

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Graham, James House

other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number Junction Highway 69 and Airport Road

N/A not for publication

city, town Savannah

vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Hardin

code 071

zip code 38372

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u> buildings
	<u> </u> sites
	<u> </u> structures
	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Herbert L. Hays 9/17/91
Signature of certifying official Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

**Entered in the
National Register**

Alton Byers

10/29/91

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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)

Other: I-House with Federal influence

Materials (enter categories from instructions)foundation limestone

walls BRICK

roof tin

other wood dentil trim

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The James Graham House is located in a rural farm and industrial area in the southeastern section of Hardin County at the intersection of Airport Road and State Highway 69. The house is on the side of a hollow leading to Horse Creek where the original owner operated a grist mill. Across the hollow is a Methodist Church founded by and named for the original owner and a large cemetery in which he and his wife are buried. The house was originally surrounded by fields and pastures, but now only the immediate yard is maintained. Part of the surrounding grounds, which is included in the nomination, is densely wooded. The south end of the Savannah-Hardin County Airport lies across Airport Road north of the house and a Tennessee Gas pumping station lies across Highway 69 to the west. A mobile home factory lies on adjoining property to the northeast. The house is located on a northwest corner of a three thousand acre farm and timber tract owned by a descendant of the builder. Constructed circa 1822-1825, it is a solid brick, two story I-house with a separate brick kitchen that was joined to the main house by a later addition. The house remains in its original condition except for the passageway connecting the kitchen, the reversal of the stairway, the addition of a porch on the southwest side of the kitchen, and the addition of a porch and shutters to the front. A large wooden barn built in the 1940s and a number of sheds surround the house, but no historic outbuildings survive.

The James Graham House is an excellent example of the I-house with Federal influence details. The gable roof was originally covered with wooden shingles which have been replaced with corrugated tin, probably in the 1940s. Each gable end of the original building has a corbelled brick chimney. However, the corbelling on the south chimney has been removed due to damage. The lower portion of the north chimney is covered by the early addition of a "Circuit Rider's Room", thought to have been added shortly after the original construction. Decorative dentil woodwork surrounds the house under the eaves.

The northwest facade of the house is three bays wide on the second floor and four bays wide on the first including the Circuit Rider's Room addition. The windows have lattice shutters which are recent additions. Early photographs show no shutters or decoration on the windows or doorway. The shed porch on the front was added circa 1940 and the original stone

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steps were moved forward to the edge of the porch at this time. The first floor windows are the original 4/4 double-hung sashes. The second floor windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements, although the originals have been preserved.

The brick front of the original house is laid in Flemish bond, while the sides and kitchen are in American bond. By tradition, the bricks are said to have been fired nearby, and sites of two brick kilns have been located within a mile of the house. The stone foundation is believed to have come from Horse Creek, which runs at the rear of the property. Exterior walls are sixteen inches thick; interior carved window and door casements attesting to this measurement.

The addition known as the Circuit Rider's Room is only half as wide as the rest of the house. A porch with a gable roof integral to the main roofline occupies the remainder of the width. Originally there was no support for the roof over the porch, but three posts have been added. A small four-light casement window marks the upper end of the exterior of the room, matching the four-light attic windows on each side of the chimney. A door leads from the porch into the side of the original structure.

The rear elevation of the original structure also features three bays, with an exterior door on the first floor. This door now leads into the passageway addition between the house and the kitchen.

The kitchen was originally separate, in keeping with the custom of the time. At an unknown date, the open area between the kitchen and the main house was enclosed. The once open area now encloses a den whose front and back walls were once the exterior walls of the main house and the kitchen. The side walls of the addition are covered with wooden planks on the southwest and weatherboard on the northeast. A door originally on the northeast side of the kitchen has been replaced by a window and there appears to have been a porch on the same side which has also been removed. The brickwork on the rear of the kitchen and on the kitchen chimney has suffered the most damage and has been extensively patched. The shape of the original wide corbelled kitchen chimney remains with an intended separation between the roof and the chimney. The kitchen and weatherboard addition now form the long portion of a one-story ell, which is covered with a tin gable roof. A porch was added to the southwest side of the kitchen sometime in the twentieth century and a portion of the porch has now been enclosed for a bathroom.

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The southwest elevation of the main house includes the two story exterior chimney with only the two small windows in the attic and a door in the foundation to the crawl space under the house. The kitchen and the addition connecting the kitchen to the house are covered by a rustic porch added and modified at various dates.

The northeast elevation includes the exterior chimney on the second floor with attic windows but it is covered on the first floor by the Circuit Rider's Room addition. The rear ell includes the weatherboard exterior of the addition between the kitchen and main house and the brick wall of the kitchen. A large board is bolted to the foundation of the kitchen which may have supported an earlier porch.

The interior of the house includes six rooms on the first floor: the entry hall, a bedroom on the southwest, another bedroom and the Circuit Rider's Room on the northeast, and the den and kitchen extending to the rear. There are ornate wooden mantles in each of the bedrooms, and a primitive mantle in the kitchen. The fireplaces in the Circuit Rider's Room and the upstairs bedroom have rectangular openings framed by pilasters and friezes with mantel shelves. The fireplace in the room adjacent to the Circuit Rider's Room is embellished with reeded pilasters, a frieze with moldings, and a molded tablet on the frieze. The fireplace in the southwest bedroom is similar, but it has no frieze tablet. Instead it is enhanced by reeded cartouches and moldings. All of the woodwork in the house was crafted by Graham himself.

The plain original stairway in the entry hall was reversed at an unknown date so that it leads from rear to front instead of front to rear. All of the original floors in the house remain. The ceilings on both the first and second floors are painted wood paneling. Interior walls upstairs are plaster over brick, while interior partition walls downstairs are a thin painted wood paneling. Carved reeded casements surround many of the windows and doors. All of the walls contain original molded baseboards and chair rails; chair rails are placed 30 1/2" above the floor.

The second floor includes a large room with another mantle and two small bedrooms. The two interior wood walls which form the partitions between the large room and the two small rooms and the partition between the two small rooms are wood paneling with decorative feather designs painted in black over a brown background. This repeat pattern, freehand design was done in a scroll or curved brush stroke pattern. Two six-panel doors upstairs has also been decorated with graining and similar curved patterns as the walls.

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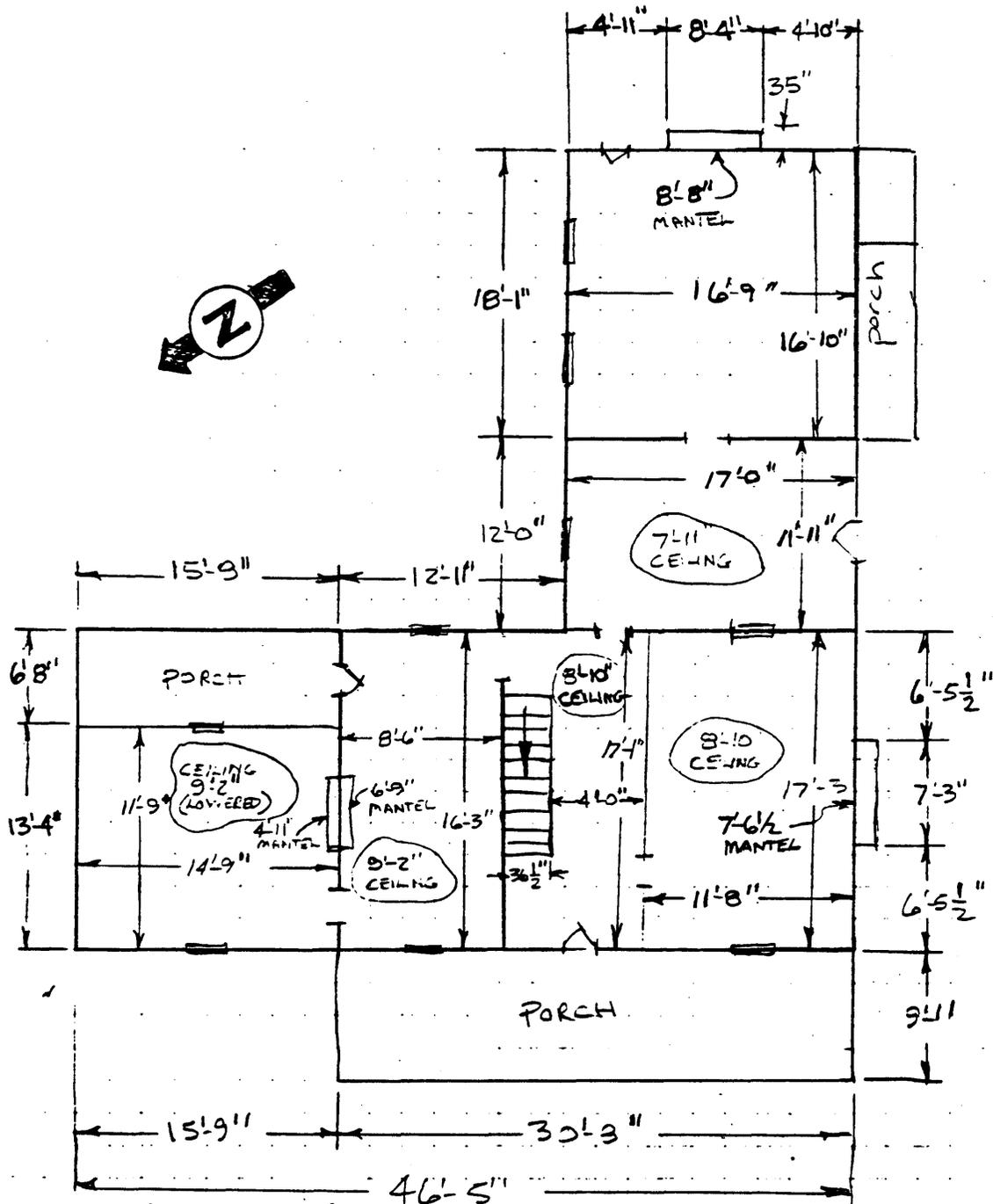
While it is not certain who did the decorative painting on the upstairs walls in the Graham House, often this type of work was done by itinerant artisans. It was an attempt to "imitate" finer paneling, wall hangings, or wallpaper. Artisans were frequently skilled in several types of painting, such as stenciling, graining, and marbelizing. The freehand design in a repeat pattern, like that in the Graham House, was not an exact copy of wallpapers popular at the time, but only the same in that designs were patterned in similar manners. This method of decoration was thought to be less expensive. Although a comprehensive survey of decorative painting in Tennessee has not been undertaken, the Graham House can be compared with some of the designs that are known. There are other examples of decorative painting in houses in the state, but the examples given here are believed to be some of the most intact. Meady White's circa 1847 house in Saltillo, Hardin County, has been ornamented with elaborate stencils that appear to have been done in the 1880s or 1890s. They are finely detailed patterns in various colors. A stenciled house in Wayne County, erected circa 1830, contains designs that appear to be traditional stencil patterns, including leaf, floral, and geometric motifs. These designs have been attributed to Moses Eaton, an itinerant artist from New England, but this has not been documented. One room of a stenciled and freehand painted home (circa 1861) from Hamblen County is now in the Tennessee State Museum. The patterns in this room resemble "Pennsylvania Dutch" motifs.

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FIRST FLOOR

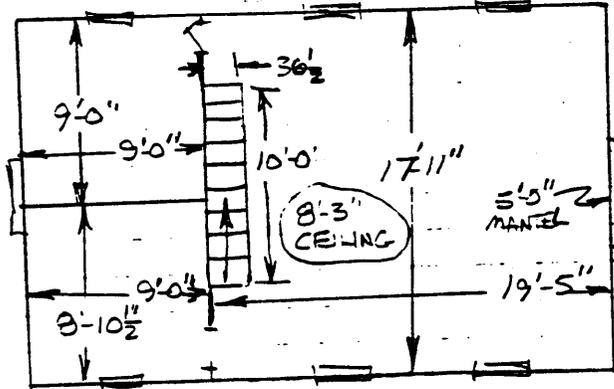


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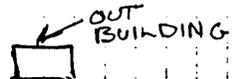
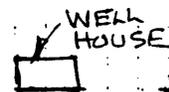
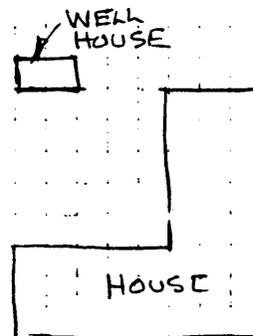
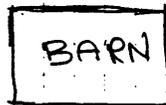
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Graham, James, House



SECOND FLOOR

SITE PLAN



8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Settlement
Architecture
Art

Period of Significance

ca. 1822-1825-1866

Significant Dates

ca. 1822-1825

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Graham, James

Architect/Builder

Graham, James

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

The James Graham House is significant under National Register criteria B and C for its association with James Graham, an early settler of Hardin County, slaveowner, businessman, master craftsman of wood and builder of furniture, and community and religious leader; and as the only surviving example of this style of architecture in the county with the basic integrity of the house intact. In addition, the interior contains excellent examples of hand-crafted wood trim and painted walls.

Under criterion B the property is significant from circa 1822-1825 to 1866 when it was under the ownership of James Graham. Graham was one of the earliest settlers in Hardin County, moving his wife and children into the county in the early 1820s from East Tennessee. Along with building the house for his family he established a grist mill and sawmill on the banks of Horse Creek, utilizing the water power for the operation of both, and providing the community with two important services. He was the inventor of a spinning machine that would do the work of forty people in one day. He also raised sheep, silkworms, and flax, and built improved looms to weave wool, silk and linen. There is no record to indicate if this was for the sole use of his household or if he sold these materials to those living in the community. James Graham was a devout Methodist and founded the Graham Methodist Church and Cemetery. His influence was such that the area around the Graham House, Graham Methodist Church, and Cemetery is known to this day as the Graham Community.

Graham was a master craftsman with wood and his skill as such is still evident today in the mantles, door and window casings, and chair rails in the Graham House and in the furniture he crafted. The circa 1822-1825 house is notable under criterion C as one of two houses in the county of I-house form of architecture with Federal influence and the only one to have retained its physical integrity. The interior remains largely unaltered with the exception of the reversal of the stairs in the entrance hall and the closing in of what was once a breezeway connecting the kitchen with the main house. The interior has all original mantles, four in number,

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

State historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 8 acres

UTM References

A 16 389150 3891360
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Savannah 24 NW
Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nita Rutledge Vaughn and John J. Ross

organization Hardin County Chamber of Commerce date May 13, 1991

street & number 410 Main Street telephone 901-925-2363

city or town Savannah, TN state Tennessee zip code 38372

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handcarved by James Graham. The door and window casings exhibit the same basic pattern of hand carving. Under criterion C the Graham House is also notable for its artistic value. Five walls and one door upstairs are decorated with a free hand design and appear to have been painted with a large feather dipped in paint. Tradition says the designs were painted by a female slave owned by Graham, but considering the artistic flair of James Graham in working in wood it is just as possible that he is responsible for the designs.

The Graham family was of Scottish descent and they followed the pattern of many by migrating from Scotland via Ireland to America and settling in Virginia. The Turnley family was from Monmouth Wales and Bristol, England and like the Graham family migrated to America and Virginia. John Turnley, born in Botetourt County, Virginia married Mary Handy in 1760. A daughter was born of this union in 1764 and she was named Elizabeth. She married George Graham, a Scotsman in Virginia in 1783 and a son James was born to them on December 25, 1787. A son of John Turnley, George Turnley, brother to Elizabeth and brother-in-law to George Graham undertook a trip about 1783 to the headwaters of the French Broad River to see what kind of country it was and to report to his father and family. The trip took nearly two years and in the end he decided on a permanent home on the French Broad River at a point some thirty five miles above Knoxville. Upon returning home he related to his family the details of his trip and of the inviting new country he had visited. Leaving the increasingly crowded conditions in Virginia, John Turnley and George Graham moved their families to the French Broad River country in East Tennessee in the late 1780s.

It was here that James Graham, son of Elizabeth Turnley and George Graham, married Sarah "Sallie" McGirk or McGork on March 10, 1814. Sarah was born on January 16, 1788, the daughter of Catron McGirk. Between the years of 1814 and 1819 four children were born to James and Sarah, one son who died in infancy and three daughters. On January 17, 1821 Catherine Graham was born and she was the great-great-grandmother of the present owner of the Graham House, John Ross, Jr. Sometime during the early 1820s James and Sarah brought their family, household goods and slaves down the Tennessee River on a flatboat. They settled in the southern part of the newly formed Hardin County near the banks of Horse Creek. Brazelton's History of Hardin County published in Nashville in 1885 notes that the first surveys of the county were made by Colonel Joseph Hardin in 1815. Colonel Hardin was from Roane County in East Tennessee and received a land grant of 2,000 acres along the Tennessee River for service in the Revolutionary War. The county of Hardin was formed by an act of the Legislature in 1819, but the establishing of courts for the county was not accomplished until 1820.

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Brazelton notes the act of Legislature in 1819 and the organization of the first Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Hardin County on January 3, 1820. It is not documented why James Graham moved to the wilderness of Hardin County but we may assume he was following the lead of others by taking his young and growing family where land was plentiful and available.

The arrival of James Graham in Hardin County in the early 1820s qualifies him as one of the early settlers of the county. The land acquired by Graham included a convenient and vital water source, Horse Creek, and it was near here that he built a home for his family. It is not noted what type of structure the family lived in while the brick home was being built, but it is reasonable to assume a cabin was constructed as a temporary dwelling. Graham's two story I-house had a separate kitchen and a one story extension was added soon after the original construction. (There is some speculation as to whether the kitchen was completely separate from the main house or there was a connecting covered walkway. The support beams under the main part of the house and those under the breezeway match but could have been hewn with an ax sometime after the building of the main house and kitchen.)

The location of Graham's property in the southern part of Hardin County, with Horse Creek running through it, was ideal for his many enterprises as well as for providing shelter, clothing, and food for his family. Brazelton's book and Goodspeed's History of Hardin County document the abundance of natural resources in the county. Natural springs as well as the creek provided a source of water for the family and animals and the creek also provided water power. The banks of Horse Creek yielded clay for bricks and limestone for building foundations. The surrounding land was one of three valleys running east from the Tennessee River and had some of the richest land in the county. These valleys, traversed by creeks, furnished early settlers with an abundance of farming land suitable for growing corn, wheat and other crops. The forests surrounding the Graham House had a large variety of timber including cedar, chestnut, elm, persimmon, sugar and other maples, poplar, sassafras, black walnut, birch, beech, ash, cypress, hickory and six varieties of oak. A number of these were highly suitable for the making of furniture and mantles as well as for building. Wild game was abundant as were birds and the creeks of Hardin County teemed with large numbers and varieties of fish. Domestic animals raised by early settlers included cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep. James Graham chose well when he settled in Hardin County near Horse Creek.

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Horse Creek, located a convenient distance from the Graham House, was a swift, cold, clear creek; much like those in East Tennessee where James grew up. By damming up the creek and using the power generated by the water he put into operation a flour mill or grist mill. According to Brazelton's History of Hardin County the early settlers of Hardin County were forced to go long distances to have their corn and wheat ground into flour and meal. Graham's mill was not only vital to the needs of his large family, but was a welcome convenience for his neighbors. He built a sawmill for his own use, again using the water power of Horse Creek, and within a few years was selling lumber to the community at large.

James Graham was a master craftsman with wood and took pride in his workmanship being durable as well as pleasing to the eye. He handcarved the mantles and door and window casings in his home as well as fashioning the chair rails. He was a furniture maker and a Jackson press made by him is featured in The Art and Mystery of Tennessee Furniture and its Makers Through 1850. This press as well as another one, four chest of drawers, a bed, dining room table and corner cupboard are in the possession of John Ross, Jr., the present owner of the Graham House and the great-great-great-grandson of James Graham. Graham is credited with the making of all these pieces as well as a number of mantles still extant in homes throughout the county.

Graham also built a spinning machine which could spin as much thread in one day as forty people. He built improved looms for weaving and grew flax in the good porous soil of Hardin County for linen material. He raised silkworms and wove silk material from the thread of their cocoons. His own sheep provided the wool for woolen blankets, coverlets and cloth woven on his looms.

A devout Methodist and a deeply religious man, Graham frequently fasted and prayed on Sundays. Daily prayers were attended by family and slaves alike as were services at the Graham Methodist Church. Enough food for the family was cooked on Saturday to last until Monday, so no unnecessary work was to be done on Sunday. After providing his family with shelter his next step was to erect a church building complete with handmade pews and to donate land for a cemetery. There is a log structure behind the present day church which is possibly the original church building. A frame building was erected at some point in time and was in use along with the original pews until 1950 at which time the present brick structure was built. The Graham Methodist Church is located a very short distance from the Graham House and is still an active congregation. The Graham Cemetery is located across the highway from the church. James first wife Sarah died

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in 1852 and was the first person buried in the cemetery. James marked her grave with a large stone he chiseled to resemble a heart. The stone is still there today as a visible testimony to the love he felt for her. James was buried beside her in 1868, as are some of his children, and today the cemetery takes in many acres and is still used for burials.

James Graham was a fair and generous man to his family and neighbors and was a loving husband and father. Mrs. Annie Carpenter Love documented this in 1926, along with information about his grist mill, sawmill and weaving operations. He took many promissory notes in exchange for grinding sacks of flour and meal at the grist mill. Kith and Kin of Hardin County, written by the Walker Sisters, reports that at the time of his death in 1868 the family held many hundreds of dollars in promissory notes. They still have his "\$1,400 walking stick," so called because it was the only payment he received on a note of \$1,400. In the original will of James Graham, he states that he has given gifts of land to all his children and that he wishes a fair and equal settlement of the remaining property and money to be made to his children. When ill health forced James Graham to lean on someone it fell to his son-in-law, Milton M. Dickson, to take the place of the son he didn't have. His daughter Maria Jane and son-in-law Milton M. Dickson moved into the home and Milton looked after the business affairs of his father in law until his death. The homeplace was deeded to them in 1866 for the love and affection he had for them as stated in Deed Book N, Page 300 in the Hardin County Register of Deeds office.

James was married a second time to a widow, Elizabeth B. Abel, and she was a comfort to him when he was stricken with ill health a few years later. He stipulated in his will that he had a pre-nuptial agreement with his beloved wife, Elizabeth B. Graham, and that he wished the terms of that agreement carried out. In addition he had bought a slave woman since their marriage and he wished that the woman and her child be sold to his wife at the original purchase price if she wished to buy them. He also stipulated that all his property, real and personal not named to be sold or divided equally between his children Ursula G. Porterfield, Elizabeth G. Palmer, Catherine G. Williams, Mary G. Wagoner, Sarah G. Boyd and Maria G. Dickson. He signed this will on the 28th day of February, 1861 at the age of 73.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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- Graham, James. Last Will and Testament. Hardin County, Tennessee, 28 February 1861. Original will in the Hardin County Courthouse records.
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- Walker, Ross A. "Portrait of a People." Hardin County Historical Quarterly. (January-June 1987): 25-28.
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The James Graham House nomination includes only the immediate area surrounding the house. It is bounded by State Highway 69 on the west and Airport Road on the north. The boundary is as follows: beginning at the intersection of State Highway 69 and Airport Road, the boundary moves along the edge of the road southeast approximately 400 feet; the boundary then moves northeast along an imaginary line approximately 900 feet; the boundary turns northwest and moves along an imaginary line approximately 400 feet to the edge of Airport Road; the boundary moves southwest along the edge of the road approximately 950 feet to the point of the beginning.

The tax map for this nomination has the scale 1" = 400'. This scale tax map is prepared by the Tennessee State Board of Equalization for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nominations and has found that the 1" = 400' adequately meets our office needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service. To supplement this map, the nomination includes a detailed verbal boundary description.

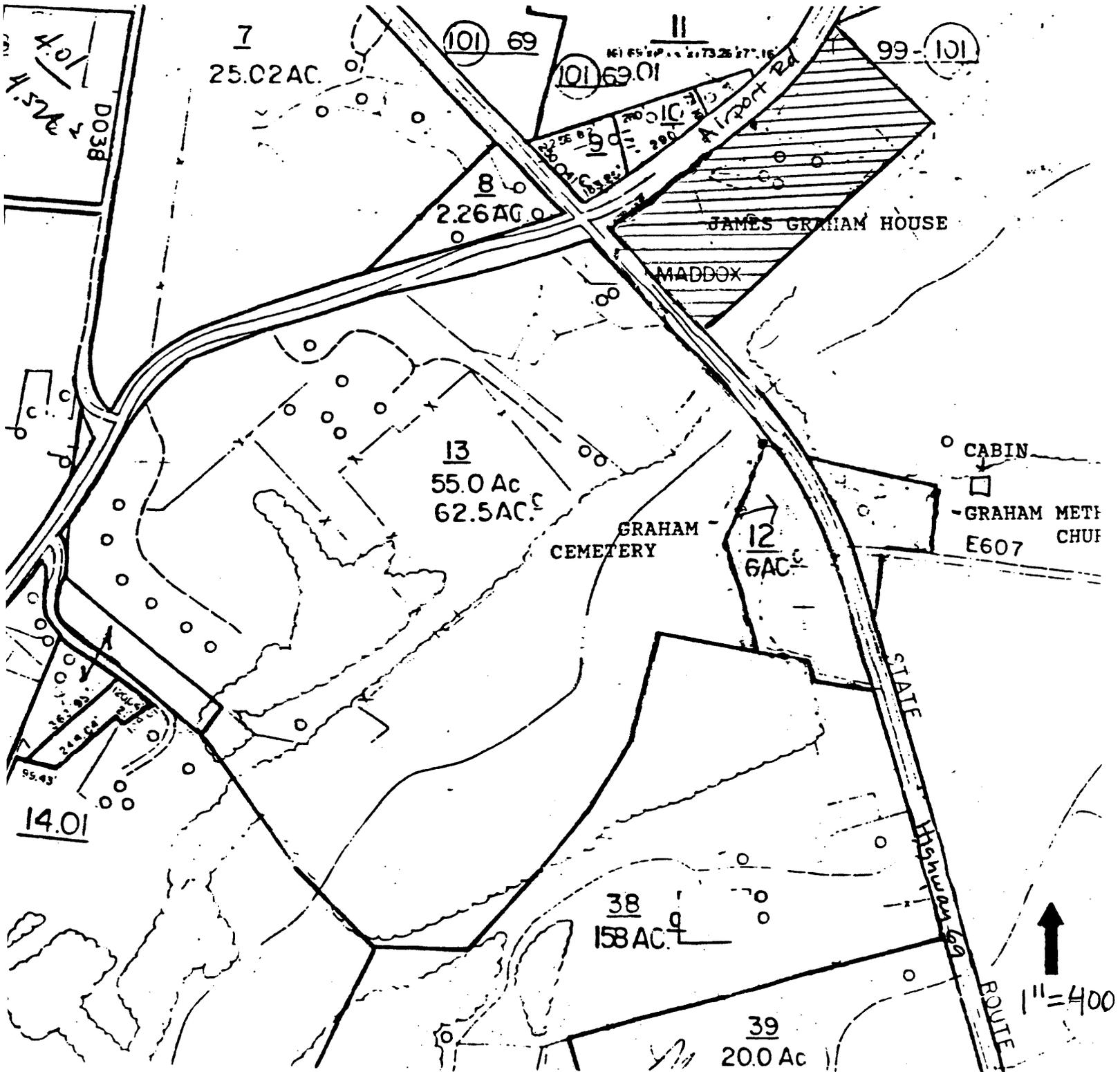
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area includes sufficient property to provide a historic setting for the house.

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Section number 10 Page 3 Graham, James, House



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Continuation Sheet**

Photos 1 James Graham House
Section number _____ Page _____

Graham, James, House
Highway 69 and Airport Road
Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
Photos by: Nita Vaughn
Date: May 8, 1991
Negs: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

Facing southeast, northwest facade
#1 of 33

Facing southeast, northwest facade
#2 of 33

Facing southwest, northeast end of house
#3 of 33

Facing west, back of house southeast side
#4 of 33

Facing south, showing dentil trim above Preacher's Room, internal chimney
on northeast side
#5 of 33

Facing southwest, Preacher's Room northeast side with dentil trim
#6 of 33

Facing southwest, northeast facade, entrance door to main house off small
porch behind Preacher's Room, jack arch above door
#7 of 33

Facing west, breezeway northeast side connecting to back of house southeast
side
#8 of 33

Facing northwest, southeast back of rear extension (kitchen)
#9 of 33

Facing north, southwest facade, external chimney
#10 of 33

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Preacher's Room, northeast end of house, interior wall, fireplace with handcarved wood
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Preacher's Room, chair rail and baseboard on front wall of house
#12 of 33

Doorway between Preacher's Room and adjoining room, showing carved door casing and depth
#13 of 33

Room adjoining Preacher's Room (16'3" X 8'6"), mantle is 6' 9" long, handcarved
#14 of 33

Room adjoining Preacher's Room, close-up detail of 6'9" long mantle, handcarved
#15 of 33

Room adjoining Preacher's Room, overview, window is on northwest facade of house, open door leads into Preacher's Room
#16 of 33

Window sill and casing showing carving, note depth of window, located on southeast back wall of house and in room adjoining Preacher's Room
#17 of 33

Room adjoining Preacher's Room, mantle
#18 of 33

Standing in doorway of closed in breezeway facing northwest, view of front door, hall and stairs
#19 of 33

Detail of bedroom mantle in southwest end of house
#20 of 33

Downstairs bedroom on southwest end of house, chair rail and baseboard
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Overview of downstairs southwest bedroom showing mantle, ceiling, chair rail and back wall with window that originally was on outside wall
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Standing in doorway between main house hallway and looking into closed in breezeway, open doorway entrance to rear extension kitchen, brick walls were outside walls before closing in of breezeway
#23 of 33

Standing in doorway between closed in breezeway and kitchen looking into kitchen
#24 of 33

Upstairs bedroom, large open room (19'5" X 17'11") view of mantle (5')
#25 of 33

Large upstairs bedroom, overview looking at south back corner of house
#27 of 33

Large upstairs bedroom, standing in west corner of room looking at wall coming up the stairs, stair rail visible (white) door in right hand corner is decorated with hand-painted designs as is wall, door leads to small room (9'X 9') on back of house, open doorway on left leads to small room on front of house (9'X 8'10 1/2")
#27 of 33

Same as #27, closer view of wall with hand-painted designs
#28 of 33

Close-up of wall coming upstairs into large upstairs bedroom, chair rail and top of safety rail in room
#29 of 33

Close-up of wall in upstairs bedroom showing detail of free hand painting
#30 of 33

Upstairs small room on back of house, side of door inside room showing designs painted on it, old knob and lock, chair rail
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Upstairs small room on back of house, showing edge of door, chair rail, baseboard, hand-painted designs on wall, wall joining this one in the corner also has the designs, two walls plain
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Upstairs small room on front of house showing the two walls exhibiting the hand-painted designs, small portion of chair rail
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