

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DRAFT

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Lawrence County Courthouse

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related multiple
property listing

Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca. 1770-2025

(Remove "N/A" if property is part of a multiple property listing and add name)

2. Location

Street & Number: 240 W. Gaines Street

City or town: Lawrenceburg State: TN County: Lawrence

Not For Publication: ☐ N/A Vicinity: ☐ N/A Zip: 38464

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☐ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal
Government

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private ☐
Public – Local ☒
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☒
District ☐
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
2	0	objects
3	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Courthouse

GOVERNMENT/Correctional Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Courthouse

GOVERNMENT/Correctional Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

New Formalism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete; Stone/Granite; Synthetics/Rubber; Glass; Brick

Narrative Description

The Lawrence County Courthouse is a three-story New Formalist courthouse located on an approximately 4.28-acre lot just off the historic courthouse square in Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. Completed in 1974 of steel and concrete, the courthouse retains its character-defining façade with colonnade of arched white concrete columns set against black granite panels and darkly tinted windows on a slightly elevated podium. Other elevations have a brick veneer. The building has a flat roof with a concrete clock tower rising above the southeast main entrance. The county jail occupies the building's first level, which is largely hidden from view due to site grading. A 2009 two-story criminal justice center addition is located to the north of the courthouse; it is minimally attached to the courthouse via a narrow hyphen. The courthouse retains its original sign and flagpole as contributing objects. Also on the property are non-contributing surface parking lots and the non-contributing 1978 Lawrence County Senior Center. The Lawrence County Courthouse retains integrity.

Setting and Site Features

The nominated property encompasses approximately 4.28 acres on the north side of Gaines Street, northwest of the courthouse square and Lawrenceburg Commercial Historic District (NR 4/14/1992) where previous county courthouses were located. The courthouse and its rear (northeast) Justice Center addition comprise the majority of the property with surrounding parking lots. There are strips of grass between buildings and

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

parking lots. Sidewalks and streets line the edges of the property. From Gaines Street, the property appears as flat, but grading on the west side reveal the first-level county jail, which is otherwise not visible. The north edge of the property slopes upward in elevation, and the 1978 one-story with basement Lawrence County Senior Center is built into the hill.

1. Lawrence County Courthouse, 1974 & Justice Center Addition, 2009 (Contributing Building)

The current Lawrence County Courthouse is comprised of the 1974 original building, which contained the county jail on the ground floor and the county courthouse on the main second and third floors, and the two-story 2009 Lawrence County Justice Center, which is connected to the rear (north) elevation of the courthouse via a narrow hyphen. The entire building is connected and always has been. Thus, it is inventoried as a single contributing resource. To assist with clarity, the 1974 and 2009 sections will be described separately below.

1974 Original Building Exterior

The Lawrence County Courthouse is a three-story New Formalist building. As originally designed, the ground floor is not visible from most elevations, including the façade (south). Therefore, the building appears to be only two stories tall, set on a slightly elevated podium. The original building overall has a rectangular footprint with character-defining arched concrete columns forming a colonnade that wraps from the south façade around to cover half of the east and west elevations. Behind the colonnade are original walls of black granite slabs with darkly tinted aluminum single-light windows, creating the appearance of solid black mass, thereby highlighting the design of the stark white columns. The flat roof is covered with a rubber membrane and features a paneled cast concrete parapet wall. A rectangular concrete clock tower is positioned at the building's southeast corner, pierces the roof, and rises above. The tower has concrete panels on the east and west elevations. Black granite panels are on the north and south. Black mesh panels are located just below the tower's flat top, allowing sound from the bell tower. A clock face is on each elevation of the tower, on the second panel from the top. All panels for the clock face are concrete. The clock face is a modern style with simple bars to denote the hour marks on the clock, and a simple rectangular hands.

The main entrance is located at the southeast corner of the building. Large, darkly tinted plate glass windows form the entirety of the walls, which encloses the two-story sound end of the public lobby and the main staircase vestibule.

The east elevation is characterized by a continuation of the façade's colonnade and a black brick veneer.

The north elevation (rear) is clad in a black brick veneer, which begins at the back (north) third of the east and west elevations and then wraps around to the north elevation. The north elevation originally had twelve single-light windows on each level. The windows were grouped in pairs and symmetrically placed along the levels but otherwise the pairs are not necessarily evenly spaced. The windows at the ground floor level are significantly smaller, located much higher on the wall. Much of the fenestration pattern remains but a connecting hyphen to the 2009 Justice Center addition has obscured four bays towards the west side.

The first level/ground level is only visible on the west elevation. The first level has black brick veneer. The main entrance has four single-light metal entrance doors, one of which has a single-light sidelight. The jail entrance is recessed below a flat concrete covering which is experiencing spalling. A concrete staircase with metal railing at the south edge provides access from the ground level to the main second level of the courthouse. The north side of the ground floor has two large garage windows, which replaced garage doors;

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

the replacement was part of renovations in 2009 which converted this space from a garage to a public waiting room.

The second level has two single-leaf doors, which are black to ensure they blend into the black granite slabs.

2009 Justice Center Addition Exterior

The Justice Center addition is two-story steel and concrete building with a flat roof and lightly colored plain concrete cornice. The addition is covered in a black brick veneer. The west, north, and east elevations also have a section of evenly spaced vertical bands of lightly colored concrete blocks with brickwork panels between, a clear reference to the colonnade of the original courthouse design. Most elevations have no windows or doors for security purposes. The north elevation has some evenly spaced darkly tinted windows, but they are largely obscured from view by a lower section. A one-story garage is located at the southwest corner. It has two garage bays with tall, overhead doors and a single-leaf metal entry door. The Justice Center addition is larger than the original courthouse in terms of footprint but it is minimally connected via a hyphen and located to the rear (north) of the courthouse.

Interior

Courthouse Main Floor (Second Floor)

The Lawrence County Courthouse, comprising the second and third floors, is extremely intact with very few changes since the Period of Significance. The floor plan has experienced minimal changes with some partition walls added in offices or removed in others; floor plans in major public areas such as lobby, staircase, and courtrooms have not changed. Changes are generally limited to flooring finishes in some offices. Changes will be noted where applicable. All doors in the courthouse are wood, unless otherwise noted. All walls are plaster on concrete, unless otherwise noted. All ceilings are original acoustic ceiling panel, unless otherwise noted.

The main entrance is located at the southeast corner of the building. Double leaf glass and metal doors open into a small metal and glass vestibule, which then open into the lobby, which is largely lit by the large plate glass windows that extend to the second floor. The lobby area near the entrance is two stories with an open balcony at the second level. Near the entry doors is a section of terrazzo flooring with an inset map of the county with notations for major transportation routes and communities. Nearby are dedication wall plaques with information about the building's construction and the previous courthouses. The remainder of the lobby floor is marble tile. Walls are marble, and there is an acoustic panel ceiling grid with evenly spaced light banks. The lobby stretches to the north and turns westward where it narrows into a corridor with a lower ceiling. This corridor extends westward before turning to the south, thus creating an overall double-loaded U-Shape circulation pattern

On the west wall of the lobby are two doors. The southern-most is single-leaf and leads to an office that was originally Reception and now used as a breakroom. Another office has been created within this space, in the room's southeast corner. A door on the breakroom's west wall accesses a courtroom. A door on the south wall leads to an office, formerly a conference room. A door from both rooms leads to a Judge's Office. The General Sessions Judge's Office has original wood panel walls. All of these rooms have new luxury vinyl plank floors, likely installed over the vinyl tile originally in the reception and conference rooms. The Judge's Office originally had carpet, which was likely removed. A door on the west wall of the Judge's Office accesses a hallway to a small single-person restroom, storage area, and another office (formerly a lounge) that connects to the other end of the U-shaped corridor.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

The northernmost double doors on the west wall of the lobby leads to an office, formerly the County Clerk's Office which originally had a counter that was removed. This office has new luxury vinyl plank, likely laid over the original viny tile. A door on the south wall accesses the breakroom. There are two doors on the west wall. One leads to the vault, still used to store records. Cabinets, a sink, and fridge have also been installed recently in the vault. The vault has painted concrete block walls and luxury vinyl plank floor. The other doors lead to an office, which has a large plate glass window and luxury vinyl plank floor.

The east wall of the lobby has an open doorway to the stairwell, located adjacent to the entrance doors. The stairwell is primarily lit by light from large plate glass windows which comprise a majority of the walls. The staircase is terrazzo with a wood railing with metal balusters atop a low concrete wall. The staircases has two landings with quarter turns. An original chandelier with rectangular metal box lights hangs from a metal circular panel in the center of the room.

There are two other doors on the east wall of the lobby and one double door on the north wall. The southernmost door leads to an office, originally Vocational Rehabilitation. The other doors are double doors and lead to county offices, which were originally two offices (Trustee and Register of Deeds) but have been combined by removing a wall. The office is now used for the Circuit Court staff. Smaller offices and vaults are accessed from this office but all retain the same original finishes with viny tile floors.

The north corridor has few openings. Finishes included marble tile floor and marble walls. Towards the west end of the corridor, on the north side are doors that lead to county offices, originally the Auditor and Tax Assessor, and a corridor that connects to the second level of the Justice Center addition. Current finishes in the offices are similar to what is seen elsewhere on the building with vinyl tile floors. On the south side of the corridor are double doors that lead to a small courtroom, known as Courtroom C. The courtroom has original wood panel walls, except for an original marble wall behind the judge's bench. The floor was originally carpet but was replaced by white and black checkerboard tile floor recently. The viewing area contains stadium-style plastic and metal folding seats. A wood banister separates the viewing area from the trial area. A door on the east wall leads to the breakroom and Judge's Office.

The east corridor provides access to a rear stairwell, the elevator, a janitor's closet, and restrooms. The women's restrooms on the second and third floors have original white and pink ceramic tile floor and walls with pink metal stall dividers. The men's restrooms have white and blue ceramic tile floors and walls with blue stall dividers.

Courthouse Third Floor

The third floor is mainly accessed via the main staircase at the southeast corner of the building. The staircase opens into a wide corridor, which also follows a U-shaped pattern. The east portion of the corridor has terrazzo flooring while the other corridors have vinyl tile. The south end of the corridor is open to the first floor lobby and has a railing that matches that of the main staircase.

Doors on the east side of the corridor lead to offices that were originally reserved for the Election Commissioner and future build-out. That area is in the process of being built out with partition walls clad in drywall. Another set of doors leads to women's and men's restrooms, and a janitor's closet.

Lawrence County Courthouse

Lawrence County, Tennessee

Name of Property

County and State

Two sets of double doors on the west side of the corridor open into Courtroom A and Courtroom B. Courtroom A is the largest courtroom in the building. It retains original carpet floors and plastic and metal stadium style folding seats in the viewing area. The south wall has original wood paneling. The north wall matches in appearance, but a portion is actually a Torjesen folding partition wall, which allows Courtroom A and B to be combined.

The public viewing area is separated from the trial area by a metal and glass half wall. The wood jury box with two levels of seating is located in the northwest corner of the room. The judge's bench is wood and slightly elevated. The wall behind the bench is marble. Doors adjacent to the bench provide access to the judge's office; court staff offices, including the Chancery and Probate Courts; Clerk and Master office; and a jury room. These rooms can also be accessed via the west corridor. The jury room has original carpet while the judge's office has new luxury vinyl plank flooring. Other offices have vinyl tile. Each of the county offices also has an associated vault. Near these offices, also accessed via the west corridor, are men and women's restrooms, the elevator, and the rear staircase.

Courtroom B is accessed via double doors from the second floor lobby. The courtroom has original wood panel walls, including the south moveable wall. The floor is original carpet, and the public viewing area has plastic and metal stadium-style folding seats. A metal and glass railing separates the public area from the trial area. A large marble panel is behind the judge's desk. An adjacent doorway leads to the break room and Judge's Office. A door on the west wall leads to the judge's office.

The north corridor extends along the original exterior north wall. On the south side of the corridor is one door, leading to a judge's office. On the north side of the corridor is a new hallway that leads to double doors that access the Justice Center addition. This access point leads to emergency exits, so it is not currently used.

County Jail (First Floor)

The county jail has a complex floorplan comprised of narrow corridors between various offices, the visitors area, the original cell block (now used for trustee housing for inmates participating in work release programs), and various other small cells and rooms. Floors are generally concrete with painted concrete block walls, except for the visitation area and Sheriff's offices which have luxury vinyl plank (likely installed on top of the original concrete floor). Doors are metal. There are limited windows, located only on the exterior north wall. The windows are small, set high on the wall, and covered by metal grates.

The majority of the floorplan remains close to the original design. The building was renovated in 2009 in conjunction with the construction of the Justice Center addition. Most of the changes were in the visitation area, which was formerly a garage, the kitchen, and a dining area. The garage is now an open area with seating for visitors. Where the adjacent kitchen and dining were once located are now visitation rooms where visitors can sit in front a video screen or a glass window to see an inmate, either seated at a camera elsewhere in the building or seated on the other side of the glass window.

Justice Center Addition First Floor

A narrow hallway from the north side of the original county jail leads to the first floor of the justice center addition. Like the original county jail, the walls and floors are painted concrete. The ceiling is a grid of metal panels and bank lights. Doors are metal. The floorplan has a pod-like plan with an octagonal control room located in a central node at the entry corridor from the original county jail section. Radiating from the central node are corridors, two of which lead to cell pods. Each pod has a central control desk surrounded by two-

Lawrence County Courthouse

Lawrence County, Tennessee

Name of Property

County and State

story roughly triangular cell blocks. Each cell block is accessed via metal door and has glass windows with two-way mirrors to allow corrections officers to observe the block but not be seen by inmates. At the rear of each cell block are two levels of cells with sleeping areas and bathing areas. All fixtures, doors, and the second level access stairs are metal. Each pod also has at least one exercise yard which is a large two-story room.

Various rooms and facilities are accessed from the other corridors, including workhouse rooms for rehabilitation programs, medical facilities, kitchen, laundry, holding cells, detox rooms, book, and offices for jail personnel. One corridor ends at the one-story garage, which also has storage areas. The garage has an exposed ceiling system, which has been covered with spray foam.

Justice Center Addition Second Floor

The second floor of the justice center includes courtrooms and associated small meeting/holding rooms. While this floor is part of the 2009 Justice Center, this area was not built out until 2023 with the first trial occurring in January 2024.¹ The second floor has limited access points with the main public access point located at the hyphen corridor at the courthouse's second floor northwest corner. The second floor is primarily comprised of two centrally located courtrooms surrounded by corridors with small holding areas between the courtrooms. Offices are in a line along the north corridor. The courtrooms and offices have low-pile carpet, wood wainscoting, and wood doors. Floors in the corridor near the main courtroom doors are tile while the back corridor by the offices and holding areas have concrete floors with metal doors. Ceilings throughout are acoustic panels.

2. Lawrence County Senior Center, 1978 (Non-Contributing Building)

The Senior Center is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint and exposed basement. The building is clad in a brick veneer and topped by a hipped asphalt shingle roof. All elevations are painted white except the south (rear) elevation. The main entrance is on the north elevation and consists of double-leaf glass and metal doors with full-length flanking single-light fixed metal windows. Small narrow sliding glass 2-light windows, set high up on the wall, also flank the entrance. The east elevation has one door in the basement level. The south elevation has eleven, single light, fixed windows, arranged in a symmetrical pattern. The basement level has four metal doors. The west elevation has three single-light windows, all narrow and set high on the wall. The center is currently considered non-contributing because current research indicates it is not closely associated with the government significance under Criterion A, and the building does not contribute to the architectural significance under Criterion C.

3. Parking Lots, 2009-2014 (collectively inventoried, Non-Contributing Structure)

There are four surface asphalt parking lots. Most are positioned at the south end of the property, near the main entrances to the courthouse and the county jail/justice center. One parking lot is at the property's northeast corner.

While parking lots were part of the original plan of the courthouse property, the current parking lots are significantly different from what was originally designed and installed. As indicated by comparisons of the original plans, historic aerial photographs, and current aerial photographs, the courthouse originally had a long, rectangular parking lot to its east and a smaller, roughly square lot to the west at the entrance to the county jail. By the early-to-mid 1980s, the parking lots had been expanded and there were new lots located

¹ Personal Communication with Nancy Brewer, March 20, 2026.

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

to the north (rear) of the building. The east parking lot was further expanded to the northeast in the 1990s. The Justice Center now occupies a majority of the area that were once parking lots.

The parking just south of the courthouse occupies an area once occupied by a rectangular pool with a spray fountain that was part of the original design for the courthouse. The pool and fountain were removed ca. 2014 and replaced with the parking lot. The remaining three parking lots attained their current configuration as a result of the 2009 Justice Center project.

The Parking Lots do not retain integrity from the Period of Significance and are therefore non-contributing because.

4. Sign, 1974 (Contributing Object)

An original sign is located to the south of the courthouse, alongside W. Gaines Street. The sign is rectangular concrete with a black granite veneer. On the south face are capital metal, gold-colored letters stating, "LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE." The sign is part of the property's original design and is therefore contributing.

5. Flagpole, 1974, moved to current location ca. 2014 (Contributing Object)

A metal flagpole is located to the south of the courthouse, immediately to the east of the parking lots that replaced the original pool and fountain. The flagpole was part of the original design and was located in a small plaza to the west of the pool. It was moved to its current location when the plaza area was turned into a parking lot. While the object was moved, it still retains its integrity because its exact location on the parcel was not essential to its ability to contribute to the property's overall significance. The flagpole still retains the ability to contribute to the property because its continued presence reflects the original design intent and common ideas of the proper ornamentation for courthouse grounds.

Integrity

The Lawrence County Courthouse retains integrity. The building is at its original location, near the historic downtown commercial district and the location of previous courthouses. The property has had some changes related to the 2009 construction of the Justice Center and parking lots, and the removal of the pool and fountain in 2014. While this changed the property, the building is still able to convey its significances as conveyed by retention of its character-defining materials, design, and workmanship. The courthouse retains the majority of its original, significant design with the overall massing, colonnade of arched columns set against black granite panels and darkly tinted windows. The interior retains its overall floorplan with character-defining interior finishes, including original floors, walls, and ceilings with a variety of materials, including terrazzo, marble, wood, vinyl, plaster, and acoustic panel ceilings. Non-historic finishes are limited to some luxury vinyl plank installed atop the original floor in some offices. The original carpet in one courtroom was recently replaced with black and white tile floor. The courthouse retains its association with its significance as it was the place where the county government has been headquartered since it opened in 1974. Through retention of most aspects of integrity, the property retains its integrity of feeling.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

N/A

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government

Architecture

Period of Significance

1974-1976

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hart, Freeland, and Roberts

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Lawrence County Courthouse is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Government. The courthouse was the center of county government operations, containing all of the crucial functions of the county, including the county jail, county offices, and county courts. The courthouse is also significant at the local and state levels under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The 1974 building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism style, retaining character-defining features such as the colonnade of arched columns with black granite panels and darkly tinted windows, flat roof, clock tower, and overall original floorplan with original finishes including terrazzo, marble, wood, vinyl, acoustic panel ceilings, wood doors, and even original carpet in courtrooms. In comparison to other courthouses in Tennessee, the Lawrence County Courthouse is the most distinctive example of New Formalism as applied to courthouses. The courthouse also stands out architecturally in comparison to other buildings in its local context. The courthouse meets the registration requirements for the Courthouse Property Type as given in the "Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca. 1770-2025" Multiple Property Documentation Form. The Period of Significance for Criterion C is 1974, the year the courthouse construction was completed. The Period of Significance for Criterion A is technically ongoing because the courthouse continues to play a central role in local county government operations, but for practical purposes the Period of Significance is 1974-1976, corresponding to the year of opening and ending with the current default 50-year mark.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Brief Contextual Local History

The Tennessee General Assembly established Lawrence County by legislative act on October 21, 1817. The county's borders included portions of land from Hickman County, Giles County, and land obtained by treaty with the Chickasaw.² The county was not formally organized until May 1818. The county's earliest European-descendant settlers predominantly moved to the area from South and North Carolina. The county courts first met at a house owned by Joseph Farmer and occupied by Josephus Irvine, north of present-day Lawrenceburg. In 1819, the court agreed to pay \$25 per year to Irvine if he built a temporary courthouse, which was directed to be twenty-five feet square, to be used until the county seat was established.³ Lacking a jail, the county's initial prisoners were kept in Giles County until Lawrence County's first jail, a temporary building, was built ca. 1818.⁴

Lawrenceburg was established as the county seat in 1819. The land that became the town had been part of a 400-acre land grant to John Thompson from the North Carolina legislature. His land was chosen for the new town because it was on the route of the Military Road, an important federal road which ran from Columbia, Tennessee to New Orleans, and due to its central location in the county.⁵ The first buildings were constructed beginning in 1820, and Lawrenceburg was incorporated in 1825.⁶

² Kathy Niedergeses, "Lawrence County," Tennessee Encyclopedia, October 8, 2017, accessed July 9, 2026, <https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entries/lawrence-county/>.

³ Lawrence County Heritage Book Committee, *The Heritage of Lawrence County, Tennessee* (2008), 4; Reita Jones Burress, transcriber, "Goodspeed's History of Lawrence County," May 17, 2023, accessed April 29, 2026, <https://tngenweb.org/lawrence/goodspeeds-history-of-lawrence-county/>.

⁴ Lawrence County Heritage Book Committee, *The Heritage of Lawrence County, Tennessee*, 5

⁵ Carroll Van West, Caneta Hankins, Jennifer Martin, from a draft by Richard Quin, "Lawrenceburg Commercial Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1992), Section 7.

⁶ West, et al., "Lawrenceburg Commercial Historic District," Section 8.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

Like in most of Tennessee's county seats, the town was laid out with a central square. The early Lawrence County Courthouses were located in the middle of the county square, surrounded by Lawrenceburg's main commercial district. Comprising the district were predominantly two-story commercial buildings, at first built of wood and gradually replaced by two-story brick buildings by the early twentieth century. The middle of the square was reserved for the county courthouse (see Figure 1).⁷

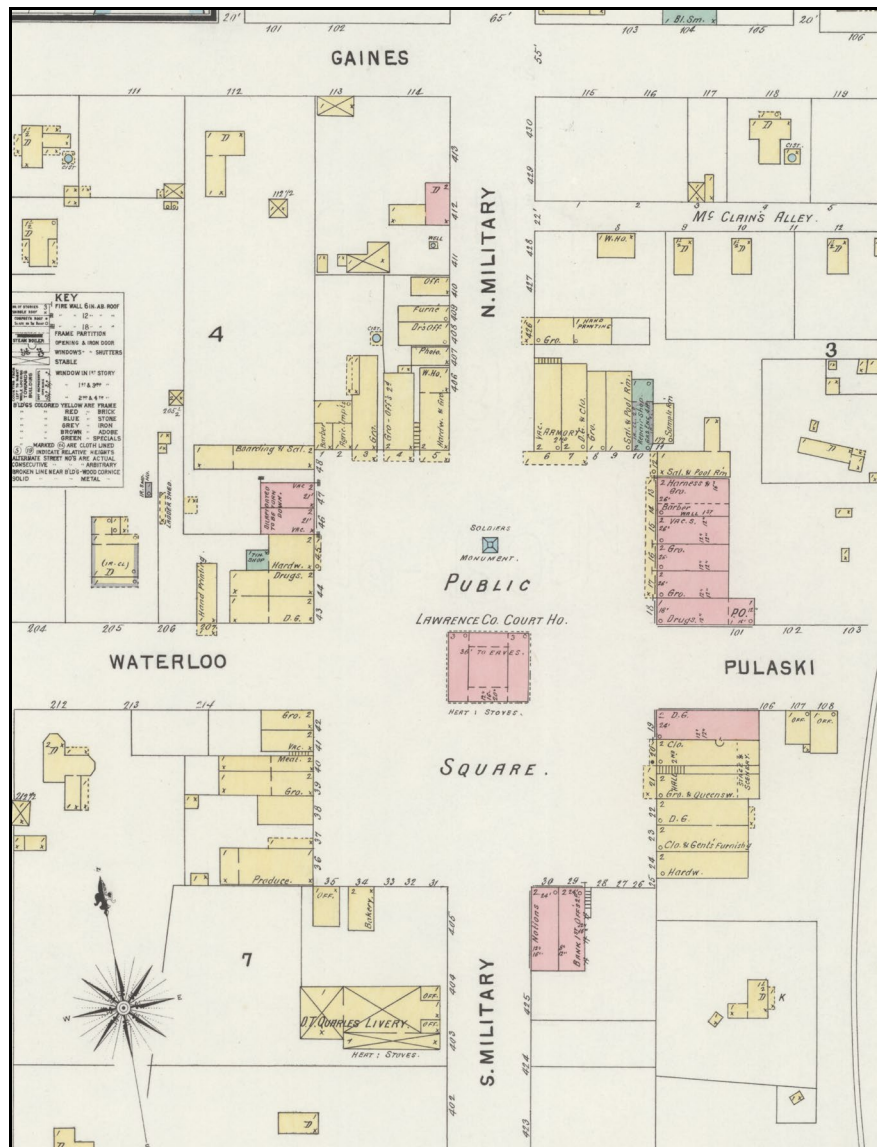


Figure 1: 1896 Map of Lawrenceburg from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. The central courthouse is surrounded by two-story commercial buildings. From Library of Congress.

⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps of Lawrenceburg, 1896-1939, Library of Congress; West, et al., “Lawrenceburg Commercial Historic District.”

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

The county's first 'permanent' courthouse was built in 1821 in the center of the Lawrenceburg square. Though it is unclear when the name was adopted, the courthouse is generally known as the 'David Crockett Courthouse' in reference to the city's association with Crockett, who served as one of the first county official for a couple of years. The initial building was "small and crude," requiring numerous repeated repairs. By the 1840s, the courthouse no longer met the county's needs, and county officials decided to expand the courthouse by essentially building a new building around the old. In April 1848, William A. Edmiston, Thomas D. Deavenport, and James W. Tarkington won the bid with \$2,350. The following year, the second story was raised two feet. In 1850, the Masons and Odd Fellow organizations paid for the addition of a third story which was to be used as their meeting space (see Figure 2 for image of the Courthouse).⁸

About this time, the community began to install public monuments at the courthouse. The first was a Mexican War Monument, installed in 1849 to commemorate local men who had joined a volunteer militia company to fight in the war. The company was nicknamed the 'Lawrenceburg Blues' and suffered high casualty numbers at the Siege of Monterey. In 1895, the monument was dilapidated and rebuilt using oolitic stone.⁹ A monument to David Crockett followed in 1922, and an American Legion monument was installed at the square in 1976.¹⁰

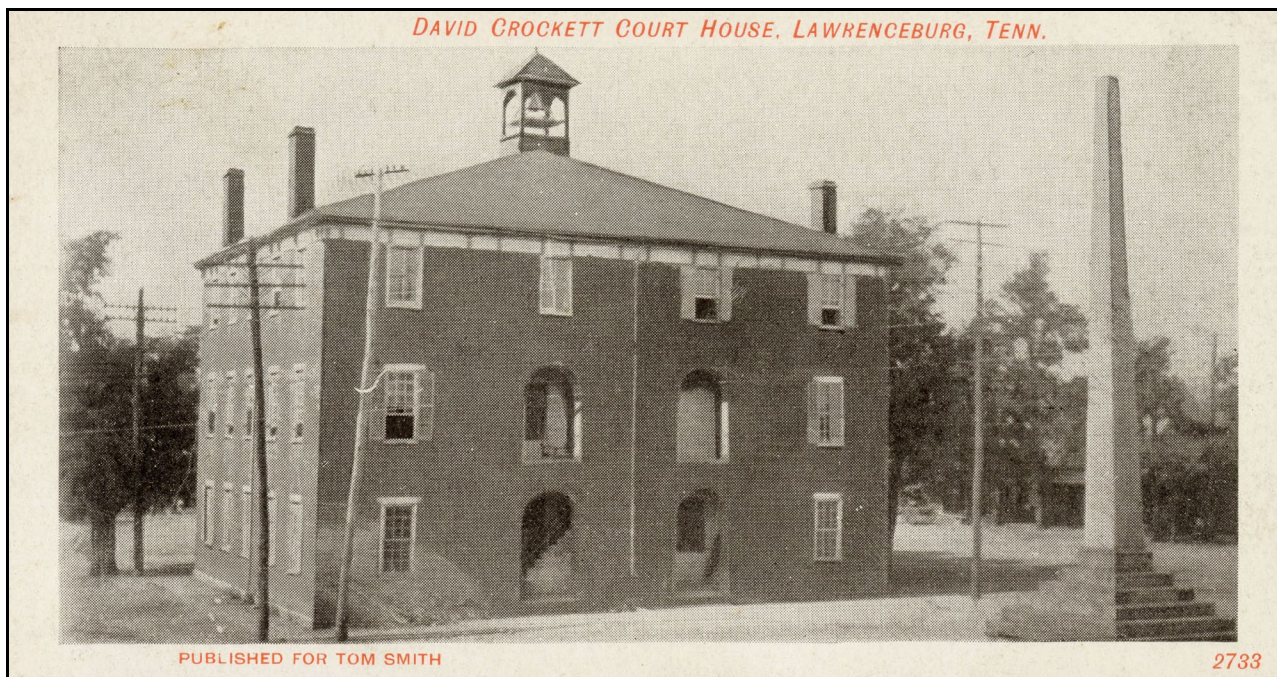


Figure 2: Lawrence County's First Permanent Courthouse, known as the David Crockett Courthouse. Nearby is a Mexican American War monument, installed in 1849 but rebuilt in 1895. Courtesy of the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

⁸ Lawrence County Heritage Book Committee, *The Heritage of Lawrence County, Tennessee*, 4.

⁹ Facebook Post by Lawrence County History Trivia, October 17, 2024, accessed July 9, 2026, <https://www.facebook.com/downtownlawrenceburgtn/posts/many-of-you-drive-past-the-mexican-war-monument-daily-but-do-you-know-the-histor/886877280213723/>.

¹⁰ West, et al., "Lawrenceburg Commercial Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Section 7, page 14.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

Besides the courthouse, Lawrence County's other early county building was the jail. The first jail was built in 1818. Three years later it was replaced by a new jail, which evidently was deemed insufficient by the Sheriff. It took more than a decade of complaints from the Sheriff for action to be taken. In October 1859, the county purchased a lot on Waterloo Street, a short distance from the public square. A new building was constructed using stone, iron, and brick. The building was destroyed in 1863 during the Civil War, evidently leading to the courthouse serving as a jail until a new building could be constructed in 1868. That jail also qualified as a workhouse.¹¹

In October 1893, the county began construction on a new jail, also on Waterloo Street, near the 1868 building. The new Lawrence County Jail was designed by Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company in St. Louis, Missouri. The building closely resembles a house, which was appropriate considering that the Sheriff and his family lived in the front part of the building, while the cell block was located in the rear. By the 1920s, the county was dissatisfied with the building's condition, describing it as a "rotten coup." In 1922, Manley Jail Works of Dalton, Georgia was hired to remodel the jail and extend the west wing. The 1893 building remained in use until 1974. After that, the county allowed the Lawrence County Historical Society to restore it for use as a museum. The Lawrence County Jail was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.¹²

By the turn of the twentieth century, the David Crockett Courthouse was deemed no longer adequate for the county's needs, and discussions began about building a new courthouse. One of the central questions was whether or not a new courthouse would be built off the square. Proponents of moving the courthouse tried to argue that the central square belonged to the town of Lawrenceburg, not the county of Lawrence, but county officials were not persuaded.¹³ In May 1905, the General Assembly passed legislation allowing the county to issue bonds to raise money for building a new courthouse.¹⁴

The courthouse was built between 1905-1906. W. Chamberlin & Co. designed the building using a design that was extremely similar to other courthouses they were designing at the same time, such as the Cumberland County Courthouse (NR 6/17/1980). Prominently displayed on the front parapet was '1905.' Though the courthouse was not completed and opened until 1906, the courthouse generally became known as the '1905 Courthouse.' It was a two-story red brick building with corner conical towers and a central bell/clock tower (see Figure 3). Lawrence County government originally appropriated \$20,000 for construction, but that cost grew, including an addition \$4,000 for fireproofing. The final cost was approximately \$36,000.¹⁵

¹¹ Lawrence County Heritage Book Committee, *The Heritage of Lawrence County, Tennessee*, 5.

¹² Sophie Crane and Paul Crane, *Tennessee's Troubled Roots* (Old Hickory, TN: Earle-Shields Publishers, 1979), 54; "'Old County Jail' Placed on List of National Historic Sites," *Democrat-Union*, April 8, 1976; Lawrence County Heritage Book Committee, *The Heritage of Lawrence County, Tennessee*, 5; Virginia Lindsey, "Lawrence County Jail," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1976).

¹³ "Voted Down: Court Decides to put New Court House back in the Center of the Square," *Lawrence Democrat*, April 7, 1905, 1.

¹⁴ "Chapter 428," *Lawrence Democrat*, May 19, 1905.

¹⁵ "A Backward Glance at the By-Gone 1905 Courthouse," *Yesterday and Today in Lawrence County: A Publication of the Lawrence County Historical Society* 3, Issue 1 (April 1980), 2; Carpenter and Emrick, *Tennessee Courthouses*, 36-37, 100-101.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State



Figure 3: The 1905 Lawrence County Courthouse on the Lawrenceburg Square. Also shown is the 1922 David Crockett Monument. Courtesy of the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

The 1905 courthouse served the county until 1974 when it was demolished after a new courthouse was built. After an outpouring of letters to the local newspaper regarding the clock, the clock tower was salvaged and moved to the nearby David Crockett State Park with plans to build a clock tower, but to date that has not happened.¹⁶ The courthouse square became a park. As of 2026, it continues to serve as a park and place of remembrance with several monuments.

History of the 1974 Lawrence County Courthouse & Jail

In April 1971, the county court voted to build a new combined courthouse and jail. Voters approved the plan via referendum in June 1971. The county issued bonds to pay for the \$1.1 million planned cost (which later increased to \$1.5 million), to be paid for by a 1 ½ cent sales tax and a litigation tax on court costs.¹⁷ County

¹⁶ “A Backward Glance.”; Viola Hagan Carpenter and Marymaud Killen Carter, *Our Hometown Lawrenceburg, Tennessee* (Lawrenceburg, TN: Lino-Litho Printers, 1986), 301

¹⁷ Carpenter and Carter, *Our Hometown Lawrenceburg, Tennessee*, 290.

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

officials hired Hart, Freeland, and Roberts (HFR) to design the new building.¹⁸ As further elaborated in the associated “Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca. 1770-2025” MPDF, HFR designed many of Tennessee’s modern-style courthouses, including the Henderson County Courthouse (1961), Benton County Courthouse (1974), and Unicoi County Courthouse (1976). The firm also designed earlier courthouses, such as the 1929 Marshall County Courthouse and its renovations in 1974.

In March 1972, the county finalized purchase of a lot on West Gaines Street, across the street from the 1971 Lawrenceburg City Administration Building.¹⁹ HFR designed a three-story building. The county jail was on the first floor (called ground floor on the plans) and mostly obscured from view by site grading. The second and third floors (called first and second on the original plans) housed the County Courthouse. The building was situated at the south end of the lot, fronting West Gaines Street, with a rectangular pool and fountain. Flanking the building were parking lots, leaving the north (rear) portion of the lot open.²⁰

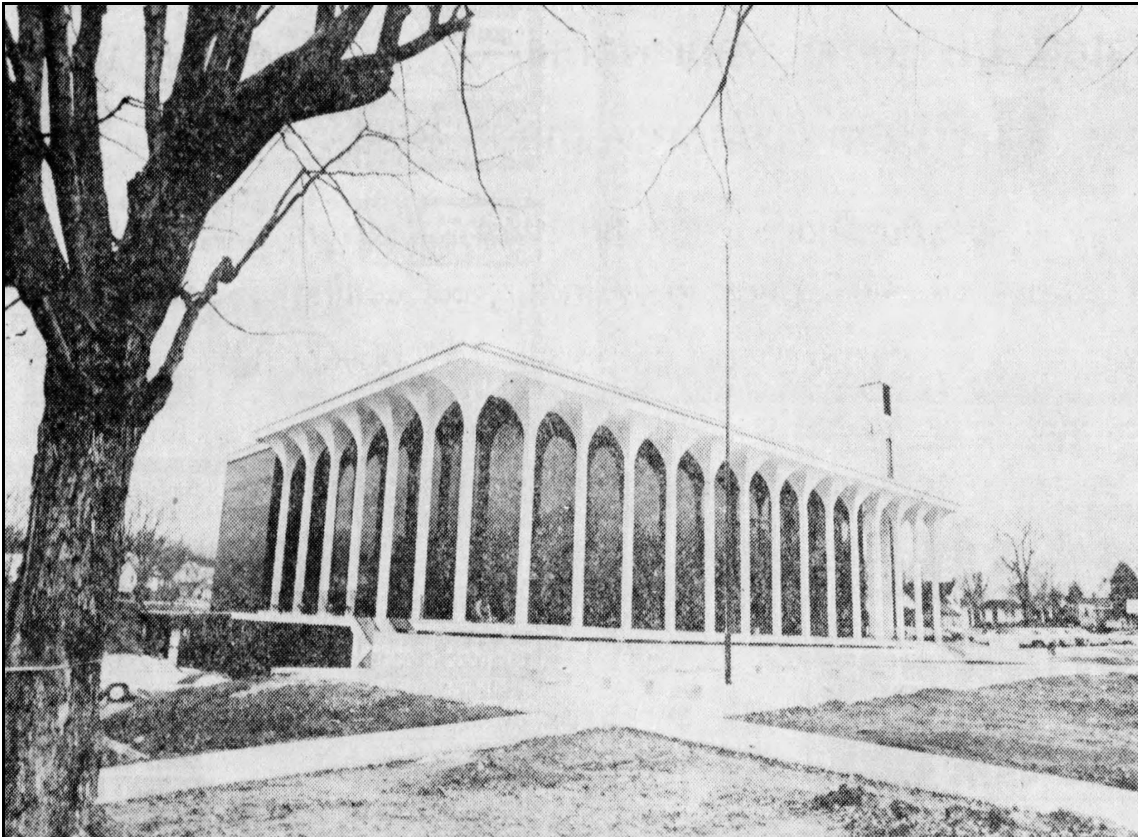


Figure 4: Newly Opened Lawrence County Courthouse, 1974. From *The Tennessean*, February 26, 1974

¹⁸ Hart, Freeland, and Roberts. Lawrence County Courthouse Architectural Plans, originally issued September 20, 1971 and revised December 1971. On file with Lawrence County Government. Scanned copies on file with the Tennessee Historical Commission.

¹⁹ Parcel Record for Lawrence County Parcel 078O F 010.00, Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury. Accessed July 9, 2026.

²⁰ Hart, Freeland, and Roberts. Lawrence County Courthouse Architectural Plans, originally issued September 20, 1971 and revised December 1971. On file with Lawrence County Government. Scanned copies on file with the Tennessee Historical Commission.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

The new Lawrence County Courthouse was dedicated on March 3, 1974. County attorney Hiram Holtsford served as the master of ceremonies and Mayor Ivan Johnston gave the welcoming address. Bands from various county schools attended and provided music accompaniment. Various other elected officials and dignitaries also attended.²¹

The larger facility allowed for all of the county administration, courts, and jail personnel to be under one roof for the first time in the county's history. The courthouse housed the typical county officers, including the County Court (later called County Commission), Register of Deeds, Trustee, and the Election Commission, among others.

In April 1974, the Buffalo River Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a plaque on the courthouse. The plaque listed the names of thirty-two Lawrence Countians who had been involved in the American Revolution.²²

By 1975, elder Lawrence countians requested that the county build a senior center near downtown. In July 1977, the county commission voted to spend up to \$291,000 on the construction of a courthouse annex to house a Senior Citizens Center. Groundbreaking took place in November 1977, and the building was completed in 1978. The cost of the center was reimbursed by a federal grant.²³

By the early 2000s, the county was facing overcrowding issues in both the jail and the courthouse. In April 2006, the state fire marshal ordered the Lawrence County Jail be closed after more than forty safety violations were found, most associated with overcrowding, fire safety, and evacuation systems. Inmates were sent to other facilities while the county planned for a new facility. The new facility, the Lawrence County Justice Center, was completed in 2009, essentially as an addition to the existing jail. The original jail was also renovated to meet modern requirements and is still in use. The original jail retains its overall historic character with modifications limited to the incorporation of new systems and the conversion of a garage, kitchen, and dining area into a visitation area.²⁴

Around the same time as the county was planning for jail expansion, they were also planning for expansion of county government facilities. The county purchased a 1974 former bank building, located immediately adjacent to the courthouse on West Gaines Street, in 2007.²⁵ After renovations, the building reopened in December 2008. The new Lawrence County Administrative Center housed the office and staff for the County Executive, Property Assessor, Trustee, Register of Deeds, and County Clerk. The courts, judges, and court staff remained at the courthouse.²⁶

²¹ Carpenter and Carter, *Our Hometown Lawrenceburg, Tennessee*, 306-307.

²² Carpenter and Carter, *Our Hometown Lawrenceburg, Tennessee*, 307-308.

²³ Carpenter and Carter, *Our Hometown Lawrenceburg, Tennessee*, 313, 338-341.

²⁴ "Overcrowded Lawrence County Jail Closed for Safety Violations," *Elizabethton Star*, April 30, 2006.

²⁵ Property Records for Lawrence County Parcel 0780 F 009.00, Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, accessed July 13, 2026.

²⁶ Government Events Facebook Post, HoJo Photos, August 9, 2023, accessed July 9, 2026,

<https://www.facebook.com/100093561441579/posts/lawrence-county-governments-administrative-center-opened-december-19-2008-just-i/153109164484464/>; "County Administration Building – Lawrenceburg," American Courthouses, accessed December 11, 2024, <https://courthouses.co/us-states/o-u/tennessee/lawrence-county/>.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

Significance

The Lawrence County Courthouse is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Government for its central role in local government. The courthouse housed the vital functions of county government, including all constitutionally required county offices, additional county programs, and the county courts. As further elaborated in the associated “Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca. 1770-2025” MPDF, these functions underlie the structure of local life in Tennessee. Within the courthouse’s walls, crucial decisions about county government and trials were made, and it was the main venue in which local citizens engaged with government and exercised their rights. The building housed all county offices from 1974 to 2008, while the county courts and their staff continue to be housed at the courthouse.

The Lawrence County Courthouse is also significant under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the New Formalism style. The style had the height of its popularity from 1955 to 1980. New Formalism sought to merge modernism with classical elements, and it became especially popular for institutional, cultural, and civic buildings. Key design elements included large, monumental forms, classical columns or colonnades, and symmetry. The style used modern structural materials such as concrete, to incorporate distinctive forms, such as folded plate roofs, though the vast majority of buildings continued to use flat roofs like most modern architecture of the time. Some buildings incorporated stylized entablatures, but many had wide-overhanging eaves, often supported by columns. Screens were common, and landscaping frequently incorporated plazas, pools, and fountains. Common materials included marble, granite, travertine, concrete, metal and other materials that could create smooth wall surfaces, another characteristic that came from modern design.²⁷

The Lawrence County Courthouse incorporated numerous design features of the New Formalist style. The building has a monumental form with a character-defining colonnade of concrete columns connected by arches to give the building a sense of delicateness. The columns are highlighted by the smooth black granite panels and darkly tinted glass walls behind. The interior utilized distinctive materials for the floors and walls, including terrazzo, marble, and wood in formal public spaces. Less public areas utilized materials common for the time, including vinyl tile, concrete, and plaster on concrete. As was common for the era, the entire courthouse used acoustic ceiling panels.

A common motif seen in New Formalist design is that the main floors are often elevated or set onto a slightly hidden first level ground floor or basement, leading to an appearance that is podium-like and distinctive from the surrounding landscape.²⁸ Such a motif was used in the design for the Memphis Academy of Arts (NR 10/25/1979), completed in two phases from 1959 to 1967, and one of Tennessee’s distinctive examples of New Formalism.²⁹ The Lawrence County Courthouse used a similar design feature through site grading which largely obscures the ground level floor that comprised the county jail. From most views, the

²⁷ “New Formalism 1955-1975,” Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, accessed July 9, 2026, <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-preservation/historic-buildings/architectural-style-guide/new-formalism>; “Styles of the Modern Era,” Docomomo US, accessed July 9, 2026, <https://www.docomomo-us.org/explore-modern/styles-of-the-modern-era>.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Judith Johnson, “Overton Park Historic District Additional Documentation,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, 2021).

<u>Lawrence County Courthouse</u>	<u>Lawrence County, Tennessee</u>
Name of Property	County and State

courthouse appears as a two-story building with a slightly elevated main level (technically the second level). The courthouse’s original landscape included a plaza and a pool with fountain, though these features are no longer extant.

As further discussed in the associated “Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca. 1770-2025” MPDF, the Lawrence County Courthouse is the prototypical example of New Formalism as applied to a courthouse in Tennessee. The courthouse is unique in its expression with its colonnade of columns set against black. This stylistic detailing allows the courthouse to stand out in comparison to other courthouses of the same era, such as those that strike a balance between Brutalism and New Formalism with blocky massing and façade columns that showcase less delicate design than that of the Lawrence County Courthouse. While most post-World War II courthouses also have flat roofs, few retain the common design feature of a clock or bell tower. Along with the brutalist-style Wayne County Courthouse (NR 7/29/2020), the Lawrence County Courthouse includes a clock/bell tower that is designed in a clearly modern way, utilizing a rectangular tower, covered in concrete, black granite, and black metal mesh, located at the south corner of the building. The tower features a modern clock face with rectangular marks standing in for each hour on the clock, as was similarly used in other modern-era courthouses such as the Johnson County Courthouse and the Humphreys County Courthouse, though both of those examples had the clock face on the main façade, not on a tower. Taken together, all of these factors allow the Lawrence County Courthouse’s architectural design to stand out as significant at the state level of significance for its design as applied to courthouses.

Locally, the Lawrence County Courthouse stands out as an excellent example of its style. Lawrenceburg is characterized predominantly by nineteenth and early-to-mid twentieth century architecture. There are relatively few high-style modern buildings, but notable modern-era buildings can be found in civic and bank examples. Other notable local modern-era buildings include the 1971 Brutalist-style Lawrenceburg City Administration Building (now the Police and Fire Departments) located across the street from the courthouse at 233 W. Gaines Street (Figure 5), the 1974 bank building that now houses the Lawrence County Administrative Center next to the courthouse at 200 W. Gaines Street (Figure 6), and the ca. 1977 Third National Bank Building (now Lawrenceburg Municipal Center) at 25 Public Square (Figure 7). While all clearly from the modern-era, none of these buildings have the same design characteristics as the Lawrence County Courthouse. The Administration Building has similar arch motifs but the building’s massing and singular use of red brick veneer is more suggestive of Brutalism than New Formalism. The Administrative Center clearly followed classical precedent with large pediments and columns, though in a more massive scale and relatively simple ornamentation, which indicates its construction during the modern era when ornamentation was eschewed in favor of smooth surfaces. The last building, the Lawrenceburg Municipal Center, has more similarities to the Lawrence County Courthouse with a regular pattern of geometric white concrete pilasters and prominent cornice, but the overall blocky massing of the building and design evokes more of the Brutalist style than the formal austerity of the courthouse’s New Formalism features. As shown by this comparison to other local examples from the modern-era, the Lawrence County Courthouse stands out for its unique styling and embodiment of the New Formalist style.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State



Figure 5: 1971 Lawrenceburg City Administration Building (now Lawrenceburg Police and Fire Departments). Photo by author, 2026.



Figure 6: 1974 Lawrence County Administrative Center (former bank. Photo by author, 2026.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State



Figure 7: The ca. 1977 Lawrenceburg Municipal Center (formerly Third National Bank). Photo Courtesy of Tennessee Historical Commission.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

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Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	X	State Historic Preservation Office	
previously listed in the National Register		Other State agency	
previously determined eligible by the National Register		Federal agency	
designated a National Historic Landmark		Local government	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other	
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #		Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.28 **USGS Quadrangle** Lawrenceburg 52-NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

A. Latitude: 35.243002 Longitude: -87.337611

B. Latitude: 35.244070 Longitude: -87.337135

C. Latitude: 35.243936 Longitude: -87.335803

D. Latitude: 35.242629 Longitude: -87.336385

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary corresponds to the legal parcel boundaries for Lawrence County Parcel 078O F 010.00. The boundary is depicted on enclosed boundary map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary corresponds to the historic boundary of the property during the Period of Significance and encloses all associated resources and land.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

USGS Topographic Map



Original Map Scale 1:24,000.



Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

Boundary Map

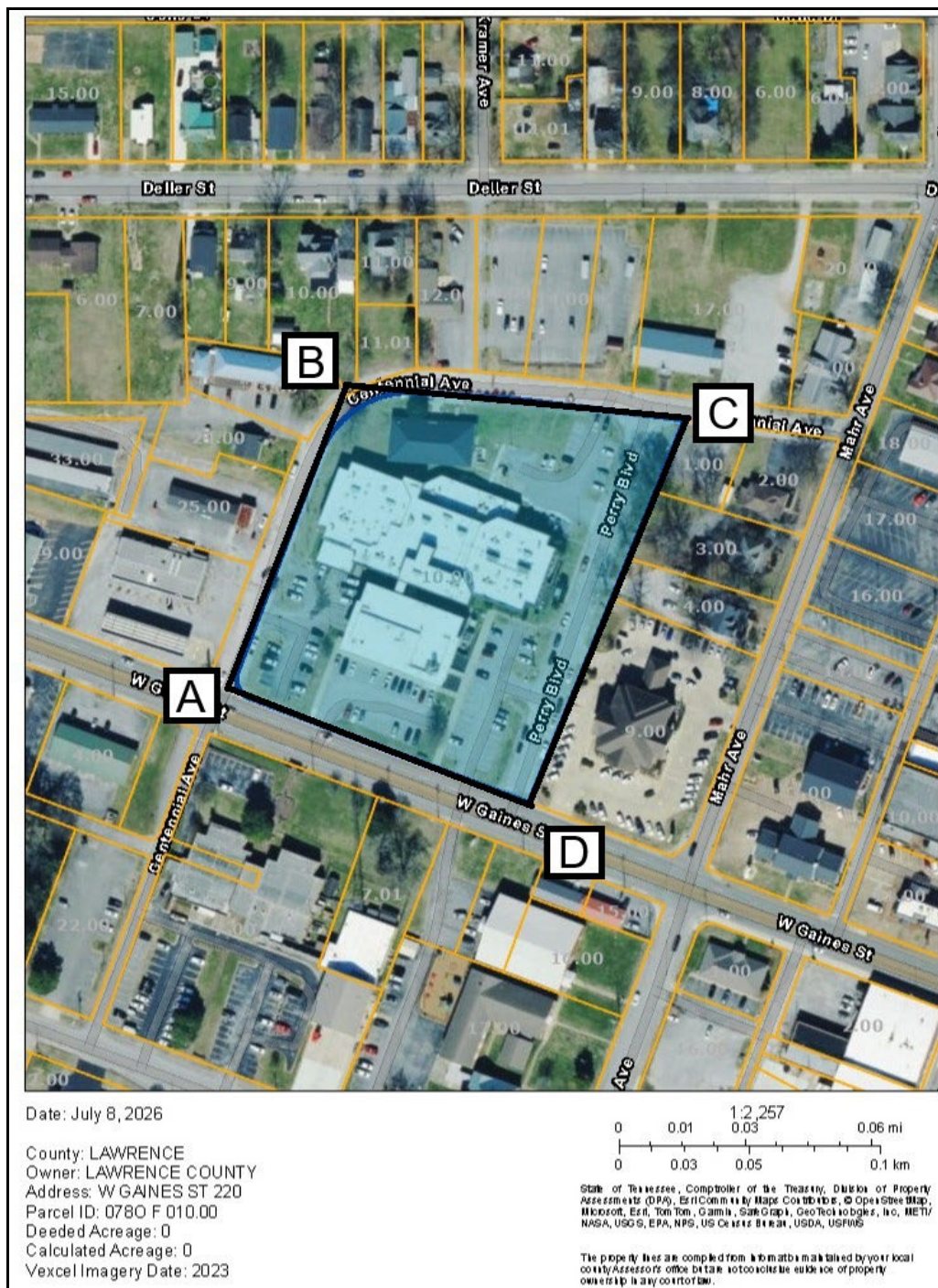


The National Register boundary is depicted by the shaded blue polygon. Map provided by the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

Reference Polygon



The polygon depicted on this map is a reference polygon, overlaid to encompass the entirety on the National Register boundaries. The corners of the polygon correspond to the latitude/longitude coordinates noted in Section 10. This polygon is for reference purposes only; see the boundary map for the actual National Register boundary.

Lawrence County Courthouse
Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name	Dr. Rebecca Schmitt		
Organization	Tennessee Historical Commission		
Street & Number	2941 Lebanon Pike	Date	May 2026
City or Town	Nashville	Telephone	615-818-4476
E-mail	Rebecca.Schmitt@tn.gov	State	TN Zip Code 37214

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints. Photos should be submitted separately in a JPEG or TIFF format. Do not embed these photographs into the form)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. can be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps. They can also be embedded in the Section 7 or 8 narratives)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca.

1770-2025

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photos and Plans Page 29

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lawrence County Courthouse

City or Vicinity: Lawrenceburg

County: Lawrence

State: Tennessee

Photographer: Rebecca Schmitt, Lane Tillner, Stevie Malenowski

Date Photographed: March 20, 2026, and June 16, 2026

Description of Photograph(s) and number, including description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 40. Façade (south elevation) of Courthouse, including sign and flagpole. Photographer facing north.
- 2 of 40. Façade (south elevation) of Courthouse. Photographer facing northeast.
- 3 of 40. Oblique view of the southeast corner where the main entrance and clock tower are located. Photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 40. East elevation of the Courthouse. Photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 40. Oblique view of the south and east elevations of the Justice Center. Photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 40. North Elevation of the Justice Center. Photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 40. Oblique view of the north and west elevation of the Justice Center. Photographer facing southeast.
- 8 of 40. Oblique view of the west and south elevations of the Justice Center. Photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 40. West Elevation of the Courthouse, including the first-level County Jail. Photographer facing southeast.
- 10 of 40. South Elevation of the Justice Center and the west elevation of the Courthouse, including the first-level county jail. Photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 40. Courthouse Annex (Lawrence County Senior Center), north and east elevations. Photographer facing southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca.

1770-2025

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photos and Plans Page 30

- 12 of 40. Courthouse Annex (Lawrence County Senior Center), south and east elevations. Photographer facing northwest.
- 13 of 40. Courthouse, Main (Second) Level. View of the entrance vestibule and lobby. Photographer facing south.
- 14 of 40. Courthouse, Main (Second) Level. View of the Lobby. Photographer facing south.
- 15 of 40. Courthouse, Main (Second) Level Lobby. Photographer facing northeast.
- 16 of 40. Representative office in the south center of the Second Level of the Courthouse. Photographer facing east.
- 17 of 40. Representative office on the north side of the Second Level of the Courthouse. Photographer facing east.
- 18 of 40. North Corridor on the Second Level of the Courthouse. Photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 40. Courtroom C on the Second Level of the Courthouse. Photographer facing south.
- 20 of 40. Main Staircase, view from the second level of the courthouse. Photographer facing southeast.
- 21 of 40. Main Staircase including chandelier, view from the third level of the courthouse. Photographer facing southeast.
- 22 of 40. Second Level of the Lobby and railing. Photographer facing southwest.
- 23 of 40. East corridor, third level of the courthouse. Photographer facing northeast.
- 24 of 40. Courtroom A, third level of the courthouse. Photographer facing northwest.
- 25 of 40. Courtroom A with view towards the moveable partition wall, third level of the courthouse. Photographer facing northeast.
- 26 of 40. Judge's Office, third level of the courthouse. Photographer facing west.
- 27 of 40. Courtroom B, third level of the courthouse. Photographer facing northwest.
- 28 of 40. Representative Women's Restroom, third level of the courthouse. Photographer facing southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca.

1770-2025

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photos and Plans Page 31

- 29 of 40. Representative Men's Restroom, third level of the courthouse. Photographer facing southeast.
- 30 of 40. Lobby/Visitor Area in the renovated area of county jail. Photographer facing north.
- 31 of 40. Original Cell Block in the County Jail. Photographer facing southeast.
- 32 of 40. Visitor Area in the renovated area of the county jail. Photographer facing west.
- 33 of 40. Central Node in the Justice Center. Photographer facing northeast.
- 34 of 40. Representative Corridor in the Justice Center. Photographer facing northwest.
- 35 of 40. Representative Cell Block in the Justice Center. Photographer facing northwest.
- 36 of 40. Justice Center Garage. Photographer facing northwest.
- 37 of 40. Corridor connecting the second level of the Justice Center with the second level of the Courthouse. Photographer facing southwest.
- 38 of 40. Lobby/Corridor in the Justice Center, Second Level. Photographer facing southeast.
- 39 of 40. Representative Corridor and Rooms in the Justice Center, Second Level. Photographer facing southeast.
- 40 of 40. Representative Courtroom in the Justice Center, Second Level. Photographer facing northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca.

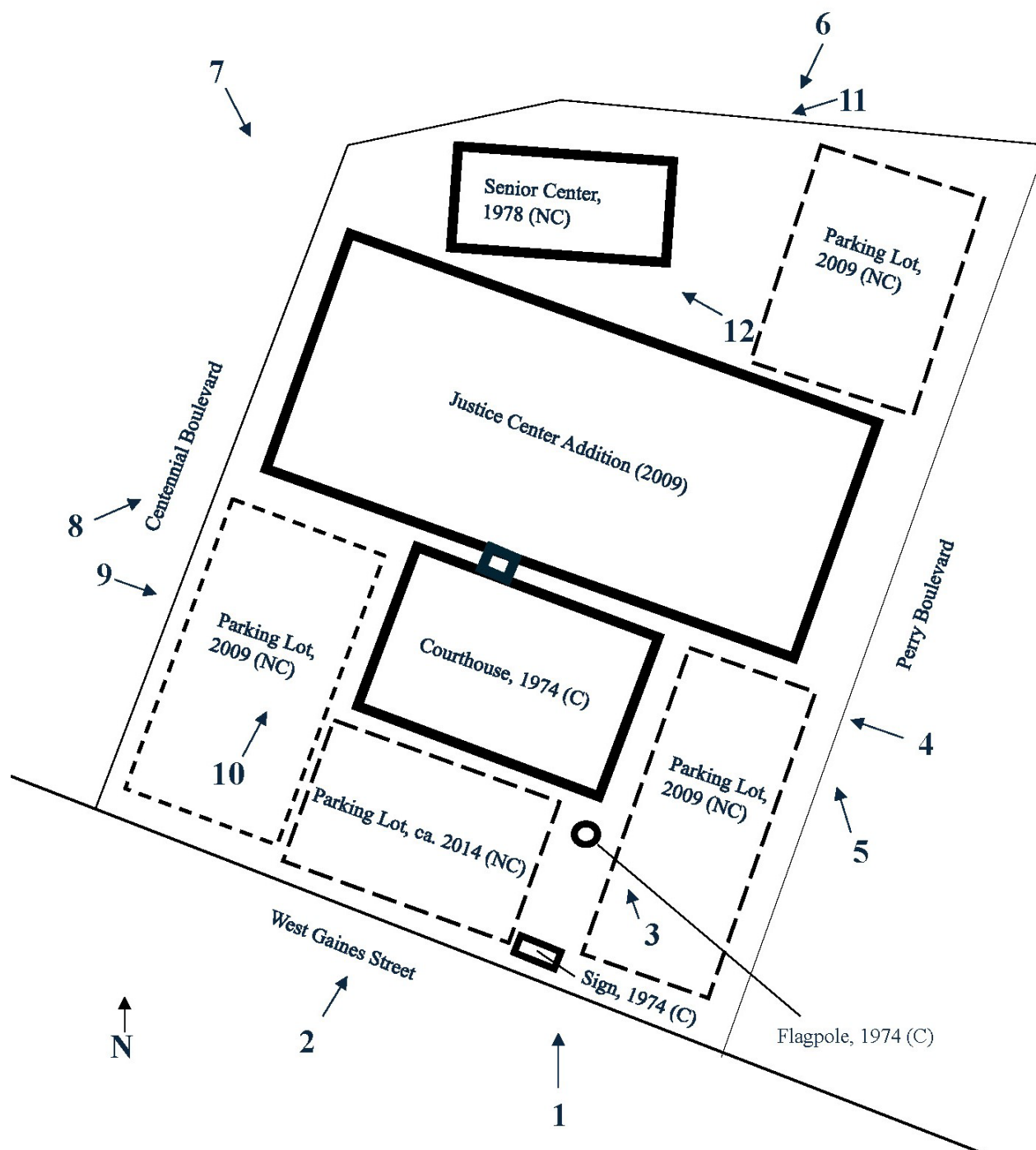
1770-2025

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photos and Plans

Page 32

Site Plan with Exterior Photos Keyed
Not to Scale



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca.

1770-2025

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

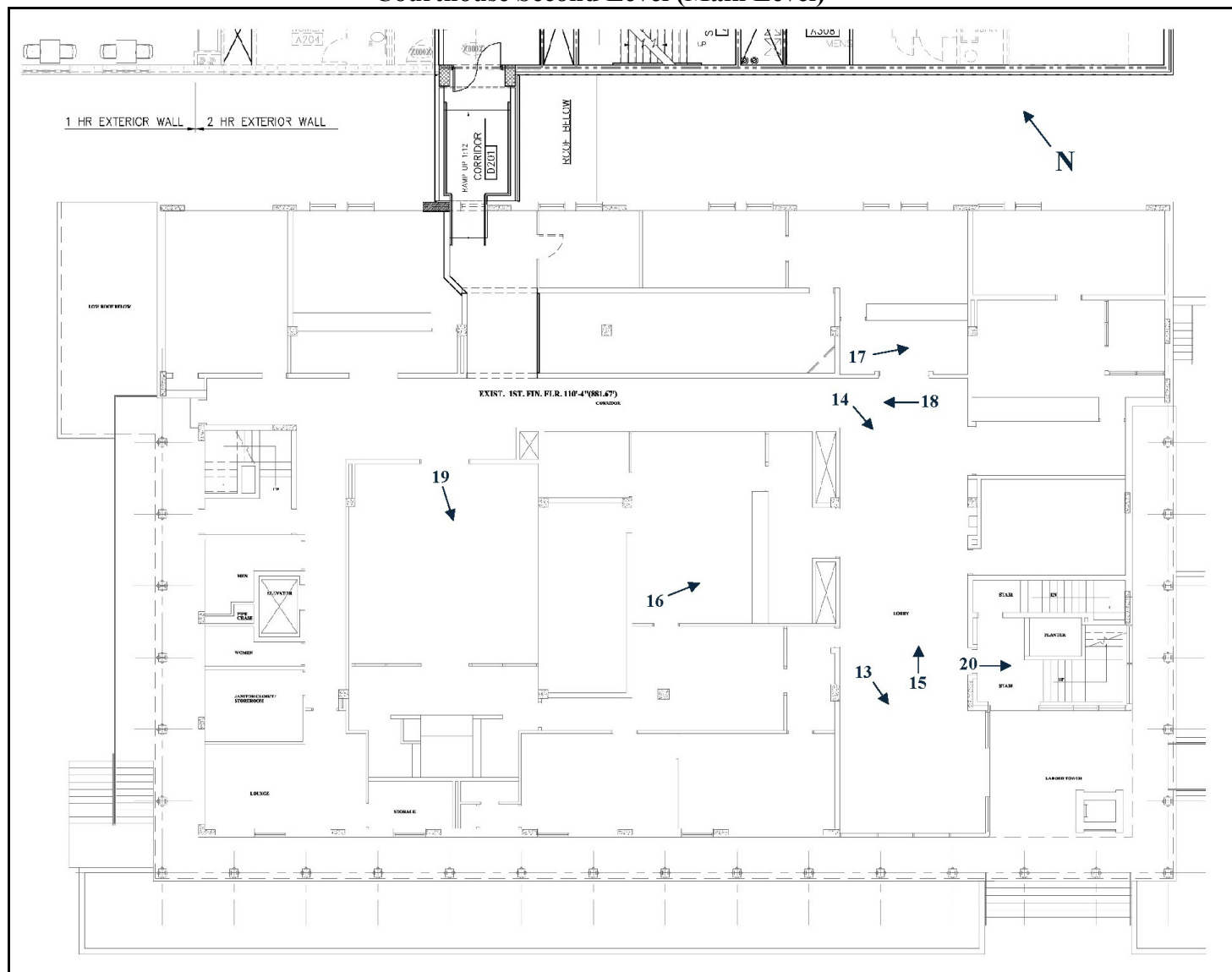
Section number Photos and Plans

Page 33

Floor Plans with Interior Photos Keyed

Plans provided by Lawrence County Government. Scales Not Provided.

Courthouse Second Level (Main Level)



Note: these plans are based on the original plans for the courthouse. Some walls at top right have changed, as noted in Section 7 and shown in photos.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca.

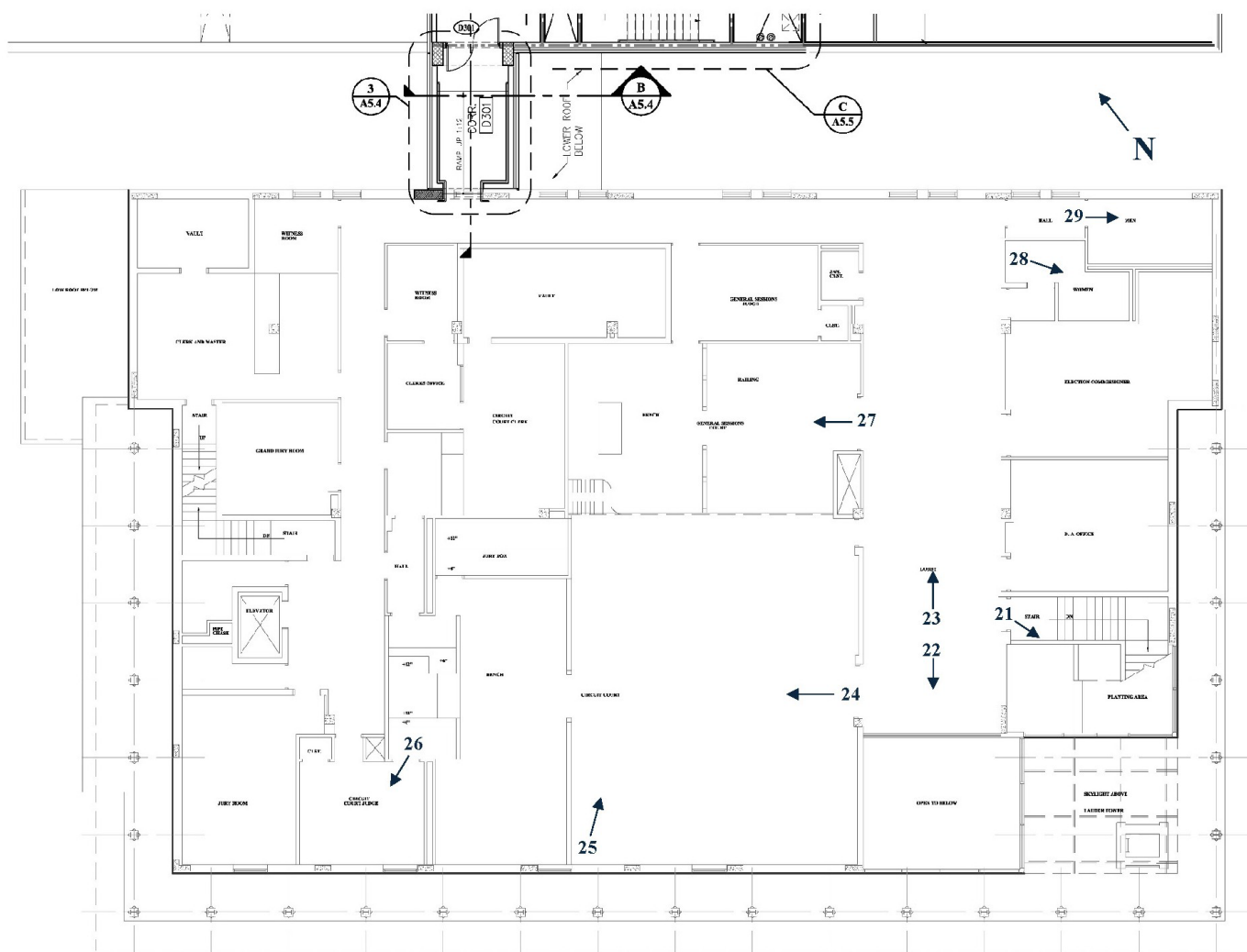
1770-2025

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photos and Plans

Page 34

Courthouse Third Level



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca.

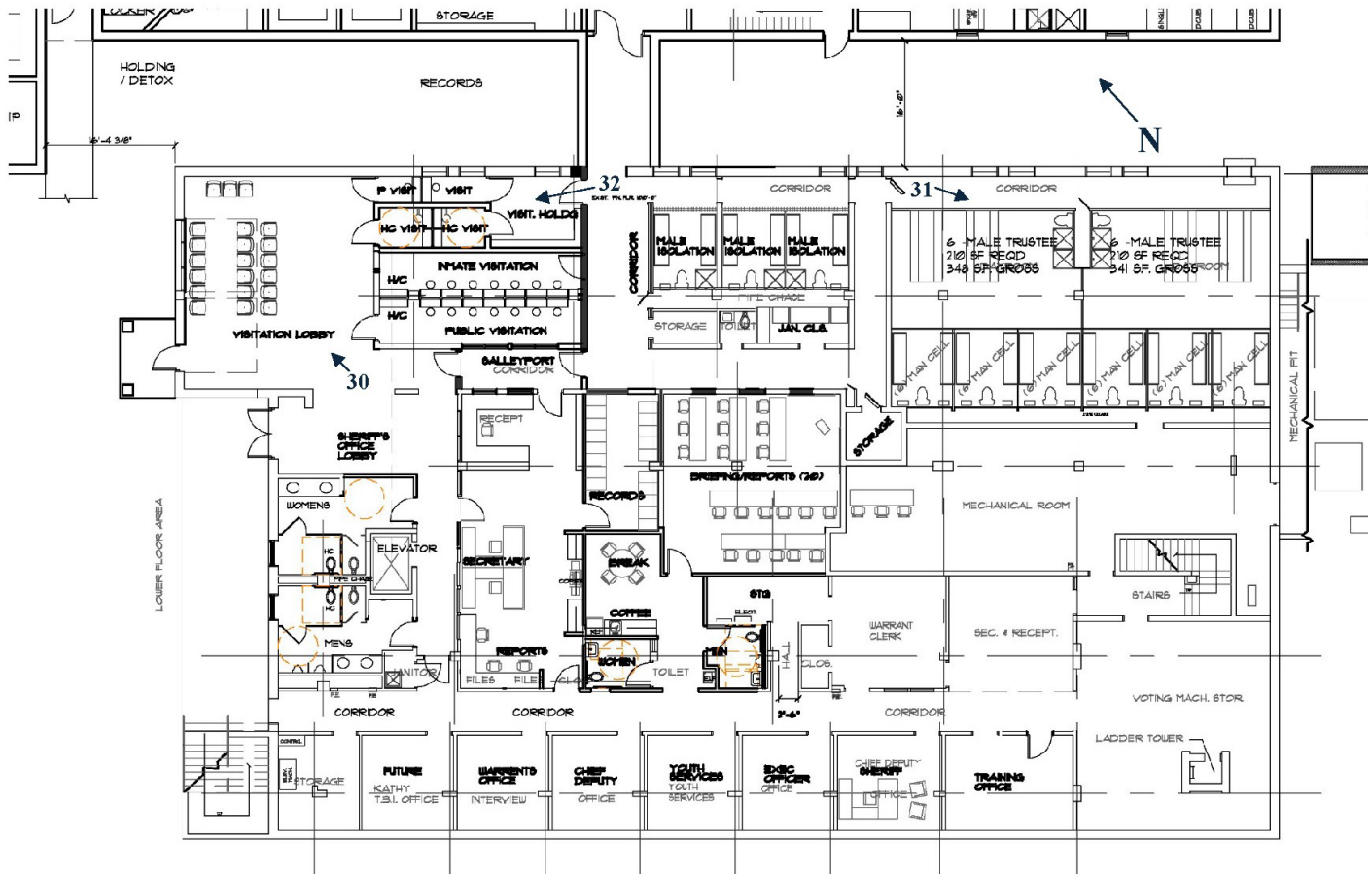
1770-2025

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photos and Plans

Page 35

Lawrence County Courthouse First Level (Original County Jail & Sheriff's Department)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca.

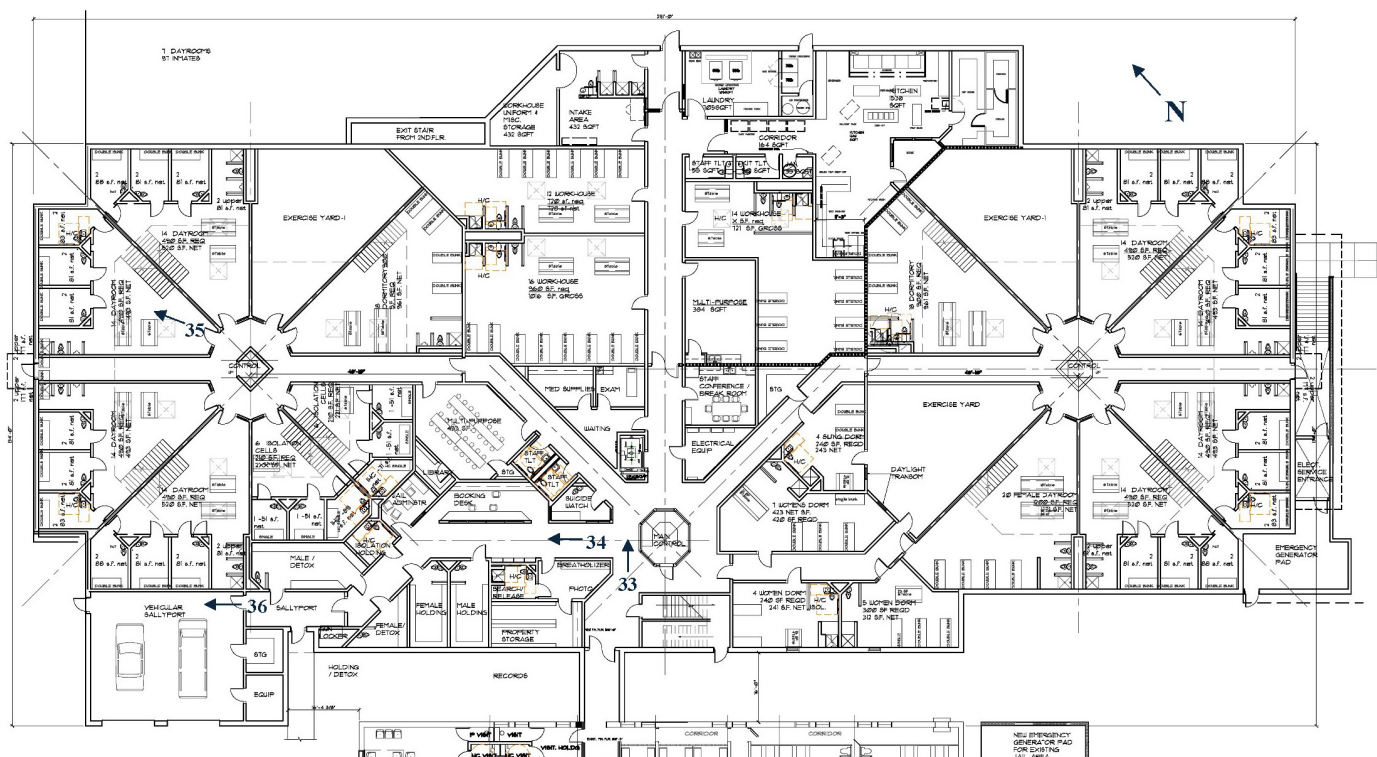
1770-2025

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photos and Plans

Page 36

Lawrence County Justice Center Addition First Level



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lawrence County Courthouse

Name of Property

Lawrence County, Tennessee

County and State

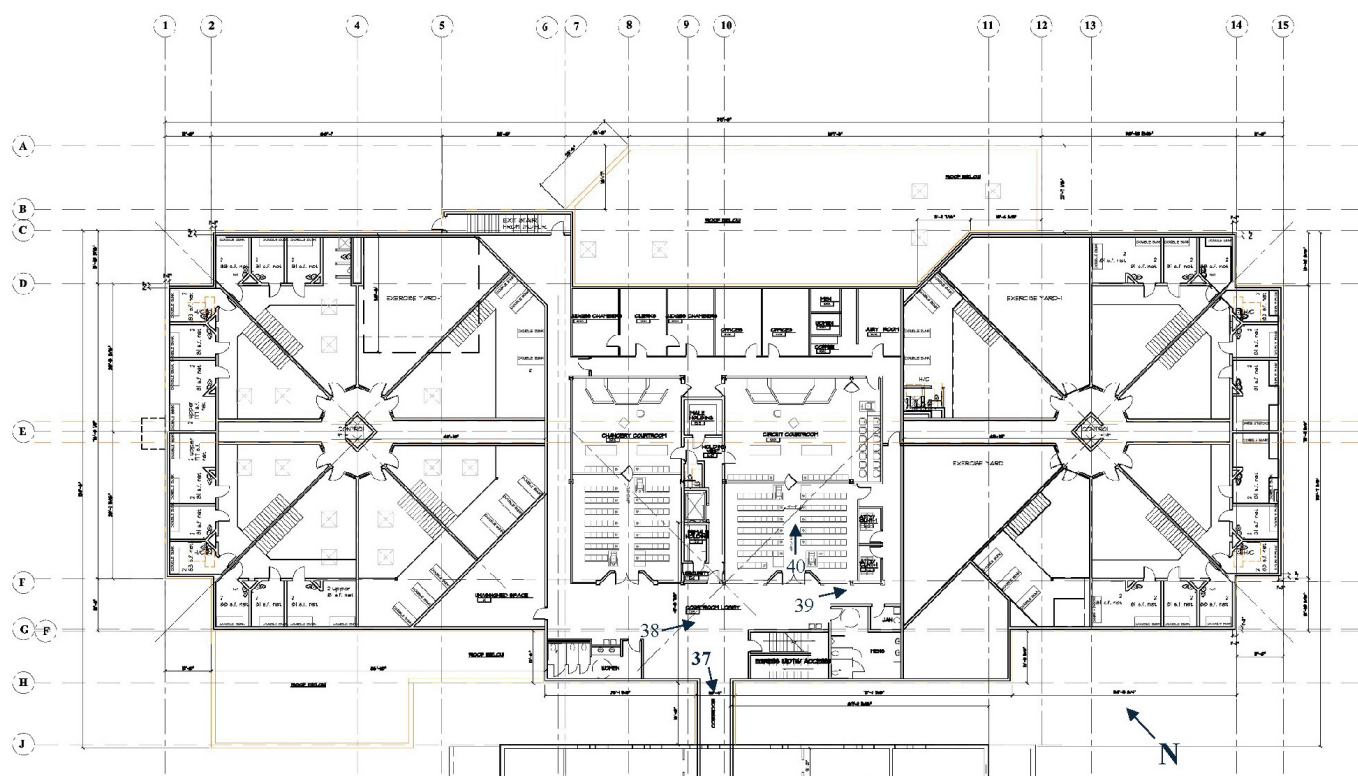
Historic County Facilities in Tennessee, ca.
1770-2025

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photos and Plans

Page 37

Lawrence County Justice Center Addition Second Level



Note: These plans were created in 2006 during the original construction of the Justice Center. The courts area (center) was not built out until ca. 2023. The as-built plans differ slightly, mainly with additional small rooms that were added around the outer perimeter of the courts area.

Property Owner(s):

(This information will not be submitted to the National Park Service, but will remain on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission)

Name	Lawrence County Government, c/o County Executive David Morgan		
Street & Number	200 West Gaines St, Suite 201	Telephone	931-766-4010
City or Town	Lawrenceburg	State/Zip	TN, 38464

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



1 OF 40



2 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



3 OF 40



4 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



5 OF 40



6 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



7 OF 40



8 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



9 OF 40



10 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



11 OF 40



12 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



13 OF 40



14 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



15 OF 40



16 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



17 OF 40

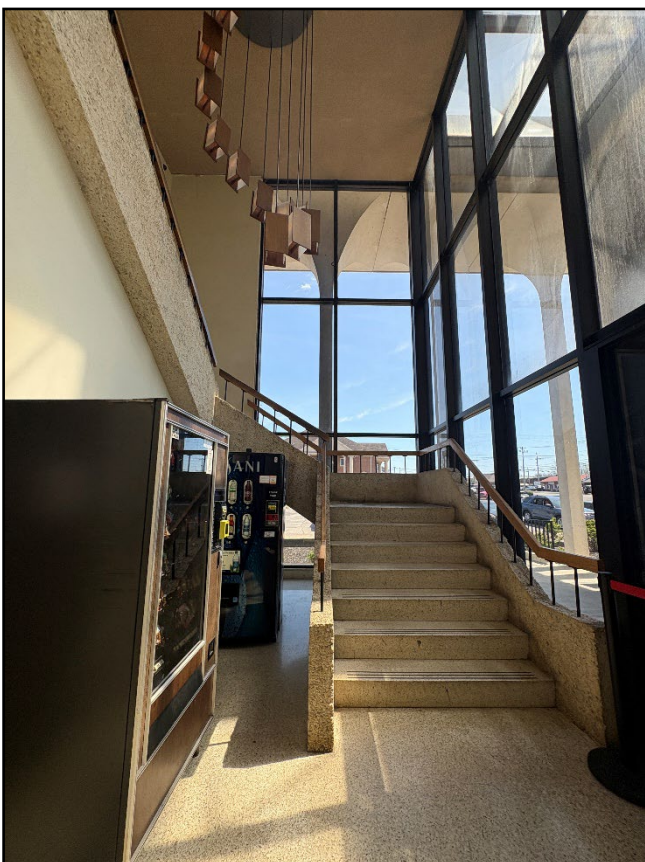


18 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



19 OF 40



20 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



21 OF 40



22 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



23 OF 40



24 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



25 OF 40



26 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



27 OF 40

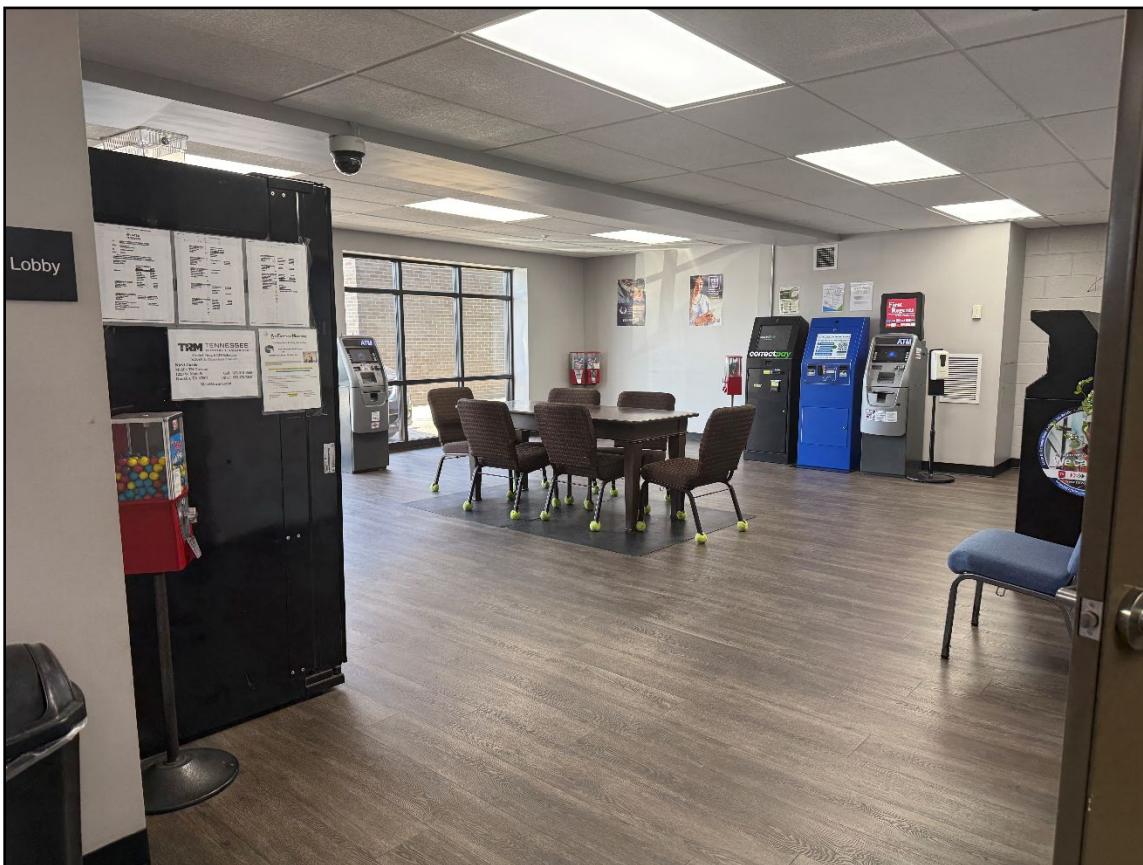


28 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



29 OF 40



30 OF 40



31 OF 40



32 OF 40



33 OF 40



34 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



35 OF 40



36 OF 40



37 OF 40



38 OF 40

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
LAWRENCEBURG, LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE



39 OF 40



40 OF 40