

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Marshalldale  
and/or common Jones House

2. Location

street & number 115 Ryan Avenue N/A not for publication  
city, town Martin N/A vicinity of congressional district Seventh  
state Tennessee code 047 county Weakley code 183

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Ode11 Jones  
street & number 115 Ryan Avenue  
city, town Martin N/A vicinity of state Tennessee 38237

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Weakley County Courthouse - Register of Deeds  
street & number Courthouse Square  
city, town Dresden state Tennessee 38225

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date N/A N/A  federal  state  county  local  
depository for survey records N/A  
city, town N/A state N/A

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located on the corner of South McCombs Street and Ryan Avenue, Marshalldale represents two nineteenth century architectural styles: the Italianate and the Queen Anne. Originally constructed as a one-story frame house (ca. 1850), Marshalldale is a reflection of the changing needs and tastes of its former residents.

The Italianate section (ca. 1875) of Marshalldale is the western portion of the house. It is a two-story brick building constructed on a rectangular plan with a projecting bay on the north facade. There are two brick interior chimneys which service both downstairs and upstairs fireplaces. The roof is gable on both the main section and the projecting bay. Pressed metal shingles serve as the roof covering.

The two window forms found in the Italianate section are those with straight and rounded heads. A majority of the windows have plate glass in both upper and lower sashes; however, windows in the rear elevation have two lights in each sash. Window hood styles are pedimented, cornice, and eyebrow. Other distinctive features include carved eave brackets, large scrolled brackets on the bay, and decorative star bolts on tie-rods.

The eastern section is a large Queen Anne addition constructed in 1890-1895. It is a two and one half story irregularly planned brick house. A two-tiered verandah extends the length of the north facade. There is one interior brick chimney servicing a downstairs and upstairs fireplace. The roof is multi-planed and covered with pressed metal shingles.

The majority of windows are straight-topped and glazed with plate glass in both upper and lower sashes. A slightly projecting bay in the east elevation displays wide window openings in the first and second story. Window hood styles include cornice, segmented, eyebrow, and pedimented.

A large polygonal tower with tent roof is situated on the west elevation of the Queen Anne addition. Carved brackets are located under the eaves of the tower roof. The corners of the tower consist of a series of projecting bricks with spaces between the bricks, thus resembling the Norman molding, square billet.

Other architectural elements include: projecting gables, fish-scale shingles, spool balusters, spindles and cut-out patterns along porch frieze, turned posts, scroll brackets, and decorative attic vents.

Structurally the house has undergone minimal alterations. The original house and porch of the south elevation of the Queen Anne addition were enclosed ca. 1955 to accommodate a modern kitchen. The wall covering of this section is Masonite. A small fleur-de-lis wrought iron porch (ca. 1870, Italianate section) was dismantled in the late 1960s due to needed multiple repairs; it is currently in storage.

Also on the property is a contemporary frame carport which is approximately twenty feet from the rear of the house.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** ca. 1850-1895      **Builder/Architect** Wes Gibbs (1850); Edwin Jeffress (1875-1895)

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)** Criteria B and C

Constructed over a forty-five year period (ca. 1850-1895), Marshalldale exhibits the changing architectural styles of the nineteenth century. Beginning as a simple mid-1800s frame house Marshalldale grew to include an example of the Italianate style as well as a large asymmetrical Queen Anne addition with a polygonal tower. The combination of styles and the fact that both the Italianate and Queen Anne sections are of brick construction (frame construction is prevalent on domestic architecture in Weakley County) make Marshalldale an exceptional resource for this area. It is a well-known Weakley County landmark for its association with the Martins, a prominent family for whom the town of Martin is named.

Marshall Presley Martin was born July 31, 1847, to William and Sarah Martin, who had settled in northwest Tennessee 1832. In 1838 Captain Martin purchased 2,500 acres in Weakley County and became the most extensive tobacco grower in the county. By the late 1850s Captain Martin influenced the Nashville and Northwestern Railway to construct a line which would run through the Martin estate thus making the shipment of tobacco easier for the Captain.

Marshall Martin, along with his brother George, helped his father in the management of the tobacco business. By the time he was in his early twenties, Marshall obtained a frame house built by Wes Gibbs. In 1875 Marshall added an Italianate structure to the frame house.

During the early 1870s, in partnership with his brother, Marshall began an intensive campaign to convince the Mississippi Central Railroad to route its railway through the town of Greenbriar Glade where the Martin estate was located. Since the brothers jointly owned the property, they offered the railroad a continuous strip of land through the community as the right-of-way. The brothers also agreed to donate enough land west of the proposed route for the creation of a town park. Such a proposal would eliminate right-of-passage fees for the railroad. Mississippi Central surveyors inspected the land and found the area to be quite advantageous for the laying of tracks to Jackson, Tennessee. The railroad was completed in December, 1873.

Soon after the completion of the Mississippi Central, the town's name, Greenbriar Glade, was changed to Frost in honor of a railroad official. As the name of Frost did not appeal to those wanting to settle in northwest Tennessee, George and Marshall Martin petitioned to rename the town Martin, in honor of their father, Captain William Martin. Within a short time the name was officially changed.

The Martin brothers continued their partnership in promoting the growing town. Together they constructed a sawmill and grist mill near the junction of the Nashville-Northwestern and Mississippi Central Railroads. Marshall opened a dry goods store to the east of the tracks along the new commercial area. In 1875 he was elected Martin's city treasurer. In June 1886, the Martin brothers and Thomas Farmer organized the Martin Bank with a capital stock of \$50,000.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Weakley County Press. Centennial Edition, June 28, 1973.

John Marshall Martin Papers. Selected papers in possession of Mr. and Mrs. Odell Jones.

# 10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property 1.3  
 Quadrangle name Martin, TN--Weakley County

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

REFERENCE NOT VERIFIED

A	<u>16</u>	<u>334050</u>	<u>4022690</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
E			
G			

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
F			
H			

## Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property occupies townlot number 22, group "L", tax map 72-P for Martin, Tennessee. The property's boundaries, outlined in red, are shown on the accompanying property assessor's map.

## List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cate Hamilton, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization Northwest TN Development District date June, 1981

street & number P.O. Box 63, Weldon Drive telephone 901/587-4213

city or town Martin state Tennessee 38237

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Michael L. Hays date 2/12/82

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Julius B. Jones date 3/25/82  
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief of Registration

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Continuation sheet Marshalldale

Item number 8

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Marshall Martin continued to support the town of Martin throughout his lifetime by donating lands for schools and churches. He died at his home, Marshalldale, on July 22, 1896. Martin's widow sold the property in 1913. It changed hands twice before the current owner purchased the house in the 1950s.