

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 10000141

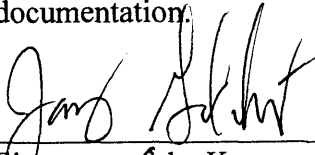
Date Listed: 3/23/2010

Property Name: Hall-Harding-McCampbell House

County: Davidson

State: TN

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

3/23/2010
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Period of Significance

The Period of Significance is hereby amended to read: c. 1805 - c. 1820

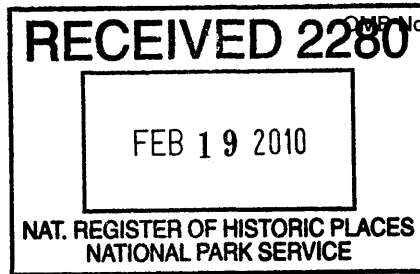
The building's significance lies in its design elements related to the Federal style and the use of the hall and parlor plan. The house was constructed around 1805 and then was modified by a new owner c. 1820, during a period when the Federal style was dominant. Later changes, reflecting the tastes of the later Romantic period, do not affect the overall impression of the house as a vernacular interpretation of the Federal style.

The Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



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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 Hall-Harding-McCampbell House
other names/site number McCampbell House; Baker, William, House

2. Location

street & number 305 Kent Road NA not for publication
city or town Nashville NA vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Davidson code 037 zip code 37214

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.)

E. Patrick McHugh, Jr. 2/16/10
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:) _____

Jim M. [Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

3/23/2010

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	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	3	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)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof WOOD

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Circa 1805-circa 1947

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Metro Historical Commission

Hall-Harding-McCampbell House
Name of Property

Davidson County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .87 acres Nashville East 311 NW

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 530407 4001623
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tara Mitchell Mielnik, Brian Beadles, and Claudette Stager
organization Metro Historical Commission & TN Historical Commission date November 2009
street & number 3000 Granny White Pk. & 2941 Lebanon Rd. telephone 615/862-7970 & 615/532-1550
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37204 & 37214

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

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

name Tennessee State Museum, c/o Lois Riggins-Ezell
street & number 505 Deaderick telephone (615) 741-2692
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37243

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

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Hall-Harding-McCampbell House
Davidson County, Tennessee

Description

Constructed around 1805, the Hall-Harding-McCampbell House is a two story solid brick Federal style building with a low pitch side gable roof sheathed in modern wood shingles and a limestone foundation. Changes to the house occurred circa 1820 after the Harding family moved to the house. In the late nineteenth/early twentieth century, the house was updated with a new principal door, new windows, sawn wood brackets, and a porch (non-extant). A one story gable roof extension is located on the east (rear) elevation and there is a one story hip roof addition on the south; both are frame, twentieth century. The Flemish bond brick pattern is used on the façade and all elevations of the original building. The main portion of the house is three bays with two-over-two double-hung windows flanked by wood shutters. The property has two older outbuildings and a modern portable shed. Overgrown boxwoods obscure the façade and landscaping all over the property has grown wild. The house retains a high degree of integrity.

The west façade of the original Hall-Harding-McCampbell House contains the primary entry to the house. The circa 1880 double-leaf wood and glass door is embellished with molded trim around the two glass panes and below them. A modern fanlight with radiating muntins caps the entry and in turn is capped by radiating voussoirs. A historic fanlight is set behind this. Behind the glass paneled doors are the early nineteenth century (circa 1805-1820) solid wood doors with molded trim. Two-over-two double-hung windows flank the entry on the first story. Windows have original narrow molded wood casings, are each capped by a brick jack arch, and are flanked by historic wood shutters. Three identical windows are seen on the second story of the house. These second story windows have a molded wood sill rather than the plain wood sill of the first story windows. Above the windows are decorative sawn wood brackets and a molded fascia board. The door and window patterning on the façade is not symmetrical and suggests that the house was built with a hall and parlor floor plan. Penciling and the ghost of a circa 1880 porch are visible on the façade. There are historic wood vents in the dressed limestone foundation and limestone steps lead to the entry. A one story frame addition faced with stretcher bond brick was added to the south end of the Hall-Harding-McCampbell House. It appears to have been added between the 1920s to the 1940s.¹ Like the main house, the addition has a limestone foundation but the quality of the stonework is not as good. Paired two-over-two double-hung windows with a shaped cornice are the only openings on this portion of the house. Corbelled brick braces for a flower box (gone) are situated below the windows.

The south elevation reveals the one story addition with paired two-over-two double-hung windows exactly like those on the façade of the one story addition. The exterior end chimney (on the original house) is composed of Flemish bond brick up to the corbelled chimney shoulder when it changes to plain stretcher bond brick. There is an attic vent west of the chimney and a small vent

¹ Changes may have occurred around 1947 when lightning struck the house. In addition to repairs, the house may have been remodeled with Colonial Revival features. "The McCampbell House, Davidson County, Tennessee: Physical Condition Assessment and Restoration Priorities." December 2009, Michael Thomas Gavin.

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Davidson County, Tennessee

in the basement. East of the addition is a weatherboard section, appended not long after the brick addition. It has a shed roof and a one-over-one double-hung window.

Paired three-over-one double-hung windows are seen on the east (rear) elevation of the weatherboard addition. These windows have molded wood surrounds. There is a single leaf door on the north elevation of this addition. The east rear elevation of the main house is pierced by three two-over-two double-hung windows on the second story and two two-over-two double-hung windows on the first story, separated by the one story brick-faced frame extension. The brick of the extension is laid with a Flemish bond pattern. The extension has a gable roof with weatherboard in the gable field, a square wood entry to the basement, and a twentieth century picture window flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. The extension may have been added in the 1940s, at the same time as the side addition. A small one-over-one double-hung window like that on the frame addition is located on the south elevation of the extension, as is a modern porch constructed of wood and metal. Entry to the extension is under the porch and consists of a four panel door with two lights. Two one-over-one double-hung windows and a single leaf six panel wood door are on the north elevation of the extension.

Entry to the basement from the outside is through wood storm cellar or bulkhead doors on the north elevation. The end chimney is constructed of Flemish bond brick up to an area where it is clear that repairs have been made to the brick. The brick pattern above this is random. Lightning struck the house in 1947 and the chimney was repaired.² There is a wood attic vent west of the chimney.

The hall of the house is dominated by the open well staircase. Simple square wood balusters support a molded wood handrail. The slender newel post is mimicked by a pilaster on the wall. Below the stair are wood panels and a six-panel wood door (cross and bible) that leads to the basement. The interior wall of the south parlor is solid brick construction while the interior wall of the north parlor is frame. Door surrounds and casings are molded and paneled, except on the frame wall. A wood chair rail and baseboard are historic features of the hall and are seen often throughout the house. There is also a narrow cove molding at the ceiling. The two panel interior doors of the principal entry are surrounded by molded wood trim and capped by a single fanlight that is the same size as the exterior fanlight. Flooring is tongue and groove red cedar and walls are plaster, as they are throughout the original part of the house. Six panel (cross and bible) wood doors lead to parlors on the north and south, while a four panel door leads to the rear extension. Along with square holes in the floor, the wall configuration suggests that the house was originally a hall and parlor plan and that the wall was framed in and staircase moved, possibly when the Harding family moved into the house in the 1820s.

The north parlor appears to have been the parlor of the original hall and parlor plan house. An elaborately detailed wood mantel is located on the north wall. Wood pilasters with capitals rest on

² Ibid, p.11.

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Davidson County, Tennessee

simple bases and flank the fireplace opening. The frieze is embellished with a central reeded panel with incised swags; this is bordered by reeded sunbursts. Triglyphs and metopes are seen below the molded mantelshelf. Windows on the east and west walls have paneled surrounds and molded casing. A "gasolier" chandelier hangs from the ceiling, although it is actually an electric light. This room has slender wood cove molding and wood baseboard but no chair rail.

The south room, most likely the original hall of the hall and parlor plan, has a fireplace on the south wall. Not as elaborate as the mantel in the parlor, this mantel is highlighted with fluted pilasters on plain bases, a fluted oval cartouche flanked by simple panels, and reeded and fluted trim below the molded fireplace mantelshelf. This room has a chair rail, baseboard, and slender cove molding. Windows on the east and west walls have the paneled casing found in the parlor. A door opening on the south leads to the one story addition and a two panel door on the east leads to the rear extension.

The one story addition contains paired windows on the west and south walls. They have simple wood surrounds with trabeated lintels. There is a closet on the north wall and book shelves on the east wall. Walls are plaster. Segmental arch brickwork caps the opening into the main portion of the house. The frame addition is entered through a three panel wood door. This room has the remnants of a mid-twentieth century bathroom. Entered from the main hallway, the one story extension appears to have been remodeled several times. Beaded board and brick are visible on the interior wall of the extension, on what was originally the exterior rear east elevation. Walls in this room are plasterboard/drywall.

Tongue and groove wood floors on the second level are wider than those on the first. The hallway has been altered with a bathroom at the west end and paneled closet, probably from the 1940s remodeling, on the south wall. The window on the east wall has a fine reeded casing, which is seen on other windows on this floor. There is a wood chair rail and wood baseboard in this space. There are six panel cross and bible doors to the north and south that lead into bedrooms.

The south room on the second floor has a fireplace with a cast metal fire grate. Although the fireplace mantelshelf is similar in shape to the one in the first floor parlor, the design is much simpler. The wood pilasters are plain, as is the frieze. There is molded wood trim surrounding the fireplace opening and on the mantelshelf. This room has a wood baseboard and chair rail. Windows have the fine reeded trim and a shouldered architrave at the lintel.

Across the hall, the north room has the same window and wall trim. The wood fireplace mantel in this room is composed of pilasters with bases and capitals, a simple frieze, and a molded mantelshelf.

The basement is composed of whitewashed limestone walls and a dirt floor. The original kitchen fireplace opening has been bricked over. The fireplace has a segmental arch. A solid limestone

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Davidson County, Tennessee

wall divides the basement and has a wood batten door. The whip-sawn yellow poplar floor joists are visible in the basement. They are 4"-5" by 10" and have been reinforced with wood beams.³ The interior entry to the basement below the stairs was added during a remodeling of the house. Prior to this time, entry to the basement was only from the bulkhead doors on the north.

The attic space shows the roof joists to be 4"-5" by 8"-10" sash sawn yellow poplar with a 1" by 6" sash sawn yellow poplar false plate, and 4"-5" by 7" sash sawn yellow poplar rafters that are half-lapped and pegged. The wood shingles are set on sash sawn yellow poplar boards. Additional support is from 1" by 3" wind braces at the corners of the building. This type of bracing helped stabilize the roof system but was considered unnecessary later in the nineteenth century.⁴

Storage shed. (date unknown) The one story low pitch gable roof building is northeast of the house. Roof material is asphalt and there is a small vent at the ridgeline. A shed roof addition is on the south. It is sided with board and batten wood and has a single door on the west. (Non-contributing building)

Storage shed. Modern. The one story wood frame building is east of the house. (Non-contributing building.)

Building. (date unknown) Situated to the south of the other two outbuildings, this board and batten sided building appears to have been added onto over time. The west part is one and one-half stories, has a steep pitch gable roof of metal. The remains of a four-over-four double-hung window are visible on the south elevation. East of this (south elevation), there is a one story shed roof part that has a twelve light fixed window and a six-over-six double-hung window. A one story shed roof section contains the entry into the building through a wood screen door. A wood stoop extends east and there is a single fixed light window on this façade. (Non-contributing building.)

³ Gavin, 22.

⁴ Gavin, 15.

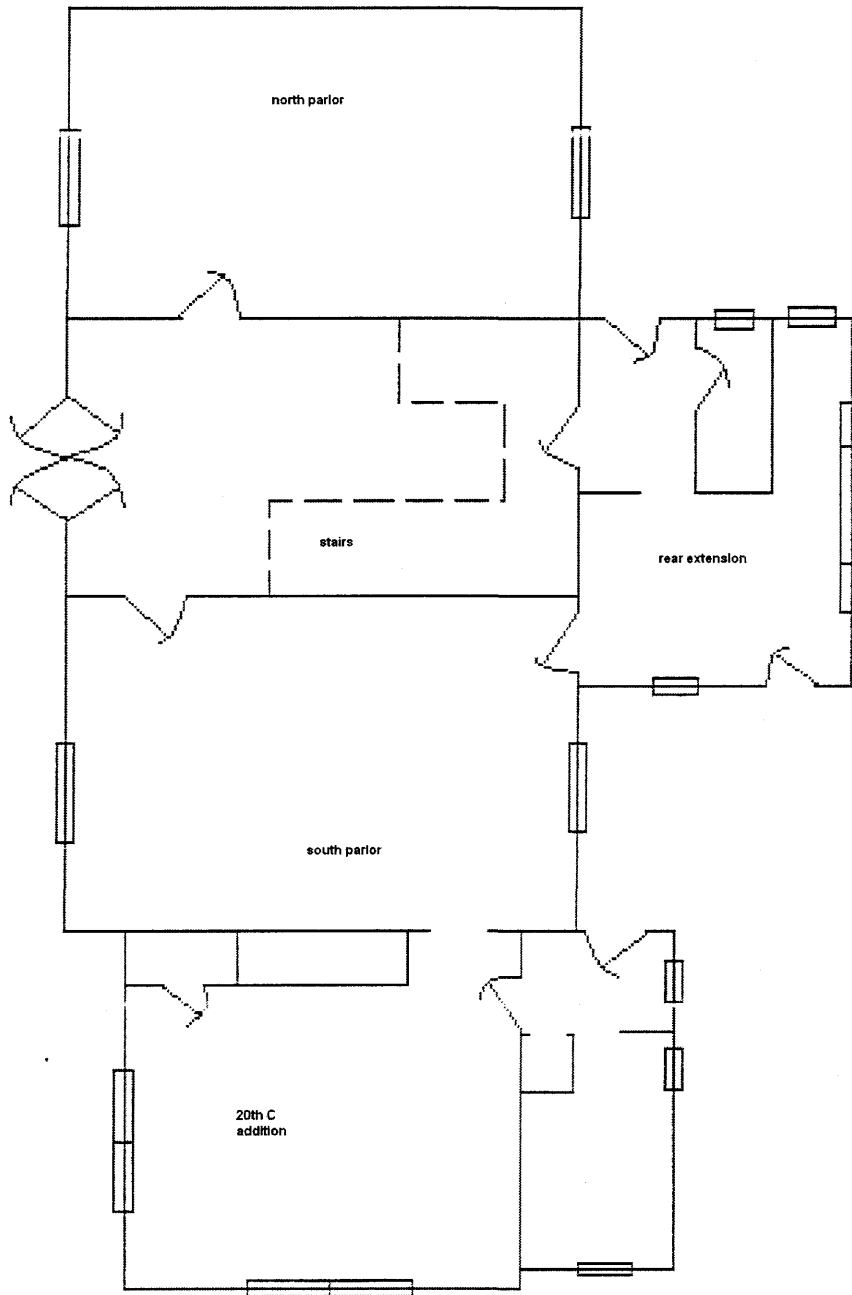
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Davidson County, Tennessee

First floor plan

not to scale



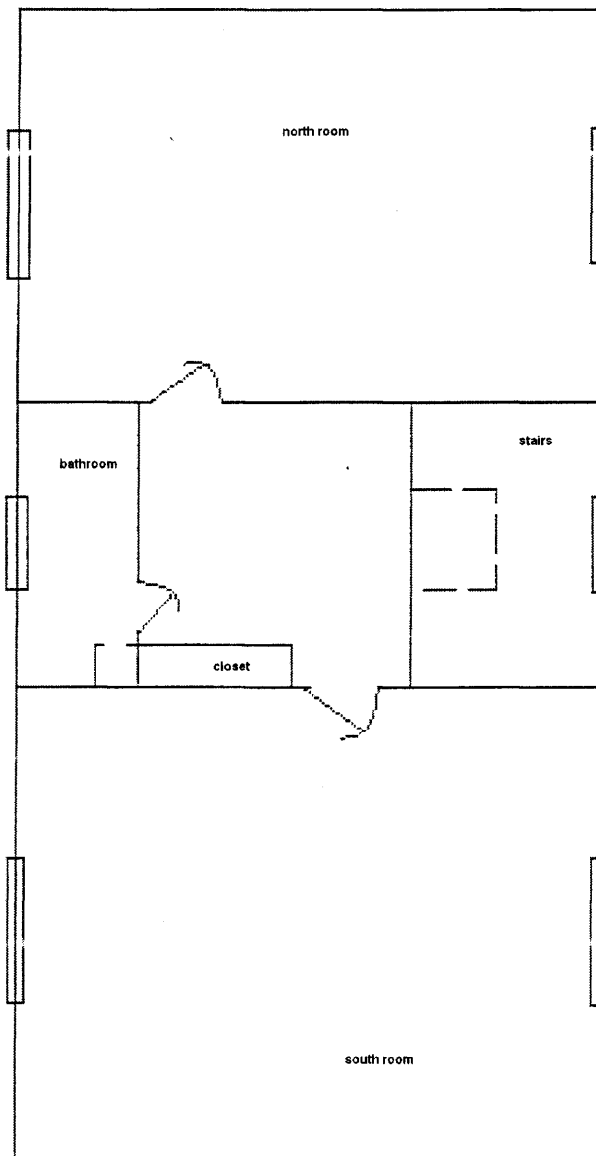
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Second floor plan

not to scale

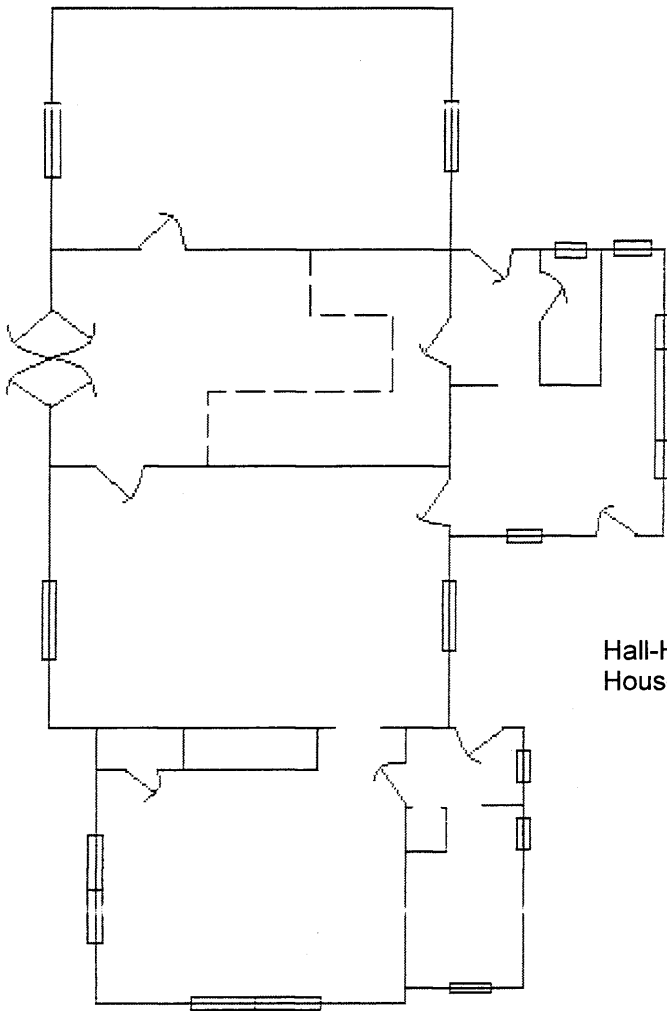


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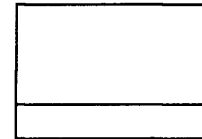
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Davidson County, Tennessee

Site plan not to scale



Hall-Harding-McCampbell House

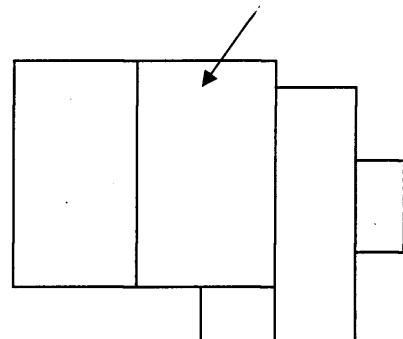
Storage building



Modern storage building



Building



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Davidson County, Tennessee

Statement of Significance

The Hall-Harding-McCampbell House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under criterion C in architecture as a good example of the Federal style in Nashville and Davidson County. Believed to have been constructed around 1805 for William Hall, the two story solid brick house appears to have originally been a hall and parlor plan house. After the Harding family purchased the house, changes were made to the interior plan giving the house two rooms and a hall on each floor. Late nineteenth and twentieth century changes, up to circa 1947, occurred but the house retains character defining features of the Federal style such as the entry with fanlight, Flemish bond brick, paneled and reeded woodwork, and fireplace mantels with reeded detailing.

The Hall-Harding-McCampbell House, located on Kent Road near Donelson Pike in Donelson, Tennessee, just outside of Nashville, originally sat on a much larger parcel of land throughout the nineteenth and much of the twentieth century. This land, a part of the larger Henderson-Hart settlement circa 1780, had been claimed by William Moore in 1784. Although Moore had claimed this land near the Stones River, he settled in Georgia, and sold his 640-acre tract to Charles Merryman Hall in 1799. The next year, Charles's brother, William Hall, purchased a portion of his brother's property, and both brothers built two story brick houses on their property between 1800 and 1810. Charles M. Hall's house would later be known as the "Blue Brick" (demolished circa 1960), and William Hall's house would become known as the McCampbell House, named for the family that called it home for at least three generations.

William Hall lived on this property from circa 1800 until 1820, with his wife and young adult son and daughter and over forty slaves, developing it as a working farm. Hall has been noted as "one of the neighborhood's larger slave owners."⁵ William Hall sold his house and 259-acre farm to Thomas Harding in 1820; Harding would eventually purchase property owned by Charles Merryman Hall in the 1830s, as well. Harding and his wife Elizabeth lived in the brick house with their growing family (that would eventually include seven children), and developed the farm by adding property to it. Harding is believed to have made the changes to the house after he moved there. This included changing the room pattern to two rooms per floor, separated by a hall, although not a central hall. The stairway was moved, as was at least one interior first floor doorway. Harding eventually moved west of Nashville, but continued his plantation near the Stones River, that eventually grew to over 1000 acres. Harding sold the Stones River plantation to James Anderson in 1847, and Anderson in turn sold the house and 200 acres to Thomas McCampbell in 1852.

Thomas McCampbell had been born in Knox County, Tennessee, where his father John McCampbell had been the State Representative from Knox County near the time of his birth. Thomas McCampbell also served as State Representative from Knox County in the 1840s, and

⁵ Paul Clements, *A Past Remembered* (Nashville: Clearview Press, 1987), 172.

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then moved to Nashville where he married the daughter of a Nashville jeweler. Thomas, his wife Anna Gowdey McCampbell, and their two young children moved into William Hall's brick house in 1852, and by 1860, had added three additional children to their family. During the decade of the 1850s, the McCampbell farm contained not just the house, but several outbuildings, including a frame schoolhouse where the McCampbell children and other neighboring families' children were educated. Miss Mary Baird from East Tennessee is recorded as the teacher.

John McCampbell, Thomas's son, inherited the house upon his father's death in 1875, and the house remained in the family until the 1940s. A new façade door was put on the house after John McCampbell obtained the house, reflecting the more elaborate styles of the period. Windows, which were probably nine-over-nine double-hung windows, were changed and a one story porch was put on the façade. (A ghost of the porch can be seen today.) John's daughter Anna, lived in the house until the 1930s; she apparently never married and was a schoolteacher, first at Tarbox School for twenty-one years and then at East High School for seventeen more, both in Davidson County. According to the 1931 Nashville City Directory, she was then teaching at Tarbox and living in Donelson. W.M.E. Moore purchased the property in the summer of 1947, but did not live here long. The surrounding Donelson Heights neighborhood was subdivided in autumn of 1947 (recorded in October 1947), and Hazel Born was living at the McCampbell House in 1948. The one story side addition is thought to have been put on the house before Moore purchased it or soon after.

It may be during the period of the 1930s that the legend surrounding the age of the house appears to have begun. In the 1930s, a Peabody student named Mary Elizabeth Johnson was researching for what became her Master's thesis "Stories and Legends of Donelson," and included interviews with several long-time Donelson residents, including Maggie McCampbell and Anna McCampbell. Maggie McCampbell reported on 7 July 1936 that "this house was built before 1829.... Our house and the Old Blue Brick were built alike, but ours has been changed. My grandfather, Thomas McCampbell, bought the house in 1852, and it was old then. Our old negro Mammy, 'Aunt Ailsie' is buried in the garden."⁶

Leona Taylor Aiken, in her notable *Donelson, Tennessee: Its History and Landmarks*, reprinted a great deal of Mary Elizabeth Johnson's work in her book, and states that "members of the McCampbell family believe" that the house was built before 1800; indeed, in at least three places she gives the date provided by the McCampbells as 1776. On page 132, Aiken states that Anna McCampbell stated that "the family home was 'built in North Carolina about 1776'." Aiken's use of quotations here may indicate that she herself was skeptical about the early date provided by the McCampbell family. Unfortunately, this recordation in Aiken's book has been accepted by much of the local community for the past several decades, although analysis of style and construction techniques gives a date of circa 1805 as more probable, and not before 1800. Indeed, William

⁶ Leona Aiken, *Donelson, Tennessee: Its History and Landmarks* (Nashville: s.n., 1968), 218-219.

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Davidson County, Tennessee

Hall had not purchased the property prior to 1800. On-going architectural investigations may reveal a more accurate date, but the house was constructed prior to Harding's purchase in 1820.

Aiken's book also contains a photograph of the house known as Old Blue Brick, which is similar to but does not duplicate the Hall-Harding-McCampbell House. Aiken also mentions Hazel Born, who owned the house from 1948 until 1971, when William Baker purchased the house. Aiken recounts that Born removed the "carved decorations on the front porch posts," so the porch was present in the 1960s when the book was published. A photograph of the nominated house with the porch intact appears in *Nashville: A Short History and Selected Buildings*, published 1974. (See Figure 2.) In 2009 the Tennessee State Museum received the house through William Baker's will.

Few houses of this age exist in Davidson County. A comparable one in date and style is Locust Hill, also known as the Hays-Kaiser House (NR 9/10/74). This two story brick residence has three bays and is a hall and parlor plan. Like the nominated property, Flemish bond is used on the facade and all elevations. Nine-over-nine windows are flanked by shutters and capped by jack arches. The principal entry is composed of paired doors topped by a semi-circular fanlight with a keystone. The molded wood window trim is similar to that on the Hall-Harding-McCampbell House. Inside, the woodwork is more elaborate but it reveals similarities in the reeding, swags, and molded panels. The Hall-Harding-McCampbell House compares favorably with Locust Hill in the quality and character of design. James Patrick's *Architecture in Tennessee*, notes that "The three-bay, two-story house remained the epitome of urban architectural fashion until 1860."⁷ Although the nominated property was not urban, it was a fashionable house when constructed.

⁷ James Patrick, *Architecture in Tennessee 1768-1897* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1981), 90.

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Section number 9 Page 11 Hall-Harding-McCampbell House
Davidson County, Tennessee

Bibliography

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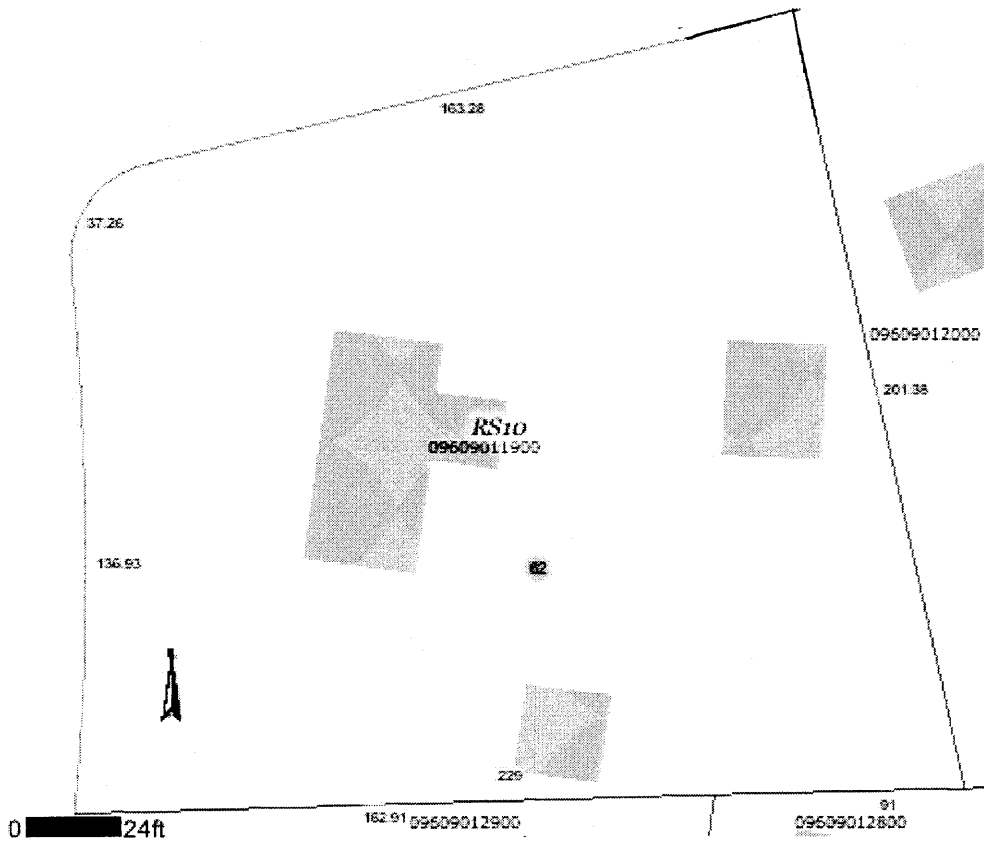
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Davidson County, Tennessee

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The nominated property consists of all of parcel 096 09 0 119.00. This is all the land currently associated with the Hall-Harding-McCampbell House.



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Davidson County, Tennessee

Photos by: Brian Beadles (except where noted)
Date: November 2009
CD/digital images: Tennessee Historical Commission

West façade, facing east
1 of 36

West façade, facing southeast
2 of 36

West façade door
3 of 36

Detail of brackets on west facade
4 of 36*

West façade, facing east
5 of 36

West façade and south elevation, facing northeast
6 of 36

South and east (rear) elevations, facing northwest
7 of 36

East (rear) elevation, showing one story extension, facing west
8 of 36

East (rear) elevation, facing southwest
9 of 36

Detail of window and jack arch on east (rear) elevation
10 of 36*

North elevation, facing southeast
11 of 36

West façade doors (original and late nineteenth century), facing west
12 of 36

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Main hall stair, facing east
13 of 36

Main hall stair, facing southeast
14 of 36

False newel post and chair rail in main hall, facing southeast
15 of 36*

Main entry and door from one story extension, facing west
16 of 36

First floor paneled (cross and bible) door
17 of 36

First floor north parlor, facing northeast
18 of 36

First floor north parlor mantel, facing north
19 of 36

Detail of first floor north parlor mantel
20 of 36*

Detail of first floor north parlor mantel
21 of 36*

First floor south parlor, facing southeast
22 of 36

First floor south parlor mantel, facing south
23 of 36

Detail of first floor south parlor mantel
24 of 36*

First floor one story addition room, facing east
25 of 36

Second floor hall showing built in storage and paneled door casing, facing west
26 of 36

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Second floor south room, facing southwest
27 of 36

Detail of second floor south room mantel
28 of 36

Detail of second floor south room window treatment
29 of 36*

Second floor south room window
30 of 36

Second floor north room, facing north
31 of 36

Detail of second floor north room fireplace
32 of 36

Board and batten shed, facing northeast
33 of 36

Board and batten building, east façade detail
34 of 36

Board and batten building elevation
35 of 36

Modern storage building façade, facing east
36 of 36

*Photo by Rob Crawford or Claudette Stager

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Figure 1. Photo from *A Past Remembered*. Taken in the 1980s.



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Davidson County, Tennessee

Figure 2. Photo from *Nashville: A Short History and Selected Buildings*.



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