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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OCT 15 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mabry, Joseph Alexander Jr., House
other names/site number Hazen, Evelyn, House; Mabry-Hazen House; #4680

2. Location

street & number 1711 Dandridge Ave. N/A not for publication
city, town Knoxville N/A vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Knox code 093 zip code 37914

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>6</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Herbert L. Bryan 10/9/89
Signature of certifying official Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date
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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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): _____

Alvina Bryan 11/13/89
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Italianate/Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Located on a five acre wooded site on Mabry's Hill in East Knoxville near the central business district, this house was originally built for the family of Joseph Alexander Mabry, Jr. Constructed circa 1858, it is an eclectic Italianate design with influences of the Greek Revival. These influences of the Greek Revival style are exhibited in the double-leaf central entry that is enframed by sidelights and an oblong glazed transom. The sidelights are separated from the entry by engaged pilasters of the Doric order. The Greek Revival influence is also seen in the exterior symmetry of the plan, interior central hall arrangement, and window articulation. Windows are six-over-six double-hung with narrow muntins and a trabeated design, except for the central second story window. This window is executed in the Italianate design consisting of a true Palladian system with a center arched window flanked on either side by a shorter, trabeated window. The Italianate design is also exhibited in the extended, bracketed eave/soffit area and the bracketed lower story porch.

The circa 1858 house form is a two story rectangle with a lower story extended porch. Construction is wood frame with weatherboard siding. In circa 1860-1865 two wings were added to the rear of the house. They were executed in the same style as the original construction. This same time period showed the addition of a rear two story porch.

The basement of the house was finished out, possibly to provide living areas for house servants. (The term finished out is used here to describe the addition of stud walls, plaster and lath, and wood floors.) This space also included a summer kitchen for the house. The extreme front space, between the basement stair and foundation wall, was not finished out. The circa 1860-1865 rear extension was not finished out in the basement, but did have, and is still exhibits in places, a brick floor.

Other changes occurred in this house up to the present day. However, the most noticeable changes occurred in the 1920s and 1930s. Within this time period, the house was modernized with bathrooms and a foundation wall as removed to facilitate the addition of a garage in the basement area. Until recently the house contained antique furniture, paintings and household goods of the Mabry and Hazen families. The house is presently vacant.

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The roof of the Mabry House is a low pitched hip roof with a small gable expressed over the central bay of the facade. Two brick chimneys serve the four fireplaces of the original house and two additional chimneys were constructed at the same time as the rear wings. An asphalt roll roof covers the original standing seam metal roof. The edge of the entire roof was framed to create a valley which acted as a gutter with leaders connected to underground drainage.

The south facade of the Joseph Alexander Mabry, Jr. House is a three bay composition with six-over-six, narrow muntin double-hung sashes flanking the entry doors on the first story. A one story five bay wood porch extends on either side of the main house block and carries along the elevations where it joins the rear wings. Each bay of the porch is framed by square double columns on either side and a segmental arch with keystone. A turned spindle balustrade supports the wide railing between the paired columns and the porch roof soffit is supported by Italianate scroll brackets. Columns rest on the porch decking and are supported on steel pedestals approximately three inches long. The foundation for the porch is a series of brick piers with painted lattice work between. At the second story, the Palladian window is centered between two six-over-six double-hung sashes. The exterior window trim is comprised of flat molding with raised edges. In elevation, the side trim pieces are indented approximately a foot from the top and bottom.

At the first story of the main house on the east elevation is a large six-over-six double-hung sash in the front parlor and a large projecting bay in the dining room. The bay contains a double-leaf glazed door capped by a transom in the center, with one-over-one windows on either side. One six-over-six double-hung sash is positioned off center to the front in the rear wing. The first story porch extends from the facade of the house around the east elevation where steps centered on the main house lead into the yard. Each bay is framed with single square columns instead of the paired columns of the facade porch. At the second story, two six-over-six double-hung sashes are placed directly above the large windows of the first floor. A small casement window is irregularly placed between the large windows. All of the large windows were once fitted with shutters.

The west elevation is essentially the same composition as the east with the following exceptions: The projecting bay is canted and comprised of three one-over-one double-hung sashes. At the first story there is a small casement window with pedimented head trim. The top half of the glazing in this window has blue and yellow squares of stained glass. This is located between the projecting bay and the large double-hung sash. A small

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casement window is centered between the two large double-hung sashes at the second floor. Four-over-four double-hung sashes with shutters are located on the rear wing.

The north elevation is a three level composition with the basement story being fully above ground. The symmetrically composed first floor addition to the original house consists of two weatherboarded wings with a projecting porch in the center supported by four brick piers. Each wing has one six-over-six double-hung sash on either side. Detailing is the same as the main house porch.

The central house plan serves four rooms of the original house on the first floor. Each of these rooms is entered by a single-leaf paneled door with transom. To the right from the main entry is a parlor. This room has a six-over-six double-hung sash centered in each exterior wall. These windows are nearly floor to ceiling in height. A marble faced fireplace is situated on the wall between this room and the adjoining dining room. The dining room is entered from the parlor through a single-leaf paneled door with transom. A fireplace with tile facing and wooden mantel (circa 1910) back up to the parlor fireplace. To the right of the fireplace is a closet door. The exterior wall of the dining room has the bay window centered on the room. Other doors lead to the kitchen, housed in the addition, and to the central hallway.

To the left from the main entry is another parlor similar to the one on the right but connected only to the central hallway. It contains the most ornately carved marble fireplace of the three in the house suggesting this may have been the more formal parlor for receiving guests.

The other room of the first floor of the original house has two separate entrances from the central hallway. A projecting bay with three one-over-one double-hung sashes is centered in the west wall. Another marble faced fireplace adjoins the one in the front parlor on the south wall of the room with a small closet containing a casement window to the right of the fireplace. The second door to this room from the hallway is directly across from the dining room. A third door is positioned to the right side of the north wall and connects to a hallway which is part of the first floor addition. These four rooms and the central hall are similarly trimmed with twelve inch high molded baseboards and a seven inch wide door casing. Floors are oak strip, laid over the original.

The central hall stair has dark painted turned wood balusters, newel post, railing, and treads; sawn scroll trim is located below the treads. Risers

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are painted white as is base trim. The under side of the stair is enclosed with a paneled door at its rear that leads to the basement. The stair stringer curves at the mid-level landing and turns to connect to the second floor. This mid-level landing also connects with four steps to a small vestibule at the rear of the second story. At the top of the stairs, and at the front of the house, is a small room the width of the stair hall which may have been used as a sitting room or nursery. This room contains the large Palladian window of the facade. To either side are connecting doors to bedrooms. Each of these bedrooms has a six-over-six double-hung sash approximately centered in each of their exterior walls. Likewise, each room has a tile faced fireplace and hearth with wood mantel and surrounds centered on the adjoining wall with the rear bedrooms. The fireplace in the west bedroom has a tile insert comprised of two cherubic figures above the fireplace opening. Both of these bedrooms share a connecting bathroom with the rear bedrooms. The west bathroom contains a small lavatory and water closet. This room has a small casement window high in the west wall and may have originally been the closet for the front bedroom. The shared bath between the east bedrooms has a pedestal supported tub, lavatory, and water closet. This room has been carved out of the rear bedroom along the exterior wall and consequently includes the large double-hung sash and a small casement. A closet with a single wooden paneled door fills the corner of the bedroom at the end of the bathroom.

The rear east bedroom with the addition of a circa 1920 bathroom has been most negatively altered of all the rooms. The bathroom wall meets the separating wall between the front bedroom at the edge of the fireplace trim causing the fireplace to look awkwardly placed in a corner. Because of the closet addition, the six-over-six double-hung sash in the north wall, similarly, looks ill placed from inside the room.

Both rear bedrooms are entered off the rear vestibule by single-leaf wooden paneled doors with transoms. An arched passage, with closets to either side, connects the vestibule to the stair. These small closets are accessed from within the vestibule. The north wall of this space has a large six-over-six double-hung sash aligned with the passageway in the opposite wall. Along with the Palladian window in the front of the house, this arrangement provides abundant natural light to the center stair hall. This configuration undoubtedly facilitated good ventilation.

The rear west bedroom retains its original configuration with the exception of the paneled door leading to the shared bath with the front bedroom. It has a tile faced fireplace with wooden mantel and surround. A large six-over-six double-hung sash is centered in each exterior wall.

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Several outbuildings used as storage and a garage still exist, but none appear to have been built as part of the original construction. To the east of the house are two concrete block storage buildings approximately eight feet by twelve feet and eight feet by twenty feet. At the northeast corner of the house is a ten foot by sixteen foot wood framed storage building with vertical wood siding constructed on a brick foundation (which may date from 1885) and appears on a Sanborn map of that period. At the northwest corner of the house are two outbuildings. One is a concrete block garage approximately fourteen feet by twenty feet. The other is an approximately ten foot by twenty foot storage building with horizontal wood siding. To the west of the house is another concrete block storage building approximately eight feet by twenty feet. All of these buildings are non-contributing resources. The site of the Mabry House is a contributing resource because it was used as a strategic defense point during the siege of Knoxville in 1863 and had extensive earthworks. (See historic sketch maps.)

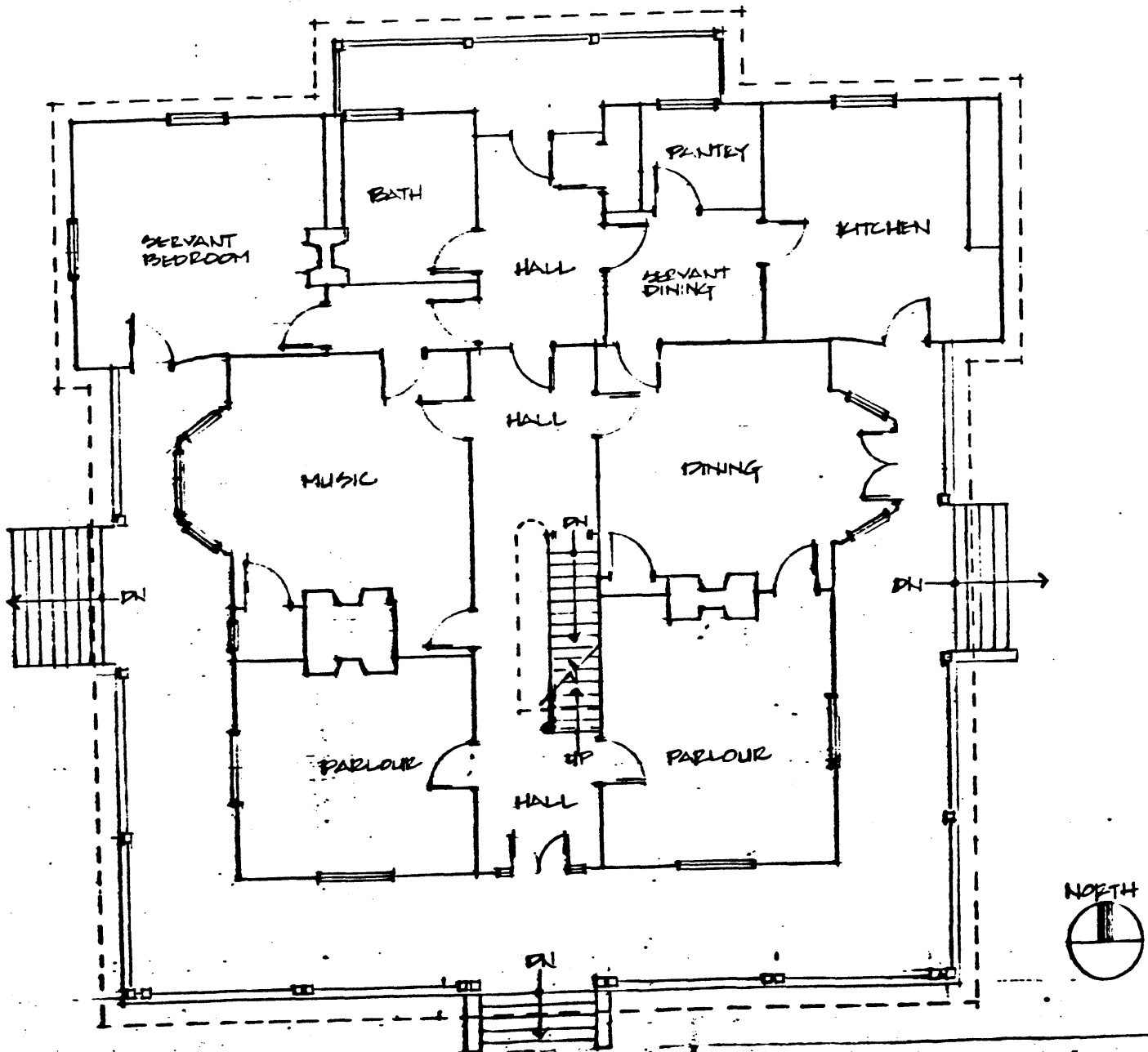
Due to lack of maintenance over the past fifteen years, the house has suffered deterioration, yet it still retains architectural and historical integrity. Most of the damage is the result of water damage from roof leaks. Most severely damaged is the porch with extensive rotting of roof framing and soffit boards. Failure to properly maintain painting of the exterior has led to some damage to siding and trim. Interior damage is minor and mainly in the nature of spalled plaster. Stabilization work has begun to protect the structure from further damage. During the course of this work, shutters, eave brackets, and porch railing balusters have been removed and stored.

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EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN

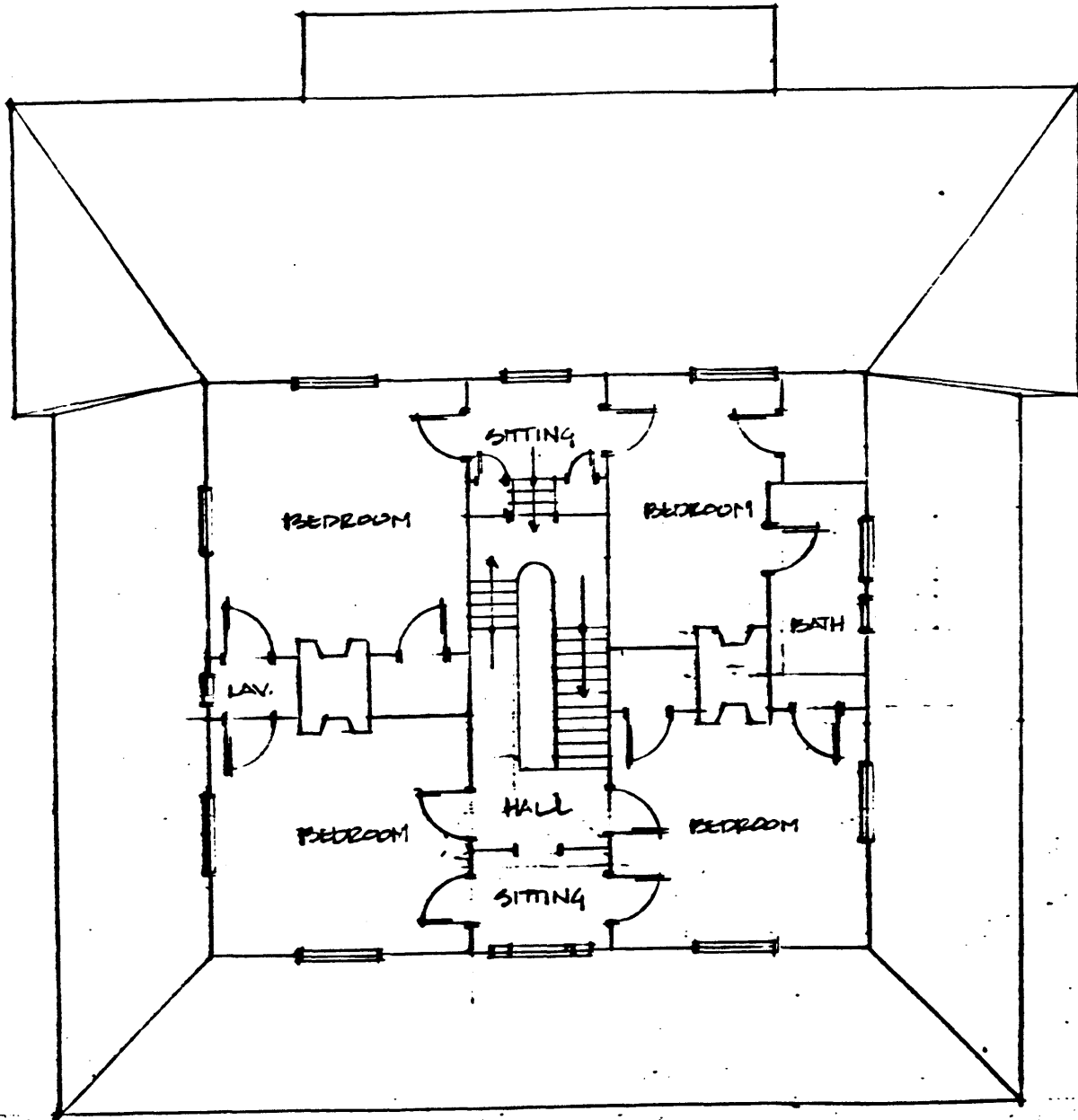
NOT TO SCALE

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EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN

NOT TO SCALE

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commercer
Military

Period of Significance

1858-1882

Significant Dates

1858

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Mabry, Joseph Alexander Jr.

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Joseph Alexander Mabry, Jr. House is nominated under National Register criterion B for its significance as the home of Mabry, an important civic and business leader in Knoxville before and after the Civil War. It is also significant under criterion C for its importance as a part of the architectural record of Knox County. Under criterion A, the property is significant in the area of military history because of its use as a strategic site during the Civil War.

Joseph Alexander Mabry, Jr. (January 26, 1826 - October 19, 1882) was born in west Knox County, the son of Joseph Alexander and Alice Hare (Scott) Mabry. Joseph Mabry, Sr. (1796-1837), while young, had come from Westmoreland County, Virginia, and had settled on a farm near Concord in Knox County. He was a Justice of the Peace in the Knox County Court, represented Knox County in the Constitutional Convention of 1834, and served two terms (1833-1837) in the lower house of the General Assembly.

Joseph Alexander Mabry, Jr. became a railroad entrepreneur and had large land holdings, and from time to time was involved in extensive trading. In 1852 he married Laura Evelyn Hazen. They lived first in a large brick house on Kingston Pike, where Tyson Junior High School now stands, and owned the land that is now the University of Tennessee farm and the University Faculty Club. Reportedly, Mrs. Mabry did not like their brick house, considering it damp in rainy weather. Because of this, in 1858-59 Joseph built a wood frame house on another of his farms east of Knoxville on what came to be known as Mabry Hill. This house is the current 1711 Dandridge Avenue property. The Mabrys also owned another large farm house, now known as Mount Rest Home, and extensive acreage in East Knox County. The Mount Rest Home property was their summer home, while the Dandridge Avenue property was their primary residence. Two English overseers managed the east Knox County farms: a Mr. Porter at Mabry Hill and Mr. Waverman at the other location.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approx. 4.6 acres

UTM References

A

1	7
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2	3	8	2	1	0
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3	9	8	4	4	5	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

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KNOXVILLE 147 NW

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is shown at the accompanying Knox County tax map.
Scale 1" = 100'

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Mabry house includes the remainder of the estate associated with the house. The house is sited in the center of the lot which historically provides a suitable historic setting. Lots 3-9 across Dandridge Ave. are owned by the estate but are not included.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frank Sparkman
 organization Sparkman & Associates Architects, Inc. date 6/24/89
 street & number L&N Station, 401 Henley St. telephone 615-524-7285
 city or town Knoxville state Tennessee zip code 37902

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In 1853 Joseph Mabry and his brother-in-law, William G. Swann, gave to the city the lot on Market Square for the erection of a suitable market house. Prior to the Civil War, Mabry was president of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad and had significant political influence as a lobbyist for state aid to railroads. In 1854 Mabry had been appointed a trustee of the East Tennessee University. After the Civil War Mabry had influence with the Republican administration and when he was in Nashville seeking state aid for his railroad, he also acted as agent for University interests.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mabry became a strong supporter of the Southern cause, personally offering to equip and clothe many Confederate soldiers. In 1861 he established in Knoxville a depot of clothing and tents. His house on Mabry Hill served as a headquarters first for the Confederate and, later, for the Federal troops.

The Mountain View area topped by Mabry Hill, was heavily entrenched and fortified by General Ambrose E. Burnside, U.S.A., during the siege of Knoxville by General James Longstreet, C.S.A., from November 16 to December 4, 1863. Indicated on the "Rockwell-Talcott" map, filed with a report by Capt. Orlando M. Poe of the plans for the defense of the area, are fortifications surrounding the Mabry House to the north and south. These trenches and earthworks appear in sketches of the house made in 1865 by Laura Evelyn Mabry. During the Federal occupation of Knoxville, which began in September 1863, the house was occupied for some time by Capt. Samuel H. Lunt, a quartermaster of the XXIII Corps. His relations with the Mabry family are reported to have been friendly.

In 1868 the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad went into receivership, and in 1871 was sold. In 1869, General Joseph A. Mabry, as he was known, became publisher of the Knoxville Whig. It was once a Brownlow (Republican) paper but, under Mabry's year long ownership it was a Democratic paper, with C.W. Charlton as editor. In 1870 Mabry was a member of the Constitutional Convention. During this period, financial troubles forced Mabry to reduce his land holdings and to sell his horses. On the morning of October 19, 1882, Joseph A. Mabry, his son Joseph A. Mabry III, an attorney, and Thomas O'Conner all died within three minutes in a shooting incident related to a business dispute. The incident occurred in Gay Street in Knoxville on the west side of the block between Clinch and Church Avenues.

The Joseph Alexander Mabry, Jr. House is significant under criterion A for the important documented role the site and house played during the siege of Knoxville. The house was used by both sides during the war and fortifications were constructed on the property. Under criterion B the

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house is significant because of its relationship with Mabry, who was a prominent businessman and instrumental in developing the railroad and university in Knox County. This house is the resource most closely associated with him. Finally, under criterion C the house displays characteristics of an eclectic Italianate/Greek Revival style. The low pitched hip roofs, extended eaves, bracketed soffits, Palladian window, and slender porch columns are clearly identifiable as Italianate elements. Symmetry of plan, composition of the facade, and the Doric pilasters of the entry indicate Greek Revival influences. It is the combination of these influences which is unusual for this time period in Knoxville. In a time when Greek Revival style was dominant, this design reversed the order of importance and can best be described as Italianate with Greek Revival influences.

Although the designer of the original house and the additions is unknown, it appears that the design was executed by a skilled and informed hand. The graceful and consistent manner in which major additions were made show the influence of a sensitive and talented designer. Although there have been some minor alterations to the plan and exterior, the original design intent is still clearly visible and is an excellent example of this unique style.

This house was identified in the comprehensive survey of Knox County as being eligible under National Register criteria A, B, and C. The report notes that it is a "singular architectural example for Knoxville and Knox County, and this fact, considered with its historical associations makes it an extremely important part of the county's built environment."

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Mabry, Joseph Alexander, Jr., House
1711 Dandridge Ave,
Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee
Photo by: Frank Sparkman
Date: February 1989
Neg: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

South facade and west elevation, facing northeast
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South facade, facing north
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West elevation, facing east
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East elevation, facing west
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North elevation, facing southwest
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Entry hall
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Detail of stair tread and railing
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Stair railing in second floor hall
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Arched opening to rear stair hall, second floor
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West parlor fireplace, first floor
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Detail of west parlor fireplace
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East parlor fireplace, first floor
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Music room fireplace, first floor
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Dining room
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Front west bedroom fireplace, second floor
15 of 17

Rear east bedroom fireplace, second floor
16 of 17

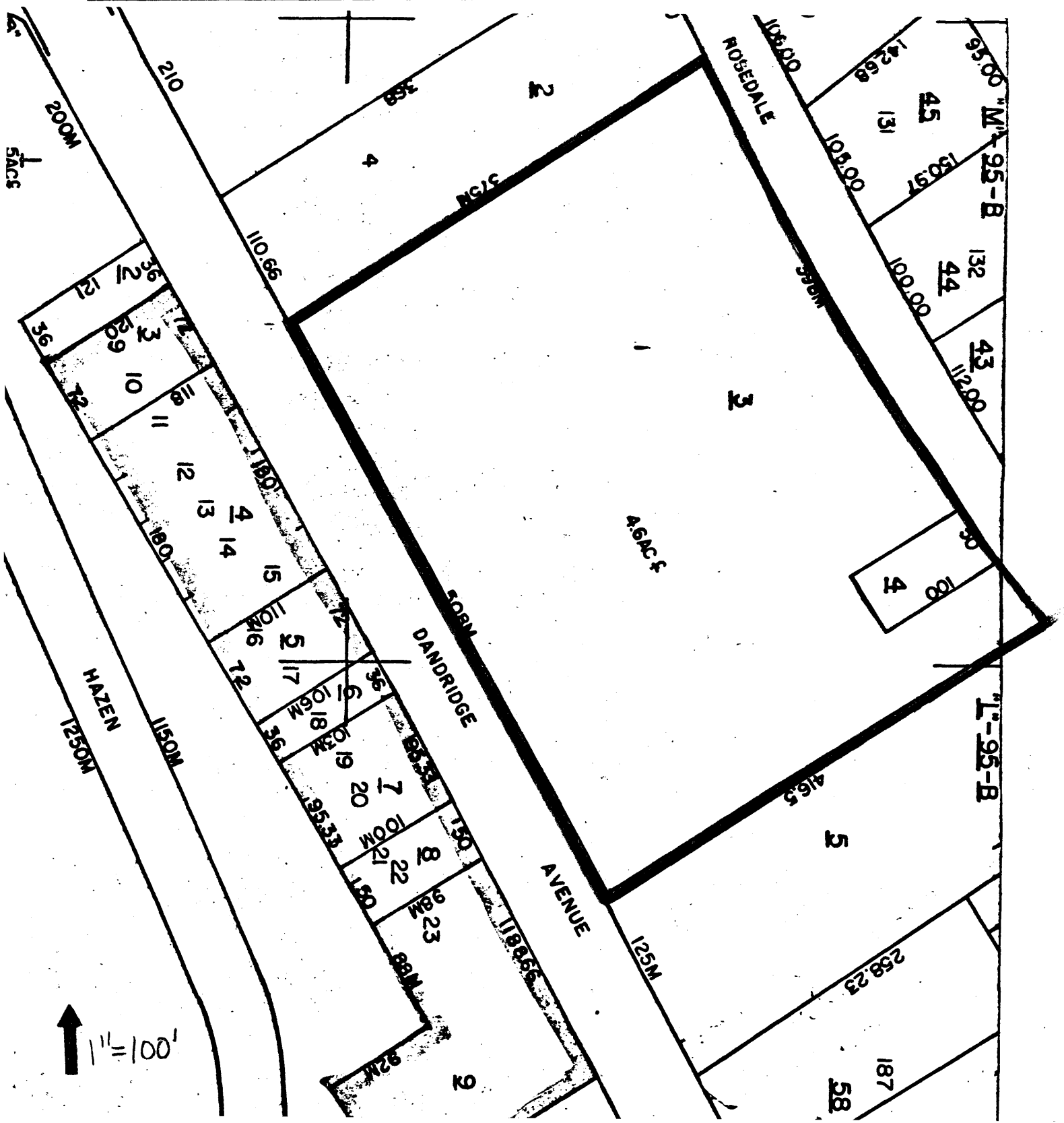
Interior view of first floor
17 of 17

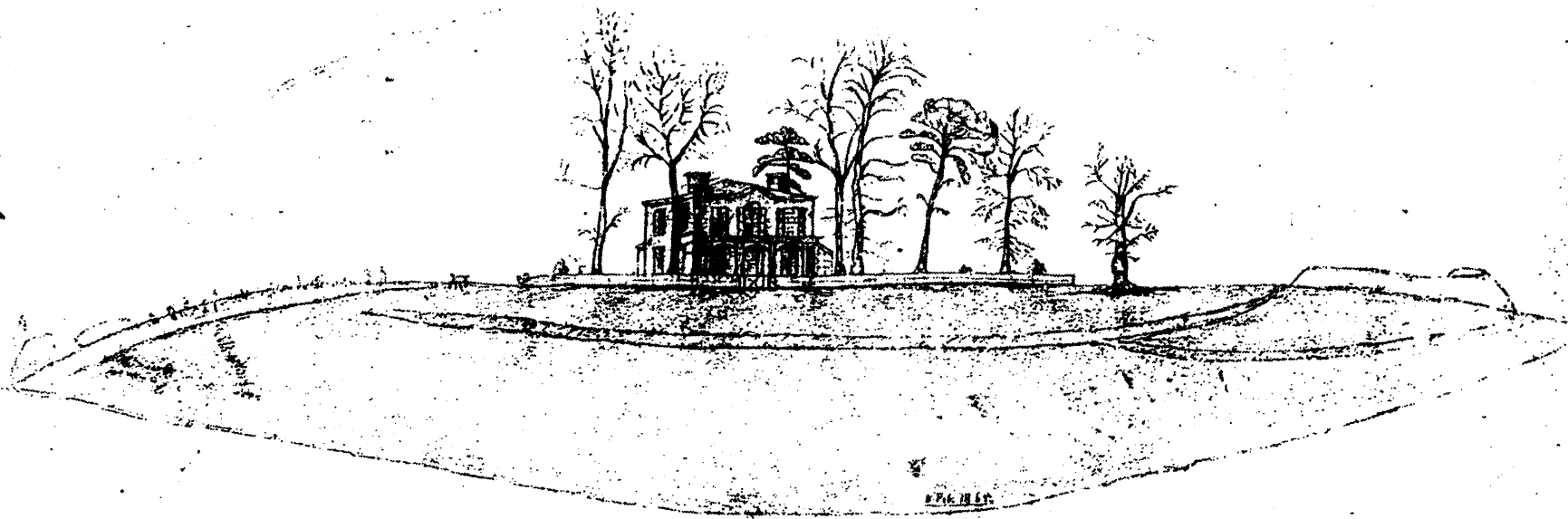
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Mabry, Joseph Alexander Jr., House
Historic sketch # 1 of 2

House of the 1800s
Ching fast - or details -



Our home just after the war

Mabry, Joseph Alexander Jr, House
Historic sketch #2 of 2