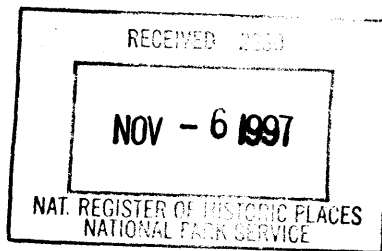


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1529

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Perkins, A. E., House
other names/site number Williams, James, House

2. Location

street & number 130 Valley Street N/A not for publication
city or town Jacksboro N/A vicinity
stat Tennessee code TN county Campbell code 013 zip code 37757
e _____

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.)

Herbert L. Hays 10/31/97
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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:) _____

Edson H. Beall 12/8/97
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Perkins, A. E., House
Name of Property

Campbell County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	1	objects
3	1	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)

Colonial Revival

foundation STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE

walls WOOD/weatherboard

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

other WOOD, CONCRETE, GLASS

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1930, 1940

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is: N/A

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Perkins, Diamond E. (1930 design)

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Perkins, A. E., House
Name of Property

Campbell County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.09 acres

Jacksboro, TN, 136SW

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 753080 4024265
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

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 Blythe Semmer
organization MTSU Center for Historic Preservation date May 1, 1997
street & number P.O. Box 80, MTSU telephone 615-898-2947
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name William O. and Barbara Schism
street & number 246 Yacht Club Drive telephone 904-243-6488
city or town Fort Walton Beach state FL zip code 32548

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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Perkins, A. E., House, Campbell County, Tennessee

VII. Description

The A. E. Perkins House is located on 1.09 acres at 130 Valley Street in Jacksboro (1,568 pop.), Campbell County, Tennessee. The house originally overlooked a 200-acre farm. The farm was divided when U. S. Highway 25W was constructed, and the remaining farmland was sold at auction in November 1995 for residential development. The house is a two-story frame I-house with a rear addition of frame construction. Although a center section dates to c.1850, the house was extensively remodeled in 1930 and transformed into a modern Colonial Revival town dwelling. The A. E. Perkins House is the best extant example of this Colonial Revival and Neoclassical transformation in Jacksboro, the county seat of Campbell County.

The exterior of the house is covered in weatherboard, which was replaced when the house was renovated in 1930. The roof is of asphalt shingle, there are two interior brick chimneys, and the foundation of the house is poured concrete. The c.1850 I-house section of the dwelling rests on a stone foundation.

The facade, on the south elevation, is dominated by a 1930 classically-styled two-story portico with a gabled pediment covering a porch floor of poured concrete. Four fluted Doric columns support the pediment, which contains a single round window. The cornice is simply decorated with modillions and plain moulding. An elliptical fanlight with radiating montins and six-paned sidelights, references to Classical Revival and Colonial Revival styles, were added around the front door in the 1930 renovations. The windows on the first floor are 1930 twelve over one double-hung sash windows. The three windows evenly spaced across the second story are 1930 paired two over two casement windows which open outward. These are the only windows in the house that are not covered with modern storm windows.

The east elevation displays the gable end of the c.1850 center section of the house as well as the 1930 rear addition. A six over one double-hung sash window is centered on each floor of the gable end of the c.1850 section. At the base of the house are two sets of three paned horizontal windows that allow light into the 1930 concrete basement. To the north of the 1850 section is the 1930 rear wing, which has an enclosed porch on the first floor. The concrete foundation of the 1930 screen porch is visible beneath the larger enclosed porch, which rests on brick piers. The porch was enlarged in 1940 so that its outer wall is now flush with the east wall of the original section of the house. Pairs of six over one double-hung sash windows flank the wooden porch door, which is

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Perkins, A. E., House, Campbell County, Tennessee

glazed in its upper half. A modern storm door covers it on the outside. Above the porch is a wall dormer containing a six over one double-hung sash window.

The north elevation is the rear end of the dwelling. Porches on either side enhance the symmetry of this elevation. The enclosed porch is on the east and an open porch, circa 1930, covers the entry on the west side. The half-gable end of the open porch is covered in weatherboard that has a decorative sawtooth edge. Two six over one double-hung sash windows are found on the first floor, and two more identical windows are located directly above on the second story. A third six over one double-hung sash window is centrally placed on the second floor. A vent for the attic is centered under the gable.

The west elevation of the house contains the gable end of the c.1850 section, which is identical to its appearance on the east elevation. The 1930 rear addition, on the north side of this elevation, rests on a concrete foundation. The poured concrete floor of the porch on this side is covered with a shed roof in composite shingle. A pair of six over one double-hung sash windows are located on the first floor of the addition, to the north of the wooden porch door, which is glazed in its upper half. The door is protected by a modern metal storm door decorated with the letter P. Two wall dormers, each containing one six over one double-hung sash window, are found on the second floor.

The interior of the center section of the house is a two-story central hall plan with interior chimneys. The rear addition basically extends the central hall plan on the second floor and houses the service areas at the rear of the first floor. The floors throughout the house are hardwood. However, the dining room and kitchen have linoleum floor covering. The wooden baseboards are 9 ¼ inches wide both upstairs and downstairs and are stained. The walls are painted off-white and are made of plaster.

The entry opens into the central hall of the c.1850 section. Bedrooms open off to the immediate east and west, and the hardwood staircase is on the east wall of the hall. The staircase has plain, square hardwood balusters and a large wooden newel post. It remains in its original position; however, the woodwork was replaced in 1930. Two 1930 glass light fixtures are found at the north and south ends of the central hall. They are white glass with an applied floral decoration. The house was electrified in 1930 and almost all fixtures date to that period. On the west wall at the north end of the hall is the door to the 1930 basement. The thermostat for the 1930 furnace is located next to this door. Directly to the north of the basement access is a hallway leading to the exterior door on the west side. The door to the dining room of the 1930 addition is at the north end

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Perkins, A. E., House, Campbell County, Tennessee

of the hall, and the door to the kitchen, which is also in the 1930 addition, is immediately to the east, behind the staircase. Finally, there is a 1930 bathroom located behind the staircase on the east side of the hallway where it was extended in the 1930 remodeling.

The room that opens off the west side of the central hall is now used as a bedroom. The hardwood flooring in both rooms of the first floor of the c.1850 section exhibit a distinctive rectangular pattern that was installed by D. E. Perkins, the brother of A. E. Perkins, who designed the 1930 renovations of the house. There is a 1930 brick fireplace with a wooden mantel on the east wall of this room. The fireplace has a 1930 iron fireboard with a leaf design. A 1930 closet is located to the north of the fireplace on the east wall. The 1930 closet door is paneled wood with a glass doorknob. A single six over one window is centered on the west wall, and a large twelve over one window is found on the south wall, looking out onto the entry porch. The 1930 light fixture in this room is of metal. It has five bulbs arranged in a circle and a decorative finial.

The room on the east side of the c.1850 section of the house is almost identical to the one on the west. A 1930 brick fireplace with wooden mantel is located on the inner west wall, and the hardwood floor exhibits the same rectangular design. This room also contains a 1930 closet with paneled wood door to the north of the fireplace, and the 1930 light fixture is identical. The window placement is also identical to the west bedroom.

The dining room, which is located on the west side of the 1930 wing, has two wood paneled doors. One is the entry to the central hallway, and the other is a swinging door on the east wall that separates the dining room and kitchen. The dining room linoleum floor covering was placed at an unknown date, probably when the adjacent porch was added circa 1940. The 1930 central light fixture in this room is similar in design to those in the front bedrooms, although it hangs lower. A pair of six over one double-hung sash windows on the west wall of this room look out onto the entry porch on the west side of the addition.

To the east of the dining room is the kitchen, which still has 1930 linoleum floor covering. The lower half of the walls in the kitchen are tiled in white, and the baseboards and moulding in this room are also painted white, decorative touches in keeping with the home sanitary movement of the early twentieth century. On the east wall of the kitchen are 1930 built-in cabinets. The upper cabinets are paned with glass, and the countertop is of laminate with metal edging. To the south of the cabinets is the door to the enclosed porch of 1940. The porch door is to the immediate north of

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the small alcove that opens off the kitchen. An arched opening divides this space. A pair of three over three casement windows open from the east wall of the alcove onto the enclosed porch.

The porch on the east side of the addition was enclosed c.1940, and its interior walls are actually the original weatherboard of the 1930 exterior wall and flush horizontal boards. The ceiling is also of flush horizontal boards. A single lightbulb provides light. The porch floor is of the same linoleum as the kitchen. Two pairs of six over one double-hung sash windows are located on either side of the door to the outside. The interior of the porch is painted white like the exterior.

The half bath that is located at the northeast corner of the central hall contains a 1930 porcelain sink on the east wall across from the door. There is a simple mirror above the sink and a single lightbulb fixture above the mirror. On the west wall of this space is a 1930 porcelain toilet. The door to the bathroom is like those throughout the first floor: paneled wood with a glass doorknob.

The basement was dug under the house in 1930 as part of transformation of the dwelling. Wooden dogleg stairs descend from the central hall to the basement, which has a concrete floor. The crawlspace beneath the c.1850 section of the house reveals its fieldstone foundation as well as the hand hewn lumber used in the construction of the house. The walls of the basement are of brick, and windows on the north and east walls provide light. There is a door to the exterior in the center of the north wall. The basement contains the c.1930 furnace that was installed by A. E. Perkins. The original operating instructions for the Holland Automatic Control Coal Fired Furnace and Air Conditioner are still attached to the west wall next to the staircase; the furnace still operates.

The staircase in the central hall of the house leads to the second story, where the 1930 additions have been attached to the upper story of the c.1850 section of the house almost imperceptibly. The floors on the second floor are of hardwood except for the bathroom, where linoleum flooring overlays the wood. The balusters of the staircase in the upstairs hall are of the same construction as the balusters downstairs. The second floor also has 9 ¼ inch wooden baseboards throughout. At the south end of the hallway there is a two over two casement window that opens onto the entry porch of the facade. A parallel six over one sash window is found on the north end of the hallway.

Two rooms of the circa 1850 section are located on the east and west sides of the south end of the hall directly above the two rooms below. Both contain a six over one double-hung sash window in the center of the gable end wall and a fireplace on the inner wall. The 1930 mantels and fireplace surrounds are of wood with cast iron insets. They are both show characteristics of the Colonial

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Revival in their simplified classical style. Simple pilasters form either side of the mantel, which has an arched opening. The fireplaces are now closed in both rooms. Both bedrooms have a closet to the immediate north of the fireplace. Both of these closets have 1930 paneled wood doors with glass doorknobs. The south and north walls of these two bedrooms slant toward the ceiling. The 1930 central overhead light fixtures in each room are metal and contain two exposed lightbulbs surrounded by a metal wreath design. The southwest bedroom on the second floor has a distinctive painted floorcloth imitating a woven carpet with a blue floral design. This floorcloth was added over the hardwood floor during the 1930 renovations.

On the west side of the house, across the hall from the head of the stairs, is the second story bathroom, which is at the southwest corner of the 1930 addition on this floor. The bath contains a porcelain sink on the north wall and tub on the west wall underneath the six over one double-hung sash window. There is a modern toilet on the east wall next to the door. The bath is painted white and has a linoleum floor like that found in the kitchen. A 1930 glass light fixture provides overhead light. There is another single lightbulb fixture located directly above the sink, under which is a medicine cabinet that is sunk into the north wall. The door of the cabinet is a mirror framed in wood that has been painted white to match the trim.

The northeast corner bedroom of the 1930 addition, has one six over one double-hung sash window on both the north and west walls. The 1930 paneled wood door with glass knob to the hallway is on the east wall. The gabled roofline creates a sloped wall on the west side of this room.

The northwest bedroom of the 1930 addition has a sloped wall on the east side. This room has two six over one double-hung sash windows that are symmetrical to those in the bedroom across the hall. They are on the north and east walls. This bedroom has a 1930 closet on the south wall.

An outbuilding is located at the northeast corner of the property. The c.1900 wood frame and weatherboard structure was originally a smokehouse but later served as a storage space. The door is located on the south gable end, and there is one three over three window on the west gable side. This building has a raised seam metal roof. Weatherboard from the house was removed during the 1930 renovation and was used as a new covering for this structure. (C)

A system of concrete walkways connect the house, drive, and outbuilding. These were constructed by A. E. Perkins c.1930. The walkways also provide access to the porch door on the east side of the house and to the basement door on the north elevation. (C)

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A modern birthbath, c. 1970, stands in front of the house on a historic base. (NC, due to date)

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VIII. Significance

The A. E. Perkins House in Jacksboro, Campbell County, Tennessee, is significant under criterion C as an exceptional local example of Colonial Revival and domestic architecture in this rural Appalachian county. Perkins' purchase and transformation of the house in 1930 reflect the stylistic trends in the area in the 1920s and 1930s that were considered appropriate for the dwelling of a prominent businessman such as Perkins. Distinguishing traits of the dwelling include the commanding two-story classical portico of the facade, the intricate designs of the interior flooring, the unique decorative floorcloth of the bedroom, the craftsmanship of the mantels, and the period modernization of the kitchen, which was in keeping with the home sanitary movement of the early twentieth century. The addition of a prominent portico and architect-designed interior elements emphasizing colonial simplicity as well as modern convenience demonstrate how a family in East Tennessee took decorating cues from national examples. The dwelling has undergone almost no alteration since it was fashioned into a Colonial Revival house in 1930; its interior integrity is excellent. The addition of linoleum in the dining room and the enclosure of an open porch are the only notable changes since 1930 and these took place circa 1940.

James Williams (1818-1882) built a two-story frame I-house for his wife Rebecca (1816-1889) on this site circa 1850. Williams purchased the property in 1846 and established a farm which grew to 199 acres. Williams was a local merchant who was important in the business community of Jacksboro. His daughter, Ann Williams Lloyd, inherited the property in 1880. After several owners, Alexander Early (known as A.E.) Perkins acquired the house in 1930. He chose to transform the house into a modern Colonial Revival dwelling. After his death in 1950, his wife, Susie Jones Perkins, and later a son, continued to live in the house until the death of Mrs. Perkins. The house and property were auctioned in 1995. One of Perkins' children, Barbara Perkins Schism, and her husband, William O. Schism, purchased the house and currently own it.

A. E. Perkins was born near Williamsburg, Kentucky in 1891. He began working for a logging contractor at age fifteen and was soon logging in East Tennessee at Tackett's Creek for the Vestal Lumber Company of Knoxville. When the Depression closed the Vestal Lumber Company's operations, Perkins bought this farm in Campbell County as a way to support his family. His skills as a businessman were demonstrated by the livestock operation that he developed while raising cattle. Perkins traded horses and mules from his farm at Jacksboro, traveling to Kansas City and Fort Smith, Arkansas, to purchase stock for the auctions that he held at his home. When Vestal

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Lumber resumed operations in 1936 in Whitley County, Kentucky, Perkins reentered the logging business. He continued to travel between the logging sites and Jacksboro until his death in 1950.

When Perkins purchased the property in 1930, there was an old house on the site, which he promptly started to remodel while living there. Perkins brother, Diamond Everitt (D. E.) Perkins, an architect, drew the plans for the remodeling. As far as is known, this is the only Campbell County work extant by D.E. Perkins; no other details of his career could be located. The plans retained part of the older dwelling as the front of the house. The interior was gutted and rebuilt according to 1930 tastes and building practices. The Colonial Revival style's emphasis on simplicity and honesty in design are visible throughout the restrained interior and exterior of the house. Perkins added a basement underneath the two-story addition he built on the rear of the house, and a deteriorating front porch was removed and replaced with the massive two-story classical portico that dominates the facade of the old I-house today. The portico, along with the additions of a fanlight and sidelights and other changes to the exterior of the house, give the overall effect of the style often described as "Southern Colonial" by writers in the domestic magazines of the decade. Bridget A. May discusses the Colonial Revival's emphasis on the central doorway in her article on Colonial Revival houses in the period 1900-1920. She observes, "Colonial revivalists typically interpreted [the main entrance] as a symmetrical facade with a central doorway and an even number of windows on either side that reflected the typical double-pile plan. They used fanlights, pediments, or porticoes to accentuate important doorways and to 'catch the eye and leave the stranger in no doubt as to where he should apply for admittance'" (113). The addition of the side porches on the rear addition are also characteristic of the Colonial Revival style as practiced in the early twentieth century. May notes that side porches, whether glazed, screened, or left open, were considered a healthful source of fresh air.

Perkins' choice of white for the exterior and interior color of the house is indicative of Progressive trends in health and sanitation as well as the Colonial Revival style. May notes that the "extensive use of white in early twentieth-century colonial interiors is evidence of the acceptance of concepts of hygienic interior decoration" (116). White and ivory walls were supposed to be characteristic of the colonial period and therefore authentic elements of revival styles. Efficiency and sanitation were particularly important in the kitchen, where built-in cabinets, laminated counters, modern appliances, and tile, like the features found in the A.E. Perkins House, made the housewife's work quicker, cleaner, and more organized. Colonial revivalists also eschewed wall-to-wall carpets in favor of wooden floors because of their similarity to colonial buildings. The floorcloth in the southwest bedroom on the second floor is evidence of the Colonial Revival's preference for area

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Perkins, A. E., House, Campbell County, Tennessee

rugs rather than carpets, and its traditional, “woven” design harmonizes with the desire for authenticity in Colonial Revival interiors. Wood was the most frequently used building material for Colonial Revival houses throughout its popularity, so perhaps it was an appropriate style for the renovation of a frame dwelling. The weatherboard from the older structure was replaced except for that on the facade. Perkins, who was employed in the logging business, would have also likely had a preference for wood. As William B. Rhoads has written, timber producers promoted the Colonial Revival in an effort to stimulate sales. This association with timber “barons” and the adoption of “Southern Colonial” style dwellings has been noted in the architectural survey work of North Carolina, as recently discussed by Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern in their architectural guide to Eastern North Carolina.

The conversion of this property to Colonial Revival style demonstrates how older rural structures could be brought up to date with contemporary fashion in the 1920s and 1930s. The popularity of Neoclassical and Colonial Revival could be applied to the simple symmetry of an I-house with interior renovations and changes to the facade. The portico of the A. E. Perkins House is an excellent example of how a vernacular structure was changed to meet the demand for style in the twentieth century. Rural families in particular were being encouraged to update their homes using Colonial Revival style by the proponents of the Better Homes-Better Farms movement that gained popularity in the 1920s. The image of prosperity created by the imitation of styles popular with the urban and suburban middle class was felt to be uplifting for farmers. Mabel Worley won a design contest sponsored by the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service in 1929 for the changes she made to “Worley Manor.” The *Tennessee Extension Review* reported that “[t]he house was built many years ago and was regarded as of an unattractive design. By removing a gable on the front of the house and replacing the narrow front porch with a broad veranda supported by large columns . . . Miss Worley converted the front of the building into a typical southern colonial home.” A. E. Perkins’ successful career in the logging industry was only momentarily offset by the Depression, and he quickly found a new business enterprise that would ensure his family’s prosperity. It was fitting, therefore, that he choose the most popular and up-to-date style for the remodeling of his new home.

The interior of the prizewinning Worley Manor was no less modern than the exterior. “Modern sewerage” and new plumbing were cited by the contest judges as important improvements to the old house. Plumbing and one and a half bathrooms were added in D. E. Perkins’ plans for the transformation of the house. Perkins also electrified his home, fitting most rooms with overhead

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light fixtures. Modern appliances gave Mrs. Perkins the benefit of 1930s technology in her new kitchen. Other examples of modernization include the linoleum floors in the kitchen and bathrooms as well as the furnace. Modernization in the style of the 1930s also extended to the yard, where Perkins added a system of poured concrete walkways to conduct guests to the front door and to link the porches and outbuilding.

The transformation of the A. E. Perkins House into a 1930 Colonial Revival town dwelling demonstrates the influence of national styles on rural Tennessee architecture in Campbell County. The changes made to the house represent the trend that David Gebhard has described in *Winterthur Portfolio*: "With the substantial drop-off in architectural commissions in the thirties, architects and their clients turned increasingly to remodeling older buildings, as a way to attain a current fashionable image inexpensively." The style of choice for their renovations was overwhelmingly the Colonial Revival. The A. E. Perkins House is a significant intact example of the modernization of an older home in the most popular architectural style of the 1930s. There are no other extant significant examples of the style on this scale in Jacksboro, the county seat of Campbell County, although the presence of similar rural farmhouses in the county is not known due to the fact that there is no reliable survey data about Campbell County's domestic architecture of the 1920s and 1930s. The only identified local design precedent for the dwelling is the Classical Revival-styled Campbell County Courthouse, which has a two-story classical portico; it was built in 1926 from a design by R. F. Graf of Knoxville.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 12

Perkins, A. E., House, Campbell County, Tennessee

X. Boundary Description

Verbal boundary description

The nominated boundaries are those marked by parcel number 1.05, 1.09 acres on the attached Campbell County tax map 100-M.

Boundary justification

The nominated property contains the remaining acreage from the property of A. E. Perkins surrounding the house and outbuilding of the A. E. Perkins House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 13

Perkins, A. E., House, Campbell County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Perkins, A. E. House
Campbell County, TN

By: Carroll Van West
MTSU Center for Historic Preservation
Date: March 24, 1997
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243

House, south facade, facing north
1 of 23

House, south facade and east elevation, facing northwest
2 of 23

House, east elevation, facing west
3 of 23

House, north elevation, facing south
4 of 23

House, west elevation, facing east
5 of 23

Central hall, first floor, facing north
6 of 23

Staircase, central hall, first floor, facing northeast
7 of 23

West bedroom, first floor, facing northeast
8 of 23

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section number photos Page 14

Perkins, A. E., House, Campbell County, Tennessee

East bedroom, first floor, facing northwest
9 of 23

Dining room, first floor, facing southeast
10 of 23

Kitchen, first floor, facing northwest
11 of 23

Kitchen, first floor, facing northeast
12 of 23

Enclosed porch, first floor, facing south
13 of 23

Bathroom, first floor, facing east
14 of 23

Basement, facing southeast
15 of 23

Detail of electric connection and furnace instructions, basement, facing west
16 of 23

Hall, second floor, facing north
17 of 23

Southeast bedroom, second floor, facing west
18 of 23

Southwest bedroom, second floor, facing east
19 of 23

Detail of floorcloth, southwest bedroom, second floor, facing northeast
20 of 23

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Perkins, A. E., House, Campbell County, Tennessee

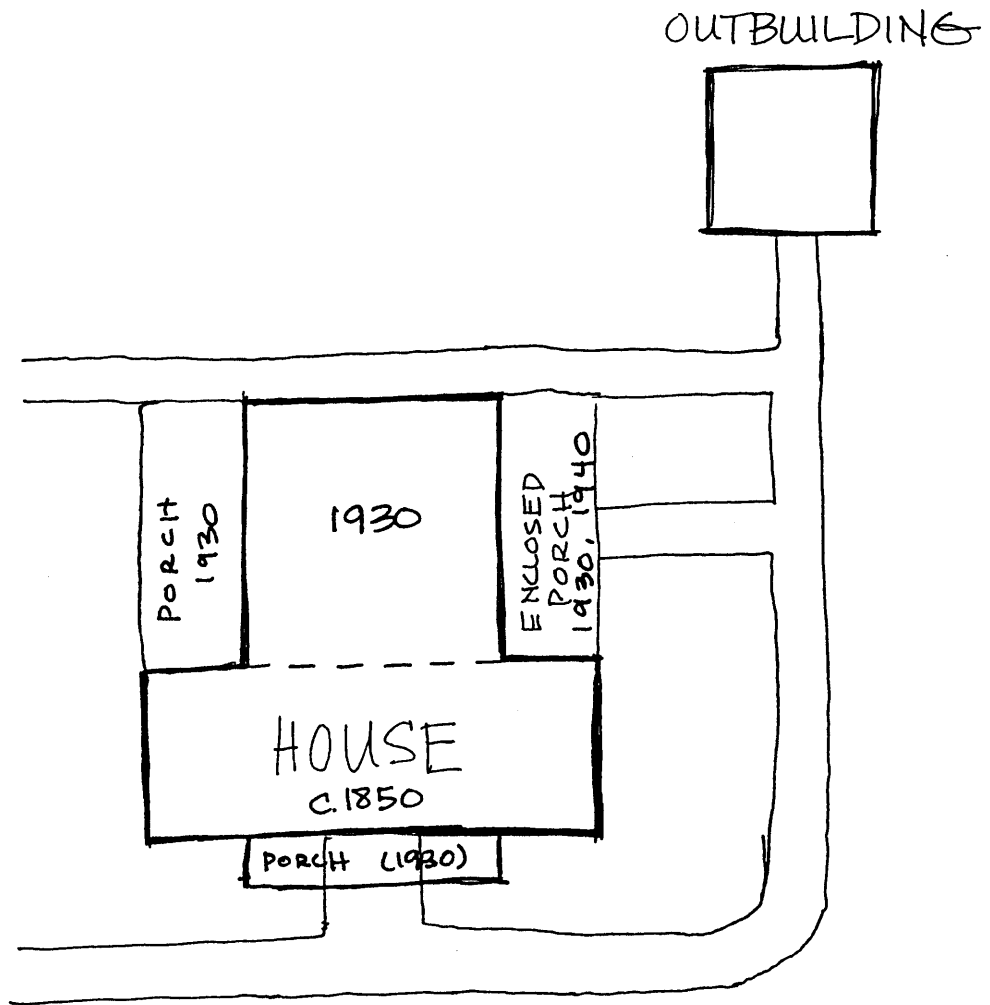
Bathroom, second floor, facing west
21 of 23

Northeast bedroom, second floor, facing south
22 of 23

Outbuilding, facing northeast
23 of 23

SKETCH MAP

A.E. Perkins House, Jacksboro, TN



○
BIRDBATH
BASE

CAMPBELL
COUNTY

PERKINS, A.E., HOUSE

CITY OF JACKSBORO -

CAMPBELL CO., TENN.

MAP N^o

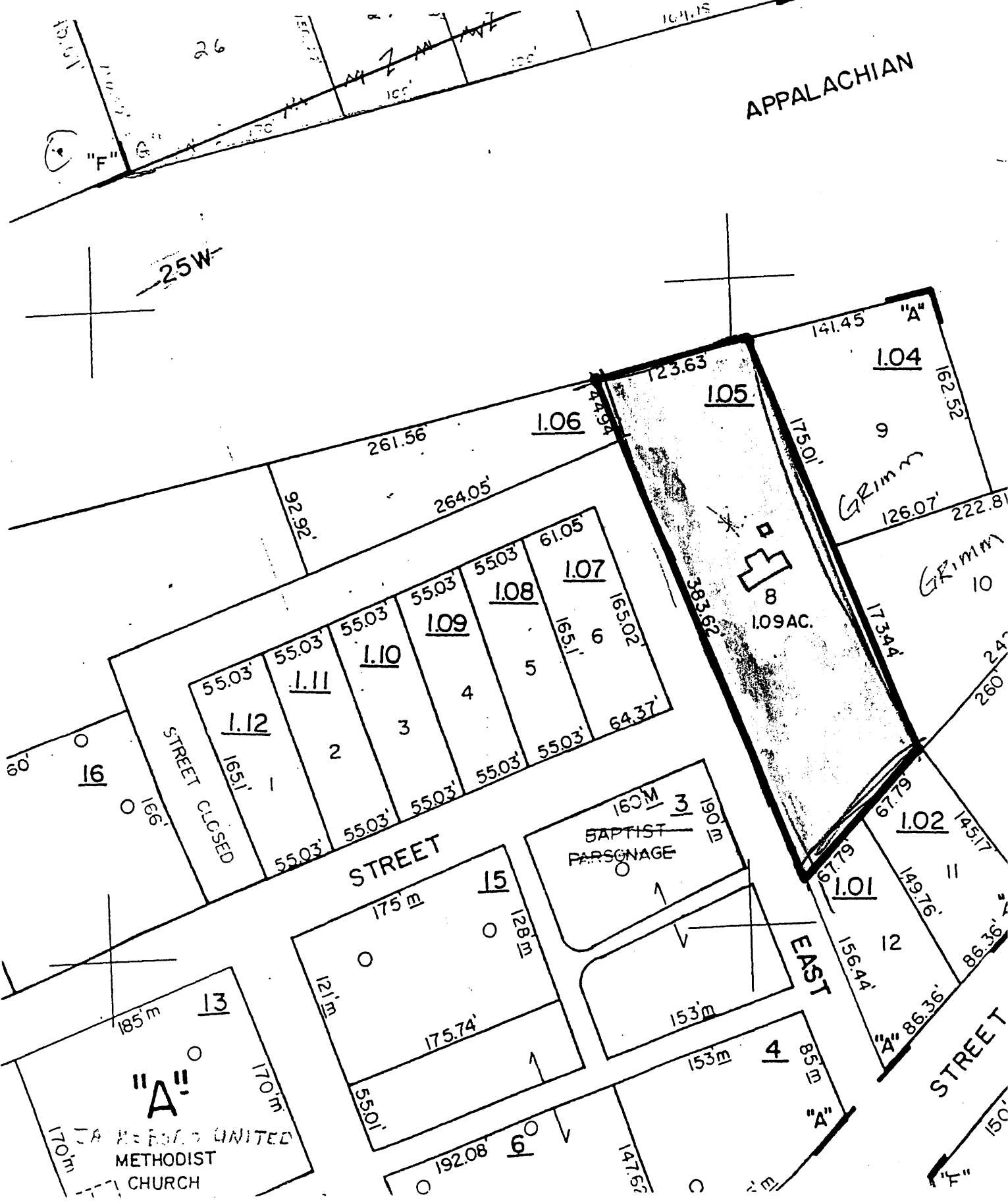
SCALE: 1" = 100'

DISTRICT:

100-M

APPALACHIAN

25W



"A"
METHODIST CHURCH

BAPTIST PARSONAGE

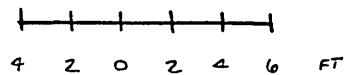
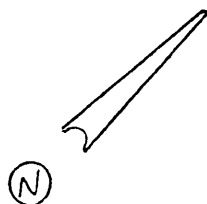
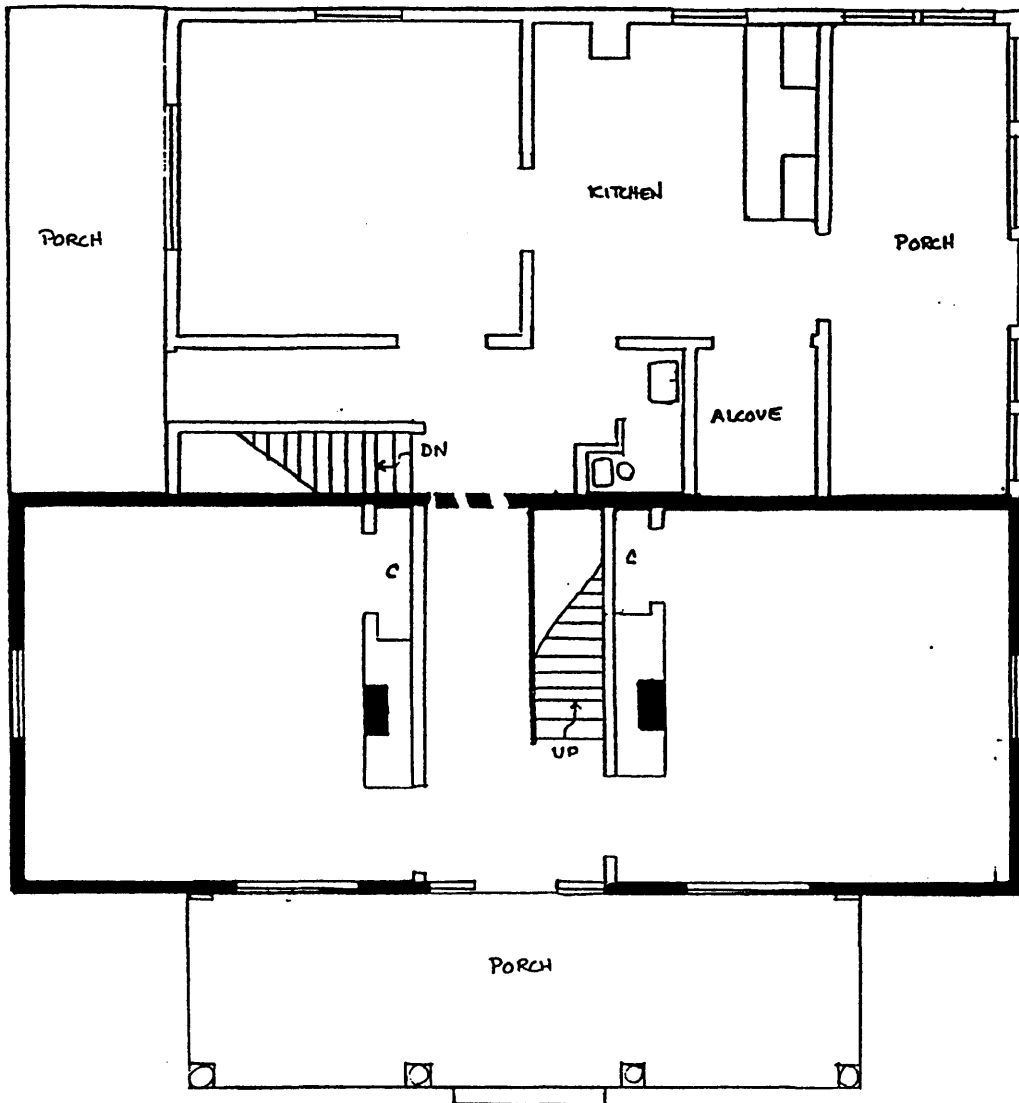


109AC.

A. E. PERKINS HOUSE

JACKSBORO, CAMPBELL COUNTY, TN
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Plan by: Kimberley Murphy
East Tennessee Development District
Knoxville, Tennessee
1996



A. E. PERKINS HOUSE

JACKSBORO, CAMPBELL COUNTY, TN
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Plan by: Kimberley Murphy
East Tennessee Development District
Knoxville, Tennessee
1996

