Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED MAY 1	1			

IIIN 1 8 1975

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS **TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS** NAME HISTORIC Harrison House AND/OR COMMON **2 LOCATION** Saf Franklin on STREET & NUMBER Columbia Pike NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Franklin ~~ Sixth VICINITY OF STATE COUNTY CODE CODE 187 Δ7 Williamson Tennessee **3** CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS **PRESENT USE** \_DISTRICT . ----PUBLIC \_XOCCUPIED \_\_\_AGRICULTURE .....MUSEUM \_XBUILDING(S) X\_PRIVATE \_\_UNOCCUPIED \_\_COMMERCIAL \_\_\_PARK \_\_\_STRUCTURE \_вотн \_WORK IN PROGRESS \_EDUCATIONAL **XPRIVATE RESIDENCE** \_SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE \_\_\_ENTERTAINMENT \_\_\_RELIGIOUS OBJECT \_IN PROCESS \_\_\_YES: RESTRICTED ......GOVERNMENT \_\_\_SCIENTIFIC \_\_\_BEING CONSIDERED \_INDUSTRIAL \_\_\_TRANSPORTATION X\_NO . \_MILITARY \_\_\_OTHER: **4 OWNER OF PROPERTY** NAME Dr. and Mrs. Harry Guffee STREET & NUMBER Columbia Pike CITY, TOWN STATE Franklin VICINITY OF Tennessee LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Williamson County Register's Office STREET & NUMBER Courthouse STATE CITY, TOWN Franklin Tennessee 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE DATE \_\_FEDERAL \_\_STATE \_\_COUNTY \_\_LOCAL DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS CITY, TOWN STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

со	NDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
XEXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	_XORIGINAL SITE
GOOD FAIR	RUINS UNEXPOSED	_XALTERED	MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The William Harrison House, located just south of Franklin, Tennessee, on Columbia Pike, is one of the most impressive buildings in an area where grand buildings are not uncommon.

The house consists of parallel, two-story rectangular units joined by **a** one story ell extension. The smaller unit, which is now the rear of the house, was once the front when the house faced west, and is believed to have been built around 1810 with the builder being unknown. The earlier part lacks the architectural proportions, scale and detail of the main, or front part which has a two-story plan, common bond pattern, brick bearing wall, limestone foundation walls, gable roof, chimney construction, and fenestration typical of the many antebellum homes to be found in Middle Tennessee. The front facade features a square columned, two-story entrance portico, framed by square pilasters and accented by carved wood balustrade and second story gallery porch. The entrance doorway and gallery entrance are identical and feature narrow side light panels with flanking pilaster molding and glass light transom. Paired windows are fitted with closing type shutters. The only change which affects the exterior of the house was the conversion of a side porch on the connecting ell into a sitting room.

In addition to the hallways and four bathrooms, the Harrison House contains ten rooms. Except for the addition of the bathrooms the interior has been only slightly altered. The kitchen ceiling added at a later date has been removed to leave the original beams exposed. The hall floors and stair landings are cedar while the other floors are poplar. The newell post and central hall staircase are constructed of cherry wood.

When connecting doors were cut between the girls' and boys' bedrooms upstairs, a large secret room was discovered. The room was in an unfinished state, and its purpose is unknown. The front section of the house has a basement which consists of two large rooms with a dirt floor.

The main part of the house was built by William Harrison, Sr., who came here from Virginia. He served as sheriff of Williamson County from 1836-1842. His house was built by 1848, because in his diary of that year Dr. Samuel Henderson, a prominent Franklin physician, spoke of Mr. Harrison as being "well-to-do and having a fine home on Columbia Pike". Mrs. Harrison's gardens were considered to be among the finest in the area.



PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY	BELOW
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X1800-1899 1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURE ART COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY INVENTION	LANDSCAPE ARCH LAW LITERATURE XMILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERN	SCIÈNCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION
SPECIFIC DAT	<sup>ES</sup> 1810-1848	BUILDER/ARCH	NITECT Willi	iam Harrison

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although the Harrison House is significant because it is an excellent example of the architectural style of pre-Civil War houses built by the more influential class in Tennessee, it is perhaps more important because of the milltary events connected with the house.

Its strategic location often placed the Harrison House in the midst of violence during the Civil War. On September 2, 1864, General John Herbert Kelly, the youngest Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, was commanding a division of cavalry in Wheeler's Corps when he was mortally wounded in a skirmish at Parry Station within sight of the Harrison House. He was brought to the house and cared for until his death two days later. He was buried in the yard of the house. Eighteen months later his body was taken up and reinterred on March 18, 1866, in an unmarked grave on the Herbert lot in Magnolia Cemetery in Mobile.

On November 30, 1864, the Harrison House was used as General John Bell Hood's command post where he delivered his attack order for the Battle of Franklin after surveying the field from Winstead Hill, a National Register property just north of the house. The porch and house were alive with generals and their staff officers coming and going. Soon the ground shook with the roar of battle and the house was overrun with wounded, among whom were at least seven officers. General John C. Carter was mortally wounded and was taken to the house where he died on December 10. General Carter, twenty-seven years old at the time of his death, was the youngest of the six Confederate generals killed at Franklin.

The Harrison House, descendants of whose builder have been prominent in the vicinity for over a century, remains today as one of the most important landmarks in an area that is rich in history.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

				Williamson	County:	01d	Homes	and	Sites
1)	Nashville,	, 197	71).						

Tennessee Historical Commis**s**ion, <u>Tennessee Historical Markers</u> (Sixth Edition, Nashville, 1972).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 9 UTM REFERENCES		UTM C			
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION					
			119 N. 1152		
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FO	RPROPERTIE	SOVERLAPP	ING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES		
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE		
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE		
<b>11</b> FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE Herbert L. Harper, Field St	ervices				
ORGANIZATION			DATE		
Tennessee Historical Commi	ssion		5/8/75 TELEPHONE		
170 Second Avenue, North			(615) 741-2371		
CITY OR TOWN			STATE		
Nashville			Tennessee		
<b>12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERV</b>	VATION	OFFICE	<b>R CERTIFICATION</b>		
THE EVALUATED SIGNIF	ICANCE OF T	HIS PROPERT	Y WITHIN THE STATE IS:		
NATIONAL	STATE		LOCAL X		
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 National Park Service 57,27,75					
TITLE Executive Director Tennes	con Histor	cical Comm	DATE		
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER		I THE NATION			