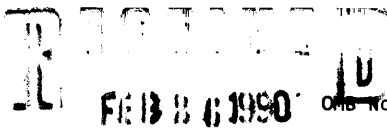


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DIVISION OF
NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAMS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Moore-Crutchfield Place
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number GA 15, southeast of
city, town Siloam (N/A) vicinity of
county Greene code GA 133
state Georgia code GA zip code 30665

(N/A) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	3	1
sites		
structures		
objects		
total	3	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

2/21/90
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain:
- see continuation sheet

Amy Federman 4/12/90

Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/animal facility; agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/ single family; camp

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Plantation Plain (I-House)

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	wood
roof	asphalt
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Moore-Crutchfield Place consists of a plantation plain type main house with a central hall, two rooms over two rooms with a one-story shed porch on the front and the rear, as well as a historic log structure north of the main house, a historic frame outbuilding east of the main house and a modern, tin-covered barn to the south.

The main house is of heavy timber construction covered with clapboard with brick exterior end chimneys. The main house has a transom and sidelights around the front entrance door, square columns with turned railings on the front porch and 6/6 windows. The main house has hand-planed horizontal heart of pine boards throughout, paneled wainscoting and a simple Greek Revival mantel. The kitchen was totally renovated and the back shed rooms paneled. The main house has early vertical panel doors and heart of pine floors and was built of heavy timber construction with hand-hewn sills, mortised-and-tenoned, as well as wallstuds covered with clapboards.

The main house sits back from the road surrounded by two large oak trees and remnants of a front yard. There is pasture land on the east and west. There is a small, newly-created small fish lake in front and a larger lake (off the nominated property) to the rear. There are several large oak trees east of lake in front.

The log house sits at the northeast corner of the main house. The log house, which has a tin roof and a rebuilt porch, contains one room with loft above, a massive fireplace, and an addition to the rear. It was built of hand-hewn logs with 1/2 dovetail-notching which were numbered for construction, a rear shed addition of heavy timber construction with corner bracing, and a single stone end chimney.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section 7

Constructed as an early settler's house (1810), it has been used as the kitchen and was recently renovated. A historic frame outbuilding sits well back from the main house to the northeast. Built around 1840, it has a tin roof with vertical boards and pegged framework. A tin-covered barn built around 1940 with old wood sits southeast of the main house.

The original locations or sites of several tenant or slave structures, the old barn, the blacksmith's shop, and the lumber mill, are all known.

The main house is situated in a secluded rural setting on the outskirts of a small town.

Recently, the log structure has been restored. The main house has been restored including a remodeled kitchen with sky lights, a vaulted ceiling and a brick wall. An unsightly rear addition and an open carport, built in 1977, were removed during the restoration and a new rear shed room recreated.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

1810-1940

Significant Dates:

1810; 1841

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

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Section 8

Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Moore-Crutchfield Place is significant in agriculture and architecture.

The Moore-Crutchfield Place is significant in agriculture because it was from this main house and through these remaining outbuildings that the antebellum and postbellum farms were run. It exemplifies farms found throughout much of Georgia during this period from slavery to tenant farming, from subsistence to cotton as a cash crop. It is a good example of a working farm which has changed and adapted to economic and social conditions for nearly two centuries from the first permanent settlement in 1810 to well in to the 20th century. A decade before the Civil War, the plantation here produced 10 bales of cotton. The devastation of the war, the disruption of the work force, and the poor, worn-out soil, brought low production until the coming of the railroad brought in the use of fertilizer in the 1890s. Then the "white lands" began to once again produce cotton as a cash crop. In 1919 with cotton at \$.40 per pound, E. T. Boswell, owner of the "old Heard Place," became the center of the mule and horse trade. E. T. Boswell also planted pine trees and created a lumber and planning mill near the railroad tracks in the front yard. His grandson created a fish lake in the 1940s and started raising cattle on the "old Heard Place."

The Moore-Crutchfield Place is significant in architecture because it contains good examples of two important early types of vernacular house types in Georgia: a single-pen log structure and a two over two "Plantation Plain" type house.

The single-pen log house was built around 1810 by Joseph Moore. The one room structure has hand-hewn log walls with 1/2 dovetail corner notching. It has a central door, a sleeping loft and massive exterior end stone chimney flanked by small windows. The clapboard shed addition to the rear, dating prior to 1840, is of heavy-timber construction with hand-hewn sills, corner post and bracing joined with mortise and tenon and pegs.

The Plantation Plain type house was built after George Crutchfield bought the property in 1841 and was a common house type used by farmers of that era in Georgia. Also called the "Georgian I-House", the plan consists of two rooms over two rooms with a shed porch to the front and shed to the rear with exterior end chimneys. This house has flush siding under the porch and transom and sidelights around the

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Section 8

doors, both hints of Greek Revival stylistic influence. The 6/6 sash windows are arranged symmetrically on the clapboard exterior. The interior has a central hall with partially enclosed stairs running from back to front. Interior doors are hand-planed with two vertical panels. The rooms are dressed in hand-planed horizontal heart pine boards with paneled wainscoting and simple Greek mantels.

National Register Criteria

The Moore-Crutchfield Place meets National Register Criterion A, "broad patterns of our history," because it continuously operated as a working farm for nearly 200 years. Established as a frontier farmstead shortly after the area was open for settlement in 1786, the first surviving house on the property, the log house, built c. 1810, exemplifies the type of house so common on the Georgia frontier, easy to build from the materials at hand. The c. 1841 main house shows the transformation from one generation to the next, as the frontier became more settled, and the daughter of the first house builder, and her husband, built a larger and more prestigious type of dwelling house in the prevalent style of the day. The owner of this house indicated with this house that he was here to stay, and was no longer the head of a frontier family. The farm they established had cotton as a cash crop in the 1850s, and was operated with slave labor. This property represents the transition in agricultural work forces because from this same main house where the slave labor force was directed, the later owners would instruct the tenant farmers who lived on the property in structures now gone. In more recent and more prosperous times in the 20th century it once again became a cotton producing farm and a center for mule growing for marketing.

The property also meets National Register Criteria C because it embodies "distinctive characteristics" of American building styles and types both in the log structure (the original house) and the later Plantation Plain type house. While these two houses reflect the prevailing building types in this part of Georgia for their respective building dates, 1810 and 1841, they also contain important details of workmanship. The log structure contains characteristic dovetail notching, hand-hewn logs, and a stone chimney, while the main house reflects the two-over-two room with central hall plan, Greek Revival influences in the mantels and entrance door treatment, and the front shed porch and end chimneys, all important details of the Plantation Plain type.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

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Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

1810: construction date of surviving log house.

1940: 50-year cut off, complex was in continual agricultural use.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

Greene County was created in 1786 after the Creek (Land) Cession of 1784. It was the 11th county created in Georgia and was named for General Nathanael Greene. The first white settler to own the land associated with the Moore-Crutchfield Place was Thomas Grimes who received a land grant of 200 acres from Georgia Governor Edward Telfair in 1786. Thomas Grimes had acquired over 500 acres of land near the waters of the Ogeechee River by 1789. In 1796, he sold the 200 acres associated with the Moore-Crutchfield Place to Thomas Grey who sold 100 acres to Joseph Moore in 1810. Joseph Moore owned this property for over 30 years and was probably the builder of the single pen log structure which sits north of the main house today. Joseph Moore's daughter Martha, married George Crutchfield in 1836. A Joseph Moore, age 77, and a farmer, appears to be living in Greene County in 1860, although he is slightly removed from the area where the house is situated. A native of North Carolina, Moore appears to be living with a wife and several children.

George Crutchfield (1797-1859) acquired this property from his presumed father-in-law, Joseph Moore, in 1841. He paid \$1,000 for 250 acres of land "on the waters of the Ogeechee [River]." George Crutchfield was a militia captain and also served in that capacity in the Creek Indian War of 1836. In the 1850 Census he was 53 years old and his wife, Martha, was 33 with four children ranging in age from 2 to 8. It is likely that George Crutchfield built the main house around 1841. According to the 1850 Agricultural Census the cash value of Crutchfield's farm was \$2,500 with 190 acres of working farm. While he grew produce for the subsistence of his farm animals, his family and his slaves, he also produced 10 bales of cotton, a cash crop. At the time of his death in 1859, the inventory and appraisement of Crutchfield's estate indicated he owned 17 slaves, only five of which were adult males, ranging in value from \$330 to \$1,400. Among the tools listed in the inventory were "1 saw plane, augers, drawing knife, 1 lot brick, 1 lot boards" all associated with building construction. Crutchfield probably built several slave cabins on the property.

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The inventory also indicated that there was a blacksmith shop and a barn. The old log home was probably used as the kitchen for the big house. At Crutchfield's death in 1859, his children became orphans. According to local legend, George Crutchfield was so jealous of his beautiful wife who was younger than him by 20 years that "he cut her throat and threw her out the window of the old Heard-Carpenter place." If true, this would place her death between 1850 and 1859. While it is not clear in the 1860 census where the Crutchfield orphans were living, two of the surviving sons fought and died in the Civil War only a few years afterwards.

Thomas Heard (1803-1863), who had already been a farmer for many decades in Greene County and who had married there in 1830 to Ann Richards (1808-1892), acquired the Crutchfield property in 1860. At that time it consisted of 346 1/2 acres and cost \$2,873. The 1860 Agricultural Census for Thomas Heard, presumably this property, indicates that on a farm of 200 improved acres and 80 unimproved acres he was growing various subsistence crops as well as producing 3 bales of cotton as a cash crop. During the first few years of the Civil War, Mr. Heard lost two sons in the war, one in the first engagement at Bull Run in 1861. Shortly after these losses, Mr. Heard himself died. His widow and some of his children lived on the property and farmed it until 1903. It is still known locally as "the old Heard place." According to the Agricultural Census of 1870, the farm remained a subsistence farm, raising small numbers of livestock and growing small amounts of wheat, corn, peas, sweet potatoes, butter and hay. Thomas Heard, often referred to as Judge Heard, was an educated man and after the Civil War, one of the log slave structures (now gone) was used just to hold his books. The town of Siloam (adjacent to the Heard property) was created around 1880 and the railroad from Union Point to White Plains first passed in front of the "old Heard Place" around 1890.

In 1903, the heirs of Thomas Heard sold 614 acres of the Heard Estate to Edgar T. Boswell, Sr. (1854-1929) for \$7,000. The property remained in the Boswell family until 1966. E. T. Boswell was a large land owner in Greene County and he hired a Mr. Gilmore to oversee the 30 tenants and 10 wage hands on the Old Heard Place. E. T. Boswell built a three-story barn (now gone) to house mules and horses which he sold all over Georgia. Besides being a mule trader, E. T. Boswell grew cotton on the Heard place. With the addition of fertilizer, the white loamy soil around the Heard place began to yield a good cotton crop. After Boswell's death in 1929, his widow, Lula Champion Boswell (1856-1932), and his children ran the farm. At about this time, the E. T. Boswell farm was second place winner for the most cotton yield in Georgia when it produced 4,073 pounds of cotton on five acres of land. E. T. Boswell also owned a brick store in nearby Siloam and sold

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farmers goods and fertilizer on "time pricing" - a 10% finance charge. When the boll weevil destroyed cotton in the late 1910s and 1920s, Boswell built a lumbermill (now gone) adjacent to the railroad which passed in front of the Heard Place. J. E. Boswell lived in the Heard house for a few years around 1940. At about that time, the old barn was pulled down and a new, smaller one built. He also created the fish pond and purchased cattle.

In 1966, J. E. Boswell sold several hundred acres from the farm to a local developer, Sam Roper. Roper created the granite quarry north of the house, which is now a lake, subdivided some land, and sold the "old Heard place" with 76 acres of land to Ken George in 1977. Ken George extensively remodeled the kitchen and added an extension to the rear with a bay window and large fireplace. He also added a rear garage made of old timber.

The George family lived in the house until 1985 when J. Robert Carpenter, the current owner, purchased it. The current owner has restored the log structure and the main house with the assistance of W. Lane Greene, preservation architect.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Van Buren, Maurie G. "Heard-Carpenter Place", Historic Property Information Form, November 5, 1985. Copy on file at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

- (X) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- () University
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 60 acres.

UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 307060 Northing 3712450
- B) Zone 17 Easting 308020 Northing 3712330
- C) Zone 17 Easting 307440 Northing 3711470

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of that portion of the owner's land which is marked on the enclosed plat.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is that portion of property remaining associated with the historic house and outbuildings but does not include the large modern lake behind the main house which is a recent addition to the property. This tract of land represents the historic core of the farm and provides an appropriate rural setting for the remaining buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone 404-656-2840 **date** February 19, 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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Photographs

Name of Property: MOORE-CRUTCHFIELD PLACE
City or Vicinity: Siloam
County: Greene
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April, 1989

Description of Photograph(s):

1 of 13. Front facade, from across the lake. Photographer facing northeast.

2 of 13. Front facade from the driveway. Photographer facing northeast.

3 of 13. Rear facade and log house. Photographer facing southwest.

4 of 13. Rear facade showing restructured rear additions. Photographer facing southwest.

5 of 13. Outbuilding/barn. Photographer facing northeast.

6 of 13. First floor, central hall and stairs. Photographer facing southeast.

7 of 13. First floor, dining room. Photographer facing west.

8 of 13. First floor, parlor. Photographer facing southeast.

9 of 13. First floor, parson's room. Photographer facing southeast.

10 of 13. Second floor, south bedroom. Photographer facing southeast.

11 of 13. Second floor, north bedroom. Photographer facing northwest.

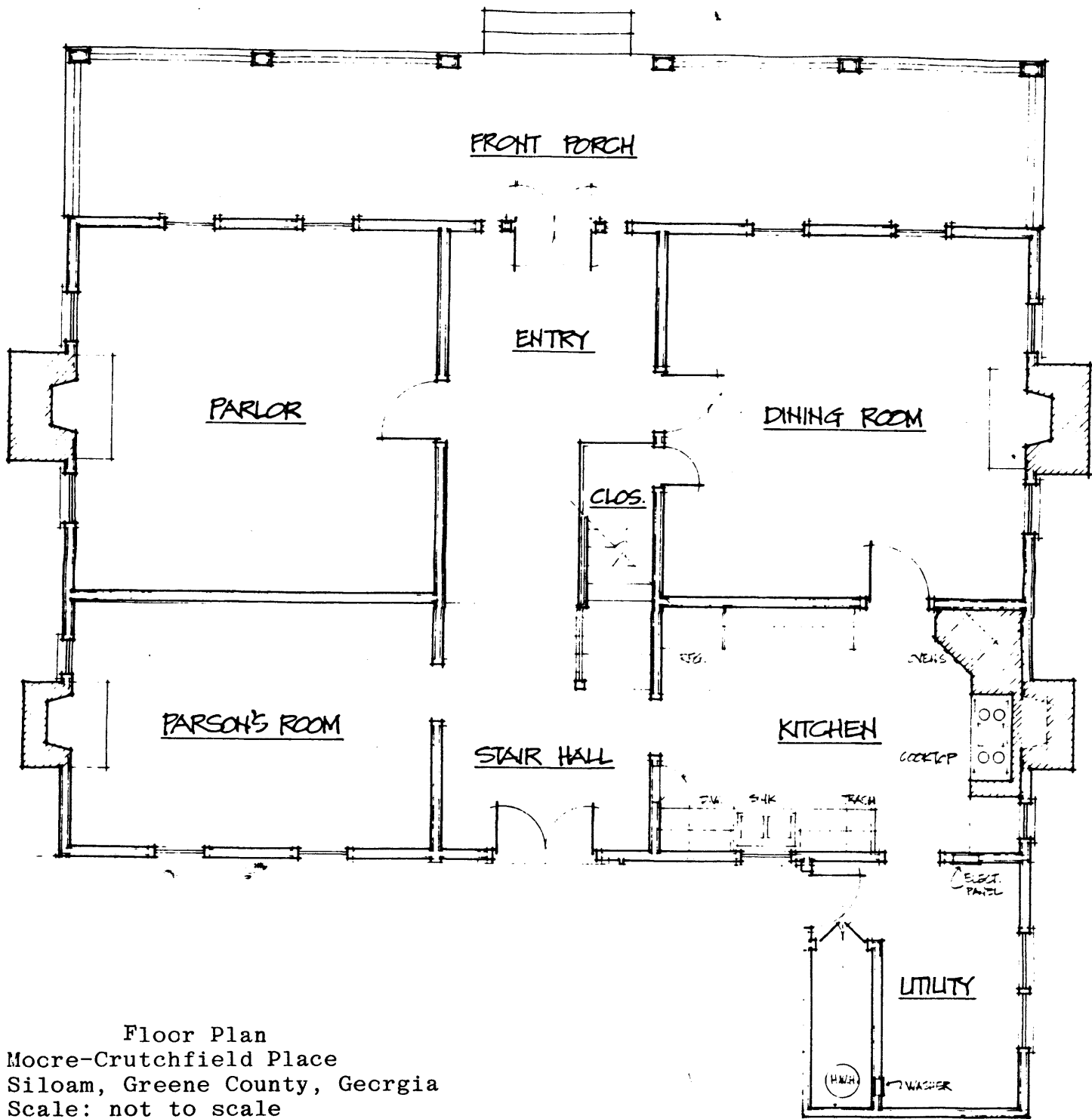
United States Department of the Interior
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Photographs

12 of 13. View of log house from second floor north bedroom.
Photographer facing northeast.

13 of 13. View of lake from second floor bedrooms. Photographer
facing southwest.



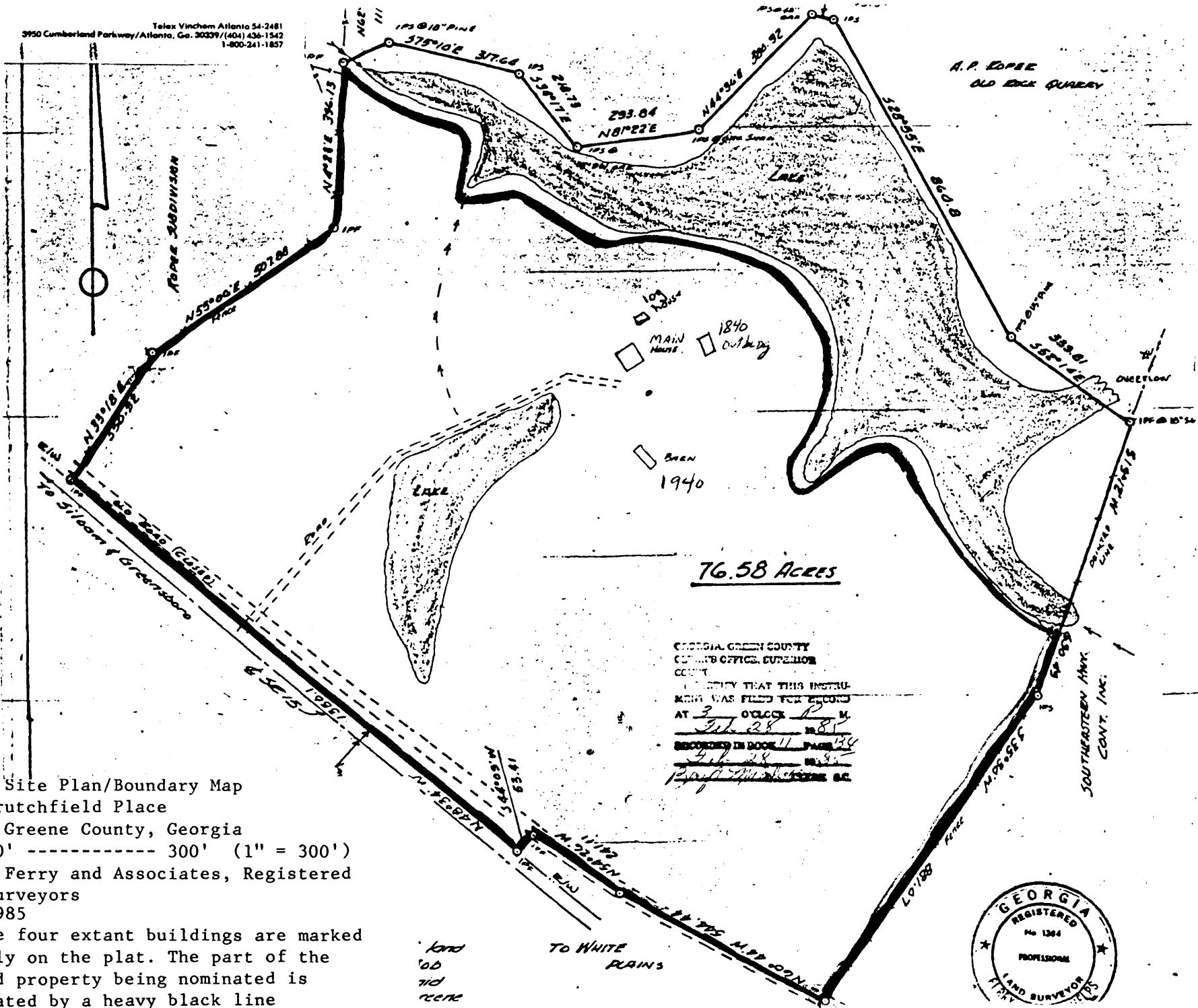
Floor Plan
 Mocre-Crutchfield Place
 Siloam, Greene County, Georgia
 Scale: not to scale
 Source: From pre-restoration plans
 drawn by W. Lane Greene, Architect
 Date: 1985

Key: This is the first floor plan only,
 shown as it appears after
 restoration and removal of modern shed
 additions. The room usage is marked
 on the plan.



(11)

Telex Vinchem Atlanta 54-2481
3950 Cumberland Parkway/Atlanta, Ga. 30339/(404) 436-1542
1-800-241-1857



Site Plan/Boundary Map
Moore-Crutchfield Place
Siloam, Greene County, Georgia
Scale: 0' ----- 300' (1" = 300')
Source: Ferry and Associates, Registered
Land Surveyors
Date: 1985
Key: The four extant buildings are marked
directly on the plat. The part of the
platted property being nominated is
deleneated by a heavy black line

land
'06
pid
recre

