

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House

other names/site number Old Mayes Place

2. Location

street & number Zion Lane & Canaan Road (Rural Route 1) N/A not for publication

city or town Columbia XX vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Maury code 119 zip code 38401

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 forth 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. Guyer 10/8/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State of 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Maury M. [Signature] 10/25/93

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Name of Property

Maury Co., TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	2	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(s)

AGRICULTURE: smokehouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Federal Style Influenced I-House

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof OTHER: composite shingle

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 the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1818, ca. 1900,

Significant Dates

ca. 1818, ca. 1900,

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Name of Property

Maury Co., TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 13.94 acres

Mt. Pleasant 57 SW

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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4	8	3	3	6	0
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3	9	3	9	4	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

2

1	6
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4	8	3	7	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	3	9	4	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3

1	6
---	---

4	8	3	7	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	3	9	3	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

4

1	6
---	---

4	8	3	3	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	3	9	4	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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 Jennifer Martin / edited by E. A. Straw

organization N/A / TN Historical Commission date August 5, 1992

street & number 406 N. Center Street / 701 Broadway telephone (919) 293-4576

city or town Warsaw / Nashville state NC / TN zip code 28398 / 37243-0042

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 Betsy and Robert Duling

street & number Route 1, Box 197 telephone (615) 388-0280

city or town Columbia state TN zip code 38401

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 1

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

Architectural Description

The Dr. Samuel Mayes House is located on the corner of Zion Lane and Canaan Road in the Ashwood-Zion area of Maury County, approximately five miles southwest of Columbia, the county seat. Maury County is located in south central Tennessee and was named for Abram Maury, a state senator and member of the State House of Representatives, who was appointed to lay out the county in the early 1800s. The county was formally established in 1807.

The Mayes House was built circa 1818. The dwelling has a ashlar limestone foundation and an asphalt composite shingle roof which dates to circa 1987. The house is a two-story weatherboard Federal influenced I-house of braced timber construction with Federal style influences. A one story ell extends from the southwest corner of the house while an one story addition is located on the western end of the house. The Federal I-house characteristics include a center hall plan, which gives the dwelling a tall yet horizontally massed appearance when viewed from its front facade, a pair of gable end chimneys, and three bay facade. The tripartite windows and doorway with sidelights and transoms are Federal in style.

The three bay north facade faces Zion Lane and is symmetrical except for the one story circa 1950 side-gabled addition on the west side. The first floor features a centrally located doorway. A three panel single leaf door is flanked on each side by simple fluted pilasters and three-light sidelights. The doorway is topped with a heavily molded lintel and an eight-light transom. On each side of the doorway is a three-part window; each window is nine-over-nine sash flanked by three-over-three sidelights and a pair of original louvered shutters which cover the sidelights. The second story consists of three windows which are identical to the first floor windows. The windows contain over fifty percent original glass.

The north facade of the west end addition consists of an six-over-six sash window flanked by louvered shutters. The addition was originally an open porch which, in 1987, was enclosed in order to create a bedroom. This addition is compatible to the original portion of the house and does not adversely effect the integrity of the dwelling.

The east elevation of the Mayes House features the external brick chimney centered on the plain gable end of the house. South of the main block of the house is a sunroom. The sunroom contains two windows and single leaf door on the east end. The one story sunroom was originally a small open porch which had been added in 1900. In 1987 it was enclosed.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 2

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

On the east end of the south elevation are the four windows on the sunroom. Over the sunroom is an original nine-over-nine sash window identical to those on the north facade of the house. To the west of the sunroom, centrally located on the south elevation of the house, is the two story shed roof sleeping porch. The sleeping porch was added in 1900 and in 1987 it was converted to a utility room on the first floor and a bathroom on the second floor. The first floor of the sleeping porch (now utility room) has a four-over-four sash window as does the second floor.

A one story ell with a gable end facing south extends from the southwest corner of the house. On the south end of the south end gabled ell is a shed roof porch addition which was added circa 1987. The main part of the ell contains a kitchen and dining room and has an original centrally located limestone chimney. On its east elevation are a pair of four-over-four sash windows while on the west elevation is a four-over-four sash window on the southernmost end and a six light and wood panelled door on the northernmost end. A small wooden staircase is situated in the front of this door. The shed roof addition to the ell has three six-over-six sash windows on its east elevation, a six light and wood panelled door flanked by a pair of six-over-six sash windows on its south end and three six-over-six sash windows on its west elevation. This addition to the ell has a standing seam metal roof.

The west elevation of the Dr. Samuel Mayes House consists of the one story addition with its gable end containing two six-over-six sash windows with shutters. Centered between these windows is a brick chimney. The south side of this addition has a screened porch with a shed roof. Unlike the east gable end of the house which has no openings, the second floor of the west gable end of the house had a nine-over-nine sash shutterless window to the south of the chimney. Just a few feet to the south of this window is a four-over-four sash window. This window is on the second floor of the 1900 sleeping porch. A small six light window is located on the second floor of the south elevation of the sleeping porch.

The interior of the Mayes House has a center hall plan with a rear ell. The interior has undergone few significant permanent, non-reversible alterations and the majority of the woodwork is original. On the first floor of the dwelling is a hall flanked by parlors. A staircase is located along the west wall of the hall. Located underneath the stairwell is a bathroom which was added circa 1940. The hardwood floors in the hall are original and the original baseboard measures ten and one-half inches in height.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 3

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

The east parlor has its original hardwood floor, original wood panelled door, and original wainscoting which measures three feet in height. The original baseboards measures ten and one-half inches. The mantel, located on the east wall is seven feet three inches wide. In 1987 dark grain wood panelling was added, covering the original plaster walls. A jib door is located on the south wall of this parlor. Over this jib door is a nine light single sash; the bottom sash was removed to allow entry to the porch, now a sunroom, to the south of the parlor.

On the west wall of the sunroom is a panelled door which leads to the former sleeping porch, now the utility room. Four fifteen light stationery windows are located along the south wall of the sunroom. Along the east wall are two fifteen light stationery windows with a ten light door between them.

To the south of the central hallway is the utility room, formerly the sleeping porch. An exterior eighteen light and wood panelled door is located on the south wall of this room while a wood panelled doors are located on both the east and west ends of the room; the east door leads to the sunroom while the west door leads to the dining room located in the ell.

To the west of the central hall is a parlor with its original hardwood floors, baseboards and original plain vernacular Greek Revival inspired mantel. The baseboards measure ten inches in height while the mantel is seven feet and one and one-half inches wide.

On each side of the mantel, on the west wall, is a pair of wood panelled jib doors. Over each jib door is a nine-over-nine sash window. Both of these jib door/window openings lead to the west side addition. This room was originally an open porch added in 1900 and modified in 1950. In 1987 this space was enclosed in order to create a guest room. A bathroom was added to the southeast corner of this room when the space was converted to a bedroom. Directly to the west of the bathroom is a glass and wood panelled door which leads to a small screened porch.

Directly to the south of the west parlor is the ell. The dining room is located in the northernmost section of the ell. This room has original hardwood floors, ten inch baseboards and two feet ten and one-half inch wainscoting. On the south wall of the dining room is an original Egyptian Revival inspired mantel embellished with an ogee arch. A small closet is located to the east of the mantel. The original plaster was covered with wallpaper in 1987.

South of the dining room, in the ell, is the kitchen which has

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 4

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

original ten inch baseboards and hardwood floors. South of the kitchen is a breakfast room which was added to the ell circa 1987. A nine light and wood panelled exterior door is centrally located along the south wall of this room.

The open well, two run stair with its original balustrade, handrail, and newel post leads to the second floor from the center hall. Each riser of the stairway is eight inches in height while each tread is twelve and one-half inches. The base of the carriage had a tripartite band of molding. The second floor landing has original eleven inch baseboards and is flanked by bedrooms on each side. The east bedroom has original ten and one-half inch baseboards and an original vernacular Greek Revival inspired mantel located on the east wall. The mantel is six feet and nine inches wide. South of the bedroom, in what originally was the second floor sleeping porch, is the master bath with eight and one-half inch baseboards. The walls and ceiling of this room are original board and batten and the wood plank floor is original.

West of the second floor hall is a bedroom with an original, plain, Greek Revival inspired mantel which is six feet seven and one-half inches wide. Also in the room is original baseboards which are ten and one-half inches in height. This room has original hardwood floors. A door in the southeast corner of this room leads to a bathroom which is located in what was originally the second floor sleeping porch. Like the master bath this room has original board and batten walls and ceiling and original wood plank floors. The baseboards are eight and one-half inches.

A door in the southwest corner of the west bedroom leads to a small bedroom which, like both upstairs bathrooms, has original board and batten walls and ceiling and original wood plank floors. This space was originally part of the second floor sleeping porch. The baseboards are eight and one-half inches.

There are four outbuildings on the Dr. Samuel Mayes House property. Directly south of the ell is the original kitchen which dates to circa 1818. Board and batten siding was added circa 1900. On the south end of the building is the cooking fireplace with an exterior limestone chimney. Four-over-four windows are located on its east and west elevations and a circa 1940 three light and wood panel door is located on the north facade. The front gable roof is covered in tin. The building is now used as a children's playhouse. (C)

Twenty yards behind and to the southeast of the house is a circa 1945 two car garage and workshop. The frame structure is clad in a mixture of masonite and board and batten siding and rests on a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 5

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

concrete slab. The northern portion of the building, which serves as a workshop, has a tin covered shed roof while the southern portion, which serves as a garage, has a tin covered front gable roof. (NC)

A circa 1900 smokehouse is located thirty yards southwest of the house. This small structure rests on wooden sills, is clad in weatherboard, and is topped with a gable front tin roof. A four panel wood door on the south elevation is the structures only bay. (C)

To the west of the house is a circa 1808 single pen log structure to which a small room was added on its south side in 1925. According to Historic Maury, a publication of the county historical society, logs used to construct this structure came from the farm's original log home which was constructed in 1807. This original house was located just south of the present main house. The east facade of the structure has a centered front door flanked by a pair of six-over-six sash windows. Its side gabled roof is covered with wood shingles. The addition has a six-over-six sash window on its east facade. This structure was moved from its original site circa 1987. (NC)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

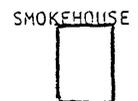
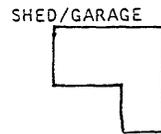
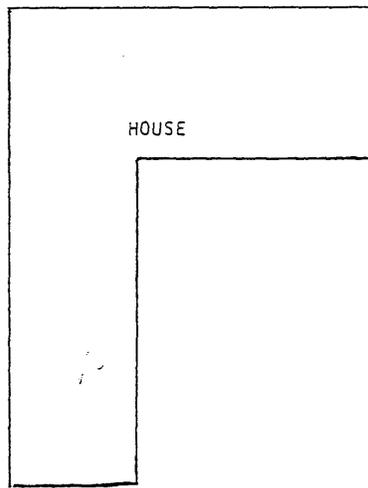
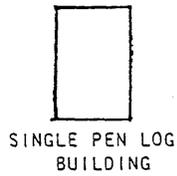
Page 6

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

ZION LANE

SITE PLAN
MAYES, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE
MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE
NOT TO SCALE

NORTH



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

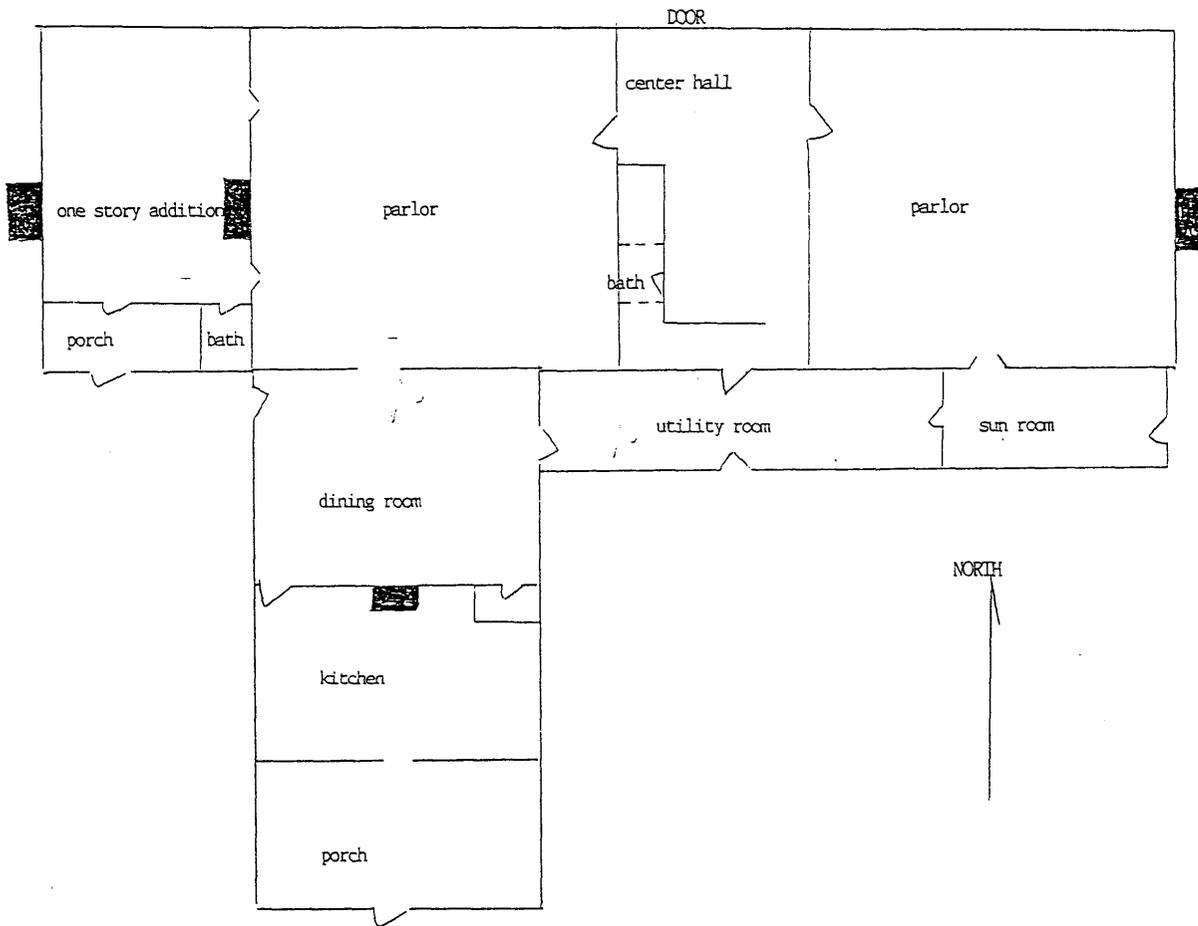
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Page 7

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

First Floor

Not To Scale



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

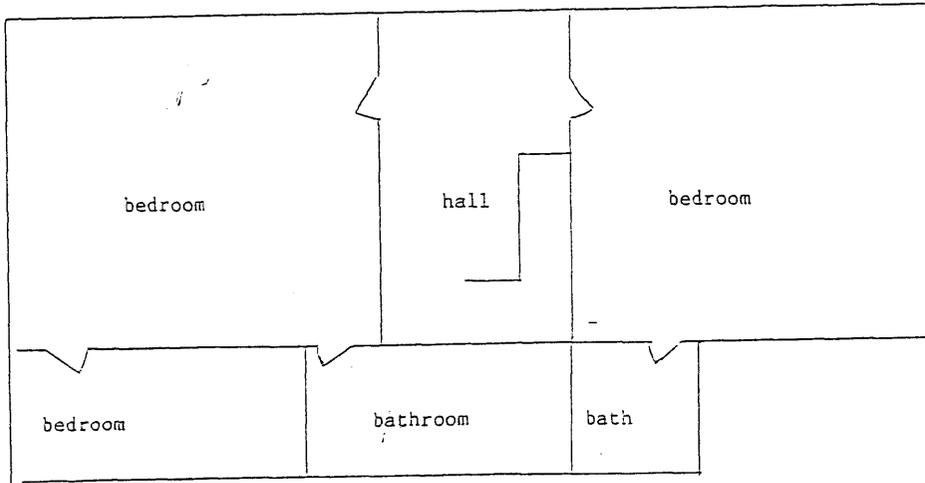
Section number 7

Page 8

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

Second Floor

North
↑
Not to Scale



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page 9

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Dr. Samuel Mayes House located on the corner of Zion Land and Canaan Road in Maury County, Tennessee is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C as a locally significant example of a Middle Tennessee I-House with Federal Influences.

The house was constructed circa 1818 by the Mayes family. The patriarch of the family, Dr. Samuel Mayes, was born in the Ninety-sixth District of South Carolina on July 5, 1759. In September 1779 when he was twenty years old and living with his father in South Carolina, Mayes was drafted into Captain Robert Faris's Company, Colonel Thomas Brandon's Regiment. After Mayes enlistment, Brandon's Regiment left South Carolina and marched to Savannah. They remained in the city until Lincoln abandoned the siege of Savannah. Mayes returned to South Carolina and then in 1780 he was drafted to defend Charleston. The British captured the coastal city before Mayes and his regiment arrived and thus they retreated back to the interior of the state. The regiment encountered a group of Tories under the command of Colonel William Cunningham. Mayes was captured and jailed for several weeks. Upon his release, Mayes rejoined his regiment and took part in the Battle of Musgrove's Mill on the Enoree River in the Ninety-Sixth District. In October 1780, Mayes's regiment overtook Major Ferguson's troops at King's Mountain, South Carolina. Mayes went on to fight in the Battle of the Cowpens in January, 1781. In 1782 Mayes's service ended.

After his experience in the war, Mayes graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and became a practicing physician in his home state. He married a Miss Scott and after her death he wed Mary Frierson in Williamsburg District, South Carolina on May 4, 1797.

In April 1808 Mayes and his family moved to Maury County, Tennessee. The Mayes family was part of the migration of a group of South Carolina Scots-Irish who moved to Maury County between 1805 and 1908 and established the religious and social community of Zion. With his family Mayes brought Ben, a slave who had served in the war and had belonged to Mayes's first wife's father. A tablet in the Zion Presbyterian Church yard commemorates the veteran:

This Tablet is erected in memory and appreciation of the loyalty and service of the slaves owned by the early settlers of the Zion Community buried here. Among them is Daddy

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page 10

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

Ben a Royal Prince of Africa owned by Col. Scott. His Loyalty to his master won for him the award of a gold eagle from a British officer. He was hung three times still he refused to tell where he had hidden his master.

From his days in the war Mayes brought home stories, which according to Maury County historians, he described in great detail and with vivid imagery. He also returned home with a powder horn that was made in 1776, which according to family members was later carried by relatives through the War of 1812, the Seminole War, and the Mexican War.

In the fall of 1808 Mayes was elected elder in the first session of Zion Presbyterian Church. The 1820 census records report that he owned eleven slaves. By 1840 he owned thirty-six. In addition to the money he made from his medical practice and two hundred acre plantation, Samuel Mayes also received a pension for his military service.

Samuel Mayes died in Maury County, Tennessee on June 22, 1849 and was buried in Zion Presbyterian Church cemetery. Mayes had a son by his first marriage and seven children with his second wife. Following his death eight generations of his family lived in the Zion Lane house. The last family member to own the home was Mr. Jo Conn Guild of Chattanooga, a great-great-grandson of Samuel Mayes.

The Dr. Samuel Mayes House is an excellent local example of the Middle Tennessee I-House. The I-house originated in English folk culture and was introduced to America during the colonial period. Except for the log building, the I-house had the widest distribution of any folk house type in the Upper South from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century.

The I-house form had a symmetrical plan which is reminiscent of both the Hall and Parlor house and the Federal dwelling. This symmetry is exemplified in the Mayes House in its interior plan of a central hall flanked by a pair of rooms and by its north facade appearance. The west addition which is visible from the north compromises this symmetry, but because it is only one story in height, the negative effect on the facade, as a whole, is diminished.

Additions, such as the rear ell on the Mayes House, were executed inconspicuously on the rear of the house so, according to folklorist Henry Glassie, visual control would be maintained.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page 11

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

Symmetry was also maintained in the pair of external end chimneys found on the east and west facades of the house. The chimney caps on the Mayes House extend above the ridge of the roof. In addition to provide clearance for hot ash emitted from the fireplace, Glassie suggests that chimneys constructed on such a pronounced manner may be a survival of a time when chimneys were rare in England and the builder wished to call attention to their presence.

The most distinguishing feature of the I-house is its tall narrow appearance resulting from its two room width and single-pile, or one room over one room configuration. The Mayes House, like almost all I-houses, was built facing a roadway without regard to solar orientation. The dwelling dominates the surrounding land and this commanding appearance is further heightened by the home's stark white paint color. White provided separation from natural colors found in a rural setting and according to Glassie, the I-house's white color and two story height spoke of class distinctions which existed in nineteenth century agricultural communities like Maury County. Although the Mayes House is not as grand as several other Antebellum homes in Maury County, like Hamilton Place (NR 7/16/73) or Rattle and Snap (NR 11/11/71), its construction at such an early date in the century signifies Mayes's wealth and social standing.

The Mayes House exhibits stylistic influences from the Federal style of architecture. These details are conservative in their execution and are most notable in the north facade's three-part windows, door and sidelights, and the three-bay front facade.

According to James Patrick's Architecture in Tennessee, the first examples of the Federal style were the Hays-Kiser House (NR 9/10/74) in Davidson County constructed in 1795 and the John Sevier brick home in Knoxville built in 1799. It is likely that the Mayes family adopted the Federal style to their simple I-house as a way of emulating a more refined Federal dwelling in the county, the Samuel Polk house (known as the James K. Polk House, NR 10/15/66) in Columbia, constructed in 1817. Nathan Vaught, a Maury county architect, constructed several Federal style properties including Annoatuck (demolished 1991), constructed near Columbia in 1818, the same year that the Mayes House was built.

The historic outbuildings adjacent to the dwelling are significant as components of this property which document the evolution of a typical middle Tennessee farm complex. In addition, the arrangement of these auxiliary structures documents the increasing importance of domestic production in agriculture from the mid-nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century. Built in 1818, the house was modified by the family circa 1900.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Page 12

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

At the same time the smokehouse was built behind the house. Diversification in farm production and the different domestic spheres of males and females are often reflected in the grouping and arrangement of outbuildings on the farmstead. Such a pattern exists on the Mayes property: the original kitchen and smokehouse are located within a few feet of one another and were under the direct supervision of the woman of the household. Both of these outbuildings contribute to the Dr. Samuel Mayes House.

Also located on the property is an 1808 single pen log structure, which reportedly served as the original dwelling on the Dr. Samuel Mayes farm. Although the structure is notable for its early date of construction, it is a non-contributing element because it was moved from its original site to its current location west of the house in 1987.

The garage/workshop located behind the house was a mid-twentieth century addition to the farm. While it shows continued use of the farm, the building is non-contributing because it falls outside the period of significance.

The Dr. Samuel Mayes House retains its integrity and is one of the finest and earliest examples of an I-house to which the Federal style of architecture was adapted. The major exterior alteration, the one story addition on the west end of the house, is of weatherboard and has a roof and composite shingles identical to the two story portion of the dwelling. Visually, this addition is not intrusive and should not affect the property's eligibility for the National Register.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9

Page 13

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

Bibliographic References

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10

Page 14

**Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Dr. Samuel Mayes House is shown by the bold line on the accompanying Maury County Tax Map number 103, parcel number 26.01. Total Acreage of the property is 13.94 acres.

The Tax Map for this nomination has the scale 1" = 400'. This scale tax map is prepared by the Tennessee State Board of Equalization for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical commission had used this scale map for nomination and had found that the 1" = 400' adequately meets our office needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service.

Boundary Justification

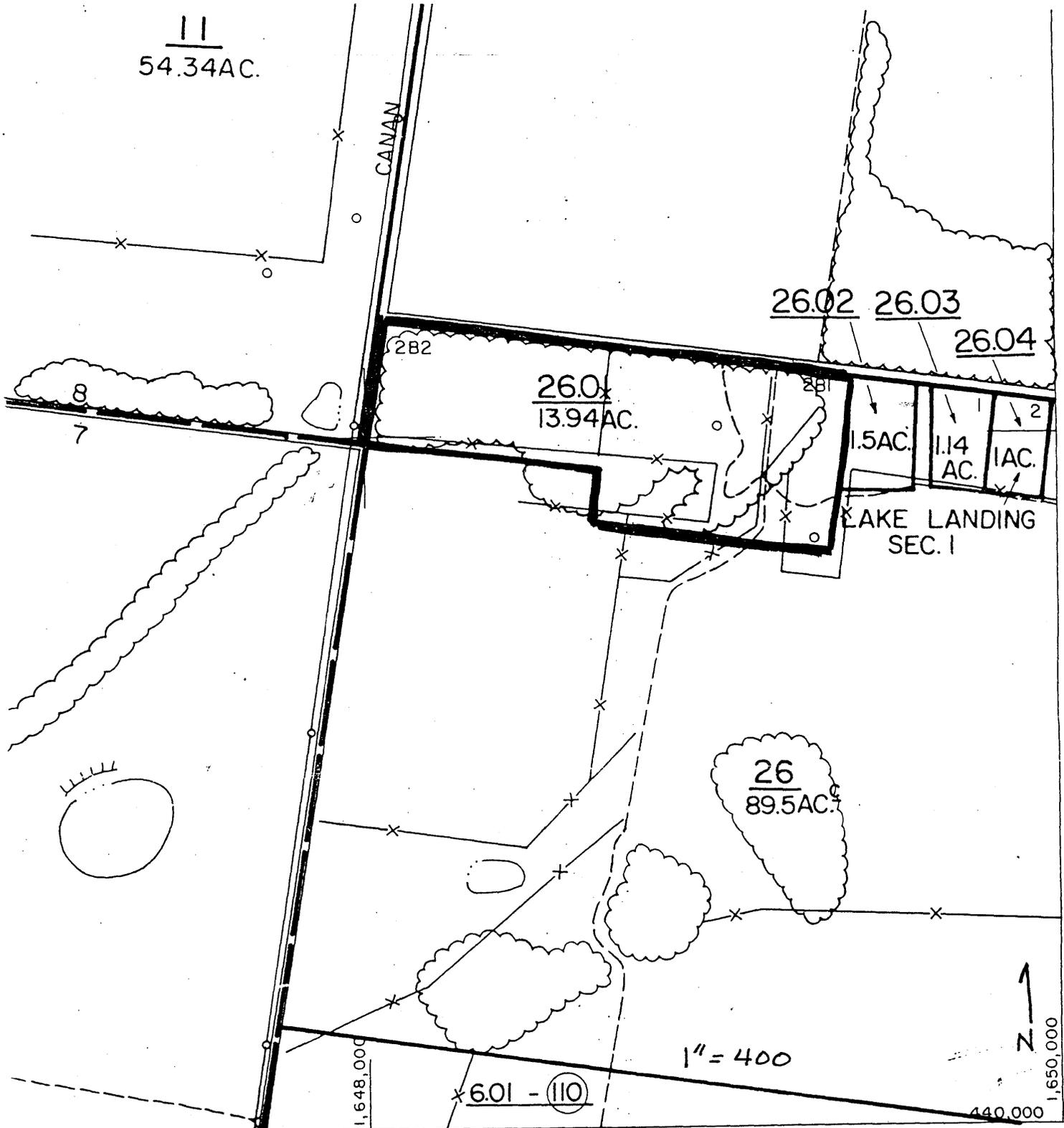
The nominated property includes the dwelling, outbuildings, and 13.94 acres associated with the house lot.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10

Page 15

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 16

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

Dr. Samuel Mayes House
Maury County, Tennessee
Photos By: Jennifer Martin
Date: June 1992
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

North facade, looking south
1 of 30

South and east elevations, looking northwest
2 of 30

West elevation, looking northeast
3 of 30

West elevation, looking east
4 of 30

Log Building, looking west
5 of 30

Kitchen, looking south
6 of 30

Smokehouse, looking northwest
7 of 30

Garage/workshop, looking northwest
8 of 30

Center hall, looking north
9 of 30

Center hall, looking southwest
10 of 30

Stairs, looking west
11 of 30

Bathroom under stairs, looking west
12 of 30

East parlor, looking southwest
13 of 30

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 17

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

Sunroom, facing southwest
14 of 30

Utility room, facing east
15 of 30

West Parlor, facing southwest
16 of 30

Mantel, west parlor
17 of 30

Jib doors, west parlor
18 of 30

West addition, looking northwest
19 of 30

West addition, looking southeast
20 of 30

Bathroom in west addition
21 of 30

Dining room, facing south
22 of 30

Modern kitchen, looking southeast
23 of 30

Modern kitchen, looking west
24 of 30

Porch addition on ell, looking west
25 of 30

Second floor center hall, looking northwest
26 of 30

East bedroom, facing southwest
27 of 30

East bathroom, looking southwest
28 of 30

West bedroom, looking southwest
29 of 30

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 18

**Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee**

Bedroom on sleeping porch, looking east
30 of 30

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 19

Mayes, Dr. Samuel, House
Maury County, Tennessee

PHOTO KEY MAP

MAYES, DR. SAMUEL, HOUSE
MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

NOT TO SCALE

