No. 10-300 $(Rev. 10-74)$	1 1 1	03410	DATA	SHEET
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TIONAL REGISTER OF HISTOI INVENTORY NOMINATION	RIC PLACES	FOR NPS USE ONL RECEIVED AUG DATE ENTERED		0 1978
SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TYPE ALL ENTRIES				
I NAME HISTORIC King Homestead AND/OR COMMON		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Greer House		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		
2 LOCATION STREET & NUMBER Route 1 W of Collor	turiari 876	A REAL PROPERTY OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DE	PUBLICATION SSIONAL DISTRICT	
Cottontown	X VICINITY OF	, ° F	ourth	
Tennessee	CODE 47	COUNTY Sumner		CODE 165
<b>3</b> CLASSIFICATION	:: .			-, ·
XBUILDING(S) XPRIVATE   STRUCTURE BOTH   SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION   OBJECT IN PROCESS   BEING CONSIDERED	UNOCCUPIED 	RESSED EEN DGO CTEDIND	UCATIONAL	_PARK _PRIVATE RESIDE _RELIGIOÙS _SCIENTIFIC _TRANSPORTATIK _OTHER
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY NAME Sally Greer		• • • •	• • •	•
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CITY TOWN Cottontown		Te Te	STATE ennessee	·····
<b>5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESC</b>	RIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Sumner County	Records and De	eds '		
STREET & NUMBER	are tit	۰. د	<u> </u>	•
CITY TOWN Gallatin	· · · · · · · ·	· T(	STATE ennessee	
6 REPRESENTATION IN EXIS		••••••	те уз <sup>с</sup>	•••
DATE 1976	^FED	ERAL X STATECOU	NTY -LOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Tennessee Historic	al Commission			
CITY, TOWN Nashville		Т	STATE Ennessee	

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Tennessee · · · \_ · ·

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## 7<sup>c</sup> DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK (	DNE
<b>&amp;</b> EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED XALTERED	.XORIGINAL MOVED	SITE DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The King House is located two miles out of Cottontown on a small farm. The structure is situated on a rolling hill facing the south and the road runs to the east of the house. Originally the King House was a single pen log house constructed in 1798. In its present state it is a two-story double pen log structure with an enclosed dogtrot that makes the front entrance. There are two exterior brick chimneys with stone foundations and the foundation of the house also consists of stone. It has a small front portico and an attached side porch. A frame back addition was constructed and covered with board and batten.

The original section of the house is the southeast portion and the present parlor. The house was expanded by adding a second two-story pen separated by a hallway. At this time the house had a total of four rooms, one room deep and two stories. All four rooms are approximately 23' x 20'. There were two stairways, one leading to each upper level. The house was built mostly of poplar logs hewn and notched using the "V" notch design. The chinking has been replaced with Portland cement chinking. The hallway is 10' x 12' and was formed by enclosing the dog-trot. The front entrance has a transom and sidelights which still contain the original handmade glass. When the dog-trot was enclosed the right hand stairway was retained, and a small connecting room was built on to the second floor. The change in the height of the enclosure made the connecting room one step higher than the original rooms and one has to step down to enter the room. On the lower level, however, one must step up into the parlor and the bedroom. Almost identically sized logs were used to enclose the dog-trot and the original entrances. At one time they had a front door in each pen, but they have been replaced with windows. The windows in the house are not original. At one time the kitchen was a completely separate building located a few feet to the northeast of the house. The structure has been moved forward and butted against the back of the house and a door cut into the parlor to connect the rooms. The logs in this section of the house are half dove-tail notching.

The period in which these changes occurred is not known. We do, however, know that some time around 1945 that the building was covered with clapboard, but it had been removed before the Greers purchased the house in 1954. Around 1960 the open back porch was converted into a bedroom, bath, and hall. The addition was a frame construction covered with board and batten. The small columned portico was also added at this time.

The interior has survived with few alterations. The puncheon floor in the parlor was deteriorated and had to be replaced with wooden floor. Sheet rock has been used on the interior parlor walls and paneling was placed on the kitchen wall. In the front bedroom, the interior surface of the log walls are exposed, but painted white. The ceiling joists in the front bedroom and two upstairs bedroom have exposed beaded joists. In order to expose the joists, the ceiling was removed and a tongue and groove attic floor put down. The poplar floors in the upstairs bedrooms are original. The poplar floors in the downstairs bedroom has never been finished. There is a fireplace in all four rooms. They appear to have been reduced in size and they could have been stone at one time.

## **8 SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 X 1700-1799 1800-1899 1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE ART COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING ENFLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY INVENTION	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1798	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT William H	King

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hassell and King families were early settlers in Cottontown, a small community seven miles west of Gallatin. The Cotton family were probably the first settlers in 1795, and the town was named in their honor. The Hassell and King families were here as early as 1798 according to official land deeds and family Bible records.

The log residence built by William King and Caroline Hassell was constructed by December 1798. The King House is one of the oldest residences in the area and the only log building remaining intact. Because it is a fine example of the skills used in the construction of the early pioneer home, the King House is important to this area. It also shows the evolutionary process by which a two-room log structure grew into a spacious two-story house. Like most settlers of that period they expanded the structure as additional space was needed. This house illustrates the growth of the family and how the pioneers designed their homes to meet that need.

The Hassell family moved from England to America and according to family tradition left a sizeable inheritance behind in the old country to relocate here. They first settled in Tyrell County, North Carolina, and after purchasing land in 1798 in Summer County, they moved to the area now known as Cottontown. Jesse Hassell purchased from his father half of the 640 acre tract located near Cottontown. Jesse Hassell then sold 91 acres of this 320 acre homestead to his sister Caroline's husband, William King, on June 30, 1801, for \$291.00. William King was also an early settler from North Carolina. According to William King's family Bible he married Caroline Hassell on December 25, 1798. They moved directly to their new residence, a log cabin located on a rolling hillside. This piece of land with the addition of ninety-one acres sold by the Hassell brother became known as the King Homestead.

William King, born October 22, 1770, outlived eight of eleven children by Caroline as well as outliving Caroline. Caroline died in 1823 when her baby was sixteen months old. By 1837 three sons and one daughter of the King family had died. On July 11, 1841, William King died leaving a large estate for a man of his times. He had expanded his landholdings, owned thirty slaves, and had various types of livestock.

The King Homestead remained in the hands of his descendants until 1912. The name of the estate changed several times as the family branched out; it has been referred to as the King, Harris and McGavock Homesteads. After this period ownership of the house changed several times until it was purchased by the Greer family in 1954. They began extensive restoration and moved into the house in 1958. Although restoration is not completed to the extent of perfection they desire, the house is in very good condition and many of the original details have been preserved.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hassell-Harris-King Families, Genealogical study by Miss Peacock.

The Great Leap Westward by Walter Durham.

<b>10GEOGRAPHICAL</b>	DATA			
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPER UTM REFERENCES	TY			
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C L L L L VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCR				
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LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PR	OPERTIES OVERLAP	PING STATE OR CO	DUNTY BOUNDARIES
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	•	CODE
11 FORM PREPARED NAME/TITLE Debbie Hender Gail Hammerquist, An ORGANIZATION Tennessee Historica	rson, Historia rchitectural 1		DA	TE 7 1977
STREET & NUMBER	·		TEL	EPHONE
170 Second Avenue No	orth		(615) 7,41-2371 	
Nashville				essee
<b>12 STATE HISTORIC</b>	PRESERVA	TION OFFIC	ER CERTIFI	CATION
THE EVALU	JATED SIGNIFICAN	ICE OF THIS PROPER		
NATIONAL		STATE	LOC	AL
As the designated State Historic Pr hereby nominate this property for criteria and procedures set forth by	inclusion in the Na	tional Register and ce		en evaluated according to the
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFF		Verbert 2 t	truje	(
TITLE Executive Director,	Tennessee Hi	storical Commis	sion DA	NTE 8/26/77
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS BIRECTOR OFFICE OF ABOUT	PROPERTY SINCL		NAL REGISTER	THE RATIONAL RECTST
ATTEST: Charles Of	ma,		DA	TE 1.24.78
KEEPEN OF THE NATIONAL AC	CICTER			