

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. In order 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 McCAULEY HILL FARM

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1535 Harvill Road not for publication

city or town Clarksville vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Montgomery code 125 zip code 37040

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. Huger 2/21/95
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:)

Edson W. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3-30-95

**Entered in the
National Register**

McCaughey Hill Farm
Name of Property

Montgomery Co.,
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	
18	9	buildings
1	1	sites
8	0	structures
		objects
27	10	Total

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

Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwellings, multiple dwellings, secondary structures

AGRICULTURE: processing, storage, agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structures

AGRICULTURE: processing, storage, agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Pyramid cottage, with Craftsman influence

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WEATHERBOARD

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See 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

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

Property is:

N/A

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C 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)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1880-1945

Significant Dates

1905

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):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

MTSU CENTER FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

McCauley Hill Farm
Name of Property

Montgomery Co., TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 518 acres

Excell, TN 302 NE

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1, 6	4 7, 6 3 1, 0	4, 0 3, 5 1, 0, 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1, 6	4 7, 6 3, 0, 0	4, 0 3, 3 7, 2, 0

3	1, 6	4 7, 4 5, 4, 0	4, 0 3, 3 3, 0, 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1, 6	4 7, 4 6, 0, 0	4, 0 3, 5 2, 6, 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 Carroll Van West and Lauren Batte

organization MTSU Center for Historic Preservation date November 22, 1994

street & number PO Box 80, MTSU telephone 615-898-2947

city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name See continuation sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

VII. DESCRIPTION

A frame pyramid cottage type farmhouse, built by Corinne and Richard Williams about 1905, lies at the center of the McCauley Hill Farm in rural Montgomery County about one mile east of the Cumberland River. The farm has seen several periods of important agricultural transition and the twentieth century farmhouse is clearly the focal point of a large agricultural system that includes tobacco crops, cattle production, and horse breeding that was supported by numerous tenant farmers whose homes were adjacent.

The irregular floorplan of the one story main farmhouse is the result of two rear and one side additions made during the twentieth century. Originally the dwelling had a rectangular floorplan common to pyramid houses, complete with a rear extension for the kitchen and back porch with cistern. Additionally, a wrap around porch which now extends to two sides of the house once extended down a third side where a side wing addition, constructed in about 1960, now exists. The house sits on a filled in brick pier and concrete block foundation. Painted weatherboard and asphalt shingles complete the exterior coverings.

The west or front facade has a central double door entrance of heavy panelling with single light sidelights. On either side of the door are long single light sidelights. Also on either side of the front entrance are large one over one light double hung sash windows with louvered shutters. On the south end of this facade the porch has been enclosed to create a bedroom with an exterior entrance onto the porch. A small one over one light window sits in the center of the front wall of this space. The front porch with wooden floor has simple round columns with c. 1930 lattice work under the cornice line to create a band of screening for shade.

The wrap around porch continues down the north elevation of the house. Beginning on the west end of this elevation is a one over one light window with louvered shutters followed by a brick chimney and four paneled door to the family room. The porch floor ends at this point but the porch itself

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

continues. Two small one over one light windows with louvered shutters are past the family room door. These c. 1952 windows are placed high along the wall for use in the modern kitchen (once a bedroom) above the kitchen cabinets. Next to these windows are three paneled doors, the middle one with an exterior screen door. The middle door serves as an outdoor entrance to the original kitchen while the other two open to storage closets. A modern carport has been added on the east end.

The east or rear elevation exhibits several stages of development in the house. Beginning on the north end of this elevation is the hipped roof original kitchen wing with screened in porch, circa 1930, on the end. The original cistern is located in the southeast corner of the hipped roof screened in porch. A door, which once had descending steps (removed at an unknown time), is placed in the north elevation of this screened porch which sits on brick piers. Two windows are placed in the south elevation of the kitchen wing. At the corner adjoining the main house are steps to a door which no longer exists. On the east elevation of the main house between the original kitchen wing and the circa 1960 bedroom wing are two one over one light double hung sash windows on either side of a round stained glass window. Two small square brick interior chimneys and two small square skylights are placed on this side of the house. The north elevation of the bedroom wing has a one over one light double hung sash window. The same window sits in the middle of the east elevation of the bedroom wing.

The south elevation of the house shows the presence of both bedroom wings. There are two one over one light windows, one on the east end and one near the corner adjoining the side bedroom wing. A smaller one over one light window is placed approximately halfway between the larger windows. The east elevation of the side bedroom wing has one small one over one light window near the adjoining corner and a larger one over one light window near the end of the wing. Both bedroom wings have hipped roofs. The south end of the side bedroom wing has an wall air conditioning unit. An

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interior brick chimney sits near the roof juncture of the side bedroom wing and the main house. The west elevation of the side bedroom wing has a one over one light window with louvered shutters. A window of the same configuration without shutters sits in the south elevation in front of the side bedroom wing.

The interior of the McCauley Hill farmhouse is defined by a central entrance hall from which radiate the other primary original rooms of the dwelling. Moldings, floors, mantles, baseboards, and most decorative details in the original rooms are unchanged from the date of construction in 1905. Rooms added or modified (like the kitchen) in the circa 1952 renovations still retain the materials and look of room interiors from that era.

The front entrance hall is a square shaped room with square arched openings on the right and left leading to the living and family rooms respectively. On the wall opposite the front door are two doors: one single paneled door with transom and one set of French doors with fifteen lights in each door. Heavy moldings outline each door and entrance in this room which is finished by a twelve inch baseboard. On the north wall of this room is an enclosed coal chimney.

To the south of the entrance hall is the parlor, entered through an arched opening. This room has baseboards and moldings to match the entrance hall. A large window is placed in the center of the west wall. In the center of the south wall is an original carved wood mantle with iron firescreen. At the corner of this wall and the east wall is a doorway to a modern bedroom wing.

On the other side of the east wall of the parlor is an original bedroom. This rectangular room maintains the same baseboard and molding treatments as other original rooms in the house. The north wall in this room has a four paneled door leading to the master bedroom placed in the corner near the west wall which is plain. The south wall has a modern paneled door opening to the bathroom. On the east wall near the corner with the south wall is another four paneled door

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next to an enclosed chimney chute. This final door opens to a foyer in the second modern bedroom wing.

The master bedroom is at the very center of the farmhouse. The rear or east wall of the house has three windows, two rectangular one over one light windows on either side of a round stained glass window. At the corner of this wall and the south wall is a fifteen light single French door opening to the rear modern bedroom wing. The west wall has a set of double French doors leading to the entrance hall and a four paneled door opening into the parlor. The north wall has a door placed in the center of the wall that opens to a back hallway. The room is currently used as a bedroom and has been for many years, however the number of doors opening to other public spaces from this room indicate that it may have had a more public function at one time.

The family room is to the north of the entrance hall. This square room keeps the same moldings and baseboards as the other original rooms. There are three entrances to the room. All are four paneled with one in the south wall leading to the front entrance hall. This door has decorative graining on the family room side of the door. The other two four paneled doors are opposite this entrance, one on the north wall opening outside and the final one on the east wall leading to the modern kitchen. The exterior door has a doorbell in the center dating to the early twentieth century. These two doors are placed near the adjoining corner of their respective walls. Also on the north wall is another decoratively carved mantle, simpler than the one in the parlor, and a large two light window. The west wall has another two light window in its center.

A hallway extends from the east wall of the entrance hall through a four paneled door to the original rear portion of the house. At the very end of this hallway is a ceramic tile bathroom, added in about 1952, with a five paneled door. On the south wall is a four paneled door to the master bedroom. On the north wall are two closet doors of five panels each which open to closets under the attic. This stairwell is enclosed with steps leading to another four paneled door facing the east elevation or rear of the house. A door on the north wall beyond the attic stairs

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

opens to the modern kitchen. Again the same moldings and baseboards are found in this room.

The rear modern bedroom wing added in about 1963 begins with a small L-shaped foyer with closet in the corner. This wing has modern wood panelling of the variety common to construction of the 1950s and 1960s, often, as here, knotty pine. A door from the small original bedroom enters this foyer which ends with a five paneled door to the bedroom. This entrance door is in the west wall where another five paneled door opens to a closet. One over one light windows are placed in the center of each of the remaining three walls. The side bedroom wing addition of about 1963 has a hallway running parallel to the front facade which connects the side bedroom, the modern front bedroom, a modern bath and the original bedroom. At the end of this hallway is the side bedroom. This room is a square with an air conditioner unit in the south wall and windows in the east and west walls. On the east wall of the hallway are doors to the modern bath and original bedroom. On the west wall of the hallway are louvered doors to a closet and door to the front modern bedroom c. 1963. This front bedroom includes an enclosed area of the front porch. Windows are placed in the center of the south and west walls while a door from the front porch is placed on the north wall near the west end. In the northwest corner of the room, beyond the door, is a closet space with paneled door. The side and front bedroom wings have modern wood panelling and carpeting.

The original kitchen for the McCauley Hill farmhouse is the northeast wing of the house. Entrance to it is through a five paneled door from the modern kitchen. Past this door is a small hallway with shelving on north side and a door to the rear bathroom on the south side. Past the shelving on the north side is a short entryway and door to the carport. Past the door to the carport and small foyer area is the main kitchen space which has wide wood paneling and linoleum flooring. There is a closet with paneled door in the southwest corner, windows on the south wall above the kitchen cabinets and a door on the east wall. The west wall is unadorned. The east wall door opens to a screened in porch wing where access to the cistern is located.

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

518 acres of historic farmland comprise the McCauley Hill Farm. The property has a high degree of integrity, especially from the era of 1900 to 1950 when the farm changed from its traditional reliance on the production of dark-fired tobacco to new commodities, like burley tobacco and registered beef cattle, that reflected regional agricultural trends in the first half of the twentieth century. In this description of the farmstead, buildings and structures that contribute to the historical significance of the farm are designated as (C). Those which do not contribute, due to their date of construction or lack of historical integrity, are designated as (NC).

The domestic complex has only one outbuilding, a c. 1904 frame smokehouse (C), in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling.

To the east of the dwelling is large work complex dedicated to the production of the burley tobacco crop. Dominating this group of outbuildings is a 96 by 41 foot burley tobacco barn, which was built in 1939 (C). On the south side of the barn is a concrete stripping room that was added to the barn is about 1950. To the immediate southwest of the burley tobacco barn is a complex of three related support outbuildings. The rectangular frame granary dates to c. 1904 (C). A rectangular frame equipment shed was built concurrently with the tobacco barn in about 1940 (C). 1940 is also the date for the adjacent frame oil shed (C). A second rectangular frame equipment shed was added in about 1960 (NC, due to date).

A second major work area of the farm lies to the immediate south of the farmhouse. Wire fences from about 1940 separate this work complex from the domestic complex. Closest to the house are the ruins of a c. 1900 tenant house (NC, loss of integrity) for servants who worked in the main dwelling. Other structures were built for the storage of grain and hay. The oldest is a c. 1905 rectangular frame corn crib (C). Adjacent to the frame corn crib is a single set of Butler grain storage cylinders, added in about 1965 (NC, due to date). About one hundred yards to the south are two frame rectangular feed sheds, for the storage of animal feed, that date to 1965 (both NC, due to date). Another hundred yards to the south is an open, rectangular hay shed, constructed in 1970 (NC, due to date).

A third work complex is southwest of the main dwelling. A farm road, built by Richard Williams in about 1904, separates this

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

area from adjacent Harvill Road. A frame one-story tenant house dates to c. 1900 (C). This gable-roof dwelling is a frame variation of the shotgun house, with two front doors leading to separate interior chambers that are divided by a common interior wall. This dwelling was designed to house two tenant families. The other buildings in this work area date to the farm expansion into beef cattle in the second half of the twentieth century. Albert Marks, III, a local builder, constructed the rectangular frame stock barn in 1955 (NC, due to date). An open rectangular hay shed dates to 1978 (NC, due to date).

Two separate work areas, divided by Harvill Road, lie to the west of the main dwelling. To the immediate west, and closest to the dwelling, is a large pasture, traditionally used for horses and now used for the farm's walking horses. At the north end of this pasture is a pond, constructed by Robert Williams in about 1904 (C). Adjacent is a dark-fired tobacco barn, which has been covered in metal, that was built in 1955 (NC, due to date). On the west side of Harvill Road are three tenant houses and two associated outbuildings. In this case, Harvill Road serves as a boundary between the owners' dwelling and the houses of their workers. To the north is the oldest tenant house, which is still occupied, and it dates to c. 1900 (C). It is a gable-roof rectangular frame dwelling, with two front doors in a variation of the shotgun form of vernacular housing. Its frame board-and-batten wood shed dates to c. 1900 (C). Closer to Harvill Road is the more recent tenant house, a frame square dwelling with attributes of Minimal Traditional style, that was constructed in 1940 (C). Continuing on Harvill Road, and located between the second and third tenant houses, are two historic frame outbuildings. A small rectangular frame equipment shed dates to 1940 (C). A small gable-roof frame barn was constructed in about 1922 (C). The third tenant house, which has an exterior configuration influenced by the gable-front and wing vernacular form, was constructed in 1922 (C).

Located in various historic fields, once devoted to tobacco production, are four historic dark-fired tobacco barns. The oldest dark-fired barn is a rectangular frame structure, constructed between 1880 and 1900 (C). The family increased its production of dark-fired tobacco after World War I and three new barns were constructed in about 1920. One rectangular frame tobacco barn (C) is northeast of the dwelling complex. A second rectangular frame barn (C) is northwest of the tenant complex.

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

The third rectangular frame tobacco barn (C) from the 1920s is located east of the domestic complex.

Throughout the 518 acres, fields retain historic boundaries and size, especially from the period of 1880 to 1940. This pattern of fields is a contributing site in the nomination (C). Fence types, mostly wire mesh fences, largely date from prior to 1940, with some natural physical barriers erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps, in an effort to improve land conservation practices, during the 1930s. The extant historic fences represent a contributing structure (C) in the nomination. Located within the fields are six additional ponds, constructed by Richard and Robert Williams between 1904 and 1940. These ponds represent the impact of progressive soil conservation philosophy on the farm as well as the farm's turn toward livestock production in the mid-twentieth century. They are contributing structures (C) in the nomination.

On the southeastern side of the farm is a timoer track, called the "Big Woods," which contains about 100 acres of substantial timber. State foresters have assisted the family in selectively cutting trees from these woods throughout the twentieth century. However, the "Big Woods" have never been clear cut and many trees are probably more than three hundred years in age. The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency has reintroduced wild turkeys in the "Big Woods." The area is also rich habitat for deer, other small mammals, and birds.

The initial settlement area of the farm lies adjacent to McAdoo Creek. The original log cabin residence, which was constructed in 1833, was enlarged into a modern cottage during the 1970s (NC, due to date). The original stone foundations of the family grist mill, which was established in circa 1833, remain intact along the south banks of McAdoo Creek. This site is intact and retains the potential to yield information about construction techniques for early grist mills in Montgomery County. It has not been professionally assessed by an archaeologist at this time.

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

VIII. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The McCauley Hill Farm, located on both sides of McAdoo Creek about a mile east of the Cumberland River in Montgomery County, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significant association with the history of agriculture in Montgomery County. It is eligible under Criterion C as a significant rural complex of dwellings, outbuildings, farm components, and patterns of fields. It is nominated under the registration requirements for Historic Family Farms set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form for Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee.

Matthew McCauley (1750-1821) was an Irish immigrant to North Carolina who served in the army of George Washington during the American Revolution. In 1786, the state of North Carolina, as compensation for his wartime service, granted McCauley 761 acres of land in Montgomery County, in what was then the farthest western county of the state. No evidence exists to document if McCauley ever visited his Tennessee lands. In 1833, however, his son George J. McCauley acquired 300 acres of the McCauley grant and he and his wife Betty moved to Tennessee to begin farming the land. On a small bluff above the south bank of McAdoo Creek, they built a single pen log cabin as the first dwelling. Part of this cabin still exists, in its original location, with a modern cottage built by the family in the 1970s. McCauley practiced both subsistence and market agriculture on his property. He raised cattle, hogs, and horses and cultivated corn to feed his livestock and his family. He raised sheep to have wool for homespun clothes. But he also constructed a grist mill to grind his corn and that of his neighbors. The foundations of the mill are still evident on the south bank of McAdoo Creek about two hundred yards from the original homeplace. Family accounts indicate that the mill was in operation for most of the nineteenth century. In addition, McCauley also raised tobacco for market. It is not known when the farm was given its current name of "McCauley Hill Farm."

In 1867, the farm of now 518 acres, still all within the original McCauley land grant of 1786, passed into the ownership and control of Elizabeth McCauley, the wife of George McCauley. The family continued its specialization in the production of

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

livestock and tobacco. In 1884, the farm was passed to Elizabeth's daughter Penelope McCauley who, in that same year, held a public auction to divide the farm assets among the various heirs. Penelope's sister, Elizabeth McCauley Moseley, and her husband R.D. Moseley then acquired the farm of 518 acres for \$5000.

The Moseleys operated the farm for the next twenty years. One of the property's extant five historic dark-fired tobacco barns date to their years of ownership as well as one extant tenant house. In 1904, upon the death of R.D. Moseley, the farm of 518 acres passed to his daughter Corrine Moseley Williams and her husband Richard F. Williams. The farm's evolving record of ownership from mother to daughter to sister to daughter from the mid-nineteenth century to the turn-of-the-century is part of a significant trend in late nineteenth century Tennessee agriculture: women were owning and operating farms at a much higher rate than is usually assumed in the historical record.

Under the direction of Corrine and Richard Williams, McCauley Hill Farm took on most of the physical characteristics apparent today. They first lived in a three-story log home that had been the main farm house since the original cabin had been outgrown prior to the Civil War. The third floor of the dwelling was entirely open and was often used as a dance floor for neighborhood and family gatherings. This no longer extant house was located nearer the original settlement of the farm where outbuildings, a stable, corncirb, and slave houses had been built nearby in the nineteenth century. Not long after moving to the farm, however, they left the nineteenth century physical past of the farm and built a new domestic center. They changed the location of the main dwelling to a more commanding spot, almost in the center of the farm's land on a high hill that overlooked most of the property. They built a new farmhouse that combined elements of local folk traditions as well as the latest in middle-class domestic architecture. Much of the lumber for this house was sawed from twenty acres of wood and the new field created by the clear-cutting still today is known as the "new ground" field. Slag from the coal-fired steam saw mill that sawed the wood may still be uncovered when this field is tilled for tobacco. The exterior of the new dwelling is of the "pyramid cottage" vernacular style, with a wrap-around porch on two of the

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four sides. The interior, however, exhibits the emerging Craftsman style of architecture and interior decoration, especially in its irregular room arrangements and several dark-stained oak doors and woodwork.

The Williamses also changed the arrangement of outbuildings around the domestic complex. To the west, across the lane that led from the house to Harvill Road, stood a large cluster of tenant houses of which three are extant today. As late as the 1930s, according to the family, the farm contained at least ten tenant dwellings which housed about 100 people, living and working on the farm in the production of tobacco. The type of tobacco was dark-fired and today four dark-fired barns are in use. Dark-fired tobacco was a very labor-extensive crop. According to historian Rick Gregory, "tobacco was usually raised by the whole family. Much of the labor could be done by children. Children were used in many aspects of tobacco production but hoeing, worming, and suckering the lower leaves of the plants was considered especially to be children's work." (1) The farm became noted for its production of "McAdoo Creek" tobacco and the family received good prices for its leaves.

In 1904, the same year Corrine and Richard Williams assumed ownership of the McCauley Hill Farm, aggrieved tobacco farmers and planters, angered at the low prices manipulated by the newly established American Tobacco Company trust, formed the Dark Tobacco District Planters' Protective Association. The Association planned to limit production of dark-fired tobacco in an attempt to raise prices from the tobacco Trust. Its members urged voluntary compliance to rules that farms would raise only seven and one-half acres of tobacco for the first fifty acres of land owned and then two and one-half acres for each subsequent fifty acres of land owned. The vast majority of tobacco farmers in the Black Patch joined the Association either cheerfully or because they feared retaliation. Violence became commonplace in northern Middle Tennessee and southern central Kentucky during the Black Patch War of 1904-1909. But despite the threats, the Williamses chose not to become members of the Association. According to historian Gregory,

whatever the goals and achievements of the organization, the Association must not be understood as having brought all

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tobacco farmers into its fold. Tobacco growers who refused to join the Association and continued to sell to the Trust were called "hillbillies" by Association members. The use of the word was meant to be derogatory but why this particular term was chosen cannot be ascertained. There does not appear to have been social or class differences

between the two groups. Membership in both groups cut across geographic, class, and economic lines. Instead, most hillbillies seemed to fall into two categories. First were those who could not resist the prices offered by the Trust in its efforts to break the Association. The second group simply did not want to join. These men represented the old strain present in any farming community that is highly individualistic, highly resistant to organization of any kind, and determined to do things their own way. (2)

Richard and Corrine Williams, however, represent a significant third group often overlooked in the analysis of the Black Patch War. Close family members of both Corrine and Richard were tobacco brokers while other relatives were prominent businessmen and elected officials in Clarksville and Montgomery County. In view of the violent tactics adopted by the Association's not-so-secret underground arm, the "night riders," the family decided that neutrality was the best stance. Their decision also reflected the early twentieth century realities of the "social meaning of money," as described by economic sociologist and historian Viviana A. Zelizer, where family ties and relationships often directly influence economic decisions otherwise decided by pure market calculations. (3) In this case, a familial web of economic relationships--brokerages and warehouses in Clarksville and family farms in Montgomery County--combined with family relationships in local government to impede the Williamses from joining the Association. They neither wanted to hurt the businesses of their extended family nor did they want to embarrass the office holders of the family by participating in the boycott, especially as it escalated in violence in 1906-1908.

In 1933, in the depth of the Great Depression, the historic family farm of 518 acres passed to Richard and Corrine's son, Robert Moseley Williams. Robert Williams took the farm in new directions. There was increasing demand for cigarettes, compared

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

to the decreasing national market for products made from dark-fired tobacco. During the New Deal, new federal farm policies and programs were established to control agricultural production and promote land conservation. Williams was convinced that burley tobacco, not dark-fired, would be the best market crop for the upcoming decades. He began to urge local farmers to exchange their reliance on dark-fired tobacco for burley tobacco. To lead the way, Williams in 1939 built a huge demonstration burley barn, that measured 96 feet by 41 feet, with a 40-foot high center section. Designed to hold nine acres of burley tobacco under one roof, the barn is still in use to the immediate east of the farmhouse. It is the largest burley tobacco barn on a Historic Family Farm in Middle Tennessee. In addition to greatly expanding his production of burley tobacco, Williams became involved in developing a Clarksville market for the crop. In 1941, he built The Bright Leaf Warehouse of 35,000 square feet and together with other investors in 1947, he established the Banner Warehouse of 60,000 square feet. Together these warehouses increased the "loose" floor space in Clarksville to an amount required by the tobacco companies to send a separate set of buyers for this market. At the same time that Robert M. Williams was establishing the Clarksville burley market, he joined other warehousemen to form the Burley Packhouse Association, a local corporation designed to pack and store tobacco for the buyers. Today, The Bright Leaf and Banner warehouses are still the largest auction houses in Clarksville, with the Bright Leaf operating under the same name.

Burley tobacco was not the only new progressive crop on McCauley Hill Farm. With the advent of Kentucky tall fescue as a more durable pasture and hay grass variety, Williams began to rotate intensive beef cattle production with the family's traditional tobacco production. In the mid-1950s, he imported purebred Black Angus cattle from Kansas and these cattle became the foundation of a purebred herd still in production today. A new stockbarn for these operations was constructed concurrently and is still extant. In the 1970s, the family constructed two large hay sheds for the storage of hay for the cattle. The family has also branched into the breeding of Tennessee Walking Horses. Richard H. Williams, a son of Robert M. Williams, currently resides in the main farmhouse with his mother Dorothy Williams. Richard is a charter member of the Board of Directors of the Pleasure

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

Walking Horse Association of Tennessee. The farm has produced prize-winning walking horses since 1980.

The over 160 years of agricultural production at McCauley Hill Farm is an excellent Montgomery County example of how the market transformation of agriculture during the nineteenth century continued into the twentieth century and how these shifting economic patterns reshaped one particular rural landscape into a modern late twentieth century farm. Its combination of field patterns, man-made ponds, outbuildings, owner dwelling, and tenant dwellings make the farm a particularly significant architectural and agricultural artifact of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Montgomery County landscape.

In 1976, the Tennessee Department of Agriculture designated the property as a Tennessee Century Farm. Today, the farm still produces twenty acres of tobacco a year, together with hay, beef cattle, and walking horses under the direction of one of the family's three co-owners, Richard H. Williams.

ENDNOTES

1. Rick Gregory, "Robertson County and the Black Patch War, 1904-1909," Tennessee Historical Quarterly 39(Fall 1980): 346.
2. Ibid., 349
3. Viviana A. Zelizer, The Social Meaning of Money: Pin Money, Paychecks, Poor Relief, and Other Currencies (New York: Basic Books, 1994).

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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West, Carroll Van. Tennessee Agriculture: A Century Farms Perspective. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Agriculture, 1987.

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

X. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated 518 acres of the McCauley Hill Farm correspond to the 505 acre tract, designated #47, together with 13 acres from Tract 50 that has been marked on the attached Montgomery County Tax Map 103. The Tax Map for this nomination has the scale 1" = 400'. This scale map is prepared by the Tennessee State Board of Equalization for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nominations and has 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 518 nominated acres represent a portion of the original McCauley land grant of 1786 and have been historically associated with agricultural production at the farm from at least 1867 to the present.

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

PHOTOGRAPHS

McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

Photos by: Carroll Van West
MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Date: June 1994

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, TN

North elevation, main house, facing south
1 of 57

North elevation and west facade, main house, facing southeast
2 of 57

West facade, main house, facing east
3 of 57

South elevation, facing northeast
4 of 57

South elevation, facing northwest
5 of 57

East elevation, facing west
6 of 57

Entrance hall, facing east
7 of 57

Parlor, facing south
8 of 57

Mantle, parlor, facing south
9 of 57

Original 1904 bedroom, facing north
10 of 57

C. 1960 replacement door into original bedroom, facing west
11 of 57

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

Original 1904 bedroom, facing east
12 of 57

Original 1904 door into master bedroom, facing north
13 of 57

Master bedroom, facing southeast
14 of 57

Family room, facing northeast
15 of 57

Mantle, family room, facing north
16 of 57

Entrance door to den, facing north
17 of 57

Stairs and original door to attic, facing northwest
18 of 57

Hallway to bathroom, facing east
19 of 57

Bathroom, facing east
20 of 57

C. 1960 bedroom, facing west
21 of 57

Hallway into c. 1960 bedroom, facing south
22 of 57

C. 1960 bedroom, facing south
23 of 57

Original kitchen, facing west
24 of 57

Original kitchen, facing east
25 of 57

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

Pantry, facing north
26 of 57

Pantry, facing southeast
27 of 57

Original rear porch, cistern, facing southwest
28 of 57

Smokehouse, facing east
29 of 57

Pasture and tenant houses, from main house, facing north
30 of 57

Dark-fired tobacco barn, facing west
31 of 57

Pond, facing west
32 of 57

Corn crib, facing south
33 of 57

Hay shed, facing south
34 of 57

Butler grain storage cylinders, corn crib, facing northwest
35 of 57

Domestic complex and large burley tobacco barn, facing north
36 of 57

Storage and equipment sheds, facing east
37 of 57

Equipment shed, facing west
38 of 57

Granary, facing west
39 of 57

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

Large burley tobacco barn, facing northeast
40 of 57

Racks, large burley tobacco barn
41 of 57

Stripping room, large burley tobacco barn
42 of 57

Equipment shed, facing northeast
43 of 57

Hay shed, facing south
44 of 57

Stockbarn, facing north
45 of 57

Tenant house, facing north
46 of 57

Tenant house, facing east
47 of 57

Tenant house, facing east
48 of 57

Equipment and storage sheds, tenant complex, facing northeast
49 of 57

Small barn, tenant complex, facing northeast
50 of 57

Dark-fired tobacco barn, facing southeast
51 of 57

Tenant house, facing east
52 of 57

Grist mill site, foundations, facing north
53 of 57

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McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

Original dwelling/1970s cottage, facing north
54 of 57

Dark-fired tobacco barn, facing west
55 of 57

Fields, Harvill Road, facing east
56 of 57

Hay field, facing north
57 of 57

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section number _____ Page _____

McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

OWNERS:

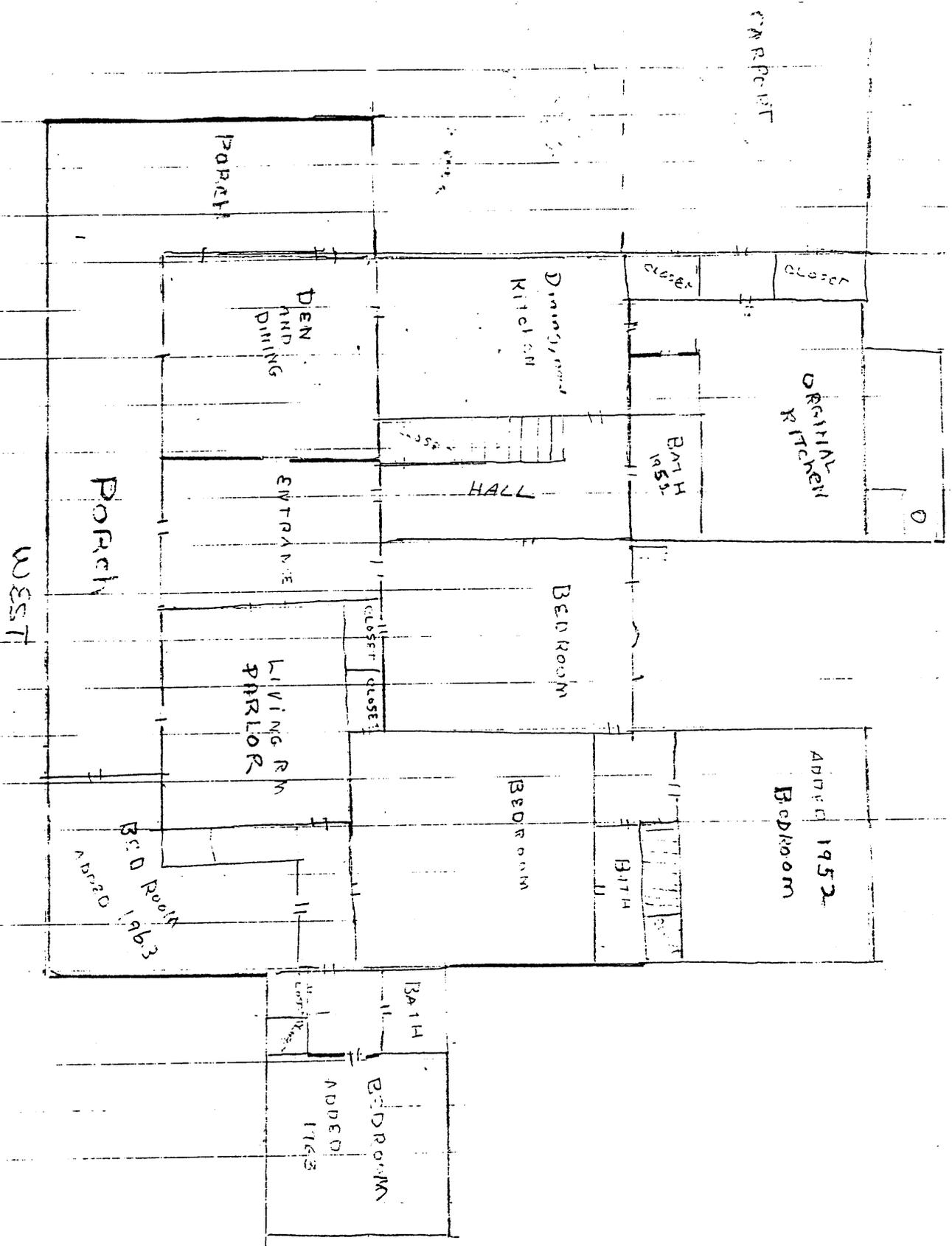
Richard H. Williams
1535 Harvill Road
Clarksville, TN 38043

Dorothy Williams Havens
1535 Harvill Road
Clarksville, TN 38043

Robert M. Williams, Jr.
110 Morningside Park
Memphis, TN 38104

EAST

SOUTH



WEST

POINT

PORCH

PORCH

DEN AND DINING

ENTRANCE

LIVING RM PARLOR

BIRD ROOM

DINING ROOM KITCHEN

HALL

BED ROOM

BED ROOM

BATH

BED ROOM

ADDED 1963

ORIGINAL KITCHEN

BATH 1952

ADDED 1952 BED ROOM

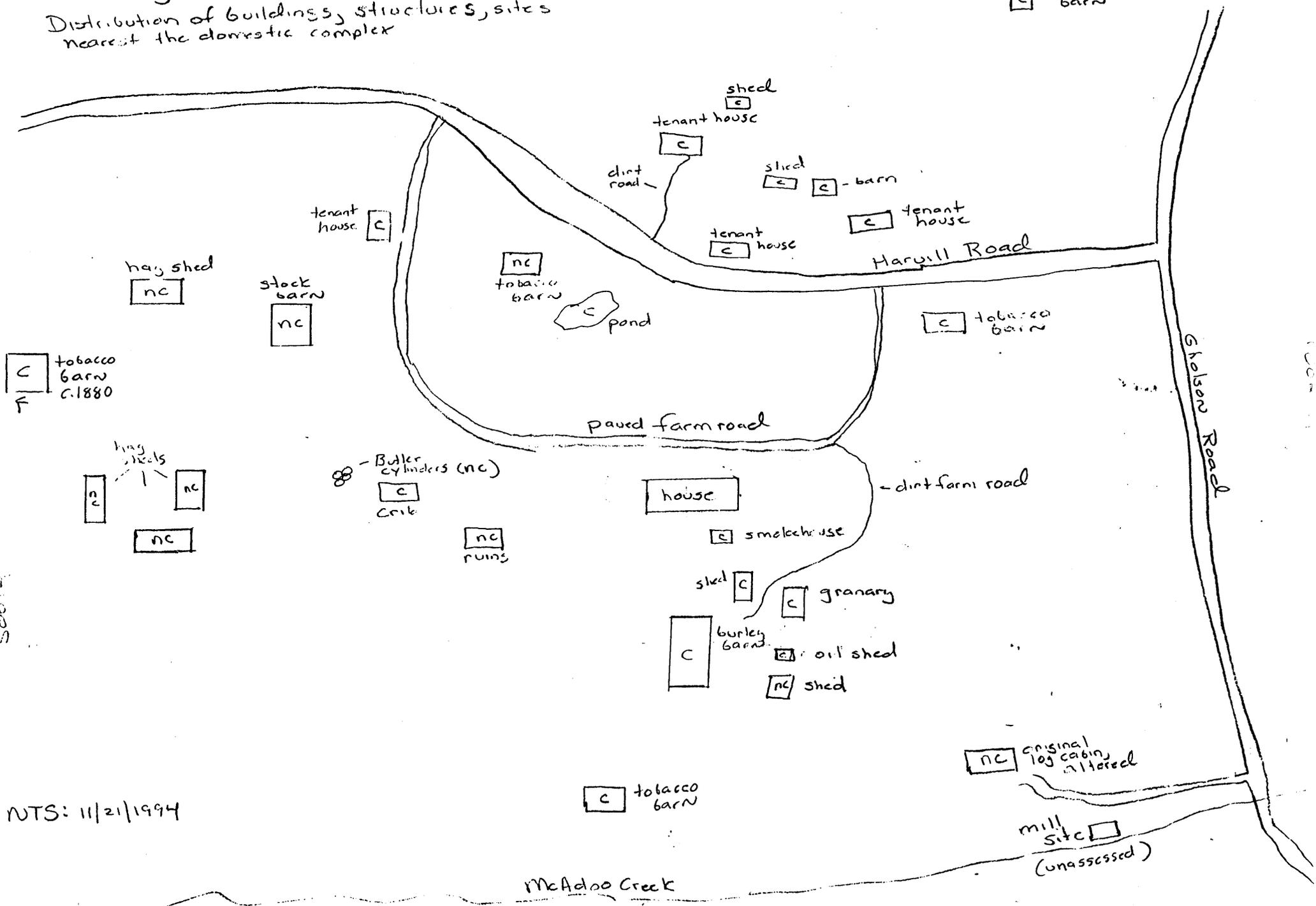
BATH

WEST

McCauley Hill Farm, Montgomery Co., TN

Distribution of buildings, structures, sites
nearest the domestic complex

[c] tobacco barn



[c] tobacco barn
c.1880

hay shed
[nc]

stock barn
[nc]

tenant house
[c]

[nc] tobacco barn

[c] pond

paved farm road

house

Butler cylinders (nc)
[c] Crib

[nc] ruins

[c] smokehouse

dirt farm road

[c] shed

[c] granary

[c] burley barn

[c] oil shed

[nc] shed

[c] tobacco barn

Harvill Road

tenant house

[c] shed

dirt road

[c] shed

[c] - barn

tenant house

[c] tenant house

Shelson Road

[nc] original log cabin, altered

mill site
(unassessed)

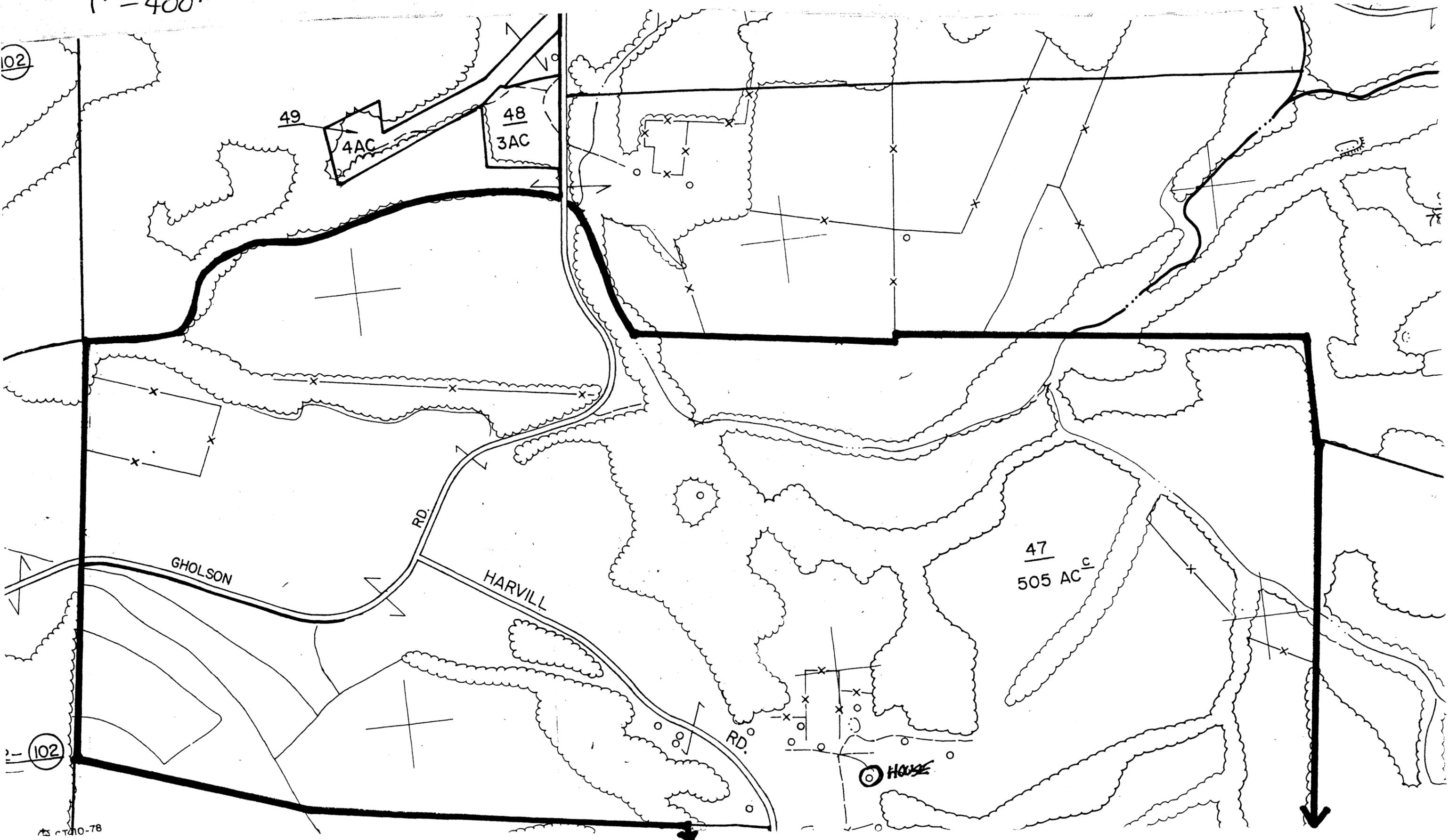
[c] tobacco barn

McCauley Creek

NTS: 11/21/1994

SOUTH

McCaughey Hill Farm
Montgomery County TN
Map 1 of 2
1" = 400'



McCauley Hill Farm
Montgomery County TN
Map 2 of 2

1" = 400'

CT 10-78

{28.75 AC}

$\frac{50}{115} AC^c$

{93 AC}

47 - (103)

$\frac{1}{95.8} AC^c$

HARVILL

RD.

$\frac{2}{70} AC^c$

GHOLSON

1.01

$\frac{1.20}{AC}$

$\frac{3}{6.25} AC$

$\frac{1.5}{AC}$

4.01

$\frac{30.02}{10AC}$

1AC

1AC

{16.12 AC}

30.01

30.04

$\frac{29}{AC}$

{4.5AC}

JOHNSON

6-