

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: 92000145

Date Listed: 3/27/92

Arnold-Harrell House
Property Name

Rutherford
County

TENNESSEE
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 W. Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

5/13/92
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

This nomination is amended to add 1890 (the date the first floor porch on the back of the building was enclosed) to the period of significance.

The amendment was confirmed by phone with the Tennessee SHPO (4/10/92).

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Arnold - Harrell House other names/site number Daffodil Hill

2. Location

street & number 1710 East Main Street city, town Murfreesboro state Tennessee code TN county Rutherford code 149 zip code 37130

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission. Date: 2/5/92.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: State or Federal agency and bureau.

5. 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: Patrick Andrews. Date of Action: 3/27/92.

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

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Transitional Greek Revival -
Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Arnold-Harrell House is located 1710 East Main Street in Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee. The dwelling was constructed in 1861 and is a two story, brick transitional dwelling that combines the Greek Revival style with Italianate influences. The Greek Revival style is reflected in the two story portico fronted by square columns, the six-pane sash windows, the wide band of trim below the cornice, and the panelled door surrounded on the side and top by a narrow band of rectangular panes of glass. The Italianate influences are exhibited by the bracketed cornice and low-pitched roof.

The stone foundation house is L-shaped with a one story kitchen on the south end of the ell. The roof is asphalt shingle. There are two internal end chimneys on the east and west sides of the house and there is an external end chimney at the southern end of the two story portion of the house. The brick walls of the house are eighteen inches thick.

The front, or north, facade faces East Main Street and is dominated by the two story wooden pedimented portico with raking cornice. The portico occupies the center bay of this three bay facade. The pediment's tympanum is constructed of wooden fishscale shingles. The lower level of the north facade consists of a wooden open-sided veranda accented by turned wooden spindles. This level of the portico is fronted by eight square columns with two square pilasters on each side of the doorway. The flooring of the first level of the veranda is cedar plank and replaced, in kind, the original cedar floor in circa 1980. The roof of the first story veranda forms the floor of the second level porch. The second floor veranda is uncovered except for the portion which is covered by the centrally located portico. The veranda does not extend the full length of the front facade. Four square columns front the second story portico and a pair of square pilasters flank the doorway.

The door and windows on the north facade exhibit Greek Revival detailing. The two shuttered windows on each level of the north facade are six-over-six, double hung, sash with wooden lintels and lug sills. The pegged windows and shutters are original, but the glass in the windows is a replacement. The doorways on each level have broken transom lights. The door on the first level is full wooden panelled while the second floor has panelled double doors. The first floor door is not original and at one

See continuation sheet

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time was identical to the second floor's double doors. Each of the doors is fronted by a screened door which dates to circa 1920. The bricks on the north facade are laid in Flemish bond and the mortar joints are pencilled.

The east facade is almost entirely in its original condition. The bricks on this facade are laid in common bond. It consists of the two story portion of the house and its attached ell for the dining room and the one story kitchen with gable roof. In circa 1914 a staircase was removed from the dining room and a first floor window was installed on the east facade. So, unlike the north facade, the window fenestration of the east facade is not symmetrical. The shutters on the windows of this facade are original. The first floor of the two story portion of the house consists of three six-over-six shuttered sash windows with wooden lintels and lug sills. The second floor features two windows of the same design as the first floor windows. The cornice of the two story portion of the house is bracketed. The one story kitchen features a window identical to those on the two story block of the house.

The rear, or south facade, features the rear four-over-four sash window of the kitchen as well as a six-over-six sash window on the second floor of the house. This facade also features the predominant and continuous two story wooden enclosed porch which extend the full length of the rear of the house and ell, except for a portion along the kitchen where the porch is one story and screened. This porch is an original feature of the house, but when the house was first constructed this was an open sided porch. In circa 1890, the first floor of the porch was enclosed with wood. In circa 1930, a bathroom was constructed in the space that was once the west end of the first floor of the porch. Later, in circa 1945, three closets and a hallway were constructed in the space which was previously occupied by only the bathroom. A portion of the remainder is a combination of frame construction and wood fishscale shingles. The first level of the porch has a plain six-over-six sash window which is located in the bathroom, as well as a lattice work door with wood surround. In circa 1945 the second floor of the porch was enclosed creating a small sun room, closets and bathroom. Later, in circa 1960, a small bath was added next to the first bathroom in the space which was once the rear second story porch. The second floor of the porch has six plain sash windows. The one story screened porch has a screened door with wooden surround on its southern end.

The west facade features the windowless main brick portion of the house and the west side of the porch. The first floor of this side of the porch has one plain sash window while the second floor has a pair of plain sash

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windows. This facade also consists of the west side of the ell with the plain sash window of the porch's second floor.

The Arnold-Harrell House has a central hall plan with parlors flanking each side of the first floor hall while bedrooms flank each side of the second floor hall. However, the dwelling also has an original ell. This ell consists of a dining room and kitchen on the first floor and a bedroom on the second floor. An original wooden porch extends along the south (rear) facade and ell of the house. In 1890 the Arnold family enclosed the first floor porch with lattice work. In circa 1930 the Harrell family built the bathroom on the west end of the first floor porch and enclosed the second floor of the porch at the same time.

The ceilings in the rooms downstairs are fourteen feet in height while the upstairs ceilings are thirteen feet high. The central hall contains the original staircase whose bottom banister and spindles are three feet one and one-half inches high. These features are cherry and the spindles are hand turned. The wooden baseboards are original and one foot high. There are three wooden panelled doors in the hall. The east door leads to a parlor. The south door leads to the rear enclosed porch. The west door leads to a sitting room. In circa 1914, the oak flooring in the hall replaced the original plank flooring.

The sitting room is to the right or west of the central hall. Like the hall the sitting room's wooden baseboards are original and are one foot in height. The wooden Greek Revival inspired mantel which is fronted with a pair of square pilasters is not original and measures five feet seven inches wide and four feet and nine inches high. It was installed in circa 1914. Under the north windows of this room there is a pair of wooden jib doors which open to provide ventilation for the room. Such doors are common in Greek Revival interiors. A wooden panelled door with wood surround is located on the south side of the sitting room. This door leads to a small hallway.

The hallway connects the sitting room with two closets and a bathroom and eventually leads to the rear enclosed porch. The space occupied by the hall, three closets, and bath was once part of the porch, but in circa 1930 alterations to this space were completed. At that time only a large bathroom was constructed in this space. This bathroom was the first constructed in the Arnold-Harrell House. In circa 1945, part of the bath was converted to a hallway and two closets. This small hall connects the sitting room with the rear porch. The wooden baseboards in this hallway are eight inches high.

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A parlor is located to the left or east of the central hall. The wooden baseboards in this room are thirteen and one-half inches in height. The classically inspired mantel in this room is not original and is four feet eleven and one-half inches wide. It was installed in circa 1914. In circa 1914 oak flooring was placed over the original plank flooring. Like the west sitting room, there is a pair of jib doors under the north windows which open to allow for ventilation in the room.

Directly to the south of the parlor there is a dining room. The parlor and dining room are connected by a set of double sliding doors. These doors were installed in circa 1914 and replaced a single door. The original wooden baseboards in this room are eleven inches in height. Other changes that occurred in circa 1914 include the moving of a staircase in this room to the rear enclosed porch, the northern window was put in this room at the same time the staircase was moved and the dining room's hardwood floors were installed in 1914.

South of the dining room there is a kitchen. In circa 1914 a hall with a pantry was constructed which connects the kitchen with the dining room. This pantry contains built-in cabinets used for storage. A fireplace which was once used for cooking was enclosed within the walls between the kitchen and dining room in circa 1914 and is no longer visible. A laundry room is located in the northeast corner of the kitchen. The laundry room was once part of the kitchen, but it was made into a separate room in circa 1914. In 1914, it served as a pantry. In circa 1980 it was converted into a laundry room. An original door leads from the kitchen onto the screened porch.

The enclosed porch which is located along the south facade of the house contains a staircase which at one time was located in the dining room. In circa 1914, the staircase was moved to its present location on this porch along the south brick wall of the main block of the house. The lattice work on the first floor was installed in circa 1890 when the porch was enclosed. Original doors located along the porch allow access to the foyer, dining room, kitchen, and small hallway which leads to the sitting room. Two exterior porch doors allow direct access outside. Before circa 1914, the year the hall was constructed, in order to reach the kitchen from the dining room or vice versa, one had to use the porch doors.

Upon ascending the stairs to the second floor of the Arnold-Harrell House, a hall fronted by the portico's double doors is located to the north. These doors have their original hardware and surrounding moulding. The

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baseboards in this hall are eight inches in height. The hall has its original hardwood floors.

To the south of the stairs there are two bathrooms and a closet. Until circa 1930 this space was part of the rear porch. However, in circa 1930 the porch was enclosed and a bathroom and a closet were added. In circa 1960 another bathroom was constructed a few feet from the first bathroom. The wooden baseboards in this space are nine inches in height.

The master bedroom is located directly above the downstairs sitting room. The wooden baseboards are nine inches in height. The wooden classically inspired mantel in this bedroom is four feet eleven inches wide and four feet eleven inches tall. This is not an original mantel, it was installed circa 1916. This room had its original hardwood floors.

To the south of the master bedroom there is a sunroom which at one time was part of the porch. In circa 1930 this part of the porch was converted into a screened sleeping porch. This room is carpeted.

The bedroom to the east of the upstairs hall is a guest room. The mantel in this bedroom is identical to the one in the master bedroom and measures four feet eleven inches wide and four feet and eleven inches tall. It was also installed in circa 1916. The wooden baseboards are nine inches in height. This room has its original hardwood floors.

To the south of the guest room there is a bedroom. This room is where the staircase that once stood in the dining room came upstairs. The floors in this room are approximately five inches lower than the floors in the other second floor rooms. The wooden baseboards in this room are nine inches in height. The wooden mantel is the only original mantel in the house and measures four feet nine inches across and five feet eight inches tall. This room has its original hardwood floors.

There are several outbuildings still standing in the vicinity of the Arnold-Harrell house. Directly off the southeast corner of the house is a frame garage with a tin front gable roof. This structure was constructed in circa 1930 and is currently used as a garage and for storage. (C)

South of the house there is a one story brick and frame front gable cook's house constructed in circa 1930. This building has a tin roof. An external end chimney is located at the south end of this structure. This structure is used for storage. (C)

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Located several feet west of the cook's house is the smokehouse which was constructed in 1861. This is a brick structure with a bracketed gable roof. The wooden front door is single leaf and panelled. There is a wooden lintel over the door. A weather vane is centrally located at the peak of the roof. Originally this structure was two stories in height, but in 1933 Henry Harrell, having recently received a degree in engineering from Vanderbilt University, converted it to a one story building. (C)

The Arnold-Harrell House is located several hundred yards from East Main Street. Each side of the gravel driveway that leads from the street to the house is lined with daffodils. Large maple, cedar, elm, and poplar trees dot the front yard. A circular drive is located in front of the house. A concrete sidewalk lined with low lying shrubbery leads from the circular drive to the house. Low lying holly bushes are situated along the north facade of the house.

The east facade is fronted by two bushes of medium height and a tree. There is no vegetation on the south facade. The west facade is fronted by a tree which is taller than the house and by shrubbery of medium height. Behind the outbuildings there is a continuous tree line.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1861, 1914, 1930

Significant Dates

1861, 1890,

1914, 1930

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arnold, Edwin

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

The Arnold-Harrell House at 1710 East Main Street in Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee is nominated under National Register criteria C as a locally significant example of transitional Greek Revival architecture with Italianate influences. The Arnold-Harrell House is located in a mid-twentieth century residential neighborhood along East Main Street. The house was once part of a 435 acre farm, but beginning in circa 1940 parcels of the Harrell land were sold. Today the house stands on approximately 2.8 acres.

The two story brick dwelling was constructed in 1861 by Edwin Arnold. Arnold was born on April 13, 1818 in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, but his family moved to Rutherford County in 1823 while Arnold was a young child. Arnold married Harriet McLanahan on June 19, 1841 and by 1861 he had completed construction of the family's house on Woodbury Pike (now East Main Street). Just as the house was being completed the Civil War broke out and Arnold became a captain in Nathan Bedford Forrest's Twenty-third Tennessee Infantry.

The Arnold-Harrell House is closely associated with the Civil War. During the Federal occupation of Murfreesboro, Mary Dean, Arnold's daughter was shot by a Union soldier while she was peering out of one of the home's windows. The house was constantly threatened by Federal soldiers during the occupation of Murfreesboro. When Arnold returned to Murfreesboro in 1862, he found his house, outbuildings, and fields in disarray.

Arnold was a building contractor in Murfreesboro after the Civil War and he was responsible for the construction of many of the town's brick buildings. There is no information about which buildings he constructed, but oral tradition has revealed that most of the structures were located around the town square. Murfreesboro, the site of two major Civil War battles, had further suffered from a lengthy period of occupation by Union armies. Its building stock was in poor condition after the war and for a building contractor like Edwin Arnold, the Reconstruction years were a time of

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:

MTSU, Center for Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property 2.8 acres

UTM References

A

1	6	5	5	7	4	2	0	3	9	6	6	2	4	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

315 SE Dillton, TN

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the Arnold-Harrell House are shown on the accompanying Rutherford County Tax Map #103B, Group A, Lot 2.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property include the house, garage, smokehouse, and cook's house. It is bounded on the north by East Main Street and east, south, and west by property lines. This includes sufficient property to protect the integrity of the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Martin, Carroll Van West, and Mary Hurt Harrell
organization Center for Historic Preservation date January 1992
street & number Box 80 MTSU telephone (615) 898-2947
city or town Murfreesboro state Tennessee zip code 37132

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opportunity. In addition, Arnold served as the sheriff of Murfreesboro from 1873 until 1876. He continued to live in the house until his death on November 11, 1884.

In 1890 the Arnold family enclosed the first floor of the rear porch. After Harriet Arnold's death on October 7, 1895, the house was sold to Reuben C. Harrell. Harrell and his heirs operated the 435 acre farm along the south side of Woodbury Pike for the next forty-five years.

From circa 1940 to circa 1955, Henry Harrell, Reuben's grandson, sold plots of the farmland in order to develop a subdivision. Among the buyers of these lots were some of Murfreesboro's most prominent citizens, including William Shacklett, J. M. Herrod, Edmond Miller, Norman Parks, M. E. Bragg, and Henry Clay Moore, III. The City of Murfreesboro bought land along Baird Lane from the Harrell family and later built the Hobgood Elementary School on the site.

In the deeds to the parcels he sold, Henry Harrell included several restrictions and covenants concerning how the land could be used by the property owners. The deed noted that the structures built on the lots had to be single family dwellings and the homes had to be "in the middle of said lot from east to west boundaries." The deed for several of the parcels required that the dwellings constructed be "in line with the Harrell residence." Harrell also restricted the building material to principally brick or stone. Plat maps from 1952 and 1954, which are included in this nomination, show how Harrell's property was subdivided for residential development.

The Arnold-Harrell House is an excellent example of a nineteenth century transitional dwelling which combines the Greek Revival style with Italianate influences. Several features of the Arnold-Harrell House are typical of the Greek Revival style including its two story portico fronted by square columns, symmetrical facade, six pane sash windows, the wide band of trim below the cornice, and the panelled door surrounded on the sides and top by a narrow band of rectangular panes of glass. The Italianate influences are exhibited in the bracketed cornice and low pitched roof. Few changes have been made to the house since its construction in 1861. The interior alterations completed in 1914, such as the replacement of plank floors with hardwood floors in the parlors and dining room, the constriction of a hall which joined the dining room and kitchen, the enclosure of the kitchen fireplace, and the replacement of the original mantels, were in kind and have not jeopardized the house's interior integrity. Therefore, it retains its integrity in its design and

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workmanship. It is one of the best examples of this transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style of architecture in Murfreesboro.

Greek Revival architecture flourished in America from about 1825 until the beginning of the Civil War. The style was popular in urban and rural areas and was the chosen style for commercial as well as residential building. Americans were attracted to the Grecian style because they could identify with the Greek wars for independence which occurred from 1821 to 1830. In addition the War of 1812 decreased America's desire for anything British, including the prevalent Adamesque style of architecture. As the American population expanded into the trans-Appalachian territories of the former Northwest and southwest territories, they carried the Greek Revival architectural tradition with them. The Greek Revival style had permeated all facets of American society from vernacular forms to high style architecture. For the planter class Greek Revival architecture with its tall columns, heavy cornices, and prominent porticos symbolized their personal empires.

Greek Revival architecture came to Tennessee as early as 1830 and remained popular until the outbreak of the Civil War. An early example of Greek Revival architecture in Middle Tennessee is Hamilton Place (NR 7/16/73) in Maury County which was built in circa 1830. In Tennessee, the upper South, and Midwest the material of choice for Greek Revival architecture was brick. Greek Revival was not always "pure," an area's culture and traditions often influenced the final form of a Greek Revival structure. For Example, in Tennessee the I-House was a popular dwelling form in the nineteenth century. When Greek Revival architecture became popular in the state, porticos fronted by columns were added to I-Houses so that the home owners could keep up with stylistic trend in home construction. The popularity of Greek Revival architecture was capped by William Strickland State Capitol (NR 7/08/70) in Nashville, completed in the early 1850s.

Beginning in the 1850s and 1860s, Gothic Revival and Italianate began to replace Greek Revival architecture, but not completely. As the popularity of Greek Revival began to decline and Gothic Revival and Italianate styles started to gain prominence, hybrids of the former and later styles appeared. This transitional phase between the different stylistic periods produced buildings that exhibited neither pure Greek Revival nor transitional Italianate or Gothic Revival architecture, but a combination of the Greek Revival and either of the two emerging forms. The Arnold-Harrell House, constructed in 1861, is a prime illustration of the type of buildings constructed in the era between the decline of Greek Revival and the rise in popularity of Italianate architecture.

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The interior of the Arnold-Harrell House is not totally characteristic of either the Greek Revival or Italianate period, but instead is conservative in its floor plan and design details. The house exhibits a simple L-shaped plan with a central hall. Parlors flank each side of the first floor central hall. The wing on the first floor is formed by the dining room and kitchen which are located to the south of the east parlor. On the second floor, bedrooms flank the central hall and the wing consists of a bedroom. The principal rooms of the house, including the parlors, the dining room and the bedrooms are large and measure eighteen feet by eighteen feet. The dwelling's floor plan is simple and not typical of the Victorian period that was gaining popularity in 1861, the year the Arnold-Harrell House was completed. Victorian interiors tend to be characterized by a maze of small rooms.

The interior of the house does contain a few Greek Revival features. The doorway on the second floor which leads to the portico is original and is typical of Greek Revival interior. These four-panelled wood doors have a simple wooden enframing with broken transom light. Under the two northern windows in the downstairs parlors, wood jib doors open to provide ventilation. This is also a common feature of Greek Revival interior. The only original mantel in the house is located in the upstairs southeast bedroom and it is a vernacular adaptation of a Greek Revival design. The staircase has two flights and a landing that breaks to the left and is also common in Greek Revival interiors. The wood paneling under the stairway is Greek Revival as is the balustrade. An identical balustrade is found at the Jordan-Floyd-Presswood House (Rutherford County) constructed in 1850 and located outside of Eagleville.

There are several examples of both Greek Revival and Italianate architecture in Murfreesboro, but few other properties illustrate the transitional phase between the two stylistic periods as effectively as the Arnold-Harrell House does. The Woman's Club House is located at 221 East College Street. It was constructed in 1856 by Samuel Richard Sanders and is an example of Italianate architecture in Murfreesboro. Although constructed within five years of one another, the Arnold-Harrell House and the Woman's Club House are stylistically quite different in their manifestation of Italianate architecture. The Woman's Club is an asymmetrical Italianate dwelling with paired brackets dominating the eaves, a low pitched roof and tall and narrow windows. It has none of the Greek Revival stylistic elements that the Arnold-Harrell House possesses.

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Greek Revival architecture is prevalent in Murfreesboro. The Collier-Lane-Crichlow House (NR 8/23/78) at 500 North Spring Street was constructed in circa 1850 by Sterling B. Jones. This two story, brick, Greek Revival Home has a full-height portico fronted by continuous square columns. Compared to the Arnold-Harrell House, the Collier-Lane-Crichlow House is more of pure a Greek Revival dwelling with little or no influence from other styles of architecture.

The Ewing-McElroy House constructed in 1856 and located at 512 North Highland Avenue exhibits the Greek Revival Style and like the Arnold-Harrell House features Italianate influences. The centrally located two story pedimented portico fronted by square columns is similar to the Greek Revival portico of the Arnold-Harrell House. However, unlike the Ewing-McElroy House, the Arnold-Harrell House had verandas on both floors and on each side of the portico. The Italianate influence is seen on the Ewing-McElroy House in its bracketed cornice. In circa 1940 the rear of the house was added to, thus compromising the integrity of the property. Compared to the Ewing-McElroy House, the Arnold-Harrell House had remained relatively unchanged since its construction.

The Arnold-Harrell House represents an important phase between the period of prominence of Greek Revival architecture and the emergence of the more classically detailed Italianate style of architecture. The house's significance is further strengthened by the fact that there has been little alteration to either the exterior or the interior of the dwelling. The Arnold-Harrell House remains a fine example of transitional Greek Revival/Italianate architecture of the period.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Rutherford County Deed Books.

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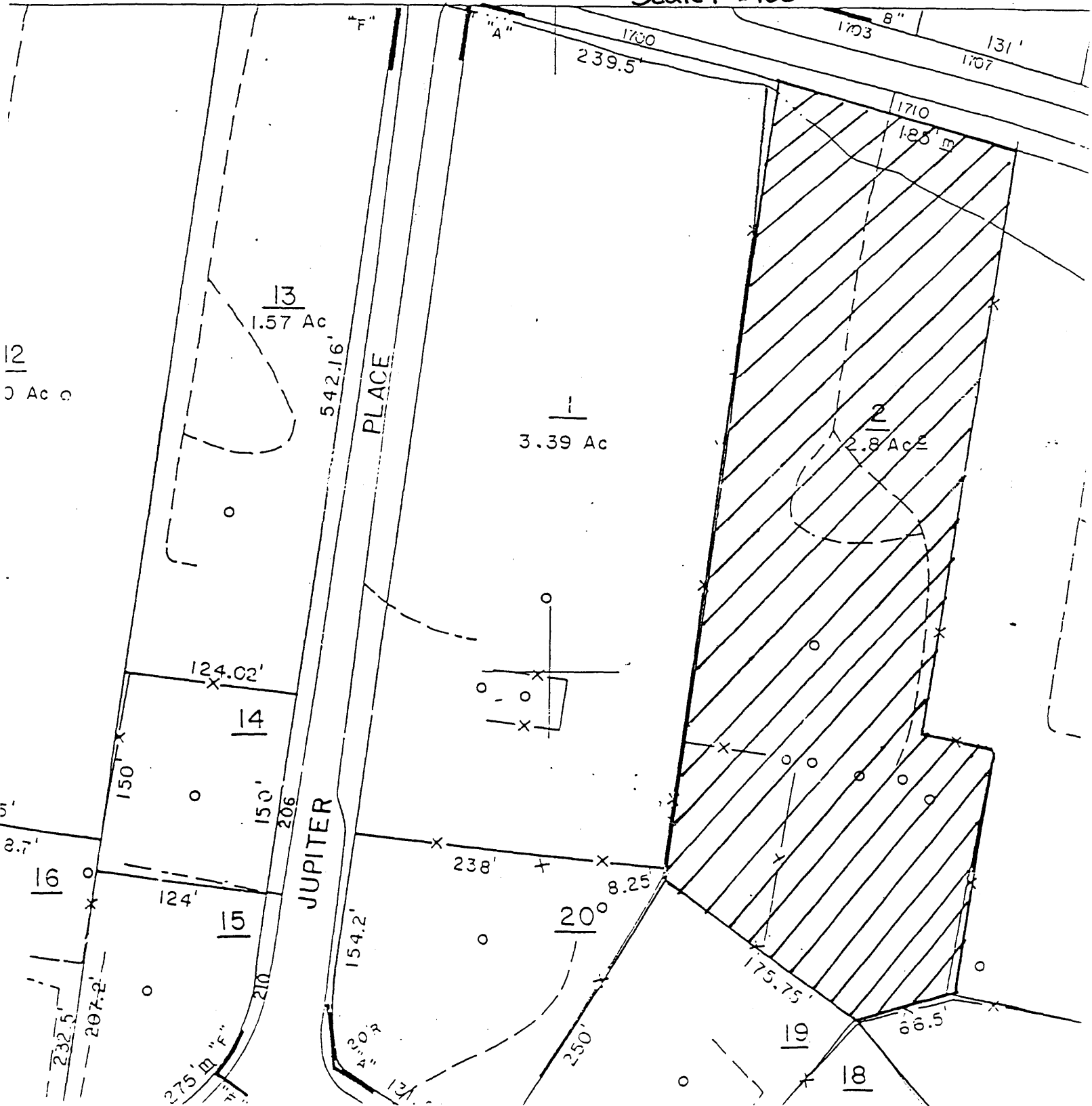
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The Arnold-Harrell House
1710 East Main Street

Rutherford County
Murfreesboro, TN 37130

Scale 1" = 100'



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Property Owner

Mary Hart Harrell
1710 East Main Street
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

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Arnold-Harrell House
1710 East Main Street
Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee

Photos By: Center for Historic Preservation
Box 80, MTSU
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132

Date: March 1991

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

North facade, driveway facing south
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North facade, driveway, facing south
#2 of 22

North facade, portico detail, facing south
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North and east facades, facing southwest
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East and south facades, facing northwest
#5 of 22

South and west facades, facing northeast
#6 of 22

West facade, facing east
#7 of 22

Sitting room, first floor, facing southwest
#8 of 22

Rear staircase, first floor, facing northeast
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Rear staircase and porch, first floor, facing north
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Arnold-Harrell House

Central hall staircase, first floor, facing south
#11 of 22

Central hall and staircase, first floor, facing southwest
#12 of 22

Detail, staircase bannister, first floor, facing southwest
#13 of 22

Living room, first floor, facing northeast
#14 of 22

Dining room from living room, first floor, facing south
#14 of 22

Pantry, first floor, facing south
#16 of 22

Central hall staircase, second floor, facing south
#17 of 22

Hallway and bathroom, second floor, facing south
#18 of 22

Paneled doorway, second floor hall, facing north
#19 of 22

Smokehouse, facing south
#20 of 22

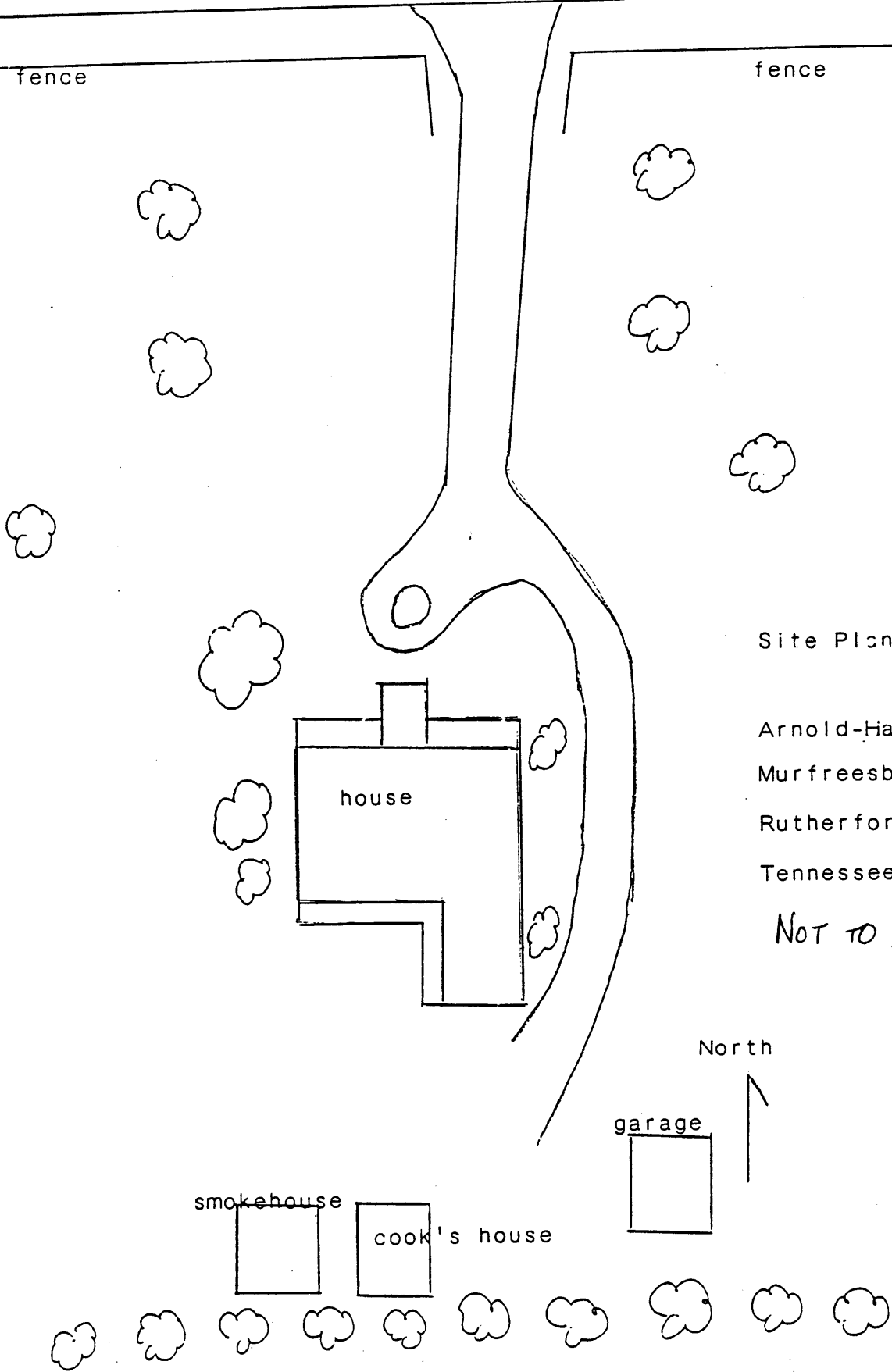
Cook's House, facing south
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Garage, facing south
#22 of 22

EAST MAIN STREET

fence

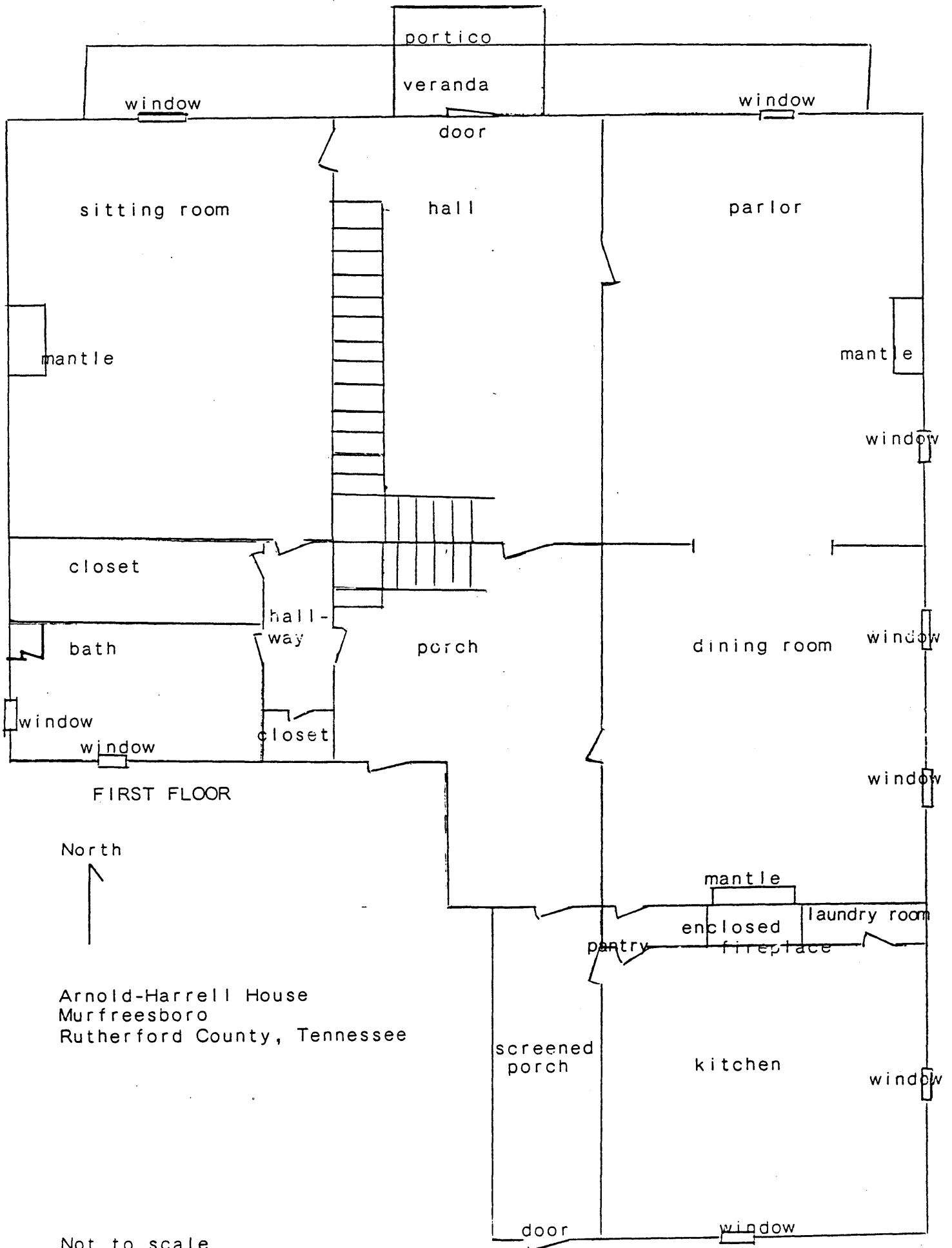
fence



Site Plan

Arnold-Harrell house
Murfreesboro
Rutherford County,
Tennessee

NOT TO SCALE

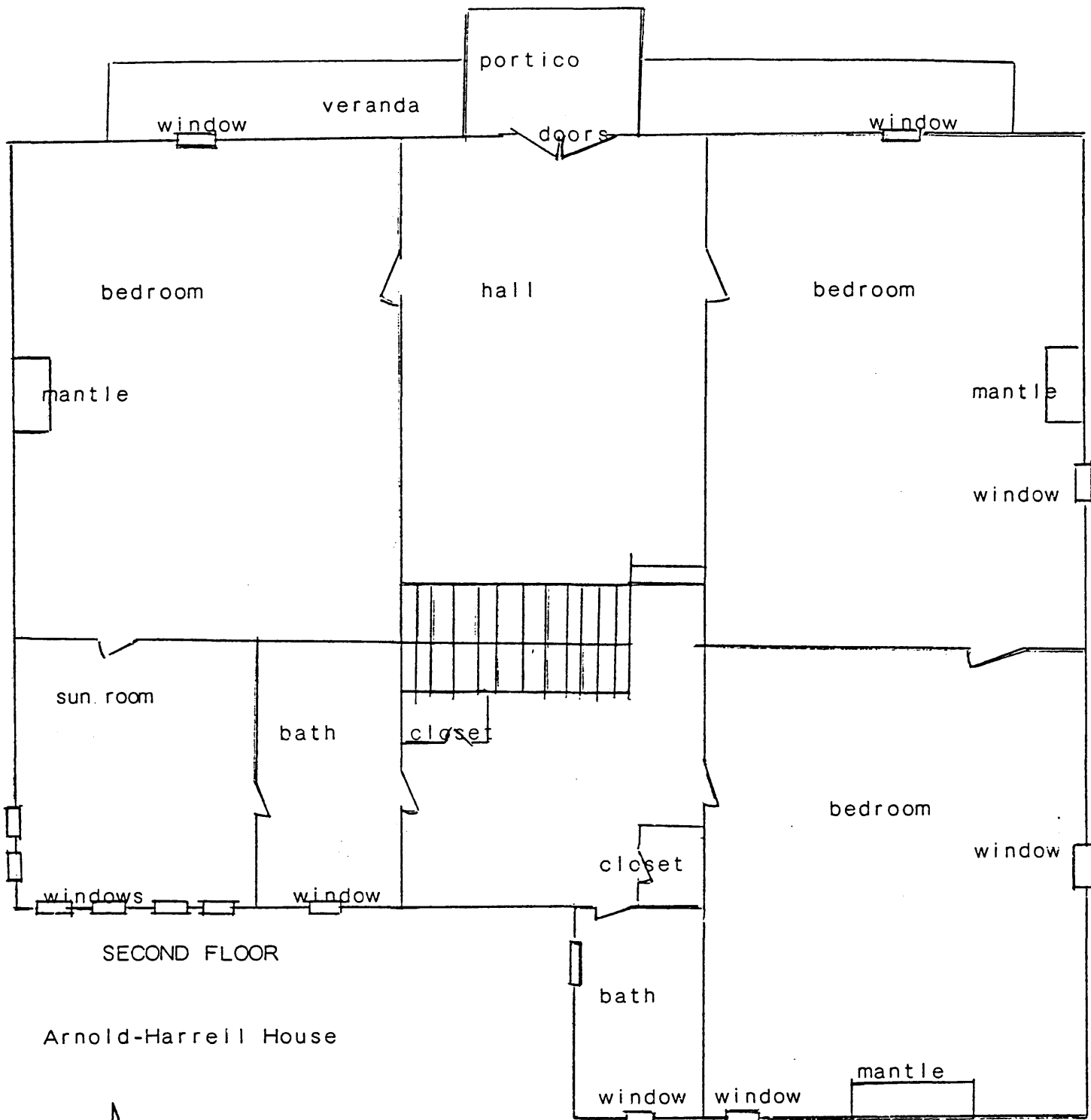


FIRST FLOOR

North

Arnold-Harrell House
 Murfreesboro
 Rutherford County, Tennessee

Not to scale



SECOND FLOOR

Arnold-Harrell House



Not to scale