# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

## 1. Name of Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic name</th>
<th>Hughes House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names/site number</td>
<td>Commodore Inn at Clifton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of related multiple property listing</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Remove “N/A” if property is part of a multiple property listing and add name)

## 2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street &amp; Number:</th>
<th>204 West Pillow Street</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or town:</td>
<td>Clifton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not For Publication:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicinity:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip:</td>
<td>38425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this **X** nomination **request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property **X** meets **does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: **

- [ ] national
- [ ] statewide
- [X] local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  

```text  
[ ] A
[ ] B
[X] C
[ ] D
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of certifying official/Title:</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property **_** meets **_** does not meet the National Register criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of Commenting Official:</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hughes House
Name of Property
Wayne County, Tennessee
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4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is:
   ___ entered in the National Register
   ___ determined eligible for the National Register
   ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
   ___ removed from the National Register
   ___ other (explain:) ____________________________

Signature of the Keeper ____________ Date of Action ____________

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private ___
- Public – Local ___
- Public – State ___
- Public – Federal ___

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- Building(s) ___
- District ___
- Site ___
- Structure ___
- Object ___

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1 structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 sites</td>
<td>2 objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 1

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form  
NPS Form 10-900  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>County and State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hughes House</td>
<td>Wayne County, Tennessee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling</td>
<td>DOMESTIC/Hotel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
Wood/Weatherboard; Stone/Limestone; Asphalt; Synthetics/Vinyl

Narrative Description
Located on West Pillow Street near downtown Clifton, Tennessee, the 1892 Hughes House is an excellent local example of the Queen Anne Style. Significant exterior features include asymmetry, steeply pitched irregular roof shape, a prominent front gable with a canted bay window and decorative ship wheel brackets, fascia moldings, and applied woodwork mimicking the appearance of half-timbering on the original weatherboard wood siding. Significant interior features include original doors, floors, walls, hardware, staircases, and woodwork throughout. The house sits on an approximately one-acre lot in a residential neighborhood of single-family homes. Also, on the property is a non-contributing private one room schoolhouse that was built in 1892, a non-contributing gunite swimming pool installed in 1970, and a non-contributing pump house built for the swimming pool.

Setting and Site Features
The Hughes House is located on West Pillow Street in the historic river landing town of Clifton, Tennessee, (2010 pop. 2,694). The immediate surrounding neighborhood is primarily residential with late 19th and early 20th century single-family homes. There is a low-density commercial area to the east. The Tennessee River is two blocks to the north. The property is approximately one acre and has several trees and shrubs. A rod
iron gazebo stands to the east of the house; due to its size the gazebo is not inventoried but is considered a non-contributing property feature. The non-contributing schoolhouse stands to the west of the house and the non-contributing pump house stands to the north. A non-contributing swimming pool is immediately north of the Hughes House.

1. Hughes House, 1892, rehabilitated 2016-2018 (Contributing Building)

Summary
The Hughes House is a two story, wood-frame, Queen Anne style house with an asymmetrical façade. The irregularly shaped roof has asphalt shingles and the foundation is roughly dressed limestone. The exterior is clad with original poplar weatherboard with applied woodwork mimicking the appearance of half-timbering. The three original chimneys are brick. The exterior of the home has decorative elements such as a sunburst on the porch, moldings on the fascia along the roofline, decorative attic vent covers, and ship wheel brackets on the canted bay window of the prominent front-facing gable. A prominent one-story wrap around porch is on the façade and east elevation. Unless otherwise noted, all windows are one-over-one vinyl replacements that match the appearance of the original one-over-one wood windows. The windows were replaced between 2016 and 2018 due to deterioration.

The interior of the house retains numerous original features, including plaster walls, wood floors, stained glass window in the parlor, wood baseboards and trim, light switches, doors and hardware, front staircase, rear staircase, pocket parlor doors, and transom windows above each bedroom door.

Facade
The facade has an asymmetrical appearance marked by a prominent two-story front gable with a canted bay window on the west side, a one-story porch that wraps around to the east elevation, and recessed second level with a small porch. The bay window has two one-over-one windows on the first floor with a single-light window in the center. Above the center window is an original stained-glass window with multiple small lights surrounding a large single light. Adjacent to the east of the bay window is the one-story porch with an original wood plank floor, wood ceiling, and supported by turned wood porch supports. These porch supports are non-original but were replicated during the 2016-2018 rehabilitation to match what is shown on historic photographs (see Figure 1). At an unknown date, the turned supports had been removed and replaced with plain, square supports. Those supports and a turned railing were removed in 2016-2018. It is currently unknown whether that railing was original or not. The porch is accessed by two limestone steps. Above the steps is a small front gable featuring a sunburst design and moldings on the fascia. Centered with the gable is the original highly decorated front wood door with a single upper light and a transom above. To the east of the door is a small lantern light. Hanging from the southeast corner of the porch is a modern ceiling fan and light.

The east corner of the first level is canted with a window. A secondary entrance door is visible on a recessed section of the façade. It has the same design as the main entrance door. Adjacent to the east elevation is a wood ramp with wood railings that begins near the secondary entrance and proceeds southward to end at the walkway in front (south) of the house. The ramp was added between 2016 and 2018 to facilitate the property’s new use as a bed and breakfast.
On the second level, the canted bay window on the front gable has a window in each bay. The canted bays feature decorative ship wheel brackets. A decorative wooden attic vent cover featuring a flower and star is centered in the gable. Painted moldings are along the roofline of the gable. To the east of the gable section is a window that is even with the first level front door. Adjacent to the east is a small porch with turned wood supports and railings. Like the first level, the porch supports were replicated to match historic photos and were installed to replace non-original supports during the 2016-2018 rehabilitation. The porch ceiling is pine tongue and groove bead board. The porch is accessed by a two-paneled wood door with a single light above. It features decorative wood elements like other exterior doors on the façade. A small gable tops the porch with decorative moldings on the fascia. Another recessed section of the façade is at the east end. It has one window.

![Photo Courtesy of Michael Dumont.](https://example.com/hughes-house.jpg)

**Figure 1:** Lillian Frances Taylor Hughes and daughter Dorothy Hughes Shearouse in front of the Hughes House, August 10, 1935.

**West Elevation**

The west elevation has an asymmetrical appearance. At the north end is a one-story section with a recessed porch and a dormer above. This one-story portion houses the kitchen and has a concrete foundation that dates to the 2016-2018 rehabilitation when the foundation was repaired with new material. The porch is supported by turned porch supports that date to the 2016-2018 rehabilitation. They were replicated to match historic photos and replaced non-historic square porch supports. A railing was also removed from this porch during the rehabilitation. There are two original wooden two-paneled doors; each has an upper single-light window and transom. The floor and ceiling of the porch is wood. A small dormer set into the roof of this section has a small one-over-one vinyl window. There are decorative moldings on the fascia of the dormer. On the second level, above the south end of the porch, is a window.
The remainder of the elevation is two stories with a projecting gable at the center of the façade, just south of the porch area. There is a paired window in the first and second level of the gable section. Detailing in the gable matches that of the façade front gable, including decorative attic vent cover and fascia moldings. To the south of the gable is a window on the first and second level. There are HVAC units on this elevation as well as the electrical connection.

**North Elevation**
The north elevation has two foundation types: a limestone foundation on the east side and concrete block on the west, providing evidence that there was an early twentieth century alteration, probably the addition of the west side. The majority of the first floor is a porch supported by square wood supports. There are two doors. The eastern door is two-paneled with a single light with transom. The western door has a single panel and light. A single-light window is at the west end. The ceiling is pine beach board and the floor is tongue and groove southern pine. There are two fans with a light on the ceiling of the porch. At the east end is an enclosed section. It is unknown when this was enclosed. This section has a window. A large front gabled dormer is on the second level. It has a triple window and features the same decorative features as the other gables.

**East Elevation**
The east elevation has an asymmetrical appearance. At the south end is the 2016-2018 wood ramp obscuring the foundation level below the wrap around porch (see Figure 2 for a Historic Photo of the Porch). The first level within the porch has no windows. The second level, above the porch section, has one window. Immediately north of the porch is a prominent projecting gable section. It matches the gable on the west elevation with paired windows on each level and decorative vent and moldings in the gable. The foundation of the gable appears is concrete block that was installed to repair the foundation during the 2016-2018 rehabilitation. To the north of the gable section is a one-story section with a single window. To the north of that is the enclosed rear porch containing a bathroom.

*Figure 2: Hughes Family sitting on the East Elevation Porch, ca. 1904. Courtesy of Michael Dumont.*
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**Interior**

**First Floor**

The primary entrance opens into the foyer. A non-original light fixture hangs from the plaster ceiling. All walls throughout the home are plaster and feature original wood baseboards, unless otherwise noted. All floors are original wood, unless otherwise noted. To the east of the front door is the double-L main staircase with closed stringer panels and molded string board. The square newel posts feature molded decorations, a sun design, and are chamfered with a ball top. Balusters are turned. Hanging from the landing newel posts are acorn drops.

To the west of the main entrance is the parlor/living room. Its prominent feature is the bay window with an original stained-glass window. There are two original wood pocket doors between the foyer and the living room with original hardware. On the north wall of the foyer is a multi-light wood French door with a seven-light transom window that opens into the hallway that extends north to the rear of the house. At the north end of the hall is a door that provides access to the rear, north porch. All first-level rooms are accessed via this hallway. All doors in the hallway are original five-paneled wood with original transom. All door casings have patina motifs and moldings.

Just north of the parlor is the dining room. Within the dining room are two original cabinets inset into the south wall. Both cabinets have casings that match the doors. The east cabinet is much shorter than the west. Both have double wood doors with large single-light windows on the upper sections and drawers below. All walls have original wood wainscoting. A door on the north wall leads to a small hallway that contains the back staircase and west porch door.

Across the hall from the dining room, to the east, is the study. The study features a prominent original brick fireplace with ornate original wood mantel. A door on the south wall leads to the front porch.

Just north of the dining room is a small hallway containing the rear staircase. The staircase is wood, narrow, and unornamented with a simple square newel post. Walls in the small hallway have original wood wainscoting. A door on the west end of the hallway accesses the west porch.

To the north of the small hallway is the kitchen. It is accessed via a doorway on the west side of the main hallway or a doorway on the north side of the small hallway. The kitchen was renovated in 2017 and features new laminate flooring, cherry cabinetry, and appliances, but retains its original wood trim and doorway casings. Doors are not extant. A small pantry is to the west of the kitchen. An exterior door on the north wall of the kitchen provides access to the rear, north porch.

Across the hallway from the kitchen to the east, north of the study, is a bedroom. A bathroom is attached to the north of the room. The bathroom has new flooring, cabinetry, and fixtures. It features a claw-foot tub that is original to the house.

**Second Floor**

At the top of main staircase is a large landing space. On the south wall is a door that leads to the second-floor façade porch. A wide hallway extends north from the landing to provide access to all rooms. All rooms on the second floor are bedrooms. There are two on the west side of the landing/hallway (Room 2 and 3). There
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is one just north of the staircase (Room 4). Another is just north of that bedroom (Room 5). All bedrooms on this floor have original wood floors, wood trim, and plaster walls. All have attached bathrooms that replaced former closets. All bathrooms have new flooring and fixtures. Just north of Room 3 and south of Room 5, the hallway turns to the west and features the top of the secondary staircase.

2. Schoolhouse, 1892, renovated 2019-2020, (Non-Contributing Building)

The Schoolhouse was built in 1892. This one room schoolhouse served as the education building for the Hughes children. The schoolhouse retains original weatherboard wood siding. It set on a rock foundation that was repaired in 2019-2020. The roof is side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The east-facing façade has a porch with a wooden floor and ceiling. It is supported by unadorned square wood posts. The façade has a non-original two-paneled door with a six-light window, as well as a four-light window. The north and south elevations have no openings. The west elevation has two new vinyl double-hung four-over-four windows. The interior of the schoolhouse has wooden boards on the wall and hardwood floors and beadboard ceiling. The Schoolhouse over time was covered with lean-to sheds to create a barn, but these sheds were removed in 2019-2020. The schoolhouse is considered non-contributing because it does not contribute to the Queen Anne style significance of the Hughes House.


The Swimming Pool was built in the 1970s. The pool is a gunite rectangular pool with blue tile trim with steps. There is a rail to assist with getting in the pool at the southeast corner. It has a concrete skirt around the outside of the pool. The pool deck is concrete. It once had a diving board, but it was removed during the 2016-2018 renovations.


The Pump House was built to match the House and Schoolhouse. The façade faces the east with a vertical plank wooden door with a half-moon cut into the face of the door and metal strap hinges. It has a concrete foundation, and the cladding is weatherboard. It has a steeply pitched asphalt gable roof. There is a decorative vent cover, made to match those on the house, in the gable. Within the east side of the Pump House is the swimming pool pump. The west elevation has a vertical wood plank door with a latch that leads to a small bathroom.

Integrity
The Hughes House has an overall high level of integrity to convey its significance as a good example of the Queen Anne Style. The home retains its integrity of location and setting as it has always been on West Pillow Street, set within a residential neighborhood. The house retains a high level of integrity in materials, design, and workmanship. Its architecturally significant features conveying its Queen Anne style are intact, including asymmetrical appearance and form, irregularly shaped roof, original exterior weatherboard cladding with applied woodwork to mimic half-timbering, ship wheel brackets, prominent porches, canted bay window on the façade, and gables with decorative moldings and attic vent covers. Significant interior features include original plaster walls, wood floors, doors, transoms, trim, and staircases. From 2016 to 2018 the house was rehabilitated after a long period of vacancy for a new use as a bed and breakfast. The owners retained as much original material as possible and repaired features where possible, such as repairing the original plaster walls,
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During the rehabilitation, the non-original porch supports were replaced with turned supports that were replicated to match historic photos. Due to deterioration, almost all original wood windows had to be replaced. Although replaced with vinyl, the one-over-one appearances matches that of the original windows. An original stained-glass window on the façade was retained. The good level of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship easily conveys the Queen Anne style and allows the Hughes House to maintain its integrity of feeling and association. The non-contributing schoolhouse, pool, and pool pump house do not affect the ability of the Hughes House to convey its style and significance. They are much smaller than the Hughes House and are set to the west and north (rear) area of the property and do not distract from the architectural integrity and significance of the Hughes House.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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Wayne County, Tennessee

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1892

Significant Dates
1892

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

Property is:

☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.
Hughes House                      Wayne County, Tennessee  
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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Hughes House is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent representation of the Queen Anne Style in the small-town context of Clifton, Tennessee. Constructed in 1892, the house exemplifies numerous characteristics of the Queen Anne style including an asymmetrical form, steeply pitched irregularly shaped roof, and a prominent front gable with canted bay windows. Decorative details include a sunburst motif in a porch gable, ornamental brackets, decorative attic vents in the gables, applied wood that mimics the appearance of half-timbering, fascia moldings, and turned porch supports. Important interior features include original wood floors, main and back staircases, doors, transoms, wainscoting, and trim throughout. The numerous intact exterior and interior features have a high degree of architectural integrity exemplifying an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. The Period of Significance is limited to the year of its construction in 1892.

Narrative Statement of Significance

History of Clifton, Tennessee & the Hughes Family

The Hughes House is in Clifton, Wayne County, Tennessee. Clifton was founded in 1840 on the Tennessee River and was named for the river’s high cliffs. Its location allowed the town to develop into an important regional commercial center. Commodities like cotton, lumber, and livestock were exported from this port. Imported goods were distributed from here throughout Wayne County. Trade was also facilitated by the construction of a turnpike in 1844 that connected Clifton to communities in Wayne and Maury Counties to the east.1

The Town of Clifton continued to grow during the late 1840s. An early industry in Clifton in the 1850s was a cement furnace operated by W.M. Johnson. During the Civil War, the town saw both Confederate and Federal forces come through due to their location on the Tennessee River. By 1864 the Federal troops had damaged Clifton and there were only four homes left in town.2 After the Civil War, Clifton was rebuilt. Many items were shipped from the river port including iron and lumber in the 1870s. Iron ore was discovered near Clifton, and mining emerged as an important industry. Agriculture expanded during the 1880s. Major crops included cotton and peanuts.3

The Hughes House was built in 1892 by William Alford Hughes. The Hughes family was well known in the community. William Alford Hughes was an only child of Thomas Ridley and Mary Frances Montague. Thomas and his brother Frank established the T.S. Hughes & Company in 1854. The store sold dry goods, clothing, notions, and many other items. The T.S. Hughes & Company building is still standing in downtown Clifton on Main Street. William Hughes did not follow into the family business but became a cashier at the Peoples Bank of Clifton until his death. He was well respected in the community and attended the Presbyterian Church of Clifton.4 In 1892, he bought a roughly half acre of land in lot #94 from S.B. Ricketts

3 National Register of Historic Places, Water Street Historic District, Clifton, Wayne County, Tennessee, National Register #92000829, 8.
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to build a home for his family (see Figures 1, 2 and 3). The house was constructed in 1892 in the Queen Anne Style. Also constructed on the property was a barn (non-extant), a schoolhouse (extant), and a gazebo. The Hughes’ nine children attended the one room schoolhouse on the property. On the walls you can still see the words written “Be Seated.” In 1898, Hughes purchased lot #95 that was adjacent to his property for a garden and an orchard.\(^5\)

![Figure 3: Hughes Family with the Hughes House Behind, 1922. Photo Courtesy of Michael Dumont.](image)

**Architectural Significance**

The Hughes House is significant as an excellent example of a Queen Anne Style House. The Queen Anne style became popular in the United States around 1880 as architects and builders sought more picturesque styles that contrasted with the earlier Italianate, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival styles. Rapid

industrialization and the growth of railroads in the mid-to-late 19th century led to the creation of mass-produced building materials and decorative elements that were lower in cost and could be quickly shipped throughout the country, freeing builders from reliance on locally available materials and providing more stylistic options. Concurrent innovations in building technology, such as the balloon frame, allowed for new house forms that departed from the traditional box-like forms.6

The Queen Anne style was among the most popular styles to emerge during the Victorian era with the height of its popularity between 1880 and 1910. The style was versatile and allowed for a wide variety of designs from modest examples to more lavishly decorated examples. The style’s character-defining features included asymmetrical forms with irregular roof shapes, ornamentation expressed by differing wall treatments (such as decorative brickwork, shingle work, or half-timbering), decorative detailing in gables, and ornamental elements such as brackets or spindle work. Most utilized porches that varied from full-width to partial-width. Bay windows or turrets were also common and placed on highly visible places, such as prominent front gables or at the corners of the façade.7

The Hughes House is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. It has an asymmetrical form with an irregular roof shape. It utilizes a prominent front gable with canted bay windows, decorative ship wheel brackets, a decorative vent cover in the gable, and fascia moldings. It has a prominent partial-width wrap-around porch with a small gable that features a sunburst design and moldings on the fascia. A small second story porch also features fascia moldings. The porches are supported by non-original turned supports that are consistent with the style and were replicated to match historic photos. The building is clad in original weatherboard siding but also features applied wood that mimics the appearance of half-timbering. Most windows are one-over-one vinyl that match the appearance of the original wood one-over-one windows, though a large window on the first level retains its original design with multiple stained-glass small panes surrounding a larger single pane. While the Queen Anne style is defined by exterior characteristics, the interior of the Hughes House retains numerous original features, including its original wood flooring, staircases, trim, doors, and overall floor plan.

The Queen Anne style was popular across the entire United States, including Tennessee. Most examples in Tennessee are found in urban areas with many also found in medium-sized communities. The style is least prevalent in rural areas and small communities, such as Clifton whose population was only 639 in 1900. The Hughes House is one of the few examples of the Queen Anne style in Clifton. Comparable residences typically have decorative features commonly used in the Victorian-era styles like Queen Anne, but all are better classified as other styles or forms. For example, a one-story residence at 211 W. Pillow Street exhibits a full-width porch with ornamental details found on Victorian-era styles but it does not utilize any other features such as asymmetry or irregular roof shape. The Cook House at 305 W. Pillow is an example of a two-story Gable and Wing house with Folk Victorian details that include a canted bay window with decorative brackets, decorative vent cover in the gable, and turned supports on the two-story porch. The remainder of Clifton’s architectural stock are primarily bungalows, vernacular forms often with Colonial Revival details, and ranch style houses. Eight of the bungalow houses were placed on the National Register

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of Historic Places in 1992 in the Water Street Historic District. The property at 311 Water Street was listed in the Water Street Historic District as a Queen Anne house with Colonial Revival details. This house has a slightly asymmetrical façade and prominent porches but lacks many characteristics of the Queen Anne style, such as decorative wall treatments, ornamental elements, turned porch supports, or irregularly shaped roof. The Hughes features many more of the typical Queen Anne characteristics and therefore stands as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style within the local context of Clifton, Tennessee.
Hughes House

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County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography


National Register of Historic Places, Water Street Historic District, Clifton, Wayne County, Tennessee, National Register #92000829.


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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

| preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested) | State Historic Preservation Office |
| previously listed in the National Register | Other State agency |
| previously determined eligible by the National Register | Federal agency |
| designated a National Historic Landmark | Local government |
| recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey | University |
| recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # | Other |
| recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # | Name of repository: |

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.00   USGS Quadrangle: Clifton 33-NW

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

1. Latitude: 35.385948   Longitude: -87.997188

Verbal Boundary Description
The Hughes House in Clifton, Tennessee is bounded on the south by West Pillow Street and private property lines to the north, east and west. These boundaries correspond to the legal boundaries of Wayne County Parcel 050B B 018.00. These boundaries are depicted on the enclosed property tax map.

Boundary Justification
The boundaries for the Hughes House encompass the resources and land historically and currently associated with the house property.
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USGS Topographic Map with Location of the Hughes House circled in Red

Clifton 33-NW Quadrangle
Tennessee
7.5 Minute Series
Original Map Scale: 1:24,000
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Property Tax Map with NRHP and Legal Boundaries of the Hughes House

 Wayne County - Parcel: 050B B 018.00

Date: July 1, 2019
County: Wayne
Owner: PERRY COUNTY HISTORICAL PROPERTIES
Address: PILLOW ST
Parcel Number: 050B B 018.00
Deeded Acreage: 0
Calculated Acreage: 0
Date of Imagery: 2013

Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, increment M合, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Eckert Chao (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, IGN, QuickMap Services, and the GIS User Community

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This property lines are compiled from information maintained by your local county Assessor's office but are not conclusive evidence of property ownership in any court of law.
Hughes House
Name of Property

Wayne County, Tennessee
County and State

Aerial Property Tax Map with NRHP and Legal Boundaries of the Hughes House

Wayne County - Parcel: 050B B 018.00

Date: July 12, 2020
County: Wayne
Owner: PERRY COUNTY HISTORICAL PROPERTIES
Address: PILLOW ST
Parcel Number: 050B B 018.00
Deeded Acreage: 0
Calculated Acreage: 0
Date of Imagery: 2017
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.

- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register Photo Policy for submittal of digital images and prints)

- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos and Plans Page 21

Photo Log
Name of Property: Hughes House
City or Vicinity: Clifton
County: Wayne  State: Tennessee
Photographer: John Dumont
Date Photographed: Various, noted with each photo.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos and Plans Page 24

Site Plan

Hughes House
Name of Property
Wayne County, Tennessee
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

NOT TO SCALE

WEST PILLOW STREET
Hughes House
Name of Property
Wayne County, Tennessee
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Floor Plans

---

Property Line

Pool

Pump House

School House

FIRST FLOOR
NOT TO SCALE

SIDEWALK
WEST PILLOW STREET
**Property Owner:**

(This information will not be submitted to the National Park Service, but will remain on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Michael Dumont DBA Perry County Historical Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street &amp; Number</td>
<td>PO Box 812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>931-589-3224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Linden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/Zip</td>
<td>Tennessee 37096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HUGHES HOUSE

CLIFTON, WAYNE COUNTY, TENNESSEE