NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)	RECEIVED 413
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form	MAY + 2 1994
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual propertie <i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i> (National Register Bulletin 16A). by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories a entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewr	documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional
1. Name of Property	
historic nameMcFadden, John H., House	
other names/site numberCedar Hall; Colonial Hall; The	e Avenue
2. Location	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
street & number 3712 Broadway	N/A not for publication
city or townBartlett	^{™_A} vicinity
	code <u>157</u> zip code <u>38135</u>
state code county	
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that the nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional http://g/g/f Signature of certifying official/file Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Ten State of Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register of comments.)	is property be considered significant comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	Keeper Entered in the Date of Action National Register 6.10.94
☐ other, (explain:)	

McFadden, John H., House Name of Property	Shelby Co., TN 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 the count.)
I private I building(s)	Contributing Noncontributing
public-local public-State site	2 <u>1</u> buildings
public Federal structure	1 sites
	structure
	objects
	<u>3 1</u> 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
DOMESTIC: secondary structure	DOMESTIC: secondary structure
7. Description	Materiala
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Colonial Revival	foundation BRICK
	walls BRICK
	roofMETAL
	other WOOD

-

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

đ.

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.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- \Box C a birthplace or grave.
- 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography

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(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 # _____

Shelby Co., TN County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1940

Significant Dates

1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

1.5 Architect/Builder

Mann. Estes W.

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- □ Other State agency
- □ Federal agency
- □ Local government
- University
- □ Other

Name of repository:

McFadden, John H., House	Shelby Co., TN
Name of Property	County and State
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property 10.637 acres	Ellendale 409 NE
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
$1 \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	3 1 16 2 4 3 6 8 0 3 9 0 1 4 8 0 Zone Easting Northing 4 1 6 2 4 3 3 8 0 3 9 0 1 4 9 0 □ See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)	
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title	dateMarch 1994
street & number <u>3712</u> Broadway, 701 Broadway - B-30	_ telephone615/532-1558
city or townBartlett - Nashvillestat	e <u>TN</u> zip code <u>38135/27343-</u> 0442
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.)		
nameMr. & Mrs. J. E. Rainey		
street & number 3712 Broadway	telephone _901/388-0422	
city or townBartlett	state zip code	

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 listings. 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 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 McFadden, John H., House Shelby County, TN

Narrative Description

Constructed circa 1840, John H. McFadden House is a two and one-half story residence that is fabricated of brick, has a rectangular plan, and four interior end chimneys. The gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A boxed wood cornice embellished with dentil moldings is situated below the eaves on the facade and all elevations. Gable returns and brick cantons topped by wood capitals delineate the edges of the house.

The west facade is dominated by a two story pedimented portico supported by two massive columns (eighty-six inches in circumference) constructed of molded brick. Capped with square capitals and resting on narrow bases, the columns are mirrored by pilasters. The deep raking cornice of the pediment is composed of wood; dentil moldings are located below the pediment's horizontal cornice. A balcony with turned wood railings separates the first and second stories of the house. The main entrance is comprised of a single-leaf, six panel door. Sidelights and two sets of pilasters capped with built-up capitals flank the door, which is capped by a fanlight. The second story entrance is composed of double-leaf French doors flanked by narrow sidelights and pairs of pilasters capped by built-up capitals.

The symmetrically designed facade is three bays in width. The central portico is flanked by ten-over-ten light windows on both stories. These windows have simple shouldered wood surrounds and louvered shutters. A circa 1910 photograph of the facade reveals that the house was covered with stucco and had a balconette on the second story. The two story central portico appears to be similar to the extant pediment. The name "Colonial Hall" is visible in the pediment. Shutters cover the windows. A photograph from 1940, after the house was remodeled, shows no stucco, multi-light windows, and a full second story balcony.

The south elevation contains three eight-over-eight windows on the first story; one window has louvered shutters. One eight-over-eight window and a single-leaf glass door capped by a transom light are found on the second story and on the third or attic story. All doors and windows have shouldered surrounds. A modern spiral fire escape extends from the third story to the ground.

The north elevation has an eight-over-eight window and a single-leaf door capped with a transom on the first story, an eight-over-eight light window and double-leaf French door on the second story, and two eight-over-eight windows on the third story. All of the openings are surrounded by shouldered woodwork.

A central entrance, two eight-over-eight windows and two double-leaf French doors are seen on the first story of the east, or rear, elevation. Wood shutters surround both the doubleleaf doors and windows. The central entrance is composed of a paneled door capped by a wood pediment and flanked by multi-light sidelights and pilasters. A tri-part window on the

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second story consists of a central eight-over-eight window and two narrow windows with four lights. Two eight-over eight windows are situated to either side of the central window. All of the windows and doors are encased in shouldered wood trim. A photograph from 1940 shows that there was a one story half-hip roof porch with turned wood columns and a central entrance on the first story with a transom. The stucco is in the process of being removed. A second photograph from 1940 shows the first story entrance removed and boarded over. To the north of the entrance, a single leaf wood and glass door is located where a doubleleaf French door is now. A double-leaf French door south of the main entrance had not yet been installed.

The interior appears to have been extensively remodeled in the Colonial Revival or Georgian style that was popular in 1940. The entry foyer to the house is fifteen feet in width and forty-five feet long. A winding stairway has an elaborate metal balustrade with sunburst motifs and wood scroll work below the risers. Black and white marble squares are seen on the floor and there is a wide molded baseboard. An arched entry in the hall leads into a smaller hallway (at the east end) and a bathroom. Two doors surrounded by pilasters punctuate the hall walls, while cameo or bas-relief figures, located above the doors, embellish this small area. Two oval paintings of figurines decorate two overdoor panels; one leading to the dining room to the northeast and one leading into the library on the southeast. Deeply molded crown molding surrounds the ceiling. The principal entrance is a single-leaf paneled door flanked by pairs of pilasters with molded capitals and bases.

The library/study is situated to the southwest of the foyer and entered through a fourpaneled walnut door with intricate detailed brass hardware. This room is distinguished by the eighteenth century pine paneling and a marble fireplace. The paneling, stairway, and marble were brought to the house by McFadden from his New York apartment. The paneling has egg and dart molding, egg and leaf molding, and recessed panels. A carved chair rail, dental molding, and scroll designs also embellish the room. The paneling stops short of the sixteen feet ceilings and ends in deep crown molding. Bas-relief figures decorate the frieze of the white marble fireplace. The fireplace opening is encased in marble with a polychrome inlay, while the overmantle is of wood with shouldered architrave trim. Parquet flooring completes the design of this room.

At the southeast of the foyer is a study that is reached through a carved and paneled wood door. This room also contains pine paneling with similar decoration as the library/study. Two arched recessed bookshelves dominate the south wall of the room. The fireplace has a carved pine mantle with a frieze enhanced by foliated scroll trim, a bracketed mantle shelf, and dark marble. A door on the east wall leads to the garden area. The floor is composed of narrow boards, instead of the parquet trim as is the library/study.

The dining room is accessed through a six-panel wood door northeast of the foyer. This

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room features a double-leaf door capped by a cornice with floral design wood trim. Door and window surrounds also contain beaded trim and egg and dart moldings. Double-leaf French doors lead to the exterior and another door leads into the kitchen. The dining room has a crown molding with dentils and egg and dart trim, wide baseboards, an oak floor, and a marble fireplace.

The kitchen, situated to the west of the dining room, is entered through a paneled door in the northwest part of the foyer. This room was carved out of an earlier parlor or drawing room during the 1940 renovation. In 1940 large cabinets with glass doors were built on several walls. There is a single window on the west wall, a brick fireplace on the north wall, and a doorway leading to a 1940 greenhouse on the north.

In general, the second story of the house is less intricate in design than the first story. There are shouldered door and fireplace surrounds, wide pilasters, wide pine floors, and narrow crown molding on this level. Doors are nearly ten feet tall and lead into bedrooms. In 1840, the second story foyer ran the width of the house, however, in 1940 a wall was added at the west in order to make space for a bathroom. Two large doors on the south form a paired entry capped by an entablature and surrounded by four pilasters. This detail is replicated on the north wall.

The bedroom to the southwest is reached through a shallow entry area with a large paneled door. This entry area was added in 1940 to accommodate a closet. The southwest bedroom features a nineteenth century white marble mantle with classical details such as swags and rosettes. Two windows, with paneling below, are located in the room. A bathroom is accessed through a door in the north wall.

The master bedroom is reached from the northwest part of the hall. A highly decorated marble mantle with an entablature, cornice dentils, engaged columns, and Greek key trim is seen in this room. One window is adjacent to the fireplace on the north wall. The west wall contains one window. A bathroom is located at the south wall. The master bathroom has a slate tile floor with sixteen brass star inlays and double-leaf French doors. McFadden had the sixteen stars put in to represent Tennessee as the sixteenth state in the Union. Built-in closets, including a built-in dresser, line one wall of the room.

A third bedroom is located at the northeast part of the hall. This room contains an unpainted pine fireplace with a simple mantle shelf, pilasters with capitals and bases, and a molded frieze. Double-leaf French doors lead to a balcony.

From the southeast bedroom there is an entrance to an attic apartment constructed in 1940. The apartment has two bedrooms, a false pine fireplace, a kitchen, a bathroom, and living room.

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Also on the property and considered contributing are:

Greenhouse. 1940. Located at the north part of the property. The building is 78.7 feet by 14.55 feet. It is one story with a gable roof. It has a four feet high side wall and a glass gambrel roof. The final fifteen feet of the building is constructed of wood and used as a workroom. The building is a product of "Orylyt Greenhouse, Lord Burnham, Irvington, New York."

Grounds. McFadden landscaped the property in 1940 and several features are extant. At the north, east, and south of the house, there is a garden consisting of brick walls and walkways, a circular pond, a linear pool or pond, wood entrance door and a greenhouse. A pool was filled in circa 1985.

There is one noncontributing building on the property, a modern metal (corrugated tin) pole barn. It is thirty feet by twenty-two feet and has an open front.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The John H. McFadden House is significant under criterion C as an excellent example of a Colonial Revival residence. Remodeled in 1940 by architect Estes W. Mann, the house exemplifies the Colonial Revival in its symmetrical facade, pedimented portico, and red brick work on the exterior. Inside the house highlighted by its winding stairway, marble floors, carved and molded wood trim and various fireplaces. The landscaped grounds and greenhouse complete the picture of the estate.

Dr. Samuel Bond was born in Knoxville, Tennessee on December 10, 1804 to Nicholas Pirtle Bond and Margaret Ann Fryer. He attended Cumberland College in Nashville and, in 1829, married Mary Lucy Tate. The Bond family were among the earliest settlers of Shelby County, arriving circa 1831. They came to lay claim to a grant awarded to Samuel Bond's father. The 2,560 acre grant was awarded to Nicholas Bond for his service under Andrew Jackson in the Creek Indian war. The first house constructed on the property burned prior to 1840. Circa 1840 Bond began construction on his residence and called it The Avenue.

From 1847-1849 Bond served in the 27th General Assembly of the State House of Representatives. While there he proposed a bill to establish the Memphis and Holy Spring Railroad, which was later absorbed into the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. The station near the Bond estate was called Bond Station until the Louisville and Nashville Railroad purchased the line in the late nineteenth century. The community was then called Ellendale.

Bond was recognized for the superior quality of the cotton he grew at the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, winning the "Prize Medal." In 1854, he mortgaged his estate to fund the purchase of a plantation in Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Bond died bankrupt in 1862.

During the Civil War the house was briefly occupied by Union forces and served as a regional headquarters. In 1870, Edmund Orgill, an English hardware merchant, purchased the house. Orgill lived in the house until his death in 1905. For a brief time after Orgill's death, the house was used as a Masonic Lodge. In 1939, John H. McFadden purchased the property and began remodeling it.

John H. (Jack) McFadden was a senior partner in the firm of George H. McFadden and Brothers, a cotton brokering firm. This company was founded in Philadelphia by his uncle, George H. McFadden, and his father, John H. McFadden, Senior. McFadden moved to Memphis from New York when the main office of the firm was transferred to Memphis.

George H. McFadden and Brothers was the oldest and second largest cotton brokering firm in the nation and also had offices and representatives internationally. John McFadden was

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an advisor to the National Cotton Council from 1940-1955 and a president of the New York Cotton Exchange during his residency there. He was also a member of the New Orleans and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges. For many years he was also on the board of managers for the Cotton Exchange. Socially, McFadden was a member of the Memphis Hunt and Polo Club, The Tennessee Club, the Memphis Racquet and Tennis Club, the Knickerbocker Club, the India House of New York, the Racquet Club and Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia, and the Travelers Club of Paris. McFadden was an active supporter of CARE and the Crippled Childrens Hospital in Memphis.

John McFadden was born in Liverpool England. He volunteered for service as an ambulance driver in the French Army in 1914 and was a founding member of the American Field Service in France. He was decorated with the French Legion of Honor. Subsequently, he served as a captain in the United States Army and was an assistant military attache in Paris.

The realty transaction section of the <u>Commercial Appeal</u> reported that on September 14, 1939 McFadden purchased the house and twenty acres from Mrs. Richard C. Bunting. Tom Adams and D.E. Porter of the Memphis Realty Company were the agents for the \$15,000.00 sale.

McFadden directed the remodeling of the house and hired architect Estes W. Mann. John W. Johnson was the carpenter, McCrory was the electrical contractor, and Leo Barthol, Dudley Richard, and John Powell were workmen/craftsmen for the remodeling. It is not knowifor certain who the did the landscaping for the grounds, but a historic photograph (circa 1940) shows a truck with "Acy Pearson, Memphis" written on the side of it. There is a large tree in the truck.

Estes W. Mann practiced architecture in Memphis from 1919 until his death in 1958. He was born in Arkansas and studied at The Armour Institute of Chicago until he received his degree in 1916. He worked with M.P. Renfro in Denison, Iowa and with J.H. Albright in Fort Dodge, Iowa. From 1919 to 1922 he was working in Memphis in the firm of Mann and Gatling. The firm worked in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, primarily designing industrial and public buildings. Mann bought out Gatling in 1922 and began designing more residences. According to Joseph L. Herdon's thesis, "Architects in Tennessee until 1930, A Dictionary", Mann introduced the "English Bungalow" and "Spanish Colonial" styles to Memphis. He continued to design public buildings in the south. Mann reportedly designed 1,800 residences prior to 1935. He was a member of several professional organizations.

The Colonial Revival style was poplar in the United States over a long period of time beginning in the 1880s and continuing today. Adaptations of original "colonial" designs take on many forms and characteristics, including smaller houses with minimal embellishments

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and larger, more elaborate designs, like McFadden's house. While not exact replicas of the earlier style, Colonial Revival houses sometimes came close to copying the Georgian manor house style. Symmetry, red brick with white trim, and low pitch or hip roofs were characteristic features of this adaptation. McFadden's residence provides an excellent illustration of these design features. Many Colonial Revival houses carried the use of painted white wood trim, which tried to replicate historic trim, into the interior. McFadden's house is somewhat uncharacteristic in this respect, since it relies on the natural finish of the wood in the two main parlors. One other way McFadden's house is atypical is that, as a wealthy individual, he could afford to obtain historic materials and put them in his residence instead of recreating them.

John McFadden died in 1955 and left his house and twenty acres to the Philadelphia Museum of Art. He had deeded the property (\$225,000.00 and twenty acres) to the museum in 1946 with the stipulation that he would have a life tenancy on the property. The property had been offered to the City of Memphis, but they declined the offer. The Philadelphia Museum of Art removed McFadden's art collection and sold the property to Eric Catmur, a cotton broker. Mrs. McFadden moved to France after her husband's death.

Catmur renamed the property Cedar Hall Farm. John Green bought the property in 1971 and called it Cedar Hall, the name still used today.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel consists of 10.637 acres of land. Beginning at the intersection the southwest corner of the parcel and Broadway, the boundary moves 885.5 feet east; thence north 459.19 feet; thence westerly 905.61 feet; thence south 579.70 feet to the point of the beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries contain all the extant resources associated with the house. They are the current legal boundaries of the property.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 9 McFadden, John H., House Shelby County, TN

Major Bibliographical References

Bond Papers. Memphis and Shelby County Room, Memphis and Shelby County Main Library, Memphis, Tennessee.

Commercial Appeal. 18 August 1955. McFadden's obituary.

- Coppock, Paul R. <u>Memphis Sketches</u>. Memphis: Friends of Memphis and Shelby County Library, 1976.
- Herndon, Joseph L. "Architects in Tennessee until 1930, A Dictionary." Masters thesis, Columbia University, 1975.

Magness, Perre. <u>Good Abode - Nineteenth Century Architecture in Memphis, Shelby</u> <u>County, Tennessee</u>. Memphis: Towery Press, 1983.

Memphis Daily Appeal. 7 October 1862. Obituary of Samuel Bond.

Orgill, Edmund, Papers. MVC, MSU. Icon 56. Box 3: folder 7.

Sample, K. David. Draft nomination for the John H. McFadden House.

- Russell, Alber R. <u>U.S. Cotton and the National Cotton Council 1939-1987</u>. Memphis, TN: National Cotton Council, 1987.
- West Tennessee Historical Society Papers, IV. Memphis: West Tennessee Historical Society, 1950.
- West Tennessee Historical Society Papers, XLI. Memphis: West Tennessee Historical Society, 1987.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 10 McFadden, John H., House Shelby County, TN

Photographs

The Avenue 3712 Broadway Bartlett, Tennessee Photos by: Jeanette Rainey Date: February 1994 Negs: Tennessee Historical Commission

West facade, facing east #1 of 28

West facade, facing east #2 of 28

South elevation, facing north #3 of 28

East elevation, facing west #4 of 28

North elevation, facing south #5 of 28

West facade, facing east, circa 1910 #6 of 28

East elevation, facing westerly, 1940, stucco being removed #7 of 28

East elevation, facing west, 1940, stucco removed and first story door blocked off #8 of 28

West facade and north elevation after remodeling in 1940, facing southeast #9 of 28

West facade after remodeling in 1940, facing east #10 of 28

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Interior detail, entrance hall #11 of 28

Interior detail, entrance hall stairway #12 of 28

Interior detail, dining room door #13 of 28

Interior detail, dining room #14 of 28

Interior detail, library fireplace #15 of 28

Interior detail, parlor #16 of 28

Interior detail, parlor door #17 of 28

Interior detail, kitchen #18 of 28

Interior detail, master bedroom #19 of 28

Interior detail, southwest bedroom #20 of 28

Interior detail, fireplace in northeast upstairs bedroom #21 of 28

Overview of pond and garden at rear and side of house #22 of 28

Overview of garden and pond at south elevation of house #23 of 28

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Section number photos Page 12 McFadden, John H., House Shelby County, TN

Greenhouse, facing north #24 of 28

Barn, facing southeast #25 of 28

Front yard, facing Cedar Road #26 of 28

Brick walk #27 of 28

Back yard, facing north #28 of 28





McFadden, John H., House Shelby (D., TN



McFadden, John H., House Shelby Co. TN





