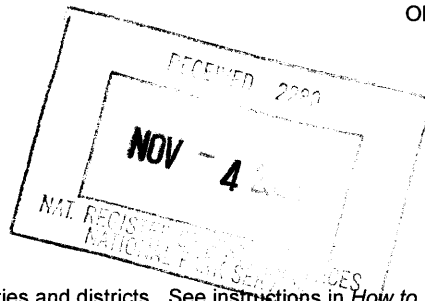


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Oakslea Place
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1210 North Highland Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Jackson N/A vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Madison code 113 zip code 38301

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. Hager 10/31/03
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 12/18/03
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood: weatherboard

roof Asbestos

other Wood

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 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1860-1950

Significant Dates

c.1860, c. 1900, 1917, 1950

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) see attached sheet

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:

Oakslea Place
Name of Property

Madison County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.3 acres (Jackson North 438 NE)

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>335371</u>	<u>3944554</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See attached

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Walton & Katherine Harrison/owners, Mary Reed - Reed & Associates, Larry Ray - Lambuth University
organization Reed & Associates, 29 Northwood, Jackson, TN 38301 date May 15, 2003
street & number 1210 North Highland Avenue telephone 731-427-5474
city or town Jackson state TN zip code 38301

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 Walton and Katherine Harrison
street & number 1210 North Highland Avenue telephone 731-427-5474
city or town Jackson state TN zip code 38301

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 Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

7. Description

Oakslea Place, built c. 1860, is located at 1210 North Highland Avenue in Jackson, Tennessee. At the time of construction, the area was a rural part of Madison County. Jackson, the closest town, was a mile away to the south, on the banks of the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Census records show that in 1860, Madison County's population was only 11,440. Oakslea Place was originally built in the Greek Revival style on the main northern road out of Jackson and on about ten acres of land, which was covered in oak trees. A second story in the Colonial Revival style was added c. 1900. In 1950 a sunroom and plant room were added. Today, the city of Jackson has grown several miles beyond Oakslea Place, leaving the home in the mid-section of the city. Jackson's population has grown to more than 69,000 residents. Once by itself in the middle of the country, Oakslea Place today occupies a 1.3-acre plot and is surrounded by neighborhoods of tree-lined streets with older homes, which were mainly built in the mid-20th Century. Oakslea Place still sits on a major artery – U.S. 45/Highland Avenue – that goes through Jackson.

Throughout its history, Oakslea Place has been a residence, home to some of Jackson's leading citizens. The home was initially built in the Greek Revival style as a one-story, L-shaped residence of frame construction. The rooms making up the L-shape were the dining room, central entrance hall, living room and library. Additions to the home (c. 1900), which included a second story, were in the Colonial Revival style and gave the house the U-shape it presently exhibits. Today, Oakslea Place is a two-story Colonial/Greek Revival style dwelling of frame construction with the original L-shaped, one-story home surviving in its entirety within the current structure. The house has a brick foundation, side gable roof with c. 1990 asphalt shingles, two interior brick chimneys, dentil molding on the cornice, and an exterior of painted white weatherboard. The original wood shingles of the roof were initially replaced in 1960 with asphalt shingles. Windows are multi-pane, double-hung sash.

The first story of Oakslea Place is the original c. 1860 Greek Revival façade. The second story addition, the portico on the façade, the solarium wing to the south, and the porte cochere to the north, are in the Colonial Revival style added c. 1900 with great sensitivity to the original style of the c. 1860 portion of the house. A wide decorative compound of cyma recta molding horizontally divides the c. 1860 façade from the c. 1900 second-story additions.

The west façade has a one-story central portico. Four evenly spaced Doric columns support the portico and two pilasters project from the façade. There is a flat, balustrade roof with high entablature, and broad cornice with dentil molding. It is not known exactly when the porch was added, but most likely it was part of the c. 1900 remodeling. The c. 1860 front door in the center of this porch is a solid walnut paneled door. The door is capped by a transom, and flanked by sidelights and two side lanterns. Brick steps, which lead to the door and benches, were built between the pilaster and corner column c. 1900. On the first story there are two sets of six-over-six double-hung windows flanking the front door. Windows on the second story are four-over-four double-hung. Above the porch are two smaller four-over-four double-hung windows. All windows on the west façade have modern wooden shutters (1995) that replaced older, larger wooden shutters. An open porch to the right of the entrance was built c. 1900 that a metal awning was added to in 1950.

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

The south elevation is dominated by a first-floor solarium (c. 1900). The solarium has French doors capped by multi-light transoms. Next to the solarium is the sun room (1950), which has a picture window surrounded by nine over nine double-hung windows with multi-paned fixed transoms, and a wood and multi-paned glass door with transom leading to an outside patio (1966).

The east or rear elevation is the most complex visually because it represents the greatest conglomeration of additions. The second floor structure reveals the U-shaped form of the house today; the center has been infilled with rooms on the first floor (c. 1900). There has been no attempt to extend the decorative aesthetics seen of the other three "public" facades. The rear elevation is centered with a 1950 plant room with six over six double-hung sash windows. It is flanked on the north by an exterior, covered stairway to a second-floor open atrium. A dominant feature of the rear elevation is a tall, slender brick chimney near the northeast corner that serves the basement boiler heating system. Several varying-sized double-hung sash windows provide light and ventilation for this side of the house. Beside the main house, there is one small addition that extends due east from the middle of the east elevation. This combines an open 1940 two-bay carport (C) with a large wooden 1958 storage shed (NC) with one four over four double-hung window centered on the east elevation.

The north elevation is dominated by a porte-cochere (1917) that is large enough for two cars. It is sixteen feet high and supported by two columns similar to those on the front of the house. It is also decorated with dentil molding around its cornice. Additions and improvements were made to blend with the overall style of the house. A door from the porte-cochere opens to a side kitchen that is located just behind the dining room. This kitchen, which is thought to have been added in c. 1900, was not used for cooking until the mid 1900s. It was once a delivery room for barrels of sugar, flour, and potatoes, and stored dishes and cooking equipment and was turned into a storage room when a new kitchen was built in the rear of the house in 1955. The original home had a detached kitchen that sat about twenty-five feet from the northeast corner of the house. It is presumed to have been torn down in the early 1900s when it was no longer needed. A rectangular bay, which extends two stories, juts out three feet from the home. It has a single, multi-paned double-hung sash window on each floor, and a louvered vent in the pediment at the top of the bay.

Interior Features

Three of the home's original four rooms – living room, dining room and central entrance hall – of the c. 1860 house remain as built. Being the "public" social zones of Oakslea Place, these were aesthetically embellished with impressive millwork, such as the crown moldings. The most impressive interior features of the original Greek Revival house are the giant shouldered architraves around the twelve-foot-high doors and windows. All are identical in these three rooms. They extend two feet above the tops of the doors/windows and a foot to each side. The front door hangs within a much more complicated version of the shouldered architrave. On each side of this door are three-light sidelights. Above the door is a four-light transom window.

All three of the c. 1860 rooms have identical crown moldings made of small compound molding at the top(s) and bottom(s). Original eleven and one half-inch wide baseboard runs around all three rooms. This baseboard is made of two plain block boards below and is capped by a cyma-reversa molding. All c. 1860

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

rooms have plain, plaster walls and the original ceilings. Today there are narrow c.1900 oak floors. Under these are the original wide poplar floors.

The height and scale of these "public" rooms are impressive. The ceilings are sixteen feet high. The multiple doors throughout are twelve feet high. The three windows in each of the two side rooms are also quite large (ten feet high by forty-one inches wide). Scale alone, at the time of its construction, must have deeply impressed visitors to the house.

The foyer, or central entrance hall, is almost a perfect square, approximately eighteen feet by nineteen feet. It was altered c. 1900 when an open well, three-flight staircase was added to reach the newly built second floor rooms. The stairway millwork, including the plain square banisters and newel posts, is entirely in the then-fashionable Arts-and-Crafts-inspired style. Plain straight lines and surfaces dominate without ornament except for an egg-and-dart molding adorning the caps of the newel posts.

To the right of the foyer is the living room, or parlor area, which has all the original architrave millwork features, as well as original baseboard and ceiling moldings. The windows are set within the same shouldered architraves as the doors. Beneath the windows, still within the enframingent, are single-paneled inserts. One of the south-facing windows was converted c. 1900 to a doorway into the new solarium. During the c. 1900 expansion of the house, the c. 1860 parlor mantel was updated to the Colonial Revival style. It exhibits classical moldings and panels and is supported by fluted Doric columns. Simple plain white tile form the non-combustible surround to the firebox. The hearth is red tile.

The solarium, added south of the parlor in the c. 1900 expansion, has a red-tile floor and full-wall windows. Multi-paned doors face onto a porch added on the southwest corner of the house c. 1900. The solarium connects to a sunroom built in 1950. The sun room has oak floors, six over six double-hung sash windows flanking a single pane window, and three over three transom on the south wall. The window pattern is the same on the east wall with the exception of a multi-light door with transom in place of the single pane window. This door leads to a small patio in the southeast corner.

The fourth room of the original L-shaped structure is used as a library. It is pine-paneled and has bookshelves from floor to ceiling on the east and west walls. Its large south-facing architrave was originally a window, but is now an open door into the sunroom. The paneling, bookshelves and cabinets were all added in 1962.

To the left of the foyer is the dining room, which adds symmetry to these rooms with identical elements. There are two doors with the same tall-shouldered architraves, and three windows. One of these is located inside the previously noted square bay extension. The original mantel in this room was also replaced during the c. 1900 remodeling in a more elaborate Colonial Revival style featuring paired, fluted Doric columns. It is further embellished with a centered Adam style patera design. It, too, has white tile enframing the firebox and red tile hearth. The mantel is topped by a 1920 six-foot by four foot-mirror set in an ornate golden-molded plaster frame. Hanging ten feet down in the center of the ceiling is a colonial-style, six-branch chandelier dating from the early twentieth century.

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

The interiors of the c. 1860 L-shaped structure and the c. 1900 second-floor and rear enlargement have undergone extensive remodeling and change of function as they passed through different owners. The upstairs rooms over the north and south wings, and the lower rear rooms are, by and large, functional private and service spaces and bear no significant architectural features. The upstairs consist of bedrooms, a bathroom and a laundry room. A room over the downstairs living room was a family room where the Harrisons gathered for games. Halls throughout the residence connect the rooms. The rear downstairs rooms serve as bedrooms, a breakfast room, office, storage rooms, and a kitchen added in 1955. Above the breakfast room is a glass skylight installed in the c. 1900 remodeling. A 1917 coal-fired furnace installed in the basement was converted to gas in 1950 and continues to heat the radiators.

In 1917 the owners, Dr. and Mrs. Crook, began designing the extensive grounds and gardens on the west and south sides of the property. It was typical of an early 20th-century southern garden with plentiful flowerbeds, verdant shrubbery, and many trees, dominated by great old oaks. There is one, century-old boxwood, which Dr. Crook brought from Mrs. Crook's home-place in Virginia. Mrs. Crook's garden was formal, with rows of roses, gladioli, daisies and other flowers. When times were hard during the Great Depression, she sold flowers from her garden at the curb market. Not much of the original gardens remain, but the Harrisons, the current owners, have added to the gardens with unusual trees and shrubs. The viburnum, for example, has profuse, large white and fragrant flowers. Christmas/Lenten roses, hydrangea, lilacs, and jasmine also have white blooms. The mixture of white flowers and greenery give the Harrisons' garden a feeling of coolness. Daffodils lining the front walkway to the street and the pink and white dogwoods make the yard a showpiece in the spring.

The front grounds were altered several times as Highland Avenue was periodically widened. Nine oaks were felled in 1978 to widen the street (as Highway 45 is a major artery from Chicago to Florida). Many flowering trees have been added to the remaining oaks for beauty and as sun filters. With no air conditioning, the home benefited from the trees to filter the heavy sunrays on this west side. The driveway, now on the north side of the home, originally was a semi-circle in front of the house. For fifty years, horse-drawn carriages brought visitors to the front door; that changed in 1917 when the porte-cochere was added to accommodate the automobile.

In its one hundred and forty-three years, West Tennessee families have always owned Oakslea Place. It has become a Jackson showplace and is the seat of happy memories for the many children who have grown up here, visited and played here, and for the many adults who have enjoyed its comfortable charms, worked to keep it strong and shared its beauty at festive occasions. It is a real Southern family home and carries in its ancient wood a rich heritage and history.

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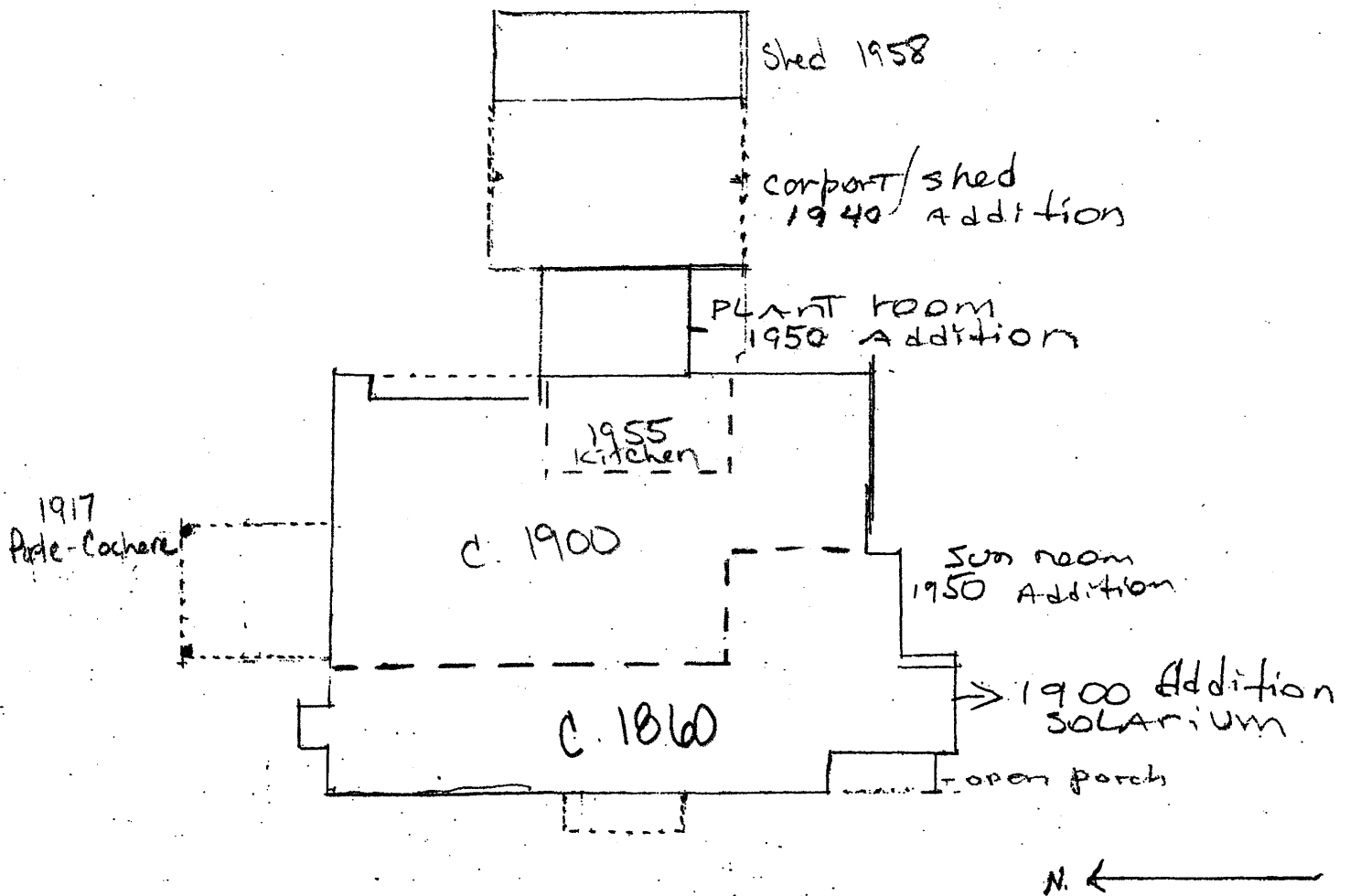
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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

Site Plan

Not to scale



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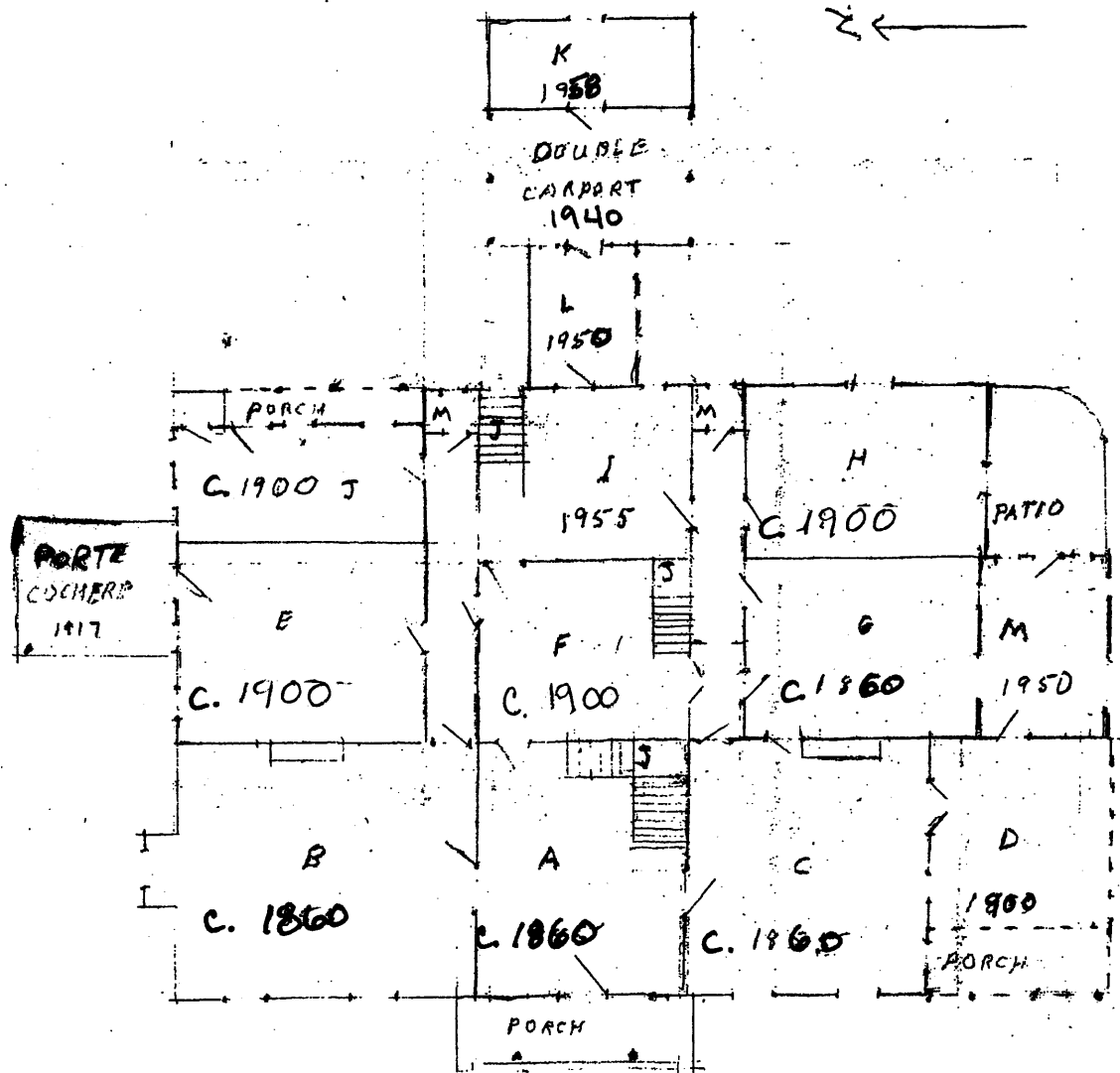
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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

First Floor Plan

Not to scale



First Floor Plan

- A. Front hall
- B. Dining room
- C. Living room
- D. Solarium
- E. Storage room
- F. Breakfast room
- G. Library
- H. Study Office
- I. Kitchen
- J. Bed Room
- K. Storage/Outside shed
- L. Plant room
- M. Staircase

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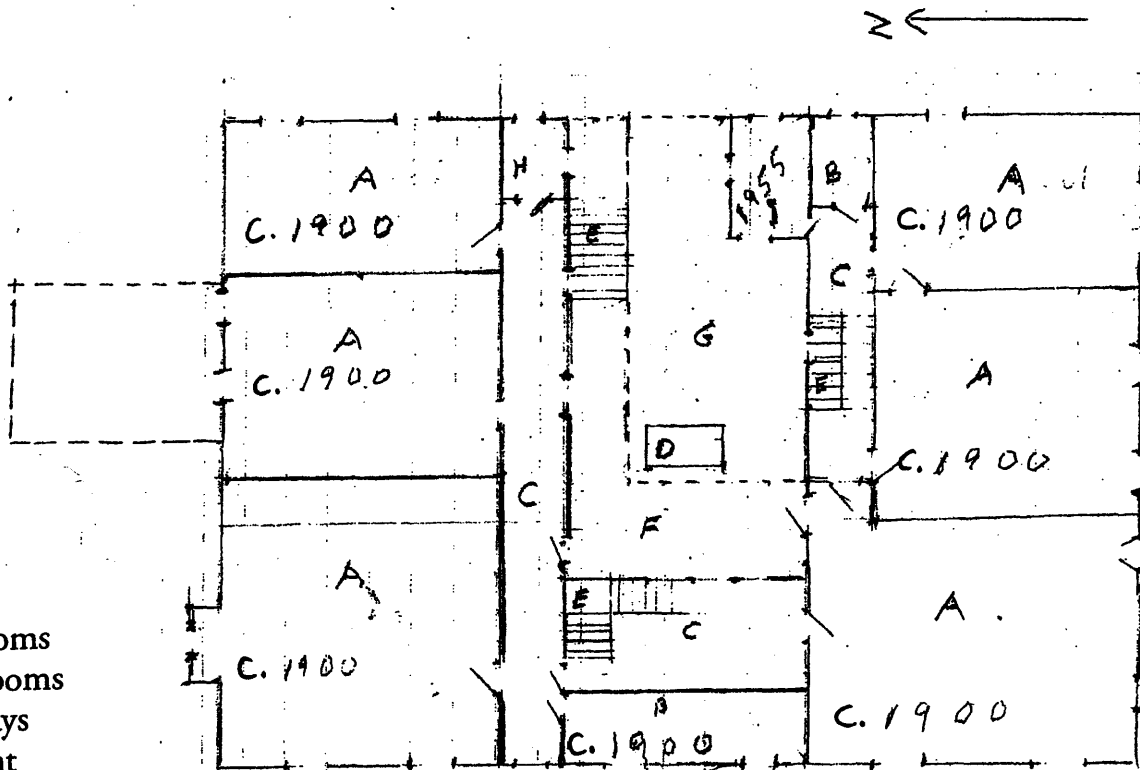
Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

Second Floor Plan

Not to scale

Second Floor

- A. Bed rooms
- B. Bath rooms
- C. Hallways
- D. Skylight
- E. Staircases
- F. Back porch
- G. Roof
- H. Laundry room
- I. Large closet



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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

8. Statement of Significance

Oakslea Place, built c. 1860, is located at 1210 North Highland Avenue in Jackson, Tennessee. This property is eligible for the National Register under Criterion "C" as an architecturally significant example of a Greek Revival home updated in the Colonial Revival style. Originally built as a one-story Greek Revival style home c. 1860 with a second story being added in the Colonial Revival style c. 1900. Remarkably, the original Greek Revival façade is visible and three of the home's original four rooms remain intact. These rooms are built with sixteen-foot high ceilings, twelve-foot-high doors, ten-foot high windows, and original millwork such as baseboards, crown moldings and large shouldered architraves above the windows and doors. In 1950 a sunroom and plant room were added and in 1958 a storage shed (NC) was attached to the 1940 carport (C). Built nearly one-hundred-forty-three years ago in a rural area a mile from Jackson, Oakslea Place is one of the oldest surviving homes in Madison County. Throughout its existence, the home has been used as a residence for some of the leading residents of Jackson and Madison County and retains a high degree of architectural integrity despite Oakslea Place's location on a major highway and Jackson's population swell from 11,440 at the time of construction to presently over 69,000.

Like other homes that were built and/or remodeled in the early 1900s, Oakslea Place began to take on the simpler, symmetrical, Colonial Revival appearance with the addition of a second floor for bedrooms, the front porch and the solarium (all c. 1900), and in 1917 the porte-cochere. The rooms upstairs wrap in a U-shape around a central hallway. From the central hall downstairs, a stairway leads to the second floor. The house has other Colonial Revival features, such as the dentil molding, side gable roof, and double-hung, multiple pane windows with shutters. The dining room still has the six-branch, colonial-style chandelier that was hung in the early 1900s.

The Colonial Revival style gained its popularity in the late 1800s as a result of well-known architects McKim, Mead, White and Bigelow taking a highly publicized tour of New England during which they studied Georgian and Federal style architecture. Inspiration to take the tour stemmed from the Philadelphia Bicentennial of 1876 showcasing America's Colonial history, which included architecture. "Colonial Revival" was a very popular style that referred to the renewed interest in early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard with Georgian and Adam styles creating the backbone of the style.

Some of the character defining features of this style that can be found at Oakslea Place include: side gables, dentil molding around the cornice, and a balustrade on the portico. Colonial Revival features in the interior can be found in the presence of columns and tiles making up the fireplace mantles

The land comprising this property was originally part of a 640-acre land grant. Mathew Barrow, a land speculator, bought this piece of land in 1840. Barrow frequently bought land grants from young soldiers who were given the land as they were released from military service in North Carolina. In 1849, William East bought a significant portion of the land that would later become the site for Oakslea Place.

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

Judge John Read purchased eighty-five acres of the property on Trenton Road from East in 1853. At that time, this land was covered with fine old oak trees, so Judge Read named the place Oakslea Place. Read was a prominent citizen of Madison County, serving as presiding judge for two of its courts. He planned a house fitting his position and, c. 1860, he and his wife, Mary, had a Greek Revival one-story house built. That original L-shaped home survives in its entirety embedded within the current structure.

The house remained in the Read family until Judge Read died in 1865. At that time Mary Read, Judge Read's wife, inherited the property. She subsequently divided it between her niece and nephew. R.V. Hicks, a prosperous land developer, purchased the property in 1899. He owned much land north of Oakslea Place, which was part of the original land grant bought years ago by Barrow. That land evolved into the neighborhood known historically and currently as Hicksville. The area immediately south of the house became an elite district called Northwood. Today, the entire street of Northwood is listed as the Northwood Avenue Historic District (NR 11/7/90). This district is primarily composed of simple Georgian Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Unlike Oakslea Place, the Colonial Revival houses were built in the style rather than converted from a previous style. Two other examples of National Register properties in Jackson that were built in the Colonial Revival style are: The Cedars, a 1930 two-story house (NR 5/5/1999), and some properties within the East Main Street Historic District (NR 7/3/1980). Oakslea Place is a rare intact example of a house built in one style and renovated into the newly popular Colonial Revival style.

In order to modernize and create a more majestic home, Hicks extensively enlarged the house c. 1900 in the Colonial Revival style of the period. Besides adding new rooms in the rear of the house, he added a second floor over the original structure. The Hicks family also did some interior remodeling, including the addition of the large stairway in the central reception room. Hicks transformed the original L-shaped home (three rooms across the front and one room at the south end) into a U-shaped home with central hallways on both floors surrounded by rooms. Above the breakfast room he added a glass skylight, a rare feature for its day, which remains intact and has never leaked.

Mr. Hicks sold the property to J.D. Hoppers in 1911. Thomas Polk, a leading citizen for the Madison County area, purchased Oakslea Place from Hoppers in 1914. Polk's ill health necessitated the sale of the large home in 1917 to Dr. and Mrs. Jere Crook.

Among the Crook's first improvements or modern conveniences for their growing family was central heat. Large, iron radiators they had ordered for a central heating system were waiting on the front porch to be installed as they moved in. A coal-fired furnace was installed the basement in 1917 and was changed to gas in 1950. It continues to heat the radiators.

In 1950 the Crooks reconfigured some parts of the interior. They built a sunroom with an outside door leading to a small patio in the southeast corner where breakfast and teas were often served to Dr. Crook who was confined for ill health.

This was still farmland during most of the years the Crook family lived in Oakslea Place. They kept chickens and two cows in a back fenced-in corner of the land. The fine cooks who had been a part of the Crook family

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

used Oakslea Place eggs, cream and butter for their culinary creations. Not until 1950 did Mrs. Crook have to sell the animals because new city regulations no longer allowed farm animals within the city limits.

In 1953, after Dr. Crook's death, the big house and garden became a vibrant learning center. Mrs. Crook loved sharing stories and plants with twenty or more young people who lived in the neighborhood and visited each morning. Finally, she decided it was time to move to a smaller home. Among the fine pieces of furniture Mrs. Crook left when she moved to a smaller home in 1958 was a one-hundred-year-old marble slab used for making beaten biscuits, which still remains in the home.

In 1958, the present owners, the Katherine and Walton Harrison, purchased Oakslea Place. Because of its stately appearance, beautiful gardens, and location on the major traffic artery, it has long been one of the notable homes in Jackson, Tennessee.

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

Interviews

Crook, Millian, former Oakslea Place resident. Interviews by homeowner on several occasions, (1958-1992), Jackson, TN.

McClinack, Marie Hicks, former Oakslea Place resident. Interviews by homeowner on several occasions, (1960-1985), Jackson, TN.

Ray, Lawrence Allen. Ph.D., Dean, School of Arts and Communication, Lambuth University. Interviews by homeowner (2003), Jackson, TN.

Woods, Jack, and Robert Taylor. Researchers at Jackson-Madison County Library Tennessee Room. Interviews by homeowner, (2002 and 2003), Jackson, TN.

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

10. Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for this property at 1210 North Highland Avenue of parcel number 002.00 on Madison County tax map 078A. This parcel includes 1.3-acres and is bounded on the west by North Highland Avenue, and on the north, east, and south by lot lines. The front (west) borders the street and is near a sliding bank slope and sidewalk. Dogwoods, oak trees, lilac, and a wide variety of shrubs enhance the lawn. On the north is a gravel driveway with a mass of trees, shrubs, and wood panel wall on neighboring property separates Oakslea Place from the property to the north – 1224 North Highland. A wooden slat fence supported by brick columns and owned by neighbors is on the east property line. The south border is edged by a low stone fence (c. 1920) located on a neighbor's property. Scattered throughout the property are large oak trees, some of which are estimated to be two-hundred years old.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary for Oakslea Place includes the house and grounds and encompasses an entire city lot of 1.3 acres.

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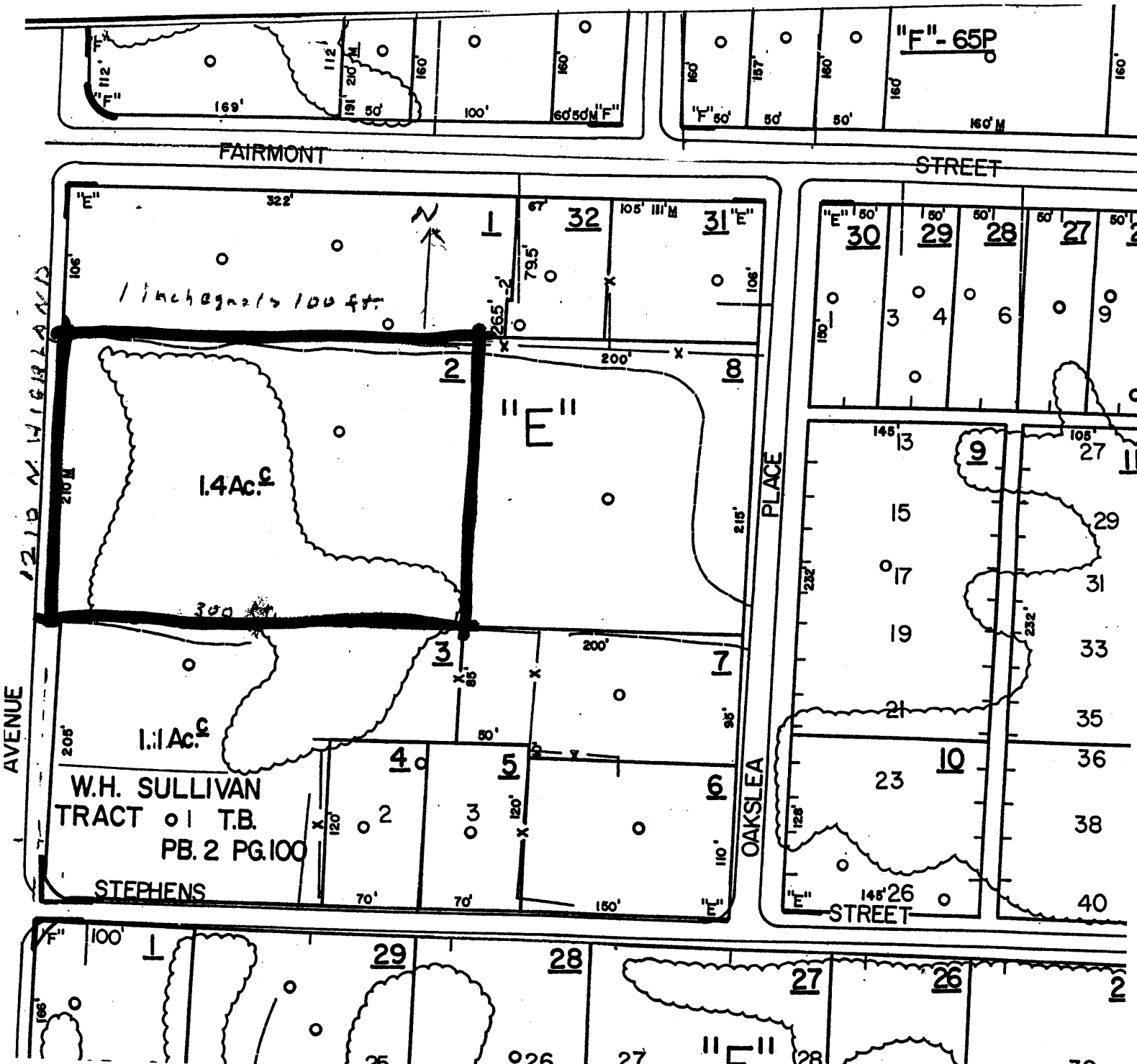
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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

Madison County Tax Map 78A Parcel E2

Scale: 1" = 100'



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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Oakslea Place
Jackson, Madison County, TN

Photographer: Dennis Williams and Walton Harrison
Date: March 2003
Location of Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Rd.
Nashville, TN 37243-0442

Oakslea Place, west façade facing east
1 of 35

Front entry, facing SE
2 of 35

South side porch off solarium, west façade, facing east
3 of 35

SW elevation, facing NE
4 of 35

South elevation, facing north
5 of 35

South elevation showing patio and sun room, facing NW
6 of 35

SE elevation, facing NW
7 of 35

East elevation showing carport, facing NW
8 of 35

East elevation facing west
9 of 35

NE elevation showing carport and shed, facing SW
10 of 35

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

Carport and shed, facing south
11 of 35

Shed, facing SW
12 of 35

Stairs to second-story rear porch, facing west
13 of 35

NE elevation, facing SW
14 of 35

North elevation, facing SW
15 of 35

North elevation facing east
16 of 35

North elevation, facing SE
17 of 35

NW elevation, facing SE
18 of 35

Interior, entrance hall door
19 of 35

Interior, hall entry to living room/parlor
20 of 35

Interior, hall entry to stairs and breakfast room
21 of 35

Interior, hall entry stair detail
22 of 35

Interior, hall entry to dining room
23 of 35

Interior, living room/parlor and entry to solarium
24 of 35

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Oakslea Place
Madison County, Tennessee

Interior, living room/parlor to side hall
25 of 35

Interior, dining room to entry hall
26 of 35

Interior, dining room to entry hall to living room/parlor
27 of 35

Interior, dining room fireplace and mirror
28 of 35

Interior, dining room facing west
29 of 35

Interior, solarium
30 of 35

Interior, sunroom
31 of 35

Interior, library
32 of 35

Interior, breakfast room and skylight
33 of 35

Interior, breakfast room to front entry
34 of 35

Interior, skylight in breakfast room
35 of 35