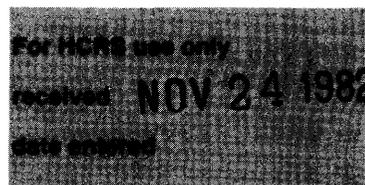


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



## 1. Name

historic McCroory-Mayfield House

and/or common same

## 2. Location

street & number 1280 Old Hickory <sup>Blvd.</sup> Boulevard N/A not for publication

city, town Brentwood N/A vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Tennessee code 047 county Davidson code 037

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Raymond D. White

street & number 1280 Old Hickory Boulevard

city, town Brentwood N/A vicinity of state Tennessee 37027

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds

street & number Davidson County Courthouse

city, town Nashville state Tennessee

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Nashville: A Short History and Selected Buildings has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1974  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Metropolitan Historical Commission

city, town Nashville state Tennessee

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

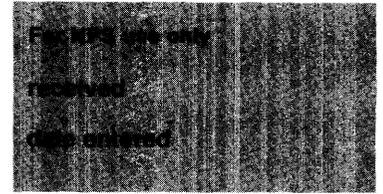
The McCrory- Mayfield House, located on the southern edge of Davidson County, is an excellent example of an early pioneer structure still in use as a residence today. Built circa 1798, it is a two-story log structure with an attached kitchen to one side. It is set on a limestone foundation and has two stone chimneys. Although the house has had two major additions recently, the house retains many of its architectural features on both the interior and exterior. While the additions have resulted in some loss of design integrity, they have enabled the house to continue as a contemporary residence with minimal loss of integrity to the original structure.

The house is located 8½ miles south of Nashville on Old Hickory Boulevard near the Davidson County line in Brentwood. Brentwood was an early pioneer settlement made up of large farms that have recently given way to extensive suburban development. The house, which once was part of a 640-acre farm, faces south on a five-acre tract amidst large residences of recent construction built on spacious lots.

The McCrory-Mayfield House is built of chestnut logs with half-dovetail notching. It has the plan of a dog trot; however, all evidence shows that the dog trot has always been enclosed. Two sets of stairs are original; one is in the central hall and the other in the east room serves the bedroom above. There was no access from that bedroom to the rest of the upstairs. The kitchen, also original to the structure, is attached in a saddlebag fashion to the east side of the main block with an enormous double-wide limestone chimney in between. Another small stone chimney is located on the west end of the main block. The kitchen was originally accessible only by going out onto the back porch. At some point in time, the following alterations were made to the original structure upstairs: in the east bedroom, the stairs were enclosed, a closet was added, and an opening was made to connect it to the upstairs hall; in the hall, a bathroom and a closet were added; and in the west bedroom, two closets were added. The first addition, made in 1961, involved extending and enclosing the back porch so that it would be twice the original depth and include a new kitchen, a dining room, two utility rooms and two bathrooms. Board and batten siding was used for the exterior finish and a door and window were added to the side of the original kitchen. The second addition, made in 1967, extended the house to the west of the original structure and to the rear, even with the first addition. Logs matching the original were used on the front facade and extended down the far west side the depth of the original log structure. At that point, continuing down that side and across the back, board and batten siding was used to match the exterior finish of the first addition. This second addition included two bedrooms, a bathroom, and several closets. The structure has new chinking and an asphalt shingle gable roof. The owner plans to replace the roof with wood shingles. The simple wooden Greek Revival-style front porch is a recent reconstruction which closely resembles an earlier one.

The front facade (south elevation) consists of three bays and is forty-eight feet long. The two end bays are log, and the central bay, or enclosed dog trot, has board and batten siding. The central bay also has a pedimented portico supported by simple paired box columns. A simple rail with square balusters encloses the portico. The double doors were recently custom made to match the remaining original doors in the house. They are tongue and groove vertical boards with beaded margins and beveled horizontal battens. On the first floor the east bay has two windows while the west bay has only one. All are six-over-six light sash windows. There is a short window in each bay on the second floor. They are all six light horizontal casement windows. The massive chimney separating the kitchen from the main block is approximately six feet in width, eight feet in depth, and tapers only slightly as it rises

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National Park Service**



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Continuation sheet McCrory-Mayfield House

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above the roofline. The kitchen wing has only one window, a six-over-six light sash, on its south elevation. This window is positioned so that it is equidistant from the end wall of the main block and the end wall of the kitchen. The one-story addition, west of the main block, with its logs that match the original ones, has two windows in its facade. These windows each have an eight-over-eight light sash. All of the windows on this elevation have shutters composed of vertical tongue and groove boards with horizontal battens.

The east facade consists of the log end wall and gable of the original kitchen and the 1961 addition with its board and batten siding. The pitch of the front plane of the gable is original, but the rear plane was replaced to include the addition and has a much slighter pitch than that of the front. The board and batten siding extends up into the gable. A small two-over-two light sash with horizontal panes and a door with a simple shed porch have been added to the original kitchen wall and the addition includes two sixteen light picture windows.

The north facade with board and batten siding consists of the 1961 addition on the east and the 1967 addition on the west. From east to west, there are a sixteen light picture window, a back door, a thirty-two light picture window, a corrugated fiberglass greenhouse extending out from the facade, and three small six-over-six light sash windows. Board and batten siding covers the entire facade. Enough of the second floor facade of the main block extends over the additions to expose the three short six light casement windows and the logs in between them.

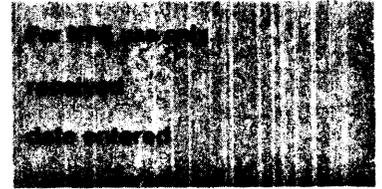
On the west elevation which is all part of the 1967 addition, logs extend half the length of the facade toward the front. The gable pitch matches that of the main block and board and batten siding fills the gable end. The rear half of the facade has a shed roof, board and batten siding, and a side door opening onto a simple shed porch.

The interior of the McCrory-Mayfield House is in excellent condition with many of its original features still intact. Both sets of stairs, one in the central hall and the other in the east room, are original with their small square newel posts, shaped rails supported by slender, rectangular balusters, and closed stringers. The stairway in the hall is enclosed underneath with eighteen-inch wide tongue and groove paneling. There are five original doors in the house that are composed of beaded vertical tongue and groove boards and beveled horizontal battens. Two of these doors still have their original pintle strap hinges. The central hall has exposed log walls and its original ash floor. The stone fireplace in the west room is original and has an early and a very simple Federal style mantel. The east room, in addition to its original stair, has poplar paneling that ranges from six to twelve inches in width and includes a chair rail. The stone fireplace is original, and the mantel matches the one in the west room. However, this mantel appears to be newer than the other. The floors in both the east and west rooms are poplar with boards which are approximately eight inches in width. A door has been added which connects the east room with the kitchen. The large stone fireplace in the kitchen is original, and it is believed that the crane in this fireplace is also original. The rear wall to this room has been removed to connect it to the new kitchen in the 1961 addition.

Outside, there is a small cemetery approximately fifty feet to the rear and to the west of the log house where George Mayfield and other Mayfield family members are buried. Unfortunately, the original markers are gone, and there is only one new large marker denoting

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National Park Service**

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some of Mayfield's descendants. There are also a 1960s one-story log outbuilding located to the east of the house and a 1940s wood frame barn located approximately eighty feet behind the house.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** circa 1798

**Builder/Architect** Thomas McCrory

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The McCrory-Mayfield House, built circa 1798, is nominated under National Register criteria B and C for its association with its builder, Thomas McCrory, who was an early settler of Nashville and for its architectural significance to Nashville as an outstanding example of early log house construction. Thomas McCrory was an important figure in the early settlement history of Nashville as an extensive landholder, a colonel commanding the Second Infantry Regiment of the Tennessee Militia, and renowned defender of the settlement area from Indian attack. The two-story central hall plan log house McCrory built is one of only four known remaining log houses dating from the settlement period of Nashville, 1779-1815, that has not been covered with siding. The other three log houses, the original Hermitage, the Belle Meade Cabin, and the Frederick Stump House are all listed on the National Register. The single room Hermitage cabin is a reconstruction and it, along with the double pen Belle Meade Cabin, are museums and have not been used as residences for at least seventy years. The Frederick Stump House and the McCrory-Mayfield House are both two-story central hall plan structures which have been used continuously as residences throughout their histories. While the Stump House has been moved from its original site and has been altered extensively on its interior, the design integrity of the exterior has not been altered. Although the McCrory-Mayfield House has had extensive additions to the rear and to one side, the original structure is in excellent condition and remains intact with remarkably few alterations. Many log structures have lost their significant architectural features over the years, such as their exterior, their original stairs, flooring, ceilings, fireplaces, doors, etc. This house, however, still has all of these elements. Although the additions detract to some extent, they have allowed the original structure to retain a great deal of its original integrity. This log house is architecturally important not only for its age, but also for certain features in its plan not found in other houses in this area. Most unusual is the way in which the original kitchen is attached to the main block of the house and shares a common chimney. Also, because the stair in the central hall is original and shows no evidence of ever having been exposed to the weather, it can be concluded that the central hall has always been enclosed, an unusual occurrence for a dog trot plan house in this area.

Thomas McCrory, the builder of the house, is thought to have built it soon after purchasing the land on November 13, 1797; construction may have begun as early as the spring of 1798. The earliest written evidence of the existence of the house is the 1827 deed when William McCrory (younger son of Thomas) sold 135 acres and "premises." Thomas McCrory (ca. 1766-ca. 1820) was the son of a Revolutionary War veteran who died in 1778. Thomas came to Middle Tennessee in 1790 to take up his father's land grants. Deeds show that McCrory was granted or purchased at least 3,700 acres of land in Davidson and Williamson Counties. Over the years he bought and sold numerous tracts of land in the Stones River, Little Harpeth and Big Harpeth drainage areas. It is thought that McCrory Creek in eastern Davidson County and McCrory Lane in the western part of the county are named for him. In 1792, at Buchanan's Station on Mill Creek, he helped to repel the last major Indian attack in the Nashville area. He was appointed colonel commanding the Second Infantry Regiment of the Tennessee Militia under Major General Andrew Jackson from October 4, 1813, to January 4, 1814. Records show that McCrory was wounded during his period of service, apparently during fighting against the Creek Indians in the vicinity of Fort Strouther, where he was

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Davidson County Register of Deeds  
Interview with Mrs. A. M. Mayfield

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 2 acres

Quadrangle name Oak Hill, TN

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

1	6	5	1	5	4	9	0	3	9	8	8	4	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The boundaries of the McCrory-Mayfield House are outlined in red on the accompanying Tract Survey. The boundaries conform to the dimensions of the southern portion of the building owner's property and terminates at the point where the west boundary changes direction. The north boundary runs parallel to the rear property line from this point.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Raymond D. White  
John H. Compton

organization Metropolitan Historical Commission date Sept. 15, 1982  
1280 Old Hickory Blvd. 615-373-0467  
street & number Customs House, 701 Broadway, Rm. B-20 telephone 615-259-5027  
Brentwood Tennessee 37027  
city or town Nashville state Tennessee 37203

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Herbert L. Haysen

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission date 11/15/82

For NCRS use only  
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register  
Entered in the National Register date 12/27/82  
Keeper of the National Register  
Affect date  
Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet McCrory-Mayfield House

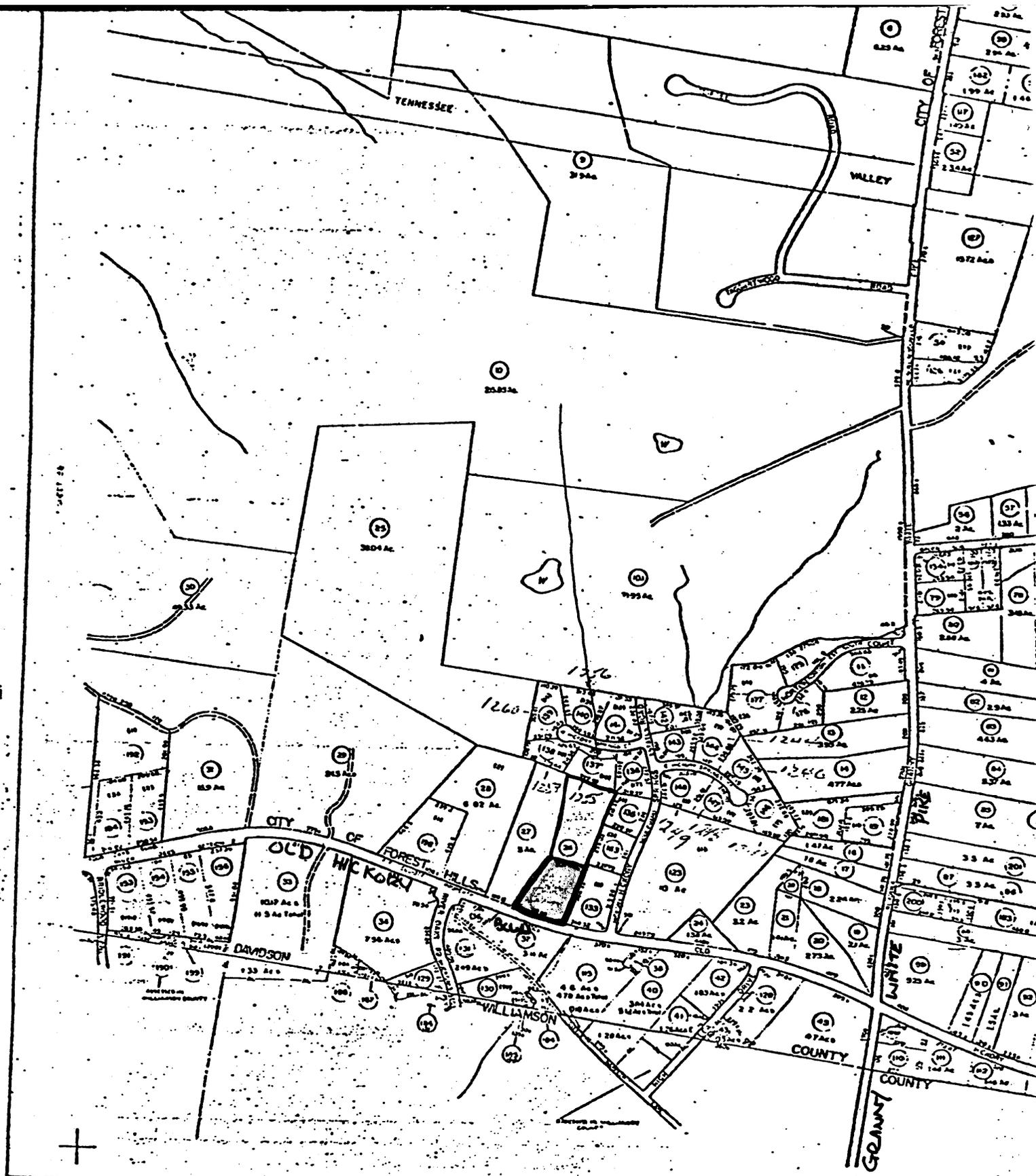
Item number 8

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mustered out of service.

William B. Carpenter bought the property in 1837. His daughter, Mary E., married George Mayfield, and the house passed into the Mayfield family through inheritance, apparently in 1869. George Mayfield was the grandson of another George Mayfield who was captured in March, 1789, by Indians during a raid on Mayfield Station and held for approximately ten years. After his release and return to the white man's civilization, he was an excellent interpreter and assisted Andrew Jackson in dealing with the Indians. This bond between Mayfield and Jackson is a reason for giving credence to the story told by members of the Mayfield family that Jackson visited the house while grandson George was living in it.

Mayfield descendants owned the house until 1939; family members still live in the Brentwood area. The family graveyard (in which George Mayfield and other members of the family are buried) is in the yard just behind and to the west of the house. Since the Mayfield heirs sold the house in 1939, it has been owned by several families. The present owners purchased the house in October, 1980.



LAND SERVICE CORP. PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ENGINEERS  
 A DIVISION OF LITTON INDUSTRIES  
 PHILADELPHIA 20, PENNSYLVANIA



MAP COMPILED		REVISIONS	
1	6	11	13
2	7	12	14

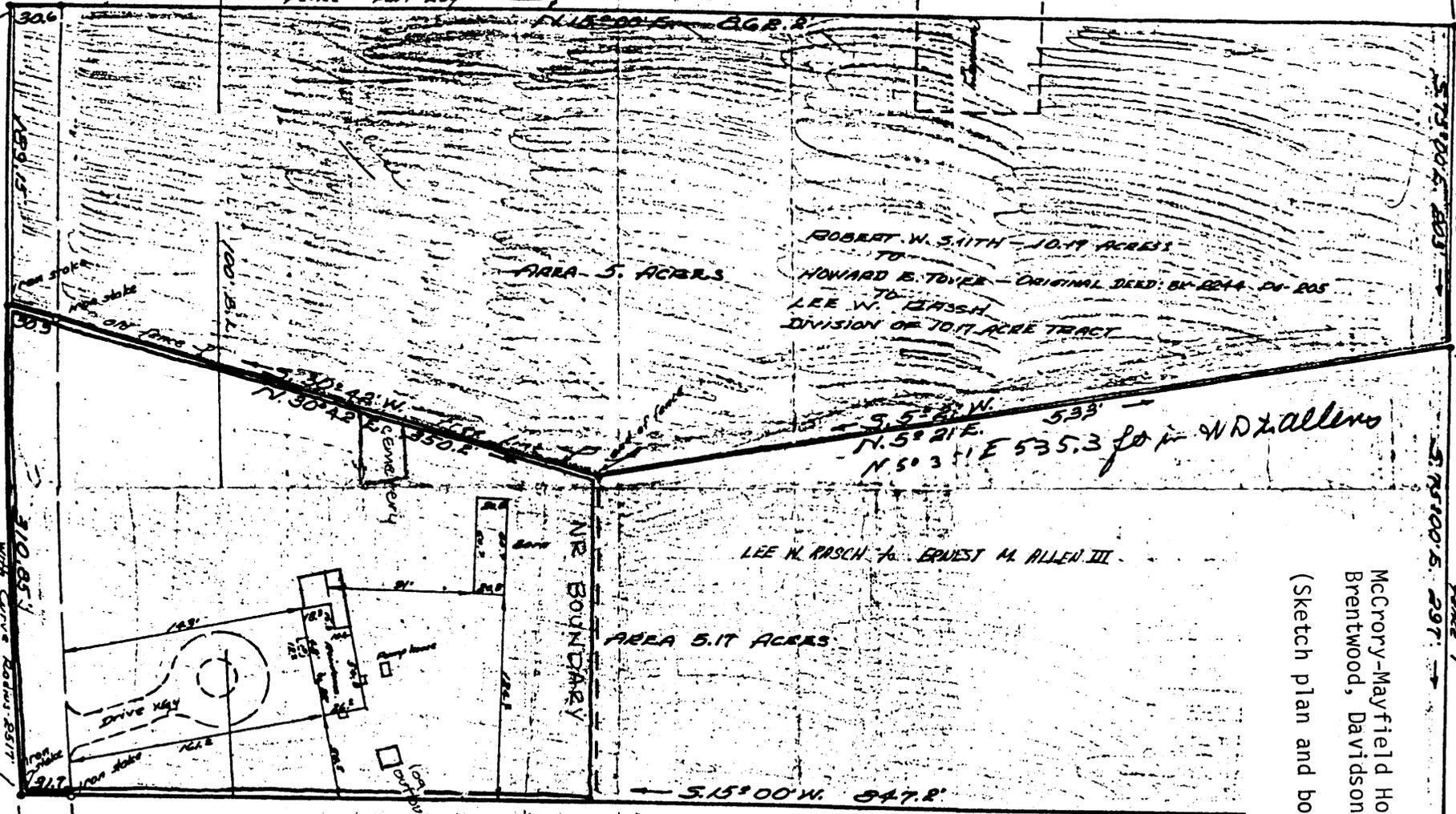
PROPERTY OF DAVIDSON COUNTY

McCrorry-Mayfield House  
 Brentwood, Davidson County, TN

(Boundaries)

5.30 ACRE TRACT

5.20 ACRE TRACT



ROBERT W. SMITH - 10.17 ACRES  
TO  
HOWARD E. TOYER - ORIGINAL DEED BY ROBA. DE ROS  
LEE W. RASCH  
DIVISION OF 10.17 ACRE TRACT

LEE W. RASCH TO ERNEST M. ALLEN III

McCrorry-Mayfield House  
Brentwood, Davidson County, TN  
(Sketch plan and boundaries)

ROBERT W. SMITH LAND

Tract Survey for  
**LEE W. RASCH**  
OLD HICKORY BOULEVARD  
7<sup>TH</sup> CIVIL DISTRICT - DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENN.  
Division of a 10.7 acre Tract of Land out of the  
Robert W. Smith Farm

SCALE: 1" = 60'  
May 4, 1960  
60-233

Wm. Collier Parrish ASSOCIATES  
CIVIL ENGINEERS

By: Wm. C. Parrish

OLD HICKORY BOULEVARD

ROBERT W. SMITH LAND

0.2 A.C.

0.9 1/2 mi. to  
Granny White Rd.