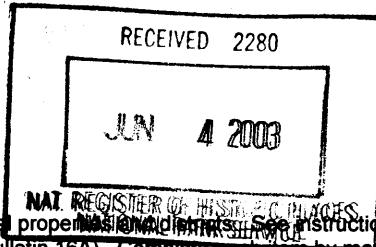


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

6665



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties. 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 Winton, John, House
other names/site number Magnolia Manor; LD. 16 and LD. 17

2. Location

street & number 18350 Martel Road NA not for publication
city or town Lenoir City vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Loudon code 105 zip code 37772

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Deputy 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.)

Shont E. Hays _____ Date 6/3/03
Signature of certifying official/Title _____
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:)

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 7.17.03

Winton, John, House
Name of Property

Loudon Co., 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)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
<hr/>		sites
2	1	structures
<hr/>		objects
5	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

0

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

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: I-house; saddlebag form

foundation Limestone, BRICK

Greek Revival

walls BRICK, Limestone, WOOD

roof ASPHALT, WOOD

other MARBLE

Narrative Description

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all 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 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Circa 1795- circa 1941

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

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:

Winton, John, House
Name of Property

Loudon Co., Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.42 acres Concord 138 SW

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>751632</u>	<u>3967851</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
					<input type="checkbox"/>	See continuation sheet	

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail L. Guymon
organization consultant date January 2003
street & number 745 Butler Drive telephone (423) 458-9037
city or town Loudon state TN zip code 37774

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 F. and Dartha Wilkinson
street & number 18350 Martel Road telephone 865/988-4510
city or town Lenoir City state TN zip code 37772

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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National Park Service**

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Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION

This nomination consists of five contributing resources: the two-story brick John Winton house, built ca. 1839, a one and one-half story timber frame saddlebag cottage erected ca. 1795, a frame smokehouse, a limestone springhouse, and a limestone wall with an iron gate. All of these resources are clustered on a hill on Martel Road (formerly the Concord to Lenoir City Pike and the Old Dixie Highway), in Loudon County, Tennessee. This section of Loudon County was known as the Muddy Creek community during the early settlement period and was originally in Roane County. The area became part of Loudon County after its formation in 1870. Over time, the name of the area changed from Muddy Creek to Martel. Although it abuts the boundaries of Lenoir City, the nominated property is outside the city's corporate limits. Both the John Winton House and the cottage face Martel Road. The nearly five-acre property is dotted with a number of large magnolias and other hardwood trees. A pair of square stone entry posts capped with limestone spheres sits squarely at the foot of the asphalt driveway that climbs the hill on the west side of the main house. The driveway splits off to the left and passes in front of the house, circles completely around the back and joins up again on the southwest side near the cottage. To the right of the drive near the road, Muddy Creek winds its way through the limestone springhouse and beneath Martel Road.

Despite numerous changes in its boundaries and landscape features since John and Arabella Winton first settled there nearly 200 years ago, the nominated property retains vestiges of its prior appearance. A section of a three-course rusticated limestone wall stands parallel to the drive that passes in front of the main house. In the middle of this wall, an iron gate still welcomes visitors to the majestic home (C). On the other side of the gate, a gravel walkway edged in limestone climbs to the crest of the hill and ends at the steps to the porch on the façade. The story high boxwoods that once lined the walk have been removed, however, a recently planted row of boxwoods now extends the length of the porch. Larger specimens a short distance away balance the corners of the façade. Behind the main portion of the house, mature hardwood trees shade the ell. The present owners have installed additional shrubs and flowerbeds around the smokehouse and the recently added gazebo. To the west, the timber frame cottage also has a row of newly planted boxwoods fronting the length of the porch. Expanses of green lawn are randomly punctuated by natural outcroppings of limestone. Muddy Creek meanders diagonally across the western edge of the property, passes through the limestone springhouse and disappears beneath Martel Road.

Early photos of the Winton House are rare; however, one taken no later than 1962 appears in a pamphlet that outlines the history of the Martel Methodist Church. The photo was taken from Martel Road looking toward the main house and shows the entry posts at the foot of the drive. The portion that splits off to the left and passes in front of the house was much closer to Martel Road than the present drive. The porch on the façade differs from the current one in that it reflects more of a Craftsman/Bungalow influence due to the presence of a closed brick porch railing. Large boxwoods, nearly the height of the porch, line both sides of the front walk leading from the porch. By the late 1980s, a photograph taken from approximately where the driveway

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splits to the left in front of the house shows still another version of the façade. The upper porch roof has had a balustrade added its full length to match the balustrade on the portico. Below, the closed brick railing has been removed. The row of stony high boxwoods still lines the walkway.

The John Winton house (C) is a five bay two story I-house constructed of reddish-brown handmade brick laid in American bond with headers every twelfth course. The foundation is also brick. The entire house is now two stories with the exception of the one story sun porch attached to the rear of the ell. Originally, the ell was one and one-half stories in height, but it was raised to two stories around 1890. Evidence of the earlier roofline is still visible on the west and south elevations. The low hip roof on the main section of the house, as well as the gable roof on the ell, is asphalt shingle. Both porches have rolled roofing. The house has three brick end chimneys; one on each gable end of the main section and a third on the endwall of the ell in the kitchen. A molded cornice with console brackets extends around the main section of the house and the ell with partial returns on the gable ends. Dentils replace the console brackets on the ca. 1900 façade porch and portico. Windows are six-over-six double hung. Ground floor windows have flat limestone lintels and wood sills. Second story windows have no lintels and simple wood architraves. While it is unknown if any of the original window glass is intact, many of the windows do have unbroken panes of wavy glass. Both upper and lower story windows on the façade have shutters that are not original to the house. Since the windows on both the main section of the house and the ell are identical, it is likely that the original windows were replaced when the ell was raised to a full two stories.

The façade faces north and is dominated by a single story full-length porch, which passes behind a two-tier Neoclassical Revival portico. Two two-story square brick piers support the front corners of the portico. Four single story piers and two brick pilasters at each rear corner support the porch. Each of the piers and pilasters has several stepped brick courses that mimic capitals. Despite the removal of the enclosed porch rail, the Craftsman appearance of the porch is a counterpoint to the classical elements of the portico. Both the façade and ell porches originally had marble floors. These were replaced with brick sometime in the mid twentieth century when a previous owner, facing financial difficulties, had the marble removed (as well as some marble flooring inside the house) and sold. A narrow band of marble still borders the porch floor on the facade, however, hinting at its original grandeur. The entry is flanked by four light sidelights with recessed paneled aprons and is capped by a three light transom. The transom's center pane of blue stained glass is reportedly original to the house.

The east and west elevations of the main portion of the house contain two windows on each story. The west elevation also has a cellar entry attached to the outside rear west corner of the living room and is accessed via limestone steps and a plank door. This door is hung with butt hinges attached with gimlet screws. If original, the screws would suggest a post 1845 date for the door. There may also be an additional cellar whose access was sealed off due to interior alterations to the main staircase and the subsequent construction of a closet under it.

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Winton, John, House
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The full-length ca. 1890 single story porch on the west elevation of the ell differs markedly from that of the façade. Queen Anne in style, it has turned wood posts, sawn pierced brackets and a spindle frieze. The porch floor is brick. The west elevation of the ell has three windows and two paneled doors on the first story and three windows on the second story.

The rear (south elevation) of the house reveals the ell with the enclosed one story sun porch. It was constructed during the time that Linda Carson Johnson and her husband, Samuel, owned the house (ca. 1960-1988) but was redone by a later owner in 1999-2000. The sun porch has weatherboard siding and six-over-six aluminum windows. The south elevation of the brick ell has no windows. The rear of the main block of the house is also visible from this view. On the west side there is a single window on the second story and a paneled door on the first story. The eastern side of the rear of the main block contains a door and window on the first story and a window on the second story.

Originally, single story porches extended around all three elevations of the ell. Their original style and date(s) of removal are unknown. The east elevation of the ell has three windows and a door on the second story and two windows and one paneled door on the first story. Both exterior doors visible on this side of the house have bracketed wood rafter porticos overhead. Craftsman in style, they were most likely added when the façade porch was constructed. On the second story of the ell, a set of French doors opens onto a metal balcony off the end room. Two filigreed metal pillars support the balcony. A straight run metal staircase extends down the wall of the ell from the balcony to the ground near the entrance to the sun porch.

While there is no documented information about when these alterations were made to the exterior of the house, a general time frame is suggested by the architectural styles of these changes. The porch on the façade and the bracketed rafters on the east side elevation doors probably date to ca. 1900 to 1920, whereas the Queen Anne details on the side porch are typical of the period from ca. 1885 to 1910. The French doors and staircase on the ell were probably added in the mid-twentieth century. The three bay carport (NC) is minimally attached to the rear of the smokehouse (C) and appears to have been added ca. 1960 as the weatherboard siding matches that on the sun porch and the cottage.

A number of alterations were made to the interior of the Winton House in 1999-2000 when it was sold at auction to Roger Burroughs and his wife. Lincrusta was applied to most of the walls and fiberglass medallions were put on the ceiling of both upstairs bedrooms in the main section of the house. A stone floor with a centered mosaic panel replaced the linoleum on the kitchen floor. New cabinets and countertops were installed in the kitchen. New aluminum windows were put in on the sun porch. Routed molding and reproduction corner blocks were also added around the doorway into the kitchen from the dining room as well as around doors and windows in the downstairs bathroom. Upstairs in the ell, a doorway was cut from the west elevation bedroom in the main section of the house into the first room of the ell. Partitions of wallboard were installed to create two adjoining bathrooms out of what was originally one large room. A walk-in closet was

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also constructed in the second bathroom and a new doorway opening off the hall of the ell was cut in the newly created second bathroom. After the Wilkinsons purchased the Winton House in 2000, they had a wood gazebo erected toward the rear of the house off the east side of the ell.

The main section of the Winton House is one room deep with a central hall and staircase. The downstairs room to the right of the entry is used as a living room and the one to the left serves as a meeting/reception room. The first floor of the ell contains a bathroom/laundry, dining room, kitchen, and the attached sun porch. Upstairs, the two rooms in the main section are bedrooms. The second floor of the ell contains two bathrooms, a changing/sitting room, and an additional bedroom at the rear above the kitchen. Original walls now covered by Lincrusta are plaster over brick. Twentieth century alterations to room configurations are wallboard. With the exception of the tongue and groove ceiling in the kitchen, all ceilings in the main rooms of the house are original plaster.

The main entry door is Italianate and has twelve heavily recessed panels. A circular brass doorbell on the inside of this door bears the following inscription in raised lettering: "Talyor S. Patent Oct. 23, 1860." The entry surround has molded pilasters and corner blocks with paterae. The remaining doors are four panel cross and bible with brass hardware. Doors opening to the exterior in the living room and meeting/reception room have two light transoms. The ledged and braced door (a board and batten door with "Z" bracing on one side) in the kitchen opening to the sun porch has its original iron box lock and key. Although there are three distinct types of doors in the house, all are pre-1900.

The focal point of the entry hall is a quarter turned staircase with a curved handrail and square newel posts. The posts, baluster, paneled stringer and risers are painted, however, the oak treads and handrail are stained. Sears Roebuck and Company sold newel posts and balusters identical to those in the Winton House shortly after the turn of the century (Jennings and Gottfried 1988: 252). A history of the Winton House by one of its owners, Linda Carson Johnson, states "the [original] stairway, gracing the broad front hall where guests were welcomed, was most unusual for its day, and was possibly the first free-hanging circular stairway built in Tennessee." (Johnson interview, 1979.)

The living room, dining room, kitchen, and upstairs foyer all have cupboards with recessed panel doors with the exception of the 12 light upper doors on the dining room cabinet. The doors on the cupboard in the kitchen adjacent to the fireplace and the lower doors of the dining room cupboard have two panels each and appear to be older than those in the rest of the house. These possibly date to the mid nineteenth century. Those in the living room have ten panels each. Both of the two upper doors of the dining room cupboard have 12 panes of glass. The upstairs sitting area cupboard doors have six panels each. The trim surrounding the living room cupboard has molded pilasters and corner blocks identical to the interior window trim on the living room and meeting/reception room in the main body of the house and the main entry. Trim around the dining

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room, kitchen and upstairs foyer cupboards is square edged (Jennings and Gottfried 1988:53), a type that integrated well with Craftsman or Bungalow styles.

The living room off the entry hall to the right has four windows: two on the façade and two on the endwall flanking the end chimney. On the rear wall (south elevation), a paneled door with a two light transom opens onto the porch of the ell. To the left of this door, a second door opens to the bathroom/laundry. On the inside wall to the left of this door is the cupboard described above. Door and window surrounds are ca. 1890 and have molded pilasters, corner blocks with paterae and plain base blocks. The high beaded baseboard is typical of that found with the window and door trim. In addition, a twentieth century strip of quarter round molding has been added to the base of the older baseboard. The crown molding in this room is early to mid twentieth century. The living room mantel is centered on the endwall and has a corbelled projecting shelf with a band of narrow vertical fluting extending the length of the frieze. Beneath the frieze, a pair of turned wood spindles flanks each side of the sealed brick firebox.

On the opposite side of the entry hall, the meeting/reception room was originally the parlor. This room has five windows. Two windows on the façade are aligned with one window and one paneled door with a two light transom on the rear wall(south elevation). This door opens directly to the outside. Another set of windows flanks the chimney on the endwall. Window, door trim, and crown molding in this room are the same as that in the living room. The twentieth century baseboard is plain with a band of quarter round molding at the base. The fireplace on the endwall of this room has a Greek Revival mantel with a corbelled shelf and frieze above fluted pilasters capped by Ionic capitals. The ceiling has an original plaster medallion. The room does not have a chair rail.

The hall on the first floor of the ell and the dining room has paneled dados and chair rails. Crown molding and window surrounds are the same style as that found in the living room and meeting/reception room except that the apron beneath the windows in the hall and dining room is plain rather than molded pilaster. Baseboards in the ell are plain with a band of quarter round molding at the base. There is a single window on the outer wall of the short hall of the ell. Opposite this window on the right is a doorway. It opens to the bathroom/laundry that adjoins the living room. The Wintons reportedly used this room as a nursery. The bathroom/laundry has a window on the outside wall, a slate floor, and pink Tennessee marble shower stall. The laundry equipment is inside a closet on the interior wall adjoining the dining room and is hidden from view by folding doors. Door and window surrounds in this bathroom date from the remodeling done by Roger Burroughs and are routed to resemble nineteenth century molded pilasters. These surrounds also have corner blocks made to resemble their historic counterparts.

Past the bathroom/laundry door and in alignment with the doorway of the ell is the doorway into the dining room. On the rear wall of the dining room (south elevation) is another smaller doorway opening to the kitchen. This doorway is not aligned with the doorway into the ell or the opposite

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dining room doorway and according to the history of the house, was cut into the wall sometime after the house was built.

Each exterior wall of the dining room has a single window and a paneled door opening to the exterior. Before the doorway connecting the kitchen and dining room was created, slaves carried food from the kitchen around either side of the continuous porch that surrounded the ell and came into the dining room through these two doors. The dining room cupboard (previously described) is in the corner on the wall adjoining the bathroom/laundry. There is also a small solid "pass through" door on the interior wall between the kitchen and dining room. The plaster ceiling medallion in this room is original.

As stated earlier, the kitchen was last remodeled ca. 1999. The massive fireplace on the endwall (south elevation) of the kitchen dominates this room. Lacking a mantel, this cooking hearth has a plain shelf above it, which is supported by a pair of sawn brackets. To the left of the fireplace is the ledged and braced door that opens to the sun porch. The kitchen has a window on each of the exterior walls. The west elevation wall also has a door that opens onto the porch. Window and door surrounds and baseboards in the kitchen reflect several remodeling episodes, including square edged and the same modern routed trim with corner blocks also found in the downstairs bathroom.

Upstairs, the staircase terminates in a sitting area directly above the entry hall downstairs. This space has built in cupboards on both interior walls. The exterior wall of the sitting area contains a cross and bible door with a three light transom and four light sidelights. It opens to the second story portico above the entry porch. Trim around the door and sidelights and cupboards is cased with a back band (Jennings and Gottfried 1988:56) and was typically used between 1904 and 1917. The ceiling of the sitting area contains a pull down staircase that provides access to a small attic area directly overhead. This staircase was probably added whenever central heating was installed in the house.

The two upstairs rooms off this sitting area are bedrooms that are nearly mirror images of one another. Each has two windows evenly spaced on the façade wall, a pair of windows on the endwall flanking the fireplace, and a single window on the rear exterior wall. Door and window surrounds in the upstairs bedrooms are extremely plain. The windows lack aprons and the window and door surrounds are flat with a raised outer edge. Baseboards are square edge with quarter round molding at the base. Bedroom doors have five panels. The mantels in these two rooms are identical. Each has a projecting shelf, plain frieze, and fluted pilasters with flat rectangular capitals and plain base blocks. The east bedroom has a single closet on the interior wall that adjoins the upstairs sitting area. The west bedroom has a slightly smaller closet on the inside wall with another smaller closet between it and the window on the endwall. These closets are twentieth century additions that project into the room. Each closet has a pair of six-panel doors with glass knobs. The storage area directly above each closet has a pair of plain doors with wood pulls.

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Like the living room below, the bedroom on the west end of the house has an adjoining bathroom. The connecting door is in the interior corner on the rear wall of the main section of the house (south elevation). Unlike the arrangement on the first floor, this connecting doorway is a modern alteration, however. As discussed earlier, this windowless bathroom and the one directly behind it in the ell were added ca. 1999. The floor in this bathroom is considerably lower than the floor in the adjoining west bedroom, the hallway of the ell, or the second bath.

None of the windows or doors on the second story of the ell is original due to the change in the height of the ell. The second floor hall of the ell is light and airy with a high ceiling and two windows on the exterior wall (east elevation). The trim around these windows is square edged with back band casing (Jennings and Gottfried 1988:53). At the time the ell was raised to two stories, it contained three rooms, each with a single door that opened off the hallway. The first of these rooms has been altered by the installation of wallboard partitions. These partitions have divided the first room into two bathrooms. As a result, the first door on the right (west) in the ell is now a "blind door." The next door off the hall opens to the second bathroom. This doorway is not original and was cut into the wall when the bathrooms were created. At the same time, a walk in closet was also added to this second bathroom. The ceiling of this bathroom has an original plaster medallion and a single window on the outside wall (west elevation). Adjacent to this window is a door opening that connects this bathroom with the adjacent sitting/changing room (originally the second room in the ell). The door opening has a two light transom that does not extend to the full height of the ceiling.

In addition to this connecting doorway, the sitting/changing room can be accessed from the hall of the ell through the third door on the right (west). The room has two windows on the outside wall (west elevation). A rectangular patch on the ceiling in the changing room and patched sections of baseboard directly below it and on the outer wall (corresponding to the shape and position of newel posts) indicate that at some point in time after the height of the ell was raised, another staircase existed on this interior wall. The staircase would have led to the attic space overhead. The reason for the existence of this earlier staircase is unknown.

The last door in the hall of the ell opens to a bedroom that is directly over the kitchen. There is evidence that less care was taken in constructing this room since the doorway into the room is off center on the rear wall (south elevation) of the ell. Inside, the room has only one window on the west elevation. On the opposite outer wall (east elevation) is a set of French doors that open onto the metal balcony and stairs. It is possible an original window was removed when the French doors were added. This room is much plainer than all the others in the house and may have been used for storage or as a servant's room at one time. The trim around the French doors is square edged. The closet in this bedroom is in the southeast corner on the rear wall (south elevation) and has two four panel doors.

A one and one-half story timber frame saddlebag cottage (C) sits on the crest of the hill several hundred yards to the west of the main house just described. John and Arabella Winton

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constructed this building upon their arrival in the Muddy Creek area ca. 1795. An undated historic photograph that appears in the publication, *Windows to the Past: A Historic Album of the Lenoir City Area* (p. 80), shows the cottage with a central chimney, wood shake roof, and vertical board siding. At the time the photograph was taken, the cottage had no porch but the two pens and uneven roofline are clearly visible. The form of the building has been identified by Henry Glassie as a Formative Saddlebag. This form is characterized by two pens with a central chimney. This difference in height is evidence the two pens were constructed at different times. The cottage was originally a single pen with an exterior chimney on the east elevation.

Early frame structures in the American colonies were constructed using one of two techniques: post-and-girt or braced frame. The post-and-girt system was used during the medieval period and imported to this country from England and France. Post-and-girt structures use a heavy timber frame with hewn and pegged joints at the corners (posts). Each exterior wall has a horizontal member (girt) extending the full length of the wall and terminating on top of the corner posts. Heavy cross-timbers support the weight of upper floors and have no support from the interior walls below. According to McAlester and McAlester (1984:36) "post-and-girt houses dominated the English and French colonies and persisted until well after the American Revolution."

The braced frame system (a precursor to the balloon frame system) was a modified version of the post-and-girt system. It developed during the early part of the nineteenth century when sawn lumber and wire nails became available. This system also uses a heavy timber frame with hewn and pegged joints at the corners. It differs from the post-and-girt system in that the load is carried by vertical two-by-fours in the exterior walls. Floors are supported by the two-by-fours and the partitions in the floor below.

Examination of the framing in the attic area revealed the pegged framing in the cottage is most likely post-and-girt as there was no evidence of vertical two-by-fours. Confirmation of the exact type of framing used to construct the cottage could not be confirmed without extensive damage to the existing weatherboard. Regardless, timber frame houses of either type of heavy timer framing were quite rare in East Tennessee in the late eighteenth century when this area was dominated by log structures (Lane 1993:76, Patrick 1981:16). Blount Mansion (NHL 10/15/66) in Knoxville, home to territorial governor William Blount, is the only other known extant example in this area.

Most likely the addition of the second pen ca. 1800 was necessary to accommodate the Wintons' rapidly growing family during this time (the Wintons had eight children by 1802). The addition was attached directly behind the chimney and resulted in a winding staircase that terminated in a split landing. Literature written about the cottage claims the staircase is a duplicate of the one in the Betsy Ross house in Philadelphia, however this has not been confirmed. In a 1979 interview with Linda Carson, she mentioned seeing a house at Henry Ford's Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan that was almost an exact duplicate of the Winton cottage, including the staircase. A review of the exterior of several early houses on the Greenfield Village web site cannot confirm these statements made by Linda Carson.

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A published history of the Winton family states that Linda and her husband "restored" the cottage in 1961 (Irwin 1974: 189) and most of the alterations/additions to the cottage were probably done at this time. The cottage now has a concrete block foundation but there are still portions of the original dressed limestone beneath it. The exterior walls are covered with wide lapped weatherboard, placed on the house around 1941. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a shed extension on the façade covering the porch. A single story porch added in 1961 extends the full length of the three-bay asymmetrical façade with the entry offset to the far right. The porch has five turned wood posts, no balustrade and a limestone floor. The porch foundation is also concrete block. The single central chimney is stuccoed brick above the roofline. There are two six-over-six double hung windows on the façade; one is immediately to the left of the entry, the other is to the far left. This arrangement reflects the original single pen construction (the entry and single window) and the added pen and single window to the west. The windows may also have been replaced in 1961 or slightly earlier; none of the windows are original.

The west elevation has a small concrete block flue offset to the rear, a centered six-over-six double hung window and another offset to the left above it in the endwall of the upstairs loft. The rear of the cottage has a centered (ca. 1940) gable dormer directly below the chimney. The dormer contains a bathroom and has a small six-over-six double hung window centered beneath the gable end. A single story offset shed addition (ca. 1940) houses the kitchen. This elevation has three six-over-six double hung windows. One is centered on the west elevation of the shed addition, one is offset to the rear, and the third is offset to the right on the rear of the main portion of the cottage. On the east elevation of the shed addition is an offset door opening off the small porch to the kitchen. Like the one on the façade, the porch has a limestone floor and a single turned wood post. The east elevation has two centered six-over-six double hung windows, one on each story. The windows on the lower story of the main part of the cottage have decorative shutters and probably date to the replacement of the windows.

Access to the living room is through the entry door off the main porch. The downstairs floors in all but the kitchen are wood and were installed in the twentieth century, as were the baseboards and crown molding. The interior walls of the living room are covered with (ca. 1961) vertical beaded board. The interior wall to the left of the entry has a centered fireplace with a simple projecting mantel shelf and a plain frieze supported by fluted pilasters with plain caps. The surround is twentieth century brick and the hearth is quarry tile. To the left of the fireplace is a built-in bookcase (ca. 1961) open on the top with doors below. The doors have reproduction strap hinges. A single wood step and a board and batten door are also on this wall to the left of the bookcase. This door leads to the two upper story rooms and a second bath. To the right of the fireplace is a door that opens onto a narrow hall. The door is board and batten with wrought iron strap hinges and may be original to the cottage. At the time John and Arabella Winton lived in the cottage, access to the upstairs loft was via a straight run staircase in the northwest corner of the "living

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room" along the front wall. Evidence of this earlier staircase can be seen in the patched floorboards of the bedroom room directly overhead.

Immediately upon entering the hall from the living room, the door on the left opens to a bedroom. This room has a window in the north elevation (façade) and one on the east. Closets with reproduction strap hinges (ca. 1961) extend along the interior wall adjoining the hall. On the right past the doorway into this bedroom are built-in storage cupboards with the same reproduction hardware (ca. 1961). At the end of the hall is a door that opens onto a small bathroom. It has a small window that looks out onto the rear porch. Both the bedroom and bathroom door are reproduction doors made to resemble board and batten doors. They have reproduction strap hinges and thumb latches. Midway down the hall on the right is a doorway that opens onto the kitchen. This portion of the cottage is the shed addition on the rear. The kitchen has a linoleum floor, quarter round molding at the ceiling/wall juncture and the same plain window surrounds as the other windows on the first floor. The kitchen has two windows; one centered on the west wall and the other offset to the far left on the south wall. The east wall of the kitchen has a door opening to the outside and the small rear porch.

The staircase that leads to the upstairs rooms is lined with both horizontal and vertical beaded board approximately 12" in width fastened with T-headed nails. The ceiling appears to be wallboard as is the wall at the top of the stairs. Strips of quarter round molding have been added in a few places where the walls and stairs meet. The handrail is made from two narrow planks that join at a block of wood mounted on the outside wall where the stairs turn. This L-shaped staircase is steep and narrow and terminates in a rectangular step just large enough to stand on. There are two more steps on both the left and right of this "landing." The steps to the left end directly in front of the door of the east upstairs bedroom while those to the right open onto a short hall. Off this hall to the left is the upstairs bathroom located in the dormer. Immediately to the right in the hall is a small door that opens onto an attic space. The hall ends at the door to the west upstairs bedroom. The staircase would have been constructed when the second pen was added (ca. 1800).

Both bedroom doors are board and batten and are slightly less than six feet high. The outside corner of each door is cut off at a 45-degree angle to match the steep slope of the ceiling/wall juncture. Each bedroom has a single window on the endwall as well as a single closet. These were probably added during the time that Linda Carson and her husband lived on the property and modernized the cottage. The closet doors extend almost to the full height of the low ceilings. Like the downstairs bedroom and bathroom doors, they are routed horizontally with v-notching to resemble individual planks. The doors also have reproduction strap hinges and thumb latches. The upstairs bathroom has a linoleum floor and modern fixtures. The room has a single window centered on the outside wall of the dormer.

Floor joists in the upstairs bedroom on the west elevation are hand hewn on 23-inch centers. Examination of some of the rafters revealed holes where wood pegs had been, but these were no

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longer pegged to anything. This would seem to indicate the rafters were flipped end over end or recycled from another structure. Since the peg holes are not evenly spaced across the attic wall, Dr. Charles Faulkner, of the University of Tennessee, thinks that the rafters were placed in their present location when the two upstairs loft rooms were fully finished. Nails pulled from the ceiling boards in these two rooms are early full machine cut. This would indicate the ceilings were installed sometime after 1815. In contrast, the floorboards (varying in width from 11 ½" to 13") are fastened with early cut T-head nails (ca. 1795-1815).

The ca. 1800 smooth-faced coursed limestone springhouse (C) is at the foot of the hill near Martel Road between the cottage and the Winton House. It has a wood shake gable roof that was last replaced in the mid-1940s. The stones were originally dry laid, but were mortared sometime in the twentieth century. The only opening is a single doorway offset to the right on the east elevation. The springhouse sits below ground level and is oriented perpendicular to Muddy Creek, which flows beneath it. Outside the springhouse, on the east elevation, is a wide flat area lined with limestone. It is accessed via a set of steps adjacent to the modern driveway. It appears to have been constructed at the same time as the springhouse. According to the history of the property, travelers on horseback as well as stagecoach passengers always stopped at the springhouse to rest and refresh themselves with the clear creek water. Since the creek never ran dry, John Winton's neighbors would also come to get water. This open area may have been constructed to accommodate such activities.

The history of the Winton family provides additional information about the springhouse and the popularity of the spring water:

Both the house and spring were near the stagecoach stop or exchange barn, a shed type barn bisected by the old state road from Nashville to Washington. Horses were exchanged here while the passengers, including on many occasions—Andrew Jackson, refreshed themselves at the nearby spring. Due to deterioration, this picturesque stage barn, covered with trumpet vines...was demolished in 1962. (Johnson, 1979.)

The smokehouse (C) is behind and slightly to the east of the main house. This two-story frame building has an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof capped by a wood finial. The foundation is not visible. The smokehouse is clad with weatherboard and has a single door centered on the west elevation. Two small one-over-one double hung aluminum windows have been cut into the south elevation. Inside, an L-shaped staircase (ca. 1940) runs along the wall on the north and east elevations to an upper story loft. The smokehouse is constructed with wire nails and was probably built between 1880 and 1900.

The gravel walkway descending the hill from the front porch of the main house ends at a three course rusticated ashlar limestone wall with four limestone steps and iron gate (C). It appears to date no later than the late nineteenth century and may have been constructed at the same time the Victorian era porch was added to the west elevation of the ell.

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It is unknown when the pair of limestone entry posts (NC) flanking the foot of the driveway near Martel Road was built. They are a noncontributing resource (NC).

Two other noncontributing resources consist of a one-story frame three bay carport (NC) that has been attached to the east elevation of the smokehouse. Since the siding on a portion of it matches the siding on the sun porch and cottage, the carport was probably built by Linda and Samuel Carson in the 1960s. The carport is removable without damage to the smokehouse. A frame gazebo (2002, NC) sits slightly to the north of the smokehouse and carport.

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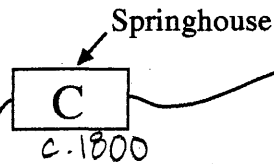
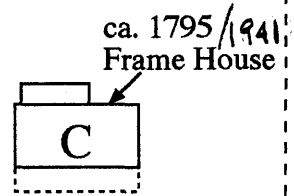
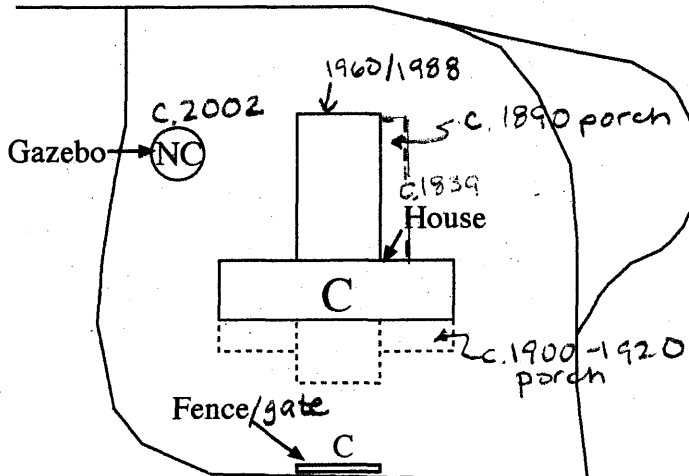
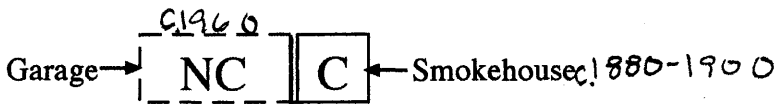
Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

Site plan

Winton, John, House
Loudon Co., TN
Sketch Map
not to scale



approximate property boundary



NC - posts

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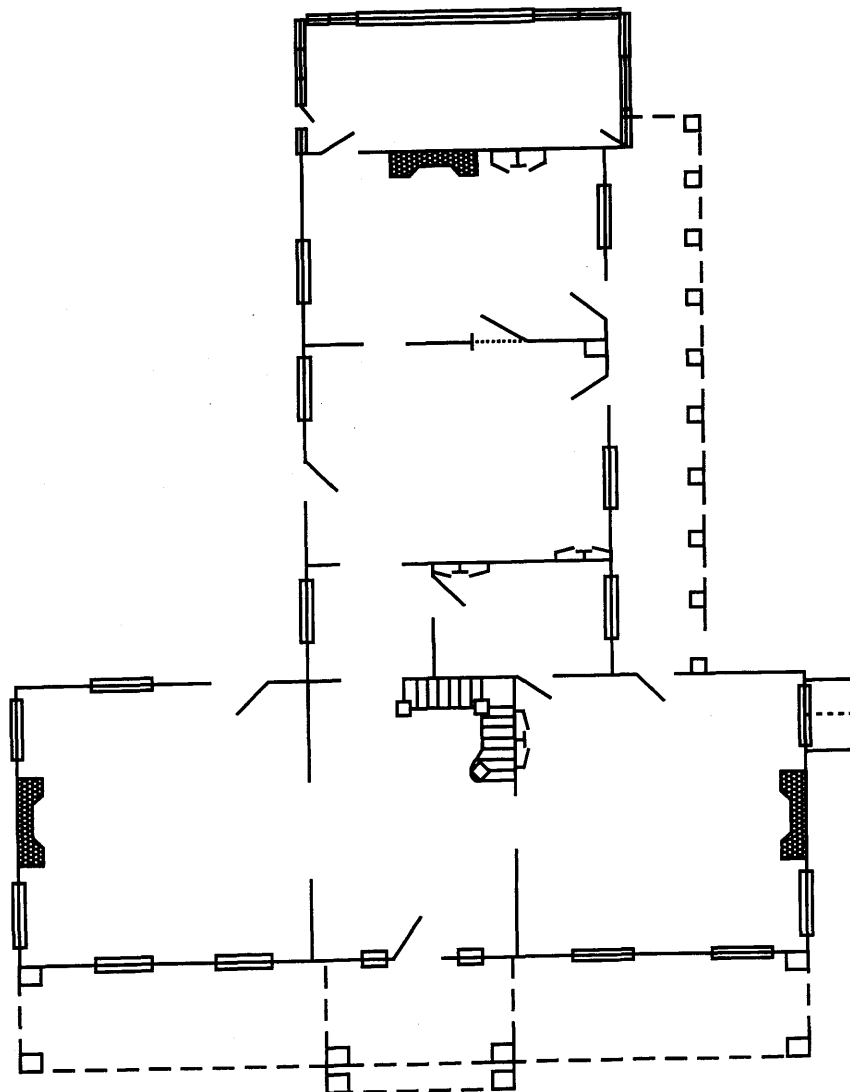
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Sketch plan of first floor

Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee
First Floor
Not to scale



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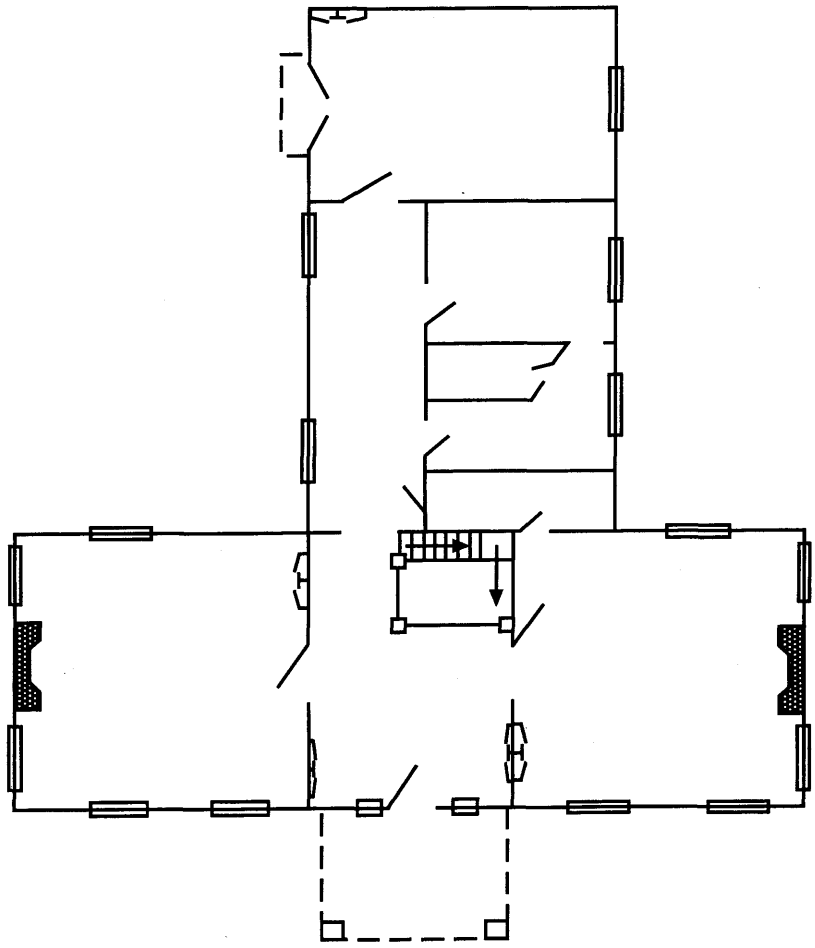
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Winton, John, House
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Sketch plan second floor

Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee
Second Floor
Not to scale



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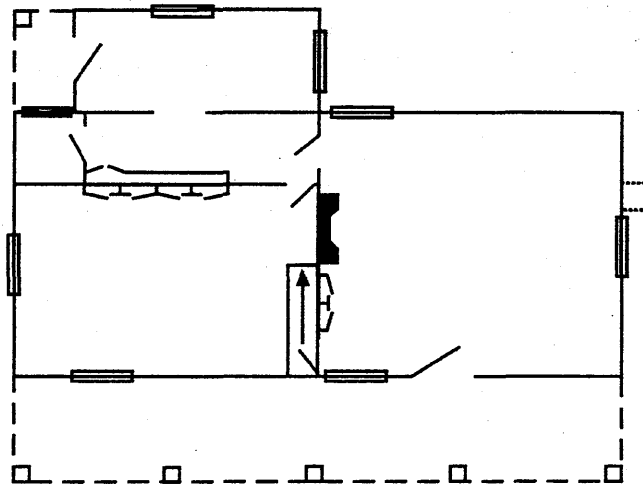
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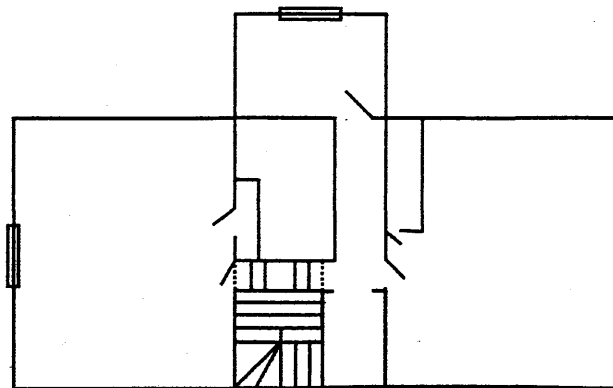
Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

Sketch plan frame cottage

Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee
Frame Cottage
ca. 1795
Not to scale



1st floor



2nd floor

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John Winton House is being nominated under criterion C for its local significance in architecture. The house, constructed ca. 1839 is a fine example of an I-house with Greek Revival details as well as later Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman/Bungalow influences. The stylistic changes occurred over fifty years ago and add to the overall character of the house. The house is significant as an I-house with Greek Revival elements that evolved over time as successive families occupied the house and made changes which reflect several architectural styles which were popular from the middle of the nineteenth to the middle of the twentieth centuries. The nominated property retains a high degree of integrity. Important features of the John Winton House include the façade porch and portico, the cooking hearth and ledged and braced door in the kitchen, mantels, original plaster medallions, the main entry door, and staircase.

Another significant building on the property is the ca. 1795 saddlebag timber frame cottage. Extant examples of this type of construction are rare in East Tennessee during the frontier and early settlement period when logs were the most commonly used construction material (Lane 1993:76, Patrick 1981:16). It too, is significant under Criterion C for its local significance in architecture. Although the cottage appears to be a twentieth century house based on its outward appearance, the floor plan and interior details provide ample evidence of its early date of construction and timber framing; and thus, its importance. While it is unknown whether the frame is post-and-girt or braced, a surviving example of ca. 1795 timber frame construction of either type in East Tennessee is rare and therefore, architecturally significant.

John Winton (1761-1846) was born in Ireland to Betsy and William Winton. His parents were friends of another couple, Arabella (Goode) and James Cunningham. Both families came to the colonies in 1769 and settled in Rockingham and Shenandoah counties, Virginia. James Cunningham fought in the Revolutionary War. James and Arabella Cunningham's daughter, Arabella (1763-1839), married John Winton in 1784, about the time of her father's death. The two families moved to Tennessee from Virginia sometime after 1787, settling on the French Broad River in the Pine Chapel neighborhood (present day Jefferson County). John Winton purchased a 400-acre land grant from Robert White in 1796 in an area between Dandridge and Newport.

Both the Winton and Cunningham families were originally not Methodists, but Arabella Winton converted to Methodism before leaving Virginia. She was instrumental in converting her husband to Methodism after they moved to Tennessee. About 1790 John Winton was ordained as a Methodist preacher by Bishop Francis Asbury. Arabella Winton, her sister (Charlotte Cunningham) and their mother, established the first Methodist church at Pine Chapel in 1787.

In addition to the land grants and purchases in Knox, Anderson, Rhea, McMinn, Coffee and Overton counties, John Winton acquired a vast amount of land in Roane County (portions of his land holdings were in what became Loudon County), eventually owing more than 1700 acres

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between the Clinch and Tennessee rivers. Although the title was in dispute until after his death in 1846, Winton also owned Half Moon Island (inundated by TVA), a 456 acre island on the Tennessee River about twelve miles below Kingston in Roane County.

The center of his holdings was at Muddy Creek Station, a stagecoach stop in what later became the Martel Community in Loudon County. John and Arabella Winton built their single pen cottage on a hill facing the road (now Martel Road) and the creek about 1795. This is the extant saddlebag frame cottage included in this nomination.

Immediately after settling at Muddy Creek, Winton donated a portion of his land for the construction of the Muddy Creek Methodist Church (now called Martel Methodist) and the establishment of a cemetery. The first log church was destroyed by fire and a second log church was erected prior to the Civil War. The second church was reportedly dismantled under orders from General Ambrose Burnside and transported to the Ball Camp community in northwest Knox County. It was rebuilt after the war ended.

Beginning around 1797 a religious revitalization occurred on the trans-Appalachian frontier that was an outgrowth of the Second Great Awakening. A major feature of this widespread revival movement was an event known as the camp meeting. The campground movement was initiated by the Presbyterians although it was soon adopted and became dominated by the Methodists. Large crowds attended open-air meetings lasting several days. Families often had their own crude shelters that they occupied during the meetings.

John Winton was instrumental in organizing and leading campground meetings at Muddy Creek. He was held in extremely high regard by not only his congregation but also by Bishop Asbury (Price 1906). In 1800, accompanied by Bishops Whatcoat and McKendree, Asbury visited Muddy Creek and ordained Winton as a deacon. Bishop Asbury stayed with the Wintons on three other occasions between 1802 and 1808. No doubt the respect was mutual as Winton's second child, born in 1787, was christened James Asbury Winton.

Winton also helped establish the first Methodist church in Knoxville, approximately 40 miles from his home. In 1816, John Winton was appointed a trustee of this Knoxville church, White's Chapel, named in honor of Hugh Lawson White (a son of Knoxville founder James White) who donated the land. In his history of the Church Street Methodist Church of Knoxville, Isaac Patton Martin said of Winton:

So highly did the Bishop esteem John Winton, that he usually timed his travels so as to have one or more days in the home at Muddy Creek Camp Ground. John Winton was a giant of five hundred pounds. His leadership and usefulness to the Methodist Church was beyond computation.... The Wintons became one of the great families in the church (Martin 1947:18).

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Between 1785 and 1898, John and Arabella had thirteen children (the two eldest were born in Virginia). Jane, Job and Charlotte all died in 1814 between May and August. The remaining ten children lived to adulthood. One other son, George, died in 1839 in Anderson County, Tennessee. John Winton had given his Anderson County holdings to George and, after his death in 1839 the land was sold and the money distributed among surviving children.

As their family rapidly grew, the single pen timber frame cottage became cramped and a second pen and loft were added to the east side around 1800. A photograph of the cottage (Lenoir City Chamber of Commerce 1982:80) shows an irregularity in the roofline to the east of the chimney that also extends down the façade; an indication that the original structure was enlarged at some point in time.

The few written accounts of the Winton House give a date of 1812 for when construction began on the large brick house. The unnamed builder supposedly left to fight in the War of 1812 and Winton's nephew, John Turnley (a son of Arabella's sister Charlotte) completed it by 1815. Irwin (1974: 191) states that Arabella Winton, who died in 1839, lived only fourteen years after the house was completed. Accepting this statement as fact results in a construction completion date of 1825, not 1815.

Architectural details, such as the overall appearance, bricks, chimneys enclosed in the gable walls and lintels, suggest a date of construction at least after 1820. Bricks from the walls have impressed centers, which, in this part of East Tennessee, are not found much earlier than 1840. Impressed centers, or "frogs" are a rectangular indentation on one of the two large faces of a hand made brick as well as the earliest machine made brick (Guymon 1986). Because they increase the surface area of one face of the brick, impressed centers allow for more mortar to be used between courses of brickwork and add stability to the finished wall. The cellar door has been recycled from another building, possibly the timber frame cottage. It is fastened with butt hinges attached with gimlet screws. If these screws are original, they suggest a post-1845 date.

Dr. Charles Faulkner, an archaeologist at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville who has done extensive research in the documentation of historic structures in the area, examined both the Winton house and the timber frame cottage. He found the Winton House to be almost a mirror image of the McKammon House (1849) on Riverside Drive in east Knoxville (site of James White's second home). According to Faulkner (who did extensive research on the McKammon House) the bricks are nearly identical to those found in the Winton House. A Philadelphia, Tennessee (Loudon County) brick maker named T. Haynes built the McKammon House and Dr. Faulkner believes he may also have built the Winton House. While it is possible the Winton House was constructed ca. 1812 and extensively modified, the extant physical evidence suggests a construction date of 1839 or later.

The Winton family history also suggests a date of construction later than 1812-1815. One of John and Arabella's sons, Robert (Bobby) Winton (1803-1875/6) married Susannah Fuqua Jackson

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(1814-1897) in 1837, two years before his mother's death. Robert and Susannah moved into the brick house after they were married. John Winton reportedly had a house built for each of his children and it is possible that the Winton House was built for Robert Winton prior to his marriage rather than for John and Arabella Winton, especially since a mid to late 1830s date of construction is more in keeping with the architectural similarity of the house to others in the area such as the McKammon House cited above.

Robert and Susannah's first child, Arabella Jane Winton (1840-1894/5), was born in the house in 1840. In all, they had twelve children. It is said that John Winton had a very small brick house, probably a single room, built in the east yard and lived there with his slave, Kitty, in order to escape the noise and bedlam of the big house. John Winton died in 1846 at the age of eighty-five. Both he and Arabella and many of their children are buried in the Muddy Creek Cemetery.

Robert Winton's 840-acre farm was valued at \$25,000 and his personal property was valued at \$22,500 in 1860. Robert also owned sixteen slaves (1860 Census). He sold the property being nominated as well as the 840 acres to Stokley Williams shortly after 1860 for \$50,000 in worthless Confederate money. Destitute, the Winton's moved to Springfield, Missouri where they remained until their deaths.

Arabella Jane Winton married Reverend John Wesley Mann (1835-1897) about 1860. One of their children, Horace Atlee Mann (1866-1934), married Frances Henrietta Gratz (1866-1943) in 1885. He bought the Winton property from Williams and may have added the Queen Anne style porch to the west elevation of the ell and changed some of the interior trim. Williams had made some changes to the property but exactly what these are is unknown. Horace Mann later sent a train ticket to his aunt, Dolly Winton (1857-1934), so she could travel from Missouri back to Muddy Creek and visit her childhood home.

After the Mann family tenure ended, the house passed to a man named Calloway who never lived there. He sold the house to the Armstrong family (related to the Winton family through marriage), who in turn, sold the house to Thomas Carson and his wife in 1942. The property, by then containing 101 acres, passed to their daughter, Linda Carson and her husband Samuel Gideon Johnson, in 1960. Samuel was a descendant of James Johnson who married Nancy Winton on the property in 1827. Although Winton descendants no longer own the house, many still live in the area and take great pride in seeing the property well maintained.

The John Winton House is significant as an example of an I-house that evolved over time to reflect a number of stylistic influences of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that occurred at the national level. Despite the changes that have been made to it, the house retains many elements of its original nineteenth century design. Elements such as the Queen Anne style porch on the ell are indicative of specific episodes of remodeling and while such changes have altered its original appearance, the house has not been "made over" into a different style. Rather, the Winton House evolved over time as different owners made changes that reflected stylistic influences popular

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during the time each one lived there. It is significant on the local level to Loudon County as an impressive example of an I-house in terms of its exterior and interior design. Another Loudon County house listed in the National Register (NR 7/8/70) is the ca. 1828 Bowman House. This simple three bay brick I- house has no detailing and (currently) no porch. The ca. 1854 Griffiths House (NR 3/2/89) is a frame I-house, while the Mason Place (NR 11/27/89) is a ca. 1865 Greek Revival I-house with an impressive portico. The John Winton House has more detailing and variety of architectural styling than these properties.

The saddlebag timber frame cottage is significant as a rare East Tennessee example of eighteenth century timber frame construction dating from the frontier period of Tennessee history. Although its current exterior appearance belies the architectural significance of the cottage, interior features provide proof of its age and its evolution from a single pen with an end chimney and loft to a two-pen formative saddlebag house. The cottage is significant to Loudon County and East Tennessee for these same reasons.

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A taped and transcribed interview with Linda Carson Johnson, who grew up in and later owned the Winton house, was done on April 24, 1979. The interview was conducted by Lenoir City high school students from an American Studies class taught by Loudon County Historian, Joe Spence. During this interview, Mrs. Johnson discussed the history of John and Arabella Winton, the timber frame house, the early history of Methodism, the founding of Muddy Creek Methodist Church, and made a few passing comments about landscape features that are no longer extant. She also refers to the small house John Winton had built for himself and his slave, Kitty, after the death of his wife, Arabella, in 1839.

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Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

Verbal Boundary Description

The John Winton House is located at 18350 Martel Road in Lenoir City, Loudon County, Tennessee. It sits on a hill on property containing 4.42 acres (see tax map No. 018B, Scale 1"=100'). The property is made up of parcels 1, 2 and 3 of South Place Subdivision. Parcel 1 contains 1.15 acres, Parcel 2 contains 2.08 acres, and Parcel 3 contains 1.19 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the nominated property include all of the extant historic property currently associated with the John Winton House.

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Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photos by: Gail L. Guymon
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

North façade, and west elevation, facing southeast
1 of 35

North façade, detail of portico
2 of 35

West elevation, facing east
3 of 35

West elevation, rear ell with porch
4 of 35

South elevation, facing northwest, rear of ell with attached sun porch
5 of 35

East elevation, facing west
6 of 35

East elevation of ell, detail with gazebo
7 of 35

Façade entry, facing southeast
8 of 35

Cornice and window on façade, facing west
9 of 35

Interior detail of door and sidelights, front entrance
10 of 35

Front hall staircase
11 of 35

Exterior door to ell porch, living room
12 of 35

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Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

Living room, mantel detail
13 of 35

Living room, built-in cupboard
14 of 35

Meeting room, mantel detail
15 of 35

Dining room in ell, built in cupboard
16 of 35

Dining room in ell, original plaster medallion
17 of 35

Kitchen in ell, original cooking hearth with mantel shelf
18 of 35

Kitchen in ell, ledged and braced door with box lock
19 of 35

Sun porch on rear of ell
20 of 35

Second floor main hall sitting area with cupboard and door to porch
21 of 35

Second floor ell, original plaster medallion
22 of 35

Second floor, east bedroom, mantel detail
23 of 35

Second floor, east bedroom, closet doors
24 of 35

Second floor ell, hallway
25 of 35

Limestone wall with iron gate, facing northwest
26 of 35

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Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

Smokehouse with attached carport, facing east
27 of 35

Springhouse, facing west
28 of 35

Timber frame cottage, northwest elevation, facing southeast
29 of 35

Timber frame cottage, southeast elevation, facing northwest
30 of 35

Timber frame cottage, living room mantel detail
31 of 35

Timber frame cottage, staircase
32 of 35

Timber frame cottage, detail of staircase split landing
33 of 35

Timber frame cottage, second story east bedroom
34 of 35

Timber frame cottage, second story west bedroom
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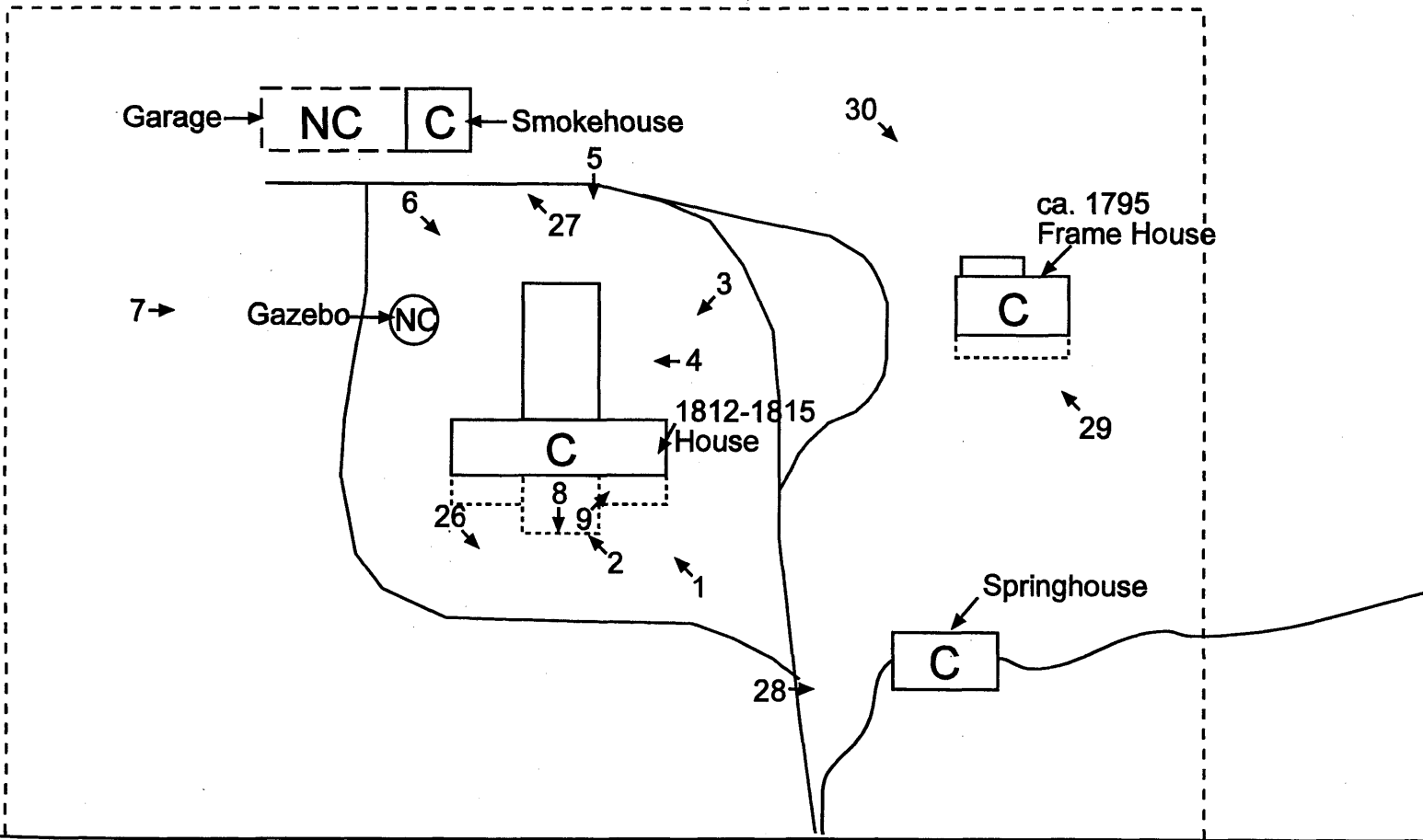
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Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

Photo key

Winton, John, House
Loudon Co., TN
Sketch Map
Photo Key
not to scale

approximate property boundary



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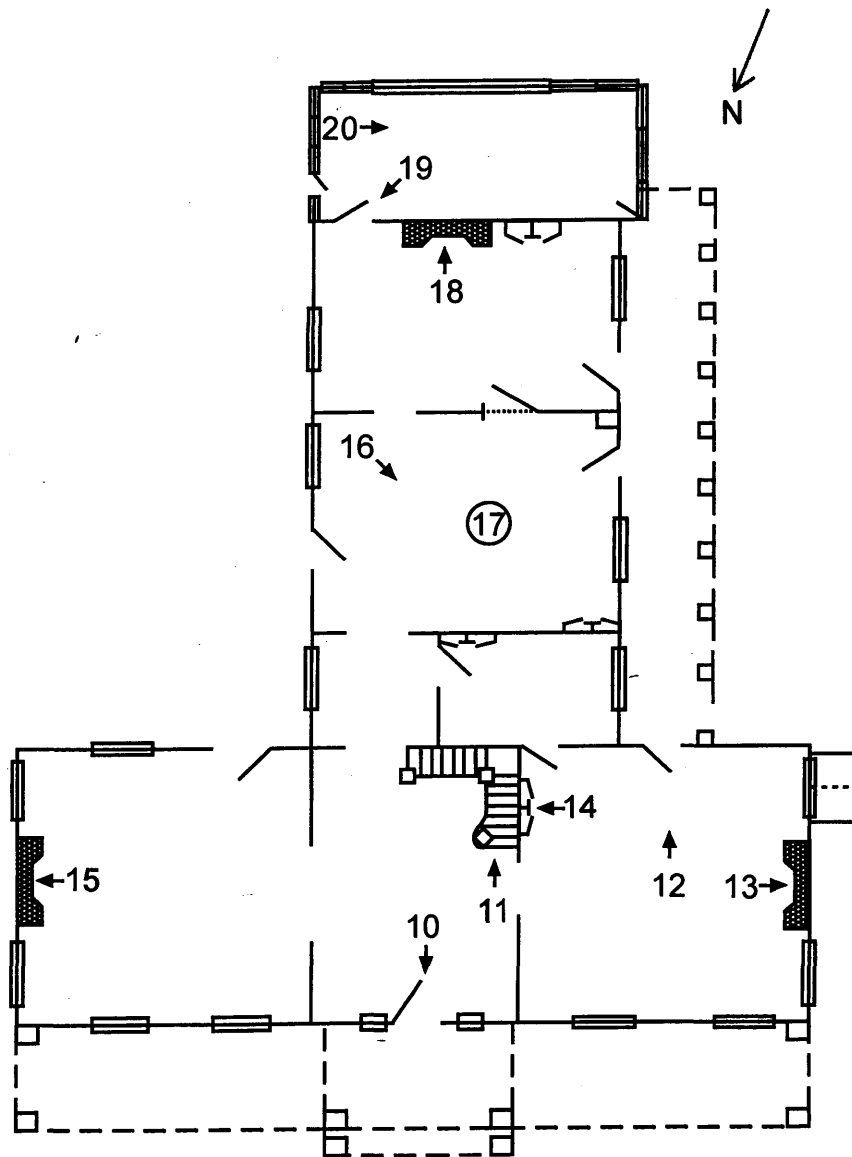
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

Photo key

Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee
First Floor
Photo Key
Not to scale



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National Park Service

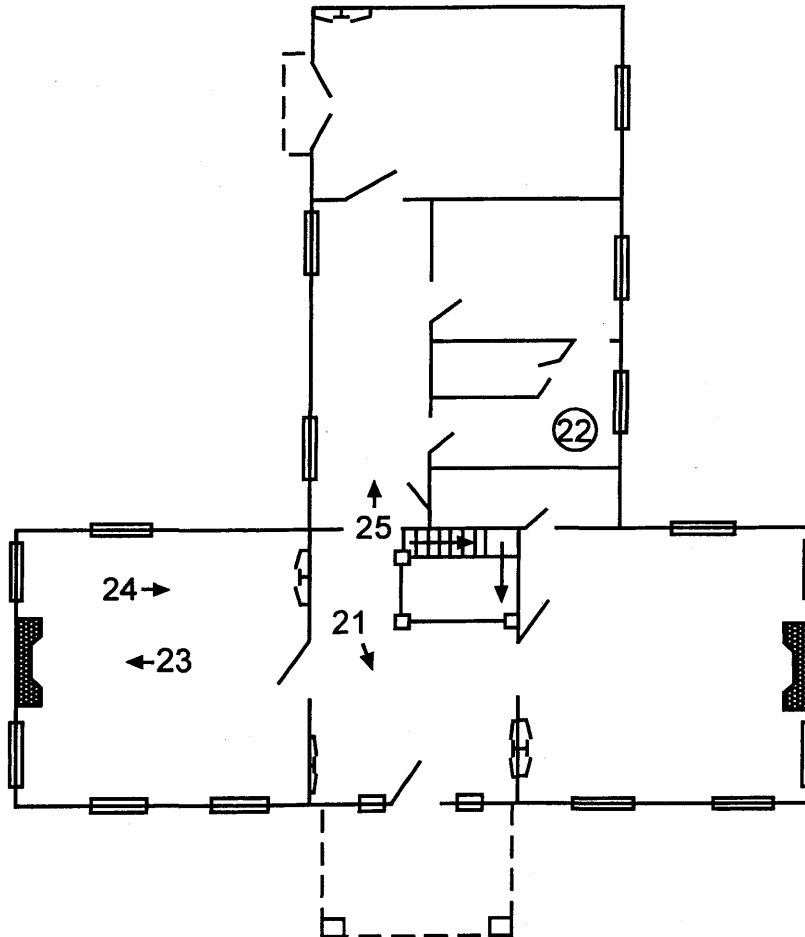
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Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

Photo key

Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee
Second Floor
Photo Key
Not to scale



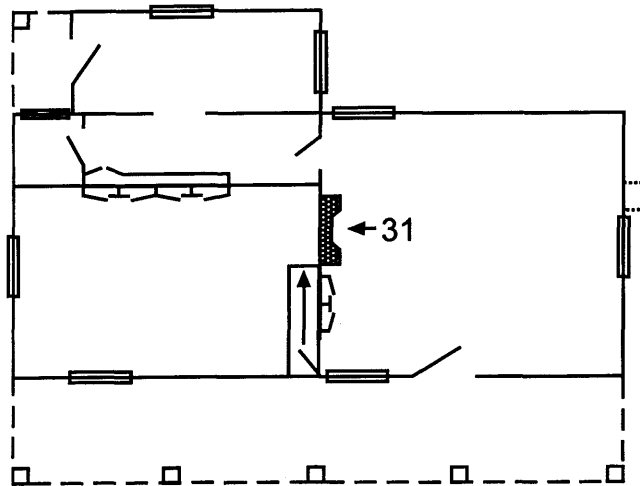
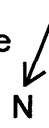
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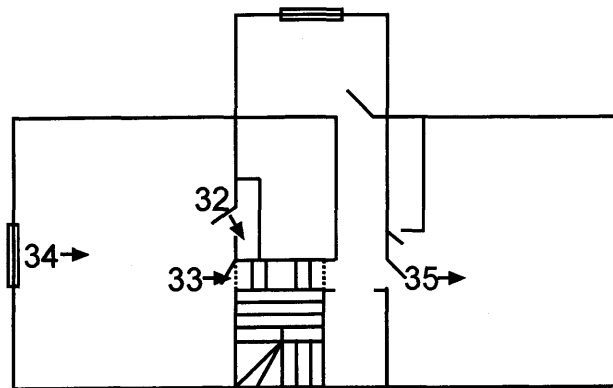
Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee

Photo key

Winton, John, House
Loudon County, Tennessee
Frame Cottage
ca. 1795
Photo Key
Not to scale



1st floor



2nd floor