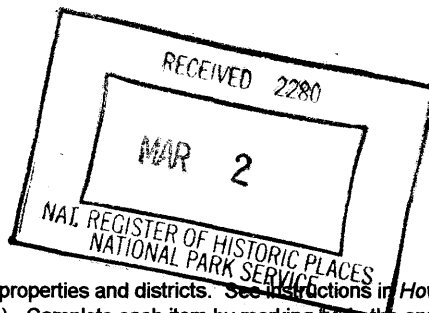


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Moore Family Farm
other names/site number Moore, Howard G., Farm

2. Location

street & number 483 VFW Road NA not for publication
city or town Bulls Gap vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Hawkins code 073 zip code 37711

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 E. Hanger 3/17/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
DSHPO- 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Elson H. Beall Date of Action 5.3.06

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 count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
23	3	buildings
1	0	sites
5	0	structures
0	0	objects
29	3	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-house

Other: Folk Victorian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete; wood; brick

walls wood; brick; metal; concrete

roof metal

other concrete

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

1866-1955

Significant Dates

1866—John Rufus Moore House built
1900—Current farmhouse built

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Moore family

Criteria Considerations NA

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

Property is:

- Criteria A-G with checkboxes and descriptions.

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): NA

- Criteria for previous documentation on file.

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of repository: Center for Historic Preservation
Middle Tennessee State University

Moore Family Farm
Name of Property

Hawkins County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 345.8 acres Bulls Gap 171 SE

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>313328</u>	<u>4015977</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>314877</u>	<u>4014332</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>315097</u>	<u>4016931</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>314323</u>	<u>4014256</u>

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 Dr. Leslie N. Sharp, Associate Professor
organization Center for Historic Preservation date November 11, 2005
street & number MTSU Box 80 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 Vivian Cooter Moore c/o Scarlett Moore
street & number 483 VFW Road telephone (423)235-5305
city or town Bulls Gap state TN zip code 37711

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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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

Physical Description

The Moore Family Farm is located at the southern tip of Hawkins County at the junction of White Horn and VFW roads, northeast of Bulls Gap, Tennessee. The farm is located on both sides of White Horn and VFW roads and contains nearly 350 acres. The current farmhouse is at the southwest corner of the intersection. Developing from the middle of the nineteenth century through the twentieth century, the Moore Farm complex is composed of two historic family farmhouses, one tenant house, and many other agricultural-related resources, which were all built by members of the Moore family. The topography of the farm is rolling hills. This area of East Tennessee still retains its rural and agricultural character as exemplified by the Moore Family Farm.

The integrity of the Moore property as a working farm is extremely intact and clearly represents a historic farm complex found in Tennessee with its two farmhouses, tenant house, twenty contributing outbuildings, five contributing structures, and agricultural landscape. Within the many sheds and barns, the Moores have kept their still operational horse-drawn machinery, buggies, plows, blacksmith forge, corn sheller, grist mill machinery, and other equipment from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There are only three noncontributing resources within the farm district. The following inventory lists and describes the individual components that make up the larger complex.

Most of the buildings and structures are clustered around the three houses on the property—the 1866 I-house, the 1900 front gable and wing, and the 1940s tenant house. Built in 1900, the current farmhouse is surrounded by a landscape of work to its south and southwest and to its east and northeast. Behind the current farmhouse and within its fenced-in yard are the laundry poles, well, smokehouse, and brooder house. Also behind the house and on the south side of VFW Road are two historic equipment sheds, loading chute, corncrib/grist mill, chicken house, nonhistoric privy, cattle shed, and a little further down the hill from the other resources is a barn poled for tobacco. Just east of the farmhouse and across VFW Road from the house are the c.1960s garage, another chicken house, a c.1930 privy, and the old garage, which was built c.1920. Across White Horn Road from the old garage are the cattle barn, concrete-block well house, and a milk cooler/loading shed. Throughout this area are a variety of fencing, farm roads, animal lots, fields, and a pond.

The 1866 farmhouse, also referred to as the I-house or John Rufus Moore House, unoccupied, is south of the current farmhouse and overlooks the hollow and fields between the two houses. Within the yard of the older farmhouse is a smokehouse, dairy, and well. Across VFW Road are the 1940s tenant house and its associated privy and barn. On the east side of VFW Road is the

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

c.1866 all-purpose barn, the noncontributing equipment shed, the large ponds, and the c.1940 tobacco barn. All of these resources are southeast of the current farmhouse. It is in this area that tobacco is currently being planted.

1. Current Farmhouse, (1900, contributing building)

Constructed in 1900, the current farmhouse is a two-story, frame gabled-ell or front-gable and-wing house with Folk Victorian and classical detailing. It has a raised-seam metal roof, two interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. All three gables project slightly over the main body of the house and contain an extended upper triangular section made of downward pointing pickets, ornamental shingles, and rake molding outlined with cartouche-like decorative panels. Instead of being flat on the bottom, the soffit slants slightly upward toward the cornice and is embellished with regularly spaced cartouche-like panels separated with rectangular wood dividers. The corners of the house are covered with classically inspired corner boards whose upper stepped cap mimics the classical architrave trim around the windows on the front and side facades. All of the ornament is executed in wood and is a vernacular interpretation of both Victorian era and classical elements.

The front or north façade includes the projecting gable front wing topped with the ornamented gable, a gable vent, a rounded arch panel in the center of the projecting gable, and first and second story centrally placed two-over-two double-hung sash windows. These windows are original and are like the others on the front and side façade in style and type, unless otherwise stated. They have window casings embellished by corbelled wood trim at the top. An original two-story portico covers the ell formed by the front gable and wing. Plain rectangular posts (date unknown) that rest on the concrete block porch support the shed porch roof. In the early 1970s, Howard Moore laid marble tile on the porch floor. The house is entered by a wood paneled front door with an understated classical wood surround. There are two upper and one lower story window that open onto the porch. These original windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash.

The west facade of the main block of the house contains the second decorated gable with the gable vent and a recessed panel with star-shaped cutouts in the center of the projecting gable. The two double-hung sash windows are centrally placed on the first and second level.

The rear or southern façade contains a one-story portion that includes the enclosed porch that runs along the western half of the rear facade and the kitchen wing that projects off the eastern side of the rear façade. The rear porch, which originally had been L-shaped was joined to the one-story kitchen and enclosed in the early 1970s. The one-story portion is covered in a multi-hipped, raised-seam metal roof that attaches to the main house halfway up. The windows on the enclosed porch portion are horizontally oriented two-over-two aluminum windows. The windows

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

on the kitchen portion are also horizontally oriented two-over-two; these windows date to the 1950s and are wood framed. There are two rear doors. Both are wood-paneled doors covered with an aluminum-framed screen door. One is on the western side of the rear façade and the other is on the eastern side. Above the kitchen wing on the main block of the house is the third ornamented gable. Like the western facing gable, this projecting gable has a vent in the upper portion and a recessed panel with star-shaped cutouts in the center.

On the southeast corner of the kitchen wing is a shed-roof addition that was added in the 1950s for use as a laundry room. It has a two-over-two, double-hung sash window on its southern façade that appears to have been one of the original wood windows. On the eastern façade of this addition there is a 1950s two-over-two wood window that matches those on the rear façade. The eastern façade of the main block of the house are four original two-over-two, double-hung windows that are evenly spaced with two on the upper floor and two on the first floor. Like the front and western facades, this elevation has a classically inspired decorated soffit, window surrounds, and corner boards. A small shed roof bathroom has been added to the center portion of this façade. Added in the 1950s when the Moores installed indoor plumbing, this addition projects approximately 4 ½ feet. The window on the east side of the addition is a smaller two-over-two wood frame version of the other 1950s windows on the rear. To the north of the bathroom addition is the exterior access to the cellar. Added in the early twentieth century, the concrete enclosed stairs lead to the basement. The cellar access is covered with a sheet of raised-seam metal.

The main entrance into the house is through the front door that opens into the stair hall. On the west side of the central hall is the parlor and on the east is the front bedroom and dining room. The front door lines up with another door at the rear of the hall that originally led to the L-shaped porch. Since the rear porch is now enclosed, the rear door of the center hall leads to a storage room that runs along the western side of the back of the house. Throughout the main block of the house, the original wood floors, baseboards, wood window and door surrounds, wood paneled doors, hardware, and plaster walls and ceilings remain intact. The Moores added electricity in the 1940s when the Tennessee Valley Authority came into the region, indoor plumbing in the 1950s, and gas heat c.1970.

The stairs are on the west side of the central hallway. The stairs take a dogleg east or to the left up to the second floor. The staircase is wood with turned balusters, chamfered and fluted newel post, and a rectangular newel cap with beveled edges. It is an open string staircase with simple molding on the carriage that edges the risers and treads. Within the hallway there are wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, and baseboards. The ceiling has been stippled.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

The west side of the main block is taken up with the parlor. It has a fireplace on its eastern wall. The wood mantle has classically inspired detailing with a pilaster on either side. This mantle is identical to the ones in the front bedroom and dining room. There is a decorative cast-iron insert in the fireplace and painted concrete hearth. The gas heater sits on the hearth, which is flush with the floor. The fireplace is no longer used to burn wood but does function as a vent for the heater. There are three wood panel doors in the parlor: the hall door on the eastern wall, the closet door on the south side of the fireplace, and the third on the southern wall that now leads to the storage area that runs along the rear facade. The walls and ceilings are smooth plaster. The wood floor has been covered with carpet but remains intact. The baseboards and window and door surrounds are wood.

The front bedroom on the eastern side of the main hall has a fireplace with classical mantle on its southern wall. The fireplace has been bricked in. This fireplace is also used to vent the gas heater that rests on the brick hearth. It has its wood floors, baseboards, wood window and door surrounds, plaster walls and ceilings, and a wood paneled door that leads into the hall. There is an opening on the east side of the fireplace leading into the dining room. The ceiling in the front bedroom has been stippled.

The dining room is accessed either through the front bedroom or the east side of the central hall. It is from this room that the 1950s bathroom addition is accessed. The bathroom contains its original sink, tub, toilet, and floor and wall tile. The bathroom door is a two-paneled wood door that differs from the other five paneled doors seen throughout the main portion of the house.

The dining room has a fireplace with a classical mantle. Like the parlor, it has a cast-iron insert and concrete hearth on which the gas heater rests. The fireplace is no longer used for burning wood, but rather for venting the heater. Other features of the room include the wood floors, baseboards, wood window and door surrounds, and three wood paneled doors, including the bathroom door. The other doors lead into a closet on the west side of the fireplace and into the central hall. On the south wall of the dining room is an opening that leads into the kitchen.

The current configuration of the kitchen dates to the 1950s when the Moores installed indoor plumbing. The windows, wood cabinets, and stove date to the 1950s remodeling. Off of the kitchen are the added laundry addition (1950s) and an earlier pantry (date unknown) that provides interior access to the basement. The stairs have an elaborate jigsaw-cut balustrade. On the west side of the kitchen is the original door that would have led to the rear L-shaped porch, but now it leads to the enclosed porch that serves as a mudroom and back entrance to the house.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

The upstairs contains three bedrooms. All of the floors in these bedrooms are wood. The walls and ceilings in the front two bedrooms and hall are plaster. The ceilings have been stippled. Originally, the rear bedroom upstairs had been used as attic storage. Howard and John Moore refinished it in 1999 for use as a bedroom. The walls, floors, and ceilings are wood.

2. Smokehouse (c.1900, contributing building)

The c.1900 smokehouse is located right behind the c.1900 farmhouse to the south. It is a gable-front, wood-frame building with a shed extension on its west side. It is covered with a raised-seam metal roof and weatherboard siding. It has two wood door entrances: one on the north side of the gable end and one on the north side of the shed extension. There is one six-over-six double-hung window on the east façade and two on the rear or south façade. The foundation is concrete. Both sides are now used for storage, although the poles for the curing of meat are still extant.

3. Well (c.1950, contributing structure)

The c.1950 well is located just off the southwest corner of the farmhouse. It is a rectangular concrete platform with a cylindrical concrete upper portion. This well has been used since the 1950s when indoor plumbing was installed in the farmhouse. Nearby there is a painted cast-iron pump that provides water for outdoor use. The original c.1900 well was in the southwest corner of the yard, next to the c.1900 chicken house.

4. Brooder House (c.1900, contributing building)

Located at the rear southwest corner of the yard, the original brooder house was built c.1900 around the same time as the farmhouse. It is a rectangular shed-roof building with a raised-seam metal roof and board-and-batten siding. There are two wood paneled doors on its east façade. The original chicken house is now used for storage.

5. Equipment Shed (c.1950, contributing building)

The equipment shed is a long rectangular shed that runs perpendicular to VFW Road, south of the farmhouse. It has a raised-seam metal shed roof, exposed roof rafters, vertical wood siding, and five wood double-door openings along its east façade. The equipment shed is used to store equipment, tools, tack, and other items used in the operation of the farm.

6. Loading Chute (c.1910, contributing structure)

The loading chute also runs parallel to VFW Road and is just southeast of the equipment shed. Constructed in the early twentieth century for corralling livestock for branding, sorting, vaccinations, and other treatments, the loading chute is a linear wood structure with a raised-seam metal roof pavilion on its north end and one on its south end.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

7. Corn Crib and Grist Mill (c.1910, c.1920, contributing building)

The corn crib (c.1910) and grist mill (c.1920) are connected under one off-centered gable roof. This multi-use building is a front-gable building with a raised-seam metal roof, horizontal wood siding on the crib portion, vertical board siding on the grist mill portion, and a wood door on its east façade for access to the corn crib on the north half of the building. On the west façade is a double-door opening that provides access to the grist mill. The c.1920 single-pen corn crib is still used to store feed for the animals. The one-room mill is still functioning and the Moores periodically grind corn into meal.

8. Chicken House (c.1900, contributing building)

Dating to the construction of the farm house, the chicken house is a frame rectangular building with a raised-seam metal shed roof. The exterior of the chicken house has been covered with vertically oriented raised seam metal. There is one single wood door entrance on the west façade and the south façade. The chicken house is now used for storage.

9. Privy (2003, noncontributing building)

Howard and John Moore constructed the gable front, raised-seam metal roof privy c.2003. It is a frame one-seater with an off-center wood door on its west façade. It is noncontributing due to its date of construction.

10. Cattle Shed (c.1955, contributing building)

The cattle shed is a wood-frame building with a slightly pitched gable roof, raised-seam metal roof, and a mix of wood and metal siding. The gable-end entrances open into the west side of the south end of the loading chute.

11. Log Crib with additions (c.1850, updated 1995, contributing building)

The central portion of this building pre-dates both houses and was originally used as a corn crib. In 1995, Howard and John Moore updated the crib by adding on to the east and west sides and connecting all three portions under a raised-seam metal, gable roof with shed extension. The log crib is a single-pen space with one short vertical wood door on its north façade and one on its east side that leads into the east side addition, where a buggy is stored. Tractors are stored in the western shed addition. The logs are put together with V-notching. Although it has two comparatively large side additions, this building is still a contributing resource and the earliest extant building on the farm.

12. Equipment Shed (c. 1920s, contributing building)

The c. 1920s equipment shed is located west or behind the 1950s equipment shed. It is a wood framed rectangular building with a slightly pitched gable roof covered with raised-seam metal.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

The siding is vertical wood frame. However, its west and east façades have vertical raised-seam metal siding over the wood. Built to accommodate large farm equipment, the two large double-door entrances are on its southern façade. The building is still used for storing equipment, wood working, and blacksmithing.

13. Barn w/Tobacco Poles (c.1910, contributing building)

Located down the hill from the house and previously mentioned outbuildings, this barn is a frame-constructed barn with sloping broken pitched raised-seam metal roof and vertical board siding. Its northern portion has a slightly pitched shed roof and is enclosed with the exception of the large rectangular opening on its east side. This side is used for equipment storage and livestock. Its southern side also has a slightly pitched shed roof, but the roof structure slopes in the opposite direction. The two shed roofs do not meet. The south side of the barn is open. The barn is poled for tobacco where the Moore family air cures their tobacco.

14. Garage (c.1960, noncontributing building)

Across VFW Road from the farmhouse and just south of White Horn Road is the larger and newer of the two garages. This frame-constructed, rectangular, slightly pitched gable-roof building faces VFW Road. It has a raised-seam metal roof and vertical corrugated metal siding on its side and rear façades. The double vertical-board doors are located on the western façade on the gable end. The siding around the doors is vertical board. This garage is noncontributing due to its date of construction.

15. Chicken House (c.1920, contributing building)

This c.1920 chicken house is located west of the c.1940 garage and down a slight hill. It is a rectangular, wood-frame building with a raised-seam metal roof. Enclosed on its west and north façades with vertical board siding, it is open on its other two sides so that its wood framing is exposed. It is now used as shelter for the mules.

16. Privy (c.1930, contributing building)

Located to the southeast of the aforementioned chicken house, this privy is a wood-frame, shed-roof building with a wood door opening into a one-seat facility. The roof is raised-seam metal and the siding is vertical board.

17. Garage (c.1920, contributing building)

Facing White Horn Road is the c.1920 garage. It is a wood frame building with a front gable, raised-seam metal roof and weatherboard siding in its gable. Its exterior siding is a mix of horizontal and vertical board. It has hinged, double, vertical-board doors that allowed access for one car at the gable end. It is now used for storage.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

18. Cattle Barn (c.1900, contributing building)

Across White Horn Road from the c.1920 garage, is the c.1900 cattle barn. It is a frame, transverse crib barn with shed roof extensions on its eastern and western sides. The barn has a raised-seam metal roof, venting along the roofline, and vertical board siding. It has sliding barn wood doors at the ground level on both its north and south facades and small wood double-doors at the upper loft level just under the gable. The hay pulley extending from the gable is intact and functional. The side sheds are used for storage and are open on the front and sides. The interior contains stalls on each side of the center aisle and a hay loft. Dorsey Moore ran electricity down White Horn Road barn to the power company's line out of Rogersville so that he could electrify this barn when he built it. It was not unusual for farm families to modernize their barns before their houses.¹

19. Well (c.1900, c. 1920, contributing structure)

In front of the barn is the original well for the barn that is enclosed in a rectangular concrete-block well house. There is a wood door on the west side of the well house. The top of the well house is open.

20. Milk Cooler/Loading Shed (c.1940, contributing building)

In front of the c.1900 cattle barn and next to the road is a small wood-frame shed used as both a milk cooler and loading area. It has a shed raised-seam metal roof and horizontal wood siding.

21. John Rufus Moore House (1866, contributing building)

John Rufus Moore built this earlier farmhouse for his family in 1866. This house is a two-story, wood-frame I-house with a one-story rear ell wing. It has a raised-seam metal roof, exterior end brick chimneys on the main block, interior brick chimneys on the rear ell, weatherboard siding, and brick pier foundation. The three-bay front or north façade has a central wood-paneled door entrance on the first level. The door is flanked by two-light sidelights and topped by a multiple-light transom. There is a centrally placed, four-light, wood paneled door on the second level. The second-story balcony is no longer extant. A two-over-two, double-hung sash window flanks both front doors. Notable features on the front façade include the wide fascia board and wide window surrounds around the first floor windows.

The west façade of the I-house contains a central exterior end brick chimney, which is flanked on either side by boarded-up, two-over-two windows opening on both levels. The east façade of the

¹ Interview with John Moore and county historian Henry Price (August 2004); Ronald R. Kline, *Consumers in the Country: Technology and Social Change in Rural America* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000): 97.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

I-house is arranged like the west façade with the central exterior end chimney flanked by windows on both levels. However, the two-over-two windows on the east façade have not been boarded up.

The rear ell extends off the west side of the south or rear façade. The porch has a shed roof porch that runs along its east façade and continues around the rear of the main block to form an L-shaped porch. The centrally placed wood-paneled door opens onto the rear porch from the I-house block. There is a two-over-two double-hung sash window above the porch roof on the east side of the rear of the main block. The windows on the ell wing are two-over-two on the east and south façades. There is a four-over-four window on the west façade of the ell wing. There are wood door entrances into the rear ell on its east and west facades. The rear-ell contained the dining room that led to the kitchen at the rear of the ell.

The floor plan of the I-house is a central hall with one-room on each side of the hall. The stairs are located on the east side of the central hall and lead to the second floor which has a central stair hall flanked on either side by one room. The rectangular newel post and beaded-edged handrail have an understated classical influence. The balusters are simple rectangular posts. Each of the four rooms in the I-house block contains wood floors, baseboards, flush board walls, and ceilings. The doors are wood paneled and the windows all have wood window surrounds. The windows on the north wall of the lower rooms have wide surrounds. The mantles in the four rooms are understated Federal mantles with a pilaster on each side and a recessed panel above the fireplace. The house was electrified in the 1940s and each of the rooms and hall has a single bulb light socket in the ceiling. Although the John Rufus Moore House has been unoccupied since 1991, it is in fair condition.

22. Smokehouse (c.1866, contributing building)

Located just off the southwest corner of the John Rufus Moore House ell, the smokehouse has a steeply pitched gable roof covered with raised-seam metal and is covered in weatherboard siding. The gable roof extends over the front portion of the smokehouse and is supported with brackets. The entrance to the smokehouse is on its gable end on the east façade.

23. Dairy or Cooler (c.1866, contributing building)

Located just south of the earlier farmhouse along VFW Road, the dairy is a steeply pitched gable roofed, brick building that has one opening on its gable end. Designed to be partially underground to keep the milk cool, the one-room dairy is accessed by stepping down. The dairy doors are simple wood double-doors. Its roof is covered with raised-seam metal and its gable with weatherboard siding. This building dates to c.1866 when the John Rufus Moore House was built.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

24. Well (c.1866, c. 1920, contributing structure)

The original well to the 1866 house is located in front of the dairy. It is now enclosed with concrete block dating to the 1920s.

25. Tobacco Barn (c. 1940, contributing building)

This tall and narrow barn is used for the air curing of tobacco. It is a frame building with a raised-seam metal, slightly pitched roof, venting at the roofline, vertical board siding, and two hinged double-doors on its gable end.

26. Equipment Shed (c.1960, noncontributing building)

On the east side of VFW Road between the two farmhouses is the c.1960 equipment shed for storage of large farm machinery. This barn is constructed of wood and covered in raised-seam metal on its slightly pitched gable roof and sides. Its sliding metal door entrance is on its west façade.

27. All-Purpose Barn (c. 1866, c. early 20th century, contributing building)

Located on top of a hill across VFW Road from the 1866 farmhouse, this all-purpose barn was the first large barn built on the Moore Farm. It was built as a front-gable barn used for hay and livestock. In the early twentieth century, the Moore family added sheds to either side of the barn. Today the barn has a raised-seam metal roof and vertical board siding. It is poled for tobacco for air curing of the plant.

28. Tenant House (c.1940, contributing building)

The tenant house is a wood-frame, one-story, L-shaped house. It has a brick pier foundation, weatherboard siding, raised-seam metal roof, and two interior brick chimneys that bisect the roof crest. The windows are original 3/1 and the front entrance is a single-light wood door. There is a one-story, shed-roof addition on the northeast corner of the house. The house was electrified in the 1950s, but it never had indoor running water. It was occupied by a tenant family until the late 1970s and is currently vacant. It is in fair condition.

29. Barn (c.1940, contributing building)

Located behind the tenant house to the north, this barn is a transverse crib barn built with wood-frame construction, raised-seam metal roof, vertical board siding. It has hinged double-door entrances on each gable end. The interior is a center aisle with cribs on either side.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

30. Privy (c.1940, contributing building)

Located behind the tenant house to the north, this privy is a wood-frame, shed-roof building with a wood door opening into a one-seat facility. The roof is raised-seam metal and the siding is vertical board.

31. Ponds (c.1940, contributing structure)

There are three man-made ponds on the Moore Farm. The ponds were built during the 1940s and used as a water source for the crops and animals. Pond No. 1 is located on the north side of White Horn Road, northwest of the current farmhouse. Pond No. 2 is in the hollow between the two farm houses; whereas the other two ponds are rounded, Pond No. 2 is more linear. Pond No. 3 is on the east side of VFW Road in front of and down the hill from the c.1940 Tobacco barn and the c.1960 Equipment Shed.

32. Agricultural Landscape (mid-19th century-1956, contributing site)

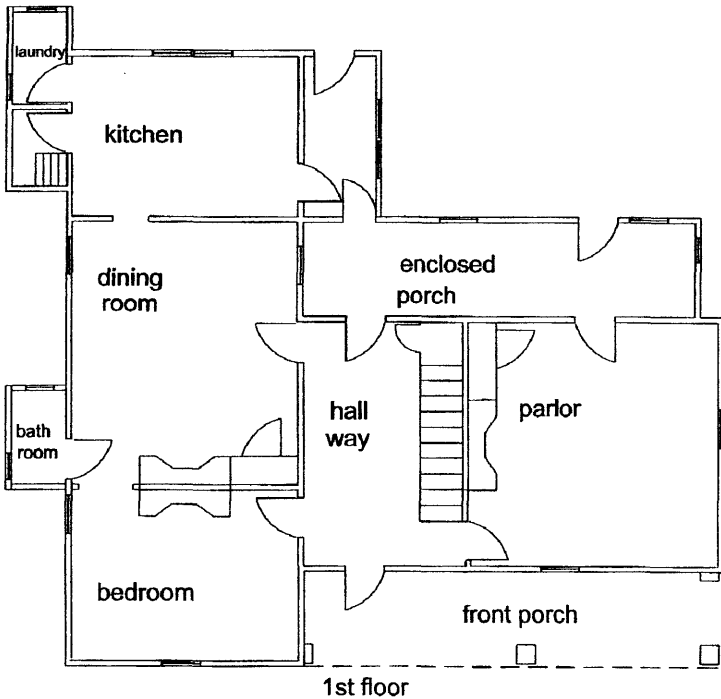
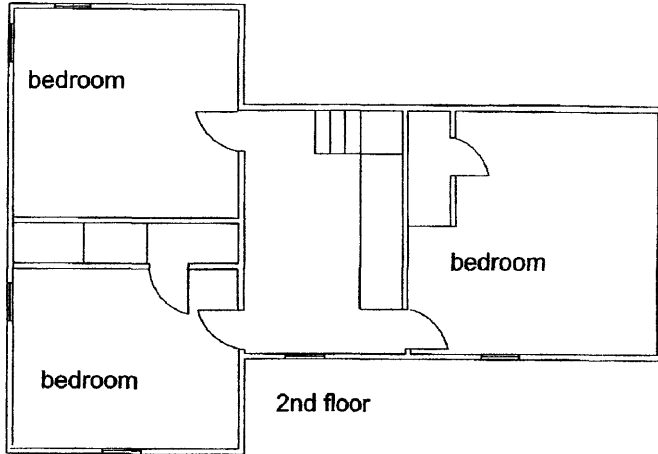
The landscape of the Moore Family Farm is a contributing site that is made up of the fields, fencing, tree lines, farm roads, and spheres of work around the houses and barns. These larger components combined with the individual features—buildings, structures, laundry poles, fuel tanks—make up what is viewed as a whole as an agricultural landscape or more commonly a working farm. The dirt roads through the property provide access to the pastures and croplands that spread over the whole property. These roads are maintained by the family for their private use. The historic fence lines enclose the pastures, farm yards, and domestic yards. The fencing is routinely maintained by the Moore family and is a combination of barbed wire, chain, chicken wire, and wood. The gate leading into the yard from VFW Road was forged at Stewart Iron Works in Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee



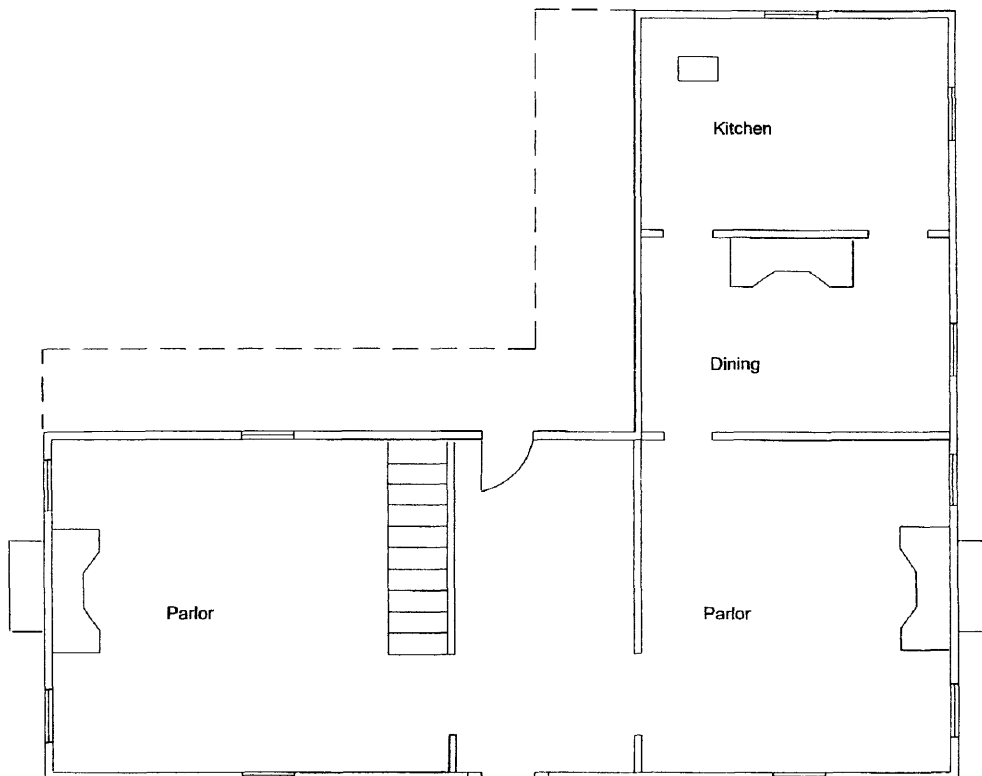
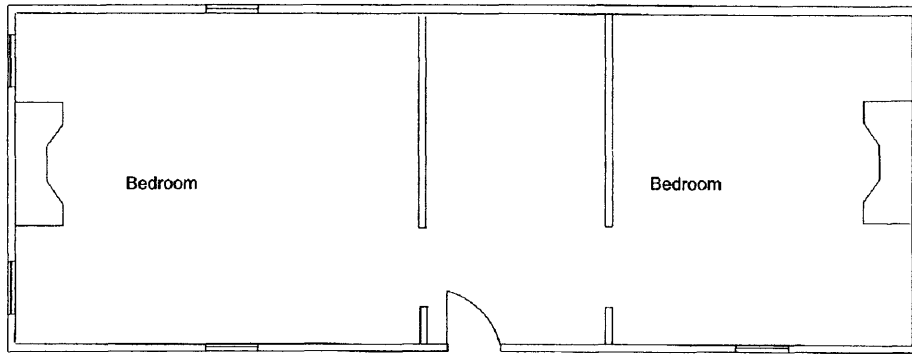
Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tn
Floor Plan of 1900 Farmhouse
Not to Scale
North: ↙

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**Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee**



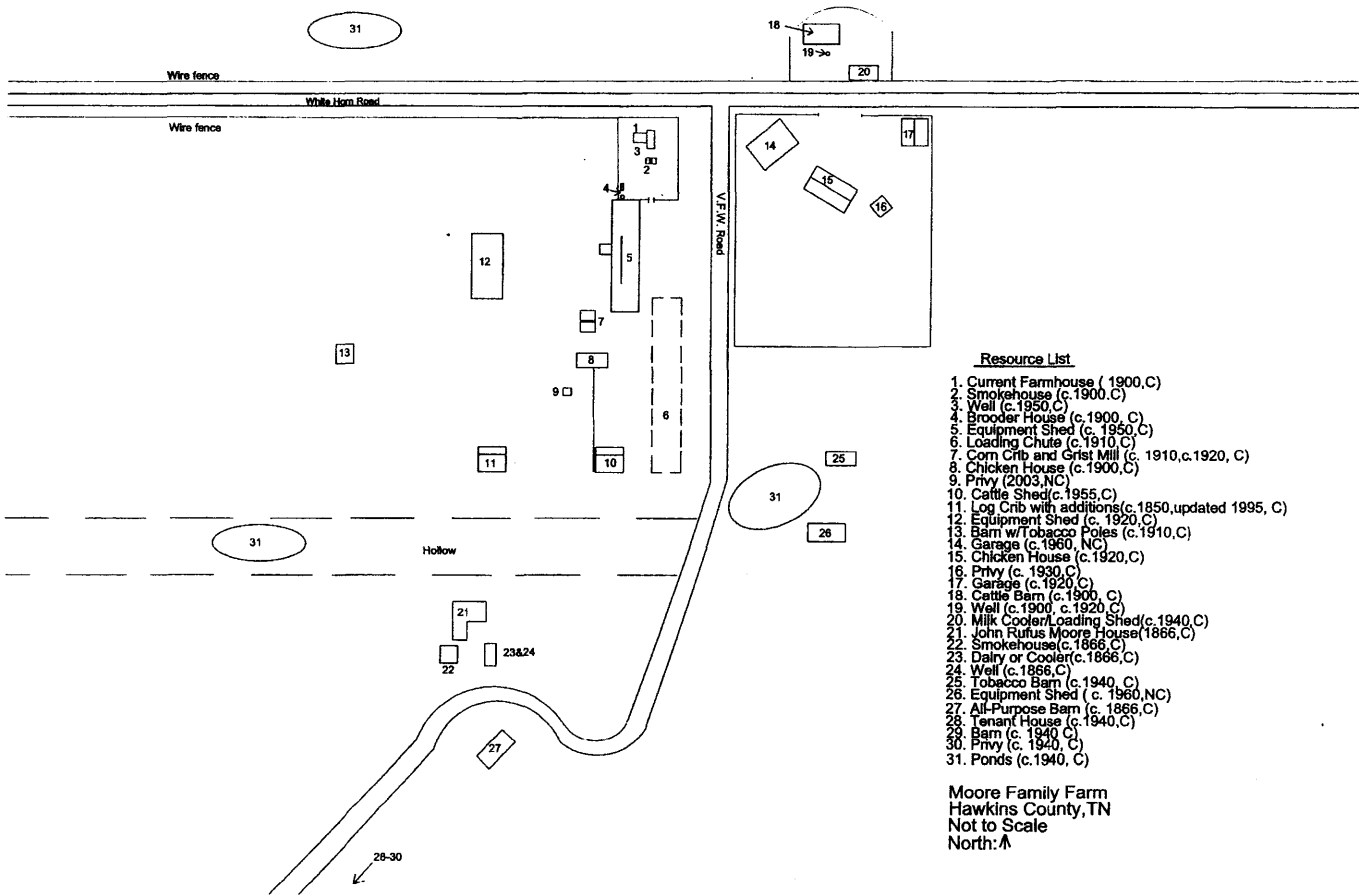
**John Rufus Moore House (1866)
Hawkins County, TN**

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee



Resource List

1. Current Farmhouse (1900,C)
2. Smokehouse (c.1900,C)
3. Well (c.1950,C)
4. Brooder House (c.1900,C)
5. Equipment Shed (c.1950,C)
6. Loading Chute (c.1910,C)
7. Corn Crib and Grist Mill (c.1910,c.1920,C)
8. Chicken House (c.1900,C)
9. Privy (2003,NC)
10. Cattle Shed(c.1955,C)
11. Log Crib with additions(c.1850,updated 1995,C)
12. Equipment Shed (c.1920,C)
13. Barn w/Tobacco Poles (c.1910,C)
14. Garage (c.1960,NC)
15. Chicken House (c.1920,C)
16. Privy (c.1930,C)
17. Garage (c.1920,C)
18. Cattle Barn (c.1900,C)
19. Well (c.1900,c.1920,C)
20. Milk Cooler/Loading Shed(c.1940,C)
21. John Rufus Moore House(1866,C)
22. Smokehouse(c.1866,C)
23. Dairy or Cooler(c.1866,C)
24. Well (c.1866,C)
25. Tobacco Barn (c.1940,C)
26. Equipment Shed (c.1960,NC)
27. All-Purpose Barn (c.1866,C)
28. Tenant House (c.1940,C)
29. Barn (c.1940,C)
30. Privy (c.1940,C)
31. Ponds (c.1940,C)

Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, TN
Not to Scale
North: ▲

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Moore Family Farm

Hawkins County, Tennessee

Statement of Significance

The Moore Family Farm, located at 483 VFW Road in Hawkins County, Tennessee, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion A for its agricultural significance and Criterion C for its architectural significance. The farm maintains an exceptionally high degree of integrity as a working farm with twenty-nine contributing resources and only three noncontributing resources. The period of significance begins in 1866 with John Rufus Moore's settlement on the land and ends in 1955, marking fifty years ago and the end of the historic period as outlined by the National Park Service.

The Moore Family Farm is significant in terms of agriculture as an excellent and intact example of a Tennessee family farm that has been operated by the same family for over one hundred years. Representing its agricultural history are the twenty-one contributing outbuildings, five contributing structures, and the overall agricultural landscape that includes the spheres of work surrounding the farmhouses, the farm yard, farm roads, fence lines, pastures, and cropland, which are all historic and intact. The farmstead reflects changing agricultural patterns and techniques, from its nineteenth-century beginnings to early mechanization and the introduction of electricity through the mid-twentieth century when agri-business rather than family farms became the norm. The Moore Farm is significant in terms of architecture for its 1866 central-hall I-house with classical detailing, its 1900 front-gable-and-wing house with Folk Victorian and classical detailing, and its superb collection of agricultural-related outbuildings and structures dating from the mid-nineteenth century through the twentieth century. All of these buildings represent rural vernacular building traditions that were passed down through the many generations of Moores who have occupied the land. The Tennessee Century Farms program has recognized the Moore Family Farm, which has operated continuously by the same family for over one hundred years. The Moore farm has additional significance as having one of the best and largest assortments of outbuildings in the state.

The Moore Farm consists of almost 350 acres of land with 150 of those acres having been in the family since it was first established in 1834 by James Moore Sr. (1800-1871). When he was one year old, James Moore Sr. came to this area from Virginia with his father John Moore in 1801. In 1834 James bought the original 150 acres from a William Moore. The relationship between the two is not known, but there were and continue to be many Moores in the area. James married Ann Beckner Moore (1800-1883), who hailed from Botetourt County, Virginia. Ann was a member of the German Baptist Church. She and James had eight children, but only John Rufus Moore survived to adulthood. On their farm, Ann and James grew tobacco, corn, wheat, and row crops; and raised beef cattle, and mules. Their agricultural output was typical of a Hawkins County farm

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Moore Family Farm

Hawkins County, Tennessee

at this time.² The family did not own slaves. James was a wealthy farmer who became involved in politics, aligning himself with the Whigs and then Republicans. The mid-nineteenth century log crib is the only extant resource associated with James and Ann's ownership of the land. There is no above-ground evidence of their house that stood on a hill near the 1866 house.

John Rufus (J.R.) Moore (1843-1903) went to school in both Hawkins and Washington counties. During the Civil War, he enlisted for 100 days in the Union's Third Tennessee Mounted Infantry. After this service was finished, he served as a corporal on guard duty protecting the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railway. Soon after he returned home, he built the 1866 I-house. This house symbolizes the Moore family's economic success and high status within the community. It is a two-story house with an impressive entry, wide fascia boards and window surrounds, and beautiful interior woodwork.

In 1871, he married the well-educated Emily A. McCollough (1849-?). Emily was the daughter of Alexander and Eliza Davis McCullough, also of Hawkins County. Her father Alexander died during the Civil War Battle of Bulls Gap (Bulls Gap Fortification, Greene County, NR 9/29/98), which occurred on and around the Moore Farm in November of 1864. John Rufus and Emily had four children together: Maggie (1873-1910), Minnie, Dorsey James, and Mary. According to oral tradition, a portion of the records regarding James and his son John Rufus Moore were destroyed by soldiers during the Civil War.

Like his father John Rufus was a Republican, a member of the German Baptist Church, and successful farmer. He obtained land adjacent to his father's land, which he inherited in 1871 after his father's death. Records indicate that John Rufus owned approximately 300 acres by the 1880s. He and his family raised cattle, sheep, horses, and mules; and grew corn and wheat. The 1866 house, smokehouse, dairy, well, and barn all remain from John Rufus' ownership. In addition to farming, John Rufus sold agricultural implements during the 1880s. He would haul them disassembled from a rail stop at Rogersville Junction (now known as Bulls Gap, Bulls Gap Historic District NR 7/30/87) to his shop on the farm and then assemble them for sale to area farmers. He was the only dealer in the area.

John Rufus and Emily's daughter Maggie never married and would live on the farm until her death in 1910. Maggie gave piano lessons to children in the area at the farmhouse her father built. John and his son Dorsey James built the 1900 farmhouse for Dorsey to live in and they also built

² J. Gray Smith, *A Brief Historical, Statistical and Descriptive Review of East Tennessee, United States of America: Developing Its Immense Agricultural Mining, and Manufacturing Advantages* (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1974, Originally published London: J. Leath, 1842): 2-3.

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21Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

the turn-of-the-century agricultural outbuildings. While both farmhouses would be occupied by different members of the Moore family through most of the twentieth century, the building of the 1900 farmhouse shifted the heart of the farm northward to the junction of the White Horn and VFW roads. Although the Moore family built the buildings themselves, they were aware of architectural styles and modern technology. Dorsey's 1900 house was a stylish gable-ell with Folk Victorian and classical detailing that included decorative woodwork, ornamental shingles, columns, and rake molding. The turn-of-the-century cattle barn was electrified from its construction, as Dorsey built his own line from the main road leading into Rogersville.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, people took horses and mules to nearby Morristown in Hamblen County for resale on the first Monday of each month. A good portion of the mules sold were shipped to the southern cotton fields by rail. Morristown was known as the best market for mules and horses in East Tennessee. People from Surgionsville and Church Hill would bring their horses and mules to John Rufus's farm, and later to Dorsey James' farm, on Sunday evening. They would put up their horses and mules in the Moore's barn for the night. The men would stay overnight at the house and leave for Morristown before daybreak on Monday morning.

Farmers would also spend the night at the farm when they were driving their cattle to market in Knoxville. John Rufus had a six- or seven-acre lot in which to keep their cattle for the night. Although not identified on the site map, the watering hole for the cattle at Picketstaff Creek is still visible. The next day's journey would continue until they reached Mossy Creek known today as Jefferson City in Jefferson County. The farmers would spend their second night there. On the third day, they would drive their cattle to market in Knoxville.

Dorsey James Moore, son of John and Emily, inherited 76.78 acres from his father in 1903. He also obtained 38 acres from his sister Maggie and 28 acres from his sister Mary. Dorsey's land included the two main houses and their associated outbuildings. On the farm during this time were corn, wheat, chickens, cattle, sheep, horses, and mules. Dorsey was married to Myrtle Grisby. Myrtle was the daughter of George Grisby and Thiza Kirkpatrick Grisby. Dorsey and Myrtle had four children: Marvin (1905 -1907), Vernon C. (1908), Willis, and Ellis. Throughout his ownership, Dorsey and his family would build buildings as their needs changed. For example, they built a garage to shelter their first car and built chicken and brooder houses, as they increased their chicken flock during the 1920s when the poultry business along with the dairy industry were booming in Hawkins County.³

³ Austin P. Foster, *Counties of Tennessee* (Nashville: Department of Education, Division of History, 1923): 22.

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Hawkins County, Tennessee

Dorsey and Myrtle's son Vernon C. married Hazel Phillips, daughter of Newt Phillips and Mary McPheron Phillips. In 1946, Vernon purchased a 5 ½ acre tract of land from Mrs. Mary E. Moore Arnold (his aunt) of Church Hill, Tennessee (Hawkins County). The property was adjoined to the other portions of the farm. In 1954, Vernon and Hazel purchased 140 acres from his parents, who were then quite elderly. While there were changes of ownership among the family members, the nominated property has remained in the Moore family since the nineteenth century.

As evidenced by the changes in the landscape the Moores responded to economic and agricultural changes going on around them. For their fuel-powered tractors, they built larger equipment sheds in the 1920s. During the 1930s, they hired migrant farm workers to help sow and harvest the crops and pick blackberries. It was the Depression and laborers needed work and the Moores increased their production. It was at this time that the Moores built a privy for use by the workers. With the coming of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the 1940s, the Moores electrified both of their houses and built a tenant house. This tenant house had electricity but no indoor plumbing. The last tenant to occupy the house left in the late 1970s. It would not be until the 1950s that the Vernon and Hazel Moore installed indoor plumbing in their 1900 house. At this time they added a laundry room and remodeled their kitchen. The 1866 residence housed family members until the middle of the twentieth century. After that time, hired farm workers lived in the house until 1991.

Vernon and Hazel had two children together, Howard G. (1937-2004) and Carolyn. Carolyn married Dallas Metz and had two children. In 1966, Howard acquired 150 acres from his parents Vernon and Hazel. This land had remained in the Moore family since the nineteenth century. In the 1970s, Howard G. married Vivian Cooter, daughter of T.H. and Anna Sue Bauhard Cooter. With an inherited attachment to the land, Howard would remain on the land until his death. During his tenure, he would purchase 200 additional acres, which had been owned by other members of the Moore family, to put the larger Moore farm back together as it had been under John Rufus. Howard and Vivian had two children, Scarlett Sue (b.1979) and John Howard (b.1981). Today Vivian, Scarlett, and John live in the 1900 farmhouse. John carries on the family tradition of farming the land with corn, Burley Leaf tobacco and hay, maintaining the buildings and structures, and knowing his family's history. Scarlett works at a bank in Greenville, Tennessee. The Moores also have sheep, mules, cattle, horses, chickens, and dogs on their farm. While utilizing modern agricultural practices and technology, the Moores, like their ancestors, continue to have horse-drawn machinery, a black smith forge, grist mill, and corn sheller, which Howard used and now John uses in the farm operations or for demonstration.

In 2004 Howard died from complications of a car accident. Before his death, he had written the history of his family, obtained Century Farm status for the Moore Family Farm, and was pursuing

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

National Register listing for his property. It is from Howard's work on his family's history that this nomination was written.

No formal archaeological assessment has been done for this property. Nevertheless, there is the potential for subsurface remains. The Moore Family Farm is a complex containing two principal residences and assorted agricultural outbuildings. Settlement and farming of the property occurred for over 100 years. An archeological investigation could show that subsurface remains contain important information useful for interpreting site patterning or general interpretation of the history of the property.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Moore Family Farm boundaries are indicated on the attached Hawkins County Tax Map with a scale of 1" = 600.' The farm surrounds the intersection of White Horn and VFW Roads near Bulls Gap, Tennessee. It consists of parcel 136.01 on tax map 158 and parcel 25 on tax maps 158 and 25. The total acreage is approximately 345.8 acres. There are four small parcels on Whitehorn Road totaling less than two acres that have been sold off by the family over the years (parcels 132, 132.01, 134, and 135) that are not included in the boundary.

Boundary Justification

The Moore Family Farm includes all of the contiguous property that the Moore family owns at this location and represents the current legal and historic boundaries of the farm. The four parcels excluded from the boundary of the nominated property have modern houses on them, do not contain any historic buildings associated with the Moore Family Farm, and detract from the integrity of the farm.

The map for this farm has a scale of 1" = 600.' This is the only scale map available for rural areas of Hawkins County.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

Photograph Log

Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee
Photographer: Carroll Van West, Center for Historic Preservation
Date: July 2005
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

- 1 of 63: Moore Family Farm with 1900 current farmhouse in background; Photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 63: Front or north façade and yard of 1900 house; Photographer facing south-southwest.
- 3 of 63: Entrance gate with 1900 house in background; Photographer facing west-southwest.
- 4 of 63: Front or north façade of 1900 house; Photographer facing south.
- 5 of 63: Close-up of front or north façade of 1900 house; Photographer facing southwest.
- 6 of 63: Northwest corner of front porch on 1900 house; Photographer facing southeast.
- 7 of 63: West façade of 1900 house; Photographer facing southeast.
- 8 of 63: Detail of west façade gable and woodwork on 1900 house; Photographer facing southeast.
- 9 of 63: Rear or south façade of 1900 house, rear fenced-in yard, rear or south facade of c.1900 Smokehouse; Photographer facing north.
- 10 of 63: Rear or south facade of 1900 house, showing Well and spigot; Photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 63: East façade of 1900 house with smokehouse in the background and exterior opening to cellar in foreground; Photographer facing south-southwest.
- 12 of 63: Center hall and staircase of 1900 House; Photographer facing south-southwest.
- 13 of 63: Center hall of 1900 house; Photographer facing south-southeast.

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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

- 14 of 63: Parlor of 1900 house; Photographer facing southwest.
- 15 of 63: Parlor of 1900 house, looking at fireplace and front door in central hall; Photographer facing east.
- 16 of 63: Front downstairs bedroom in 1900 house, looking through dining room to kitchen; Photographer facing south-southeast.
- 17 of 63: Fireplace in dining room of 1900 house, bathroom in background and looking through to front downstairs bedroom; Photographer facing northeast.
- 18 of 63: Kitchen in 1900 house; Photographer facing southwest.
- 19 of 63: Upstairs hallway in 1900 house; Photographer facing north.
- 20 of 63: Front west upstairs bedroom in 1900 House; Photographer facing southwest.
- 21 of 63: Front east upstairs bedroom; Photographer facing north-northwest.
- 22 of 63: Rear upstairs bedroom; Photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 63: Smokehouse (c.1900) and rear southeast corner of 1900 house; Photographer facing east-southeast.
- 24 of 63: Corn Crib and grist mill (c.1910, c.1920); Photographer facing east.
- 25 of 63: Interior of grist mill showing grinding equipment; Photographer facing east.
- 26 of 63: Brooder house (c.1900), diesel tank, and wood pens; Photographer facing northeast.
- 27 of 63: Interior of chicken house, showing corn sheller; Photographer facing west.
- 28 of 63: Noncontributing Privy and contributing Cattle Shed (c.1955); Photographer facing southeast.
- 29 of 63: Cattle shed (c.1955) and southern end of cattle loading chute (c.1910); Photographer facing northeast.

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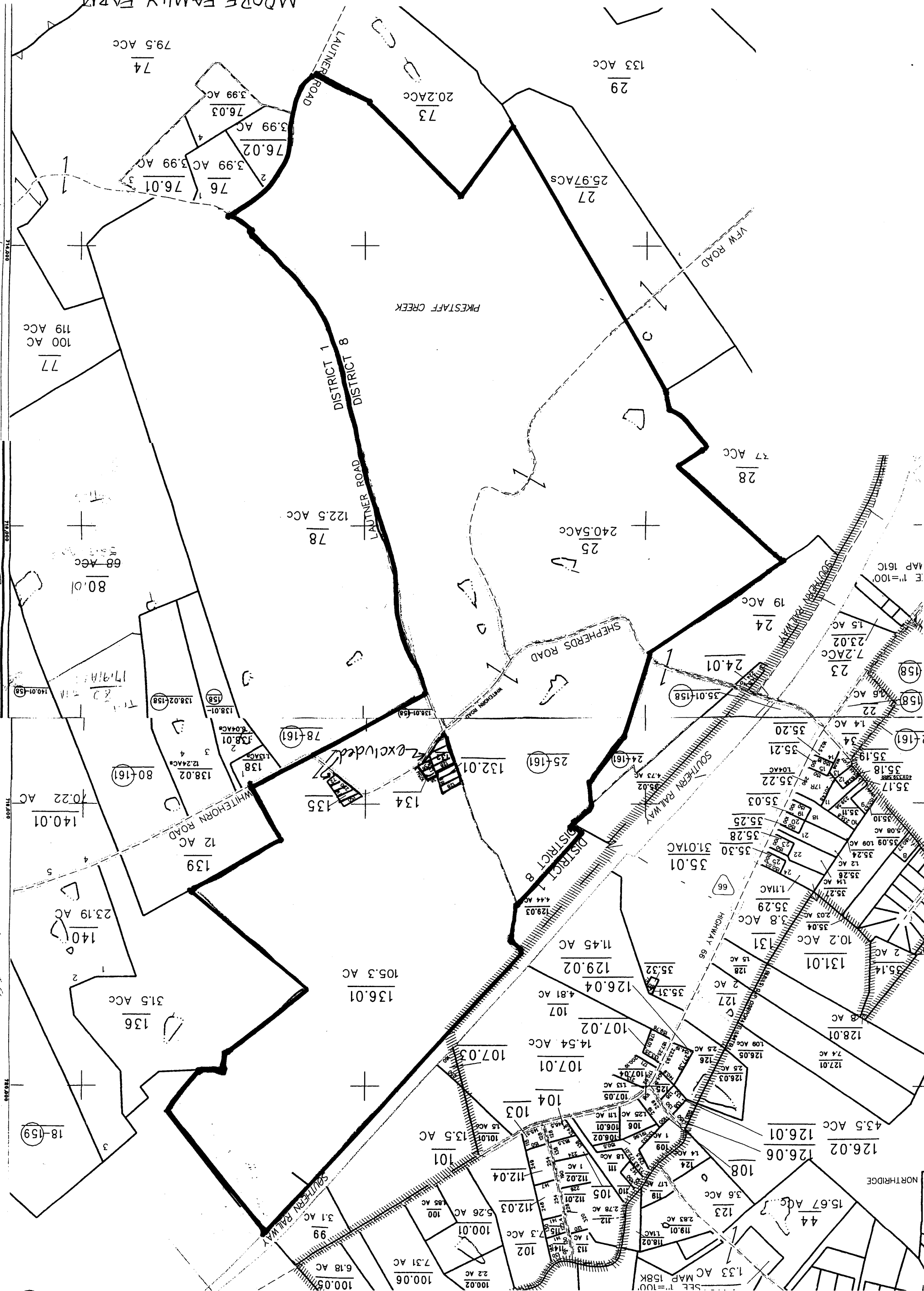
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Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County, Tennessee

- 30 of 63: East side of cattle loading chute (c.1910) and VFW Road, equipment shed (c.1950) running alongside chute in the far left of the picture; Photographer facing north-northwest.
- 31 of 63: South façade of mid-19th century log crib with side additions, equipment shed (1920s) in background left and cattle shed to the right of log crib; Photographer facing northeast.
- 32 of 63: North façade of mid-19th century log crib; Photographer facing south-southeast.
- 33 of 63: Interior of 19th-century log crib, showing tractors; Photographer facing southeast.
- 34 of 63: Equipment shed (c.1920s) in foreground and barn (c.1910) poled for tobacco in background; Photographer facing northwest.
- 35 of 63: Barn with tobacco poles (c.1910) and pastures; Photographer facing west.
- 36 of 63: Pond in the hollow between the two farmhouses and barn poled for tobacco (c.1910); Photographer facing west-southwest.
- 37 of 63: Pasture, fencing, hollow, and outbuilding complex behind the 1900 house, from left to right: barn poled for tobacco (c.1910), equipment shed (c.1920s), equipment shed (c.1950), corn crib and grist mill, log pen, and cattle shed (c.1955); Photographer facing northeast.
- 38 of 63: Noncontributing garage at corner of VFW and White Horn roads with c.1920 chicken house and c.1930 privy in the background; Photographer facing northeast.
- 39 of 63: Chicken house (c.1920) and c.1930 Privy; Photographer facing northeast.
- 40 of 63: Garage (c.1920) off of White Horn Road; Photographer facing south-southeast.
- 41 of 63: Cattle barn (c.1900) and Well; Photographer facing northeast.
- 42 of 63: Interior of Cattle Barn (c.1900); Photographer facing north.

MOORE FAMILY FARM
HAWKINS COUNTY TN
1" = 600'
N



SEE T. 100
MAP 158K
1.33 AC

NORTHRIDGE

E. 1" = 100'
MAP 161C