

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000780 Date Listed: 7/1/92

Turney-Hutchins House Trousdale TN
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

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.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

7/1/92
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

This property is being nominated under the Area of Significance Architecture, but National Register Criterion A was mistakenly checked. The form is officially amended to indicate that the property is being nominated under Criterion C.

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

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Turney-Hutchins House

other names/site number Darwin House

2. Location

street & number Highway 25 not for publication

city or town Hartsville vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Trousdale code 169 zip code 37074

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays 5/13/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State of 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Patricia Andrews Date of Action 7/1/92

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone

walls weatherboard

wood

roof tin, asphalt

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

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

Property is: **N/A**

- 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 1789 - circa 1857

Significant Dates

Circa 1789

circa 1857

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Andrews, Samuel (1857 portion)

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:

Turney-Hutchins House
Name of Property

Trousdale Co., TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 30 acres

Hartsville 317 NW

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	575700	4027940
Zone	Easting		Northing
2	16	576250	4027520

3	16	576250	4027330
Zone	Easting		Northing
4	16	575670	4027370

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 John L. Oliver, Jr.
organization Trousdale County Historical Society date May 1991 and January 1992
street & number 205 Church Street telephone 615/374-2530
city or town Hartsville state TN zip code 37074

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 Joe Rickman
street & number P.O. Box 26 telephone N/A
city or town Hartsville state TN zip code 37074

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. 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 20503.

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The Turney-Hutchins house sits on a thirty-acre site and is surrounded on three sides by over two hundred maple trees planted over a quarter of a century ago. The house faces Darwin's Branch, which flows into nearby Goose Creek, which in turn flows into the Cumberland River; to its back is a large hill. East Main Street lies to the south and State Highway 25 to the north. Despite its location within the Hartsville city limits, the large tract, many trees, and surrounding hills allow the house to sit in tranquil seclusion.

The oldest portion of the house may have been constructed as early as 1789, and was remodeled in 1857; additional changes were made to the house in 1954. Half-lapped and pegged yellow poplar beams can be seen in the attic of the circa 1789 section. Originally rectangular in plan, the 1857 and 1954 additions give the house a T-plan. Sheathed in weatherboard, the house rests on a limestone foundation and has a gable roof. The two-story, circa 1789 log portion has a gable roof of standing seam metal, while asphalt shingles cover the gable roof on the one-story, 1857 portion of the house. The 1954 addition has a flat roof.

The Greek Revival west facade shows the elements of balance and line that distinguish this style. A noteworthy feature of the three-bay house is the distyle-in-antis central porch. It is capped by a pedimented gable roof, embellished by a wide entablature and dentil molding under the eave, and is supported by two square columns and two pilasters. These columns and pilasters lack the fluting of Greek Revival round columns, but have an interesting beveled panel on each side - an example of folk architecture adaptation. The porch and the two one-room wings to its left and right were added to the log structure in 1857. Original limestone steps lead to the concrete porch, which replaced an earlier wooden one.

When the wings and porch were added in 1857, the log building was covered with flush board siding and weatherboards, creating the unity necessary for the Greek Revival style and hiding the house's more humble origins. Doors enter the porch from both wings and from the log portion. The porch has a high ceiling, over fifteen feet, that allows the two front, upstairs windows on the log portion to be visible. Three 4/4 double-hung sashes are visible on the west facade of the log portion. The first story window and a first story door are topped by wide crown moldings. Windows on the 1857 portion are double-hung and flanked by shutters.

The single-leaf doors leading from the wings to the porch are original. Although the two doors face each other, they do not match. The door on the south has two long panels that run the length of the door, while the door

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on the north has three narrow panels on top and bottom, separated by a wide panel a third of the way up. The carpenter for the 1857 upgrading, a local man well respected for his ability, may have been displaying his skill. The third, single-leaf door leading into the log portion is not of the same style. It appears to have been put in place in the early 1900s, based on its style and its large glass panel.

On the north elevation there are no windows nor door openings on the 1857 portion. A large limestone chimney dominates the log portion of the house. Two double-hung sashes are also on this portion of the house. The one-story, 1954 addition is visible from this view. It contains glass-and-wood panel French doors. One double-hung sash pierces the log portion on the east or rear elevation. This view is dominated by the 1954 addition, with its two multi-light windows and single-leaf door. The south elevation is similar to the north elevation, although it does not have a chimney.

The two 1857 wings display, on the inside, further examples of Greek Revival style. A fifteen-inch baseboard in both rooms and a wide crown molding above each door are typical of the Greek Revival trim work found in homes of this type. The door into the north wing has six panels and is surrounded by fluted trim and crown molding; the door to the south wing has only two panels and identical surrounds as the other door. An 1857 fireplace mantle in the north wing is also Greek Revival in inspiration. It is framed by fluted pilasters and has a plain frieze and mantle shelf. The fireplace in the south wing was removed in the 1950s. Both wings had fifteen-foot ceilings, but these were lowered in the 1950s. Today one of these wings is a bedroom, the other a parlor. This appears to have been their function since their construction, based on oral family history. Interior doors leading from each wing into the log portion were cut in the 1950s. Until that time, entry to this part of the house was only by way of the porch.

The two-story log portion may have been built as early as 1789, as mentioned earlier. The logs are cedar, the longest being thirty-five feet. The downstairs floors are one-and-one-quarter inch white ash; the ceilings of the downstairs are yellow poplar; and the floors of the upstairs are yellow poplar; all are original. In the 1857 upgrading, the interior walls of the log cabin portion were plastered, as was the ceiling. The present owner has restored the entire interior to its original, unplastered appearance.

In the log portion of the downstairs, a small foyer lies just inside the front door. A bath, added in the 1950s, is situated adjacent to this area,

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along with stairs leading to the room above. To the left of the foyer lies a large room, the living room of the original home. This room has a fireplace - still in use today, although the mantle is not the original (The original one was removed when the 1857 remodeling of the interior was done).

The upstairs, now showing the original logs, has two bedrooms. There is no hallway. The wood stairs lead directly into one of the bedrooms, and a doorway leads from this room to the second bedroom. In this room is a wall of closets with three braced doors that appears to be original. According to the family, they have always been there, and the style of the doors is decidedly very old. The ceilings have beaded wood beams.

The remainder of the building consists of the 1954 addition that replaced an attached log kitchen which was in poor condition. This addition includes a modern paneled kitchen, a formal dining area, a small entry, and an office. There is a cellar beneath this part of the house.

Also on the property are four outbuildings. The well house, barn, and workshop all are modern and do not contribute to the significance of the property. A one story, rectangular plan summer kitchen is still standing. It has a gable roof and weatherboard siding. It is believed to be original to the house (C).

A field survey of the property indicated the existence of a number of historic archeological features associated with the house. The significance of the features has not been assessed, but they may be eligible under criterion D for their information potential. The archeological features include:

Cistern - brick, filled in ca. 1960

Slave cabin - Log, two rooms, one-story, faced South, torn down ca. 1947. The slave cabin cellar was filled in with limestone from the chimney.

Smokehouse - Oak logs, 20' X 20', faced North, torn down ca. 1947

Spring house - frame structure, stone steps, filled in ca. 1920

Barn - large framed barn with central log crib, torn down ca. 1960

Barn - framed structure, torn down ca. 1950

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Privy - framed structure, 3 hole, torn down ca. 1947

Tannery site

These features are also noted on the site plan.

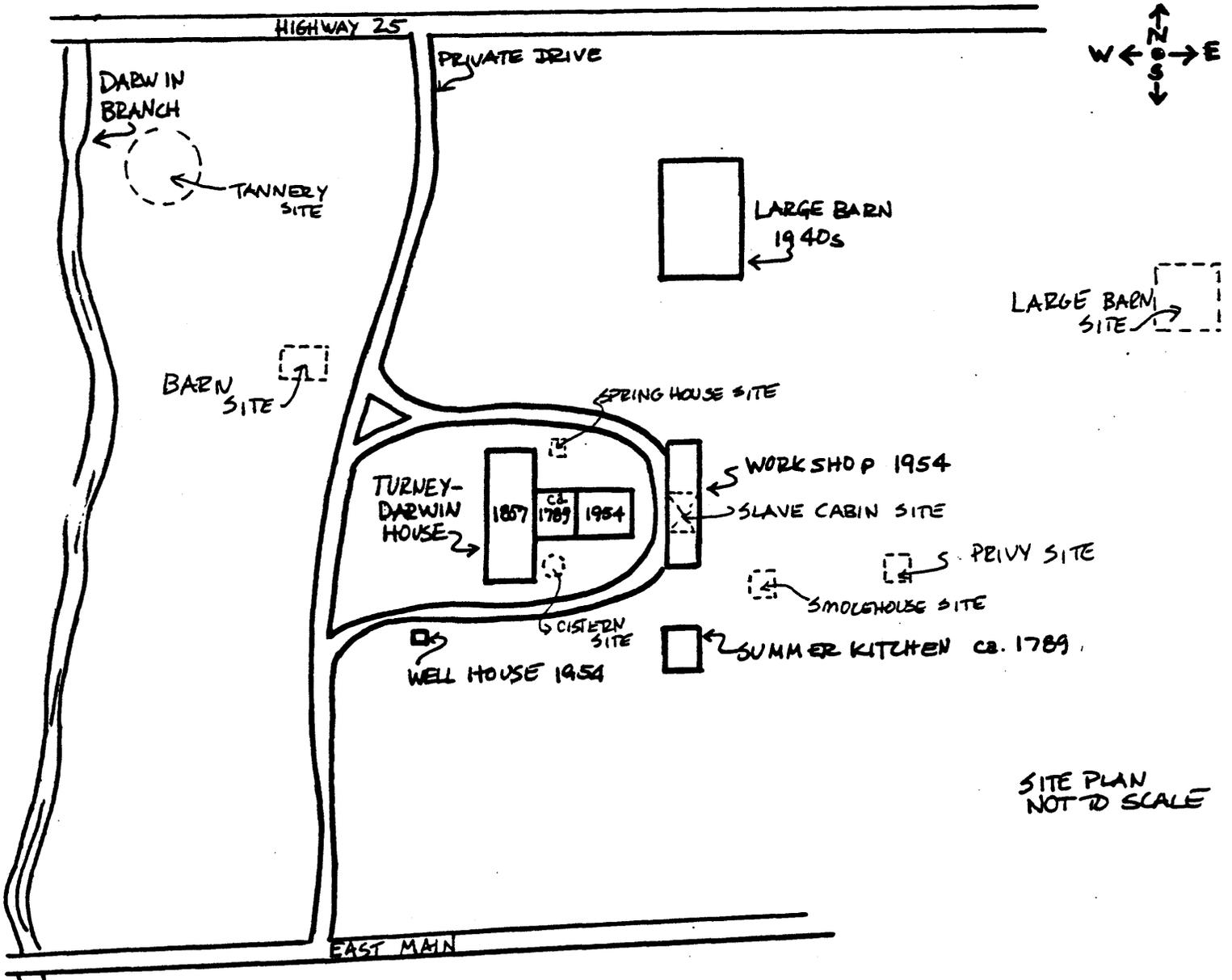
Additionally, two log slave cabin sites are located on the property, but in an area outside the boundaries of the nomination.

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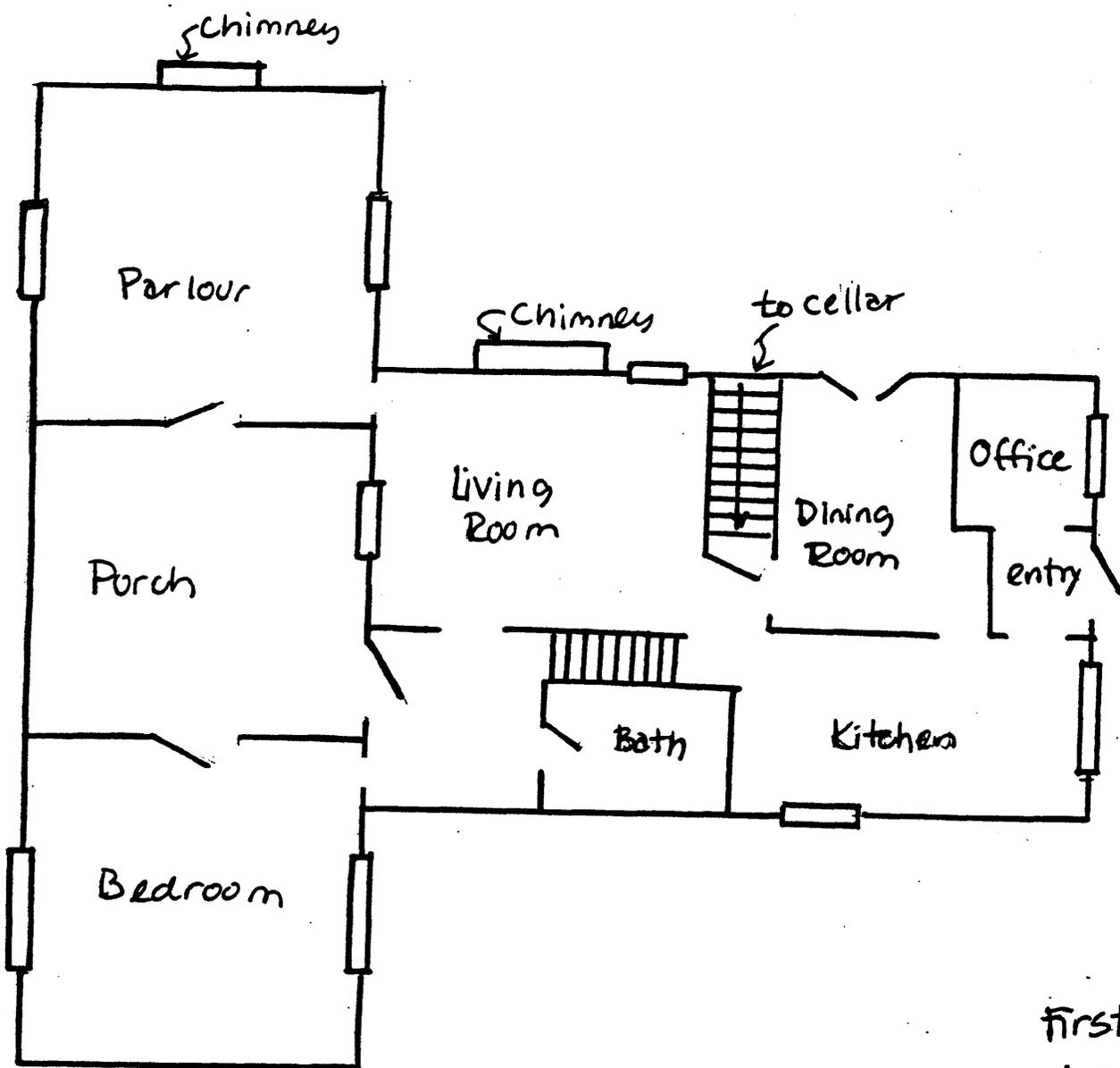
SITE PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

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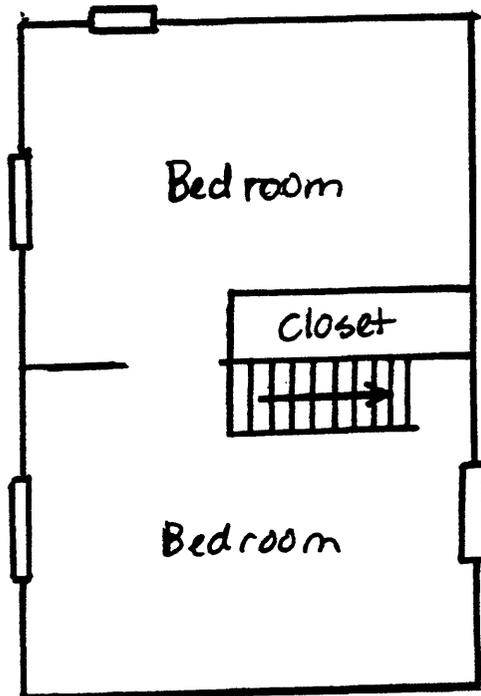
First Floor
Not to Scale

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Second Floor
Not to scale

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The Turney-Hutchins House is being nominated to the National Register under criterion C for its local importance in architecture. The log portion of the house is the oldest, still standing building in the town of Hartsville. Architecturally, the Turney-Hutchins House is a fine example of a log residence that evolved into a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style. The symmetrical design of the facade and the distyle-in-antis porch are the distinguishing exterior features; the interior also retains original doors, wood trim, and fireplaces. Overall, the house retains its historic and architectural integrity.

Trousdale County was originally part of North Carolina. While still under North Carolina government, the first white longhunters entered the area. In the 1780s Big Foot Spencer explored and hunted along the banks of the Cumberland River and Goose Creek. Seven miles to the east of the Turney-Hutchins House, in Castalian Springs, he spent his first winter in the hollow of a giant tree. By 1784 the Bledsoe brothers, Isaac and Anthony, were surveying the border between Virginia and North Carolina (present day Kentucky and Tennessee). They stayed in the Castalian Springs area, building two forts and settling with their families (Bledsoe's Fort and Greenfield Fort). With their occupation, other white settlers came. Just east of Hartsville stands a log home built by Revolutionary War veteran Marcus Rickman in 1787. It is the county's oldest continually occupied house. Another Revolutionary War veteran and early settler in the area was Henry Turney.

Subject to flooding, the Cumberland and Goose Creek, proved too risky for settlement. Instead, Turney chose the banks of a smaller, but year-round creek, for his home. A level area, set back from this creek and at the foot of a small hill, was to him, an ideal spot. A year-round spring was another advantage to this site. His first dwelling may have been an open lean-to or a small one-room cabin. (A cabin stood behind the present day house as recently as 1954, but was torn down due to its extremely poor condition). This was before 1785. It was in that year that a survey was made to determine the boundaries for a 4,800 acre land grant for Revolutionary War veteran Major Thomas Donoho. Considered a part of Davidson County (established in 1783), it is listed in the Davidson County Registrar's Book "A". The survey dated "Feb 22d. 1785 by James Sanders D.S.: in consequence of a Military Warrant No. 194" used "Turney's Corner" as a point "...West four hundred and eighty Poles to a stake in Turney's line, North one hundred & fifty-six Poles to his corner to a Sugartree, West three hundred and forty Poles Crossing the Creek to his Corner a Honey Locust, South Three Hundred and one Poles: to an Ash Turney's Corner; East...." The actual grant to Donoho was dated "No. Carolina. N. 73 March

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17th 1788." Hence, Turney's early occupation of the site is well established. Two other early residents are also mentioned in the survey - a Mr. Phifer and a Charles Dixon. This indicates that Turney's settlement in the area was not unique or improbable. Settlement to the east of the site, by only six miles, was made by Major Tillman Dixon on his land grant dated 1786 and construction began on his house "Dixonia" in 1788.

Turney received his own land grant, on July 13, 1788. Now that the land was officially his, he began work on a larger residence. That residence is the two story log center of the present day Turney-Hutchins House. When the old, original kitchen was torn down in the 1954 remodeling, the present owner of the house, Joe Rickman, exposed the date "1789" carved on a log in the two story structure. As was the habit of the day, the year of construction was chiseled into the house when it was finished. Mr. Rickman took note of the date and covered it up again.

Turney's name also appears on the Sumner County tax lists from 1787 to 1794, page 61. (Trousdale County was created in 1870 from portions of surrounding counties.) At that time he is shown to own 1,280 acres.

It was during these early years that the Fort Blount Trail passed through Hartsville, coming near the Turney-Hutchins House. In J.C. McMurty's book Trousdale, A Constitutional County, the author gives this information

A description of this trail, as it applies to present day ownership is as follows: Cookeville to Double Springs, Fort Blount to Kempville - Hogtown to Devil's Elbow, down Smith Branch. Nickajack, Maces's Hill down Young Branch, Hickory Tree to Jim Tom Cunningham's through farm to Cas Haynie - over Chevious Hacket Hill to Darwin Branch then to Hartsville to Sam Owen's - over Welch Hill to Sulphur College Road...

In 1795, Henry Turney conveyed his home and acreage to Michael and Peter Turney, presumably his sons. With protection from Indians being of primary concern to the settlers of the Mero District, Henry Turney enlisted in Captain Oliver Williams Company of Militia, and was stationed at Fort Blount from May-June 1796.¹ Governor John Sevier travelled from Knoxville

¹ Samuel D. Smith and Stephen T. Rogers, "Historical Information Concerning the Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site, Jackson County, Tennessee." Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Reports of Investigation No. 6, 1989, p. 28.

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to the Cumberland settlement and on May 4 he recorded the following in his journal:

Rained in the mornng. Brak. at Andersons. pd Expenses 4/6.
Crossed Fort Blount to the Cumberland River pd 1/. Lodged at
Peter Turnys [Peter Turney the father of later Governor Peter
Turney]. rained much in the night (DeWitt 1920: 235).²

In 1797 the property passed briefly to one Samuel Mitchell and, in 1798, another Revolutionary War veteran, Captain William Alexander, bought the property.

While Alexander lived in the house he began a tannery just a short distance northeast of the house. This was one of Hartsville's first businesses. (The present day county's first business was a small trading station outside the city limits.) It was closely followed by Donoho's mill, Hart's ferry, and Hart's racetrack. Alexander's son Bill was known as "Tannery Bill." Local tradition has maintained the tannery as Hartsville's first business, although research has not shown that conclusively, it was certainly one of the first.

Alexander was a close personal friend of Andrew Jackson. Jackson was a frequent visitor to the Hartsville racetrack, located a quarter mile from the Turney-Hutchins House, and stopped by Alexander's home often. He was in attendance when Alexander's daughter Mary Brandon Alexander married General William Hall. The ceremony took place in the parlour, in front of the massive stone fireplace sill standing today. William Hall went on to serve as governor of Tennessee upon the resignation of Governor Sam Houston. Upon the death of Rachael Jackson, old Captain Alexander (82 at the time) wrote to Jackson and addressed him, in the letter, as "My dear Son". Marquis James quoted the entire letter in his book Andrew Jackson, Portrait of a President and he made this comment "Old Captain Will Alexander, Cumberland pioneer and Revolutionary veteran, addressed Jackson by a title used, at this late date, perhaps by no other man." Local tradition also places Jackson at the home as a frequent visitor. In a series of articles written for the Hartsville Vidette (22 July 1976) by Professor Vernon Roddy, formerly of Trousdale County and now a professor at Hanover College, he states "Most of the houses in the Trousdale area frequented by Mr. Jackson have since disappeared. But the house perhaps seen the most by the fighting sportsman is said to be the old Alexander house."

² Ibid., p. 31.

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In 1853 Captain Alexander's heirs sold the house to John Hutchins. In 1857 he enlarged the house and gave it its present Greek Revival facade. As part of the renovation, the log portion was weatherboarded, a dogtrot separating the house and the kitchen was enclosed, and the interior was finished off. Samuel Andrews, a local carpenter, did the work on the house.

In 1889, the daughter of John Hutchins, Sara Hale, sold the house and farm to J. W. Darwin and his father-in-law, J. A. Pruett. Darwin gave his name to the creek running in front of the house. The home is owned today by a direct descendant - Joe Rickman. In 1954, Mr. Rickman tore down the old log kitchen, due to its poor condition, and replaced it with a new addition that included a cellar, kitchen, office, and dining room. Adding a new bath and cutting new doors from the 1857 wings into the log home, he rewired and updated the plumbing as well. A separate workshop was added at this time, taking the place of the log slave cabin and a smokehouse. Ten years ago, Mr. Rickman began restoring the inside of the log portion of the home to its original condition, removing the plaster work of the 1857 remodeling.

The architecture of this home is worthy of recognition. While the original two-story log portion of the house has no inherent qualities that make it stand out (other than the fact that it is still sturdy and liveable after two hundred years), it is the way it has been renovated that creates a special awareness for it. Many early log homes have been weatherboarded. Indeed, Hartsville and Trousdale County have several. It is the unique manner of the renovation that sets the home apart. When the prosperous owner, John Hutchins, decided he needed more room and a home worthy of his social and financial position, he decided to use the old cabin as the core of this new dwelling. He might easily have built a new home from scratch, but a fondness for the old home, or perhaps a touch of frugality, led him to keep the logs--but to hide them under plaster and weatherboarding. Adding two very modern, by 1857 standards, rooms to the home and by wrapping the whole works in Greek Revival style, he came up with, for all practical purposes, a new home.

Using the talents of a local master carpenter, Samuel Andrews, Hutchins managed to have a Greek Revival facade that incorporated the two-story log house, both cleverly and artistically. Not relying on a professional architect to draw up plans, he used the talents of the carpenter, and perhaps ideas of his own, to create a totally different home. Using the principals of the Greek Revival style and the full-height entry porch found

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on many southern adaptations of the style, Hutchins and Andrews created visual balance while preserving the front of the log home. By placing the new wings to the front of the older log home, they created an unusually large, covered front porch.

Although it is not uncommon to add frame additions to the original log portions of a house, the form of the 1857 remodeling is unusual. No comprehensive survey of log/frame houses in Middle Tennessee has been done, but most buildings in Middle Tennessee that are part log and part frame appear to be I-house forms. The original log pen would become a parlor or, in some instances, part of a rear ell. These houses often have two story, one bay porches and are embellished with Greek Revival or a combination of Greek Revival and Italianate decor, depending on when they were expanded.

Trousdale County has many old log houses. A survey by the Trousdale County Historical Society in 1976 listed, photographed, and documented the construction dates of each of these using court records, interviews, and local tradition. Of the many houses listed, only one of the log houses had been renovated in the Greek Revival style. The majority were indeed weatherboarded, but in the non-descript style of folk architecture. The triangular pediment, the entablature, and the columns of the Turney-Hutchins House make it unique among the homes of the city and county.

Research into neighboring counties has failed to find any homes identical, or closely similar, to it. It is the only Greek Revival home of this size and design in the Hartsville, Trousdale County area. Likewise, hours spent pouring over books on other old homes has failed to find a reasonable duplicate. Currently, there are only two properties in Trousdale County that are listed in the National Register. These are the 1898 L&N Hartsville Depot (NR 7/3/80) and the James R. DeBow House (NR 11/3/88). The DeBow house, begun in 1854 and completed in 1870, is a two-story, brick Italianate house.

The attention to detail found on the facade, the balance of size and shape, the wide entablature and triangular pediment, and the four columns with their beveled panels, all bring the Turney-Hutchins House into focus as an outstanding local example of vernacular Greek Revival architecture. The two interior rooms with their wide baseboards, high pediments above the doors, and fireplace mantle also carry out this style. That the 1857 additions are the work of a master carpenter is evident in the two outside doors leading from the wings to the front porch. Though different, they both display skill and talent by the carpenter.

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A unique local adaptation of the Greek Revival style, the only home of its age and type in the county, and its successful blending of the Greek principals of balance and line, within the limits of remodeling an existing structure, all give the home a reason to be on the National Register of Historic Places.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description: The Turney-Hutchins HOuse includes all of parcel 14 on the Trousdale County maps that accompany the nomination. It is bounded on the south by East Main Street, on the North by Highway 25, on the west by Darwin Branch, and on the east by adjacent property lines.

Boundary Justification: The boundary includes land currently associated with the house. It provides a setting for the house and contributing outbuilding.

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Trousdale County

Turney-Hutchins House
Highway 25
Hartsville, Tennessee
Photos by: John L. Oliver, Jr.
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
Date: May 1991

West facade showing 1857 wings and porch, facing east.
#1 of 17

Detail of entrance, shows weatherboarded facade of circa 1789 log house.
#2 of 17

Detail of columns on facade porch.
#3 of 17

North elevation of the home, facing south. From this angle one can clearly see the three major phases of construction: two-story center with limestone chimney is the circa 1789 log portion; to the right in the photo is the north wing of the 1857 addition; to the left in the photo, lies the 1954 addition.
#4 of 17

East elevation, facing west.
#5 of 17

South elevation, facing north.
#6 of 17

Detail of construction, taken in the attic, showing pegged, yellow poplar beams.
#7 of 17

Parlor in the left wing of the 1857 addition, showing fifteen-inch baseboard and fireplace mantle.
#8 of 17

Upstairs bedroom, showing logs, ceiling beams, and paneling.
#9 of 17

Upstairs bedroom showing logs and floor.
#10 of 17

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Upstairs bedroom showing logs, ceilings, and floor.
#11 of 17

Closets in upstairs room.
#12 of 17

Door leading to south wing of 1857 addition.
#13 of 17

Door leading to north wing of 1857 addition.
#14 of 17

North facade of summer kitchen, facing south.
#15 of 17

East elevation of summer kitchen, facing west.
#16 of 17

West elevation of summer kitchen, facing east.
#17 of 17