

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Maplewood Farm (B.I.)
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 3085 Duplex-Spring Hill Road not for publication
city or town Spring Hill vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Williamson/Maury code 187 zip code 37174
119

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. Hays 12/3/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, TN 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the
National Register

Date of Action

Delaney Byrum 1/12/93

Maplewood Farm
Name of Property

Williamson; Maury, TN
County and State

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	
-5-	-8-	buildings
-1-		sites
-2-	-2-	structures
-0-	-1-	objects
-8-	-11-	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

Historic Resources of Williamson County

6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
secondary structures
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:
processing
storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
secondary structures
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:
processing
storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Central hall plan with Greek
Revival portico

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone; wood
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof ASPHALT; tin
other CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

Maplewood Farm
Name of Property

Williamson; Maury, TN
County and State

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):

- 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)

Settlement

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1830 - 1942

Significant Dates

1819

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown and/or multiple

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Center for Historical Preservation MTSU

Maplewood Farm
Name of Property

Williamson; Maury, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 470 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Rally Hill Quad 64 NE
Bethesda Quad 63 SE

1	1,6	5,1,4,5,4,0	3,9,5,6,3,4,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1,6	5,1,4,4,4,0	3,9,5,3,8,7,0

3	1,6	5,1,3,0,0,0	3,9,5,3,5,0,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1,6	5,1,2,9,6,0	3,9,5,6,3,0,0

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 C.V. West and Karen E. Lowe

organization Center for Historic Preservation date July 20, 1992

street & number P.O. Box 80 MTSU telephone 615/898-2947

city or town Murfreesboro state Tennessee 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 Mrs. J.W.N. Lee, III and John Napier Lee

street & number Rt. 2, Box 153 telephone 794-0992

city or town Spring Hill state Tennessee zip code 37174

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Maplewood Farm is located on Spring Hill-Duplex Road (SR 247) about one half mile west of the Lewisburg Pike intersection 15 miles south of Franklin, the county seat for Williamson County Tennessee. Williamson County is located in the Central Basin, historically known as the Garden of Middle Tennessee. With rolling hills, fertile limestone soil, a natural river transportation system, and close proximity to Nashville, the pace of settlement accelerated after the county was established in 1800. Historically, the land there has supported livestock and diverse agriculture including staple crops such as cotton, tobacco, wheat, and corn which, during the nineteenth century, were raised for subsistence and for cash. Spring Hill is now nationally known as the site of General Motors' Saturn Plant. Much of the surrounding countryside, especially near Maplewood, remains active farmland, and livestock husbandry is the most common agricultural pursuit.

Maplewood Farm is approximately 604 acres and includes two distinct homesites--the Samuel B. Lee House, ca. 1835 (map #1), and the Florence Lee House, ca. 1860-1870 (map # 2). The Samuel B. Lee House is registered on the Williamson County Multiple Listing (NR4/13/88) under Criterion C as a notable example of a Greek Revival influence two-story central passage plan antebellum frame residence. Constructed ca. 1835, the house is one of the oldest frame residences in the county, and it has not been significantly altered since the late nineteenth century. The main facade and retains original detailing. The nomination encompasses 72 surrounding acres and includes five contributing structures--the ca. 1830 dog-trot cabin (map #3) built by the founder, Samuel B. Lee, a ca. 1835 log kitchen house (map #4), a ca. 1900 smokehouse (map #5), a ca. 1900 milk house (map #6), and a ca. 1900 granary (map #7). Although the entire farm, including both homesites, is registered as a Century Farm of Tennessee, the Florence Lee House, also known as The Second Lee House at Maplewood (map #2), is not included in The Historic Resources of Williamson County.

On-going research conducted by Dr. Carroll Van West at the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University has shown that Maplewood Farm is one of the most significant Century Farms in Williamson County, especially for the high level of integrity of the extant historic buildings. With permission of the property owners, John Napier Lee and Mrs. J.N.W. Lee, III, the Center for Historic Preservation proposes the boundaries of the S.B. Lee House nomination be expanded to include all of the extant historic buildings at Maplewood Farm. The new boundaries would encompass 470 contiguous acres and include eight additional contributing resources--a ca. 1930 livestock barn (map #8), two tenant houses (ca. 1900 and ca. 1930, map #9, #10), a ca. 1930 pump house (map #11), the ca. 1860-1870 Florence Lee House (map #2), a ca. 1900 tobacco barn (map #12), the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 2

original well frame (map #13) near the Florence Lee House, and the Lee Family Cemetery (map #14) which contains both family and slave graves.

Two parcels, approximately 134 acres, that front along the west side of Lee Road include no contributing buildings or structures and have been excluded from this nomination. A T-DOT report states that a ca. 1856 house built by another Lee child is a contributing building despite the addition of brick shingle siding. It lies to the southwest of the Florence Lee House (just across the Maury County line), but the property is no longer owned by the Lee family. Because this house was not part of the Lee farm operation in the twentieth century, it does not add to the theme of continuity and change that underlies the history of Maplewood Farm. The boundaries for this nomination are drawn to include the two Lee Houses, the adjacent outbuildings, approaches to the houses, the adjacent fields, two tenant houses, and the Lee Family Cemetery (map #14).

Both of the Lee Family farm complexes at Maplewood Farm are situated on old country roads --Spring Hill-Duplex Road (SR-247) and Lee Road. The road between Spring Hill and Duplex was established in 1816. Lewisberg Pike (US 431 or Hillsboro Road) has been in existence since 1845. The property boundary on the east is marked by Rutherford Creek. The pastures are mostly open, but there are tree lines along the perimeter on Spring Hill-Duplex Road and Lee Road where the family is erecting rail fences to replace the modern wire fences and gates. The gate to an old (non-extant) racetrack that was located in the field directly across from the front of the house (east elevation) is an important landscape feature. An old dirt road back of the granary connects the two Lee farm complexes. While farms and farmhouses in the Spring Hill vicinity have changed over the years, the rural countryside enhances the historic setting at Maplewood Farm.

The original deed (1810) registered in Williamson County records that Daniel Brown of North Carolina settled a tract of 5000 acres in Tennessee on his brother-in-law, Samuel Lee (1749-1829) of Salisbury, Connecticut, for the use of his children by his second wife, Elizabeth Brown Lee. Samuel Brown Lee (1798-1865), born in Salisbury, Connecticut, was the only one of Elizabeth's children to immigrate and seek his fortune in Tennessee. He came to Williamson County in 1819 to settle his claim on the property. He clerked for a short time in Spring Hill and then moved to Memphis where he became involved in the iron manufacturing business. Family records show that, by the early 1830s, he returned to Williamson County where he built the dog-trot cabin at the confluence of Rutherford and Mud Creeks and established the farm at Maplewood. He became a successful planter but remained in the iron business while working for his future father-in-law, John Napier of Spring Hill, who owned Napier Furnaces on Natchez Trace (Napier Furnaces Historic District, NR5/4/88).

Samuel B. Lee began the two story central passage house (map #1) before he married Susan Amanda Napier in 1837. She died in 1850 survived by her husband and four young children--Samuel B. Lee, Jr. (1842-1910), John Wills Napier Lee (1844-1921), Charles A. Lee (1846-1927), and Florence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 3

Amanda Lee (1848-1894). Samuel B. Lee never remarried and lived in the house until his death in 1865 shortly after his sons returned home after the Civil War.

Samuel B. Lee, Jr. remained a bachelor throughout his life and resided in the First House at Maplewood with his brother John Wills Napier Lee and his family. J.W.N. Lee, Jr. acquired the property in 1921 after his father died. In 1963, J.W.N. Lee, Jr. died leaving part of the farm to his only son, J.W.N. Lee, III (1919-1990) and part of it to his half brother, Sam Lindsey Lee (b. 1942). In 1985, John Napier Lee (b. 1951), who is the only surviving son of J.W.N. Lee, III, acquired the First House at Maplewood and 222 surrounding acres from his father and Sam Lindsey Lee.

Samuel B. Lee started to build the second house (map #2) at Maplewood Farm in 1860 for his daughter Florence and her husband, Kirk Farrell. Samuel B. Lee died in 1865, but probate records show that his sons completed the project by 1870 with proceeds from the estate. Florence and her husband moved to nearby Columbia, Tennessee in Maury County shortly after the house was completed. Charles A. Lee and his family then moved into the house. After his death, in 1927, the family turned the house over to tenants until 1946 when Mr. and Mrs. John Wills Napier Lee, III bought it from Charles Lee's heirs. They proceeded with two phases of major renovation to the house and farm during the late 1940s and early 1950s.

The extant historic buildings at Maplewood illustrate continuity and change in agriculture in Middle Tennessee. In addition to the six buildings already nominated in the Williamson County Multiple Listing, the S.B. Lee House complex includes one contributing farm building (a ca. 1930 livestock barn, map #8), three non-contributing farm buildings, and one contributing site (the Lee Family Cemetery, map #14). The four additional buildings are located on lot 12 (tax map) within the defined boundaries of the original nomination but are not noted or counted in it. Lot 11 (tax map) is the cemetery (map #14).

The ca. 1860-1870 Florence Lee House (map #2) is a vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse with Victorian details which retains a high degree of historic integrity. The complex at the Second Lee House includes two buildings--the main house (map #2) and ca. 1900 tobacco barn (map #12)--and one structure--the original well frame near the house (map #13)--that contribute to the historic integrity of Maplewood. Most of the non-contributing buildings, however, were either built or modified around 1948 and will soon qualify under the age limitation as resources that illustrate the underlying theme of continuity and change in agriculture at Maplewood in Williamson County, Tennessee.

The Lee Family Cemetery (map #14) lies along the South side of Spring Hill-Duplex Road just west of Lee's bridge on Rutherford Creek which marks the eastern boundary at Maplewood Farm. A chain link fence along the perimeter protects the site. The grass is mown, and the markers are in good condition. The graves include that of the Founder, Samuel B. Lee, other family members, and two slave graves. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 4

The ca. 1900 tenant house (map #9) is nestled in a pasture along the north side of Spring Hill-Duplex Road across from the entrance to the Samuel B. Lee House. It is a rectangular floor plan and has a limestone foundation. The exterior walls are unpainted weatherboard. The side-gable roof is covered with tin roofing material. There is an exterior limestone chimney on each of the gable ends. A shed roof over the front porch is supported by five wooden posts. The floor is made of wood planks. There are two front doors on the south facade. This structure probably was built to house two tenant families. While still standing, the dwelling is no longer in use and is in poor condition but still retains integrity. (C)

Just west of the entrance to the S.B. Lee House along the south side of Spring Hill-Duplex Road is the ca. 1930 tenant house (map #10). This dwelling is a rectangular floor plan with a side-gable roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. There are interior brick chimneys on each of the gable ends. The foundation is cedar posts, and the exterior walls are wood siding. The symmetrical front (north) facade has three bays with a door in the center and a six over six double-hung sash window on either side. There is a shed roof supported by two posts with brackets over the front porch. In the 1950s, a room was added at the back of the house. This house is now leased to renters who do not work at Maplewood Farm. (C)

The ca. 1930 pump house (map #11) stands on the west side of the ca. 1930 tenant house (map #10). It is a rectangular floor plan with a front facing gable roof that is covered with standing seam metal. There is a door on the front (east) gable end and a six-light casement window on the side (north) wall. (C)

Along the main entrance drive to the S.B. Lee House is a ca. 1970s hay barn (map #15) which stands on the site of an earlier mule barn. It is a large transverse frame barn with a rectangular floor plan and a cedar post foundation. The walls are vertical wood siding; the roof is metal. A single large port provides the entrance on the northwest (front) elevation. (NC)

There are three farm buildings behind the smokehouse (map #5) at the S.B. Lee House complex. The nominated outbuildings--smokehouse (map #5), milk house (map #6), and log kitchen house (map #4)-- provide sufficient screening for the two non-contributing farm buildings. The first is a ca. 1930s dairy (map #16) built by J.W.N. Lee, III. It is a rectangular floor plan with a cedar post foundation. The exterior walls are horizontal wood siding. The front facing gable roof is sheathed with metal. The four bay front (north) elevation includes a four light window in the first bay, and a single port in the second bay. The third has been taken out and is temporarily covered with metal siding. The fourth bay has also been removed and left open. (NC)

Next to the 1930s dairy (map #16) are the remnants of a ca. 1900 dairy (map #17) that has been converted into a pig parlor. The gable end structure has a rectangular floor plan. The roof is covered with metal.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 5

The east half of it has been enclosed with pieces of plywood while west half is fenced to keep in the pigs. (NC)

The ca. 1930 livestock barn (map #8) built by J.W.N. Lee, III is located to the west of the pig parlor (map #17). It is a transverse frame barn with a single portal. It has a rectangular floor plan with a front facing-gable roof. The foundation is cedar posts, and the exterior walls are vertical siding. (C)

A modern farm gate on the east side of Lee Road about five tenths of a mile south of the Duplex-Spring Hill (route 247) intersection marks the entrance to the Florence Lee House or The Second Lee House (map #2) at Maplewood Farm. A gravel drive meanders up the hill to the house that sits facing west atop a knoll overlooking a lush pasture where cattle often graze today.

The original circa 1860-1870 portion of the Florence Lee House (map #2) is a one level, single-pile rectangular floor plan with a side-gable roof and a two-room rear ell. It has a limestone foundation; the exterior walls are sheathed in weatherboard. The side-gable roof has a north-south ridge, and green asphalt replacement shingles cover the deck. Two separate additions--a dining room in 1900 and a 1940s kitchen-- essentially filled in the space between the ell and the front rooms of the house, but neither altered the front facade. Nor did the addition of two bedrooms and a bath at the rear of the house in 1952 disrupt the facade. In each phase of expansion, the materials and design are compatible with the historic character of the house.

The symmetrical five bay front (west) facade is original. It features a central projecting gable (pediment) that is sheathed in weatherboard and trimmed with rake moulding. The gable is supported by two square Doric columns to form a pedimented entry porch. A limestone walk that was installed during the 1940s leads up to the entrance. The narrow four panel door is an antique replacement that matches the proportions of the original four panel doors on the interior. The replacement has two vertical wooden panels in the lower third and two round-headed glass panels inset above the rail. The round-headed transom light intensifies the vertical thrust of the door which, in contrast to the weatherboard, is stained rather than painted. On either side of the entrance are two original four over four double-hung round-headed sash windows with small scale detailing that are similar to Italic hoods with a keystone motif in the wood frames. A set of arched shutters accents each window; the screened door matches the proportions of the front door; exterior limestone chimneys grace the gable ends of the house. The 1950s addition is visible from the front of the property. It, however, does not detract from the facade because it is set back and the overall height is significantly lower than the rest of the house.

A shed roof supported by seven square Doric columns abuts the central projected gable (pediment) and wraps around the north side of the house forming a porch that adds a Queen Anne feeling to this vernacular Greek

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 6

Revival farm house. Characteristically, vernacular styles reiterate local conventions. The features of the Greek Revival style in Middle Tennessee including the symmetrical facade, the small-scale square Doric columns, and the full-height pedimented porch dominate the form. The window frame "hoods" constitute subtle references to the Italic style. Despite the vertical thrust of the windows, in contrast to the Victorian Gothic and Stick styles, the moderate pitch roof restrains the verticality of the structure. Even the floor plan is characteristic of traditional I-houses that middle class farmers built throughout the first half of the nineteenth century in Middle Tennessee. The vernacular quality of this house suggests that local forms strongly influenced the builders and that the wrap-around porch which is characteristic of the Queen Anne style was added later, possibly along with the addition of 1900. The present porch floor is a modern concrete replacement.

Facing south, the original house and the 1900 and 1950s additions are visible on the north facade. The shed roof of the front porch wraps around the original gable end and terminates where the shed roof over what was originally the back porch abuts the eaves of the side gable roof on the 1900 addition. Reading from the front to back (the original to the added sections), beneath the porch (shed) roof, the original limestone chimney is sheathed with weatherboard, and a set of French doors with a one-light transom pierces the facade where the old back porch has been turned into an interior hallway that separates the original house from the 1900 dining room. The weatherboard on the porch chimney was in place before the 1940s renovations. As on the main house, the dining room addition has a moderate pitch side-gable roof with the ridge running north-south. There is a triangle of louver vents inset beneath the ridge. The exterior walls are sheathed in weatherboard that matches the original, and the foundation, like the original, is limestone. The exterior (north) dining room wall is divided into three projecting parts which creates a bay window effect with a single one over one double-hung sash window in each of the bays. The same kind of window appears on what is left of the back (west exterior) wall of this, the first, addition.

Still on the north facade, there is a short rear (east-west) ell off the dining room. The brick chimney on the west end of the ridge marks the beginning of the 1940s addition which sets on a basement. Three symmetrically placed windows, each with four lights, pierce the facade at the basement level. The breakfast room is in the modern ell. At the center of this ell, is a coupled casement window with sixteen lights. The modern kitchen is attached to the breakfast room ell. It is a rectangular floor plan and has a steep side-gable roof with the gable end on the north facade. The louvers beneath the ridge match those in the 1900 gable. A single eight light casement window in the kitchen pierces the facade next to the adjacent breakfast room ell.

Facing west, the east elevation at the rear of the house includes the 1940s addition that sets on the basement. Reading from north to south,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 7

under the eaves, a sixteen-light coupled casement window is centered on the back (east) wall of the kitchen which comprises about one third of the east facade. Adjacent to the kitchen, a spacious back porch is inset under the side-gable roof. It features an oak floor and turned balusters around the perimeter. Seven wooden steps with a wood handrail on either side lead up to the screened door on the right side of the porch which is now completely screened. Beneath the porch floor, there is a wooden lattice that covers the foundation. On the left, adjacent to the south end of the porch, is the 1952 addition--a single level side-gable projection with a north-south ridge. A section of roof along the eaves adjacent to the screened porch projects out slightly over the single French door where additional screening and a screened door create a vestibule for this entrance. There are two symmetrical bays with eight-light casement windows on the east face of this addition. Facing east, on the west side of the projection (addition), there are three bays. In the center, there is a small six-light casement (bathroom) window with a sixteen light coupled casement window on each end.

Facing north, reading the south elevation from east to west (from the newer sections to the original), the gable end of the 1940s screened porch is adjacent to the ell which connects the kitchen-porch addition to the main block of the house. The gable end of the 1950s wing projects from the east end of the south face of the ell. Centered on the projected gable end of the wing is a sixteen-light coupled casement window. The roof on this addition is significantly lower than on the other sections of the house--the north-south ridge abuts the original ell slightly above the eaves. A brick chimney at the center of the ell projects from the ridge. The ell has three symmetrical bays, each with an original four over four double-hung sash window. Adjacent to the ell is the gable end of the original house. It has an exterior limestone chimney to the right of which is another four over four double-hung sash window.

Despite the installation of modern kitchen facilities, bathrooms and closets during the 1940s and 1950s, the circa 1870 and 1900 sections of the house essentially retain the original spatial configuration. Original materials including the wood floors, four over four (1870) double-hung sash windows, one over one (1900) double-hung sash windows, four-panel doors, circa 1900 pocket doors, and interior trim are intact. Throughout that part of the house, the rooms are graced with original ten inch base boards and six inch trim around the door frames.

The main block of the original house is a single pile with a center passage flanked by two rooms of equal size. Upon entering through the front door, the room to the left (north) of the entrance hall is the 1870 parlor. The fireplace on the north wall features the original surround with simple Doric pilasters that support the wooden mantle. During the renovation of the 1940s, the original stone face and hearth were replaced with gray marble. On the west wall, two round-headed windows add an air of formal elegance to the room. A set of handsome nine-panel oak pocket doors

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 8

(ca. 1900) on the east wall open on to a wide passageway that separates the parlor from the dining room of 1900. This internal passage was originally part of the back porch.

Across from the parlor, the first room to the right of the center passage was the original family sitting room. This room is quite elegant with two round-headed windows on the west wall. During the nineteenth century, however, the family would probably have also used this room as a bedroom. Although the limestone chimney remains on the exterior of the south wall, the fireplace has been removed from inside the room. A modern bathroom and closets have been installed between this and the adjacent bedroom with access from both rooms.

Adjacent to the sitting room, the next room down the hall and to the right is a bedroom. The original fireplace on the east wall has been plastered over. There are two four over four windows on the south wall. The third bedroom at the end of this hall retains the original fireplace with a plain wooden mantle supported by Doric pilasters; the original stone face and hearth have been replaced with gray marble. There were originally two windows on the south wall, but, with the adjacent 1950s addition on the other side, the window on the left has been converted into a bookcase.

The parlor, the family sitting room, the portion of the center passage between them, and the two back bedrooms in the ell comprise the original house. As in many nineteenth century farmhouses in Williamson County, the rooms in the ell could not be accessed from inside the house. The present hallway between the dining room and two back bedrooms was part of the back porch until the 1940s renovations.

With the addition of the formal dining room in 1900, part of the original back porch was transformed into an internal passage. The north wall of the dining room is divided into three equal parts to form a bay window with a one over one double sash window in each bay. The same kind of window is on the east wall. A second set of oak pocket doors on the west wall of the dining room matches the set in the parlor. Adjacent to the south dining room wall are a modern closet and bathroom with access provided off the center hall.

Through the door in the southeast corner of the dining room is a small butler's pantry/passageway to the breakfast room which has a sixteen-light coupled casement window centered on the north wall. The adjacent kitchen has an eight-light casement window on the north wall and a sixteen-light casement window centered on the east wall. Both the kitchen and breakfast room access the center hall that runs all the way through the house. The screened porch is adjacent to the kitchen. Between the back porch and the back (east) wall of the original ell is a passage with closets on one side. It leads to the 1950s end of the hallway, where, along the west wall, are two bedrooms that are finished throughout in typical mid-nineteenth century style with knotty pine paneling. Between the two rooms, there are closets and a bathroom that can be accessed from both sides.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 9

The owners have shown a high degree of sensitivity to the historic fabric and character of this house in bringing about modern improvements and additions. As a result, the Florence Lee House (map #2) retains a high degree of historic integrity. The rural character of the site is presently maintained as the family continues to farm and raise livestock on the remaining 604 acres. (C)

During the 1950s, the Lee family replicated the original rail fence (map #18) that enclosed the house-lot and domestic out-buildings. (NC)

The remaining out-buildings at the Florence Lee House complex include a ca. 1940 pump-house (map #19) off the northeast corner of the main house (map #2). The water tower (map #20) directly behind it originally came from the Tennessee School for the Blind. A 1950s playhouse (map #21) sits directly in back of the main house (map #2). The owners found that the circa 1870 kitchen house (map #22), originally placed at the back of the house (map #2) right behind the ell, obstructed their view, and, during the 1940s, they moved it to the northwest corner of the enclosure and attached a garage to it. Part of the original frame marks the first well (map #13) off the southwest corner of the house (map #2). In this complex, of the three out-buildings and three structures near the main house, only the original well (map #13) contributes to the historic integrity of the site. These buildings and changes, however, are nearing fifty years duration and document the changing standards of domesticity on farms in Middle Tennessee during the post World War II years of the twentieth century.

The ca. 1940 pump house (map #19) is a single room with a rectangular floor plan on a concrete slab foundation. The exterior walls are sided with weatherboard. On the west elevation, front facing gable roof has exposed rafters; the deck is covered with green asphalt shingles. The wooden two-panel door is to the left of center on the west gable end of the structure. The pump house retains the original function. (NC)

A metal water tank (map #20) sets on top of metal scaffolding directly behind the pump house. This water tower was installed in 1950. (NC)

The 1950s playhouse (map #21) is a single room with a rectangular floor plan on a concrete slab foundation. The side-gable roof has exposed rafters and a deck covered with green asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are sided with wood shingles. At the center of the west (front) facade, a projected gable supported by brackets hangs over the half-glass door. An unusual double-hung sash window with three vertical lights in the upper sash over a single light in the lower sash is centered on each gable end. (NC)

During the 1940s, the ca. 1870 kitchen house (map #22) was moved from the original location in back of the house (map #2) near the existing back porch to the southeast corner of the enclosure. The structure is a rectangular two-room floor plan. The ridge of the moderate pitch side-gable roof runs north-south; standing-seam metal covers the deck. On the west face, there is a separate door to each of the two rooms. On the north gable end, there is a triangular louver vent inset beneath the ridge.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Centered on the north gable end is a sixteen-light coupled casement window that matches the windows in the modern additions to the house. After the 1940s renovation, the old kitchen served as a workshop. The 1940s two-car garage is attached to the north gable end of the kitchen house. The side-gable roof matches the roof on the kitchen in height and pitch, and the deck is covered with standing seam metal roofing material. The garage has a rectangular floor plan that is slightly larger than the old kitchen, and the west elevation projects about three feet in front of the older structure. The exterior walls are sheathed in weatherboard to match the house. There is a side door entrance on the north face of the projection, and two garage doors on the front (west) elevation open on to the gravel driveway. (NC)

Part of the frame over the original well (map #13) remains standing just off the southwest corner of the house. (C)

The complex at the Florence Lee House (map #2) also includes four extant farm buildings--a ca. 1900 tobacco barn (map #12), a 1950s tobacco barn (map #23), a 1930s chicken coop (map #24), and a 1960s hay barn (map #25). Of these structures, only the ca. 1900 tobacco barn (map #12) contributes to the historic integrity of the farm. This situation is typical because, on working farms, it is common practice to let old barns that are no longer needed stand until they fall or even to recycle the materials in new constructions.

The ca. 1900 tobacco barn (map #12) lies outside the rail fence (map #18) enclosure due east of The Florence Lee House (map #2). It is a transverse-frame barn for drying tobacco. It is a rectangular floor plan built on cedar posts. The exterior walls are vertical wood siding, and the gable roof is covered with metal. The gable wall is about 30 feet and the side walls are a little longer. The double doors on the gable ends are wide enough to permit a mule or horse-drawn wagon to pass. Tobacco has always been and still is grown at Maplewood, not as a primary crop but one of many crops. (C)

The ca. 1930s chicken coop (map #24) is located about 20 yards south of the garage (map #22). It is a box construction with a tin roof and vertical wood siding on the exterior walls. It has been altered with concrete blocks and converted into a garage. (NC)

The ca. 1950s tobacco barn (map #23) is located south of the chicken coop (map #24). This barn (map #23) is a modern version of the early twentieth century transverse tobacco barn (map #12). It is a rectangular floor plan built on cedar posts and has vertical wood siding on the exterior walls, much of which has been covered over with tin. It has a gambrel roof covered with tin. There is a wide double-door opening on each of the gable ends. (NC)

The ca. 1950s hay barn (map #25) stands near the 1950s tobacco barn (map #23) on the south side of it. It is a midwest three-portal barn type. The center section has a transverse frame. Like the old tobacco barn, it is a rectangular floor plan built on cedar posts with vertical wood siding

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

on the exterior walls and a gable roof covered with tin. The center entrance at each of the gable ends is large enough for a vehicle, even a large truck, to pass. On either side of the center entrances on the gable ends is another smaller entrance. The barn has been enlarged by adding enclosed side aisles. This barn is no longer in use and is gradually being torn down as the materials are needed. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Maplewood Farm, located nearby Spring Hill in Williamson County, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Although a portion of the land is in Maury County, this family farm, initially established in 1819, is associated with the beginning agricultural settlement of Williamson County. It gains further significance through its post-bellum history of horse-breeding and diversified agricultural production--agricultural practices that distinguished the farm from other Williamson County properties. The farm complex is also significant under Criterion C as a rural vernacular landscape with two architecturally distinctive farmhouses. The Samuel B. Lee House (map #1) and surrounding outbuildings have already been listed in the National Register for their architectural significance. This expanded nomination of the entire farm identifies another architecturally significant farmhouse, the Florence Lee House (map #2), which is a central hall plan house with a Greek Revival portico and Victorian details, constructed in 1865-70. During the Depression era, the family rented the ca. 1860-70 house to tenants who produced crops of corn, wheat, and tobacco. These areas of production continued through the 1940s. Indeed, the family continued to rely on animal power, not acquiring the first tractor until the early 1950s.

The Samuel B. Lee House (map #1) and five extant nineteenth and early twentieth century out-buildings are listed on the National Register in the Williamson County multiple listing under Criterion C. The house is one of the oldest (ca. 1835) frame residences in the county and a notable example of a central passage plan antebellum residence. In addition, the outbuilding complex has significance under Criterion C as a property that conveys information regarding vernacular farm complexes. With the original dog-trot (map #3) built by Samuel B. Lee ca. 1830, it also has significance under Criterion A as a property that possesses associations with early settlement patterns.

Because the two properties share the same founder, the Florence Lee House (map #2) can be treated in light of its historic relationship to the S.B. Lee Farmstead, the first of the Lee farms at Maplewood. As such, the Florence Lee Farmstead is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the early settlement of Williamson County. The Florence Lee House (map #2), an example of a postbellum Vernacular Victorian farmhouse in Williamson County, also qualifies under Criterion C, for vernacular architecture. In a five or six years, many of the changes in the outbuilding complex will have been in place for fifty years and will qualify as an evidence of the changing standards of domesticity on farms during the post World War II years in Williamson County. Together, the family farms at Maplewood show the changes in the operation of farms and everyday life over a 162 year period in Williamson County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 8 Page 13

The out-buildings that have previously been nominated at the S.B. Lee Farmstead include a ca. 1900 log smokehouse (map #5), a ca. 1900 milk house (map #6), and a ca. 1835 log kitchen house (map #4). All of these domestic outbuildings are in close proximity to the main house (right in back of it), which demonstrates the vital role of the plantation mistress in overseeing food processing activities such as salting and smoking hams, churning butter, and preparing meals. The 1850 and 1860 Agricultural Census returns for Williamson County show that Maplewood Farm produced 150 pounds of butter a year--an amount more than adequate to supply the needs of the family. The 1880 Agricultural Schedule shows that John W. Lee was producing 300 pounds of butter a year when dairying, which remained in the traditional sphere of women's work, became more important in the Williamson County's farm economy. The milk house and log kitchen are now converted into workshops. The Lee Family still prides itself on the country hams they cure in their log smokehouse every year.

The previously listed ca. 1900 granary (map #7) is within close view from the house. But it is set apart from the domestic out-buildings that constituted the realm of women's work on nineteenth century farms. Generally, farmers thought of the main house as their base of operations for farm business and, for practical reasons, preferred to have their farm buildings within view of the house.

The antebellum Agricultural Schedule for Williamson County shows that diverse crops were grown at Maplewood with a concentration on corn for livestock and subsistence, and cotton as a cash crop. Following the Civil War, the next generation changed strategies. At that time, with farm labor in short supply, they concentrated on wheat production which involved much less labor than raising cotton. Family records show that the Lees regularly cleared tracts of forest and sold timber. They continued to raise livestock and Maplewood earned a reputation for breeding a fine stock of pleasure horses. J.W.N. Lee acquired a horse named Duplex which won the World's Championship Pacing Record in 1872 and became a famous sire of thoroughbreds. The clearing across from the east facade was a race track during the nineteenth and early twentieth century--family members could enjoy watching the races from the front porch. The gate to the old race track field remains in place today.

The organization of out-buildings at the S.B. Lee Farmstead informs the observer about the division of labor, especially how the separate spheres of women's and men's work related to farm production. In addition, the 1900 granary (map #7) provides physical evidence that, following the Civil War, food crops, especially wheat and corn, were important at Maplewood when the majority of Middle Tennessee's farmers, large and small, were concentrating on cotton production as a cash crop which increased their reliance on unstable international markets. This seems to be one strategy that enabled the Lees at Maplewood to remain agricultural producers during hard times that followed the Civil War until agricultural

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 8 Page 14

programs of the 1930s gave impetus to large scale farming operations.

Only one of the three extant barns--the ca. 1930s livestock barn (map #8)--contributes to the integrity of the S.B. Lee Farmstead. It is still in use and illustrates that livestock production which has always been an important part of the strategy for diverse agricultural production at Maplewood and Williamson County, remains important. In fact, today, Maplewood typifies Williamson County agriculture in that livestock (cattle) production is the primary focus of farm operations. While the 1970s hay barn (map #15) does not contribute to the historic integrity of the landscape at Maplewood, it does mark the site of an old mule barn. The Lee Family collection of letters and farm records shows that the mules raised by the founder were the pride of Maplewood during the antebellum era. Animal power was an important resource at Maplewood until J.W.N. Lee, III bought the first tractor after World War II.

The original (ca. 1870) out-building complex at the Florence Lee House (map #2) essentially remained intact until 1946 when Mr. and Mrs. J.W.N. Lee, III bought it from Charles A. Lee's heirs. The property had been used by tenants for almost twenty years. J.N.W. Lee, III was the owner of Rock City Construction Co. He had an interest in renovating the property to serve the needs of growing family and turn it into a profitable farming operation, as well as, preserving the historic character of the farm for future generations of his family to enjoy. He obviously had the expertise to successfully combine those three objectives.

Of the four contributing buildings at the Florence Lee House complex, the main house (map #2) is the most important and retains a high degree of integrity. As is characteristic of vernacular houses, it reiterates local forms, such as the symmetrical facade, the pedimented entry porch, and the single-pile floor plan of traditional I-houses that were popular among middle class farmers in Middle Tennessee during the first half of the nineteenth century. The tall and narrow round-headed four over four double-hung sash windows on the front facade lend a vertical thrust and a Victorian feeling to the house, but the moderate pitch of the roof and the pedimented porch serve to restrain the vertical forces. The modest hoods in the window frames on the front facade are only subtle references to the Italinatate style.

The alterations and additions to the Florence Lee House (map #2) are ingenious. As shown in the description, they disrupt neither the front facade nor the basic floor plan of the original house. The original floors and woodwork have been retained. The two fireplaces that are left are original.

The mid 1950s rail fence (map #18) around the Florence Lee House (map #2) and domestic out-buildings replicates the previous fence. The frame of the original well (map #13) is partially intact. The kitchen house (map #22) was moved so that the view of the back yard would not be obstructed; it was then fitted with casement windows so that it could be used as a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 8 Page 15

workshop. The garage was attached to it in the early 1950s. The ca. 1940 pump house (map #19) and the ca. 1950s playhouse (map #21) are placed along the fence at the back of the house in a manner that is reminiscent of the old out-building complexes. The pump house is still functional.

The old ca. 1900 tobacco barn (map #12) beyond the back fence documents the importance of tobacco in the Lee's farm strategy for diverse agricultural production. Maplewood Farm still has a tobacco allotment; John N. Lee still leases a field to a tenant to produce his quota. The 1950s tobacco barn, unlike the ca. 1900 tobacco barn, accomodates motorized vehicles and demonstrates that tobacco continues as an important cash crop at Maplewood.

The ca. 1900 and ca. 1930 tenant houses (map # 9, #10) document the role of tenant farmers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and demonstrate the improved standards of housing for agricultural workers during the twentieth century. Up until five years ago the Lee family rented houses on adjacent parcels in exchange for one day of labor per week. John Napier Lee still employs a sharecropper to work one of his corn fields. The 1930s tenant house that remains on historic family land is presently leased for cash to an individual who does not supply agricultural labor at Maplewood Farm.

The Lee Family cemetery (map #14) near the east property line on Spring-Hill Duplex Road is protected with a chain link fence which, at once, detracts from the aesthetics and historic integrity of the site and serves to protect it. The grass is mown and most of the markers are in good repair. The cemetery, which includes slave graves, documents generations of the Lee Family members in Williamson County for 173 years.

Although a portion of the land is in Maury County, Maplewood Farm is listed as one of twenty-two "Century Farms" in Williamson County. The MTSU Center for Historic Preservation and the Tennessee Department of Agriculture jointly administer the Tennessee Century Farms program as a documentary record of family farmers who have continuously owned and cultivated family property for, at least, 100 years. On the average, the Century Farms in Williamson County were founded in 1835. At Maplewood Farm, the deed dates to 1810, and S.B. Lee settled the property in 1819. This farm is a generation older than the average and is associated with the early settlement patterns of agriculture in Williamson County. Although the buildings begin in ca. 1830, Maplewood is not only one of the county's earliest Century Farms, it is one of the best preserved. Three nineteenth century family dwellings remain along with a nineteenth and a twentieth century tenant house. The farm also possesses several nineteenth and twentieth century farm buildings which remain in use today. Another significant characteristic of Maplewood Farm lies in its agricultural production. Southern Williamson County was a rich cotton producing area in the antebellum period. After the Civil War, most Century Farmers in the county returned to cotton production. The owners of Maplewood Farm,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

however, diversified production into wheat and began a horse breeding operation which produced a world champion horse, named Duplex, by the late 1870s. Its early founding date, its largely intact agricultural landscape, and its agricultural history of diversified production allow Maplewood Farm to make a very important contribution to the history of Century Farms in Williamson County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 9 Page 17

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number 10 Page 18

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for the Maplewood Farm nomination is illustrated on the accompanying Williamson County tax map #171 and includes lots 1, 11, 12, and 28. Maplewood Farm nomination includes two farmsteads. The ca. 1900 tenant house is located on lot one. On lot 12, which includes the S.B. Lee complex, the ca. 1830 dog-tot, and the ca. 1930 tenant house and pump house, there twelve buildings (6 of which are listed on the National Register) and the surrounding acreage. Lot 11 defines the boundaries of the Lee family cemetery. Lot 28 includes the Florence Lee House complex where there are two structures, two objects including the original well frame, and seven buildings including the Florence Lee House and ca.1900 tobacco barn, as well as, the surrounding acreage. The two parcels that front along the west side of Lee Road on lots 24 and 28 have been excluded from the nomination because they include no extant buildings or structures that contribute to the theme of continuity and change that underlies the history of Maplewood Farm.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary for the Maplewood Farm is illustrated on the accompanying Williamson County tax map #171, lots 1, 11, 12, and 28. The tax map for this nomination has a scale of 1" = 1000'. (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' 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. To supplement this map, the nomination includes a detailed verbal boundry description.) The boundary is drawn to include the two Lee Houses, adjacent outbuildings, approaches to the house and adjacent fields. The boundary is defined on the east by the course of a small stream, on the south and west by a series of wire fences and on the north by Duplex Road. The boundary includes sufficient property to protect the historic setting of the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number Photos Page 19

Maplewood Farm
Spring Hill, Williamson County Tennessee
Photos by: Carroll Van West and Karen Lowe
Date: March, 1992
Negs: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

Maplewood Farm, Tenant house, ca. 1900 (map #9), looking north
#1 of 28

Maplewood Farm, Lee family cemetery (map #14), looking southwest
#2 of 28

Florence Lee House (map #2), parlor sliding door, looking east
#3 of 28

Florence Lee House (map #2), bay window, dining room, looking northeast
#4 of 28

Florence Lee House (map #2), central hallway, looking west
#5 of 28

Farm, Florence Lee Farmstead, pump house (map #19), looking northeast
#6 of 28

Florence Lee Farmstead, play house (map #21), looking east
#7 of 28

Florence Lee Farmstead, 19th century kitchen/garage (map #22), looking south
#8 of 28

Florence Lee House (map #2) east elevation, looking west
#9 of 28

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number Photos Page 20

Florence Lee House (map #2), south elevation, looking north
#10 of 28

Florence Lee Farmstead, old well (map #13), looking south
#11 of 28

Florence Lee House (map #2), west (front) facade, looking east
#12 of 28

Maplewood Farm, tenant house, ca. 1930 (map #10), looking southwest
#13 of 28

Maplewood Farm, pump house ca. 1930 (map #11), looking south
#14 of 28

Maplewood Farm, fence line along the south side of Spring-Hill Duplex Road, looking east
#15 of 28

S.B. Lee Farmstead, ca. 1970 hay barn (map #15), looking south
#16 of 28

Maplewood Farm, entrance gate, S.B. Lee Farmstead, looking south
#17 of 28

S.B. Lee Farmstead, ca. 1930 dairy barn (map #16), looking south
#18 of 28

S.B. Lee Farmstead, ca. 1930 livestock barn (map #8), looking east
#19 of 28

S.B. Lee Farmstead, pig parlor (map #17), looking north
#20 of 28

S.B. Lee Farmstead (map #2), looking south
#21 of 28

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maplewood Farm
Williamson County and
Maury County, Tennessee

Section number Photos Page 21

Maplewood Farm, hay field, looking southwest
#22 of 28

Maplewood Farm, 19th century road, looking southwest
#23 of 28

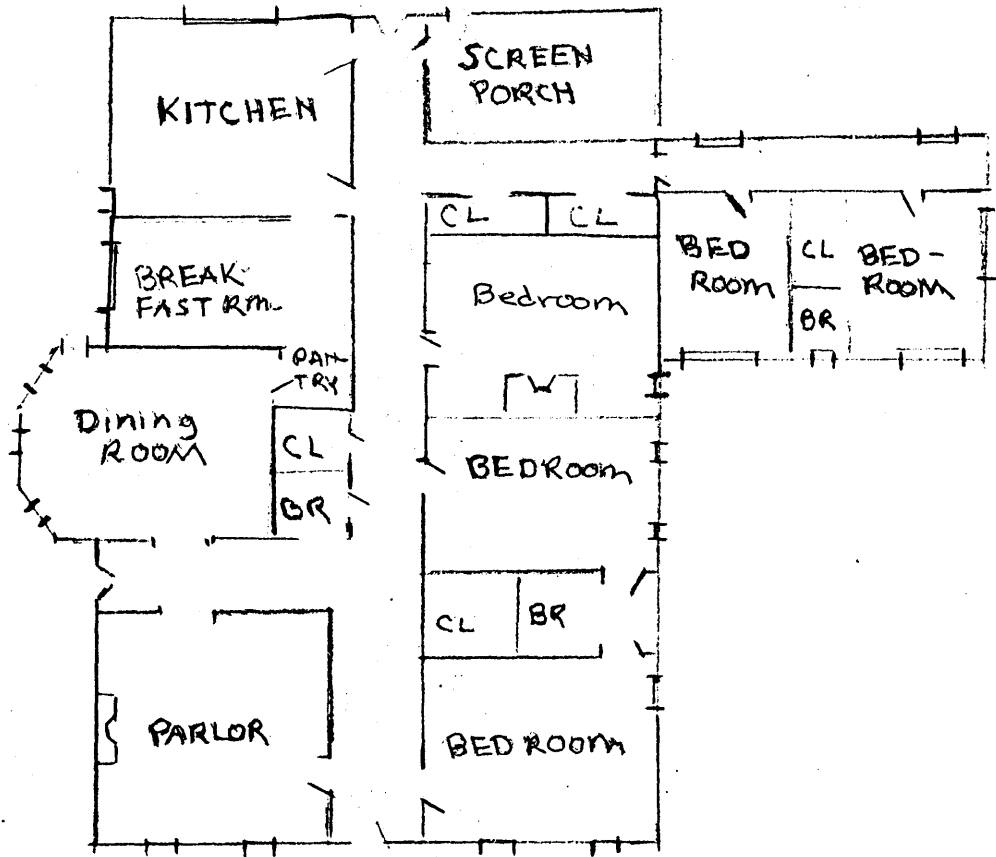
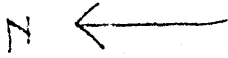
Florence Lee Farmstead, pasture, looking southeast
#24 of 28

Florence Lee Farmstead, pump house (map #19), water tower (map #20), looking northeast
#25 of 28

Florence Lee Farmstead, pasture, ca. 1900 tobacco barn (map #12) looking east
#26 of 28

Maplewood Farm, pasture, looking southwest
#27 of 28

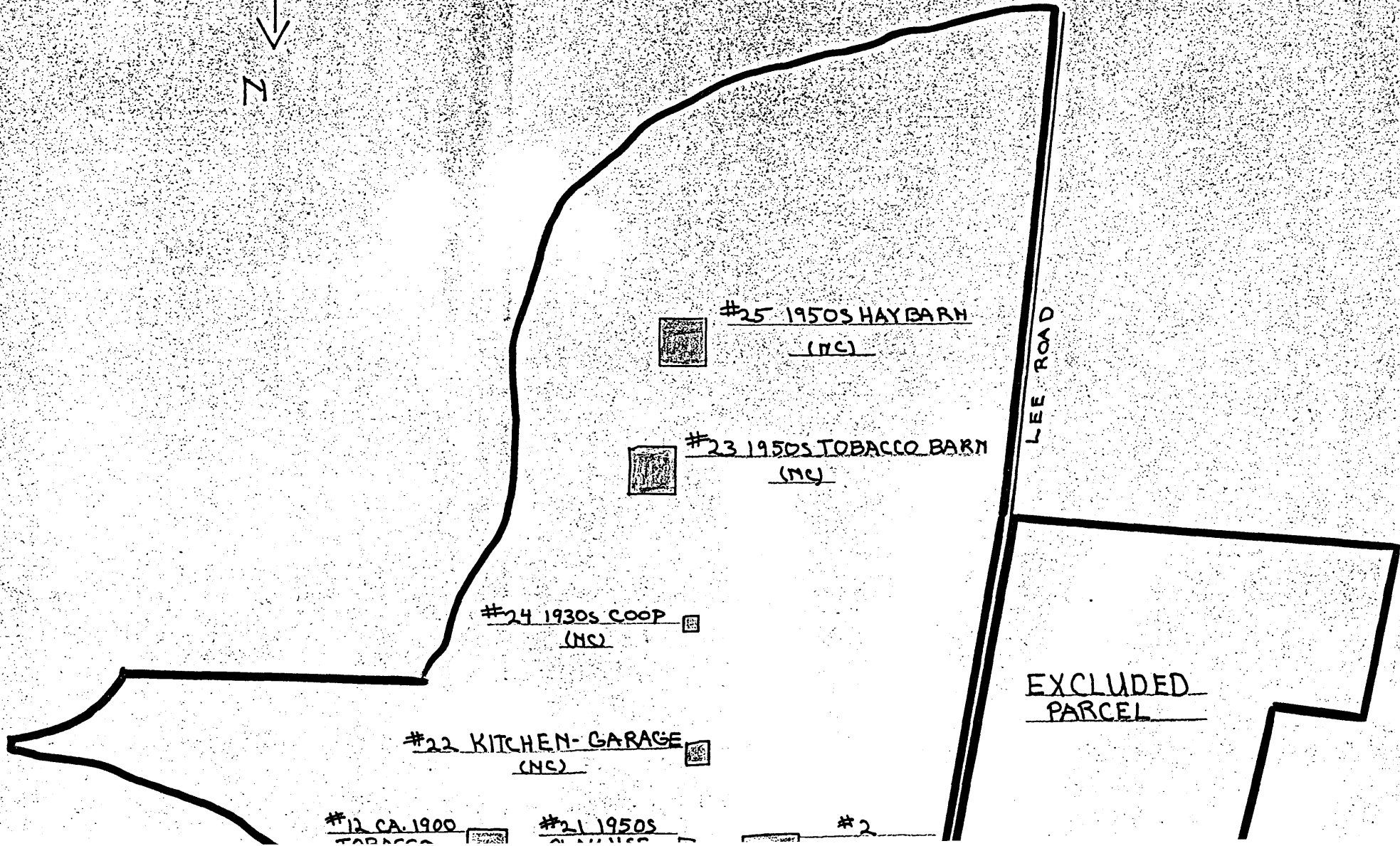
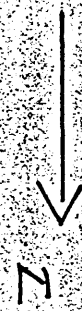
Florence Lee Farmstead, pasture looking north
#28 of 28



FLORENCE LEE HOUSE

(NOT TO SCALE)

#1/3



#25 1950S HAY BARN
(NC)



#23 1950S TOBACCO BARN
(NC)



#24 1930S COOP
(NC)



#22 KITCHEN-GARAGE
(NC)



#12 CA. 1900
TOBACCO



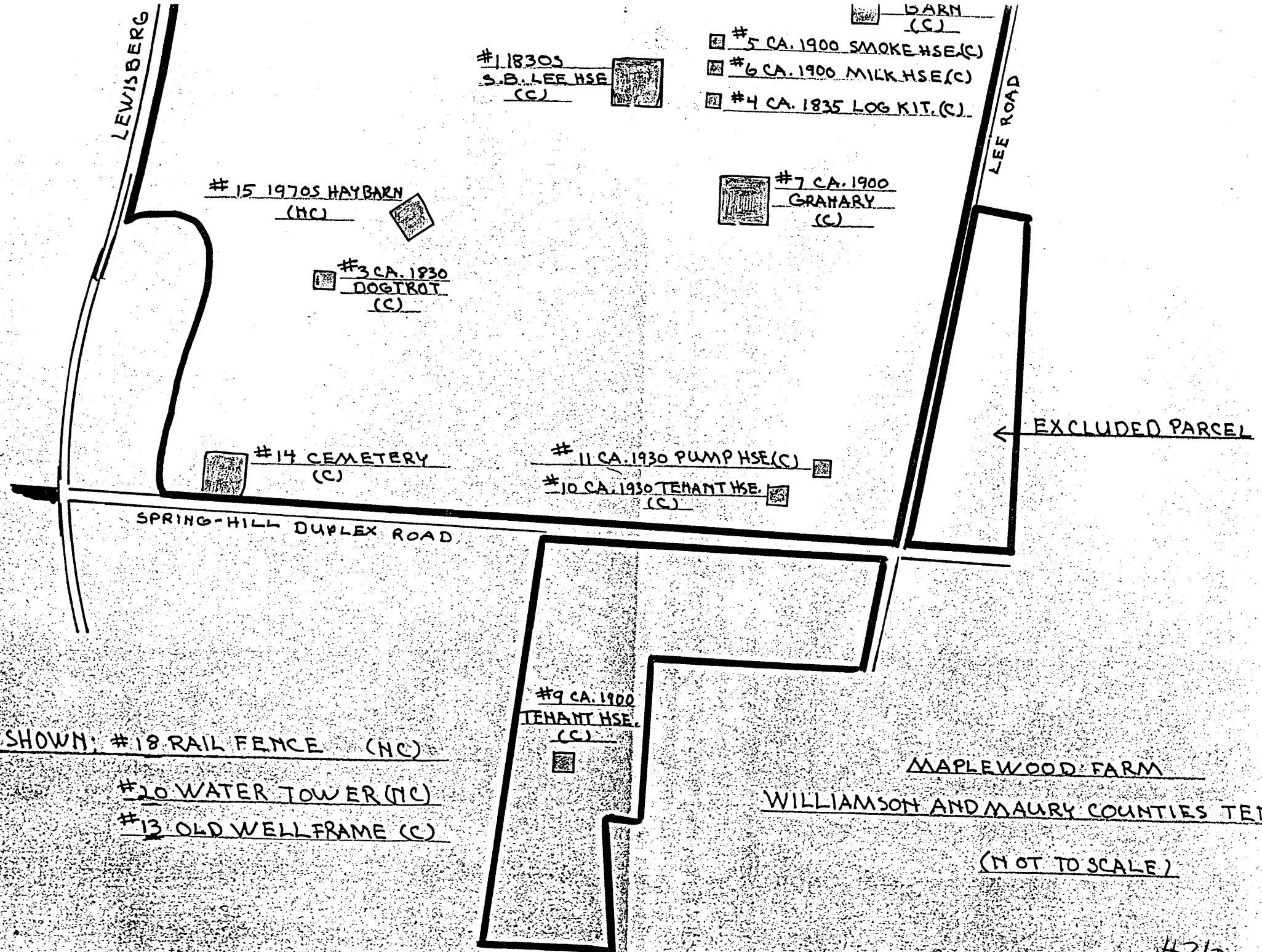
#21 1950S

#2

EXCLUDED
PARCEL

LEE ROAD

1)



BARN (C)

#5 CA. 1900 SMOKE HSE (C)

#6 CA. 1900 MILK HSE (C)

#4 CA. 1835 LOG KIT. (C)

#1 1830S S.B. LEE HSE (C)

#7 CA. 1900 GRANARY (C)

#15 1970S HAYBARN (HC)

#3 CA. 1830 DOGTROUT (C)

#14 CEMETERY (C)

#11 CA. 1930 PUMP HSE (C)

#10 CA. 1930 TENANT HSE. (C)

EXCLUDED PARCEL

SPRING-HILL DUPLEX ROAD

#9 CA. 1900 TENANT HSE. (C)

NOT SHOWN: #18 RAIL FENCE (HC)

#20 WATER TOWER (HC)

#13 OLD WELL FRAME (C)

MAPLEWOOD FARM

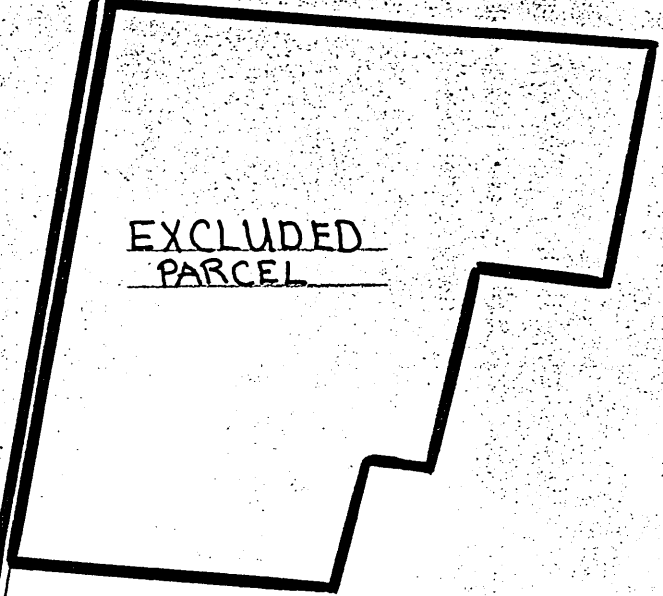
WILLIAMSON AND MAURY COUNTIES TENN

(NOT TO SCALE)

LEWISBERG PIKE (RT. 431)

LEE ROAD

LEE ROAD



EXCLUDED
PARCEL

#25 1950S HAYBARN
(NC)



#23 1950S TOBACCO BARN
(NC)



#24 1930S COOP
(NC)



#22 KITCHEN-GARAGE
(NC)



#12 CA. 1900
TOBACCO
BARN
(C)



#21 1950S
PLAY HSE.
(NC)



#2 FLORENCE
LEE HSE.
(C)



#19 CA 1940
PUMP HSE
(NC)



#16 1930S DAIRY
(NC)



#17 P. PARLOR
↓ (NC)



#8 CA. 1930
LIVESTOCK
BARN
(C)



#5 CA. 1900 SMOKE HSE (C)



#6 CA. 1900 MILK HSE (C)



#4 CA. 1835 LOG KIT. (C)



#1 1830S
S.B. LEE HSE
(C)

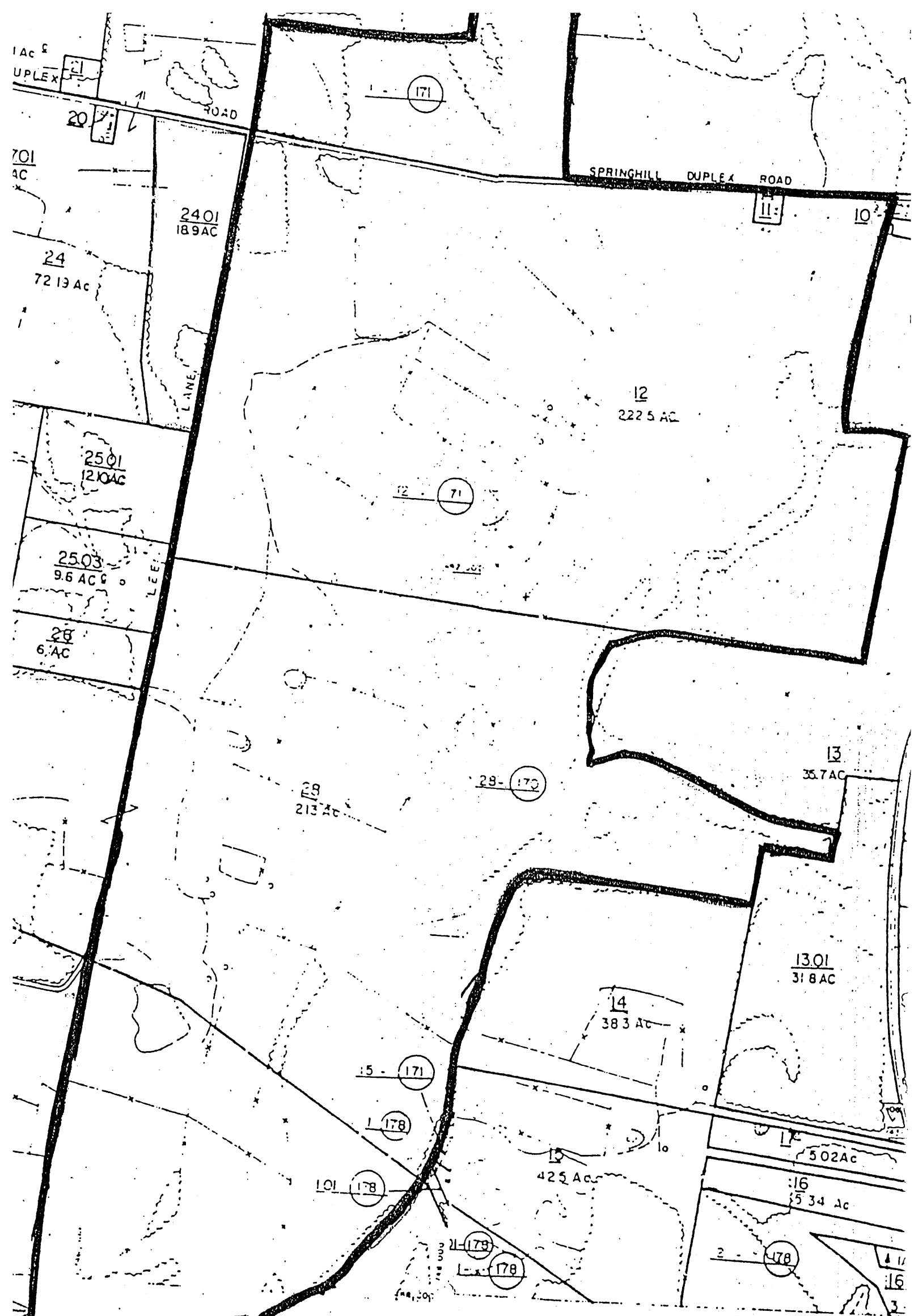


#7 CA. 1900
GRAHARY
(C)



#15 1970S HAYBARN
(NC)





WILLIAMSON CO. TENN
MIDDLE GRAND DIVISION

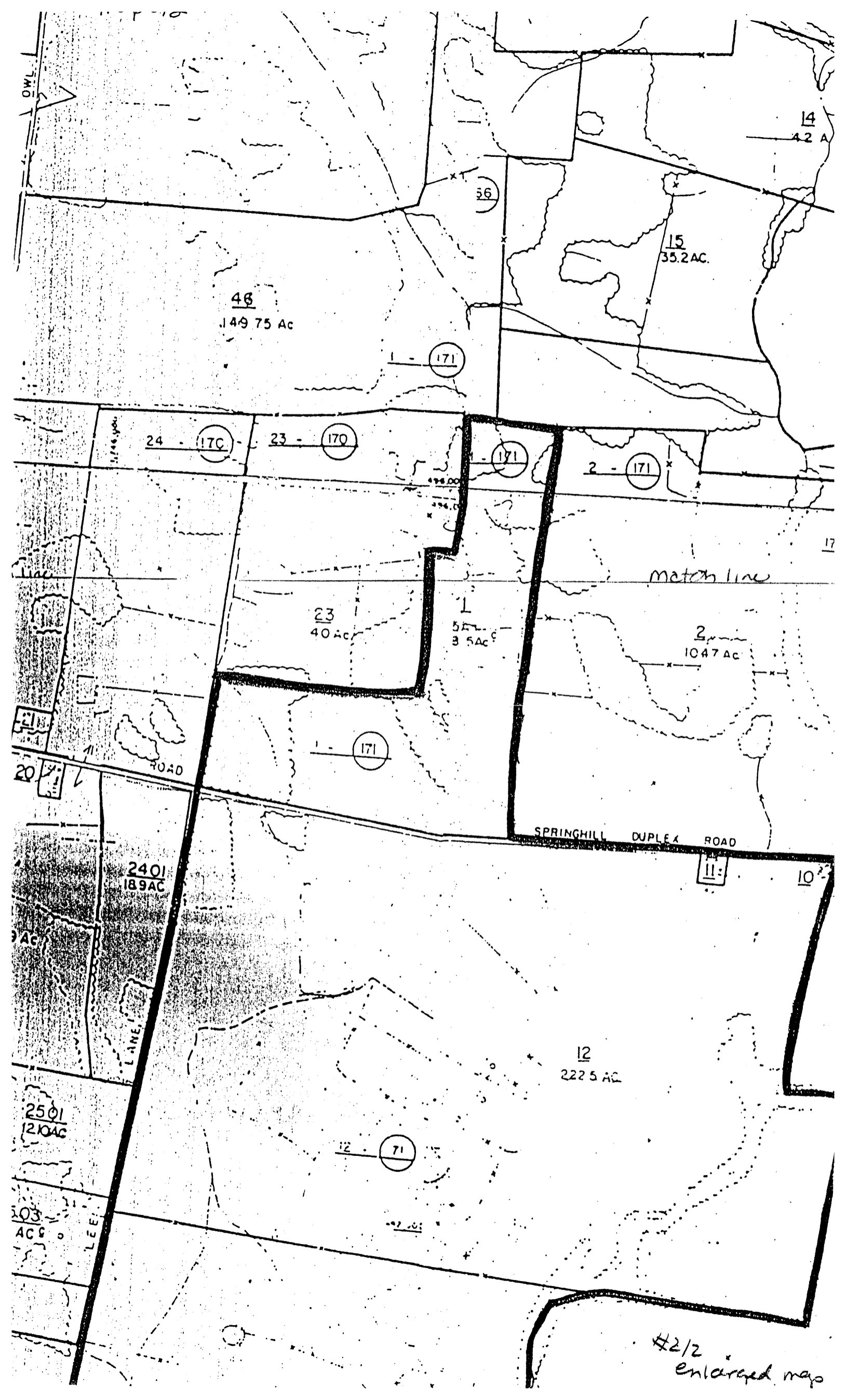
TENNESSEE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
TENNESSEE MAPPING AND ENGINEERING SERVICE, INC.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
WILLIAMS-STACHOUSE AND ASSOCIATES
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

↑ Maple
William

1/2 enlarged map

↑ Maplewood Farm
Williamson & Maxwell Co. Tenn

1" = 1



14

42 A

36

15

35.2 AC.

48

149.75 AC

171

24 - 170

23 - 170

171

2 - 171

17

match line

23

40 AC

5

3.5 AC

2

1047 AC

171

ROAD

SPRINGHILL DUPLEX ROAD

11

10

2401
189 AC

12

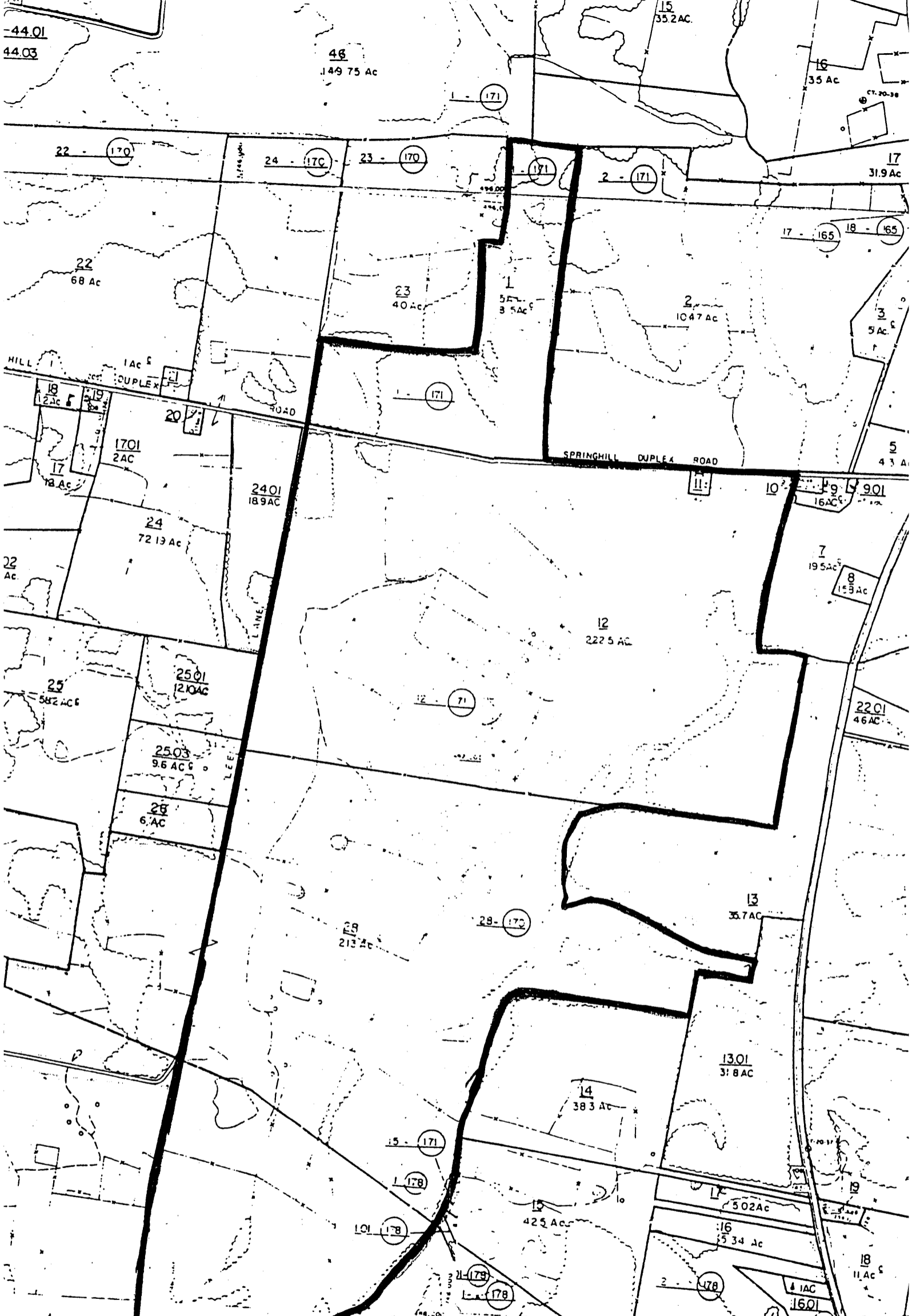
222.5 AC

71

2501
1210 AC

203
AC

#2/2
enlarged map



-44.01
44.03

46
149.75 Ac

15
35.2 AC

16
35 Ac

CT. 20-38

22 - 170

24 - 170C

23 - 170

171

2 - 171

17
31.9 Ac

17 - 165 18 - 165

22
68 Ac

23
40 Ac

1
5.5 Ac
3.5 Ac

2
10.47 Ac

3
5 Ac

HILL DUPLX
18 1.2 Ac
19 1.2 Ac
17 1.8 Ac
1701 2 AC
20
2401 18.9 AC

SPRINGHILL DUPLX ROAD

10
16 AC
901

24
72.13 Ac

7 19.5 Ac
8 15.3 Ac

22
Ac

12
222.5 AC

2201
46 AC

2501
12.0 AC

2503
9.6 AC

25
58.2 AC

26
6 AC

28
213 AC

28 - 172

13
35.7 AC

1301
31.8 AC

14
38.3 AC

15 - 171

178

15
42.5 AC

17
50.2 AC

101 - 178

16
53.4 Ac

178

178

1601
11 Ac

boundary →

WILLIAMSON CO TENN
MIDDLE GRAND DIVISION

TENNESSEE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
TENNESSEE MAPPING AND ENGINEERING SERVICE, INC
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
WILLIAMS-STACHOUSE AND ASSOCIATES
AN AMERICAN LEGAL

↑ Maplewood Farm
Williamson, Tenn
1" = 800'

27

24

MAY 1966
NOV 1966

170