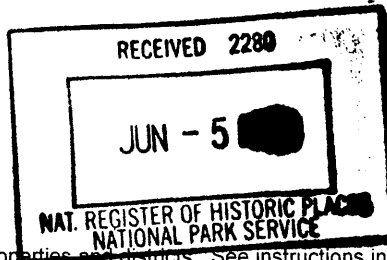


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



Sub
Review
819

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 Tanglewood Historic District
other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number 4907, 4909, 4911 Tanglewood Drive NA not for publication
city or town Nashville NA vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Davidson code 037 zip code 37216

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 5/29/98
Signature of certifying official/Title 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:)

Signature of the Keeper Maq M. Way Date of Action 7/20/98

Tanglewood Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check 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	
4	7	buildings
		sites
3		structures
		objects
7	7	Total

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
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Rustic Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE; CONCRETE; BRICK

walls LOG; Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

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

circa 1935 - circa 1946

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Condra, Robert M., Builder

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:

Tanglewood Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson Count, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 4 acres Nashville East 311 NW

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	525510	4009950	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

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 Lena Sweeten and Carroll Van West
organization MTSU, Center for Historic Preservation date March 1998
street & number Post Office Box 80 telephone 615/898-2947
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

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 Multiple, see inventory
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

Narrative Description

The Tanglewood Historic District is located at 4907, 4909, and 4911 Tanglewood Drive in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. The nominated property represents an early- to mid-twentieth century rustic style residential development, originally designed by the engineer and builder Robert M. Condra, set within a much larger suburban neighborhood largely of the post-World War II era located between U. S. Highway 31 (Gallatin Road), the Briley Parkway, and the north banks of the Cumberland River. Condra's rustic scheme for the property meant that the houses share a number of similar characteristics, making them architecturally distinct from much of the surrounding post-World War II neighborhood. These common features include massive fieldstone fireplaces and chimneys, multi-plane and multi-gable roofs, paired double hung sash windows (typically six-over-six or eight-over-eight), and deep eaves supported by exposed rafter tails. Condra developed the property from circa 1935 to circa 1946 and during these years, he continued either to direct or allow modifications of the individual dwellings. There is only one noncontributing primary building in the district. Otherwise, the district retains excellent integrity of materials, setting, scale, location, and design. It still conveys the appearance of an early twentieth century rustic style development. The district is a self-contained area that is noticeably distinct from the surrounding post-World War II neighborhood.

The district is inventoried by street address and the properties are keyed on the map according to the inventory.

Contributing resources (C) have similar design features and maintain the scale and use of the district. They also represent the specific style and characteristics utilized by Condra in residential design. Non-contributing resources (NC) were built later than the period of significance or have been so altered in the last fifty years as to lose historical and architectural integrity.

Inventory of Buildings

1. 4907 Tanglewood Drive (circa 1935)
Owner: Wesley Moore

Rustic cottage with a basement and mortared brick foundation, wide board siding and asphalt shingle roof, expanded by Robert Condra circa 1935 from a small house he originally built on the site circa 1927. Four bay facade consists of two paired sets of six-over-six double hung sash windows to the north, front door, and one set of paired eight-over-eight double hung sash windows on the south. Wood two-panel front door set with a double row of four small glass panes near the top is original to the house. Windows are six-over-six and eight-over-eight double hung sash, in unadorned wood casings. The roof is multi-plane and hipped, with two projecting gables intersecting at the east rear corner. Deep eaves are supported by plain, straight wooden brackets placed at uniform intervals, and have metal gutters and downspouts. The chimney is set in the east side gable. The chimney is massive, of fieldstone and mortar construction, similar in style to the fireplaces found in 4909 and 4911 (a) Tanglewood Drive. The chimney cap and hood are stone. A circa 1970 wood deck has been added. (C)

The dam and viaduct system constructed by Robert Condra on Love's Branch begins on the northern border of this lot. A perpetual easement for the maintenance and use of the dam and flume are included in the property deed.

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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

Outbuildings

Detached wood shed, circa 1970, (NC structure, due to date of construction).

Detached carport, circa 1970 (NC structure, due to date of construction).

2. 4909 Tanglewood Drive (circa 1935)
Owner: Evelyn Dodson

One-and-one-half-story rustic building with fieldstone and mortar foundation, log construction with v-notch joints, and asphalt shingles. The three bay facade consists of the front door at the north corner, a triple set of six-over-six double hung sash windows in the center, and an eight-over-eight double hung sash window on the south. The single-board front door is original. Windows are six-over-six and eight-over-eight double hung sash in unadorned wood casings. The hipped roof is multi-plane with intersecting gables. Eaves are supported by plain, straight wooden brackets placed at uniform intervals, and have metal gutters and downspouts. The front door has a small porch overhang a miniature gable extends from the roof, supported by two log pillars. The interior stone chimney, with stone cap and metal hoods, and designed by Robert Condra, is original. Wide board siding is on the back of the house. Robert Condra's dam and viaduct system for the pool at 4911 (a) also borders this property. (C)

Outbuildings and structures:

A detached carport, circa 1965, is a non-contributing structure (NC, due to date of construction).

3. 4911 (c) Tanglewood Drive House (Circa 1935 or 1953, 1976)
Owner: Henry and Kathy Romersa

This may have originally been a combination barn and shed converted into a house or the house may have been constructed new circa 1953 by David Llewellyn, who purchased the property from Robert Condra. Concrete block and brick and mortar foundation, wide board and vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roof. Three bay facade has eight-over-eight double hung window to the north, lattice window in center, and coupled six-over-six double hung windows to the south, with concrete porch and raised flower bed. Windows are six-over-six, eight-over-eight, and ten-over-ten double hung sash in unadorned wood casings, as well as two decorative lattice windows. The roof is multi-plane, with intersecting gables, deep eaves, metal gutters and downspouts, and an interior brick chimney with metal chimney hood. Circa 1976, a large two-story weatherboard frame addition was made to the north side of the dwelling to create additional bedrooms. The scale and materials of this addition are such that the Gate House lost its historic architectural integrity. (NC)

4. 4911 Tanglewood Drive (b) Guest House (circa 1935)
Owner: Henry and Kathy Romersa

Single story dwelling with fieldstone and mortar foundation, log construction with v-notch joints and concrete mortar between logs, and asphalt shingle roof. Two bay facade consists of the front door with six-over-six double hung sidelights at the south corner, and a bay window with two six-over-six double hung sash windows flanking the center ten-over-ten double hung sash window. The front door is wood vertical boards, with three rectangular window panes set diagonally across the upper portion. The windows consist

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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

of six-over-six and ten-over-ten double hung sash and paired casement windows. To the north of the bay window is the garage addition, circa 1935, and the utility space with board and batten door. The garage has two sets of wood double doors, each with a rectangular lattice window and iron hinges that are original to the construction. The utility space has a board and batten swinging door and has board and batten siding on the side and in back. The roof is multi-plane with intersecting gables, with eaves that are very deep and the protruding tails of rafters for brackets, has metal gutters and downspouts, and an interior brick chimney with brick chimney cap and metal hood. The front porch is fieldstone and mortar, original to the house, with a shed roof supported by two log pillars, covering a portion of the porch. (C)

5. 4911 (a) Tanglewood Drive Lodge (circa 1935, 1946)
Owner: Henry and Kathy Romersa

Rustic lodge with a fieldstone and mortar foundation, log construction with v-notch joints and concrete mortar, and asphalt shingle roof. The ten bay facade consists, from south to north, of a triple set of six-over-six double hung sash windows, small lattice window, secondary front door, triple set consisting of six-over-six double hung sash windows flanking an eight-over-eight double hung sash, a small four-over-four double hung sash, two six-over-six double hung sash, front door flanked by three-pane sidelights with stained glass, one three-pane fixed sash, a coupled six-over-six double hung sash, and one eight-over-eight double hung sash windows. The windows include six-over-six and eight-over-eight double hung sash in unadorned wood casings. The roof has deep eaves with plain brackets at uniform intervals. The roof is multi-plane, with two intersecting gables in the front and one in the rear, and has metal gutters and downspouts. The house also has two massive fieldstone and mortar chimneys of the type characteristic of Condra, one interior to the south center, and one exterior located in the intersecting gable to the immediate right of the front door.

Robert Condra designed the original structure, but when David Llewellyn purchased the property in 1946, he added a bathroom and built a small log hyphen to connect the house to a nearby 40 foot by 75 foot building. (C)

Outbuildings and structures:

Swimming Pool (circa 1935)

The property also includes one of Nashville's first in-ground concrete and stone pools that is also a noteworthy engineering feat and a contributing structure. The pool was restored to its original working order circa 1973 by the current owner, Henry Romersa. (C)

Dam and Viaduct (circa 1935)

Condra constructed a dam and viaduct system to divert water from the nearby Love's Branch stream. The dam and part of the viaduct are located at 4907 and 4909 Tanglewood Drive, now owned by Wesley Moore and Evelyn Dodson, respectively; the viaduct borders those properties and crosses the rear yard at 4911 (a) then into the Lodge's pool. The viaduct is constructed of concrete, with one 15-foot portion reinforced by steel bars added circa 1965 to correct deterioration. According to Condra's original design, the dam caught the water and the viaduct delivered it through a series of sand traps to a trough, where the water was heated by a wood fire before continuing to the pool. When the water level in the pool reached a high point, another viaduct drained it off and returned it to the stream. The dam and viaduct system have been completely restored by the Romersas and continues to be functional; together, they are a contributing structure. (C)

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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

Well (circa 1935)

A fieldstone and mortar well is placed close to the facade of the Lodge. The well has a wood shingle roof with beam supports. Originally constructed by Robert Condra as a functional well, it has subsequently been filled in but is still a contributing structure. (C)

Garage (circa 1975)

A garage of wood beam construction with asphalt shingles and attached lean-to that is constructed of logs and concrete mortar is a non-contributing building (NC, due to date of construction).

Storage sheds

Storage shed (circa 1975) is of board and batten construction, with asphalt shingles on brick pilings and board and batten Z-braced doors. (NC building, due to date of construction)

Storage shed (circa 1975) is of metal construction on brick piling. (NC building, due to date of construction)

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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

Statement of Significance

Tanglewood Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, for its local significance as an example of rustic style residential development from the early twentieth century designed and built by Robert M. Condra, a successful Nashville engineer and builder.

Tanglewood is located in the same area as the late-1700s settlement called Haysboro Village, or sometimes listed in the records as Haysborough. Haysboro existed for approximately sixty years, from the initial arrival of pioneers in 1780 to its incorporation in September 1799 up to the late 1830s. The village was named after one of its earliest settlers, Colonel Robert Hays. A prominent planter, Hays married Jane Donelson, sister of Rachel Donelson Jackson, Andrew Jackson's wife, and also served as the Davidson County representative to the North Carolina legislature. John Buchanan conducted the original survey work around Haysboro in the 1780s. By 1783, residents had constructed a road connecting Nashville to Mansker's Station approximately 12 miles to the north and passing in the vicinity of Haysboro. In 1785, residents of Haysboro Village established the Spring Hill Meeting House. That same year, the North Carolina legislature established the first school in Tennessee west of the Cumberland Mountains, Davidson Academy, which commenced classes at the Meeting House in Haysboro in the fall of 1786. The earliest recorded deed concerning the land on which Tanglewood District is located was recorded in February, 1792. William Cocke, a Revolutionary War veteran from North Carolina, purchased a 640 acre tract alongside the Cumberland River at ten pounds for every hundred acres. In 1806, the Davidson Academy trustees voted to move the school to rapidly growing Nashville, beginning the gradual demise of Haysboro Village. In 1836, the road to Mansker's Station was replaced by the Gallatin Turnpike. The Spring Hill Meeting House lay in the path of the new road and was demolished. By the late 1830s, James T. Love had purchased most of the property that had once made up Haysboro Village and maintained it as farm land. The current name for the spring on the Tanglewood property is Love's Branch, and dates from this period. The Gallatin Turnpike bordered the rear of Spring Hill Cemetery, which was begun on land donated in 1815 by Haysboro resident Thomas Craighead, who served as minister of Spring Hill Meeting House from the early 1780s to the 1810s. Tanglewood Historic District is adjacent to the Spring Hill Cemetery, and the turnoff from Gallatin Turnpike to Haysboro retains its historic name, Haysboro Road, which in turn leads to Tanglewood Drive.

The farm land, including the tract which the Tanglewood Historic District now occupies, remained in the Love family, transferring from James Love to his brother Robert Love in 1845, who subsequently deeded the tract to his nephew Andrew J. McGaughey and Marina McGaughey in 1905. During these years, newspaper accounts reported that log structures and ruins of the old village still remained in place. In 1920, McGaughey began to subdivide the property into residential lots. In 1927, Robert M. Condra purchased a tract in McGaughey's Second Haysboro Subdivision block as the site for his Tanglewood Lodge and houses. Unconfirmed oral tradition states that Condra used some of the remaining log structures and log ruins within his new rustic style complex.¹

The Tanglewood District is significant in part due to its association with Robert Condra, a successful engineer and builder. A Georgia native, Condra graduated from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in

¹Information concerning the history of land use around present-day Tanglewood Drive was gathered from deeds and land grants dating from the late 1700s to the early 1900s, as well as locally published newspaper articles. See M. B. Morton, "Haysboro, Once Nashville's Rival, Now Only a Dim Memory of the Long Ago," *Nashville Wigg*, 1929.

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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

1923, with a double degree in mechanical and electrical engineering. He then moved to Nashville to engage in commission-based contracting, thus beginning a career that spanned more than six decades in Nashville and Middle Tennessee. When a tornado struck east Nashville in the late 1920s, Condra formed his own construction company. His first major commercial project was the six story addition to the National Life and Accident Insurance Company's office building. Condra's work in architectural design, historic preservation, and engineering had a significant impact on Nashville and Middle Tennessee. Among his commercial projects were the USF&G Insurance Company office building and the Executive Plaza Office Building. Condra engaged in several historic preservation projects, such as renovating the American Trust Building at the corner of Third and Union Streets in Nashville, built in 1927, and the Sudekum (Tennessee) Building at the corner of Sixth and Church, built in 1932. Condra built and/or renovated a number of residential apartment complexes, including Forest Hills, Skyline, Woodmont Terrace, Cedarwood Manor, Glendale, Acklen Heights, and Rolland Road, and the historic Park Circle and Royal Oaks properties. In the late 1930s, Condra oversaw moving a city block in Chattanooga twenty feet behind its original location.²

Although Condra was involved in hundreds of projects in Nashville and Middle Tennessee, the Tanglewood Historic District is the only known example of Condra's design of detached dwellings in a residential neighborhood in Nashville. In 1979, when asked which project he was most pleased with, Condra replied, "I think I would have to choose two: my ten-room log house at Haysboro and the Royal Oaks Apartments. I designed both of them, thought out all the details, and built them." Tanglewood also was his first major real estate investment. From the 1930s until the mid-1940s, when Condra began to sell portions of the property, the engineer and builder constantly expanded and improved the structures.³

Condra resided at 4911(a) Tanglewood Drive between circa 1935 and 1946, the period of significance for the district due to his influence on its design, construction, landscaping, and setting. Condra began to rent and/or sell the Tanglewood houses in the 1930s. Wesley Moore has resided at 4907 Tanglewood since 1952, when he purchased it from Condra, who had held the note on another family, Earl and Winona Hyder, who bought the property in 1948. Deed records concerning 4909 Tanglewood Drive are incomplete, but Joe & Betty Demonbreun purchased the property in 1963. The current owner, Evelyn Dodson, bought it from Joe Demonbreun in 1968. David Llewellyn purchased 4911(a), 4911(b), and 4911(c) from Condra in 1946, and the current owners, Henry and Kathy Romersa, bought these same properties from Llewellyn in 1973.⁴

By 1935, Robert Condra had purchased the subdivision lots at which the Tanglewood District is located from Hubbard S. Sumner and the American Trust Company. Construction of the Tanglewood District may not have taken place without the growing ease of reaching outlying sections of Davidson County, which came about in the early twentieth century as a result of mass transit, the proliferation of the automobile, and improved road networks in the early twentieth century. Beginning in 1924, a massive state-

²See "Bridgebuilders: Robert M. and Evelyn Condra," (The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1986) and John Word and Jim Sparks, "Advantage Interviews: Robert M. Condra," *Advantage* 1 (January 1979): 54-64.

³Ibid.

⁴"National Register Eligibility Determination, 'Tanglewood Historic District,' Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee," Tennessee Department of Transportation, November 1997: 24-25, 29, 32, 38, 40-41, 44-45.

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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

funded road building program created networks of paved streets radiating from urban areas and opened vast new tracts of land previously regarded as too remote for development. New suburbs sprang up on the east and west sides of Nashville, for the first time beyond or between the projections of the electric trolley-line suburbs.⁵

It appears that Condra took full advantage of Tennessee's new road building program by locating his residential development in what was then a secluded area of Davidson County that was still nearby the newly improved U.S. Highway 31, Gallatin Road. As in many other American cities, suburban development around Nashville also embodied values based on concern for health and child nurture; the suburban domestic environment was promoted as a wholesome, moral refuge from the city.⁶ On the heavily wooded tract along Tanglewood Drive, Condra built a central dwelling and swimming pool and a series of small houses. The architecture is deliberately rustic and placed in a bucolic, wooded landscape, while the swimming pool incorporates the natural spring without destroying its original course. The district's rustic design is its most significant and distinguishing characteristic.

Rustic style architecture has roots extending back to the mid-1800s. Andrew Jackson Downing explicated the principles of rustic design in many of his writings, such as *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (1841). Central ideas of rustic style are that buildings should cause minimal disruption of the setting, and that building materials should blend in with the natural environment. These principles were drawn from nineteenth-century gardening techniques that emphasized naturalism, with value placed on scenic views, topographical variety, and retention of natural features such as vegetation, streams, and rock outcroppings. The use of native materials, such as wood and stone, in buildings would facilitate blending with the intact natural surroundings. In addition, late nineteenth century architectural styles, such as Shingle, Adirondack, and Prairie (as well as vernacular forms traditionally reliant on locally available materials), adopted a similar emphasis on natural materials and harmony with pre-existing topography. All of these influences converged in the Arts and Crafts Movement of the early twentieth century, which emphasized hand-crafted forms, natural settings, and naturalistic appearances.⁷

The rustic architectural design found at the Tanglewood district reflects Condra's adaptation of the rustic sub-style of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Architectural features, such as natural materials, horizontal design, harmonious relationship with the landscape, deep eaves with bracket supports,

⁵Don H. Doyle, *Nashville in the New South, 1880-1930* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1985) and *Nashville Since the 1920s* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1985). Both books detail the growth, suburbanization, and economic development that took place in Nashville in the decades around the turn of the twentieth century. See also Anita Shafer Goodstein, *Nashville, 1780-1860: From Frontier to City* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1989).

⁶For example, see Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985).

⁷Linda McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The History of the National Park Service, 1916 - 1942* (Washington, DC): 2, 11. Also see Alan Gowans, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression* (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, especially 131-148 and 257-264.⁷

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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

prominent stone chimneys, fieldstone walkways, and ample windows, are reminiscent of Arts and Crafts, and are also prominently featured at Tanglewood.

Landscape features reinforce the rustic style of the Tanglewood district, particularly at 4911(a) and 4909 Tanglewood Drive. At 4911(a) Tanglewood, brick patios and walkways are at either end of the house and across the front. Original stone walkways, retaining walls, and steps also remain, including the stone patio and two sets of stairs alongside the pool in the rear, and walkways leading from the driveway to the front of the house. A low fieldstone and mortar wall borders the circular drive, and three stone pilings at the head of the drive demarcate the original boundary line to the lodge. 4909 Tanglewood Drive also has two small brick patios on either side of the front, similar in design to the patios at 4911 (a) Tanglewood Drive, original stone steps leading from concrete walk down to gravel drive, and the original stone retaining wall.

In addition, unifying interior features of all the houses reinforce Condra's deliberate usage of the rustic style and provide further evidence of a cohesive, consistent architectural style throughout the district. Cypress paneling, exposed beam ceilings, stone fireplaces, and hardwood floors are found in each house. These types of natural materials are associated with the Arts and Crafts style and rustic design of the early twentieth century.

As a result of Condra's consistent design characteristics, such as multi-plane, multi-gable roofs, natural building materials, and massive stone chimneys, Tanglewood Historic District has retained its rustic design and architectural integrity. It is a cohesive, self-contained district easily distinguished from the post-World War II neighborhoods that surround it on two sides. To a great degree, the district's original bucolic setting also remain in the landscaping and low density of the neighborhood, despite the proximity of major roads such as Briley Parkway, although this is endangered by continuing development and expansion along Briley Parkway.

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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

Section 9. Bibliography

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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is 4907, 4909, and 4911 Tanglewood Drives, marked as lots 032, 033, 034, and 009 on the attached Davidson County Tax Map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries include historically significant properties associated with the Tanglewood Historic District.

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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

Photographs

By: Carroll Van West
MTSU Center for Historic Preservation
Date: July 1997
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243

Entrance gates, Tanglewood Lodge complex, facing northwest
1 of 15

Entrance gate, gate house, facing north
2 of 15

Tanglewood Lodge overview, facing northwest
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Swimming pool, Tanglewood Lodge complex, facing south
4 of 15

Driveway and Tanglewood Lodge, facing south
5 of 15

Well and Tanglewood Lodge, facing south
6 of 15

4911(b) Tanglewood Drive, guest house, facing southeast
7 of 15

4911(c) Tanglewood Drive, gate house, facing northeast
8 of 15

4909 Tanglewood Drive, Dodson House, facing west
9 of 15

Condra's concrete dam for viaduct to swimming pool, facing west, at 4907 Tanglewood Drive, rear of Moore house
10 of 15

Viaduct to swimming pool, running from dam, facing south at 4907 Tanglewood Drive, rear of Moore House
11 of 15

Viaduct running from behind 4907 Tanglewood Drive (Moore House), passed 4909 Tanglewood Drive (Dodson House) to swimming pool, facing north
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Tanglewood Historic District
Davidson County, Tennessee

Viaduct running from 4909 Tanglewood Drive (Dodson House) to swimming pool, view from balcony of Tanglewood Lodge (4911 Tanglewood Drive), facing south
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Streetscape, Tanglewood Drive, including 4907 Tanglewood (Moore House), facing northwest
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4907 Tanglewood Drive, facing west
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