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

CITY, TOWN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATA SITE I
FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 1 2 1975

STATE

INVENTORY	Y NOMINATION	FORM DAT	EENTERED INN 1	<u>8 1975</u>	
SEE	INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES			5	
1 NAME				•	
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HISTORIC	rican Ususa	•	· •		
AND/OR COMMON	ison House				
	• • •	•	•		
2 LOCATION	V .				
STREET & NUMBER	Saf Franklin	on.			
	ımbia Pike		NOT FOR BURLICATION		
CITY, TOWN			NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
,	klin سخ،	VICINITY OF	Sixth		
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
Tenn	essee ···	47	Williamson	· 187	
3 CLASSIFIC	CATION		,		
04750000					
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS		ENT USE	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	_XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
XBUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	XPRIVATE RESIDENCE	
SITE OBJECT	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS	
_OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED X_NO ,	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER:	
OWNER OF	r nn onen my	A _110 ,		OTTEN.	
OWNER	F PROPERTY				
NAME . Dr.	and Mrs. Harry Guffee				
STREET & NUMBER					
	mbia Pike				
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
Fran		VICINITY OF	Tennessee		
LOCATION	N OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION	•		
COURTHOUSE.					
REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC. Williamson County	Register's Offic	e		
STREET & NUMBER	•	,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Courthouse				
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
_	Franklin	 	Tennessee		
REPRESEN	ITATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
TITLE					
DATE					
DMIE		FEDERAL _	_STATECOUNTYLOCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
SURVEY RECORDS					

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

X_EXCELLENT

__GOOD

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

__RUINS

__UNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE
__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.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1810-1848	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT William Har	rison	
X.1800-1899 —1900-	COMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENTINDUSTRYINVENTION	PHILOSOPHYPOLITICS/GOVERNMENT	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER (SPECIFY)	
_1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	X MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIÈNCE	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				

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 military 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

Bowman, Virginia M. <u>Historic Williamson County: Old Homes and Sites</u> (Nashville, 1971).

Tennessee Historical Commission, <u>Tennessee Historical Markers</u> (Sixth Edition, Nashville, 1972).

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LIST ALL STATES A	ND COUNTIES FOR PROPERT	TIES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
ORGANIZATION	per, Field Services orical Commission	(I) A (I) A (II) A (III	DATE 5/8/75 TELEPHONE
170 Second Ave	nue, North	· ; ;	(615) 741-2371
city or town Nashville			state Tennessee
12 STATE HISTORI	ALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF		CERTIFICATION
-	for inclusion in the National F h by the National Park Service	Register and certify the	ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hat it has been evaluated according to the
TITLE Executive Dire	ctor, Tennessee Hist	orical Commiss	DATE ion
FOR NPS USE ONLY	HIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED		
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