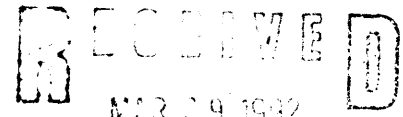


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ashcrest Farm

other names/site number Bellwood Farm

2. Location

street & number 410 Gallatin Road

N/A not for publication

city, town Hendersonville

X vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Sumner

code 165

zip code 37075

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- X private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property

- X building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Herbert L. Anzures, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission. Date: 2/28/92.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: Date: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- X 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):

entered in the National Register. Signature of the Keeper: Aelores Byers. Date of Action: 4/11/92.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwellingAGRICULTURE: processingAGRICULTURE: agricultural field

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwellingDOMESTIC: secondary structureAGRICULTURE: agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICKwalls BRICK

roof ASPHALTother WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Ashcrest Farm is located approximately 150-yards north of Highway 31-E, just outside of the Hendersonville city limits. The home is located in the southwest corner of Sumner county approximately one mile north of Old Hickory Lake. It is a two-story brick home with Classical/Colonial Revival embellishments. It is rectangular in shape with a rear ell which embraces the wooden back porch. The core of the farmstead includes the house, two outbuildings and approximately 70 acres of gentle rolling farmland. The property reflects the development of a hard-working family and a growing community since the early 1800s.

Ashcrest Farm is laid out in a traditional nineteenth century arrangement with the main house located apart from the outbuildings associated with the farming aspects of the property. The house faces south and sits on a rise in a picturesque setting surrounded by a variety of mature trees. It is approached by a long drive which loops around near the facade and under the portico. The smokehouse and dairy house are north and northwest of the main house. At one time a brick kiln was located to the northeast of the house. Hand-made bricks can still be found and dug up in the general area where the kiln was thought to have been. The nominated acreage is largely farm grazing land with groups of trees scattered throughout. There is a pond located on the north edge of the property.

Both the original house and the additions have a common bond brick pattern on the facade and all elevations. The house was originally the natural, reddish-brown color of the hand-made brick, but was painted in 1913 in a creamy yellow color so that the additions to the house would match the older portions. The brick has remained a yellow color since 1913 and all exterior wood trim and columns are painted white. The wooden porches, both front and back, are painted grey. The facade porch is delineated by paired Doric columns that rest on limestone bases. It extends across the facade of the house and half of the west elevation, encompassing the porte cochere. High ceilings on all porches have a narrow panelled walnut appearance with a dark stained finish. The entrance to the house is defined by a pedimented portico on the porch and paired columns. There is also a side entrance at the porte cochere. Each of the porch entrances has inset, limestone steps and the side entrance has a black iron handrail for support. The porch roof and the hip roof over the house are both covered in asphalt shingles with an asphalt shingle cap.

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Ashcrest Farm

There are three chimneys on the house. Two chimneys are situated in the front half of the house and are flush with the outside wall on the west and east elevations. They extend vertically the same width from top to bottom except for the corbelled chimney cap. The third chimney sits on the northwest section of the house between the back bedroom and kitchen in the center of the wall; it is not adjacent to an exterior wall. The house rests on a hand-cut, grayish-white limestone foundation. The wall structure of the main block of the house is the same as it was since the house was remodeled in 1913. The walls in the oldest section of the first floor are built-up from the basement which explains why there are five rooms in the basement identical to the upstairs format. Overall, the exterior of the house has remained the same since 1913.

The first floor south facade is not symmetrically arranged because the door is off-centered to the east with three 1/1 sash windows on the left and two 1/1 sash windows on the right. The second floor facade has six 1/1 sash windows, grouped in pairs, which provide most of the natural light upstairs. There are two hip-roof, eight-light dormer windows above the second floor that cut into the second-story roof. The front entry to the house is a single-leaf oak door with a beveled glass light in the center of the door. Sidelights on each side of the door and a four-light transom are surrounded by 8 1/2" of plain wooden molding.

The dominant feature of the west elevation is the porte cochere with its paired columns. One-over-one sash windows and one chimney are also visible on this elevation. The north (rear) elevation of the house is one story in height and contains 1/1 windows, a single-leaf door under the open porch, one chimney, and a small four-light dormer. One-over-one windows and a chimney are also visible on the east elevation.

The best features of the interior of the Ashcrest home have been kept intact since 1913. Upon entering the front doorway, you step into an entrance hall which measures 12' x 17' (width will always be first) and extends narrowly forward, 8' x 17', into a breakfast room. The entrance hall opens into a parlor on the right side and a solid oak door on the left leads into the family room. The entrance hall also contains the staircase with an open balustrade on the right giving both the hallway and the parlor the appearance of more space. A pair of Doric columns, a pilaster, and shallow arches embellish the area between the staircase and the parlor. The hall and all other rooms on the first floor have 12' ceilings and excellent cross ventilation because of the large windows. Doors, window moldings, and baseboards throughout the house are of plain wood.

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Ashcrest Farm

The parlor is 16 1/2' x 16 1/2' and has a set of wooden pocket doors that open into the formal dining room. The parlor has two 1/1 sash windows on the front facade, and a fireplace beside another 1/1 sash window on the east facade. The mantelpiece in the parlor is wooden with two reeded colonettes with capitals on bases that support a mantle shelf. The mantelpiece was added in circa 1945 to replace the original solid brick structure that had been installed in 1913.

The formal dining room is entered through the pocket doors that separate it from the parlor. The open doors give the feeling of space to the whole front side of the house. There are five windows in the formal dining room which can make a beautiful setting in the early morning and afternoon. Two of the windows are 1/1 sashes that sit on the opposite corners of the east facade leaving three windows which are leaded casement windows, one between the two windows on the east facade and two on the north facade. There is a panelled door on the west wall leading into the back portion of the entrance hall, also known as the breakfast room.

The breakfast room is more of a passage hallway, 7 1/2' x 16 1/2', because it contains five doors and an open back hall. The first door leaves the formal dining room, the second door opens onto the back porch outside, the third door connects to the kitchen, the fourth door opens into a pantry, and the fifth door connects with the front entrance hall. The pantry measures 6 1/2' x 7' and its door is the original side door that leads out onto the side porch in the original 1858 home. Between the pantry and the door going out to the front entrance hall, there is a back hallway that runs parallel to the family room.

The room used as the kitchen today was originally a second bedroom in 1858. (The original kitchen was outside in separate building). It still contains an original window on the north facade and an original door which now leads out onto the back porch.

The downstairs bedroom is located in the rear portion of the house. It has two large 1/1 sash windows, both original to the first construction of the house in 1858. There is a fireplace on the immediate right as you enter the room, positioned in the center of the east wall of the bedroom. The circa 1858 mantelpiece is composed of simple pilasters on bases that support a plain mantle shelf. The baseboards are 10" wide. This room has had the least amount of change since 1858.

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Ashcrest Farm

The large rectangular family room is 15' 10" x 24' and contains five windows. The most unique aspect of this room is the three large 1/1 sash windows side-by-side on the facade looking out onto the front lawn. These windows bring in a lot of light to the room. Two casement windows are inset on each side of the fireplace on the west wall. The simple wood mantelpiece was installed in 1945 (at the same time as the parlor mantelpiece) to replace the solid brick structure that was installed in 1913. A chair rail was added in 1978.

Wallpaper in the house is concentrated in the newer side of the house and upstairs. All of the wallpaper is unique because of its large-pattern design which is very difficult to locate today. It dates back to the early 1950s.

The upstairs has a central hallway which separates the two bedrooms. The hallway contains two 1/1 sash windows on the facade that enable you to look out onto the front lawn. From the top of the stairs, the bedroom on your right (which is the bedroom on the west side of the house) measures 16' x 21' and has a built-in 1913 closet. An upstairs bathroom was added into this room in approximately 1958. The bedroom has a total of three large 1/1 sash windows, two on the facade and one on the west elevation wall beside the fireplace. The window by the fireplace has a window seat. The fireplace has a white painted brick mantel with a dark stained wooden mantel shelf, white-tile, and a brick hearth.

The second bedroom is of the same architectural design having a built-in closet and a total of three large 1/1 sash windows, two on the facade and one beside the fireplace on the east wall. The second bedroom measures 15 1/2' x 16'. The main difference between the two upstairs bedrooms is that there is no bathroom in this east side bedroom. The fireplace is white-brick, surrounded by wood pilasters and a mantelpiece, with a white-tiled brick hearth.

An attic sits behind the two upstairs bedrooms entered into by a small door in the closet of the west-side bedroom.

The floors in nearly every room of the house are heart pine. Some of the older rooms still have the old, wide-board poplar flooring. Those rooms are: the downstairs bedroom, the bathroom, the back hall, the breakfast room, the pantry and the kitchen.

Original heating was a coal furnace which was used until the 1920s when it broke down. "Warm morning heaters" were then used until 1928 when another

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Ashcrest Farm

fireplace and had a vent/pipe leading from the heater up into the chimney to release smoke from the heater. The heater was filled with either coal or wood and it put out three times as much heat than the fireplace alone could.) This was used until 1980 when a gas furnace was installed and is still in use today.

Originally, acetylene gas was used for lighting purposes. This lasted many years until the pipes rusted and the crystals became increasingly difficult to purchase. Coal oil lamps were then used until electricity was added. The septic-tank sewer system has been the same since 1913. Water was originally well-water that had to be pumped and carried in daily. In addition, rain water was captured in a tank upstairs that ran down pipes into different faucets throughout the house. The tank water was used exclusively for cleaning and bathing, not drinking. Later, an electric pump was installed. And finally, city water was added in 1982.

Outbuildings

- Smokehouse - (circa 1858) This is a one-room, log smokehouse with a weatherboard exterior. It was used to cure hams. It has an asphalt shingle, gable roof and no windows. Currently it is used as a storage room. Contributing.
- Dairy house - (circa 1930) This single-room, weatherboard dairy house sits on a concrete slab, also the floor of the house. It has a flat-top roof and two small 4-light windows. It is now used to store horse supplies and feed. Contributing.
- Wine vat - (circa 1930) The structure measures approximately 6' by 8' and is made of limestone blocks and a cement foundation. It was later altered for use as a septic tank. (Non-contributing)

One modern non-contributing residence is also located within the boundaries of the nominated area.

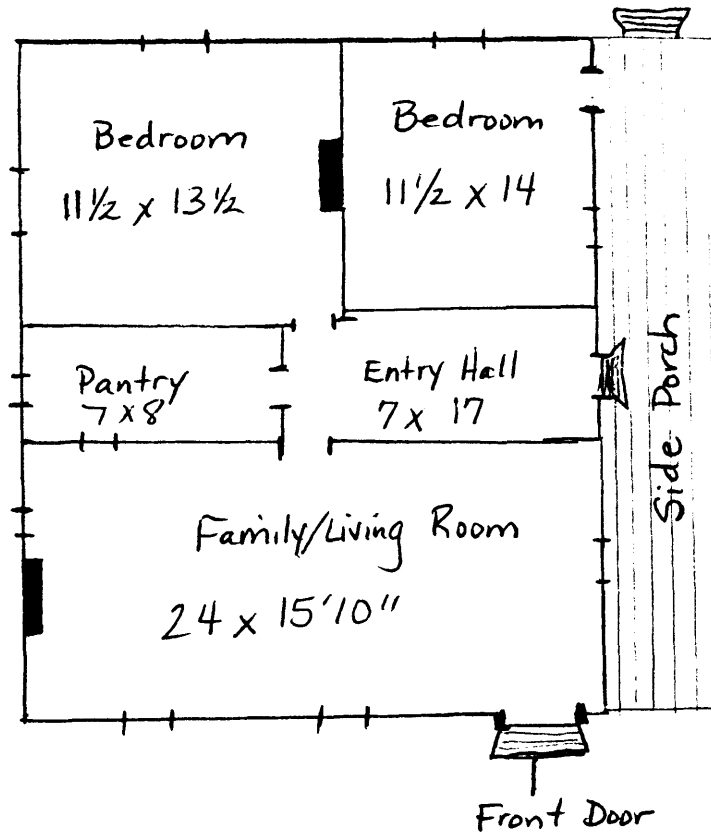
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Ashcrest Farm

circa 1858



Not to scale

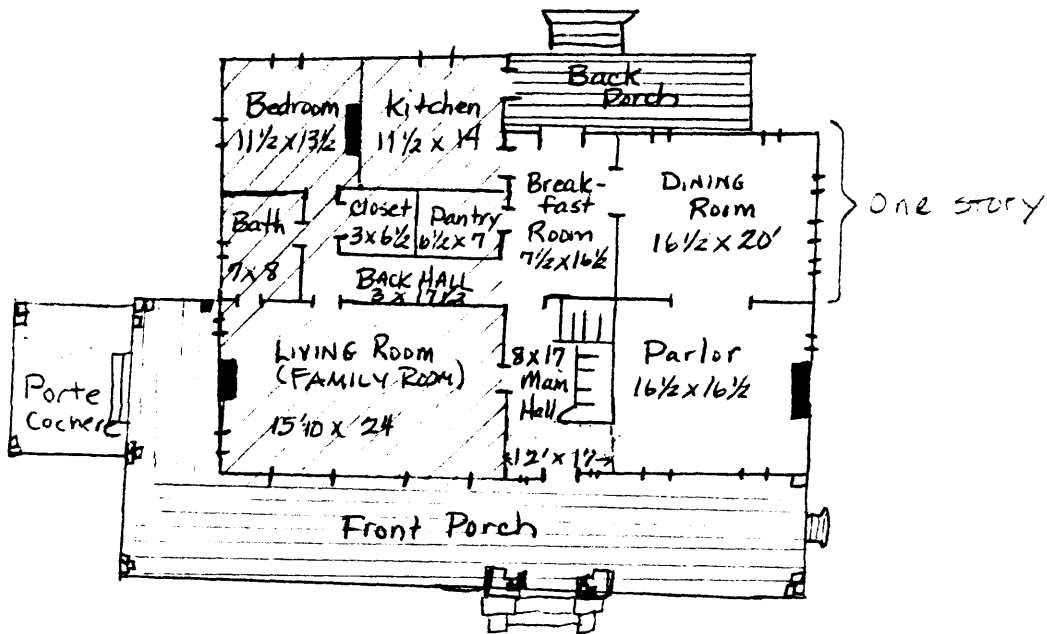
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Ashcrest Farm

Circa 1913



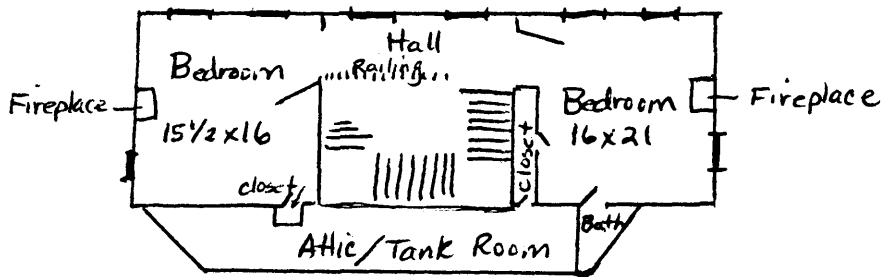
/// original house
not to scale

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Ashcrest Farm



Upstairs

circa 1913

not to scale

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

SETTLEMENT
AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1858-1941

Significant Dates

1858; 1913

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Ashcrest Farm is being nominated under National Register criteria A and C because of its local significance in the areas of settlement, agriculture, and architecture. Members of the Callender family were early settlers in the area and were involved in the agricultural history of Sumner County, adapting the house and farm to meet their changing needs over the years. Thus the house is a representation of an important settlement and agricultural pattern in Middle Tennessee. Under Criterion C, the house stands as a significant local example of an 1858 house that was remodeled in the early twentieth century with Classical/Colonial Revival embellishments. Important features include items such as hand-crafted limestone porch steps and foundation and paired wooden columns along the front and on one side of the house, totalling 26 columns in all. Inside, the house retains many features from the 1913 period, including the central stair and wood trim. The other buildings on the property, the smokehouse and dairy house, are good examples of outbuildings and contribute to the overall character of the nominated property. The property retains its historical and architectural integrity.

The property on which Ashcrest Farm sits dates back to December 21, 1810 according to abstract deed, Book 5, page 206 showing a tract of land "containing by estimation 196 acres and being a part of tract granted originally to Daniel Smith, which grant bears the date July 11, 1788." On October 6, 1810, Bennett H. Henderson sold this 196-acre tract to Hubbard Saunders for \$1,176.00.

Hubbard Saunders was born in 1764 in Virginia where he spent part of his adult life as a Methodist preacher. In 1792, he met and married Chloe Russell, the daughter of Brigadier General (under Washington), William Russell. In 1793, Nance A. Saunders was born, the first of 14 children of Hubbard and Chloe. In 1796, Hubbard, who was 32 years old, left Virginia with his family and moved to Sumner County, Tennessee. There he built a log home about a half-mile down from the nominated property where Bluegrass Country Club sits today. In 1810, Hubbard purchased the property where

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 70 acres

UTM References

A

1	6	5	3	6	8	5	0	4	0	1	9	9	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	6	5	3	6	5	2	0	4	0	1	8	6	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	6	5	3	6	8	8	0	4	0	1	8	8	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	6	5	3	6	4	8	0	4	0	1	9	8	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

See continuation sheet

Hendersonville 310 SE

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle C. Skidmore
organization N/A date September 1991
street & number 410 Gallatin Road telephone 615/824-6729
city or town Hendersonville state TN zip code 37075

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Ashcrest Farm

Ashcrest Farm is now. Although he still preached occasionally, he spent a large amount of time accumulating an undetermined amount of land through land grants and purchases with the help of his father-in-law Brigadier General William Russell, as well as through inheritance. Family records show he bred and raised fine race horses which took him to Kentucky on occasion. Saunders owned over 2,000 acres of farmland. His principal crops were corn, hay, and oats, which he used to feed his horses.

In 1828, as one of Saunder's fourteen children, Nancy Saunders inherited her portion of the property which included the land on which Ashcrest Farm would later be constructed. Nancy Saunders married Robert A. Harper, a distant cousin, in 1816 and they lived across the road from her parents log home. Robert A. Harper made his living as a farmer, with the help of slaves, taking care of the large tracts of property his father-in-law, Hubbard Saunders, owned. The Harpers had five girls. One of their children, Clara Reed Harper was born in 1836.

In 1851, Clara Reed Harper married Cornelius Weistling Callender, a young school teacher who had come from Meadville, Pennsylvania after graduating from Allegheny College. Graduating from college during this period was an extraordinary accomplishment for a young man. When he arrived in Tennessee, he began teaching at Washington Institute in Davidson County and remained there until 1855. After marrying Clara Reed Harper in 1851, records show that Cornelius became President of Old Soule College in Murfreesboro, Tennessee where he and his family moved and remained until 1858.

Cornelius and Clara had six children, four of whom died in early childhood. The two surviving children were William Sample Callender, born in 1856, and Samuel Ewing Callender, born in 1860.

On October 12, 1853, land abstracts show in Book O, page 137 in the County Court of Sumner County, Tennessee where Robert Harper purchased 137 acres from the estate of Warner Dodd for \$3,500.00 recorded and filed on March 8, 1854. On May 6, 1854, according to the land abstract deed in Book 23, page 69, Robert Harper sold the same 137 acre tract to Cornelius Weistling Callender for the same price of \$3,500.00. It is believed that the Harpers also gave Cornelius and Clara Reed adjoining property where the Ashcrest Home sits today.

In 1858, Cornelius bought into and became President of the Tennessee Female College in Franklin, Tennessee. Although he and Clara were in Franklin, it is thought that Cornelius negotiated with Robert Harper to have his slaves

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Ashcrest Farm

begin construction on what is now the oldest section of the house on Ashcrest Farm. They began construction circa 1858 and worked on the home until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. In Franklin, school could not continue during the war and because their home in Hendersonville was not completed, Cornelius, Clara, and their two sons stayed with relatives in Gallatin, Tennessee. There is a letter dated April 9, 1863 in the Tennessee Historical Society collections from Cornelius W. Callender to his sisters in Pennsylvania telling of war conditions and that the Union soldiers prohibited any travel outside of Gallatin. Thus, we are uncertain if he stayed in Gallatin of his own free will for as long as he did.

After the Civil War, Cornelius and Clara finished the house, moved to Hendersonville, Tennessee, and continued to raise their two sons, Will and Ewing. A man named John Mir moved into Sumner County and became a tenant worker for Cornelius Callender. He helped construct the house under the guidance of Robert Harper. At this time, the nominated property became a working farm; prior to this time it is believed that Robert Harper used the land for grazing.

The family had difficulty farming due to lack of money and labor. In an attempt to overcome this, Cornelius established a school in Gallatin, thought to have been the first high school in Gallatin, while his sons took care of the farm. When his health failed in 1885, Cornelius's wife oversaw the farming activities. Corn, hay, grain, and potatoes were the primary crops then. Ewing did most of the farm work and Will attended law school. Ewing was interested in fruit farming and planted an apple and peach orchard on the hillside northeast of the house. Also, John Mir persuaded Clara to turn forty acres into a grape vineyard. Every summer, grapes were gathered and sold locally and as the orchard and vineyard became more prosperous, Ewing began to become more interested in the selling aspect. Eventually he and his wife Pauline moved to Columbia where they continued a successful produce brokerage business.

The Callender's eldest son, Will, grew up to be a lawyer in Davidson, County where he also resided until his death. He never had any children of his own, however, he married a widow named Laura who had two children by a previous marriage and who took the Callender name. Will took little interest in the homeplace in Hendersonville, Tennessee.

Cornelius W. Callender died in 1885. Clara continued to live in the Ashcrest home until she was unable to take care of the farm. She would then spend her summers at the house and spend winters with Ewing and Pauline in Columbia, Tennessee. This went on for many years. When Clara

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Ashcrest Farm

could no longer manage the farm or pay the taxes, Ewing helped his mother pay the mortgage and the taxes and eventually bought the farm from his brother's wife, Laura, after Will died in 1906. In 1908, Ewing and Pauline gave birth to their only child, Elisabeth Ewing Callender. In 1913 Ewing and Pauline returned to the farm and enlarged and remodeled the house. Ewing hired black laborers to do the work which was completed in early 1914. Because there were five large ash trees on the property, the farm was now named Ashcrest. Today, only one ash tree remains.

The farm was stocked with sheep, pigs, hogs, chicken, and a few cows, although the cows were only used for the family. Ewing built a barn and a corn crib to which he later added some milking stalls for a small dairy (all non-extant). There is a natural pond on the back lot which was used for the livestock to graze and be watered without much tending. Pauline oversaw the chicken house (non-extant), which was located next to but diagonally behind the smokehouse. Eggs were used by the family and occasionally sold.

Corn, wheat, and hay were the main crops grown on the farm during its most thriving years. Livestock were fed from the crops and the extra was sold for profit each year. Once a year, after the wheat was thrashed, Ewing and Pauline would take several bags of wheat to the local mill (five miles away) to be ground into flour. A record was kept of how much wheat a person deposited and anytime fresh flour was needed, they could go to the mill and retrieve a fifty pound bag.

Every fall, Ewing fattened eight of the best hogs and later cured their meat in the smokehouse. This provided enough ham, shoulders, bacon, and sausage to last through the winter. The hogs, in addition to chicken and an occasional turkey, provided meat for the table all year.

Ewing and John Mir started a wine vat behind the house, using the grapes from the vineyard. Today the wine vat is conveniently used as the septic tank. The small structure is made of limestone blocks with a cement foundation. It is approximately 8' by 6' in size. Circa 1938 the Mirs purchased the forty acres where the vineyard was located; the family still lives at this location today.

Clara Reed Callender died on July 14, 1914, only six months after the remodeling was completed. Ewing, a wholesale grocer and farmer, died in 1918, leaving Pauline Callender to run the farm and raise Elisabeth.

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Ashcrest Farm

Elisabeth Callender married Charles Cornelius (Neil) Chenault in 1926. Elisabeth and her husband lived in the homeplace from the time of their marriage. Mr. Chenault had a business arrangement with Pauline to operate the farm. Under his guidance, he and his tenants constructed a new, more advanced dairy to help them cool and store milk. The milk was sold every week to Nashville's Truli-Pure Milk Company. The dairy house still stands today. In addition to corn, wheat, barley, hay, and soybeans, Mr. Chenault added tobacco as a crop.

Pauline died in 1951. Elisabeth and Neil had three children, Polly, Neil Jr., and Ewing, all born in the house on Ashcrest Farm. Since her husband's death in 1962, Elisabeth continues to live in her ancestral home with their eldest daughter, Polly. Neil Chenault, Jr. married Jomelia Duke in 1957 and they built a home beside the home on Ashcrest Farm, where they still reside today. They have three children: Candy, Neil, III and Duke. The youngest child, Ewing Chenault married Jeanne Zellers in 1960. They have six children: John, David, Robert, Michelle, Steve and Debra. Ewing and Jeanne reside in Germantown, Tennessee, near Memphis.

Under criterion C, the form of the house on Ashcrest Farm is unique in its design and it maintains its original early twentieth century appeal. As you approach the home, you immediately notice the large wrap-around porch and the 26 columns that support the porch roof. These are unique features to the Ashcrest home and the only one like it in Sumner County. However, the general main block structure of the house, a central hallway house with 12-foot ceilings, is seen quite frequently in Middle Tennessee. Ashcrest's residence is a fine example of a nineteenth century house that was altered in the early twentieth century to meet the expanding needs of a new family. It retains a few features of its early years, but today is primarily a circa 1913 house with Classical or Colonial Revival detailing.

Under criterion A, the eligibility of Ashcrest Farm is closely tied to its listing as one of the county's seventeen Century Farms. These properties, which have been designated in a statewide program administered by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture and Middle Tennessee State University's Center for Historic Preservation, are continually productive farms for at least one hundred years. As such, the properties possess significant associations with the settlement and history of agriculture of a particular county.

Of the seventeen Century Farms documented in Sumner County, the average date of establishment was 1831. Ashcrest Farm was founded in 1810, a full generation earlier. Consequently, as one of the county's earliest

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Ashcrest Farm

properties, it has associations with the early patterns of agricultural settlement in Sumner County. Although the property's acreage has been halved over the last 180 years, it remains a substantial farm of 242 acres (although only a portion of the farm acreage is being nominated at this time) when measured against the average acreage of 121 acres found on today's Century Farms in Sumner County.

Compared with the other sixteen Century Farms in the county, Ashcrest Farm gains further significance in its pattern of crop development. Throughout most of its history, the farm produced crops typical of the region: corn, wheat, small rains, and livestock. These were the primary crops of the majority of Century Farmers statewide. But in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Clara Callender and her son Ewing began a large fruit cultivation program, producing apples, peaches, and grapes for the growing urban populations of Nashville and Gallatin. Among Sumner County's Century Farms, this pattern of turn-of-the century fruit production was matched only by the Greenwood Farm near Portland, a property which specialized in strawberries. Ashcrest's history of fruit production also contrasts with several other of the county's Century Farms which turned to tobacco production at the turn-of-the century to increase farm profits.

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Ashcrest Farm

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- Stamper, Powell. A Century Plus Five Years. Nashville, Tennessee: Carney Printing Company, 1974.
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Ashcrest Farm

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of Ashcrest Farm is outlined on the accompanying Sumner County tax map. The boundary includes the house and outbuildings. It is bounded on the south by a major highway, on the north by a railroad track, on the west by agricultural fields, and on the east by fields and modern development. The nominated property includes the parcel currently associated with the house.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area includes the historic house, extant outbuildings, and surrounding farmland. The farm fields included are those most likely to remain as they are and not be used for new developments.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Ashcrest Farm

Ashcrest Farm
410 Gallatin Road
Hendersonville, Sumner County, Tennessee
Photos by: Michelle Skidmore
Date: October 1991
Negs: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

South facade, facing north
#1 of 17

West elevation, facing east
#2 of 17

North elevation, facing south
#3 of 17

East elevation, facing west
#4 of 17

Main entrance
#5 of 17

Living room windows
#6 of 17

Living room, west wall
#7 of 17

First floor bedroom fireplace
#8 of 17

Dining room, north wall
#9 of 17

Parlor fireplace
#10 of 17

Parlor, south wall windows
#11 of 17

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National Park Service

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Ashcrest Farm

East bedroom fireplace, second floor
#12 of 17

East bedroom windows, second floor
#13 of 17

West bedroom windows, second floor
#14 of 17

West bedroom fireplace, second floor
#15 of 17

Smokehouse facade
#16 of 17

Dairyhouse facade
#17 of 17

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Ashcrest Farm

Ashcrest Farm - additional photographs
410 Gallatin Road
Hendersonville, Sumner County, Tennessee
Photos by: Claudette Stager
Date: December 1991
Negs: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

Interior detail of main entry
#1 of 4

Overview of property, facing northwest
#2 of 4

Overview of property, facing northwest
#3 of 4

Overview of property, facing northwest
#4 of 4

Ashcrest Farm

Sumner Co. TN

1" = 250'

1 of 2



REVISED BLUERIDGE PHASE
PB. 13 ; PG. 120

Ashcrest Farm
 Sumner Co TN
 1" = 250'
 # 2 of 2



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- | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------|
| △ | PARCEL NUMBER | 22 (20) | PARCEL & CONTROLLING MAP # | — | CREEK |
| — | PARCEL HOOK | ○ | IMPROVEMENT | - - - | STATE |
| — | INTERIOR TRACT LINE | ○ | FENCE | - - - | CO. LN |
| — | DISTRICT LINE | ○ | CEMETERY | — | CORPS |
| 20 | SUBD. LOT # | ○ | CHURCH | — | TRANS |
| — | PARCEL OUTLINE | ○ | SCHOOL | — | ROAD |
| 20 AC. | DEED ACREAGE | ○ | WOODED AREA | — | RAIL/RC |
| 26 AC. | CALCULATED ACREAGE | ○ | POND | — | RIDGE |

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National Park Service

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Ashcrest Farm Sumner County TENNESSEE 92000349

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED

Henry M. Sapsley 9/16/94