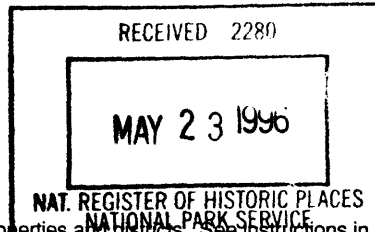


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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 Black, Thomas, C., House  
other names/site number Evergreen, Old Black Place

2. Location

street & number 4431 Lebanon Road N/A not for publication  
city or town Murfreesboro  vicinity  
state Tennessee code TN county Rutherford code 149 zip code 37129

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 5/13/96  
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 M. J. M. Way Date of Action 7/15/96

Black, Thomas C. , House  
Name of Property

Rutherford, 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

5	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
5	0	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**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

MEDICAL CARE: Clinic

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival/Italianate

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls Aluminum

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

other Plaster, BRICK, 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**

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

Property is: NA

- 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**

1820 -circa 1850, 1920s

**Significant Dates**

circa 1820

**Significant Person**

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**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:

Tennessee Historical Commission

Black, Thomas C., House  
Name of Property

Rutherford, Tennessee  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3 Acres Walter Hill 315NW

### UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>555690</u>	<u>3975840</u>	3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </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 Louis Minter Jackson, Historic Preservation Specialist  
organization Tennessee Historical Commission date January 1996  
street & number 2941 Lebanon Rd telephone (615) 532-1550  
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37214

### 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 Polly and James Ridley Jr.  
street & number 4431 Lebanon Road telephone (615) 893-8848  
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37129

**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.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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## Description

The Thomas C. Black House sits on a three acre lot (a two acre yard and one acre of planted woods to the north) and is located approximately five hundred feet from SR 10. The old road originally ran slightly closer to the house and it can be seen today on the section of the driveway which runs along the top of the "bluff" parallel to the improved SR 10. Mature trees and shrubs fill the yard and a row of towering cedars (ca. 1850) delineates the original driveway to the house. The cedars stop at the circle drive and a row of boxwoods line the brick sidewalk, which is laid in a herringbone pattern, and leads directly to the stone front steps of the house.

The Black House has developed over approximately one hundred years into its present form. In 1820 it was a central hall plan house with a facade porch that faced north. Circa 1830 a one room extension was added to the southwest rear of the house. The most significant changes occurred circa 1850 when the house was reoriented to face east when two rooms and a porch were added. Finally, in 1920, the U-shaped house was again changed when a portion of the house was enclosed to form a hall and bath. It was at this time that what remained of the 1820 porch was enclosed for a kitchen. The entire structure rests on a stone pier foundation with brick infill. The stone piers have been painted to look like brick. The porch rests on heavy timber piers. The house was covered with aluminum siding in the 1970s that matches the original lap and color. The facade has narrower siding than the rest of the house. All the windows on the house have the original shutters except the kitchen, which has none. The house is one and one half stories in height with a gable asphalt shingle roof.

Brick chimneys mark each gable end of the front section. A one-story porch nearly spans the three bays of the east facade, with the exception of a three foot section at each end of the porch which has narrow width siding. The porch has a wood floor and square posts topped by elaborate sawn brackets supporting a simple frieze. Decorative arches with decorative sawn work fill the top areas between the posts, creating the cornice, and a rail with turned balusters is found along the bottom. A pediment delineates the entrance which has double-leaf paneled doors, sidelights with panels, corner lights and a transom all encased within a simple surround and capped by a simple wood cornice. Shuttered windows with four over four wooden sash and jib doors flank the door. The walls under the porch are plaster from the ceiling to the chairrail and there is panelled wainscotting below. The gable ends of the front of the house, containing the brick chimneys, have wider width siding than the facade.

The south elevation of the structure is comprised of two gable ends. The one to the east being the higher of the two and that of the 1850 front addition, and the west one, the lower of the two, being the 1830s rear addition. Both gable ends of this elevation contain exterior brick chimneys.

The west elevation, rear of the structure, is dominated by a two storied gable end with an end brick chimney. On the second floor to the south of the chimney is a shuttered eight light door, to the north is a nine over nine wooden double hung sash window. The door opens onto a simple wooden balcony. The first floor is similar to the second except the eight light entry has a storm door. The north side of this elevation slopes down to the one story kitchen which contains a small square multi light window. The south side is the side of a one story gable addition containing a one nine over nine wooden double hung sash window.

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The north elevation of the building is irregular in shape. On the east it is comprised of a one story gable end portion of the west elevation. This portion of the elevation is one bay in width and has a end brick chimney. Slightly recessed from the gable end to the west is the 1920s kitchen. It consists of two nine over nine wooden, double hung sash windows, a glass and panel door, and a nine over nine wooden double hung sash window.

It is easier to see the architectural evolution on the interior of the structure than the exterior. In the 1850s portion the rooms are large and spacious, while in the earlier rooms they are smaller. Modern amenities are evident in the 1920s kitchen and bath. In all the rooms the walls are plaster on wooden lathe with the baseboards consisting of a wide board capped by a simple piece of molding.

The house has three large rooms across the front with the center room being a large entrance hall; all three rooms have a ceiling height of approximately fourteen feet. The hall is eighteen feet in width and twenty feet in depth. The hall has three doors excluding the double leaf entrance, one in the center of each wall. All the doors in the entry hall have transoms. The room to the south is the formal parlor.

The parlor is twenty feet in width, as well as depth, and has a large mantel on the south wall facing you as you enter. The mantel is original to the room and is of Gothic Revival influence. It is comprised of two three sided pilasters with the capitals being made up of stylized round trefoil key hole panels. On the center of the east and west walls are windows with jib doors. To the north of the entry hall is the dining room.

The dining room, like the parlor, is twenty feet in width and depth. On the north wall of the dining room, facing you as you enter, is the fireplace. The mantel is of Colonial Revival style and was added by the current owners. It is comprised of slender columns on either side of the fire box supporting a paneled frieze. In the center of the east wall is another pair of windows with jib doors. In the center of the west wall is a paneled swinging door that leads to the kitchen. These three rooms have graining on the doors and jib doors original to the house.

Bisecting the house from north to south is a narrow hall with stenciled plaster walls. This hall was open to the elements until it was enclosed in the 1920s. The hall ceiling is twelve feet in height. At the north end of the hall is a 1920s paneled bath with the wall and door being the original entry doors to the house prior to 1850. These doors are wood grained.

The kitchen is an L-shaped room located on what was the front porch prior to the 1850s remodeling. All the walls have cabinets or shelves. On the north wall, as you enter from the dining room, are a pair of windows, a glass and wooden paneled entry, and a single window. The two rooms on the west side of the hall and south of the kitchen date from 1820 and 1830. They are smaller in size and have lower ceilings, eight feet nine inches. The northernmost of these rooms has an original mantel dating to the 1820s. The mantel has a paneled surround with stepped molded cornice supporting a projecting mantel shelf. Along the east wall is a simple stair added in 1990 to have interior access to the upstairs. The southern room has an entry from the hall and one from the room to the north, as does the northern of these two rooms. The mantel is in the middle of the south wall and is simpler than the one in the north room. Two flat

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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pilasters with a panel over the firebox support the mantel shelf, which has square corners with a bowed center section. There is one window each on the south and west walls.

The house, with the nineteenth century outbuildings, appears much as it did after the last major structural changes of the 1850s. The interior as well as the exterior have changed little. The major twentieth century changes to the house itself are the 1920s infilled porch on the north elevation and the addition of aluminum siding. The site has seen only the addition of a modern 1920s garage behind the Doctor's office. Not included in the boundaries, due to separate ownership, is the old barn in a deteriorated condition.

To the south of the house stands the small frame ca. 1850 Doctor's office. This building contains has a gable temple front supported by four turned posts. The structure is covered in weatherboard except for the porch which is flush board. The paneled entry is bounded by two twentieth-century wall sconces. The office is lit by six over six wooden double hung windows on each of the sides. These windows contain louvered shutters. (c)

Just behind the doctor's office is the 1920s garage. This frame structure is sided in weatherboard and is capped by a gable asphalt shingle roof. (c)

Behind the garage, at the rear of the property, is the 1850s carriage house. This is a one-storied heavy frame constructed building with gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. This building is in fair condition and is currently used for storage.(c)

At the rear of the property directly behind the house is the smokehouse. This small frame building is covered flush tongue and groove siding one inch thick. This structure is capped by a metal gable roof. (c)

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

The Thomas C. Black House is nominated under Criterion C. It is an excellent and well preserved example of the architecture of the 1850s as well as an interesting example of house evolution. The historic Doctor's office on the site and other outbuildings contribute to the significance of the property.

The house was built in several stages. The original house 1820 on the site is encased within the present structure. It faced north and consisted of two rooms and a central entrance hall across the front. A gable end chimney at the rear of the house remains from the early house configuration as does a transomed interior door which once was the front entrance. In the 1850s the house was enlarged and the orientation was changed so that it faced east as it does today. In doing this, the easternmost room of the old house became the hall of the new central hall plan house. The front of the house today appears much as it did after the 1850s remodeling.

The Thomas C. Black House, known to many in Rutherford County as "the Old Black Place", has long been associated with the history of one family. The name of the original builder is uncertain, however, it is known to have been owned and occupied by Samuel P. Black (1775-1837) and his wife, Fannie Sanders Black (1775-1854) in the early nineteenth century. Their graves are in the old family cemetery four tenths of a mile north of the house at the edge of the highway (outside of the boundary). The house was bought from the other heirs by Samuel's son, Dr. Thomas C. Black.

This was historic land, on which history was still being made. As part of that vast territory granted by Charles II of England to certain English lords, it was also part of the acreage given in 1787 to Col. Isac Shelby for services in the Revolution.<sup>1</sup>

Isaac Shelby transferred the property to Thomas Rucker, Simon Miller, and James Rucker on February 1, 1801. The transaction involved 5000 acres, and the price was \$7000.00.<sup>2</sup> Thomas Rucker deeded 500 acres of this tract to John M. Tilford in 1816 for \$5000.00.<sup>3</sup> One might speculate that the large increase in the value of the land was due in part to the presence of the first house on the site; however, it is not mentioned in the deed. John M. Tilford fell heavily into debt, and the sheriff, Matthew McClanahan, sold the land to Samuel P. Black (464 acres for \$2600.00) on July 6, 1822.<sup>4</sup>

Samuel Black was an outstanding educator, one of the early headmasters of Bradley Academy founded in 1805,<sup>5</sup> and founder of Murfreesboro Academy in 1815.<sup>6</sup> In his capacity as an adult educator he numbered

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<sup>1</sup> Mary B. Hughes, Hearthstones (Murfreesboro: Mid-South Publishing Company, Inc., 1942) p. 22

<sup>2</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book N, p. 387.

<sup>3</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book L, p. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book O, p. 315.

<sup>5</sup> Jim Fry, "Bradley Academy, Union University" The Daily News Journal (Murfreesboro, August 17, 1975) Sec. 4, p.2.

<sup>6</sup> From an advertisement in The Nashville Whig, October 25, 1814.



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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 5

among his students such famous Tennesseans as John Bell and James K. Polk, a frequent visitor to house according to the "Reminiscences of Thomas B. Wilson"<sup>7</sup> and Hearthstones. At Samuel's death in 1837, the property passed to a group of heirs. One of them, Dr. Thomas C. Black, eventually bought out the other heirs to his father's estate and received title to the house in 1850.<sup>8</sup> Dr. Black was responsible for the last major additions to the house and the office.

At his father's death in 1878, William Newson Black proceeded to acquire the property from the other heirs. At the end of a fourteen year period he completed the transaction by acquiring 201 acres for \$2,273.23 in 1892.<sup>9</sup> When he died in 1927, the property was left to his wife.<sup>10</sup> In June of that year she gave the estate to her four children.<sup>11</sup> One of these children, Evie Black Brandon, bought out the shares of the other three children that same year.<sup>12</sup> In 1936, Evie Black Brandon sold the house and its 121 acres to another relative, Samuel Black Wade, for \$5094.54.<sup>13</sup> The same land was resold to Thomas Black Brandon, Evie's son, in 1941 for \$15,000.<sup>14</sup> The land would continue to remain with Thomas Black Brandon for thirteen years and only upon its sale to Thomas G. Gordon in 1954 would it leave the Black family after well over 130 years of continuous ownership.<sup>15</sup> Dr. and Mrs. Gordon lived on adjoining land and had acquired the Thomas C. Black property for its acreage. The house remained vacant for the next six years until it was sold to the current owners.

In 1960 the present owners bought house and its yard, now reduced to but two acres, from the Gordons.<sup>16</sup> Mr. And Mrs. James A. Ridley, Jr. have slowly restored the house and yard to the state they enjoyed during the 1850s. In 1985 the current owners bought the acre field to the north of the property increasing the size of the property to three acres. This was done to accommodate water lines so that the historic landscaping would not be disturbed. The house has also been refurbished with the furniture of the period.

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<sup>7</sup> Thomas B. Wilson, An unpublished manuscript in the possession of the Black family.

<sup>8</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book 8, pp 57,58.

<sup>9</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book 34, p. 220.

<sup>10</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Record Book 3, p. 49.

<sup>11</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book 71, p. 257.

<sup>12</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book 72, pp. 94-95.

<sup>13</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book 82, p. 106.

<sup>14</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book 88, p. 471.

<sup>15</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book 115, p. 52.

<sup>16</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book 133, p. 480.

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Of the early buildings on the property, four remain: the house itself, the office, the smokehouse, and the carriage house. The other building on the property is the 1920s garage.

The determination of the 1820s as the period in which the earlier house was built is based on two recorded land transactions by Samuel P. Black. He sold the land in 1828 to Harry L. Douglas. The deed specifies: "being the same tract which said Black now lives..."<sup>17</sup> This was the first reference in a deed book to anyone having lived on the land. Samuel evidently continued to live in the house because he bought back the same land from Harry Douglas in 1831 and the deed again specifies: "...it being the same tract on which said Black resides."<sup>18</sup>

Older members of the Black family who grew up on the property furnished much additional information which is difficult to document. Several have mentioned an even older original log house which was standing on the west side of the 1820s section and joined to this section by a porch. The log building was said to have contained a kitchen which served as a family room as well as a dining room, and a small hall between having a staircase to two bedrooms above. This structure faced directly north or into the west end of the 1820s house. The log portion of the structure was still in use by the family until it was torn down in the 1920s because the log section had fallen into a bad state of repair. It was at this time that the back porch of the remaining structure was enclosed for use as a kitchen.

The only clue as to when this original log structure might have been built is contained in two deed records in the Rutherford County Courthouse. On February 1, 1801, Issac Shelby transferred 5000 acres to Thomas Rucker, Simon Miller, and James Rucker for \$7000.00 as mentioned earlier. This contained the land on which the house now stands. In 1816 when Thomas Rucker sold only 500 acres containing the Black lands to John M. Tilford for \$5000.00 the deed specified land and appurtenances. It might be speculated that part of the rapid increase in the value of the land over a period of fifteen years was due to some type of improvements which had been added. If this assumption could be accepted, it would place the date of the original house somewhere between 1801 and 1816. In any case, all that now remains of this original structure is a faint pattern of its foundation in the grass behind the present house.

Soon after the existing structure was built in the 1820s, the Blacks must have needed more space to accommodate their seven children because another room was added behind the west downstairs room giving the house an L-shape. This room was added soon, since the method of construction, log rafters, and the woodwork are all similar to the 1820s section and quite dissimilar from those features of the 1850s addition. The house remained more or less in this configuration until the major additions of the 1850s.

According to information gathered from Black family members, Dr. Thomas C. Black began an extensive remodeling of his home as soon as he acquired title in 1850. This may have been due to his growing

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<sup>17</sup> John Maass, *The Victorian Home in America* (New York: Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1972) Color Plate VII.

<sup>18</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office. Deed Book R, p. 419.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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family (some accounts say eleven children; some say twelve). It was at this time that Dr. Black changed the facade of his house so that it would face east instead of north. A small porch on the east end of the house was replaced by the existing elaborate portico supported by sixteen columns. The relocating of the wall in the east section of the house helped creat a large entrance hall. On either side of this room he built one large room; the northeast room is the present dining room, and the southeast room is the present parlor. Both rooms exhibit the balloon frame construction which was in extensive use by the 1840s.<sup>19</sup> It was also at this time that the office building was added at the side of the house. Thomas Black was a practicing physician and one of the founders of the Rutherford County Medical Society. He practiced here until his death in 1873. These were the last major changes to the house and it looks today much as it did in the 1850s.

The Thomas C. Black House is one of the few houses built before 1860 that remain in an almost unaltered condition in the Murfreesboro area. The 1850s interior is very intact with only a few 1920s modern necessities. Murfreesboro has lost the majority of unaltered pre-1860 homes. The Thomas C. Black House has had aluminum siding put on but it has been done in a very sensitive manner. It is also unique for the Italinete porch in a rural setting. The porch itself is similar style to the porch on Oaklands (NR 2/26/70) and the house on the north east corner of Vine and Highland in Murfreesboro but those are more urban structures. Besides the porch being unique for the style and rural location, the design is unique and very high style. The porch wall is plastered and has a heavily molded paneled wainscotting, which is very unusual for a frame structure.

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<sup>19</sup> Rutherford County Register's Office.  
Deed Book S, p. 359.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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## Bibliographical Resources

History of Evergreen by James A. Riddley Jr. Unpublished manuscript, Spring 1982.

Architectural/Historical Assessment, State Route 10, From Near Sinking Creek in Murfreesboro to North of State Route 266 in Walter Hill, Rutherford County, Tennessee. Prepared by Margaret Slater, December 1987.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 9

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## Verbal Boundary Description

The property is on the west side of Lebanon Highway, north of Murfreesboro city limits, identified as parcel 19, ninth civil district on Rutherford County tax map, included with the nomination.

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

## Boundary Justification

This parcel contains all of the resources being nominated. This is the entire parcel owned by the current owners.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 10

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## Photographs

Black, Thomas, House  
Murfreesboro vicinity, Rutherford County, Tennessee  
Photos by: Louis M. Jackson  
Date: September 1995  
Negs: Tennessee Historical Commission  
Nashville, Tennessee

Facing west, cedar avenue and facade  
#1 of 17

Facing west, facade, east elevation  
#2 of 17

Facing west, entrance detail, east elevation  
#3 of 17

Facing southwest, north elevation  
#4 of 17

Facing south, north elevation  
#5 of 17

Facing southeast, rear, west elevation  
#6 of 17

Facing northeast, south elevation  
#7 of 17

Entry hall, west door  
#8 of 17

Living room mantel  
#9 of 17

Living room, jib doors  
#10 of 17

Dining room mantel  
#11 of 17

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Dining room, wood graining  
#12 of 17

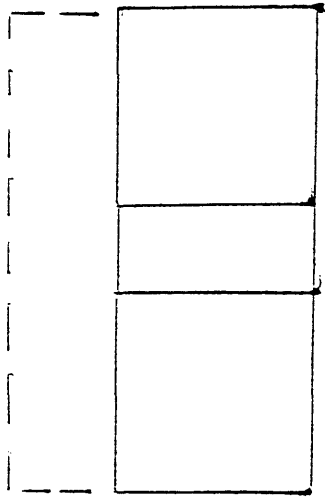
Guest room, 1820s mantel  
#13 of 17

Facing northwest, smoke house  
#14 of 17

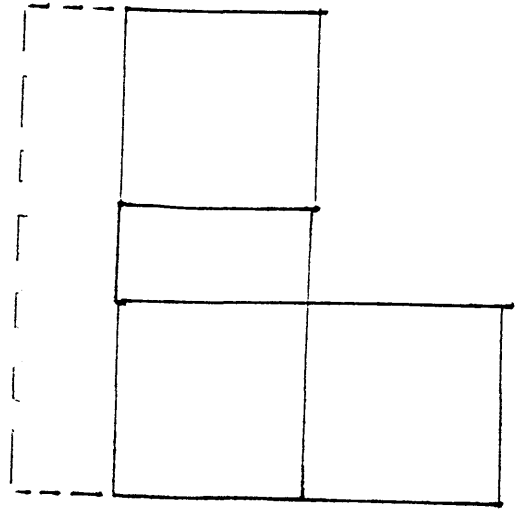
Facing south west, carriage house  
#15 of 17

Facing south, garage  
#16 of 17

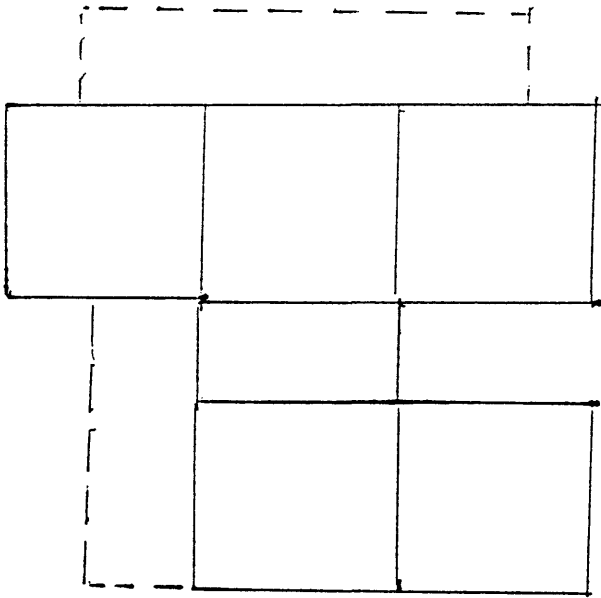
Facing southwest, Doctor's office  
#17 of 17



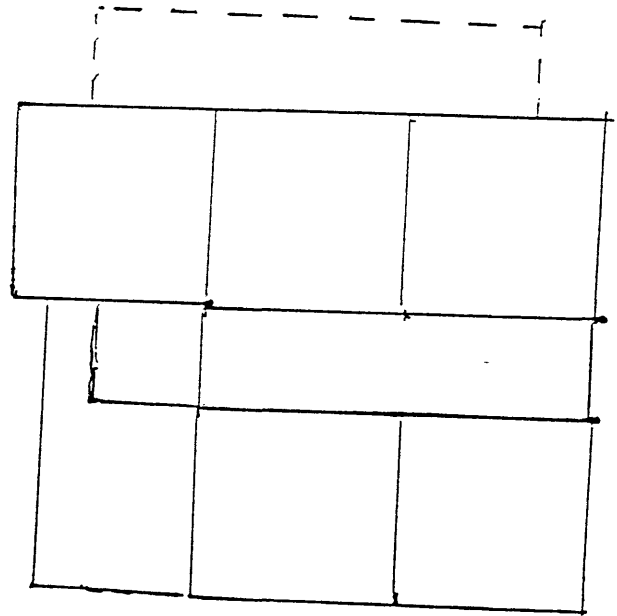
1820



1830



1850

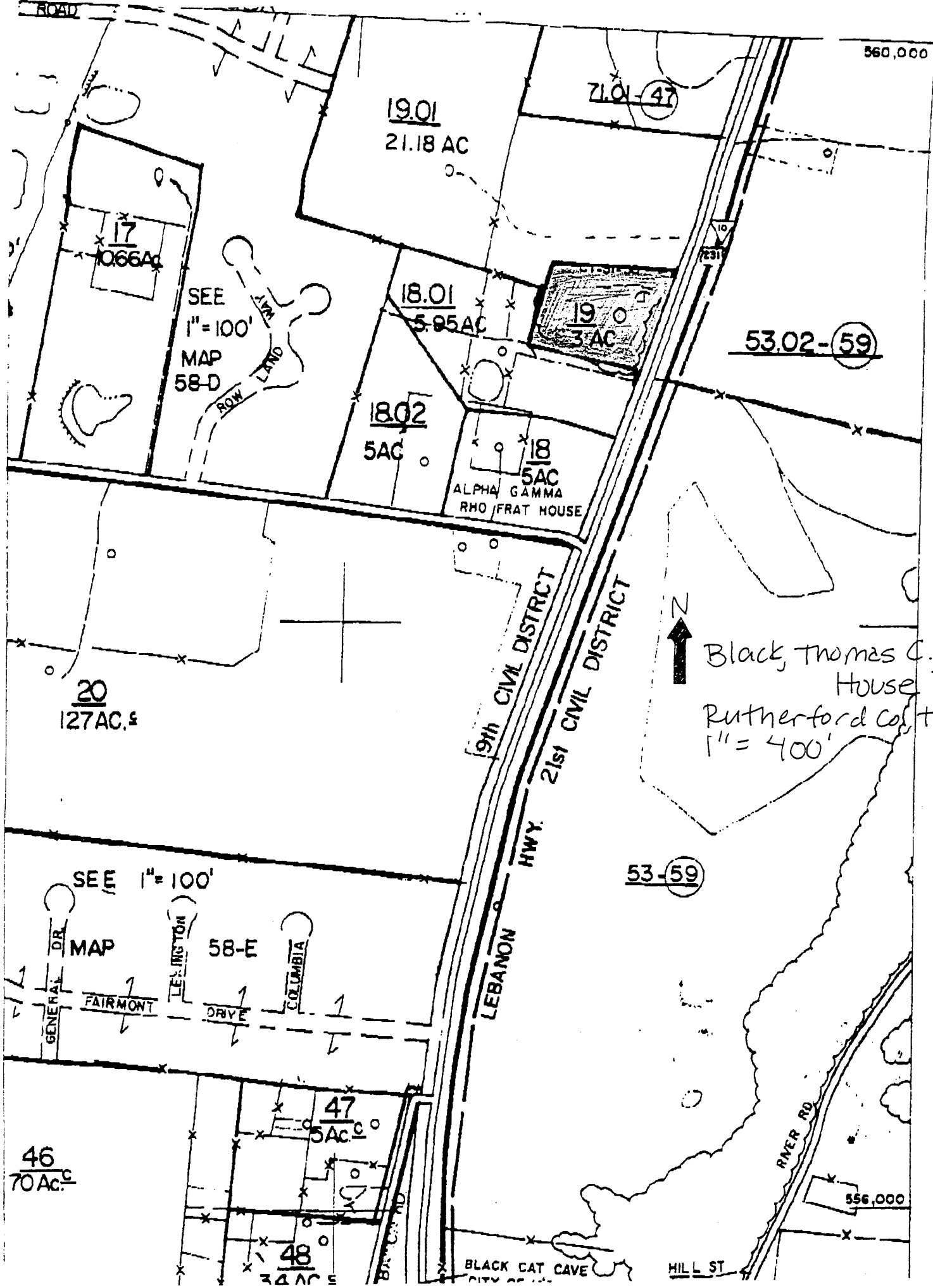


1920

Black, Thomas C., House  
 Rutherford Co. TN

N ←





National Register of  
Historic Places

Black, Thomas C.,  
House  
Rutherford Co, TN  
1" = 400'



560,000

556,000

9th CIVIL DISTRICT  
21st CIVIL DISTRICT  
LEBANON HWY.

RIVER RD

HILL ST

BLACK CAT CAVE  
CITY OF...

SEE  
1" = 100'  
MAP  
58-D

SEE 1" = 100'

MAP

58-E

GENERAL DR

FAIRMONT

DRIVE

COLUMBIA

46  
70 Ac.

47  
5 Ac.

48  
34 Ac.

19.01  
21.18 AC

18.01  
5.95 AC

18.02  
5 AC

18  
5 AC  
ALPHA GAMMA  
RHO FRAT HOUSE

19  
3 AC

53-59

53.02-59

71.01-47

17  
1066 Ac

ROW LAND

ROAD