

PHOTO 224

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAR 22 1976

JUL 6

1976

DATE ENTERED

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

Henegar House

AND/OR COMMON

Ivy Hall

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Market Street, Route 1

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Charleston

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

Third

STATE

Tennessee

CODE

47

COUNTY

Bradley

CODE

011

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

X BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

X SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

X PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

X OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

X YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

X PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. Von Eastland

STREET & NUMBER

Market Street, Route 1

CITY, TOWN

Charleston

VICINITY OF

STATE

Tennessee

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bradley County Register's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Cleveland

STATE

Tennessee

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT       DETERIORATED  
 GOOD             RUINS  
 FAIR              UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL CONDITION: Henegar House

*with three bay porch*  
*David St.*  
*14 June 11*

The Henry Benton Henegar House is a large two story brick structure built in the Federal vernacular style, distinguished by its narrow ~~three~~<sup>two</sup> bay front which is more than doubled by the generous width of the gable ends. Constructed of brick bearing walls, common bond, the plan features a side hall entrance with intersecting two story wing projecting back from the right side and forming a shallow ell on the left side. Tall brick chimneys are located at the gable ends. The boxed cornice and carved wood frieze boards are painted white. The attached front porch features decorative scroll work, jig-saw cut post and eave brackets attached to the slender chamfered posts. The handsome wood balustrade is composed of slat type wood balusters framed by carved handrails. The entrance doorway features rectangular shape transom lights and side light panels.

The stairway hall has three doorways leading to formal rooms. These generous size rooms are interconnected to the other rooms in the ell. The kitchen and dining room are located at the back of the ell. The old kitchen floor was paved in brick, and the large fireplace in that room has a huge pot crane. There are five rooms on the second story including three bedrooms and the nursery suite. All of the wood floors and hand carved woodwork are original to the house. The window sashes are double hung twelve over twelve light. There is a triple window in the second story hall above the main entrance. This window features twelve-over-twelve, double hung sash with wood side panels. The Henegar homeplace is furnished with many of the family heirlooms including relics from the Civil War and Federal occupation of the town of Charleston.

Henry Benton Henegar commissioned William Baumann to design and build his residence. The Henegar house was built on the site of General Winfield Scott's army barracks. Some of the old government buildings were there when the construction of the house began in 1849. Several of these were used for servants quarters and barns during the 1850's. The large doors added to the smokehouse and barn are all that remain of these early government buildings. An excavated area located under the barn was the original cellar room used by General Scott as a dungeon for refractory Indians.

The large antebellum house derives charm from its lovely garden setting. Trees and shrubbery were planted when the house was built. Destruction wrought during the Civil War spared many of the original trees, boxwoods, crepe myrtles and lilac bushes. The garden area was re-designed by a landscape gardner following the Civil War occupation. The Henegars devoted much of their time to the development and improvement of the garden. The grounds were equally divided for a kitchen garden and a flower garden. The division was marked by a grape arbor. A summer house was the main feature of the flower garden. It was constructed in the center with four square shape plots, divided by divergent gravel walks outlined by stone and bordered by perennials, random varieties of flowering shrubbery. Each square plot had an ornamental frame set in its center and planted with three varieties of honeysuckle and woodbine. Large wisteria vines grew across the summerhouse and the adjacent magnolia trees. The summerhouse is gone and the magnolia trees remain to mark its location. Ivy grew across the manor walls and the house came to be called Ivy Hall.

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The Henry Benton Henegars moved into the house in 1852. Descendants of the Family have continued to live in the homeplace since that time. The original plan and facade have remained unchanged with the exception of few minor alterations including those features recently added for the convenience of the present owners.

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input 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 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

1849-1852

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

William Baumann

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Henegar House

The town of Charleston is located on the south bank of the Hiwassee River. Rev. Gideon Blackburn passed through this region in 1799 and established a Presbyterian Mission for the Cherokee Indians the following year. Charleston became the seat of the Cherokee Agency following the 1819 negotiations. The Hiwassee Garrison was relocated at Henegar springs, the site of the agency office, stockade and barracks. The region along the Hiwassee River had previously been allotted as Indian reservation land.

General Winfield Scott assumed command of operations for the removal of 10,000 Indians who had gathered in the region in 1838. Charleston became the staging point for the long march to the new lands located west of the Mississippi River. In 1838 the Cherokee Agency and barracks were the last established for this purpose east of the Mississippi River.

Henry Benton Henegar (1815-1900) entered in the negotiations for the removal of the Indians and he was employed in the service of Chief John Ross as quartermaster and secretary. He accompanied the Indians to their new lands where he was retained for one year to dispose of government equipment. His friendship with John Ross was the subject of several articles published during his lifetime. Henry Benton eventually returned to Tennessee where he had the opportunity to purchase land. He selected the site of the old barracks and contracted to build a house there prior to his marriage in 1849 to Margaret Lea. The handsome brick house was built by William Baumann who had come to the area to construct the railroad bridge over the Hiwassee River. Mr. William Baumann was the father of well known Knoxville architects J.F. and Albert Baumann.

Margaret Lea was the youngest daughter of Luke Lea (1783-1851). Luke Lea had served two terms in Congress before he came to Cleveland as entry taker for the Ocoee Land Office. In 1849 President Zachary Taylor appointed Mr. Lea Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The newly married Henegars followed Mr. Lea to Kansas leaving their house and property behind. Lea was killed in a riding accident in 1851. The Henegars returned to Tennessee that same year.

The house in Charleston was completed in 1852 and the Henegar family lived there and operated their farm which was nearby. Henry Henegar owned stock in the Duckworth Copper Mine located in southeast Tennessee. He was able to use this investment to re-establish himself following the Civil War.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- (1) Allen, Lucile Henegar, Henegar-Lea Family History (privately published 1931)
- (2) Brandau, Roberta S. (ed.) History of Homes and Gardens of Tennessee (Nashville: Parthenon Press, 1936)
- (3) Mellen, George F. Knoxville News Sentinel (undated)

Interviews with Dr. Cromwell Tidwell, 1975.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 8

UTM REFERENCES

A 

1	6
ZONE	

7	0	4	1	9	1	0
EASTING						

3	9	0	6	9	5	0
NORTHING						

B 

ZONE	

EASTING						

NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gail Hammerquist  
ORGANIZATION

DATE

Tennessee Historical Commission  
STREET & NUMBER

February 5, 1976  
TELEPHONE

170 Second Avenue North  
CITY OR TOWN

741-1628  
STATE

Nashville

Tennessee

## 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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Herbert L. Hays*

TITLE

Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission

DATE

3/12/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

7/6/76

ATTESTING

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

7-1-76

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He had brick burned on his land and built a brick warehouse and a bank building for his mercantile and banking interests. He built a large barn for horses and another barn for stall-fed cattle, in connection with his Creek Farm property and summer range property he operated in North Carolina.

The Henegar house was used as headquarters by Federal and Union forces during the Civil War. Among those in command were General William T. Sherman, General O.O. Howard, General S.P. Carter and General Marcus J. Wright. The front parlor was used on one occasion for an important meeting between General Sherman, J.H. Carter and Charles A. Dana. Colonel Ewing, a Federal officer, resided with the Henegars for several months while fortifications were being built west of Charleston. The brick walls, across the south facade, bear the scars of bullet fire which resulted from a skirmish during General Joseph Wheeler's raid through the area.

The architecture of the Henegar House deserves attention as an example of the continuation of the Georgian tradition. The size and plan of this house was well suited to the requirements and life style of Henegar family. Mr. Henegar was a prosperous planter and merchant who took part in the removal of the Cherokee Indians from that area. The Henegar house is distinguished as a landmark by historical association, and by the significance of the site of the Cherokee Agency and barracks. Henry Benton Henegar is remembered for his close association with the Cherokee Indians and their removal from this region in 1838. Within a decade, he returned to build a house here on the former government land. The Henegar house was used by both Union and Federal troops as headquarters at various times during the Federal occupation of Charleston. Descendants of the Henegar family reside in the old homestead to this date.