

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



536

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Cedars

other names/site number Collier, Wm. H., Hse, Collier-Caldwell Hse, Collier-Monger Hse, Collier-Callahan Hse

2. Location

street & number 260 Cotton Grove Road

not for publication N/A

city or town Jackson

vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Madison

code 113

zip code 38301

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 for 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays
Signature of certifying official/Title

3/31/99
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
 - entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

5/5/99
Date of Action

The Cedars

Name of Property

Madison County, Tennessee

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Choose as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Choose only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Contributing Noncontributing

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total. Values: 1, 0, 1, 0.

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK over CONCRETE

roof SLATE and ASPHALT

other WOOD, GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 N/A
(Mark "X" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1930, circa 1947

Significant Dates

1930, circa 1947

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Collier, William P.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Jackson Madison County Regional Planning Office

The Cedars
Name of Property

Madison County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Jackson North, TN 438 NE

1	<u>16</u>	<u>341240</u>	<u>3944300</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>341460</u>	<u>3944500</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>341700</u>	<u>3944520</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>341460</u>	<u>3944300</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Keith C. Donaldson/ City Planner
organization City of Jackson Planning Department date December 10, 1998
street & number 105 North Church Street telephone (901) 425-8275
city or town Jackson state TN zip code 38301

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. & Mrs. Roy and Peggy Callahan
street & number 260 Cotton Grove Road telephone _____
city or town Jackson state TN zip code 38301

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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The Cedars
Madison County, Tennessee

7. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Cedars is located at 260 Cotton Road, just west of Leeper Lane, in Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee. The 1930 two-story house with a central block and one-story side wings is Colonial Revival in style. Around 1947 one wing underwent alteration. The house originally sat on a 457 acre site, but the site now consists of only ten acres. The Cedars' fireproof construction is unique and significant in Madison County for both its building materials and as a unique example of a two-story Colonial Revival house. The house is built entirely of concrete fourteen inches to eighteen inches thick with a brick veneer sheathing. In addition, there are railroad rails in the footings, every wall is load bearing and reinforced with steel, floors are concrete, and there is a slate roof.

The Cedars, also known as Collier-Callahan House, is located on the south side of Cotton Grove Road, near Jones Creek in Madison County. The north elevation of the house faces the road with an expansive lawn. Cedars line the front gravel drive as it curves toward the east side of the house. The main portion of the house sets on a raised earthen mound that gives the building a heightened prominence in its surrounding landscape. There are wide-open pastures on both the east and west sides of the house. The rear of the house (south elevation), originally the front facade features a rolling, wide-open landscape that slopes down toward a former lake site.

The exterior of the house is of stretcher bond brick over concrete. The foundation of the house is concrete. The main portion of the house has a side gable, asphalt shingle roof with two central interior brick chimneys with corbel work. Two equally portioned side-gabled one-story wings original to the 1930 construction have asphalt shingle roofs. There are monumental porticos on both the front (north) facade and rear (south) elevation, although the south portico is larger than the north portico. Both porticos have columns made of concrete. The south portico spans three of the five bays, while the north portico extends the length of only the central bay. The difference in size is probably because at the time of construction, the main facade (now the rear, or south elevation) faced a 100-acre lake. The lake no longer exists and the house now sits on a ten-acre parcel of land instead of the original 457 acres. It is unknown when the reversal of the front and rear entrances occurred.

The centrally located portico and entrance dominate the current front, or north facade. Two fluted monumental Corinthian columns with matching pilasters support the two-story projecting portico with a gable pediment. The tympanum of the gable has a simple frieze and is accented by a small decorative bull's-eye vent. As is typical in the Colonial Revival style, the facade is very symmetrical with five bays. The windows are all eight-over-eight double-hung sashes with decorative jack arches out of brick and poured concrete sills. The roof, with a slightly overhang eaves, has decorative brackets and dentils that are also present on the portico. The entrance features a cross and bible panel door (two panels with rails on the bottom that form a book shape

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Madison County, Tennessee

with four panels with rails above forming a cross shape) that is flanked with multi-light sidelights and small projecting brick pilasters. Colonial Revival features include a decorative concrete broken arch with an urn motif located over the entrance. The four windows on the first floor of the central block consist of two windows on each side of the portico. The second story also features two windows on either side of the portico. Above the entrance, on the second story, are paired eight-over-eight double-hung windows. The porch floor is concrete, in keeping with the construction of the house.

The original side wings consist of a screened-in porch to the west and a one-story wing that contains a modern entrance. This modern entrance consists of a large set of single leaf French doors, installed circa 1992. The doors are located beneath a raised unadorned parapet wall. An original two-paned transom remains above the new doors. The parapet wall matches the entablature of the 1930 screened-in porch wing. The far east side of the facade includes the original kitchen and garage space that once incorporated the one-story side gable extension. This space included a two bay garage that was separated by a two-foot brick column. This extended one-story wing features the same cornice detailing that matches the rest of the house including the dentils. The former kitchen and garage wing contains eight-over-eight double-hung windows with concrete sills that match the 1930 windows of the house. The garage bays were enclosed for additional living space in 1947. An additional modern entrance door with an aluminum screen door, added circa 1992, also is located in one of the enclosed garage bays.

On west elevation the two-story gable end shows above the one-story original garage portion. On the second story portion the same cornice trim and dentils continues along the roof line. A small multi-light lunette window with a decorative keystone is in the tympanum of the pediment. The second story has three eight-over-eight double-hung windows. A one-story flat-roof screened-in porch, original to the house, spans the length of the west elevation. The screened-in porch consists of a simple unadorned entablature that matches the front and rear porticos as well as four fluted columns that support the porch. The 1930 concrete foundation is visible as is a simple set of concrete steps and an entry to the basement.

The rear, or south, elevation is identical to the front facade in all but the size of the portico. The rear elevation has a five bay portico supported by four fluted Corinthian columns and fluted pilasters. The one difference in the portico is the lunette with a keystone in the pediment of the instead of the bull's eye window on the front facade. This elevation contains the same number and style of windows as the north facade. Also identical is the entrance, including the surround, door, and sidelights. On the south elevation the one-story side wings from 1930 contain a simple unadorned raised parapet and entablature. One is above the screened-in porch to the west and the other is above a row of ribbon windows to the east. The ribbon windows include three, eight-over-eight double-hung windows with concrete sills. The remaining portico of the side gable wing contains a recessed stretcher bond, brick wall that features an eight-over-eight double-hung

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window with a jack arch. The cornice, above the recessed wall space, features the same dentil work as on the north facade. At the end of the 1930 wing is a large tapering brick chimney with decorative corbel work.

The east elevation consists of a two-story gable end along with the one-story side wing. Like the west elevation the second-story contains a small multi-light lunette in the pediment and three eight-over-eight double-hung windows. The one-story wing spans the length of the east elevation. The cornice with its dentil work continues around the wing. The multiple bay elevation contains two eight-over-eight double-hung windows flanking a modern door with a 1930 transom and a slightly elevated one light fixed sash window. The modern side door, as well as all of the windows on this elevation, feature brick jack arches.

The interior of the central block of the house is a two-story central hall plan with interior chimneys. The 1930 one story side wings extend out from the central block on the east and west sides. The original woodwork, chair railing, door surrounds and staircase remain intact. The concrete walls are covered with plaster. The majority of the original 1930 first floor mantles and all the transoms remain. To aid in clarification of room descriptions and location, each room is assigned a number that corresponds to the attached floor plan.

The entrance hall (1) is the first area entered in the central block of the house. This space spans the width of the house and connects with a rear foyer (2) and a large living room (3) to the west and a kitchen (4) and dining room (5) to the east. Each doorway to the connecting side rooms is a cross and bible panel door with a blind double panel transom above. The room's original cove molding and all panel transoms display the decorative woodwork that can be found throughout the house. The entry hall displays a dogleg staircase, with its original curved oak banister that begins with a tight curve serving as a newel post on a larger curved first step. The staircase has painted spindles, and oak treads and begins along the west wall. The entrance hall walls are plaster the original hardwood floors are carpeted and partially covered with linoleum. A small half-bathroom is located beneath the staircase with a cross and bible door and the original tile. The rear foyer (2) is at the opposite end of the entrance hall and is partially enclosed.

The rear foyer (2) is entered through an open doorway with a two-panel transom and contains the rear door that leads to the large rear portico. A cross and bible door serves as the rear entrance to the house and features a set of eight-light sidelights. A modern aluminum screen door now covers the original door, its date of installation is unknown. The flooring in this space is modern linoleum. A cross and bible door is located on the west wall and leads into the living room.

The living room (3) is part of the two-story central block and located immediately west of the stair hall. This large space is accessible through two cross and bible doors, one at each end of the hall. Blind two-panel transoms surmounts each door. A simple fireplace is located on the east

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wall of the living room. This fireplace contains a projecting chimney breast that creates an inglenook on each side. A brick fireback contrasts with the painted and simply carved mantelpiece and mantelshelf. The entire room features a decoratively carved original cove molding, chair rail and baseboards that match the rest of the first floor woodwork. The room features a modern textured ceiling and a carpeted floor. The west wall of the room contains two sets of multi-light windows and a cross and bible door that opens inward and provides access to the screened-in porch. Located on the north and south sides of the room are pairs of eight-over-eight windows that look out to the front and rear porticos.

The kitchen (4) that is located on the opposite side of the entrance hall from the living room features two eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows that look out onto the front portico. The room contains a simple fireplace, which raises the full length of the southern wall. The fireplace is adorned with a simple mantel shelf of an unknown date. On both sides of the fireplace are sets of modern built-in cabinets. A small entryway to the left of the fireplace, provides access to the dining room (5). In addition, a six-light door is located near the northeast corner of the original concrete floor and is covered with modern linoleum and has an undated dropped ceiling of acoustical tile.

Directly behind the kitchen (4) is the dining room, which is accessible from the kitchen or a cross and bible door with a blind double panel transom from the entrance hall this room contains two, eight-over-eight windows and its south wall that looks out to the rear portico. On the opposite end of this room is an original mantel that is similar to the one located in the living room This fireplace also contains a projecting chimney breast and a simply carved mantelpiece and mantel shelf. This fireplace, like that of the living room contains a brick outer hearth. In addition the dining room retains the original decorative chair railing and baseboards. The floor in this room has carpeting from circa 1992 and has a modern textured ceiling.

The 1930 east wing contains several interconnected rooms that were originally the kitchen and garage space. The east wing's garage space (6) remains, but is no longer accessible through its original garage doors since they are now enclosed. A small portion of the west garage bay became an additional entrance to the front of the house. This space is accessible through the set of single leaf French doors. The small foyer features a small set of steps that lead to the kitchen in the central block of the house.

Directly behind the garage area (6) is a utility room (7) that spans most of the rear portion of the east wing and a cross and bible door with a blind paneled transom serves as an entry to the dining room (5). The south wall features a set of ribbon windows that consist of three, eight-over-eight double-hung windows. Beyond this row of windows is another small space that includes a closet. In addition, the utility room contains a single eight-over-eight window on the same wall. A small stairwell, located in a closet on the north wall, leads down to the basement. The north wall

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of the utility room also contains a two-pane casement window that looks into the existing garage. Covering the floor is modern linoleum and the ceiling is textured.

The closet (8) is entered through a set of fifteen-light French doors. The closet room features an access door that leads to a large modern walk-in brick oven (8a) on its southern wall. In addition this room features an eight-over-eight double-hung window on the east wall. The room has a textured ceiling and a linoleum floor.

Beyond the closet is a small hallway that passes a side (east) exit door and hall. The exit door is at the bottom of a small set of carpeted steps.

An unusual barred door (like a jail cell door) slides out from the wall to close off this wing's bedroom and bathroom. The floor-length, jail cell type door is made of iron. The bathroom (9) is accessible through a two-panel door and features original tile and a small fixed sash window. The bedroom (10) is a small room that is accessible beyond the cell door and bathroom and contains a new cross and bible door and two original windows. Both windows are eight-over-eight double-hung windows and are located on the north and east walls. The room has a textured ceiling and carpeted floor.

The staircase in the central hall of the house leads to the second floor that includes the four bedrooms and bathrooms. The floors on the second floor are carpeted except for the rear bathroom that features its original tile. The first floor staircase baluster continues onto the second floor central hall (11). The central hall and entire second floor features the original baseboards throughout. The second floor central hall contains two small eight-over-eight windows with decorative woodwork at the north and south walls that look out onto the front and rear porticoes. The central hall contains three small closets on the west wall. The closet doors are multi-panel and include along with the closet space, storage compartments above. At the north and south ends of the central hall are two sets of doors that lead to a total of four bedrooms. Many of the entranceways feature modern louvered doors over the original cross and bible doors.

The southeast bedroom (12) contains two eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows on its south wall that overlooks the south portico along with a single eight-over-eight double-hung window that overlooks the east elevation. A fireplace stands on the north wall between a bathroom and a closet. The fireplace is different from those of the first floor as it features a fireback made of tile instead of brick. It is similar to the first floor fireplaces as it contains a simply carved mantelpiece and mantel shelf. Two doors, one on each side of the fireplace, lead into smaller rooms. A two-panel door, which is closest to the entrance of the room, conceals a closet. The other is a cross and bible panel door and is a closet to the east wall and leads into a small bathroom. The bathroom (13) contains an eight-over-eight window on the east wall. The bathroom features a modern textured ceiling and the original tile.

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The northeast bedroom (14) contains two eight-over-eight double-hung windows that overlook the front (north) portico. In addition, another eight-over-eight double-hung window is located on the east wall. The room features its original plaster walls and decorative chair railing, window aprons, and casings. The south wall of this room contains two doors. One door near the center of the wall, leads into a small closet. The other door leads into a bathroom (16). Both are cross and bible doors.. The bedroom features a carpeted floor and textured ceiling. The bathroom (15) is an ell shape space that features tile flooring.

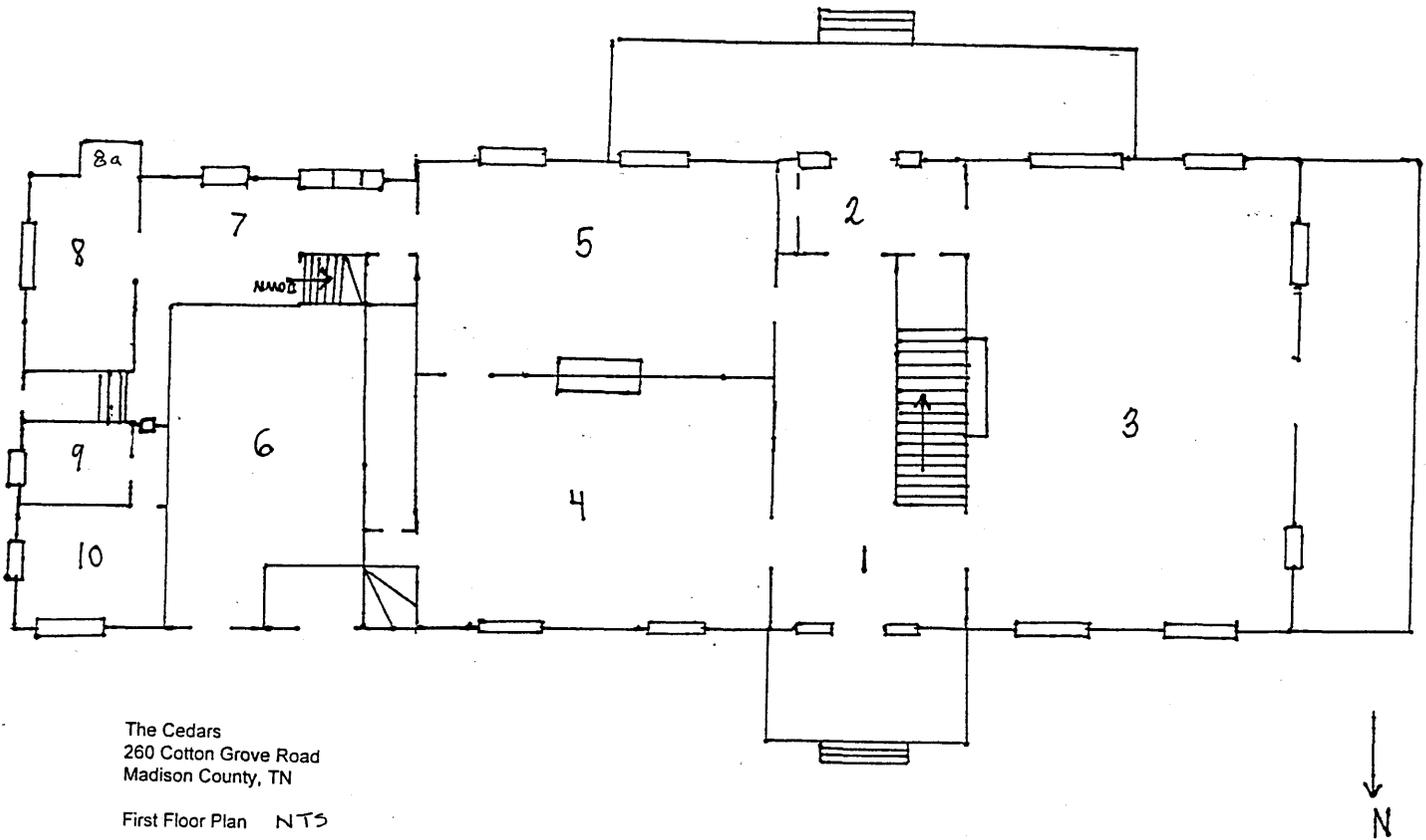
The southwest bedroom (16) is accessible from the top of the stairs through a modern louvered door that serves as a screen door for the original cross and bible door. The room features two windows that overlook the rear (south) portico. Another eight-over-eight double-hung window is on the west wall of the room. The north wall of the room has two doors, one leads to the bathroom (18) and the other to a closet. Both doors are cross and bible doors. The room features its original chair railing and decorative woodwork on its windows. The bathroom (17) has an eight-over-eight window on its west wall. Two doors are on the south wall of this room and provide access to a closet and a small bathroom (19). One is a two-panel door and the other is a cross and bible door. The bathroom (19) features tile flooring and a textured ceiling.

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260 Cotton Grove Road
Madison County, TN

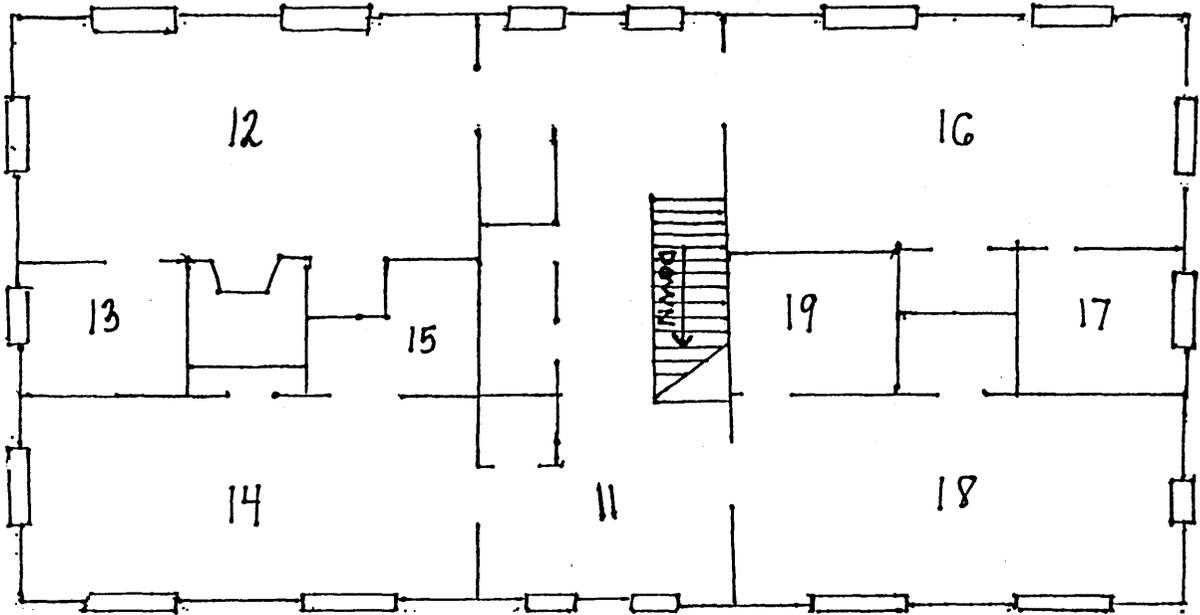
First Floor Plan NTS

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The Cedars
Madison County, Tennessee



The Cedars
260 Cotton Grove Road
Madison County, TN

Second Floor Plan NTS



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The Cedars
Madison County, Tennessee

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cedars is significant under criterion C for architecture as an excellent local example of the Colonial Revival domestic architecture in Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee.

The Colonial Revival style emerged in the late nineteenth century as a backlash against the excesses of Victorian architecture as well as from a renewed sense of patriotism that viewed Georgian or Colonial architecture as American and viewed Victorian architecture and the eclectic revivals as foreign. The 1893 Colombian Exposition, which showcased neoclassical designs seen by millions, popularized the style to the point that led to the near ubiquitous occurrence of the Colonial Revival style in the United States.¹ Prior to World War I, the Colonial Revival style reflected a transitional blending with Victorian architecture through the use of Victorian massing with Colonial details, a style also sometimes defined as neocolonial or Free Classic. However, after World War I, the Colonial Revival style evolved into a more restrained, and sometimes more accurate, interpretation of early Georgian or Colonial architecture that featured Colonial massing and details.

The Cedars features both typical and atypical features of the Colonial Revival style. The house features the later (generally, post World War I) Colonial Revival massing and details. The form of the Colonial Revival house was generally a simple rectangle or square with wings added at the sides rather than the front or back. The Cedars reflects this post World War I restrained interpretation of the Colonial Revival style.

Adam Huntsman, a political rival of David Crockett during the early part of the nineteenth century built a house originally located on the site of the 1930 house Collier House built. Local folklore has it that David Crockett planted the cedar trees lining the drive to the house in order to pay a gambling debt to Adam Huntsman.

Prior to building the house, Collier lived in the Huntsman House. Collier was well known as the designer of the Marathon, an automobile manufactured in Tennessee. In 1906, Collier was working in Jackson for Southern Engine and Boiler Works (NR 2/11/93), a manufacturer of gasoline engines since 1884. The company decided to branch out into automobile manufacturing and allowed Collier, an apprentice engineer, to design a prototype. This venture was successful and the company was producing cars by 1907. The car, known as the "Southern," until 1910 became "Marathon" when the company changed the name. In that same year a group of Nashville investors purchased the company and moved production from its original home in Jackson to the vacant Phoenix Cotton Mill site in Nashville, Tennessee. The company continued to expand over the next few years until 1915 when the Indianapolis based Herff-Brooks Corporation bought Marathon and moved the equipment and inventory based to Indiana. The Marathon Motor

¹ Flaherty 1978:8

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Company is reputed to be the only automobile industry based in the South until the 1980s. The Nashville location of Marathon production was the Marathon Motor Works (NR 1/4/1996).

William Collier, who had moved to Nashville to continue with the development of the Marathon Motor Company was demoted in 1913 and excluded from all management decisions of the company in early 1914 after a disagreement with the Board of Directors, over the handling of the business. In the ensuing years Collier moved around quite a bit, Collier appears to have moved to Painesville, Ohio and started a truck company named Collier Truck Company, but it is unclear if Collier himself lived in Painesville and was involved with the business. Collier did settle back in Jackson in 1919 and became Vice President of the Southern Engine and Boiler Works Company. It was during this time that he bought the Adam Huntsman farm.

On August 27, 1923, Robert L. Hill and wife, Fannie, sold 100 acres of the Huntsman/Malone tract, which included the old residence, to William H. Collier, who paid them \$12,048 for it, noting in the deed that this tract was located in old Civil District 14, 'now' Civil District 4.² Collier never married and lived in the original house alone. He had a servant, an African-American man named Major Freeman, who was responsible for keeping the fires going and the food cooked. The east end of the home was dedicated to the servant's quarters and kitchen area. At the time Collier lived in the old Huntsman residence, the house reportedly burned on December 25, 1929.³

William H. Collier built a new home on the original Huntsman foundation in 1930. Collier had been involved in a previous house fire while residing at the J. F. Hurt House located at 361 North Royal Street, just 2 buildings north of the Southern Engine and Boiler Works Building where he worked. He was forced to jump from the second story window of his room and fractured his hip.⁴ As the result of being in two fires, he built his new house with fireproof construction techniques.

Collier took out numerous patents on his inventions. He reportedly placed a vault, built by Southern Engine and Boiler Works, in the house to store the drawings and designs for his inventions for safekeeping. Some inventions filed for patents from Madison County, Tennessee are:

1. A Valve Actuating Mechanism filed for on April 9, 1901, and issued on July 9, 1901. Patent Number 677858.
2. A Valve Gear filed for on January 8, 1906, and issued September 24, 1907. Patent Number 866623.

² *Madison County Deed Book 103*, pages 294-295; registered January 15, 1924

³ (Interview with J. B. Hurt, whose aunt was married to Collier's servant Major Freeman.)

⁴ *Jackson Weekly Sun*, September 6, 1906.

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7. A Carburetor filed for on June 7, 1917, and issued on August 22, 1922. Patent Number 1426714.
8. A Submarine filed for on November 1, 1918, and issued on July 6, 1920. Patent Number 1345836.
9. A Veneer Cutting Machine filed for on January 29, 1921, and issued on December 12, 1922. Patent Number 1438810.
10. A Dryer for Sheet Material filed for on July 31, 1922, and issued on September 16, 1924. Patent Number 1508924.
11. A Dryer for Sheet Material filed for on July 31, 1922, and issued on September 16, 1924. Patent Number 1508924.
12. A Dryer for Wood Veneer and the like file for on July 31, 1922, and issued on November 25, 1924. Patent Number `1517235.
13. A Wood Veneer Cutting Machine filed for on July 31, 1922, and issued on April 21, 1925. Patent Number 1534687.
14. A Circuit Control Device for Automobiles filed for on March 3, 1927, and issued on May 31, 1932. Patent Number 1861175.
15. A Manually Controlled Switch for Automobiles filed for on September 26, 1930, and issued November 24, 1931. Patent Number 1832857.

Collier employed Grove Pritchard to manage The Cedars, including the responsibility of having a barn moved to the east of the property and the construction of a large lake behind the house. Fed by a creek that ran through the property, the water level of the lake of was kept fairly constant, by a spillway on the south side and the lake had a small decorative island with trees.⁵ Abner Taylor, Jr., later drained this lake during his residency due to stagnation of the water.⁶

Collier never completely finished construction of the house although he continued to move in and out of Jackson until his death on July 5, 1951. During the construction of the house he accumulate a large amount of debt. He owed W. C. Nance \$4785.50 that was due May 4, 1933. On May 4, 1932, he made Keith Short his trustee for this 100 acres.⁷ On June 1, 1932, Collier,

⁵ Personal interview with Mrs. Ruthie Henderson, daughter of Grover Pritchard

⁶ Personal interview with Abner Taylor III, son of Abner Taylor, Jr.

⁷ *Madison County Trust Deed Book 162*, page 245; registered May 5, 1932

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claiming Madison County as his place of residence, appointed W. W. McKinnie his trustee for the 100 acres, replacing Keith Short as such, acknowledging his debt to Nance.⁸

Foreclosure took place on the 100 acres on November 17, 1942, by the First National Bank. In that is was noted that on June 1, 1932, W. W. McKinnie had been appointed trustee by William H. Collier for this acreage, who was subsequently replaced by Hugh W. Hicks, who conveyed the tract to the First National Bank, for \$12,500.⁹

The First National Bank on September 12, 1945, sold to Robert A. Caldwell.¹⁰ On October 29, 1947, Robert A. Caldwell and his wife, Angelyn, sold the residence and ten acres to Roy Monger in 1948.¹¹ The legal description of this property is as follows:

Beginning at a stake in the south margin of the Cotton Grove Road, said stake being north 74 1/2 degrees east 40 5/10 poles from the northwestern corner of Robert A. Caldwell 100 acre tract, of which this tract is a part, and runs thence south 40 poles to a stake in edge of lake; thence east 35 1/2 poles to a stake, cedar oak and elm pointers; thence north 50 poles to a stake in the south margin of Cotton Grove Road; thence south 74 1/2 degrees west with said road 37 poles to the point of beginning, containing 10 acres, more or less.

After several changes of ownership, on January 16, 1992, the ten acre tract sold to Roy Callahan and his wife, Peggy Jane Callahan.¹² The Callahan family presently resides upon this historic ten acre tract in the Colonial Revival house started in 1930 by William H. Collier.

The Cedars is significant for architecture both for its Colonial Revival style and its fire-proof construction. The Cedars has several features that are both interesting and unexplained. The vault and boiler of the house were made for Collier by the Southern Engine and Boiler Works. The vault was reportedly placed in the basement with the boiler. To date there is no explanation for the iron bar, jail cell door in the east wing of the house and it is unknown when this door was placed in the house. Collier may have added it for further security of his patent work or it may have been added by one of the many owners to protect something like a gun collection. The

⁸ *ibid.*, pages 318-319; registered June 2, 1932

⁹ *Madison County Deed Book 134*, pages 615-616; registered November 17, 1942

¹⁰ *Madison County Deed Book 143*, page 395, registered January 23, 1946.

¹¹ *Madison County Deed Book 150*, page 83; registered November 1, 1947

¹² *Madison County Deed Book 515*, pages 62-63; registered January 21, 1992

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changes to the house occurred primarily around 1947 since it is known that Collier lost the house before construction was completed. Due to the numerous changes in ownership it is not known when some of the ceilings were either lowered and had acoustical tile added or when the textured paint/plaster was applied. However, these changes to the house are minor and do not affect its overall integrity as a significant example of a Colonial Revival House made of fireproof materials in Madison County, Tennessee.

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10. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located Madison County tax map 79 parcel 7.0. The property sits on the south side of Cotton Grove Road and is located approximately 1740 feet west of Leeper Lane.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the county lot in Madison County is the boundary of the property associated with tax map 79 parcel 7.

The tax map for this property has the scale of 1" = 400'. The Tennessee Board of Equalization prepares this scale map for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nominations and has found that the 1" = 400' adequately meets our office's needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service.

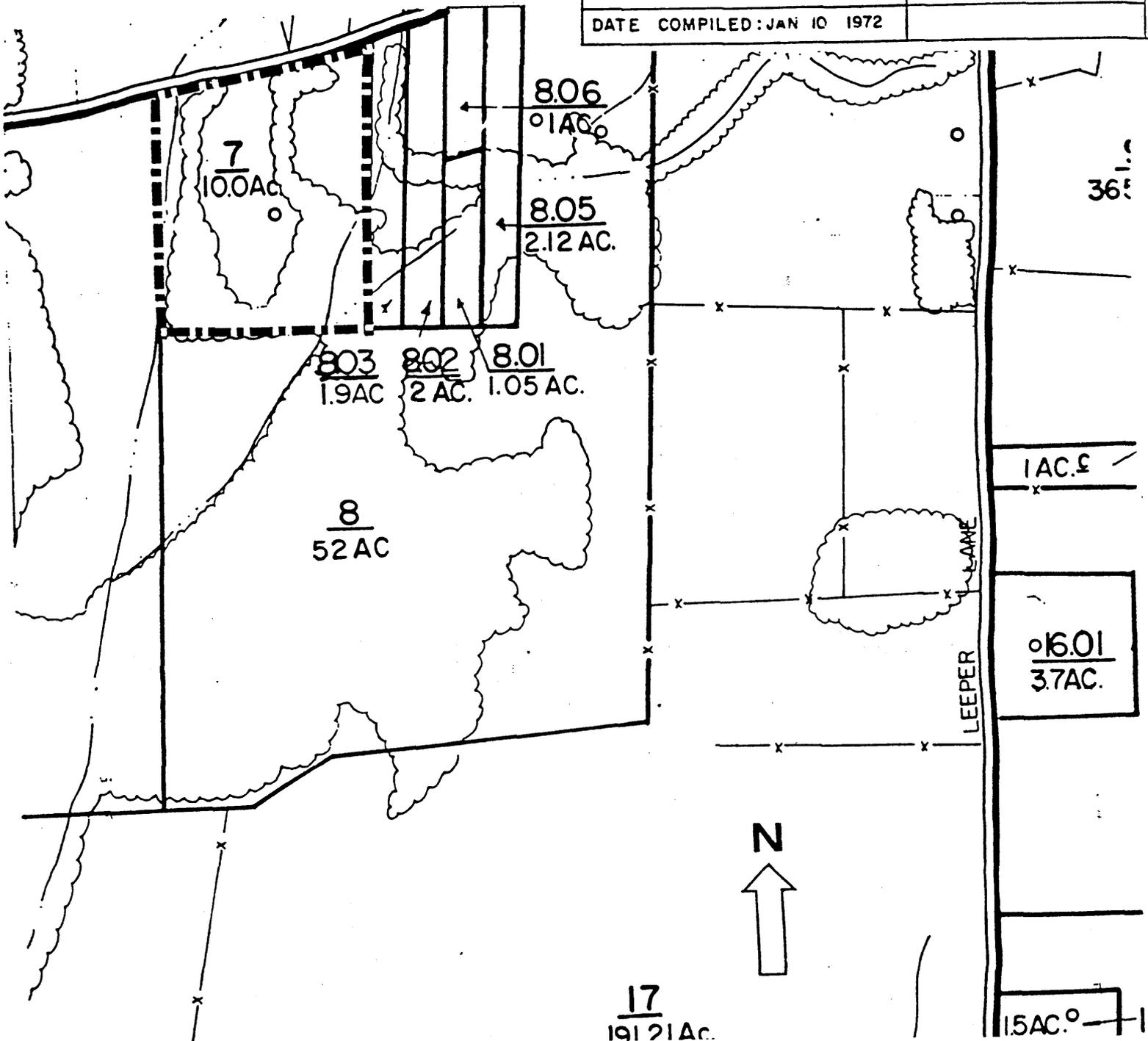
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MADISON CO. TENN.	
SCALE: 1" = 400'	DISTRICT: 4,5
DATE OF FLYING: MAY 1966	WARD: 2, 3
DATE COMPILED: JAN 10 1972	



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PHOTOGRAPHS

The Cedars

260 Cotton Grove Road

Jackson, Madison County, TN

Photos By: Nancy Jane Baker

Date: 1988

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

2941 Lebanon Road

Nashville, TN

Facing north, south elevation of The Cedars looking at cedar lined driveway
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Facing north, detail of south elevation
2 of 19

Facing north, south elevation
3 of 19

Facing north, detail of south elevation
4 of 19

Facing west, detail of east elevation
5 of 19

Facing west, east elevation
6 of 19

Detail of north facade
7 of 19

Facing south, north facade
8 of 19

Facing east, west elevation
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Detail of jail cell on main floor
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The Cedars
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Fireplace in the dining room
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Fireplace in the living room
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Fireplace in the kitchen
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Entry hall and stair case
14 of 19

Upstairs (second floor) hall balustrade
15 of 19

Bedroom one fireplace
16 of 19

Detail of bedroom closet and bath room doors
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Detail of window casement and chair rail
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Closet doors and windows in second floor hall
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