

1224



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hodge, Robert, House

other names/site number Sullivan Farm House

2. Location

street & number 409 Madison Court

N/A not for publication

city or town Franklin

N/A vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Williamson

code 187

zip code 37064

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Michael L. Hays

9/22/05

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
 - entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

11.9.05

Hodge, Robert, House
Name of Property

Williamson, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Williamson County MRA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne
Colonial Revival

foundation Limestone
walls Brick
roof Asphalt; Copper; Steel
other Glass; Wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1900-1902

Significant Dates

c. 1900

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Hodge, Robert, House
Name of Property

Williamson, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.1 acres Franklin, TN 063 NE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 513230 3971611
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert C. Lancaster
organization N/A date December 9, 2004
street & number 409 Madison Ct. telephone 615-790-4774
city or town Franklin state TN zip code 37064

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 Robert C. Lancaster
street & number 409 Madison Ct. telephone 615-790-4774
city or town Franklin state TN zip code 37064

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Hodge, Robert, House
Williamson Co, Tennessee

Architectural Description

The Robert Hodge House is located at 409 Madison Court, Franklin, Tennessee (pop 46,416), on a 1.1-acre lot within the Sullivan Farms subdivision. The house sits on the original site and basement of a plantation house built circa 1820 by the son of John Donelson, one of the original founders of Nashville. The Robert Hodge House was built between 1900 and 1902 and is a significant example of transitional architecture incorporating elements of both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Intact elements of the house include a center-hall first floor plan dictated by the basement footprint of the original house; solid masonry walls; operable transoms over every door; main entry with an arched opening and brick and stone columns; and the decorative use of brick and limestone patterns and designs. Other elements common to Queen Anne/Colonial Revival homes include the use of a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, with a dominant front-facing gable; a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and trim; the use of a cutaway bay and other elements to vary the elevations; large door and window units; and colonial mantels and woodwork.

Between July 1998 and October 1999 the house was completely restored. The house had been abandoned for about ten years and was in a severe state of disrepair. The goals of the restoration effort were to carefully restore the architectural integrity of the house while making the house functional. During the restoration the walls and chimneys were tuck pointed; window arches were rebuilt; the brick and stone face of the front pediment was rebuilt; and damaged decorative brick courses were repaired. Much of the interior trim is original, the remaining trim is a reproduction of the original. All the floors, except the kitchen, are original tongue and groove heart of pine. Damaged flooring was replaced with flooring milled from heart of pine lumber salvaged from old buildings. All windows and doors, including hinges and hardware, are original. Prior to the restoration several of the fireplaces were covered over and closed. All of the fireplaces were restored to full functionality. Three original wood mantels were found onsite and reused; the other three mantels were found in local antique stores to match the originals. Imported reproduction tiles were used on surrounds and hearths. Despite the introduction of these new materials the house retains a high level of integrity.

The east façade is dominated by the front porch. At the time of the restoration the porch was beyond repair. As a result a replica of the original porch was built in 1999. The replica was based on the remaining porch material and historic photographs. Six of the original columns, hand-made from poplar trees, were salvaged and reused. The sunburst and other pediment trim, and the two sets of limestone steps were also reused. New columns, ceiling, flooring and trim are reproductions of the originals. The porch has two distinctive elements: a central portico that leads to the main entrance of the house; and porch sections that extend from this portico on both sides. The central portico is supported by six Roman columns and is capped by a pediment inset with a hand-carved sunburst design. The front porch extends south of the portico to the southeast corner of the house; north to the northeast corner, then wraps around to the west on the north elevation. The porch has a total of eleven Tuscan columns with wood capitals and bases. It is built on brick piers set on limestone, has a copper roof, is finished with painted tongue and groove cedar flooring, and beaded, knotty pine ceiling that is finished with polyurethane. The porch has a large frieze trimmed at the

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Hodge, Robert, House
Williamson Co, Tennessee

top with wide molding and dentils. Four limestone steps lead to the porch. The ceiling of the porch in front of the main entry is arched. The double door entry is set in a brick arch that is supported by two brick columns with limestone capitals and bases. The doors each have a single glass pane in the top half and three panels in the bottom half. A wood ledge under the glass pane is adorned with decorative trim and dentils.

A front facing shouldered gable is visible above the porch. The parapet walls of the gable end are capped with limestone. A 1933 photograph appearing in a local newspaper shows two stone spires sitting on the opposite flat sections of the parapet wells. Also, a steeple-like structure rose from the roof behind the parapet. Unfortunately, these were removed before 1998. The gable end has three windows, which with the brick surround form a Palladian window. The center window is arched with a limestone keystone.

The north elevation features the several different roof pitches. Three different materials are used: copper on the front porch; asphalt shingles on the house; and steel on the rear addition. Three tall chimneys on this elevation protrude slightly from the plane of the brick walls. The lower portions of the western two chimneys have a corbelled brick design. Additionally the top of each chimney has a row of rope molding and egg-and-dart molding. Dentils and egg-and-dart molding are also visible in the pedimented gable end and along the top of the walls. On this elevation the stone foundation is also visible.

There are three one-over-one double-hung windows, and three four-over-four double-hung windows on the north elevation of the original house. The windows are topped with brick voussoirs. The rear addition has weatherboard siding and two double-hung windows.

The rear (west) elevation is composed of the 1999 addition to the house. Originally this elevation had a full-length back porch. The porch was removed and replaced with the addition containing a master bath and sunroom. The rear addition has a brick foundation and weatherboard walls. The west elevation contains four one-over-one double-hung window units. The roof is flat on top and has a balustrade and railing. A rear hipped dormer with two sets of double doors provides access to the roof.

The south elevation features a bay with chamfered corners capped by a gable. A brick chimney rises from the peak of the gable end. The pediment contains egg-and-dart molding and dentils. The chamfered corners of the projecting bay contain one-over-one double-hung windows and are topped with curved molding. Another one-over-one double-hung window is located east of the projecting bay. Two four-over-four double-hung windows are located west of the projecting bay. The western end of this elevation is composed of a small back porch that was built as part of the 1999 addition. It has three square posts and a simple frieze and cornice trim to differentiate it from the front porch. The stone foundation is also visible on this elevation.

The first floor of the house has twelve-foot ceilings. The interior of the house features hardwood floors and wide molded baseboards. Additionally poplar trim was used mainly to accent the impressive door and window units. Each room has at least two doors and two windows, plus a fireplace. No cornice or ceiling

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Hodge, Robert, House
Williamson Co, Tennessee

trim was used. The walls were originally plastered. Plaster over masonry on the interior walls has been restored. Plaster on the exterior walls has been replaced with wallboard.

Entering through the front doors, there is a nine-foot wide hall that runs the length of the house. There are a total of seven doors opening off the hall. Approximately half way down the hall on the south side is an open staircase to the second floor, with a small four-paneled door opening to a closet under the stairwell. The staircase is original and features poplar newel posts, turned balusters and trim. The stair treads are of chestnut. The sides of the stairs are decorated with a scroll decoration. The newel posts have decorative trim and inset panels.

A small parlor extends north from the east end of the main hall. Centered on the north wall is a fireplace with the original classical wood mantel. The mantel has a molded shelf and a decorative panel supported by slender pilasters. The hearth and surround are composed of decorative tiles. Original decorative tiles have been incorporated into the new tile surround. Many of the original tiles had been vandalized. The room has two one-over-one double-hung sash windows, one on the east wall and one west of the fireplace on the north wall.

The living room is located south of the east end of the hall. A fireplace is centered on the south wall. The wood mantel on this fireplace was replaced during the 1998-99 renovation. The east wall has two one-over-one double-hung sash windows opening to the front porch. Another one-over-one double-hung sash window is located west of the fireplace on the south wall. The west wall has two large, six paneled pocket doors opening to the dining room.

The south wall of the dining room has a fireplace that features a Classical Revival mantel. The wood mantel was found in the basement during the 1998-99 renovation. The mantel has two tall and slender columns with ionic capitals that extend up past a molded shelf. The hearth and surround are adorned with tiles. On either side of the fireplace are angled walls, each containing a one-over-one double-hung sash window. The west wall has a paneled pocket door leading to the kitchen topped by an operable single-light transom with fluted trim.

The kitchen has two four-over-four double-hung sash windows on the south wall. A rebuilt original pantry cabinet is located between the windows. All new cabinetry was patterned after this unit. On the west wall is an exterior door leading to the back porch; a fireplace that was added in 1999 with one of the original mantels found on site; and a door leading to the pantry. Each of the doors is topped by an operable single-light transom with fluted trim. The kitchen was modernized in 1999 with floor to ceiling cabinetry and built in modern appliances covering the north and east walls. A large island with a built-in gas range and eating area sits in the center of the room.

A library is located on the north side of the central hall and west of the parlor. It is believed that this room was originally a bedroom. The north wall has a fireplace that is flanked by one-over-one double-hung sash

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windows. The wood mantel of the fireplace is a replacement. The west wall has a paneled door topped by an operable transom with fluted trim that leads to the master bedroom. The south wall contains built-in bookshelves that were added in 1999. The east wall has a single pane and paneled door topped by a transom that leads out to the front porch.

The master bedroom is located west of the library. The north wall has a fireplace with a replacement wood mantel. There are also two four-over-four and one two-over-two double-hung sash windows on the north wall. The west wall has a paneled door topped by a transom with fluted trim that leads to the master bathroom suite, which was added in 1999.

At the rear of the main hall is a door leading to a sunroom with one-half bath that was added in 1999. The doors on the west walls of the kitchen and hall originally opened onto a back porch.

The entire second floor originally was used as a ballroom. Today it contains three bedrooms, two bathrooms and attic space that contains mechanical systems. Two of the bedrooms are located west of the stairs. These bedrooms each have double doors that open onto a roof deck that sits atop the 1999 sunroom addition. The third bedroom is located east of the stairs. The bathrooms are located north and south of the stairs. They are both characterized by low slanting ceilings.

Another resource, partially located on the property, are rock walls believed to date to the mid nineteenth century. The walls are composed of dry laid limestone with a top course that is laid vertically. Since the walls are not completely located within the boundaries of the nominated property they have not been evaluated for eligibility.

Southwest of the house is a detached carriage house built in 1999. The positioning and general shape of the carriage house was based on a 1933 photograph that showed the façade and south elevation of the house and the façade of a barn sitting southwest of the house. The first floor of the carriage house has a two-car garage, a carport on the south side and a potting shed on the north side. The second floor has a bedroom, a combination kitchen/living room and a full bath. The carriage house is non-contributing.

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Hodge, Robert, House
Williamson Co, Tennessee

Statement of Significance

The Robert Hodge House is eligible for the National Register under criteria C as a significant local example of transitional architecture influenced by both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles built around 1900. Unique elements of the house include the first floor with a Federal feel designed to accommodate a basement built circa 1820; solid masonry walls; working transoms over every door; the front pediment and entry portico, particularly the use of arched openings and brick and stone columns; and the decorative use of brick and limestone patterns and designs. Other elements common to Queen Anne/Colonial Revival homes include the use of a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, with a dominant front-facing gable; a wraparound front porch with Roman columns and trim; the use of cutaway bays and other elements to vary the elevations; large window and door units; and classically designed mantels and woodwork.

This house is a transitional form that contains elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. Usually weatherboarded, houses of this type can also be surfaced in brick veneer. This house type is generally two stories or two and one-half stories in height with an irregular plan. However, it can also have a rectangular plan with projecting gable bay. Gable roofs predominate, but there also may be multiple roof styles. Classically detailed columns are frequently seen on porches. Windows are double-hung and leaded glass is often used. This type can be found throughout the state.

The Robert Hodge House sits on the original site and basement of a plantation house built circa 1818-1820 by Lemuel Donelson. The Donelson House was destroyed by a tornado in 1900. The Hodge House was completed two years later and incorporated the foundation and basement walls of the previous house. Lemuel Donelson inherited 640 acres that were originally a land grant to his father, John Donelson, one of the original founders of Nashville. Not much is known about the Donelson House, except that it was brick and its basement walls were constructed from limestone fashioned on site. Donelson Creek flows southwest to northeast in a valley below the Hodge House. This creek is unique in that its banks are lined with limestone walls. The Donelson family cemetery sits atop a hill on the other side of the creek.

The Donelson House changed ownership several times after Lemuel's death in 1832. Matthew DeGraffenried purchased the property in 1841. DeGraffenried was a lawyer and farmer, and at one time before the Civil War was the wealthiest man in Williamson County.¹

At DeGraffenried's death in 1869, the property was auctioned off in several pieces. After several interim owners, Robert Hodge purchased the Donelson House and 211 acres in 1897. Robert Hodge was born in 1861 near Triune, TN in Williamson County. He was the son of W.C. and Mary Jane Jordan Hodge, and "a member of a prominent family of this county." His obituary reads, "at an early age he was engaged in the mercantile business in Franklin, being a member of the dry goods firm of Smithson, Kennedy, Hodge and

¹ The Goodspeed History of Maury, Williamson, Rutherford, Wilson, Bedford and Marshall Counties of Tennessee. Columbia, TN: Woodward & Stinson Printing Company, 1971. p 977.

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Company. After selling out his interest in the store he retired to his farm and became one of the most successful farmers in the county... For the past ten years he has been vice president of the Williamson County Banking and Trust Company, and was chairman of the board of directors of the bank. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a member of the board of stewards. He was a wealthy, influential citizen."²

Presumably, Robert Hodge and his first wife, Annie Wilkes Hodge, moved into the Donelson House in 1897. That house was destroyed by a tornado on November 22, 1900, which "struck the brick residence of Robert Hodge on Lewisburg Pike, completely wrecking the building, blowing down the barn and killing three mules. Mrs. Hodge was slightly injured by falling bricks. His household furniture was carried off."³

The Hodges rebuilt their house, the Robert Hodge House, completing it in 1902. It is not certain how much of the original house was salvaged and incorporated into the new house. The new house was built on the original basement, and some of the current floor joists are hand-hewn, and may have come from the original house. It is also conceivable that part of the masonry interior and exterior walls may have survived and were reused.

However the new house is architecturally different from the original house, and was appointed and finished appropriately for the house of a wealthy couple built around 1900. An advertisement for the auction of the house following Robert Hodge's death in 1933 describes the house as "a brick house with slate roof, stone foundation, hardwood floors (heart of pine), running water, electric lights, complete bathroom and telephone."⁴ The first floor has twelve-foot ceilings and every door, interior and exterior, has a working transom. The entire second floor was a ballroom, suggesting that the Hodge's planned for entertaining when they designed their new home.

Robert Hodge died in 1933. His second wife died a year earlier and he was not survived by any children. His estate was liquidated by his executor, Williamson County Banking and Trust Company. The land, house and outbuildings were sold to Jess Andrews on February 5, 1934. According to Mary Andrews, daughter of Jess and Martha Andrews, they kept the house in good repair during their ownership. After Mr. Andrews' death in 1964 the property was sold to Gilbert and Clyde Russell Sullivan. During this time the house gradually declined into disrepair. Eventually the Sullivans built a new house nearby and abandoned the old house.

On July 22, 1996, the land and house were sold to Lumbermen's Investments Corporation who subdivided the property and began development of the Sullivan Farms Subdivision. The Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County began negotiations to preserve the house. After two years of discussion, Lumbermen's sold the house and 1.15 acres to the Heritage Foundation. On July 7, 1998 the house was sold

² *The Review Appeal*, April 27, 1933.

³ *Nashville Daily American*, November 22, 1900.

⁴ *The Review Appeal*, July 27, 1933.

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Hodge, Robert, House
Williamson Co, Tennessee

to Robert and Janet Lancaster with restrictive covenants outlining the rehabilitation of the property as well as ongoing maintenance and repair.

Between July 1998 and October 1999, the Lancasters completely restored the house. On May 16, 2000 they were awarded both the prestigious Preservation of the Year Award and top honors for residential preservation by the Heritage Foundation.

The Robert Hodge House is truly unique among houses built in Williamson County around 1900. At the time most homes were constructed with wood frames; the Robert Hodge House has solid masonry walls. It is believed that this house is one of the last homes in the area built with solid brick walls.⁵ The Robert Hodge House is also one of a small number of homes built with such style and elegance on farms in Williamson County after the Civil War.

⁵ Rick Warwick, Historian of the Heritage Foundation of Franklin.

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Hodge, Robert, House
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Hodge, Robert, House
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Verbal Boundary Description

The Robert Hodge House is located on lot # 771 in the Sullivan Farms Subdivision in Franklin, TN, as defined in the attached Map # 90-M. The house sits at the end of a cul-de-sac on Madison Court.

The tax map for this nomination has the scale of 1"=400'. This scale tax map is prepared by Williamson County GIS Management for use by Williamson County Property Assessment.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries contain the legal property associated with the Robert Hodge House.

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Williamson Co, Tennessee

Photographs by: Robert C. Lancaster
409 Madison Ct.
Franklin, TN 37064

Date: December 2004

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, TN

- 1 of 21 East façade of house, facing west.
- 2 of 21 Northeast view of house from cul-de-sac at end of Madison Court, where new driveway begins, facing southwest.
- 3 of 21 North elevation, facing south.
- 4 of 21 Southeast view of house and carriage house, facing northwest.
- 5 of 21 South elevation, facing north.
- 6 of 21 Close-up of south gable, facing north
- 7 of 21 West elevation of new addition at rear of house built in 1999, facing east.
- 8 of 21 View of center hall from front doors, facing west.
- 9 of 21 View of parlor from hall, facing north.
- 10 of 21 View of living room from hall door, facing south.
- 11 of 21 Dining room from hall door, facing south.
- 12 of 21 Library from hall door. Door at left enters master bedroom, door at right opens to front porch. Facing north.
- 13 of 21 Master bedroom from hall door, facing north.
- 14 of 21 Master bedroom, facing northeast
- 15 of 21 Kitchen from hall door, facing southeast.
- 16 of 21 Stairwell to second floor.

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Williamson Co, Tennessee

- 17 of 21 Second floor hall, facing west.
- 18 of 21 Hall bathroom, facing north.
- 19 of 21 Front bedroom, facing east.
- 20 of 21 View of central corridor of original basement built circa 1820.
- 21 of 21 View southwest from original drive showing the only original rock wall remaining in Sullivan Farms, and the limestone lined banks of Donelson Creek.

LOCATION WILL BE SHOWN AS DEVELOPMENT PROCEEDS WITHIN SECTIONS E & F BUT MUST ALWAYS BE IN A CONDITION TO ALLOW VEHICULAR ACCESS TO THE PUMP STATION.

SEE SHEET 2 of 3

PACE TO EASEMENT

30' SEMI EASEMENT

15' PEDESTRIAN ACCESS, PUBLIC UTILITY & DRAINAGE ESMT. (TYPICAL)

APPLECROSS

SEE SHEET 2 of 3

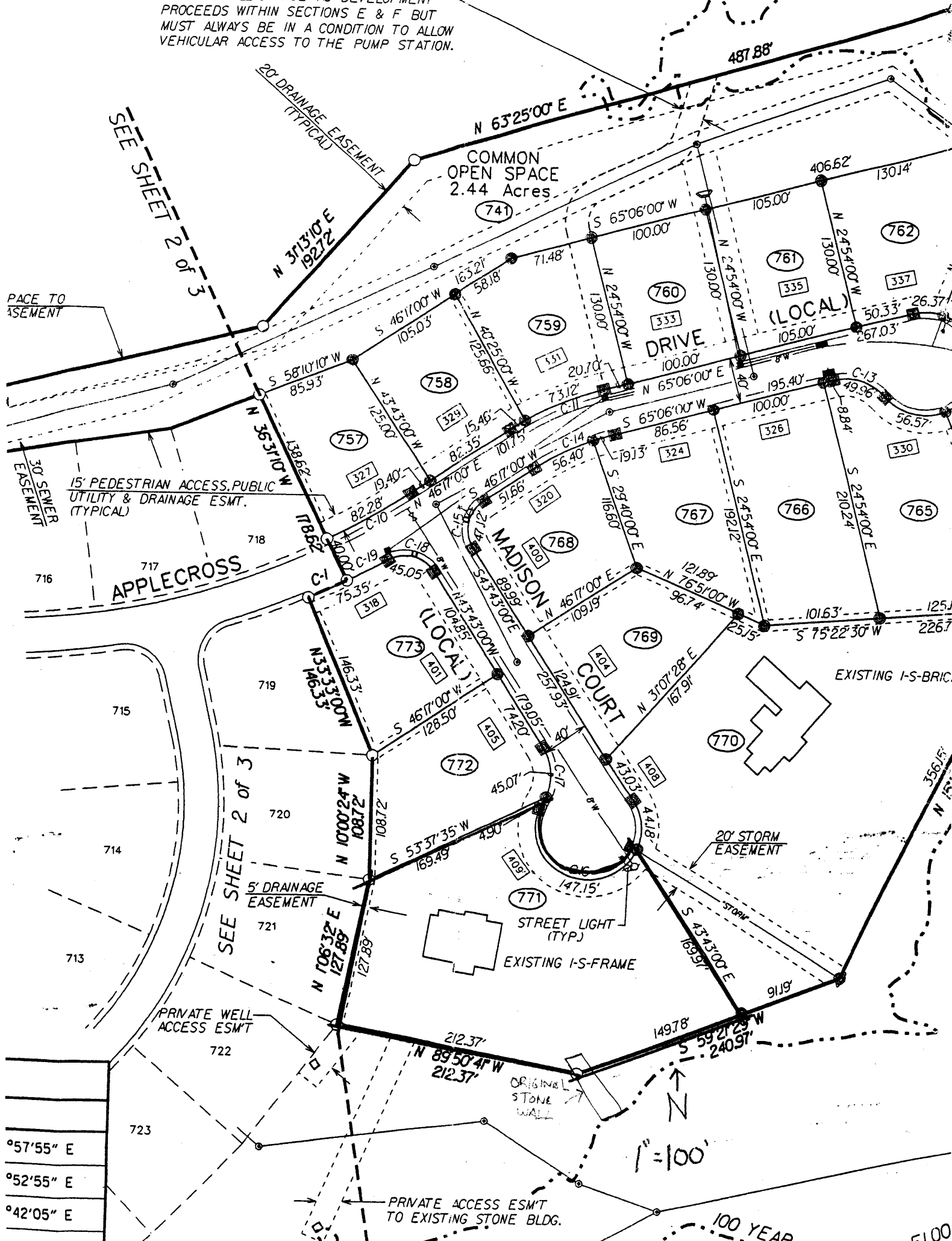
PRIVATE WELL ACCESS ESMT

°57'55" E
°52'55" E
°42'05" E

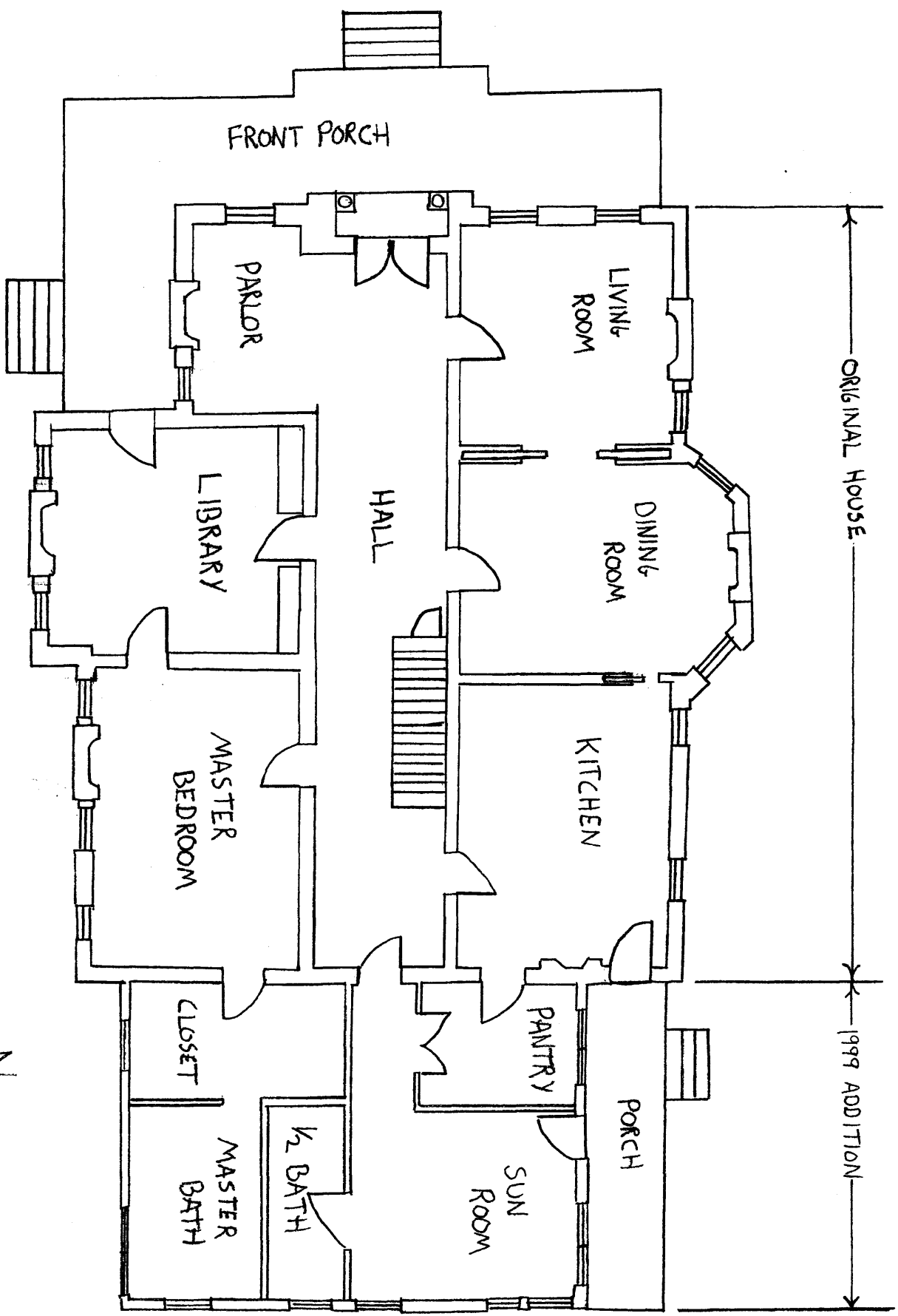
PRIVATE ACCESS ESMT TO EXISTING STONE BLDG.

100 YEAR

FLOO



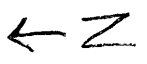
FIRST FLOOR



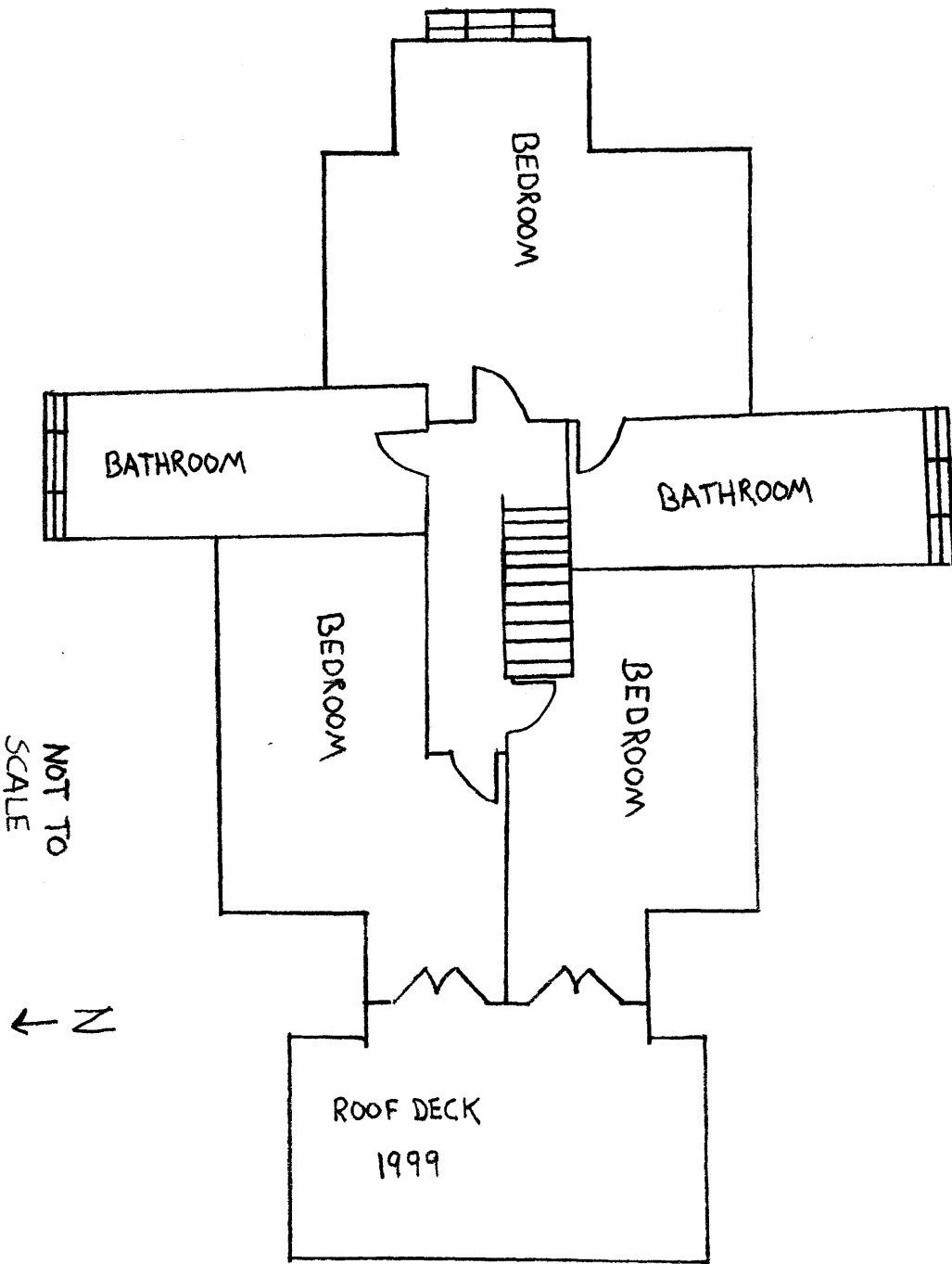
ORIGINAL HOUSE

1999 ADDITION

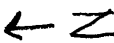
NOT TO SCALE



SECOND FLOOR



NOT TO
SCALE



ROOF DECK
1999