

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

Historic name: Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 112 S. Panola Street

City or town: Charleston State: MS County: Tallahatchie

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 forth 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A B C ___ D

<p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">164-18</p> <p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p><u>Kate Stout</u></p> <p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p> <p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ Date</p> <p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

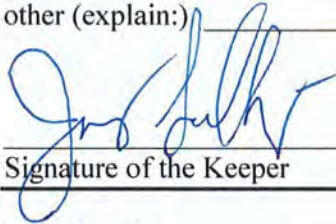
Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House
Name of Property

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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

1-24-2019
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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single family dwelling

HEALTH CARE: clinic

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single family dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1902, the Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House is located at 112 S. Panola Street in Charleston, Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. The house is a one-and-a-half story frame Queen Anne-style house. The wood frame structure with clapboard siding is adorned with a variety of Queen Anne spindlework. The defining feature of the house is its twin front-facing, projecting bay windows, facade facing gables, and its extensive front porch.

Narrative Description

The Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House is located at 112 S. Panola Street in Charleston, Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, on the south-west corner of S. Panola Street and Walnut Street. This block is on the south-east corner of Charleston's town square. The blocks to the north and west of the Harrison House are commercial, while to the south and east the area is more residential. The Harrison House is one of only a few large older houses surviving in Charleston, which is an agricultural community and one of two county seats. As of 2010, the town's population was 2,193.

The house is built in the Queen Anne style. Popularly known as Victorian, Queen Anne was popular in the United States in the late 19th and early twentieth centuries. The style is loosely based on late medieval English buildings.¹ This type of design became common throughout the United States due to advances in industrialization which allowed easy access to milled lumber as

¹ Virginia McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017), 350.

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well as more access to architecture pattern books which enabled common carpenters to build more complicated houses.²

Exterior

The Harrison House, constructed in 1902, is a one and a half story single-family dwelling. The front façade faces west and a wing that may have been Dr. Harrison's clinic projects north from the main structure. The building rests on a brick-pier foundation and is constructed of wood framing and clapboard siding. The house exhibits characteristic Queen Anne spindle work with extensive lathe-turned ornamentation. The porch runs the full length of the main body of the house, supported on turned posts with decorative brackets, open frieze, and turned balusters. The porch originally wrapped around both sides but now is only the front portion remains.

The steep, hipped roof has multiple cross gables including two front-facing symmetrical gables above the projecting twin bay windows that flank the entry. Between the symmetrical gables is a front-facing, gabled dormer with a twin double-hung window and attic ventilator. Both the twin gables and dormer are clad in fish-scale shingles and have round attic ventilators that are replacements. Originally the house had four chimneys and six fireplaces. There are two chimneys remaining. Today only the fireplace in the master bathroom functions.

Below the twin gables, the roof of the porch slopes at a sharp angle in three directions mirroring the twin bay windows. The porch footprint mimics the angle of the projecting bay window angling in towards the front entrance. The porch is supported by ten slender turned posts, adorned with spindles and brackets. Below the roof line, a decorative open frieze runs the length of the porch, and a balustrade with turned balusters connects the posts. After referencing an old photograph provided by the homeowner, it appears that much of the decorative detail on the porch is not original and was most likely added in the late twentieth century. The photocopied early twentieth-century image and a Sanborn Fire Insurance map also indicate that the porch originally wrapped around three sides and extended the full length of the office wing. There is also a small original porch in front of the doctor's office that may have connected to the wrap around porch. Despite the fact that some portions of the porch are missing and decorative details have been replaced, the Harrison house retains an abundance of integrity.

The front door contains a fixed window on the upper half, a large pane of glass framed by a rectangle of smaller panes which are leaded, with pink and yellow stained glass. The doorway also has a single paned transom above. On either side of the front door, double-hung-single-paned-sash-windows bring light into the entrance hallway. The angled sides of the bays flanking the entrance contain diamond-shaped windows with leaded and stained glass. The front of each bay is dominated by a single large window. These bay windows are double-hung sash Queen Anne windows with the bottom two-thirds being single paned, similar to the front door. The upper third of the Queen Anne window panes are decorated with a rectangle of stained glass around a single clear pane of glass.

² Virginia McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017), 350.

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Baring a few exceptions, natural light is provided throughout the house by two over two, double-hung sash windows. The bath room which was added later on the south side of the house has a paired one over one double hung window. The house is protected by a primary steep hipped roof structure which is intersected by four gables and two dormers.

Interior

Like the exterior of Harrison House, the integrity of the interior is high. Almost all of the woodwork throughout the house is original. The original hardware can be found on all the doors. Breadboard and fine millwork can be found in most rooms. The floors, walls, interior finishes, decorative woodwork and framing throughout the house appear to be made from heart pine. The proximity of Charleston to the Delta makes the use of cypress and oak also possible.

The front door opens into a center hallway or foyer. This hallway leads from the front door to a large north-south hallway. Perhaps in the 1960s, a half wall with posts and gingerbread work was added to create a visual separation between the east-west hallway and the north south-hallway.

The matching parlors flanking the entry of the main hall are adorned with horizontal beadboard which can be found throughout the house. Both parlors are illuminated by stained and clear glass windows. Each front parlor is heated by a fireplace and the mantels decorated in the Queen Anne style. Both parlors have closets created by the extra space between the walls on either side of the interior chimneys. Doors allow walk-through access from the parlors into the north-south hallway. On the north side of the chimney of the southern parlor, the extra space was used to create a cabinet with large glass double doors accessed from the hall side. The cabinet may have been used for formal china and silver, indicating the main hallway could have been used as a dining area during large gatherings.

In the southeast corner of the house is the dining room. Lit by windows on two exterior walls and by a fireplace with a decorative hearth. A door on the north wall of the dining room leads into to the kitchen. The kitchen which has been remodeled has its own back service entrance and a double-hung sash window. A door leads north from the kitchen wall into the next room which is now the breakfast room. All three of these rooms are serviced by the north-south hall. In the north-south hall, a partition with French doors (c. 1920) on the north end of the hall separates the public areas of the house from the private areas. Through the French doors on the west side of the hall is the stairwell. The stairs in the hallway lead to three rooms in the attic created by the steep Queen Anne gables. Natural light is provided for the attic space by the large dormer on the west side of the house. The hall terminated with a doorway on the north end which leads outside and originally opened onto the wrap around porch. There are small windows on both sides of this doorway.

The north wing of the Harrison House is believed to have been built originally as a doctor's office wing. The interior finishes have been altered but the three rooms appear to be original. The southern room of the wing, which can be accessed from the main house hallway, is currently used as a master bedroom but may have originally been the examining room. It has a fireplace

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with what appears to be a later mantel. The trim on the interior wall of the master bedroom is also not original. The next room of the wing is currently the master bath and was most likely originally an entrance and waiting room for the doctor's office. A large utility closet is north of the master bathroom.

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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

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

- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health/Medicine
Architecture

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Period of Significance

1902-1939

Significant Dates

1902

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Dr. Tandy Bartow Harrison

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

C.M. Carl

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison house is locally significant under Criteria B, in the area of health and medicine, for its association with Dr. Tandy Bartow Harrison, who was a prominent local physician in Tallahatchie County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Dr. Harrison was the original owner of the house and had it designed to include his medical practice. The Harrison House is also locally significant under Criteria C for architecture, as it is a well-designed and preserved example of Queen Anne style residential architecture. Constructed in 1902 by C.M. Carl for Dr. Harrison the house retains most of its Queen Anne details. The Harrison House is the only large Queen Anne style dwelling remaining in Charleston, Mississippi still retaining its historic character and architectural integrity.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Tallahatchie County was organized in 1833. Tallahatchie is a Native American name meaning Rock River. Anglo and enslaved Americans settled this area of Mississippi after Choctaw land was obtained for settlement following the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830. More Choctaws were forcibly removed in 1832. Tallahatchie County has two seats, one on the western side of the County (Sumner) and one on the eastern side (Charleston). The first American settler

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to put down roots in the Charleston area was Colonel Thomas Baily, a Kentuckian.³ The site for Charleston was chosen because it was in the center of five different agricultural communities along Tillatoba Creek.⁴ In 1837, the land for the new town was purchased by the County Board of Police from Greenwood Leflore, a wealthy planter and influential Choctaw Chief.⁵ The name Charleston was chosen in honor of the port city in South Carolina.⁶ Until the turn of the twentieth century, Charleston functioned as a county seat and small farming community. West of Charleston in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta were large swaths of virgin forest, much of which was still untouched in the early twentieth century. This vast and ancient hardwood forest and cypress swamp drew the attention of timber investors. Situated on the bluffs near the Tallahatchie River, Charleston was an ideal location to transport timber to outside markets. In 1905 a group of Ohio investors established the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company and its large sawmill began producing lumber in Charleston in 1907.⁷ At the company's height, it owned more than 74,000 acres, mostly in Tallahatchie County.⁸ Many local histories claim Lamb-Fish Sawmill in Charleston was the largest hardwood mill in the world.

In 1905, to build their massive sawmill the Lamb-Fish Company began improving the county's infrastructure. Lamb Fish hired the New York Bridge Company to construct a vertical lift span bridge ten miles east of Charleston over the Tallahatchie River.⁹ At its completion, this engineering marvel finally brought railroad service to Charleston and east Tallahatchie County without impeding river traffic. Today the Lamb-Fish Bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a Mississippi Landmark.

Following the completion of the vertical lift span bridge in 1906, the Y&MV Railroad line connected Philip to Charleston. As a result of the timber industry, Tallahatchie County grew from 19,600 residents in 1900 to 35,953 in 1920.¹⁰ At the lumber mill's peak production, Lamb-Fish employed seventeen hundred workers.¹¹ The town of Charleston grew from 300 residents to 3000 in less than twenty years.¹² As the population of Charleston and Tallahatchie County grew, so did the need for services, including healthcare.

³ James Brieger. "Hometown Mississippi" (unpublished manuscript, 1980) Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

⁴ - Ibid

⁵ - Ibid

⁶ - Ibid

⁷ "60 years after mill went up in smoke," *Clarion Ledger*. December 25, 1991, MDAH, Subject File.

⁸ -Ibid

⁹ Ana Gordon. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Lamb Fish Bridge*, Tallahatchie County, MDAH, 1982.

¹⁰ -Ibid

¹¹ MDAH HP files WPA narrative. Tallahatchie County Pg.10

¹² -Ibid

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CRITERION B: DR. TANDY HARRISON

The Harrison House is locally significant in the area of health and medicine as the residence and clinic of Dr. Tandy Harrison.

A compilation of local biographies in the Tallahatchie County WPA narratives recounts Dr. Harrison's early life and career. Tandy Bartow Harrison, (1862-1939) was born in Fayetteville, Georgia, on January 11, 1862 and was a son of Larkin and Sarah J. Harrison, both of whom were also natives of Fayetteville. Following a traditional 19th century preparatory early education, young Tandy B. Harrison entered Middle Georgia College at Jonesboro, and later attended Atlanta Medical College during the years 1885-6 and later the Memphis Hospital Medical College in Memphis Tennessee, from which he was graduated in April, 1892. He did his post graduate work in Louisiana at New Orleans Polyclinic. In 1886, he moved to Guntown, Lee County, Mississippi, where he began his professional career. On June 13, 1889, Dr. Harrison married Miss Sarah Edna Travis, daughter of James T. and Betsy Travis also of Fayetteville, Georgia. The couple would have seven children.¹³

Just prior to Tallahatchie County's population boom, Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison moved his practice and their family from northeast Mississippi to the agricultural community of Paynes, also in Tallahatchie County. Soon after, in 1900 they moved their family for the last time to the county seat at Charleston.

In order to accommodate their six children and several other family members including Dr. Harrison's two sisters who lived with him, the couple had a large 3,500 square foot house built in the center of town. The House served not only as a single family residence but was a clinic and doctor's office, making the house a hub of activity. The Harrisons had the north wing of their house designed specifically for Dr. Harrison's medical practice. The design allowed him to be at the side of his patients at a moment's notice, while at the same time sealing off the medical wing of the building for privacy and hygiene. According to a cornerstone on the house, it was constructed by C. N. Carl who completed the Harrison house in 1902.

Dr. Harrison served as the County health officer of Tallahatchie County. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and Woodman of the World. Dr. Harrison passed away in 1939.¹⁴ He and Sarah and four family members are buried in the north east side of the Charleston Cemetery.¹⁵

During Dr. Harrison's career, he dealt with several epidemics that were common to the Yazoo Mississippi Delta. At the turn of the century, small pox was of major concern, particularly

¹³ Rowland, Dunbar. *Mississippi Volume IV*. Spartanburg South Carolina, 1976, c.1907

¹⁴ Marilyn Capuano. East Ward, Tallahatchie County Records, Charleston Cemetery, Tallahatchie County File Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson MS.

¹⁵ Rowland, Dunbar. *Mississippi Volume IV*. Spartanburg South Carolina, 1976, c1907

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hemorrhagic small pox, known locally as “Louisiana Flats Disease,” a deadly form of small pox accompanied by internal bleeding. In an interview conducted by Dunbar Rowland in the early 1930s, Dr. Harrison stated that when a case of small pox was discovered, the entire community was shut down and quarantined.¹⁶ Between 1918 and 1919, influenza was the cause of death for over 267 citizens in Tallahatchie County. Known nationwide as the Spanish flu, whole communities were quarantined in order to stop the spread of the flu.¹⁷ Mosquito-borne diseases were also of great concern. In the wake of frequent yellow fever outbreaks in the nineteenth century, and the discovery of fevers spread by flies and mosquitos much work was done in the way of mosquito prevention and eradication.¹⁸

Being a trained medical professional during a time when severe epidemics were common and access to health care was scarce made Dr. Harrison an extremely important figure in his community.

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

Although Queen Anne houses were common throughout Mississippi during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the economic climate in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta and north central Mississippi has made the preservation of the region’s architectural fabric difficult. Although Charleston boomed during the time when the Queen Anne style was popular, very few houses from this era remain.

The Queen Anne style was popular in the United States from 1885-1905. The style remained common in Mississippi for another decade. Queen Anne is a conglomeration of colonial features, medieval towers and windows and large porches, arranged in asymmetrical composition. Queen Anne Houses have a great variety of shapes and textures as well as a wealth of ornament.¹⁹ The Queen Ann Style derived its name from the sparing use of classical decoration in architecture and furniture during the reign of Queen Anne in the first decade of the 18th century.²⁰ However by the time the style reached the United States little architectural elements remained that would actually be recognizable in buildings of early 18th century England.²¹

According to notes compiled by Richard Cathwon former chief architectural historian of Mississippi Department of Archives and History the primary features of Victorian Queen Anne architecture are:

- a. irregular, asymmetrical plan and massing
- b. a high roof with elaborate detailed chimneys, and often featuring a tower or cupola
- c. a variety of texture in the wall surface and an eclectic variety of decorative detailing

¹⁶ Ibid.,

¹⁷ WPA Statewide Historical Research Project. Series 447/Tallahatchie County: Source Material for Mississippi History MDAH

¹⁸ Ibid.,

¹⁹ Virginia McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017. 350.

²⁰ Ibid., 350.

²¹ Richard Cawthon. “Victorian Queen Anne Architecture in Mississippi”(unpublished manuscript,1991-1997) MDAH, Historic Preservation 1.

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The Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House exhibits all of these principal characteristics.

The House is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style spindlework mode which was common to Mississippi Queen Anne houses. According to Richard Cathwon, the spindlework mode is defined by lath turned ornament, which can commonly be observed on balustrades and open friezes trimming broad verandahs.²²

On the entrance side of the Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House there are several Queen Anne style windows which feature small glass window panes in the upper sash. The use of small window panes is borrowed from earlier 18th century window design and is characteristic of high Queen Anne Style.²³ The use of fish scale shingles on the front gable of the house is also a classic Queen Anne feature.

The one area where the Dr. Tandy Sarah and Harrison has lost some of its integrity is on its porch. A section of the original porch remains on the front of the house. The fact that almost all of the other original highly detailed features in the house remain overrides the absence of the original section of wraparound porch.

The House is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style spindlework mode which was common to Mississippi Queen Anne houses. According to Richard Cathwon, the spindlework mode is defined by lath turned ornament, which can commonly be observed on balustrades and open friezes trimming broad verandahs.²⁴ On the entrance side of the Dr. Tandy and Sarah

One explanation for the lack of other houses of similar integrity to that of Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison house is Charleston's sharp decline in the years following the loss of the Lamb-Fish Company. In 1923 the Lamb-Fish Company sold its operation to a Memphis-based company and the mill ceased operation within the decade. By the 1920s much of the Delta had been clear cut and the mill ceased operation not long after Lamb-Fish was sold. Abandoned, the mill burned in 1931. Charleston, again became a mostly agricultural center revolving around the production of cotton and like the rest of the nation entered a period of despair during the Great Depression. This dramatic boom and then bust could have contributed to the loss of many other houses of similar quality to the Sarah Harrison House.

In March 2016 Nickolas and Marilyn Capuano moved to Charleston from New Jersey and purchased the Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House. The couple was attracted by the quaint laid back-small town and the affordability of the large historic Queen Anne house. Nicholas and Marylyn gave the house a facelift including wiring, plumbing painting, and a new roof.

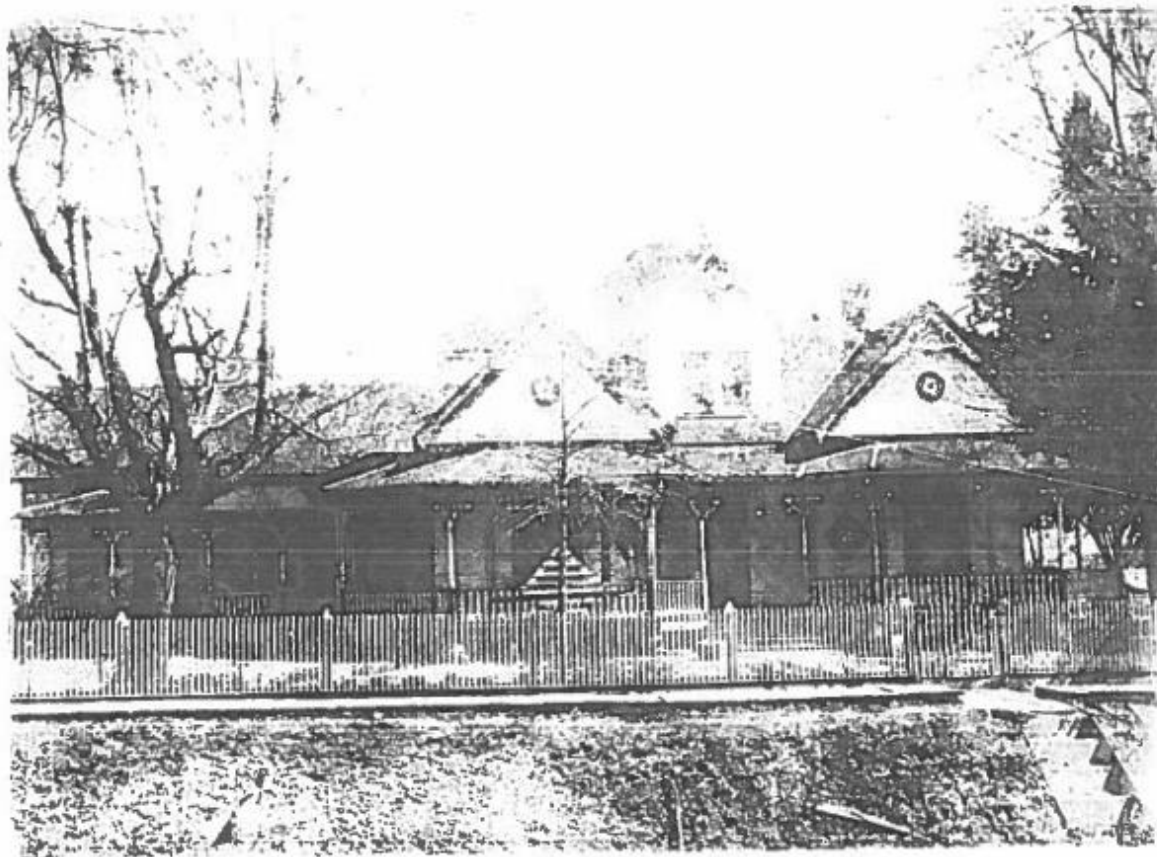
²² Ibid. 2, 3.

²³ Richard Cawthon. "Victorian Queen Anne Architecture in Mississippi" (unpublished manuscript, 1991-1997). MDAH, Historic Preservation 2,3.

²⁴ Richard Cawthon, "Victorian Queen Anne Architecture in Mississippi" (unpublished manuscript), MDAH Historic Preservation. 2, 3.

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House built by Dr. T. B. Harrison 1906-1902
1982 Birdie Harrison + Bessie Crow still live here.
Just off southeast corner of Charleston Square.

Harrison House
Tallahatchie Co.

Outside of the period when Lamb-Fish was operating, Charleston has been isolated and passed over throughout its history. The town is not located directly on a navigable river. Passenger rail service only existed between 1907 and the early 1930s. US Highway 51 bypassed Charleston to the east in 1926, and Interstate 55 bypassed the town again in 1955.

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Modern Charleston has been shaped by the mechanization of agriculture, the great migration of farm workers to northern cities, and the civil rights movement. Today Charleston is still an agricultural community with cotton, corn and soy beans being the primary crops. Raising cattle is also common in the hills east of Charleston. The lumber industry never entirely dried up and, pine plantation and hardwood forestry have emerged in Tallahatchie County. Once again there is an operational sawmill in Charleston.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“60 years after mill went up in smoke,” *Clarion Ledger* (Jackson), January 25, 1991.

Brieger, James. “Hometown Mississippi” (Unpublished manuscript, last modified 1980) Department of Archives and History.

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Charleston, MS .

Cawthon, Richard. “Victorian Queen Anne Architecture in Mississippi” (Unpublished manuscript, last modified 1997). Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division.

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Capuano, Marilyn. Tallahatchie County File. East Ward. Charleston Cemetery. Charleston Mississippi.

Works Progress Administration. Statewide Historical Research Project. Series 447/Tallahatchie County File: Source Materials for Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 135-CHA_0026

1. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

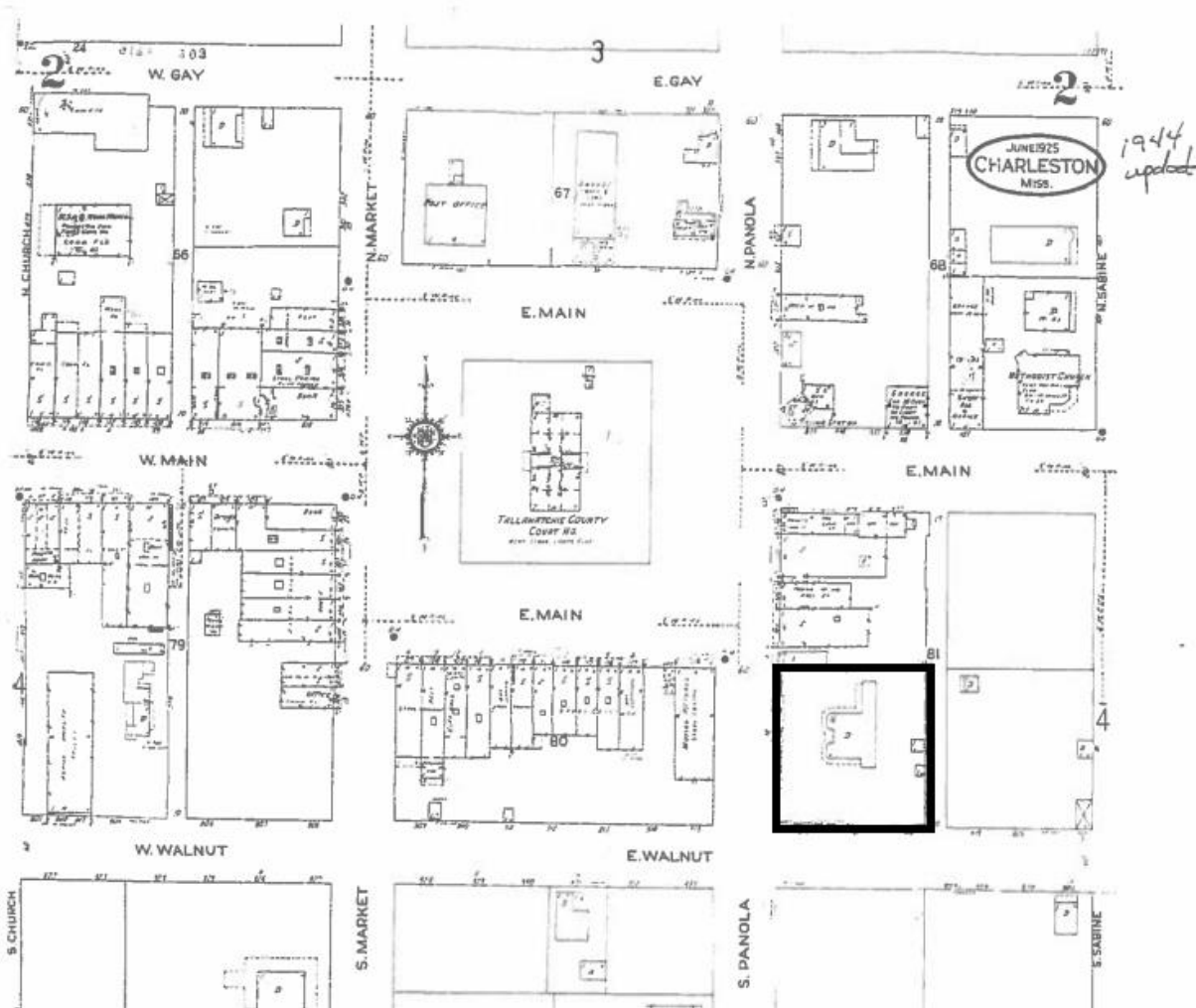
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 34.006393

Longitude: -90.056706

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The boundary includes the house and lot that have historically been a part of the Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison property.

2. Form Prepared By

name/title: Marilyn Capuano and James Bridgforth
organization: Mississippi Department of Archives and History
street & number: _____
city or town: Jackson state: MS zip code: 39202
e-mail jbridgforth@mdah.ms.gov
telephone: 601-576-6587
date: October, 15, 2018

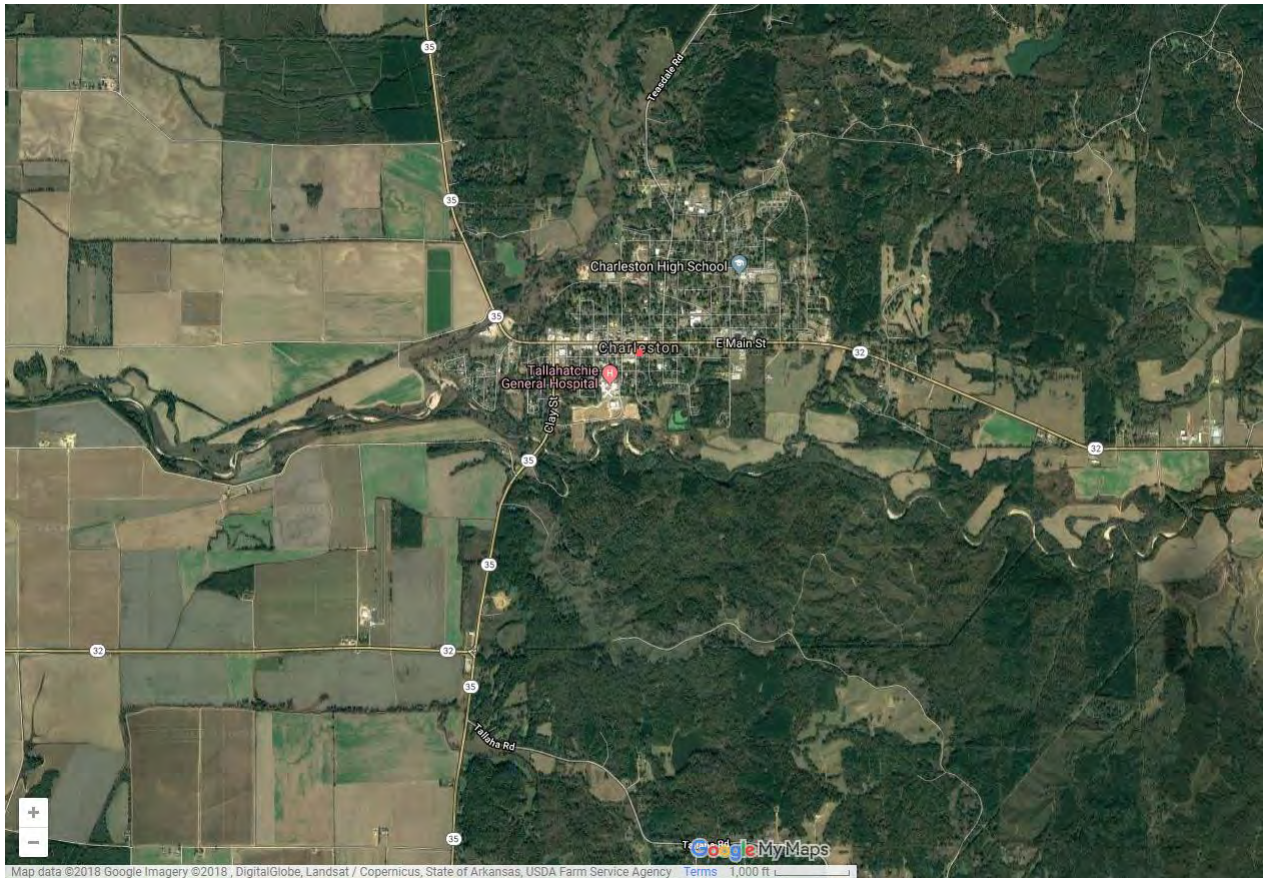
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Additional Documentation

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.



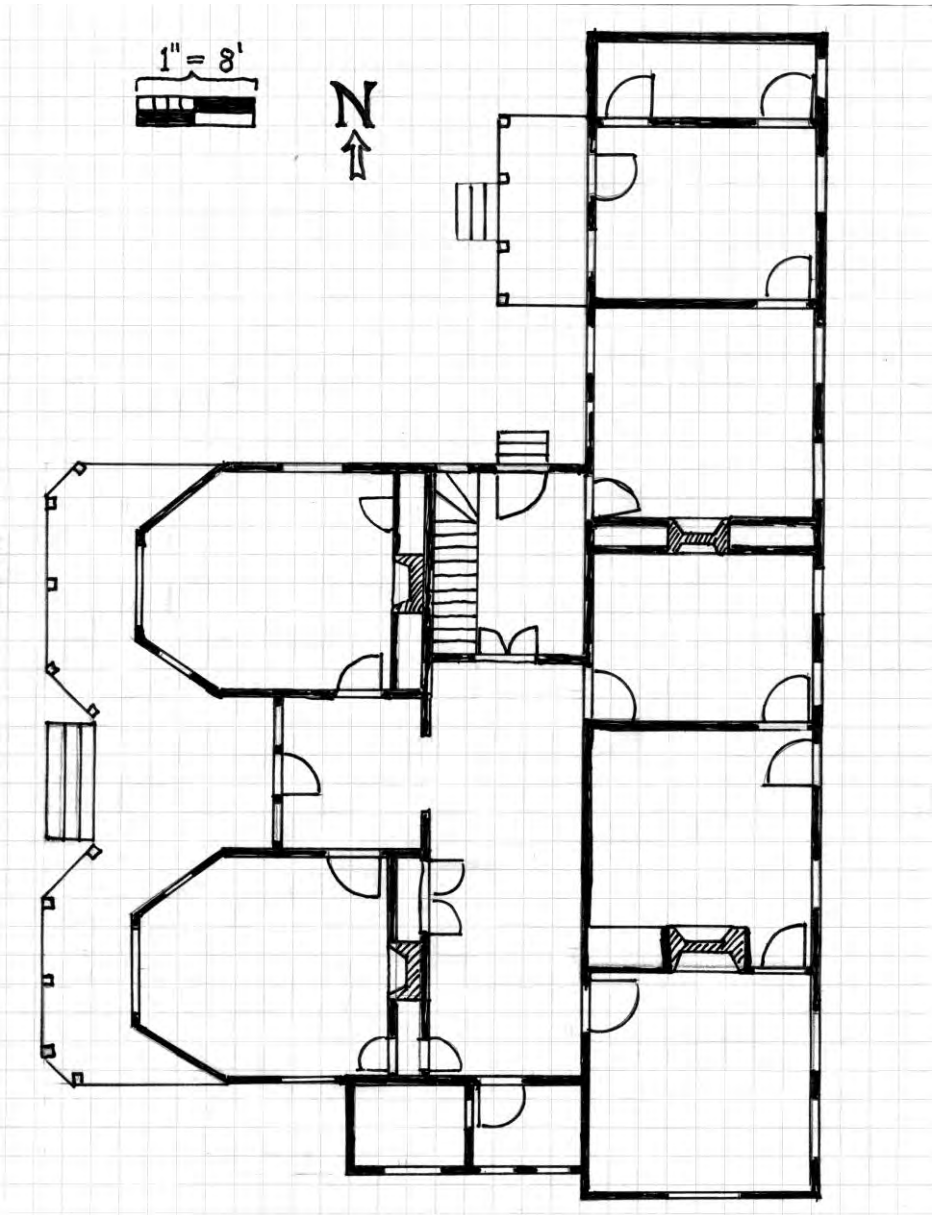
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County and State



Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House
City or Vicinity: Charleston
County: Tallahatchie
State: Mississippi
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn
Date Photographed: July 2017

Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House
Name of Property

Tallahatchie, Mississippi
County and State

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

1 of _20: View of main façade, west elevation
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

2 of _20: View of main façade, north-west elevation
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

3 of _20: View of main façade, south-west elevation
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

4 of _20: View of east elevation
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

5 of _20: View of corner stone
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

6 of _20: View of front window on southern parlor, west elevation
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

7 of _20: View of front porch, facing north
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

8 of _20: View of center hallway, facing east
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

9 of _20: View of main hallway, facing north
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

10 of _20: View of view of main hallway facing south-east
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

11 of _20: View of front south east parlor
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

12 of _20: View of front south east parlor
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH

Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House
Name of Property

Tallahatchie, Mississippi
County and State

Date: July 7, 2018

13 of _20: View of 4 panel door in parlor
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

14 of _20: View of kitchen
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

15 of _20: View of corner cupboard in kitchen
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

16 of _20: View of view of breakfast room
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

17 of _20: View of gable inside
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

18 of _20: View of dining room
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

19 of _20: View of stairwell
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

20 of _20: View of master bed room
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: July 7, 2018

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



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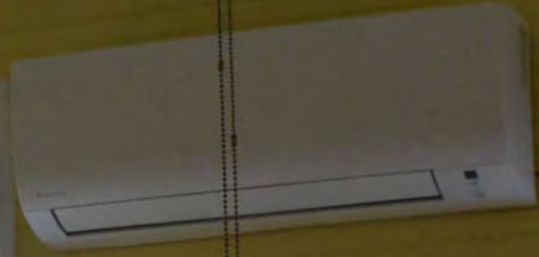




















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Harrison, Dr. Tandy and Sarah, House

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: MISSISSIPPI, Tallahatchie

Date Received: 12/10/2018 Date of Pending List: 12/28/2018 Date of 16th Day: 1/14/2019 Date of 45th Day: 1/24/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003346

Nominator: _____

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 1/24/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Automatic listing due to Federal government shutdown

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / B & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Jim Woodrick, director
PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571
601-576-6940 • Fax 601-576-6955
mdah.state.ms.us

December 3, 2018

Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Beasley:

We are pleased to enclose the nomination form and supporting documents to nominate the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Dr. Tandy and Sarah Harrison House, Charleston, Tallahatchie County

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi National Register Review Board at its meeting on November 7, 2018.

We trust you will find the enclosed materials in order and will let us hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James Bridgforth". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Katie Blount
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: James Bridgforth
Architectural Historian