

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



944

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Miller, Washington, House

other names/site number Cedar Winds

2. Location

street & number 1450 Frye Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Columbia

N/A vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Maury

code 053

zip code 38401

119

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 for 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.)

E. Patrick McSherry, Jr.

9-21-2012

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or 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:)

Edson H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

11-14-12

Miller, Washington, House
Name of Property

Maury County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	3	structures
		objects
1	3	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD, BRICK

roof ASPHALT, METAL
other METAL, BRICK, GLASS, WOOD, CONCRETE, SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1851

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- 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.

Significant Dates

1851

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Miller, Washington, House
Name of Property

Maury County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 51.14 Carters Creek 64-NW

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>500690</u>	<u>3951063</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>501030</u>	<u>3950502</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>501032</u>	<u>3950976</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>501024</u>	<u>3950501</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Spurgeon King (Associate Director), Michael Gavin (Preservation Specialist), Elizabeth Humphreys
(Projects Coordinator) Julie Warwick (Graduate Assistant)

organization Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area date January 24, 2012

street & number MTSU Box 80 telephone 615-898-2947

city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

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 William and Susan Owens

street & number 1450 Frye Rd. telephone _____

city or town Columbia state TN zip code 38401

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 listing. 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 20303.

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Maury County, Tennessee

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Washington Miller House (Miller House) comprises 51.14 acres in Maury County, Tennessee, and is situated on gently rolling pasture land and woods west of Andrew Jackson Highway about five miles north of Columbia (2010 population: 34,681). The house faces east and is a two-story, Greek Revival, frame structure with a central hall plan constructed in 1851 with lumber and brick produced on site. Character-defining elements of the house include a prominent centered two-story Greek Revival pedimented porch, a heavy dentinulated cornice, and paired shouldered chimneys on the exterior. The rear of the main block includes a prominent, one-story, full-width columned shed porch. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. Interior features include wide molded baseboards, shouldered surrounds, and crown molding. Large wings were added c.1975 to each of the rear corners of the house. Three non-contributing structures are situated within the property—a six-stall, frame horse barn constructed c. 1960, a c. 1920 tobacco barn presently used for storage, and a c. 2000 riding ring located along the eastern edge of the property. The exterior of the Miller House is largely intact, retaining original woodwork, doors, windows, chimneys, and porch materials. The c.1975 wings are clearly distinguished from the original 1851 dwelling by set-back, and are sympathetic to the original materials and design of the house. The house retains a high degree of integrity of material, design, and workmanship on both the exterior and interior.

The Miller House is situated well away from the road on a prominent knoll dotted with mature shrubs and trees overlooking open fields. A curving graveled roadway oriented southeast to northwest leads up the knoll, the highest point on the property, to the house (Photo #34). The house faces east toward the drive and open land. A brick walk extends from the front porch to an iron gate within a rail fence surrounding the main house (Photo #33). Rail fences separate the fields and pastures of the encompassing landscape. The landscape elements immediately surrounding the house, particularly in front of the house, appear to be original as they consist of several large mature trees and shrubbery. Frye Road, a rural lane, borders the property to the south. Further south across Frye Road is a residential tract, while land to the west, north, and south of the nominated property consists of open fields and timberland. Residential development appears one parcel removed further east.

1. Miller, Washington, House (1851).

The Washington Miller House (Miller House) is a two-story, 1851 frame Greek Revival house featuring a central hall, double pile plan. Two-story wings added in 1975 are set back and flank either side of the main block (Photos #1 and #2). The original block of the house sits on a brick foundation, has original weatherboard siding, and a composite asphalt shingle side-gable roof. Windows on the original main block section of the house are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. The foundation is capped on the façade and each elevation by a brick water table featuring a bell-shaped profile (Photo #7). Paired, exterior brick chimneys appear on each gable end. The shouldered chimneys, which are partially inset, pierce the roof overhang above. Louvered metal vents penetrate the foundation and crawlspace on the façade and elevations of the 1851 dwelling. The 1975 flanking wing additions are set back from the primary façade and are attached to the rear corners of the main block (Photo #2). They are composed of a continuous brick foundation, weatherboard walls, and a combination of raised-seam metal and composite shingle roofs.

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The five-bay east façade of the original 1851 dwelling features a prominent centered, two-story, pedimented portico and flanking window bays. A horizontal cornice on the façade is articulated by a heavy entablature and dentils. The porch pediment is supported by four square wood columns with blind insets and capitals of stacked molding. Matching pilasters flank the porch on either side of the main entrance. The porch pediment repeats the thick entablature and dentil motif of the facade. A wood deck with balustrade featuring a lattice rail is located at the second floor. Flooring on the first floor of the portico is brick laid in a herringbone pattern (Photo #4). The recessed front entrance contains a double-leaf door with single, vertical panels. Matching square, engaged columns followed by narrow, single-light sidelights with paneled aprons flank either side of the entry door. The door is surmounted by a rectangular, tripartite transom. A simple wood trim surrounds the sidelights and transom. Walls of the recessed entry are sided with vertical paneling. The second floor entrance repeats the lower door surround style; however, a screen door has been added. Both first and second floor front portico ceilings are wood paneled. Flanking the central entrance bay are two window bays on either side. Each bay contains an original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window on the first and second floor. The windows have plain wood sills and are flanked by early-twentieth century louvered shutters.

The south elevation of the main block is the gable end featuring two, exterior brick end chimneys (Photo #5). The chimneys are shouldered and pierce the roof of the elevation. Between the chimneys on each floor is an original, off-centered, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window. A smaller centered six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window is located at the attic level. A raking, denticulated cornice like the horizontal cornice of the façade accentuates the roofline of this elevation.

The rear (west) elevation of the main block is two-stories and features a one-story, full-width shed-roof porch that extends to the north and south wing additions (Photos #2 and #6). The porch is original to the house, but was slightly modified in c. 1975 when the wings were added. The porch roof is supported by two sets of paired, square wood columns. At each end of the porch, a single column is paired with an engaged column. The porch flooring is brick laid in a herringbone pattern and is raised slightly above ground level. Within the porch are four asymmetrical openings. It seems likely that the porch originally consisted of three symmetrical openings, a central doorway and flanking window bays. A c.1975 central, ten-light, single-leaf door with a simple wood surround now provides access to the central hall of the main house. Although the door is a replacement, it is likely that the central door opening is original to the house. North of the central door is another c. 1975 offset ten-light, single-leaf door with a simple wood surround. This opening was added c. 1975. The north and south bays of the first floor each contain an original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window with simple sills and early-twentieth century louvered shutters. The northernmost window is slightly offset and may have been moved c. 1975 to accommodate the second door opening. On the second floor of the elevation are three, evenly spaced window bays. Each window on the second floor matches the others on the main block. The horizontal denticulated cornice of the facade continues along the west elevation.

The north elevation of the main block is almost identical to the south elevation, with the exception that the windows on the north elevation are flanked by early-twentieth century louvered shutters (Photo #7).

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Miller, Washington, House
Maury County, Tennessee

Wing Additions - Exterior

The c.1975 wings extend westward from the side elevations of the original, 1851 main block. The wings are set back from the façade of the main 1851 block and are compatible with the original dwelling in scale, massing, and materials. The wings form a u-shape while creating a rear courtyard space measuring approximately 24 x 35 feet. The courtyard is occupied by a brick patio at grade level (Photo #6). Patio bricks are laid diagonally in a common bond. The additions are a combination of one and one-and-one-half story sections and primarily feature weatherboard siding, composite shingle roofing, and a brick foundation capped with a brick water table. The horizontal and raking wood cornices of the main block are continued along the additions. Windows are primarily double-hung sash with louvered shutters similar to those of the original dwelling; they are a mixture of six-over-six, nine-over-nine, and twelve-over-twelve while those of the original dwelling are six-over-six. The additions are set back from the original façade, are subordinate in height and scale, and complement but do not mimic the materials and detailing of the original dwelling.

The south wing addition consists of a one-and-one-half story massing at the east end and a one-story gabled massing at the west end (Photos #8-11). The south wing connects to the south elevation of the main block via a one-story hyphen with a standing seam metal mansard roof. Windows are a mixture of double-hung wood sash windows with simple sills and louvered shutters. An entrance to a walk-in brick basement is located on the one-story portion of the south elevation. The basement entrance has six-light, two-panel double doors flanked by six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows with brick sills. Also on the south elevation is a shed-roof wall dormer with a six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window that projects from the center of the one-and-one-half story portion of the wing. On the north elevation, a ten-light door matching the central rear porch door provides access to the wing from the porch.

The north wing consists of a one-and-one-half story wing connected to the main block of the house via a one-story hyphen with a standing seam metal mansard roof (Photos #12-15). A secondary garage is added to the north end of the one-and-one-half story wing. The foundation, siding, and roofing of the north wing matches that of the south. Like the south wing, windows are primarily double-hung wood sash windows with simple sills and louvered shutters; however, a multi-light fixed window is located on the south elevation of this wing. Mirroring the south wing, a ten-light wood door with two-light transom located on the south elevation provides access from the rear porch. Extending toward the north from the one-and-one-half story wing is a secondary recessed garage with a shed-roof extension at the same pitch as the primary wing addition, lending a salt box appearance to this section of the house. Oral tradition has suggested that a detached kitchen was once located where the garage now is; however, no documented evidence has been found to support the location of the kitchen. The three-car garage features both weatherboard siding and brick veneer. A six-light, one-panel wood door provides access into the garage addition from the east elevation. An interior corbeled chimney is located toward the center of this wing.

INTERIOR

Main House

The interior of the historic main block features a four-over-four, central hall plan, and unfinished attic. The original interior floor plan remains substantially intact. The front-to-back central hallway divides the first floor rooms, and corresponding spaces on the second floor are used as bedrooms (Photo #16). Rooms on the

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first and second floors measure approximately 19 feet x 20 feet. Historic trim, wood flooring, stair railings, doors, windows, and chair rails remain intact throughout the historic main block of the house. Floors throughout the main block are wide poplar boards.

The central hall extends the width of the main block (Photo #16). The halfspace stairwell is located at the west end of the hall along the north wall. The stair appears to be original, and no physical or documented evidence exists to the contrary. The stairs feature a round wood handrail and a plain square newel post with a molded square cap. Plain, square balusters are located beneath the handrail. The halfspace stair extends west along the north wall of the hall to a halfspace landing along the west wall of the hall. From the landing, the stairwell turns east along the south wall to the second floor (Photo #21). Trim features of the hall include wide molded baseboards, shouldered surrounds around doors and windows, and crown molding. The central hall retains original wood floors, plaster walls, and plaster ceiling; however, the plastered walls have been covered in wallpaper. Although the wallpaper is not original, it is thought to be similar to wallpaper that would have historically been in this space. Two, two-panel wood doors on the north wall of the central hall lead into the north parlor at the northeast corner of the main block and the dining room is situated at the northwest corner. Opposite these rooms, two, two-panel wood doors on the south wall lead into the south parlor and sitting room, respectively. At the rear of the hall is a c.1975 ten-light, single-leaf door leading onto the rear porch. Although the door is a replacement, the opening and surround appear original. However, the surround is not shouldered like those found throughout the house. A small, half-bath is located beneath the stairs in the central hall and is accessed by a six-panel wood door with molded wood surround in the undercarriage of the stair. This bath was likely added c.1975. The rooms on either side of the central hall each contain original wood floors, plaster walls, and plaster ceiling. They each feature original simple molded baseboards, crown molding, and shouldered surrounds.

The north parlor, currently used as a study, is situated at the northeast corner of the main block (Photo #17). The fireplace, centered on the north wall, consists of a brick firebox with a marble surround and marble hearth. The fireplace has a modest classical wood mantel with fluted pilasters flanking either side of the firebox. The entablature consists of corner medallions and a fluted rectangular panel. The mantel shelf is slightly inset at the center leaving the appearance of column capitals at the mantel corners above the pilasters. Built-in cabinet shelves occupy the entire wall space on either side of the fireplace and were added c. 1975. The east wall of the north parlor contains two windows. The west wall has a centered opening leading into the dining room that is articulated with shouldered trim. This opening is the same width as the doorways leading to the rooms from the central hall.

The dining room is located at the northwest corner of the house and contains a molded chair rail (Photo #18). On the north wall of the dining room is a centered fireplace. Flanking the fireplace is a single window on the east side, and on the west side, a swinging, two-panel wood door that leads into the kitchen of the north wing addition. On the west wall is an off-centered window and a ten-light wood door that accesses the back porch. The door opening was added c. 1975; however, the surround matches the shouldered wood surrounds found throughout the historic main block of the house. The window was likely moved off-center to accommodate the door at that time. A small bump-out at the southwest corner of the room accommodates the half-bath installed under the stairwell and accessed through the central hall.

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The south parlor, or formal living room, is situated at the southeast corner of the first floor (Photo #19). The fireplace and mantel are also identical to those in the north rooms with the exception of the sunburst panels centered under the mantel shelf. The fireplace is centered on the south wall and two windows are located on the east wall. A wide opening is located on the west wall that provides access into the sitting room. The sitting room has a central fireplace and mantel on the south wall that is identical to that in the south parlor (Photo #20). Flanking the fireplace is a single window on its east side, and on its west side, a two-panel wood door leading into the south wing addition. The west wall contains a single, centered window.

On the second floor, the stairs lead to the west end of a central hall similar to that of the first floor. A double-leaf door leading to the second floor of the front portico is centered on the east wall of the central hall (Photo #22). The door and transom reach the ceiling of the hall and occupy the majority of the west wall. The upstairs hall retains original wide molded baseboards, crown molding, and shouldered surrounds matching those seen in the downstairs hall. It also retains its original wood floors, plaster walls, and plaster ceiling. Like the downstairs hall, walls are covered with wallpaper thought to be similar to original wallpapering. Two, two-panel wood doors are located on the north and south walls providing access to the four bedrooms. A single window is centered on the west wall above the stair. The four bedrooms each retain original wide baseboards, crown molding, wood floors, plaster walls, and plaster ceiling. The shouldered surrounds in these bedrooms match that of the first floor, but the baseboards and crown molding are simpler than that of the downstairs.

The northeast bedroom has a fireplace and mantel centered on the north wall (Photo #23). The fireplace is brick and has a marble hearth, and surround like those of the downstairs rooms. The mantel is simpler than those of the downstairs room and consists of a plain shouldered surround with a plain wood panel beneath the mantel shelf. Two windows are located on the east wall and a centered, two-panel wood door on the west wall leads into the northwest bedroom. Along the south wall is an enclosed stairway leading to the unfinished one-room attic. The enclosure for the stair runs almost the length of the wall, ending just before the doorway at the western end of the wall. The stair is accessed at the east end of the wall through a four-panel wood door.

Centered on the north wall of the northwest bedroom is a fireplace identical to that of the northeast bedroom (Photo #24). Flanking the fireplace is a window on the east side and a six-panel wood door on the west side leading into the north addition. A single window is centered on the west wall of the bedroom.

The southeast bedroom has a fireplace identical to those of the north bedrooms centered on the south wall (Photo #25). Two windows are located on the east wall and a six-panel wood door is on the north end of the west wall that leads into the southwest bedroom.

The southwest bedroom has a fireplace identical to those of the other three bedrooms centered on the south wall (Photo #26). Flanking the fireplace is a single window on the east side and a six-panel wood door on the west side that leads into the south wing addition. A single window is centered on the west wall of the room.

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The attic of the original house is accessed through a set of stairs in the northeast bedroom (Photo #27). It is a large open space within the gable roofline running north-south. The roof structure of the house is exposed and consists of a common rafter system of evenly spaced rafters and tie beams. Some new support posts have been added; however, most of the roof materials are original. At either end of the attic (north and south) is a single centered window with simple unfinished wood surrounds. The end walls are covered with original unfinished wood boards.

Wing Additions Interior

The first floor of the c.1975 south wing addition is accessed through a two-panel wood door in the southwest corner of the sitting room. This wing extends toward the west and contains a master suite in the rear, a smaller bedroom and bath in the front, and several closets throughout both floors. From the sitting room on the first floor, a narrow interior hallway running east to west along the north side of the wing connects the historic main block to the bedrooms within the addition (Photo #28). The hallway is composed of wood floors and drywall walls and ceilings. Molded baseboards and crown molding are throughout. Door and window surrounds are simple molded wood. Doors are six-paneled wood. A door situated on the north wall of the hall leads to the rear porch. The only access to the second floor of this addition is from the southwest corner of the main block's southwest bedroom. It contains a bath (Photo #29), closets, and a storage area to accommodate the original second floor bedrooms of the main house. With the exception of the small bath, all spaces have carpet floors, wallpapered walls, a drywall ceiling, simple wood baseboards, and simple wood door and window surrounds. Doors are all six-panel wood. The bath has a tile floor rather than carpet.

The first floor of the c.1975 north wing addition contains a large room with combined butler's pantry, kitchen, breakfast area, and den (Photo #30). Beyond this room is a hallway with access to the garage (Photo #31). Stairs lead from the west end of the hallway to a mid-level laundry room and a second floor bath and bonus room. The addition is accessed through a two-panel swinging wood door at the northwest corner of the dining room of the main house. Except for the kitchen, the space has wood floors, drywall walls and ceiling, wide molded baseboards, crown molding, and simple molded wood door and window surrounds. The kitchen has a tile floor and modern wood cabinetry. The secondary garage addition is accessed from the den. A hallway runs along the southern wall of the garage addition. A door on the east end of the hallway leads outside, a door on the northern wall leads into the garage, and a dogleg stairway at the western end leads upstairs. The hallway has wood floors, drywall walls and ceiling, and simple molded wood surrounds. The second floor of the north wing addition contains a bath (Photo #32), office, and several closets. It is accessed from the garage stairs and also from the northwest bedroom. Except for the bath, all spaces have carpet floors, drywall walls and ceiling, simple wood baseboards, and simple wood window and door surrounds. The bath has a tile floor rather than carpet. All doors are six-panel wood.

2. Horse Barn (c. 1960, non-contributing structure)

The front gabled horse barn measures 40 feet x 40 feet and sits on a concrete block foundation (Photo #35). The wood structure features board-and-batten siding and a steeply pitched metal roof with a cantilevered gable overhang. Wood brackets are exposed on the east and west ends. A set of double vertical board doors is centered on the eastern end of the structure. Above the double doors is a small

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wood board hay loft door. Three, fixed six-light wood windows are located on each the south and north elevation. The windows have wood sills and lintels, and are flaked by wood shutters. A set of double, vertical board doors is also centered on the western elevation of the structure. Interior flooring is exposed poured concrete. Three horse stalls line either side of a main breezeway on the interior. Vertical board walls delineate the stalls.

3. Tobacco Barn (c.1925, non-contributing structure)

The one-and-one-half-story, frame tobacco barn features vertical board siding and a low-pitched 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails (Photo #35). The structure measures 40 feet x 70 feet and is framed with supporting square wood posts and hardwood planks. The lower level is open on the façade (east) and west elevation, with three bays for lawn equipment. The three bays extend from east to west and are delineated by square wood posts. A one-story extension is situated on the north elevation and features a corrugated metal shed roof. The interior of the barn is open and sits on a dirt floor. The upper portion of the interior is open, originally used for drying tobacco, and exposes the framing system of the roof.

4. Riding Ring (c. 2000, non-contributing structure)

On the eastern end of the property is an oval-shaped horse riding ring built c.2000 (Photo #36). It is composed of a simple wood double rail fence.

As previously stated, the historic 1851 main block of the Washington Miller House has seen few changes on either the exterior or interior. In addition to the intact floor plan, the dwelling retains original windows, doors, wood trim, window and door surrounds, mantles, wood floors, and plaster walls and ceilings. The c.1975 flanking wing additions, although large, complement the main house in size, scale, massing, and materials. They have lower profiles, do not overwhelm the integrity of the main block, do not mimic details on the main block, and are constructed in such a way that, if removed, would not substantially destroy historic fabric. The only notable modifications to the historic core of the house occurred on the rear porch where an additional opening was added to provide a secondary access and, as a result, one window was moved. On the interior, a single doorway was added on each floor to provide access to the c. 1975 wings. In addition, shelving was added to the north parlor and a small half bath added underneath the central hall stairs. Other changes are purely cosmetic and include new wallpaper in the two halls and new paint throughout.

The landscape appears to retain several historic elements. Trees and shrubbery surrounding the house are mature and are part of the historic landscape. The additions are well-shielded by this landscaping and are not clearly visible from the front of the property. It is likely that some landscaping was removed with the addition of these wings, but those changes were minimal and are not evident at present. The property retains two outbuildings, a c. 1960 horse barn and a c. 1925 tobacco barn, that, although non-contributing, complement the rural landscape of the property. No documented evidence has been found to identify the locations of any historic non-extant outbuilding or support structures.

The 1851 house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It sits in its original location and retains its original floor plan and Greek Revival-style elements. The historic materials are remarkably intact within the original 1851 dwelling, and the

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workmanship is evident in the extant woodwork and stylistic elements of the house. As discussed above, the c. 1975 wing additions do not substantially detract from the integrity of location, design, materials, or workmanship. Although the c. 1975 wings and the non-contributing outbuildings impact the setting and historic feeling of the original house, the property as a whole, including historic landscape features and the placement of the house on the highest knoll of the property, remains largely intact and the rural character of the property is evident.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Completed in 1851, the Washington Miller House is eligible at the local level under Criterion C for architecture as a good example of a two-story, Greek Revival frame dwelling containing a central hall double pile, or massed plan, commonly found in antebellum Maury County, Tennessee. Prominent Greek Revival stylistic elements include a low-pitched gable roof, a two-story portico supported by square columns, and a front door surrounded by sidelights with a rectangular transom light above. The Washington Miller House continues to reflect an architectural form and style common across the vernacular architectural landscape prior to the Civil War within the region. Despite modern additions and alterations, the house retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Historic Overview

The first families, many of whom were Revolutionary War veterans from the Carolinas and Virginia, began arriving in the Columbia, TN, area in 1807, following extinguishment of Indian title by treaty the year before.¹ Squire John Dickey and about twenty families from South Carolina settled on five thousand acres purchased on the General Nathaniel Greene tract.² Situated in the Duck River Valley, the region that became the town of Columbia benefited from the nearby river through rich, well-watered soil and transportation opportunities. The region's early farmers grew tobacco and cotton as cash crops, and also cultivated corn, wheat, oats, and hay. Peach trees prospered, as well. As time went on, these farmers strove to increase their holdings, with the wealthiest displaying their success through construction of large country seats reflecting period styles.

Born in 1811, Washington Miller grew up in Maury County on a farm. His father, John Miller, immigrated to the area from Virginia with his wife, Catharine, prior to or during 1807 when he is listed as a Justice of the Peace in Maury County. In 1809, Ezekiel and John Samuel Polk sold 200 acres on Rutherford Creek to John Miller, an aspiring farmer.³ Ezekiel was the grandfather of future president James K. Polk. John has been described as "an extensive farmer," and there is no reason to believe otherwise.⁴ When John died in 1848, he left to his son, Washington Miller, the 200-acre tract of land, an additional thirty acres, a cotton gin (no longer extant), and "one negro man."⁵ There is no evidence that John ever owned twenty slaves and achieved planter status, but it is almost certain that he owned other land tracts (just how much is unknown) throughout his career as a farmer. Shortly thereafter, in 1851, Washington Miller constructed his new home on the high knoll of his inherited property where he could supervise his farming operation firsthand and tend to his growing family with his wife, Susan Hadley Miller, whom he had married in 1837.⁶ The placement of the homestead at the highest point on the property was common practice among farms and plantations

¹ United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, "Soil Survey: Maury County, Tennessee" (Washington: United States Government printing office, 1959), 1.

² *History of Tennessee: Maury County*. Nashville: The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1887; reprinted in *Tennessee History & Biographies: Maury County* (Signal Mountain: Mountain Press, 1990), 1.

³ Alexander, Virginia, *Maury Co., Tennessee, Deeds and Abstracts, Books D, E, F*. (Columbia, Tennessee: 1972), 16.

⁴ *History of Tennessee: Maury County*, 81.

⁵ Garrett, Jill K., *Maury County Wills and Settlements* (Columbia, Tennessee: 1966), 315 (John Miller Will).

⁶ Algood, Alice, ed. *Historic Maury County: Places and People* (privately printed), 44.

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across the country. As owner of a cotton gin, Washington Miller most likely grew cotton as a cash crop up to the Civil War, which extensively disrupted operations. During the American Civil War, the Confederate Army of Tennessee, commanded by John Bell Hood, moved up into Tennessee following its defeat at Atlanta. Entering the state south of Columbia, the Army of Tennessee compelled the Union Twenty-Third Corps under John M. Schofield to conduct a fighting withdrawal up through Spring Hill and Franklin before joining George Thomas's troops around Nashville. Washington Miller's property lay on the line of retreat, with soldiers from both armies undoubtedly crossing his land. According to Jill K. Garrett and Marise P. Lightfoot, Union troops ransacked cotton bales from Washington Miller's gin, "threw the cotton on the fields, and took naps."⁷ As the two armies continued north towards Franklin in late November 1864, small-scale clashes took place in numerous locations, but none have been documented as occurring on Miller's property.

Following the war in 1873, Washington Miller, and wife Susan's, daughter, Melville, married Major Thomas E. Jameson (1835-1914), previously of Confederate Company A, 48th Tennessee Infantry, who had been wounded and captured by Union forces at the Battle of Nashville. Melville was Major Jameson's second wife, and the couple lived with her parents in the Washington Miller House along with their three children. Washington Miller, owing considerable debts and taxes following the Civil War, gave up the house at a Chancery Court sale to his son-in-law, Jameson, in 1874 to settle his obligations. According to Maury County deeds, "If W. Miller's debts are not paid by Jan. 1, 1874, T. E. Jameson will be appointed trustee to sell the property to fragment the debts, pay expenses of the trust, etc."⁸ Washington Miller continued to live in the house until his death in 1892. When Melville died in 1878, Jameson married her sister, Jemima.⁹ In 1911, the Jamesons relocated to Franklin after selling the Washington Miller House and 107 acres of land to J. O. Hendley.¹⁰ Major Jameson died in 1914, and is buried in the Lasting Hope Cemetery in Carter's Creek Station about two miles northwest of the Washington Miller House.

The Washington Miller House had several owners during the first half of the twentieth century including H. Harmon (1912), Dr. J.A. Edwards (1918), N.A. and T.O. Wisener (1924), and Dr. Warren Rucker (1958). During this period, 56 acres of land was sold during various transactions.¹¹ In 1961, Attorney Jerry Colley purchased the Washington Miller House and its remaining 51.14 acres of land, naming the home "Cedar Winds" for the cedars growing close to the house. Colley updated the house c.1975 by adding the wings and rear patio. He also added the horse barn and installed fencing around the property.

Drs. William and Susan Owens purchased Cedar Winds in 2000 intending to maintain the remaining historic integrity of the 1851 Washington Miller House. Cedar Winds has been noted in many books about Maury County, and the Owens have occasionally opened Cedar Winds to the public for local historic house tours.

⁷ Jill K Garrett and, Marise P. Lightfoot, *The Civil War in Maury County, Tennessee* (1966), 185.

⁸ Maury County Deeds, Book U-2, March 28, 1873.

⁹ D. P. Robbins, *Century Review 1805-1905, Maury County, Tennessee* (Columbia, Tennessee: 1905), 289.

¹⁰ Maury County Deeds, Book 134, p. 83, March 6, 1911.

¹¹ Maury County Deeds, Book 143, p. 445; Book 165, p. 174; Book 347, pp. 6, 12; Book 391, p. 116.

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Architectural Context

Central hall dwellings embellished with Greek Revival details were quite common in Tennessee's predominantly vernacular architectural landscape prior to the Civil War. The central hall form is one of two primary house plans found in early Tennessee along with the hall and parlor plan. While the hall and parlor plan saw much popularity in the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries in Tennessee, the preferred plan as time went on was central hall.¹² Vernacular central hall dwellings found on Tennessee plantations in the early to mid-19th century often reflected period styles, with Greek Revival details generally appearing between 1830 and 1860 in Tennessee. Full height porticos were common, and might be supported by square columns with simple capitals, or round columns with fluting and classically ordered capitals. Other prominent Greek Revival stylistic elements include a low pitch gable or hipped roof, a wide cornice, and a front door flanked by sidelights with a rectangular transom light above. These Greek Revival influences each appear on the Washington Miller House.

The central hall dwelling has at least one room on either side of a central passage, and can be one or two stories in height. Local preference for the central hall plan did not occur without a great deal of experimentation in Tennessee, resulting in a wide variety of additions to original hall and parlor plans.¹³ The most common central hall plan is the I-house, a plan found in Tennessee from the early 19th to the early 20th centuries that was generally one room deep with three-to-five symmetrical bays and gable end chimneys.¹⁴ As opposed to the single pile plan of the I-house, the Miller House follows a double pile plan that is often called a Georgian plan to reflect the concepts of symmetry popular in England during the Georgian era. Two-story central hall dwellings were often of frame construction, but more brick and stone examples seem to have survived into the present.¹⁵

The central hall was also once widely believed to be a response to the hot southern climate, where large central spaces running through the house were ideal for catching cool summer breezes. This did not explain, however, the popularity of the central hall plan in other areas of the country. Functionality seemed an important determinant for Tennesseans, who accepted central hall plans because the hall "was a wide space that could function as a reception area or, more likely, living space for the family."¹⁶

Although other styles had begun to replace Greek Revival in popularity in other areas of the country by about 1850, the Greek Revival style remained a common element of the Middle Tennessee agricultural landscape throughout the mid-19th century, particularly for market-oriented plantations such as the Miller property. Plantation owners wanted to portray a certain prominence to outside markets in order to attract business. One way they did this was through the construction of large plantation houses or updates to older

¹² Carroll Van West, ed., *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (on-line edition), "Vernacular Domestic Architecture," by Claudette Stager, <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=31>.

¹³ Carroll Van West, ed., *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (on-line edition), "Early Vernacular House Plans," by Clifton Coxe Ellis, <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=659>.

¹⁴ Stager.

¹⁵ Ellis.

¹⁶ Stager.

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farmhouses. The Greek Revival style reflected a classical formality and became a symbol for agricultural prominence in Middle Tennessee.

The Greek Revival style during this period in Tennessee was certainly not unique to farms and plantations. William Strickland's Greek Revival State Capitol (1845-1859) was perhaps the most notable building constructed in this style, but earlier efforts such as the remodeling of Andrew Jackson's The Hermitage (1830s) (NHL-1960) in the Greek Revival style also contributed to its popularity throughout Tennessee.¹⁷ In the vernacular landscape, the construction or remodeling of farmhouses in the Greek Revival style responded to these political and social aspirations.

This stylistic trend is particularly evident in Maury County. In addition to Rattle and Snap (NHL-1971) and Clifton Place (NR-1970), there are several other National Register-listed, Greek Revival, central hall dwellings dating to the same period. These include the Cheairs House (NR-1976), Fairmont (NR-1983), Hamilton Place (NR-1973), Mercer Hall (NR-1982), Pillow Place (NR-1983), and the Pillow-Bethel House (NR-1976), among others. The Greek Revival style is also seen throughout historic districts in Columbia and in commercial and religious structures in the county. With its remarkably intact historic core, the Miller House contributes to the rich collection of Greek Revival, central hall dwellings in Maury County.

At the time the Washington Miller House was built in 1851, Gothic Revival and Italianate styles had begun to appear along the Atlantic seaboard, with Greek Revival influence generally retaining prominence west of the coastal states until c. 1860. The Washington Miller House reflects to a high degree the continuing popularity of vernacular classicism in states like Tennessee right up until the Civil War. With its substantially intact double pile form and Greek Revival style, the Washington Miller House is a good example of a two-story, central hall, frame dwelling commonly found in antebellum Maury County, Tennessee.

¹⁷ Leslie Noel Sharp, "Classic Traditions: Tennessee's Academic Architecture," in *A History of Tennessee Arts*, ed. Carroll Van West (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2004), 35-36.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the nominated property are shown on the accompanying Maury County, Tennessee, tax map as parcel 051 001.01 and include 51.14 acres.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the current parcel of land for which the Washington Miller Homestead is presently associated.



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PHOTOGRAPHS

The Washington Miller House
Maury County, Tennessee

Photographs by: Spurgeon King and Elizabeth Humphreys, MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Date: September 2011 and May 2012

Digital Files: Tennessee Historical Commission

- 1 of 36 East Façade, photographer facing southwest
- 2 of 36 West Elevation, photographer facing east
- 3 of 36 East Façade, photographer facing northwest
- 4 of 36 East Façade, detail of entrance, photographer facing west
- 5 of 36 South Elevation, photographer facing northwest
- 6 of 36 West Elevation, photographer facing east
- 7 of 36 North Elevation, photographer facing southwest
- 8 of 36 East Façade of South Wing, photographer facing west
- 9 of 36 South Elevation of South Wing, photographer facing northeast
- 10 of 36 West Elevation of South Wing, photographer facing east
- 11 of 36 North Elevation of South Wing, photographer facing south
- 12 of 36 East Façade of North Wing, photographer facing west
- 13 of 36 North Elevation of North Wing, photographer facing southeast
- 14 of 36 West Elevation of North Wing, photographer facing east
- 15 of 36 South Elevation of North Wing, photographer facing northeast
- 16 of 36 Interior, Central Hall, photographer facing west

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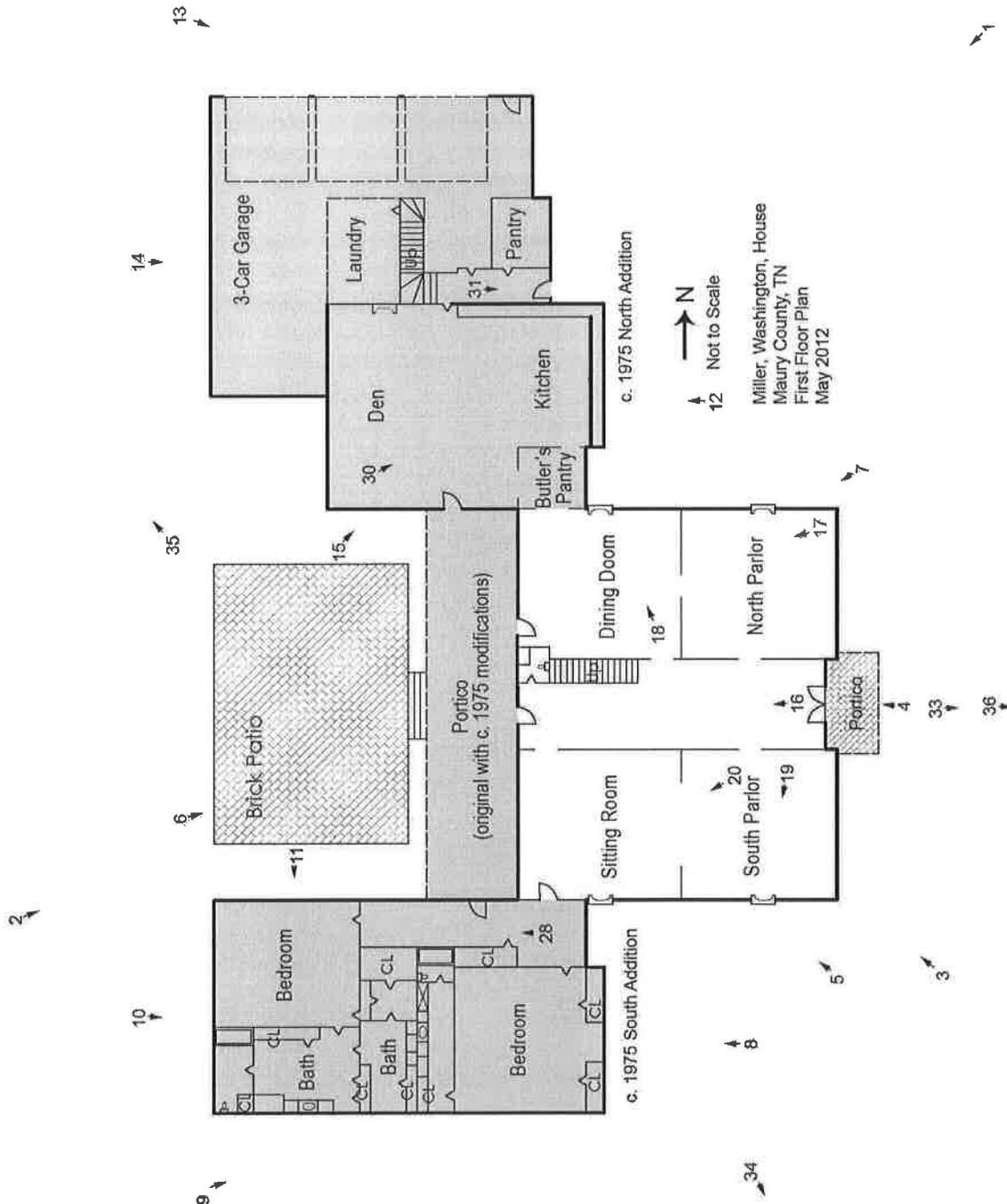
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- 17 of 36 Interior, North Parlor into Dining Room, photographer facing west
- 18 of 36 Interior, Dining Room, photographer facing northwest
- 19 of 36 Interior, South Parlor, photographer facing southwest
- 20 of 36 Interior, South Parlor into Sitting Room, photographer facing southwest
- 21 of 36 Interior, Stairs Landing to Upstairs Hall, photographer facing southeast
- 22 of 36 Interior, Upstairs Hall, photographer facing east
- 23 of 36 Interior, Northeast Bedroom, photographer facing southeast
- 24 of 36 Interior, Northwest Bedroom, photographer facing northwest
- 25 of 36 Interior Southeast Bedroom, photographer facing south
- 26 of 36 Interior Southwest Bedroom, photographer facing southwest
- 27 of 36 Interior, Attic of Main Block
- 28 of 36 Interior, South Addition, First Floor Hall, photographer facing west
- 29 of 36 Interior, South Addition, Second Floor Hall/Vanity, photographer facing south
- 30 of 36 Interior, North Addition, First Floor Den to Kitchen, photographer facing northeast
- 31 of 36 Interior, North Garage Addition, First Floor Hall, photographer facing east
- 32 of 36 Interior, North Addition, Second Floor Hall/Vanity, photographer facing north
- 33 of 36 Brick Walk from Front Portico, photographer facing north
- 34 of 36 View of Landscape from Dwelling toward Frye Road, photographer facing northeast
- 35 of 36 View of Landscape from Rear Porch toward Barns, photographer facing southwest
- 36 of 36 Riding Ring and Landscape from Brick Walk, photographer facing north

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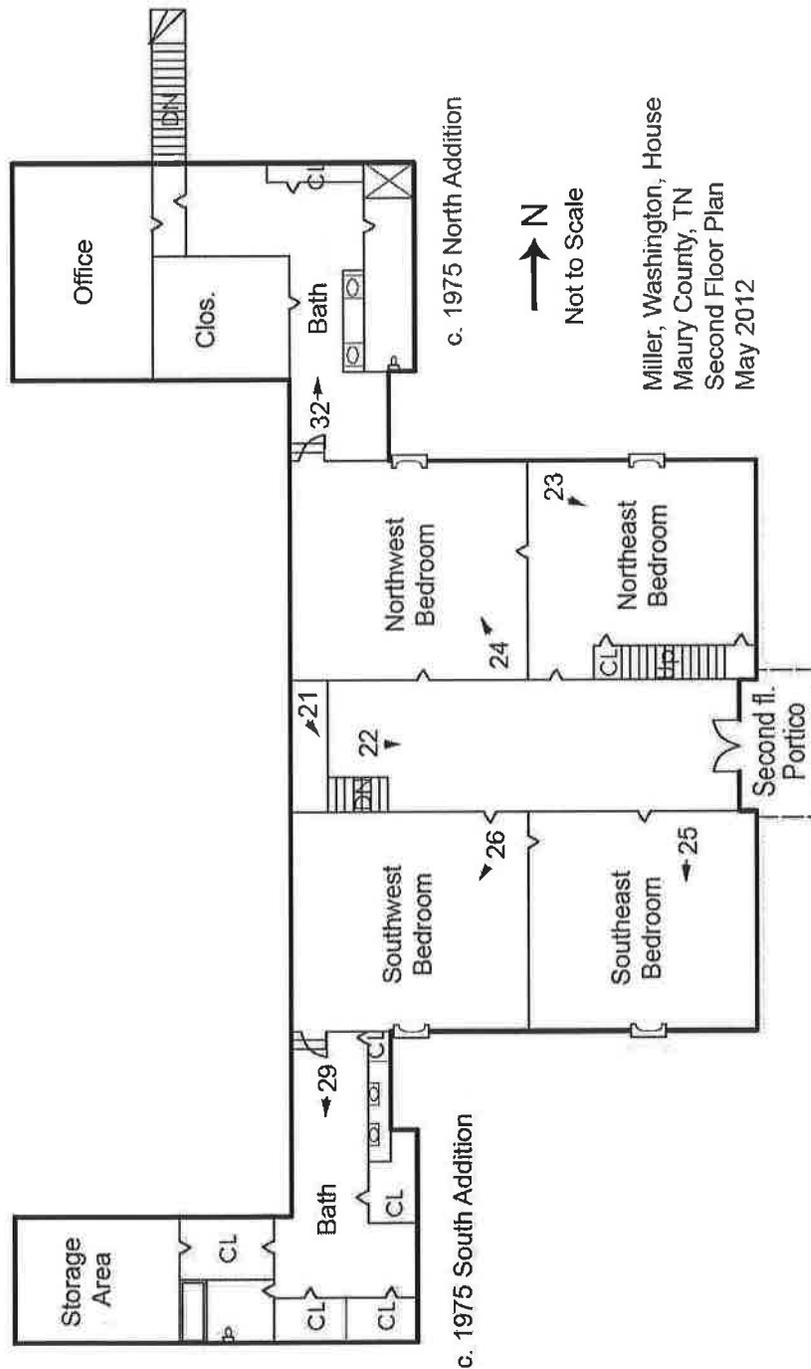


Washington Miller House. First Floor Plan and Photo Key.

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Miller, Washington, House
Maury County, TN
Second Floor Plan
May 2012

Washington Miller House. Second Floor Plan and Photo Key.

Washington
Miller House
1450 Frye Road
Columbia, Manufg
TN

UTM

- Zone 16 501090E
- A 3951063 N
- B 501032E
- B 3950976 N
- C 501030E
- C 3950502 N
- D 501024E
- D 3950501 N

