

(Oct. 1990)

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 Trousdale-Baskerville House

other names/site number Charles Trousdale House; Maywood

2. Location

street & number 211 West Smith Street N/A not for publication

city or town Gallatin N/A vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Sumner code 165 zip code 37066

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet

- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

- determined not eligible for the National Register.

- removed from the National Register.

- other,

(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Horizontal lines for signature and date input.

Trousdale-Baskerville House  
Name of Property

Sumner County, 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**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal  
\_\_\_\_\_  
LATE VICTORIAN  
\_\_\_\_\_  
20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone; BRICK  
\_\_\_\_\_  
walls BRICK  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof METAL  
\_\_\_\_\_  
other WOOD; STONE: Limestone  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SETTLEMENT
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1838-1945

Significant Dates

1838- original Federal home built
1870- Victorian wing addition
1911- Colonial Revival alterations

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builder- May, Richard H.

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

- Criteria for previous documentation on file.

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of repository:

Property Owner, John Glover; MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Trousdale-Baskerville House  
Name of Property

Sumner County, Tennessee  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** 1.2 acres Gallatin, Tennessee

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	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.)

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Rachael H. Finch, graduate student; Elizabeth Moore, Fieldwork Coordinator  
organization MTSU, Center for Historic Preservation date February 2, 2009  
street & number MTSU Box 80 telephone 615-898-2947  
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

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## Additional Documentation

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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.)

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## Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name John Glover  
street & number 211 West Smith Street telephone 615-210-8254  
city or town Gallatin state TN zip code 37066

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**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 Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Trousdale-Baskerville House  
Sumner County, Tennessee

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## 7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Trousdale-Baskerville house is located at 211 West Smith Street in Gallatin (pop 23,917), Sumner County, Tennessee. The home is a private, single-family residence and is located two blocks south of Main Street in downtown Gallatin. The home is situated one block from the late Governor William Trousdale's home, known as Trousdale Place (NR 6/5/1975). The Trousdale-Baskerville house faces east on South Locust Ave at the intersection with West Smith Street. The original block of the house is a two-story, 1838 Federal I-house that is constructed of load-bearing brick, laid three bricks thick in a Flemish bond pattern. This block sits on a limestone foundation and has a side gable raised-seam metal roof. In 1870, a Victorian gable-front-and-wing section was added to the south elevation of the 1838 structure. This wing replaced the original dining room and kitchen. It sits on a rough-cut limestone foundation and has a raised-seam metal roof. In 1911, the full-height Colonial Revival portico was added to the façade of the Federal section, most of the windows of the 1838 I-house were replaced, and much of the interior material including doors, molding, and mantels were removed. In 1870, a full-width one-story porch was also added to stretch across the façade. This porch was removed c. 2007 due to deterioration. In the late 1940s and 1950s, a two-story addition was placed on the rear of the 1838 structure for apartments and a one-story addition was placed on the front of the 1870 structure. During the second half of the twentieth century, the house fell into a state of disrepair.

The current property owner acquired the home in 2003 and c. 2007 renovations removed the non-compatible additions, restored the full-height portico and installed windows in both the Federal and Victorian blocks to match windows installed in 1870 and 1911. Much of the exterior and interior wood trim and molding had deteriorated or been removed; the c. 2007 restoration installed woodwork to replicate the original. Period mantles and stairs were used for the restoration. Although much of the woodwork dates to this restoration, these changes were necessary to restore historic character of the building. With the post-World War II changes, the structure lost its historic character and its integrity of design and association. The c. 2007 restoration returned the building to the way it appeared from 1911 until 1945 prior to these changes, restoring its historic character and integrity of materials, design, location, and association.

A circular gravel driveway leads into the property from South Locust Avenue. A brick walkway also leads from the entrance on South Locust Avenue to the main entrance of the 1838 structure. A second smaller driveway leads to the garage from South Hickory Street at the rear, or west, of the property. A limestone fence composed of rough-cut limestone blocks lines the property on the east and north lot lines. Remnants of the limestone fence remain along the west lot line. A modern metal fence lines portions of the south lot line.

The property consists of 1.2 acres and takes up approximately three-fourths of the city block. The original boundaries of the property extended to the southern edge of the block, but now three small mid-twentieth century residential properties front West Bledsoe Street at the south edge of the block. The property is surrounded on the east, north, and west by commercial property. Residential blocks to the south of the Trousdale-Baskerville home are considerably denser.

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Trousdale-Baskerville House  
Sumner County, Tennessee

## 1838 Federal I-House Exterior

The east façade of the original Federal I-house is composed of three bays, a central entrance bay and flanking window bays. The full-height 1911 Colonial Revival portico dominates the central entrance bay. It sits on a poured concrete base that stretches the length of the façade. The gabled portico is supported by two original fluted Ionic columns, has a denticulated cornice, and a pediment with a recessed tympanum. The portico shelters the main entrance on the first story and a balcony on the second. The undercarriage of the portico contains original beaded boards. The first floor entrance consists of a 1911 simple wood surround atop a limestone sill. A replacement eight-panel wood door is flanked by 1911 recessed ten-light sidelights, and a 1911 recessed twelve-light transom tops the entrance. A storm door has been installed to protect the door. Above the entrance is a c. 2007 small, cantilevered balcony. This balcony replaced an 1870 full-front porch that was removed c. 2007 due to deterioration. Beaded boards decorate the undercarriage and a wrought-iron railing encloses the platform of the balcony. The balcony is accessed through a 1911 double-door entrance from the second floor central hall. The entrance has a 1911 simple wood surround and contains two fifteen-light doors topped by a 1911 ten-light transom. Flanking the central entrance bay are identical window bays composed of replacement twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood windows on both the first and second floors. The windows have simple replacement poplar wood surrounds, original limestone sills, and original brick flat arch lintels. Although these windows and wood surrounds date to c. 2007, they were made match the original 1838 windows. Original wood shutters flank the windows. A ghost line from the 1870 full-front porch is visible along the façade between the first and second floors. A simple wood cornice and metal gutters stretch across this façade.

The north gable end of the 1838 Federal block contains an exterior brick chimney. Using all original bricks and due to deterioration, the chimney was reconstructed c. 2007. The chimney is corbelled slightly at the top. Cornice returns from both the east façade and west elevation are visible on this elevation. A ghost line on the eastern end of this elevation reveals that the 1870 full-front porch wrapped around from the east façade.

The west elevation of the 1838 Federal block consists of three bays. The central bay has a single eight-panel wood door on the first floor and a single twelve-over-twelve wood window on the second floor. It appears that this bay originally contained a window on the first floor. The window was replaced with a door during the 1911 renovations to the home. A small header-course brick arch remains from the original window opening. The replacement eight-panel wood door sits on a limestone sill and has a header-course brick lintel. A metal-and-glass storm door shelters the door. The upper story central window was replaced c. 2007 to replicate the 1838 windows. It has a replacement limestone sill and an original brick flat arch lintel. The flanking outer bays each contain a single twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood window in the first and second stories. The windows are identical to that in the central bay. Evidence of the two-story apartment addition is visible through ghost lines on this elevation. Portions of the brick on the lower story have been cleaned. A simple wood cornice stretches along this elevation; it dates to c. 2007 and is constructed to replicate the original. The entrance to a storm cellar is located on this elevation.

The south gable end of the 1838 Federal home is mostly concealed by the 1870 Victorian wing addition. However, the corbelled brick exterior chimney is visible above the roofline of the Victorian wing.

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Trousdale-Baskerville House  
Sumner County, Tennessee

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## 1870 Victorian Gable-Front-and-Wing Exterior

The 1870 Victorian gable-front-and-wing addition connects to the south elevation of the original 1838 Federal section. On the east façade, the front gable wing projects from the 1838 façade. The projecting north wall contains an original arched window opening. A small brick voussoir tops the opening, which rests on a wood sill. The opening dates to 1870, but was enclosed c. 2007. Replacement wood shutters are placed over the opening.

The east façade of the gable end contains a pair of one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The window sashes were replaced c. 2007, but they sit within original 1870 wood surrounds. The pair is set within an original 1870 arched opening with a brick header-course arch and an original wood sill. Original wood shutters flank the opening and an original decorative metal vent is in the upper portion of the gable end. Set back from the gable end is a single bay consisting of an original arched window opening. The opening is topped with a radiating brick voussoir and sits on a limestone sill. The opening dates to 1870, but was enclosed c. 2007. Wood shutters are now placed over the opening. Exposed rafter tails are visible in this bay. Set back from this bay on the east façade is the entrance bay to the 1870 Victorian addition. This bay contains a single door set within an arched opening. The opening is topped with a header-course brick voussoir and sits on a wood sill. The door is a two-panel, two-light wood door with a simple wood surround. A storm door has been added to this entrance. The entrance is sheltered by a shed-roof porch, which has a brick floor on a limestone foundation and a beaded-board ceiling. Exposed rafter tails are visible on the roofline of the wing above the shed-roof porch. The limestone footprint of a 1950s one-story addition is visible here. It extends south from the front of the gable end and west to the porch, creating a rectangle of the gable-front-and-wing plan. During the removal of the one-story addition c. 2007 that returned to structure to a gable-front-and-wing, the porch, window, and eave details were replaced to replicate the originals. A corbelled interior brick chimney is visible in the center of the 1870 addition.

The south elevation of the Victorian addition consists of the south wall of the projecting front gable, the south wall of the porch, and the south gable end of the wing. The south wall of the projecting front gable contains an original arched window opening. The opening rests on a replacement limestone sill and is topped with a header-course brick voussoir. The opening dates to 1870, but was enclosed c. 2007. Replacement wood shutters are placed over the opening and exposed rafter tails are visible in this bay. The south wall of the small porch contains a single six-over-six, double-hung wood window set within an arched opening. This opening rests on a limestone sill and is topped with a header-course brick voussoir. Exposed eave brackets are visible in this bay above the shed-roof porch. The gable end of the wing contains a single six-over-six, double-hung wood window set within an arched opening at the east end of the gable end. This window dates to 1838, was removed from the original section of the house in 1870, and was placed in this Victorian section in 1870. This opening also has a limestone sill and brick voussoir. An interior corbelled brick chimney is visible in the gable end.

The west elevation of the 1870 Victorian addition consists of a gable end and the rear of the wing. The rear of the wing, at the south end of this elevation, contains two one-over-one, double-hung wood windows set within arched openings. They have replacement limestone sills and surrounds, and original brick voussoirs.

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Sumner County, Tennessee

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Exposed rafter tails are visible along the roofline of the wing. The gable end projects slightly from the wing and contains two one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with original wood sills and brick voussoirs. The surrounds are original to 1870, but the window sashes were replaced c. 2007 to match the originals. The upper portion of the gable end contains a c. 2007 single six-over-six, double-hung wood window within a rectangular wood surround.

The gable end connects to the 1838 Federal home, projecting slightly from the west elevation. Exposed eave brackets are visible along the north wall of the projection. Also, a c. 2007 shed roof addition connects the upper floor of the 1838 Federal block to the finished attic of the 1870 addition. This addition is covered with weatherboard.

## 1838 Federal I-House Interior

The original block of the house, the 1838 Federal structure, follows the plan of a typical center-hall I-house. The house is entered through the main door in the first floor center hall. The hall is flanked on the first floor by the north and south parlors, and on the second floor by the north and south bedrooms. In 1911, much of the original interior material was removed. This included the removal of most of the original stair, windows, doors, molding, and mantels. The 1950s division of the interior into separate apartments and the late-twentieth century neglect caused much deterioration of interior elements. The c. 2007 restoration returned this block of the house to reflect the 1911 appearance of the structure that include elements of the original 1838 Federal home. Molding profiles were matched exactly and windows and doors were made to replicate the originals as close as possible. One original mantel, in the second floor south bedroom, and one original door in the south parlor remain. Replacement mantels are historic and were installed to be appropriate to the 1838 home. The plaster walls and ceiling have been replaced with drywall.

Entering the house through the central bay of the 1838 Federal block, the first floor central hall contains the main stair. The staircase is poplar, stained with a cherry finish. In 1911, the original stair was removed and replaced with the box stair from the north parlor. By the end of the twentieth century, the staircase had fallen into disrepair and was replaced c. 2007. The existing staircase was made to replicate a 1911 one and has narrow wood balusters supporting a simple wood handrail. The balustrade curves around itself to form a volute in lieu of a traditional newel post. The door surround of the main entrance on the east wall dates to 1911, but the remaining door surrounds and baseboards in the central hall are replacements made to replicate the originals. The exterior door opening on the west wall of the hall was installed in 1870, but at the time of the c. 2007 restoration the door and surround required replacement due to deterioration. The replacement eight-panel wood door and simple wood surround replicates the deteriorated elements. Original poplar floors remain in the hall. The walls and ceiling are drywall and a modern light fixture hangs in the hall.

The north parlor is accessed through a c. 2007 eight-panel wood door in the north wall of the center hall. The parlor has a replacement brick and stone fireplace, brick hearth, and Classical wood mantel on the north wall. The mantel has fluted wood pilasters and a single-panel frieze supporting a molded mantelshelf. The mantel is historic and dates to the mid-nineteenth century, but it is not original to the house; it was

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installed c. 2007. Windows on the east and west walls have simple wood surrounds that were rebuilt c. 2007 to match the originals. Replacement wood baseboards surround the room. The parlor has drywall walls and ceilings and a replacement wood floor. A box staircase was originally located in the southwest corner of the room, but it was relocated to the center hall in 1911. Although much of the material in the north parlor is replacement, it is appropriate to the 1838 structure and was made to replicate the original wherever an original example existed in the house.

The south parlor is accessed through an opening in the south wall of the center hall. The parlor has original poplar floors and one door original to the 1838 house. The original door is the eight-panel wood door leading to the bedroom of the 1870 gable-front-and-wing. It originally was located elsewhere in the I-house, but was moved upstairs at some point. The current owner placed it in this opening c. 2007. This door was used as an example for replacements throughout the 1838 section of the house. The Classical mantel is identical to that in the north parlor; it is historic and dates to the mid-nineteenth century, but is not original to the house. The fireplace and hearth were reconstructed c. 2007. Windows are located on the east and west walls and have replacement wood surrounds. Two doors and one opening are located in this room, one opening into the center hall, one original eight-panel wood door into the 1870 bedroom, and one fifteen-light replacement wood door into the 1870 dining room. All door surrounds and baseboards were installed c. 2007 and were made to replicate the originals.

Ascending the dogleg staircase, the second floor center hall has original poplar wood floors, replacement baseboards, and drywall walls and ceilings. A window is located in the west wall above the stair landing. The window surround was installed c. 2007 to replicate the original that had deteriorated. On the east wall is the set of double doors leading onto the small balcony. The doors, door surround, sidelights, and transom date to 1911 when the portico was installed. On the north and south walls of the center hall are two-panel wood doors leading into the upstairs bedrooms. The surrounds date to the c. 2007 restoration of the home, but are from another historical home that was restored several years ago in Gallatin.

The north bedroom has original poplar floors, replacement window and door surrounds, and replacement baseboards. The woodwork was made to match the original. An outline of the original 1838 box staircase is visible in the southwest corner of the room.

The south bedroom has original poplar floors, replacement window and door surrounds, and replacement baseboards. A fireplace is located on the south wall. This mantel is the only original mantel to the 1838 block of the house. It is a Classical wood mantel with fluted wood posts flanking the fireplace, an empty mantel frieze, and a simple mantelshelf. This mantel was used as an example in finding mantels for the downstairs parlors. The fireplace and hearth have been replaced and are brick and stone. A closet has been added in the southeast corner of the room and is accessed by a two-panel wood door. On the south wall west of the fireplace is a set of steps leading to a four-panel door. This door opens into a modern master suite added in c. 2007 in the attic of the 1870 gable-front-and-wing. The attic master suite is clearly discernible as a modern adaptation of an attic space. It is separated from the main historic house and does not detract from the historic character of the home.

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## 1870 Victorian Gable-Front-and-Wing Interior

The 1870 addition follows the plan of a gable-front-and-wing structure. It has three rooms on the first floor, a bedroom in the gable front section, a dining room adjacent to and west of the bedroom, and a kitchen adjacent to and south of the dining room. The attic of the gable-front-and-wing has recently been converted into a modern master suite. The window and door surrounds of the 1870 addition are original. Baseboards were replaced c. 2007 to replicate the originals. There is one original mantle in the dining room and one replacement in the bedroom. The replacement is not original to the house, but dates to c. 1870 and was installed to best compliment the original. The plaster walls and ceiling have been replaced with drywall.

The bedroom has original oak floors, original window and door surrounds, replacement baseboards, and drywall walls and ceiling. The door and window surrounds have half-round molding and bulls-eye corner blocks. The door leading from the south parlor into the bedroom is original to the house and dates to 1838. The four-panel wood door between the bedroom and the dining room is original to the 1870 addition and has a single-light awning transom. A bathroom and closet are attached to the bedroom on the south wall. The space is original, but the bathroom and closet are modern. The four-panel wood door from the bedroom into the bathroom and closet dates to 1870 and has a single-light awning transom. An interior chimney rises from the west wall of the bedroom. The brick fireplace and hearth are original and the cast iron mantel was replaced with a historic cast iron mantel appropriate to the 1870 structure. It has an arched opening with a keystone supporting the simple mantelshelf.

The dining room is accessed from the 1870 bedroom and the 1838 south parlor. The window and door surrounds are original to the 1870 structure, the floors are original oak, the baseboards have been replaced to replicate the originals, and the windows and ceiling are drywall. The surrounds are identical to those in the 1870 bedroom with half-round molding and bulls-eye corner blocks. The door between the bedroom and the dining room is an original four-panel wood door with an original single-light awning transom. The door between the dining room and south parlor is a replacement fifteen-light door. A door on the south wall connects the dining room to the kitchen. It is an original four-panel wood door with an original single-light awning transom. The east wall of the dining room contains an original brick fireplace and replacement stone hearth. The cast iron mantel is original to the 1870 addition. It has an arched opening, a curved mantelshelf, and a medallion in the mantel frieze.

The kitchen is accessed through the south wall of the dining room and from the exterior porch of the 1870 addition. The door and window surrounds in the kitchen are original to the 1870 addition and have half-round molding and bulls-eye corner blocks. A bathroom has been added in the northwest corner of the kitchen. The bathroom is accessed through a four-panel wood door dating to 1870. The opening in the west wall of the bathroom was originally a door, but was replaced with a window c. 2007. The upper portion of the surround is original and matches the other kitchen window surrounds. The lower portion of the surround was replaced when the opening was converted to a window. The floors and baseboards have been replaced, and the walls and ceiling are drywall. Modern cabinets and kitchen equipment were added c. 2007.

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Although much of the woodwork throughout the building dates to the c. 2007 restoration, the home had previously fallen into a state of disrepair and deterioration. The restoration successfully replaced deteriorated elements and non-compatible additions with elements compatible with and appropriate to the home's periods of construction. Replacement woodwork was made to replicate the original, and historic elements, such as mantels, were carefully selected for the home. The current property owner received a Certificate of Merit by the Tennessee Historical Commission in July 2007. It maintains integrity of location, design, setting, and association.

Dependency (1838, non-contributing building, due to alterations)

South of the 1870 addition is a dependency original to the 1838 home. Originally a dogtrot, it has been altered to serve a variety of functions. At construction, it served as slave quarters and as a carriage house or stable. It is thought to have served as a smokehouse in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1920, it was converted into a barn, then in 1940 it became a storage building. By the end of the twentieth century, the building was in severe disrepair. The current property owner was able to save and reuse some of the original, but much of the building was reconstructed c. 2007.

It faces north toward the house. The easternmost section is brick and originally served as slave quarters. The brick in this section is original, but was reconstructed c. 2007. The central section was originally the breezeway of the dogtrot, but has been filled in with brick. It contains a two-panel wood door and a six-over-six double-hung wood window that date to c. 2007. The westernmost section is covered in weatherboard that dates to c. 2007. This section now houses a garage, but was originally used as either a carriage house or stables. The foundation is brick, the roof is a raised-seam metal side-gable roof. The roof extends to form a full-front portico across the north façade. The portico is supported by six wood posts and has beaded boards on the undercarriage.

The west elevation is composed of brick and has a modern garage door.

The south and east elevations are covered in brick.

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## 8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Trousdale-Baskerville House is historically significant for its physical association with the early development of the city of Gallatin, Tennessee. It is one of the few extant homes remaining in downtown Gallatin from the early nineteenth-century. Stylistically, the home represents three phases of development in 1838, 1870, and 1911 that closely parallel national trends in architectural design. In addition, since its construction in 1838, the house has had multiple owners, several of whom played vital roles in the development of the city, county and state during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance and association with settlement and community planning and development. It is also being nominated under Criterion C for architecture as a rare surviving example of an early nineteenth-century residential property in downtown Gallatin and as a representation of prevailing trends in architecture from its construction in 1838 through the mid-twentieth century. It is a unique example of the blending of Federal and Victorian styles of architecture, both predominant styles of their period. The period of significance ranges from its construction in 1838 to 1945. In 1945, the house was purchased and underwent non-compatible alterations to convert it to a multi-family residence. These alterations were reversed during the c. 2007 renovation, returning the home to its 1911 appearance with elements of the 1838 and 1870 architecture.

### Historical Background

The Trousdale-Baskerville House sits on one of the earliest subdivided residential parcels within downtown Gallatin, the county seat of Sumner County. Founded in 1786 by the North Carolina General Assembly, Sumner County is the second oldest county within the state of Tennessee. The county experienced immense growth during the first part of the nineteenth century as commercial and agricultural establishments began to take advantage of their proximity to the Cumberland River. The city of Gallatin, named after the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, became the county seat in 1802, after the General Assembly agreed to the purchase of 41.5 acres from Captain James Trousdale. The original town square was situated at the intersection of what are now Main and Water streets, only one block south and two blocks west of the nominated property. The original courthouse and jail were constructed in 1804 and the lots immediately surrounding the town square were plotted and sold as commercial parcels. Only three miles north of the Cumberland River, the town's access to a major trading route was instrumental in its development. Over the next five years, the town continued to grow and in 1809, the size of the city was increased by a purchase of 29 acres of land adjoining on the east.<sup>1</sup>

The first parcels were for both commercial and residential uses, but few of these structures remain. Of the early homes, most were constructed of log or framed with mill-sawn timber and sheathing. Log and frame structures could be constructed relatively quickly and met the demands of a rapidly growing townsite. No original brick structures on the public square have survived; the earliest extant brick structure is what is now

<sup>1</sup> Walter T. Durham, *Old Sumner* (Gallatin: Sumner County Public Library Board, 1972), 118; and Walter T. Durham, "Sumner County," in *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, rev. online edition, ed. Carroll Van West (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2007), <<http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net>>

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known as Trousdale Place, (NR 6/5/1975) constructed in 1813 one block north and east of the nominated property.<sup>2</sup>

The importance of riverboat traffic was central to the rapid growth of Gallatin during these early years. A landing for riverboats was located at the mouth of the Elliot Branch of the Cumberland River just south of Gallatin. By 1815, this landing was in regular operation and could be accessed via the main cross street through downtown, what is now Water Street. Warehouses were quickly established close to the landing, promoting increased industry and commercial development. As a result, institutions such as banks began to be established in Gallatin at the end of the 1810s.<sup>3</sup>

The promotion of real estate development on a large scale appeared in Gallatin in 1819. Men from Nashville and Gallatin acquired a tract of 50 acres located immediately south of the town of Gallatin and announced their intentions to subdivide the lots for residential and commercial development. An announcement in April of 1819 states that the 50 acres were to be divided into "lots, streets, and alleys of convenient size, which will constitute a part of said town. It will adjoin the present southern boundary of the town and is the most eligible site for an addition to said town."<sup>4</sup> The area's proximity to the Cumberland River was emphasized stating that "the present main cross street of the town passes through this addition, from the termination of which a road is now opened to the mouth of Elliott's Branch on the Cumberland River, which must be the principle place from which the produce of the County of Sumner will be shipped."<sup>5</sup> The lots were sold at auction and constituted the first private development of town lots in Gallatin. Felix Grundy, a local attorney, acquired four of the lots constituting a single city block that would soon become the site of the Trousdale-Baskerville home.<sup>6</sup> An existing 1839 plat shows these lots as they were subdivided.

The local people accepted the changes associated with community growth and by 1820, many were moving into larger quarters. Although few houses remain from the period, aside from Trousdale Place, several residential structures began to appear in the downtown area. Several of these homes were constructed of brick, being more substantial and permanent than the early homes constructed around the town square. A survey conducted in 1830 inventoried buildings and businesses located within Gallatin and identified thirty-five log, thirty-eight frame, and twenty-seven brick houses for the 666 inhabitants of Gallatin.<sup>7</sup>

In the 1830s, this trend of development continued and more brick structures begin to appear in the downtown area. This included a new brick courthouse in 1837 and several residential buildings in the 1830s. Of those 1830s homes, the Trousdale-Baskerville House is a rare surviving example in the downtown area. To accommodate the growing number of people and business activity, the Gallatin Turnpike Company was organized in 1836 for the purpose of building a road from Nashville to Gallatin. By

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<sup>2</sup> Durham, *Old Sumner*, 124.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, 130-131.

<sup>4</sup> Quoted from Nashville *Whig* on April 3, 1819 in Durham, *Old Sumner*, 132.

<sup>5</sup> Quoted from Nashville *Whig* on April 3, 1819 in Durham, *Old Sumner*, 132.

<sup>6</sup> Durham, *Old Sumner*, 132.

<sup>7</sup> Quoted from Gallatin *Journal* on March 3, 1829 in Durham, *Old Sumner*, 160.

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1838, a road from Nashville to the Kentucky state line passing through Gallatin was under construction.<sup>8</sup> This further connected the city of Gallatin to the surrounding region and encouraged residential, commercial, and civic growth.

Felix Grundy of Nashville, responsible for laying out the first subdivision of the city of Gallatin, Tennessee, was the original purchaser of the land on which the Trousdale-Baskerville house sits. The lot was then sold in 1829 to Robert Morris Boyers, who owned a warehouse for shipping and receiving water borne cargo on the Cumberland River. Boyers did not build a structure on the property, but sold the land to Henry Hunt in 1831. It appears the Hunts did not build a structure here and lived in Logan, Kentucky. The Hunts sold the property to Richard H. May in December, 1837, for \$750. May owned the property for about fourteen months and sold it in January, 1839, for \$4,000 to Benjamin Franklin Simpson. The January, 28, 1839, deed passing ownership from Richard H. May to Benjamin Franklin Simpson lists a property with "a brick dwelling and other appurtenances now occupied by James C. Barr,"<sup>9</sup> suggesting that May built the home but never actually occupied it. May only owned the property for fourteen months; it is possible that Barr lived on the property to oversee construction. Although little else is known about May, he owned several plantations in the Natchez, Mississippi, area and may have never permanently relocated to Nashville.

According to deed records, May is the builder of the 1838 Federal house and the dependency on the south end of the property. The home is a good intact local example of an 1830s Federal home in Gallatin that parallels state and national trends in residential architecture. Federal homes began to appear in Tennessee at the end of the eighteenth century as part of the broader search for a national architectural style. Architectural trends of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries tended toward the Classical; the Federal style drew heavily from the Georgian style of the Colonial period. Simple and symmetrical façades, clarity of form, and subtlety of detailing, as seen in the nominated property, exemplify the Federal style. In Tennessee, many Federal structures take on a hall-and-parlor or a central hall plan. Most were brick with two-story porches and Classical details. The predominating form was the five-bay Federal home and many were I-houses common to early Tennessee. The three-bay form like that of the Trousdale-Baskerville house was less common, but variations such as this existed as a result of vernacular trends. Federal homes continued to be built through the 1850s in Tennessee, following national trends in architectural design.<sup>10</sup> Extant local examples from this period include the c. 1813 Trousdale Place in Gallatin; the 1844 James B. Jameson House (NR 11/25/1985) east of Gallatin; and the 1850 Oakland (NR 10/2/1992), also east of Gallatin. Aside from Trousdale Place, the Trousdale-Baskerville House is the only remaining example of a Federal home in the early sections of downtown Gallatin.

After its construction in 1838, the property changed hands several times during the nineteenth century. After Simpson purchased the property from May in January 1839, he sold it to Col. George Elliot in 1842.<sup>11</sup> Col. Elliot served under Andrew Jackson during the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812 and during the First Seminole War of 1817-1818. He was the leader in the development of some of the first

<sup>8</sup> Durham, *Old Sumner*, 161-162.

<sup>9</sup> Sumner County deed records.

<sup>10</sup> James Patrick, *Architecture in Tennessee, 1768-1897* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1981), 81-

<sup>11</sup> Sumner County deed records.

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agriculture programs administered by the state of Tennessee and was appointed by the governor to the newly established Agricultural Bureau in 1854.<sup>12</sup> Elliot only owned the home for four years and in 1846, he sold it to Dr. John Washington Franklin.

Dr. Franklin was a prominent physician and was born in Sumner County in 1819. He studied medicine in Lexington, Kentucky, and started a practice in Memphis in 1842. Franklin moved back to Gallatin in 1845, and in 1846 purchased the Trousdale-Baskerville house as a temporary house while William Strickland, architect of the Tennessee State Capitol, designed him a plantation home, Oakley (NR 7/25/1985), on 162 acres on the Nashville Pike. Dr. Franklin was a prominent physician with a lucrative and large practice. He also had extremely well run and productive farmlands. Later in 1861, with the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Franklin was appointed the surgeon of the Confederate Seventh Tennessee Regiment. Franklin lived in the house for eleven years until January 1857 when he sold it to James Webb, a delegate to the state's convention. Webb does not hold onto the house long; he then sold it in August 1858 to John Head, a local attorney who lived in the home for most of the Civil War. From the construction of the home in 1838 until the beginning of the Civil War, few changes were made to the Trousdale-Baskerville House.

During the period of the 1850s, the city of Gallatin saw the construction of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The railroad was fully operational by 1859, encouraging greater commercial and trade activities at the onset of the Civil War. Like most places in Tennessee, Gallatin was greatly affected by the Civil War. Over 3,000 soldiers from Sumner County served, many of whom were trained at nearby Camp Trousdale, named for the late Tennessee Governor William Trousdale. Soon after General John Hunt Morgan defeated Union troops in the 1862 battle of Gallatin, Federal troops occupied the city and remained there until the end of the war.<sup>13</sup> It is known that individuals living in Gallatin were forced to vacate rooms in their homes for the Union army. Governor Trousdale was one of these, giving up a room in Trousdale place, just one block northeast of the Trousdale-Baskerville home, to accommodate a Union court-martial.<sup>14</sup> Toward the end of the war, the Trousdale-Baskerville house was sold once again to Charles Parker in 1864, and then to J.R. Barry in 1866.

Like many places, Gallatin faced a challenging period of rebuilding following the war that often led to new construction or substantial additions. In 1869, the Trousdale-Baskerville home was sold to Captain Charles Trousdale (1838-1900), who made the first substantial alterations to the home since its construction. Captain Trousdale was the son of Governor William Trousdale (1790-1872), owner of Trousdale Place one block northeast of the nominated property. Governor Trousdale served as governor from 1849 to 1851, and then was appointed Ambassador to Brazil in 1852 by President Franklin Pierce.<sup>15</sup> Charles Trousdale accompanied his father to Brazil, serving as his secretary. They lived in Rio de Janeiro for four years unsuccessfully negotiating talks to have the Amazon opened for trade. Although this did not happen during

<sup>12</sup> Durham, *Old Sumner*, 405.

<sup>13</sup> Durham, "Sumner County," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*.

<sup>14</sup> Walter Durham, *The Life of William Trousdale: Soldier, Statesman, Diplomat 1790-1872* (Gallatin: Clark Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 2001), 31.

<sup>15</sup> Durham, "William Trousdale," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*.

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Trousdale's tenure there, it opened up talks that succeeded later in the nineteenth century.<sup>16</sup> Governor Trousdale then returned to Gallatin to practice law and to spend the remainder of his life with family.

Governor Trousdale and his wife Mary Ann Bugg Trousdale (1807-1882) had two sons and three daughters. Both sons, Charles William and Julius Augustus (1840-1899) served in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Infantry of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Both received wounds during the war, and Julius returned home to be elected to the State Senate for one term, and later to four terms in the House of Representatives where he presided as Speaker of the House. Prior to the war Charles Trousdale married Eleanor Katherine Odom (1841-1866).<sup>17</sup> Charles began the Civil War with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Infantry and was later transferred to the 9<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Calvary. During the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863, he suffered a leg wound that required amputation. Found unfit for service due to his leg injury, he was assigned to post duty. On April 26, 1865, he was paroled and returned to Gallatin to be with his wife.<sup>18</sup> Eleanor died during childbirth in 1866, and Charles devoted the remainder of his life to his daughter Eleanor Katherine (1866-1952). Charles purchased the Trousdale-Baskerville House in 1869 where he quietly lived with his daughter until his death in 1900.<sup>19</sup>

Trousdale is one of the homes' longest occupants and, after the purchase of the house in 1869, he added the 1870 one-and-a-half story Victorian wing to the 1838 house. The property continues to be known as the Trousdale House, likely because of the length of time the house was occupied by Trousdale and the prominence of the Trousdale family to Gallatin and Tennessee. The 1870 Victorian gable-front-and-wing was a substantial addition to the existing Federal structure. The addition appears much like a separate home tacked on the gable end of the 1838 I-house. Typical in style and form of the Victorian period, the addition sought to modernize the home with a style appropriate to the time.

Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century the idea of the picturesque in architecture began to gain prominence. It evolved from the Gothic Revival movement of the early nineteenth century that emphasized the picturesque in architecture over the highly ordered Classical styles. The Victorian movement gained momentum largely as a result of architectural pattern books. Early pattern books that were particularly influential in the formation of the Victorian movement include those published by Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) and Alexander Jackson Davis (1803-1892). Later pattern books that heavily influenced late nineteenth and early twentieth century suburban residential development included those from A.J. Bicknell, William Comstock, and Palliser, Palliser, & Co. Victorian cottage dwellings similar to those promoted in pattern books began to appear across the country following the Civil War. Like the Federal style of the early nineteenth century, the Victorian period represented another effort to develop a national architectural identity. The Victorian period in American architecture ranges from about 1840 to the 1890s and is exemplified by ornate and decorative architectural styles associated with the idea of the picturesque. Victorian elements appeared in commercial and religious buildings of the late nineteenth century, but had a particular effect on residential buildings of the period. With the Classically minded Columbian Exposition of

<sup>16</sup> Durham, *The Life of William Trousdale*, 31.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, 12-14.

<sup>18</sup> Edwin L. Ferguson, *Sumner County, Tennessee, In the Civil War* (Tompkinsville, KY: Monroe County Press, 1972), 279.

<sup>19</sup> Durham, *The Life of William Trousdale*, 12-13.

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1893, the wide-spread use of the Victorian styles began to be replaced by Classical forms; however, Victorian elements continued to appear into the first part of the twentieth century.

In addition to the Victorian wing, Trousdale added a second story full-front porch to the façade of the 1838 section in 1870. The newly added porch was accessible from the second story double doors and was supported by multiple smaller white columns. Aside from this porch and the south end where the Victorian wing joins the 1838 section, he left the original section of the home largely intact.

The 1870 addition to the Trousdale-Baskerville House represents the post-Civil War period of growth in Gallatin as well as a response to popular national trends in residential architecture. With the grouping of the 1838 Federal home with the 1870 Victorian addition, the house is a rare example of the integration of the two styles. It stands to represent two different theories of architectural development, the classical and the picturesque, that are often seen as competing concepts.

Charles Trousdale owned the home until his death in 1900, after which his daughter Eleanor Katherine (Kate) Trousdale sold the house to Mrs. Rebecca Donelson Dismukes in 1901. Mrs. Dismukes occupied the house until she sold it to Mr. and Mrs. James T. Baskerville in 1911.<sup>20</sup> The Baskervilles were a prominent family within the city of Gallatin. J.T. Baskerville was a well-known attorney within the county and the city. The industrialization during this time gave new prosperity to the state, county, and city. The Baskervilles were no exception. After their house purchase, they quickly added the Colonial Revival portico to the home, leaving the 1870 full-front porch intact. The doors to the second story porch were replaced in 1911. Similar to the Federal and Victorian styles of the nineteenth century, the Colonial Revival period of the early twentieth century saw widespread acceptance and adoption throughout the country. It drew from classically minded predecessors such as the Federal style, making it a compatible addition to the 1838 Federal home.

The Baskervilles also created the most architectural changes throughout the interior of the house. During the 1911 alterations, most of the original 1838 windows were replaced. The narrow interior staircase was removed from the north parlor and placed in the entrance hall. All of the original trim and doors were removed and replaced. All except two mantels were removed and replaced. These changes updated much of the 1838 portion of the house to the Colonial Revival style, while the 1870 Victorian section remained intact.

The Baskervilles sold the house to Mr. G.F. Cox and his wife, Maxine, in 1945. In the late 1940s and 1950s, additions were made to the home as it was divided into four apartments. These additions included a two-story addition to the rear of the 1838 section and a one-story addition on the front of the 1870 Victorian section where the new 2007 porch is located. During this time, many changes were made in the surrounding neighborhood. Many of the houses contemporary to the Trousdale-Baskerville House were torn down and the lots were further subdivided into more densely populated residential blocks to the south of the house. The southern edge of the block on which the house sits was also subdivided into three separate parcels. Much of the property on east, north, and west was sold as commercial parcels.

<sup>20</sup> Sumner County deed records.

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During the second half of the twentieth century, the house fell into a state of disrepair until the current property owner, John Glover, purchased it in 2003. Mr. Glover undertook a restoration project that he completed in 2007 to restore the structure to its 1911 appearance that includes elements of its 1838 and 1870 architecture.

Aside from Trousdale Place just one block northeast of the house, the Trousdale-Baskerville House is one of the only remaining homes from the early period of Gallatin's development. A unique blending of Federal and Colonial Revival styles with the Victorian style, the house is a local representation of national architectural trends in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although the recent restoration work replaced much of the original woodwork, the restoration was successful in matching and recreating the materials and details of the original. It brought back the historic character of the house and restored its integrity design, location, association, and setting.

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All Deed information came from the Sumner County Archives and the Sumner County Register of Deeds Office. All Deed information was researched by Mr. Kenneth C. Thomson, Jr. for Mr. John Glover in 2003. Any additional information was sourced from the Tennessee Historical Commission application of the current property owner.

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## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

### Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The nominated property is comprised of a parcel measuring 1.2 acres, as shown on the accompanying Sumner County Tax Map as parcel 126C N 008.00. The property is bounded on the east by South Locust Avenue, on the north by West Smith Street, and on the west by South Hickory Street. On the south, adjacent residential lots currently bound the property. The nominated boundary is all the property currently associated with the Trousdale-Baskerville House.



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## PHOTOGRAPHS

Trousdale-Baskerville House  
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Photographs by: Elizabeth Moore  
MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Date: September 2008

Digital Files: Tennessee Historical Commission  
Nashville, Tennessee

- 1 of 30 East Façade, photographer facing west
- 2 of 30 Limestone Fence, photographer facing south
- 3 of 30 East Façade of 1838 Block, photographer facing west
- 4 of 30 East Portico on 1838 Block, photographer facing southwest
- 5 of 30 East Entrance on 1838 Block, photographer facing west-northwest
- 6 of 30 North Elevation of 1838 Block, photographer facing southwest
- 7 of 30 West elevation of 1838 Block, photographer facing east-northeast
- 8 of 30 East Façade of 1838 Block and 1870 Wing, photographer facing west
- 9 of 30 North Wall of 1870 Wing, photographer facing south
- 10 of 30 East Façade of 1870 Wing, photographer facing west
- 11 of 30 East Façade and South Elevation of 1870 Wing, photographer facing northwest
- 12 of 30 South Elevation and West Elevation of 1870 Wing, photographer facing northeast
- 13 of 30 West Elevation of 1870 Wing and 1838 Block, photographer facing east
- 14 of 30 1838 Downstairs Hall, photographer facing west
- 15 of 30 1838 Downstairs Hall, photographer facing east

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- 16 of 30      1838 North Parlor, photographer facing southeast
- 17 of 30      Mantle, 1838 North Parlor, photographer facing north-northwest
- 18 of 30      1838 South Parlor, photographer facing south-southwest
- 19 of 30      1838 Upstairs Hall, photographer facing east-southeast
- 20 of 30      1838 North Bedroom, photographer facing east-southeast
- 21 of 30      1838 South Bedroom, photographer facing south-southwest
- 22 of 30      2007 Attic Addition looking into 1838 South Bedroom, photographer facing north
- 23 of 30      1870 Bedroom, photographer facing west
- 24 of 30      1870 Dining Room, photographer facing north-northwest
- 25 of 30      1870 Dining Room, photographer facing west-southwest
- 26 of 30      Mantle, 1870 Dining Room, photographer facing east-southeast
- 27 of 30      1870 Kitchen, photographer facing northwest
- 28 of 30      1838 Dependency, North Elevation, photographer facing south
- 29 of 30      1838 Dependency, West and North Elevations, photographer facing southeast
- 30 of 30      1838 Dependency, South and East Elevations, photographer facing northwest