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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL  
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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 LANDSBERGER-GERHARDT HOUSE

other names/site number FITE-ANDERSON HOUSE

#### 2. Location

street & number 435 North Spring Street  Not for publication

city or town Murfreesboro  vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Rutherford code 149 zip code 37130

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

Herbert L. Hager 11/5/93  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission  
State of 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:)

Patty S. Christian 12/13/93  
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
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	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

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular with Greek Revival and  
Colonial Revival influences

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK;WOOD

roof ASBESTOS SHINGLES/SPLIT WOOD SHINGLES

other WOOD (portico): GLASS

Narrative Description

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

See 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

(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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

circa 1855, 1910-1941

Significant Dates

circa 1855, 1910, 1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arnold, Edwin

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Landsberger-Gerhardt House  
Name of Property

Rutherford County, Tennessee  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Murfreesboro, TN 315 SW

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

116	55511610	31961721810
Zone	Easting	Northing

  
2 

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3 

Zone	Easting	Northing

  
4 

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 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 Susan Cabot, Carroll Van West, Gail Reed

organization MTSU Center for Historic Preservation date 6/2/93

street & number Box 80, MTSU 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 Evelyn Fite Anderson

street & number 435 North Spring Street telephone 615-893-3450

city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37130

**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. 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 20503.

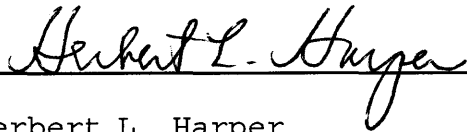
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 3

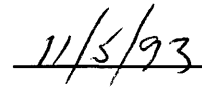
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The Landsberger-Gerhardt House is being nominated under criterion C for architectural significance as an example of a circa 1855 Greek Revival Influenced house modified in the early twentieth century to Colonial Revival. The period of significance is circa 1855, 1910-1941. Adding to its significance, the evolution of the interior plan of the circa 1855 Landsberger-Gerhardt House illustrates changes in room type and usage over time, culminating in the Colonial Revival period of the middle decades of the century.



Herbert L. Harper  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer



Date

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Rutherford County, TN

## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Landsberger-Gerhardt House is located on the corner of North Spring Street and East Olive Street, on an original town lot four blocks north of the Public Square of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The circa 1855 house, with Colonial Revival period interior alterations from the first decades of the twentieth century, is a brick one-story Greek Revival-influenced house which has evolved over time from its vernacular central hall origins. The property sits on a large landscaped lot that also contains a frame garage/shed, built in circa 1945 (NC, due to date).

The front facade faces east and is symmetrically balanced with three bays. Built of handmade brick laid in common bond, this original part of the house has a brick foundation. (There is a partial basement which was dug in the 1930's for ventilation purposes.) The facade features two nine-over-nine double hung sash windows with detailed wood lintels and plain wood sills and window surrounds. Original louvered shutters have been painted dark green in Colonial Revival fashion to complete each window treatment. The windows are symmetrically placed on either side of a central entrance. The entry door is a double leaf glass and wood design with original hardware. It has been covered by Colonial Revival-styled double doors made from original wood louvered window shutters which were found in an outbuilding by the present owner. Typical of central hall plan houses in Middle Tennessee during the later antebellum period, the entry is slightly recessed and has a transom with sidelights and a paneled surround. A flat wood lintel with bull's-eye details extends across the top of the entry. The central entrance is framed by a flat roofed wood Colonial Revival styled portico added in circa 1945. Its square Doric pillars and simple details were thought by the owners to be an example of what might have appeared on the house in 1855, although it is not known if there was a porch or what the original porch looked like if it existed. The low pitch side gable roof is covered in split wood shingles which were added in 1990.

A slight eaves overhang with a simple cornice and boxed returns exist on the gable ends. The house has two original external chimneys with plain caps on the gable ends. There is also an internal chimney to the rear of the house on what was originally an exterior wall of the kitchen.

The north elevation gives evidence of the earliest addition to the house. Varying brick textures and two seam lines clearly indicate how the original house and originally separate kitchen were joined by another room. The construction date for this addition is unknown, but similarity in brick type indicate it was completed shortly after the house and kitchen, or in

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the late 1850s. This elevation has six bays including two doors and four windows. The first six-over-six double hung sash window, to the east of the chimney, is thought to be original to the house, but the interior wood surround is slightly smaller on this window than on the front windows and may have been added after the initial construction. The center room addition has two six-over-six double hung sash windows. The left window was added circa 1941 when the house was divided into two apartments during World War II. The window to the right of the door is original to the addition and has a simple flat wood lintel and sill. The door in the center is a single leaf glass and wood design with ten lights. It is covered by a wooden screen door. There is also a wood lintel over this door. The fifth bay is the original kitchen door. The six-over-six double hung sash window to the right of the door is original and has a wood surround and sill. All windows on the north elevation have louvered dark green wood shutters built in a design identical to the original shutters.

The west or rear elevation of the house presents a change in the brick type used on the exterior. This change in the brick type shows the skillful joining of the kitchen to the circa 1910 addition. This addition was originally of frame construction but was covered with brick in circa 1940 and carefully fabricated to blend with the original dwelling, built in the style of a shed addition. The gable side of the gable roof is asbestos shingles while the traditional kitchen side retains the split wood shingles. The west elevation has two six-over-over double hung sash windows. The original window in the kitchen portion has a simple flat lintel and louvered shutters. A gutter drain is located on the north side of this elevation.

The south elevation of the house, which is not visible from any public right-of-way, shows additions completed in the first half of the twentieth century to modernize the house. A circa 1910 bathroom has paired six-over-six windows with a wood lintel and a brick header sill; a later addition to its immediate east is a circa 1955 utility room. On the west wall, of the original house, is an original nine-over-nine double hung sash window. It has a flat slightly recessed wood lintel and a plain wood sill. A high hedge hides these additions from the Spring Street facade, but keeps visible the original south wall and chimney.

All original exterior walls have small lattice covered basement vents at varying intervals. These were designed to facilitate air circulation under the house.

The original floor plan of the Landsberger-Gerhardt House was a central

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hall with two rooms and a detached kitchen. It became L-shaped with the connecting of these elements shortly after its original construction. Studies of regional vernacular architecture have shown that this evolution from the rectangular central hall house into a L-shaped dwelling occurred frequently in the nineteenth century, particularly as the tradition of maintaining a separate kitchen lost acceptance among middle-class Southerners.

Interestingly, the house also exhibits interior changes that reflect the early twentieth century popularity of the Colonial Revival movement in particular and the more open floor plan of modern interior design in general. Originally the house consisted of two rooms connected by a wide hall or service chamber. A short wall, running north-south, connecting the entry way and the service chamber was removed circa 1910. A dividing wall was also removed between the hallway and the north room giving this portion of the house an open feeling.

The entrance hall today retains the original front and rear doors. The front door, which is original to the house, is a double leaf glass and wood design. Highly visible is the original hardware on this door. The rear door is a simple panel design similar to other original doors throughout the house.

The front room on the south side was originally a parlor and is now a guest bedroom with a ten foot ceiling. This room retains the original door leading to the hall. This room also has the original fireplace, mantel and baseboards. There are symmetrically placed original windows on the front and rear walls. A later alteration is a door to the right of the rear window leading to a bathroom added circa 1941.

The north front room has a ten foot ceiling and retains the original fireplace and Greek Revival influenced mantel. This room was historically a bedroom. A former resident recalls being told the story of her birth in this room, circa 1910. Today, this is the living room and it retains the original wide baseboards and front window. There is now a wide open doorway, which is wider than the original window that it replaced, leading from the north front room to the present dining room. Originally this entrance was a rear window placed symmetrically with the other two bays on the rear facade. Shortly after the original construction, this became a connecting room linking the front portion of the house to the separate kitchen. The window then became a door identical to the central rear door. Around 1955, this door was removed and the entrance to the dining room was enlarged. Historically the room now used as a dining room served as a



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bedroom. It retains the original side door which is similar in design to the front door and an original window to the left of the door. A window to the right of the door was added circa 1941 when the house temporarily became two apartments. In the early part of the twentieth century, a door was added to the southwest wall leading to a newly completed bathroom.

Between 1910 and 1925, a passage way was placed between the rooms which were then being used as a bedroom and dining room. The room at the rear of the house dates to the original construction (circa 1855) when it was a separate kitchen. Many original features remain in place. The kitchen has a lower ceiling and retains the original fireplace and mantel. A unique feature of this room is the built-in warming cupboard with original hardware to the left of the fireplace. This room has an original exterior door on the north wall as well as two original windows on the north and west walls. The original baseboards in the kitchen are wider than those of the other rooms. After use as a kitchen, this room became a dining room and is now used as a den. The south side of this room has a door placed directly opposite the one on the north wall. This was originally an exterior door in a paneled design similar to the other original doors in the house. The door now leads to a back bedroom.

The bedroom is part of a three room addition constructed circa 1910. This frame addition included a kitchen, bathroom, and sleeping porch from front to back with a small outside porch off of the kitchen. The entire addition was bricked on the exterior circa 1941. Today, these rooms are a kitchen, bathroom, and bedroom, respectively. Each room has a six-over-six double hung sash window on the south wall. Around 1955, a frame utility porch was added to the south wall. It runs from the middle of the rear bedroom to the rear wall of the second bathroom (behind the front hall.)

A frame garage/shed, constructed circa 1945, sets on the southwest corner of the lot behind the house. (NC)

The Landsberger-Gerhardt House has evolved from a typical antebellum interior plan to one typical of the early decades of the twentieth century. Special care has been taken with landscaping and maintenance since circa 1941. The present owner of the house has lived on the property since 1921 and she has done much to preserve the historic exterior and interior of the property.

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## NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Originally built in circa 1855, the Landsberger-Gerhardt House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its significance in local vernacular architecture. Over a ninety year period, especially during the Colonial Revival craze in American domestic architecture from 1910 to 1940, this distinguished brick town house evolved from the vernacular traditions associated with the central hall house into a well-recognized landmark of historic architecture in Murfreesboro.

Murfreesboro, originally known as Cannonsburgh and then Murfreesborough, became the seat of Rutherford County in 1811 when Captain William Lytle donated a large piece of land for the site. The town was incorporated in 1817, and in 1818 Captain Lytle laid off a town plan of one hundred and thirty lots with the Courthouse and Public Square at its center. From 1819 to early 1826, Murfreesboro was the capital of the state of Tennessee. Even after the state government moved back to Nashville, Murfreesboro prospered in the heart of an agrarian county. The 1850 Census lists a town population of 1,917, representing more than a one hundred percent increase from its size in 1830. By 1850, Murfreesboro was enjoying an antebellum prosperity found throughout the south. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway from Nashville to Murfreesboro was completed in 1851, as were several new turnpikes connecting Murfreesboro to nearby towns such as Franklin, Woodbury, Liberty and Eagleville. In 1850, the city of Murfreesboro annexed a large parcel of land to the northeast of the town square. This area of more than twenty five blocks contained sixty of the original town lots. Considered prime residential property, today's North Spring, Church, and Academy Streets witnessed a flurry of building activity in the 1850's, but only a few antebellum homes remain a part of the urban residential landscape of Murfreesboro today. None of the one-story Greek Revival styled dwellings have received the preservation care and attention afforded the Landsberger-Gerhardt house.

Town lot number 127 of the original plan is the site of the Landsberger-Gerhardt House. Earliest available deed records indicate the property was sold by Legrand Carney to Edwin Arnold in 1851 for \$1300. The one hundred fifty by one hundred twenty foot lot may have come to Carney through his marriage to Katherine Wells Lytle. The new owner, Edwin Arnold, was a local contractor known for constructing most of the brick buildings then standing in Murfreesboro. Arnold's own private home--the two-story Arnold-Harrell farmhouse at 1710 East Main Street--has already been listed in the National Register (NR 3/27/1992). He retained the property until early 1855, when it was sold to Moses Landsberger, a prosperous Murfreesboro

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merchant, for \$1300. It is likely that the house was built at this time for Landsberger, possibly by Edwin Arnold. If so, the house would represent the only extant one-story brick dwelling built by this important antebellum Murfreesboro builder. The property clearly has certain characteristics of Arnold's work. The house is a late interpretation of the central passage plan. All of Arnold's extant designs share this basic floorplan characteristic. Arnold also typically used brick for his primary building material. The house's conservative stylistic qualities also are typical of Arnold's work. By the 1850s, the Victorian movement in American architecture was in full swing throughout America, having replaced the Greek Revival as the latest in taste and refinement. The South as a region was slow to embrace the Victorian styles, however, and retained its preference for earlier architectural traditions. No extant homes built in Murfreesboro during the 1850's can be considered examples of formal Victorian styles such as the Gothic Revival and Italianate. New homes in Murfreesboro constructed during the 1850s often added Victorian references to older more Georgian homes and floorplans. James Maney's Oaklands Mansion (NR 2/26/70), for example, added an entirely new Italianate-influenced front facade to what had been a Georgian-derivative central passage plan house.

Arnold's work during this decade remained more conservative. The Landsberger-Gerhardt House was a symmetrical three bay brick home with a central hall, one room on either side and a detached kitchen. Its external end chimneys, recessed entry with transom and sidelights and gable end returns are typical features of the Greek Revival style.

The original portions of the house retain many details from the antebellum period. All original doors but one exist and are in use. The front entry door has its original hardware. The three fireplaces and simple Greek Revival influenced mantels remain in place. The kitchen also has a large warming cupboard, with original hardware beside the fireplace. All original windows remain, some with simple louvered shutters that appear to be part of the mid-nineteenth century construction. Other exterior elements dating to the original structure include a recessed wood entry with paned surround, featuring a lintel with bull's-eye trim, and a number of small basement vents, with decorative lattice covers for proper air circulation under the house.

These features survive in harmony with later architectural features added in the early twentieth century, with most clearly associated with the Colonial Revival movement, which was very popular in Murfreesboro from 1910 to 1940. The President's House at the new Middle Tennessee Normal School

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(now Middle Tennessee State University) was designed in a Georgian Revival style and was constructed between 1909 and 1911. After that date, Murfreesboro's elite gravitated to the Colonial Revival as their choice in domestic architecture. Many homes in the East Main Street Historic District (NR 7/11/85) reflect Colonial Revival architecture. Therefore, it is not surprising that prominent owners of older homes also considered updating their dwellings in the latest styles.

The Landsberger family retained ownership of the property until 1904. It was then passed from Moses Landsberger to his son Samuel. All deeds from 1904 to the present refer to the property as the old home place of Samuel Landsberger. Upon Samuel's death, it was inherited by Fannie Landsberger Rosenfeld and Henry Landsberger. They, along with Fannie's husband, A. G. Rosenfeld, sold the property to Mrs. Maggie Dejarnett in 1904 for \$1400. Mrs. Dejarnett held the property only three months before selling it to Dr. Vernon Earthman, also for \$1400. Dr. Earthman had grown up in the neighborhood and returned to live in this house from 1904 to 1907. In 1907, the property was conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. William Gerhardt for \$2000. They resided here fourteen years and probably had the main addition to the house constructed circa 1910. At this time, from front to back, a sleeping porch, bathroom, and kitchen were added to the south wall beside the original kitchen and the previously added connecting room. During the Gerhardts's occupancy, the wall between the front bedroom and the center hall was removed and a full front porch, patterned, according to the family, after a style seen in the popular magazine Ladies Home Journal (date of the issue is unknown) was added.

E. C. Fite purchased the house in 1921 for \$4500.00. He was the father of Mrs. Evelyn Fite Anderson, the current owner. During World War II, (ca. 1941) the house was briefly converted to two apartments and several minor alterations were made. At this time, as a last nod to the Colonial Revival, the Fite family removed the full front porch of circa 1910 and replaced it with the simple Colonial Revival style portico seen today. On her return to Murfreesboro after the war, Evelyn Fite Anderson moved back to her childhood home and began to make an effort to learn all she could about its history. In 1952, Mrs. Anderson inherited the property.

A few other examples of one-story Greek Revival-influenced brick dwellings remain in Murfreesboro, although of the two most identical, one is gone and one has deteriorated. The Olsin House, originally at 315 West Lytle Street, was built in 1855, and had structural and architectural elements synonymous with the Landsberger-Gerhardt House. This structure was razed early in the twentieth century. A similar architectural design is found in

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the Ransom House at 717 North Academy Street. Unfortunately, this house is unoccupied and deteriorating rapidly. The original details have been lost for the most part on this house. The office of the Daily News Journal at 224 North Walnut Street features the one-story design and details, and it too has a Colonial Revival period portico, but the property has been totally compromised by its commercial use and major modern additions. Two remaining examples, at 422 and 519 North Academy Street, have full facade porches which have been added at a later date than their construction, and have not received the same care and attention afforded the Landsberger-Gerhardt House.

The Landsberger-Gerhardt House has evolved over the years to meet the needs of the families who have resided there, with interior changes being made during the early twentieth century to keep in style with then-current notions on proper interior design. These changes have not damaged the property's architectural significance; rather they emphasize the changing nature of interior design and vernacular architecture in this Middle Tennessee town. As architectural historian David Gebhardt has concluded from this study of the American Colonial Revival, most builders or architects who produced Colonial Revival designs had little intention of copying images of the past. Instead, they wanted to use these designs and images from the past "as a point of departure for the creation of new variations on an existing theme."<sup>1</sup> The Landsberger-Gerhardt House is no longer the dwelling it was when Edwin Arnold finished it in about 1855; it is now that dwelling and more, with its appropriate additions telling us much about early twentieth century design and architecture. Its sensitivity to the both the nineteenth and early twentieth century past of Murfreesboro's domestic architecture perhaps best explains why the dwelling has long been recognized as an important local architectural landmark.

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<sup>1</sup> David Gerbardt, "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s," Winterthur Portfolio 22 (Summer/Autumn 1987): 110.

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\_\_\_\_\_ . Deedbook 47, 525.

\_\_\_\_\_ . Deedbook 65, 583.

\_\_\_\_\_ . Deedbook 111, 448.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 10 Landsberger-Gerhardt House, Rutherford County, TN

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### X. Verbal Boundary Description

Property is located at the corner of North Spring Street and East Olive Street in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Rutherford County Tax District #13, Maps 91K and 91F, Group F, Parcel 10. Lot dimensions are 77.5 feet by 153.6 feet; see attached property tax map.

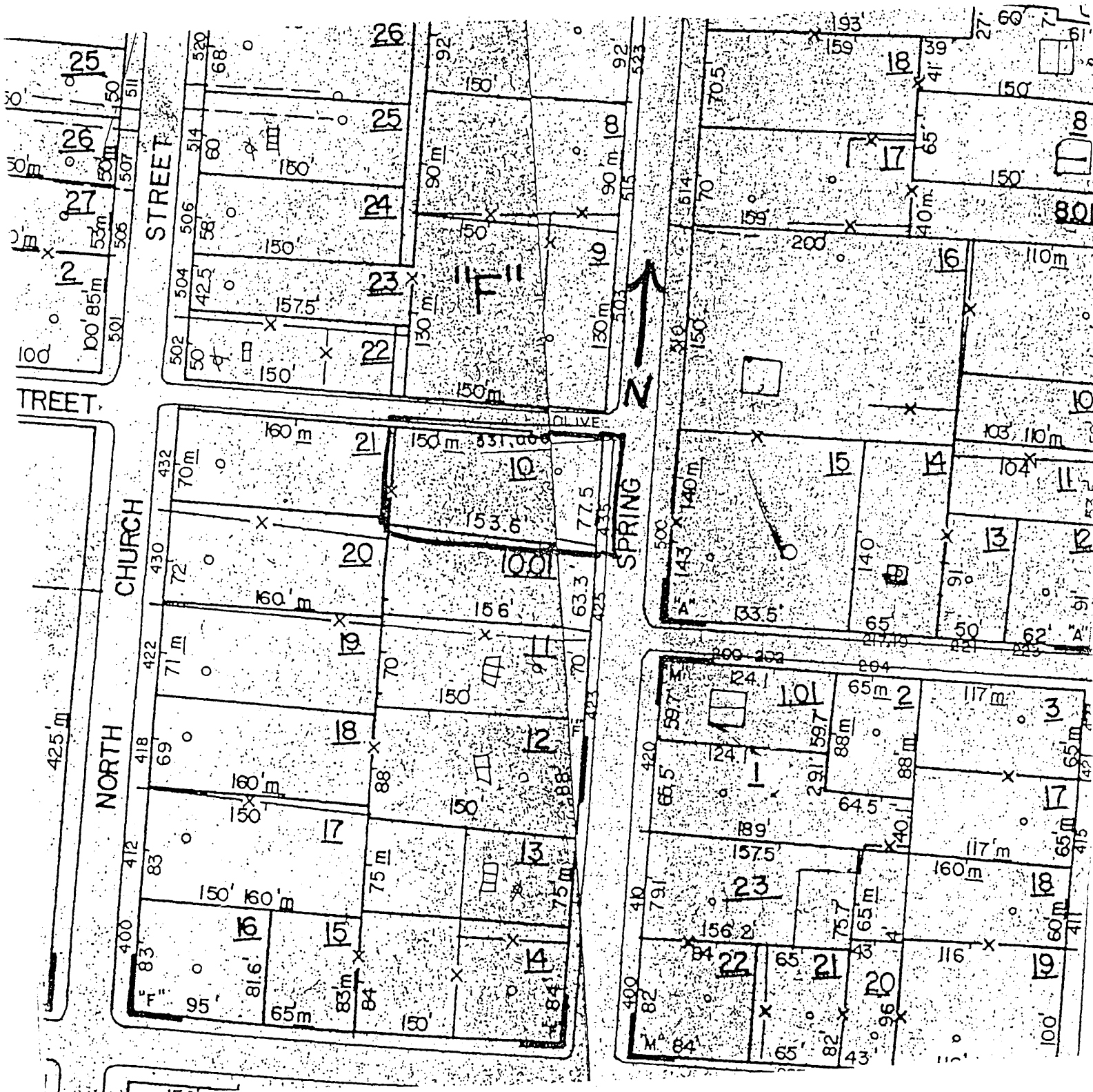
### Boundary justification

The nominated boundaries include all property historically associated with the dwelling known as the Landsberger-Gerhardt House.

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Scale 1" = 100'



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Landsberger-Gerhardt House  
435 North Spring Street  
Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee

Photographed by: Carroll Van West  
Center for Historic Preservation  
Middle Tennessee State University  
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132

Date: April, 1990  
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission  
701 Broadway  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Northeast facade--facing southwest  
#1 of 18

Southeast facade--facing northwest  
#2 of 18

West facade--facing east  
#3 of 18

South facade--facing northeast  
#4 of 18

West facade--facing east  
#5 of 18

Northwest facade--facing southeast  
#6 of 18

North facade--facing south  
#7 of 18

Interior of front entrance--facing east  
#8 of 18

Front bedroom--facing southeast  
#9 of 18

Front parlor--facing southeast  
#10 of 18

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 13

Landsberger-Gerhardt House  
Rutherford County, TN

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Front parlor fireplace--facing north  
#11 of 18

View of dining room from front parlor--facing west  
#12 of 18

Dining room--facing southwest  
#13 of 18

Original detached kitchen (now den)--facing northeast  
#14 of 18

Rear bedroom--facing southwest  
#15 of 18

Rear hall from bedroom to kitchen--facing east  
#16 of 18

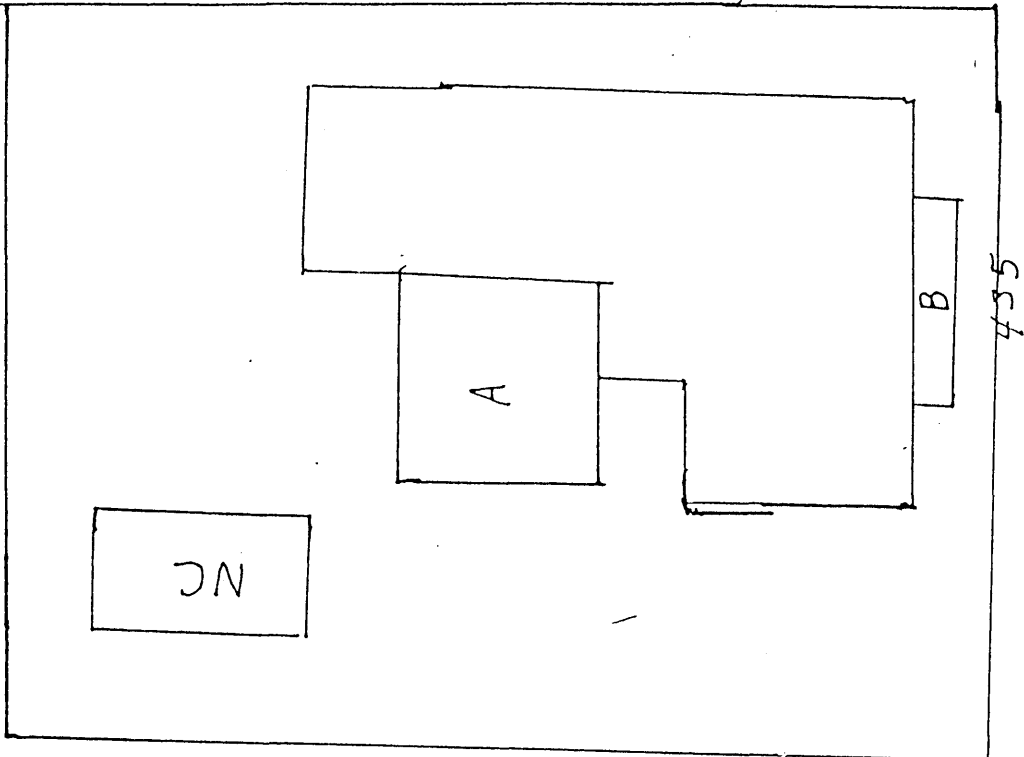
Kitchen--facing northwest  
#17 of 18

Kitchen--facing south  
18 of 18

Landsberger-Gerhardt House  
Rutherford County, Tennessee

Gr

East Olive Street



North Spring Street

Not to Scale

A=utility porch added  
in 1950's

B=front porch added  
in late 1940's

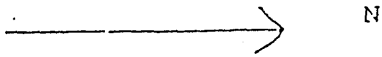
Bell Street

Landsberger-Gerhardt House

435 North Spring Street  
Murfreesboro, Tn.

KEY

- A. Original Feature
- B. Altered or Added Prior to 1912
- C. Altered or Added Prior to 1925
- D. Altered or Added Prior to 1945



Not to Scale

