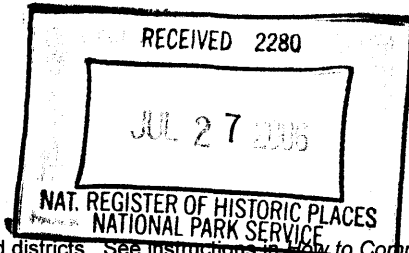


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



799

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 Hallehurst

other names/site number White, Newton, House; White-Scales Farm

2. Location

street & number 106 Little Dry Creek Road

N/A  not for publication

city or town Pulaski

vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Giles

code 055

zip code 38478

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 L. Hays  
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/25/06  
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer; 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:)

Robert H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

9.6.00

Hallehurst  
Name of Property

Giles County, Tennessee  
County and State

### 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

- private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	0	buildings
1	0	sites
6	0	structures
0	0	objects
16	0	Total

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

N/A

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
AGRICULTURE/processing  
AGRICULTURE/storage  
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field  
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
AGRICULTURAL/storage  
AGRICULTURE/storage  
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field  
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Dutch Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE; BRICK; CONCRETE  
walls WOOD; CONCRETE  
roof METAL; ASPHALT  
other STONE; BRICK

### 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, and D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE, ARCHITECTURE, POLITICS/GOVERNMENT, COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c. 1883-1956

Significant Dates

1920s - Abe McKissack house additions completed

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

White, Newton Harris

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McKissack, Abe

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- Checkboxes for documentation status: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Checkboxes for data location: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State Agency, Federal Agency, Local Government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

Middle Tennessee State University Center for Historic Preservation

Hallehurst  
Name of Property

Giles County, Tennessee  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 33 acres Milky Way, Tenn 058 SE; Pulaski, Tenn 059 NE

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>491661</u>	<u>3901216</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>491642</u>	<u>3900748</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>492093</u>	<u>3901199</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>492091</u>	<u>3900750</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 Kristen Luetkemeier  
organization Center for Historic Preservation date January 24, 2006  
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 Roy H. and Emily F. Jones  
street & number 106 Little Dry Creek Road telephone 931.424.8510  
city or town Pulaski state TN zip code 38478

**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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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Hallehurst  
Giles County, Tennessee

## Physical Description

The centerpiece of what was historically a highly productive cattle farm that developed from the late-nineteenth century through the middle of the twentieth century, Hallehurst is located at the intersection of Little Dry Creek Road and State Route 166 in the unincorporated Wales community in rural Giles County, Tennessee. The nominated property includes the main house, fourteen additional historic resources associated with the property's history as a working farm, and the thirty-three acre surrounding site, all of which are contributing. While written evidence for the original construction date of the house is inconclusive, an 1878 map indicates that at that time a house stood, if not directly on Hallehurst's current foundation, very near to it.<sup>1</sup> One local history book states that Hallehurst was built circa 1883.<sup>2</sup> Oral tradition, book inscriptions, and the building's architectural plan suggest that a house existed at this site circa 1889. The date and extent of changes enacted after that time are debated, but a first-floor addition and other interior and exterior features dating from modernization efforts undertaken in the first decades of the twentieth century by prominent local builder Abe McKissack are still present at Hallehurst.<sup>3</sup> The current owners Roy and Emily Jones completed a renovation on the house in 2003 which introduced modern bathrooms, a laundry closet, and an HVAC system, extended and modernized the kitchen, completed repairs, and made minor alterations to the exterior. The craftsmanship employed in Hallehurst's construction and its striking example of the Dutch-Colonial-Revival style coupled with the tremendous quantity of historic materials still extant in the house all mark it as a significant and valuable architectural resource.

The house faces east and is surrounded by pasture, which is farmed for hay. More closely surrounding the house and partially enclosed by an historic stone wall is the farm's domestic complex, which includes the house, a garage, a circa 1889 beehive cistern, a circa 1930 well, a circa 1889 smoke house, and a circa 1900 saddle house. North of the house and outside the fence is the surviving agricultural complex, consisting of a circa 1900 stock and storage barn, two late 1920s silos, two circa 1900 storage sheds, a circa 1950 corn crib, a circa 1950 dairy barn, and a circa 1950 feeding shelter.

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<sup>1</sup> Giles County Beers Map, 1878.

<sup>2</sup> Margaret Butler, *A Guide to Historic Sites and Places of Interest in Giles County, Tennessee: An Itinerary Covering the County, Which May Be Followed as a Whole or Broken Into Parts* (unknown publisher, c. 1995).

<sup>3</sup> Local builder Abe McKissack made changes to the house as part of a program of renovations likely undertaken in the 1920s, late in his building career that ended in 1933. Much of the interior trim and the mantles employed at Hallehurst are of the type most fashionable between the early years of the twentieth century and the 1920s. Other interior features, notably floors, doors, and fireboxes, are most likely nineteenth century. The side-gambrel orientation was prevalent nationally in Dutch-Colonial Revival houses like Hallehurst by 1920. However, early photographs show the house with the gambrel roof. Using an undated reproduction of a photograph printed in Margaret Butler's book *Giles County Legacy: Early Families of Giles County* and the testimony of Halle Fowler, granddaughter of Newton and Halle White, as evidence, the house possessed the gambrel form as early as the 1890s. Other sources, including Anne Brown, the daughter of Abe McKissack, and the book *Black History in Giles County, Vol. II*, authored by James L. Wood, argue that McKissack not only added the first-floor wing that is presently the house's dining room, but also added a second and third story to the house in the 1920s. Future research may provide more in dating the overall appearance and changes made to the house.

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Hallehurst  
Giles County, Tennessee

Hallehurst is a Dutch Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half story building resting on a continuous rusticated-stone foundation with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled, gambrel roof with paired decorative wood brackets at the corners below the cornice returns. The central two-and-one-half story block is rectangular. On the east, south, and west sides of the house are porches. There is a one-story wing extension on its north side. On the rear northwest corner of the house is the one-story garage ell. The doors and windows of the house, with perhaps three or four exceptions, are historic.

The front or east façade of the main block is symmetrical, and contains five bays. Three concrete steps provide access to the full-length, one-story front porch, which has a balcony on its roof that is accessed from the second story. Four sets of paired wood columns set on rusticated-stone piers are evenly spaced across the porch. The columns have Ionic capitals. A single engaged half column stands flush with the façade on each side of the porch. The porch floor consists of wood boards arranged perpendicular to the façade, while the ceiling boards run parallel to the house. A simple wood railing, added during the 2003 renovations and matching the one in a historic photograph, runs on all three sides of the porch's balcony.<sup>4</sup> The first-floor entrance consists of paired wood screened doors and paired wood doors with four panels, above which is a single-light transom window. A wood-paneled single-light door with a five-light transom window and an awning opens to the balcony. The front doors and their wooden surrounds are historic. Wood shutters flank the four one-over-one wood windows on both levels. Three gabled dormers, each containing a six-over-six wood window, protrude from the gambrel roof at regular intervals. Two interior chimneys, one on the north and one on the south, are slightly to the front of the roof's crest. On the north side of the main block is the one-story wing with a gable-end roof and an exterior brick chimney. A bank of five nine-over-nine windows is the dominant feature of the wing's east, or front, facade.

The south elevation of the house contains five irregularly spaced bays and a one-story porch, which shelters the three central bays. Three steps lead to the porch. It was historically open, then was screened in sometime before 1978, and is now again open. The porch covers somewhat less than half of the width of the elevation, and has four evenly spaced columns on the front and two engaged columns on the back. The smooth round columns rest on rusticated-stone piers and have simple Ionic capitals. The porch has a flat roof topped by a simple balustrade, a component which was added during the 2003 renovations. The central wood-paneled door with nine lights is topped by a single-light transom. On either side of this entrance are two one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. The furthest east of these windows was changed from a door during the 2003 renovation. The historic photograph reproduced in *Giles County Legacy* shows that the addition of the door was an alteration that replaced an earlier window of the type currently present.<sup>5</sup> There are four second-story, one-over-one windows with shutters. Before the 2003 renovation, a smaller window pierced the

<sup>4</sup> Butler, *Giles County Legacy*, 226.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Hallehurst  
Giles County, Tennessee

elevation's second story directly above the door. On the third story are central paired two-over-two wood windows flanked on each side by a single two-over-two window.

The west or rear elevation of the house has four bays with a central entrance at both the first and second levels. Four concrete steps approach the first-level uncovered porch, which runs from the façade's north corner and covers about three-quarters of its length. There is a small balcony at the second-story entrance. Before the 2003 renovation, the rear porch had been a two-tiered, covered porch with exterior stairs that led to its upper level. In the late 1970s, a small frame addition extended from the stairs slightly beyond the southwest corner of this elevation. This addition was gone before the beginnings of the 2003 renovation, during which the current owners also removed the previous porch structure and built the balcony and a pergola in its place. Five thin square wood columns support the pergola. The porch floor consists of wood boards running perpendicular from the house. The first-story entrance consists of an historic screen door and an historic single-light wood-paneled door topped with a single-light transom window. The second-story entrance is a single-light wood-paneled door with double-hung sidelights. On the north side of the rear elevation are two one-over-one windows at each level, the upper windows installed directly above the slightly wider first floor windows. A door was formerly in place of the farthest north of the first floor windows. On the south side of the rear elevation's second level is a single one-over-one window of identical dimension to the other second-floor windows. A gabled dormer with a six-over-six window extends from the center of the roof. Interior chimneys flank this dormer along the west slope of the roof. Pictures from 1978 do not show chimneys present, but a photograph taken in advance of the 2003 renovation shows what appear to be chimneys in their current locations. The roof surface has been replaced at least twice since the 1978 pictures were taken, and the chimneys may have been replaced during one of these roofing alterations.

The north elevation consists of three main components of a one-story addition: the gable end of the dining room, the slightly recessed wall of the kitchen, and the protruding garage wall. Hallehurst's successive owners have altered this portion of the house's exterior to better accommodate the changing activities that it has housed. Furthest east is the gable, which has a rusticated stone foundation on the east side and a continuous brick foundation on the north. It has a chimney flanked by double-hung, twelve-over-twelve wood windows. Below the western window is a sheltered entrance which rests on a rusticated stone foundation. The entrance is constructed of brick and trimmed in wood, and it leads to the basement. Beyond the wing, a portion of the main block's north gable is visible. On this main elevation there are asymmetrically placed windows of different sizes. Two sets of one-over-one, double-hung triple windows, one above the other, light the interior staircase. The upper set of triple windows is sheltered by a small shed-roof extension supported by decorative wood brackets. Two one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, one on the first level and one on the second level, are on the far eastern side of the elevation. Finally, a single one-over-one, double-hung window is on the third story, western side of the main block's elevation. The middle component of the addition is the kitchen wing that has a side-gabled roof and rests on a brick foundation. Paired two-over-two, double-hung windows are east of the central axis. Photographs from 1978 show a roof extension sheltering a screened-in porch leading to an entrance at the western side of this central

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component. In these 1970s photos, two double-hung, one-over-one windows are east of the porch. The westernmost component of the addition is a one-story garage with one protruding gable facing north and one facing west. The north gable was added in 2003, and two modern garage doors provide for vehicle access on this side. Before the addition, the northern wall of the garage wing was level with the kitchen wing. A single two-over-two window is in its south side. A window located on the western gable in 1978 has since been sided over. The northern section of the garage foundation is brick, while the western and southern foundation is brick pier with rusticated-stone infill.

The main or east façade entrance opens into the rectangular-shaped entrance hall. The hall's dominant feature is the historic staircase. Four steps lead to a small landing, after which it turns to the north to the second floor. The newel posts and handrail are darkly stained wood. The newel posts are decoratively carved with a vertical floral pattern and beading. The visible underside of the staircase is finished in paneled wood. On each riser, a scroll is applied. The historic wood floor, window and door surrounds, baseboards, and crown molding remain in the entrance hall. The historic brick fireplace and wood mantle with curved supports are present on the north wall, and the mantle bears strong resemblance to the types available from Sears Roebuck circa 1910.<sup>6</sup> It is classical, with a carved frieze and scroll-like curved pilasters on either side of the fireplace. The hearth is tile with decorative cast iron edging the fireplace where the current owners have installed gas logs. In the entrance hall, as in the rest of the house, multiple historic wood windows let in great quantities of natural light. Two windows are in the east wall and one in the north wall. The current owners report that the original owners had the present sconces, on both sides of the pocket doors leading to the music room on the south, installed in 1912 when they acquired electricity. Due to the poor condition of the plaster in this room and throughout the house, the owners chose to encapsulate the historic plaster with a thin layer of drywall as part of the 2003 renovation.

The music room is in the southeast corner of the house, and is accessed from the entrance hall through paneled and still operational historic pocket doors. In the music room is the historic wood floor, window and door surrounds, baseboards, and crown molding. A historic fireplace and mantle identical to that of the entry hall are in the room. Two historic windows are cut into the east wall. Two windows, one historic and one in place of what was formerly a door, flank the fireplace in the south wall. Another set of 1912 sconces, whose placement corresponds with those in the entry hall, are installed on either side of the pocket-door entryway. In the west wall, north of an entry, is a historic built-in bookcase.

A short hallway connects the music room to the first floor bedroom. In it is the historic wood floor, molding, door to the south porch, door to a closet on the north side, and built-in bookcase.

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<sup>6</sup> Sears, Roebuck, and Co., *Sears, Roebuck Home Builder's Catalog: the Complete Illustrated 1910 Edition* (New York: Dover Publications), 1990.



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The first-floor bedroom possesses its historic wood floor, window and door surrounds, baseboards, and crown molding. Though the historic fireplace is the same as the others, the room's historic mantle is different. This mantle has thin columns on either side of the opening and a flat frieze. It, like the other mantles in the house, was present when the current owners took possession in 2002. Within the fireplace is the historic screen, a cast-iron piece with bas-relief ornamentation. Two historic windows are in the south wall. A historic wood-paneled door on the northeast corner leads to a former closet, transformed as part of the 2003 renovation into a bathroom.

A short hallway containing a historic telephone shelf connects the first-floor bedroom to a parlor. Additional openings in this hallway lead to the bathroom, the entry hall, a closet, and the back porch. The historic wood floor, window and door surrounds, baseboards, and crown molding are present in the hall.

The most noticeable feature of the parlor is the tall wooden-paneled wainscoting that extends from the floor about five feet up the wall. It is composed of long inset panels topped by short inset panels topped by a ledge or plate shelf. The historic wood floor, window and door surrounds, baseboards, and crown molding are present in the parlor. The fireplace and mantle are identical to that of the entrance hall. Two windows in the west wall flank a fireplace. The northernmost of these replaced a door sometime after 1978, while the south window is historic. From this room, doorways lead to the back hallway, the entrance hall, and the modern kitchen.

The one-story wing at the northern end of the house contains the dining room, kitchen, and garage. Accessed through the north wall of the entrance hall through pocket doors identical to those leading to the music room, the dining room possesses its historic wood floor, window and door surrounds, baseboards, crown molding, and approximately two-foot single-paneled wainscoting. The historic fireplace and mantle are identical to that in the entry hall, and a slightly protruding historic cast-iron screen sits in the opening. Two historic windows in the north wall flank the fireplace and a bank of five windows dominates the east wall.

A door in the dining room's west wall leads into the kitchen. A set of 1920s wood and glass cabinets, previously on the south wall, now hangs on the east wall. Molding, some replacement, is present in this room. The kitchen now extends through a former breezeway to connect with the former freestanding dining hall, now an attached garage. Modern, circa 2003, cabinets and countertops are present in the room. The floor is modern tile. The present entry to the back porch is through a new door on the room's south side. A door in the room's west wall leads into the garage.

The entrance-hall staircase ascends first to the west before turning to the north and pausing at a landing. The landing possesses a tripartite window with a modern stained-glass reproduction of the historic window, which was stolen prior to the current owners' occupation of the house. Each pane includes a yellow border and three blocks on top edged in pink. Inside the central block is a green three leaved design on a yellow background, and inside the two external blocks are pale blue squares with a dark green square center. Below

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Hallehurst  
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them are two identical vertical panels, each with a brown stalk topped by a red-petaled flower with a yellow center. Atop the flower are two green leaves. Three intervals of green leaves are also present leading up the stalk. Below this are three more squares with the same contents as above, but with a darker-purple border. The ceiling above the stairs is paneled wood. Turning south from the landing provides access to the second-floor central hallway.

Progressing east down the hall leads to the northeast bedroom, accessed through a historic wood-paneled door on the hallway's north side. In this room are the historic wood floor, window and door surrounds, baseboards, and crown molding. The room also holds a fireplace and mantle identical to that in the entry hall and has a cast-iron fire screen. The room has one historic window on its north side and two on its east side. Another historic wood-paneled door leads to a small closet in the room's northwest corner.

Across the hall is another historic wood-paneled door leading to the largest second-floor bedroom. This room possesses the historic wood floor, window and door surrounds, baseboards, crown molding, a historic fireplace and mantle identical to that in the entry hall, and a historic cast-iron screen with bas-relief carving. On the room's south side, on either side of the fireplace, are two historic wood windows. Two more historic windows are on the room's east side. A historic wood paneled door leads into a small hallway, on the south side of which is access to a small toilet room with historic wood flooring, combined historic and modern molding, and a historic south facing window. The hall opens into a large bathroom with the historic wood floor and combined historic and modern window and door surrounds, baseboards, and crown molding. A historic fireplace and mantle identical to that in the entry hall with a historic cast-iron screen remain on the room's west wall. One historic window is in the room's west side, and another is on the south side. In the northwest corner is a small closet. This large bathroom and dressing area was the southwest corner bedroom. The current owners converted its use during their c. 2003 renovation. A laundry closet, accessible from the south side of the main hallway, was also created from this bedroom.

In the northwest corner of the second floor, behind a historic wood-paneled door, is another bedroom. The historic wood floor, window and door surrounds, baseboards, and crown molding remain, as do a historic fireplace, mantle, and cast-iron screen identical to the house's others. On either side of the fireplace, two historic wood windows look out to the west. A historic door in the northeast corner leads into a closet. An attached bathroom is accessed through a historic door on the bedroom's southeast side. Originally, the space occupied by this bathroom was part of the closet still present behind it. The owners converted half of the historic closet for use as a bathroom.

The central hallway possesses its historic wood flooring, window and door surrounds, baseboards, and crown molding. On either end are historic wood doors providing access to the respective balconies.

The stairs to the third floor pause at a landing with an historic double-hung window before progressing to the third floor ballroom. The first glimpse of the third floor is a dramatic one. The space encompasses the

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length and breadth of the house. The ceiling, though flattened in the center, follows the gambrel form visible on its ends. It is covered in historic strips of beaded board. The walls are covered in historic beaded board of the same width, laid horizontally and perpendicular to those on the ceiling. The orientation of the wider historic wood floor planks mirrors that of the ceiling. On the east side of the room are two closets. Between them are three small open dormer extensions with historic windows. On the west is a central dormer with its historic window flanked by long closets on either side. The back walls of the closets form the sides of the dormer niche, and in each is an historic wood two-over-two-over-two window. One additional window is present on the north side. Running along the perimeter of the room is an approximately two-foot-high and two-foot-wide enclosed bench built to disguise ductwork installed for a central HVAC system newly added by the current owners.

Below the house is a cellar, accessed through an opening on the north side of the house and via six stone and one concrete stairs down. At the foot of the stairs is a small room with a concrete floor and stone and brick full and half walls. To the west is a room with a packed-earth floor and brick walls. To the south is a hallway with wood and plank walls and a concrete floor leading to a western hallway with a brick room on its north side. The basement ceiling includes wood beams supporting insulation materials. The different building materials and division of space indicate that portions of the cellar were constructed in the nineteenth century, and that it continued to evolve and grow as changes and expansions affected the house above it.

## **2. Stone Walls (circa 1889, contributing)**

The approach to the front of the house was modified when the road was changed. Initially, traffic approached it from the southeast through a still extant gate in one of the stone walls. The driveway now runs from Little Dry Creek Road to the northeast side of the house. A dry laid stone wall stretches across the north, east, and south sides of the front yard. On the south side, it is topped with regularly spaced half-circle stones inserted perpendicular to the horizontal stones of the wall's lower half. On the other two sides, the top level consists of stones densely laid at a slant to the lower, horizontal stones.

## **3. Beehive Cistern (circa 1889, contributing)**

West of the house is the circa 1889 brick beehive cistern that originally provided the household with water. Several stairs into the cistern are accessed through a metal trap door installed in a cement block.

## **4. Pump Well (circa 1930, contributing)**

Between the cistern and the house is a circa 1930 pump. Its above ground housing is of concrete and includes a logo that reads "Bass."

## **5. Smokehouse (circa 1889, contributing)**

To the north of the cistern and directly west of the garage is a circa 1889 cut-stone smokehouse. The building has a raised-seam metal front-gable roof with wood siding in the gable ends. The wooden door faces east, and small ventilation windows are cut into the building's sides.

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Hallehurst  
Giles County, Tennessee

## 6. Saddle House (circa 1900, contributing)

A few feet north of the smokehouse is a circa 1900 wood-frame, weatherboard saddle house with a hipped, asphalt-shingled roof. Its door is on the east side, and wooden lattice ventilation is installed on the top half of the building.

## 7. Shed (circa 1950, contributing)

North and west of the saddle house is a circa 1950 wood-frame, weatherboard shed with a metal gable roof that extends outward to form a porch on its narrower east and west sides.

## 8. Barn (circa 1900, contributing)

The property's barn is northwest of the house, and was constructed circa 1900. The transverse crib barn is a two-story structure of frame construction with a raised-seam metal gable roof. Its interior consists of a central aisle and side stalls. The building has a north side extension and a sheltered entryway on the east side.

## 9 and 10. Silos (circa 1920, 2 contributing)

Beyond the barn to the northwest are two round 1920s concrete tower silos and an accompanying wood shed reported to be of similar vintage to the barn.

## 11 and 12. Sheds (circa 1900, 2 contributing)

North of the barn are two circa 1900 sheds, both single-story wood structures with metal gable roofs, the larger of which includes a lean-to addition. The sheds are each clad with vertical board siding.

## 13. Corn Crib (circa 1950, contributing)

Northeast of the sheds is a corn crib. The structure is built of concrete block and has a shed roof. A concrete pad extends to the north. The door is to the east and three window openings face north.

## 14. Dairy Barn (circa 1950, contributing)

A typical circa 1950 concrete dairy barn with windows and a door on the south façade. The barn has a raised-seam metal gambrel roof and is north of the corn crib.

## 15. Feed Shelter (circa 1950, contributing)

East of the dairy barn is a circa 1950 feed shelter with a raised-seam metal gabled roof. The structure is open and consists of wood posts with elbow brackets supporting a gable roof.

## 16. Acreage and Pond (contributing)

Thirty-three acres of pasture land surround the house and outbuildings, and include a farm pond that was added circa 1950. The property retains intact field patterns and fencing.

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## Statement of Significance

Hallehurst, in the unincorporated Wales community of Giles County, Tennessee, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local agricultural significance, Criterion B for its association with local and state political and commercial leader Newton H. White, and Criterion C for its significance as a fine example of a Dutch-Colonial-Revival house. Newton H. White was a prominent citizen of Giles County. He served several years in the state senate and was vice-president of National Life and Accident Insurance Company and was a founder of the union Bank and trust Company. He was also known as a prominent farmer and one of the largest producers of livestock in the state. The house retains a high level of historic integrity.

An original date of construction for the house is unclear. In 1878, when Newton White purchased two tracts of Giles County land from R. F. and Cynthia R. Carter, the White family acquired the property on which Hallehurst currently sits as well as a pre-existing home located on or very near to the current house site. In 1883, Newton Harris White, son of Newton White, and Halle Gardner married and, according to local author Margaret Butler's account, "settled in the Wales community on land given him [Newton Harris White] by his father and near his half brother George."<sup>7</sup> In another publication, Butler suggested 1883 as an approximate building date for Hallehurst.<sup>8</sup> Local oral tradition cites 1889 as the year of Hallehurst's original construction, and inscriptions in books owned by Halle White support the existence at that date of a house called Hallehurst. In 1891, Newton Harris White inherited the approximately 498 acres encompassed in his father's 1878 purchase, including the Hallehurst site.

Newton Harris White later contracted with local builder Abe McKissack to complete a program of renovations to the house. According to James L. Wood's publication *Black History in Giles County, Vol. II*, McKissack added the second and third floors. However, an undated reproduction of a photograph printed in Margaret Butler's *Giles County Legacy* shows a figure in late-nineteenth-century-style clothes sitting on the porch of a Hallehurst that looks very like the Hallehurst of today. Additionally, one of Newton and Halle White's children told her daughter stories of sleeping, along with her siblings, in Hallehurst's second-floor bedrooms just after the turn of the century and of dancing in Hallehurst's attic ballroom in the early 1910s.<sup>9</sup> These remembrances suggest that a three-story building existed around the turn-of-the-century. Certainly, McKissack's involvement included first-floor additions to the house and interior carpentry.

<sup>7</sup> Butler, *Giles County Legacy*, 226.

<sup>8</sup> Butler, *A Guide*.

<sup>9</sup> Conversation, Emily Jones and Halle Fowler, Giles County, TN, circa 2003.

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Newton Harris White died in 1931, leaving his property to his wife Halle Gardner White and the couple's surviving children, Newton Harris White Junior, Corinne White Webster, and Gardner E. White.<sup>10</sup> In 1944, these four and a few other members of the White family sold the property to Corinne Williams Scales.<sup>11</sup> Corinne Williams Scales and Joe W. Scales then deeded 133.87 acres of the property to their children Beulah Mai Scales, Edward William Scales, and Helen Corinne Scales in 1949.<sup>12</sup> The Scales family continued to raise livestock on the property, and added dairy operations to the farm. In 2002, Beulah Mai Scales Arney sold 33 acres of this property to Roy H. Jones and Emily F. Jones, who currently raise hay in the pastureland and live at Hallehurst.<sup>13</sup>

## Agriculture at Hallehurst

Tennessee acreage devoted to agriculture peaked in 1900 at a statewide total of 20.3 million acres. The first three decades of the twentieth century in Tennessee included two important trends: decreasing agricultural acreage and increasing agricultural productivity. Farm operations during Newton Harris White's 1891 to 1931 tenure were shaped by the exchange between national progressives and local agriculturalists that accompanied these two trends.<sup>14</sup>

Newton Harris White was a leading regional agriculturalist. According to one local history source, he began independent farming operations "when he became of age."<sup>15</sup> After inheriting the Hallehurst property in 1891, White consistently listed his occupation as "farmer" in the census reports for the decades of his life that followed. The 498 acres of his Hallehurst livestock operation were five times the size of an average turn-of-the-century Tennessee farm.<sup>16</sup> Hallehurst was known as one of the largest producers of livestock in the state.<sup>17</sup> For a time, White held the title of president of the Middle Tennessee Farmers' Institute, a private reform group that predated the more formal system of state experimental farms. He also chaired the County Highway Commission and sat on the Tennessee Railroad Commission, both affiliations that dealt with the transportation systems so important to agricultural product distribution and development during the turn of

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<sup>10</sup> Newton White, Will, (1891); Giles County Deed Book LL (Pulaski, Tennessee, 1878), 419 - 422; and Giles County Beers Map, 1878. For alternative accounts of the land acquisitions of Newton White and Newton Harris White, see Johnny Phelps, *Picture Giles County* (Pulaski: Pulaski Publishing, 1996), 345.

<sup>11</sup> Giles County Deed Book 118 (Pulaski, Tennessee, 1944), 264 - 267.

<sup>12</sup> Giles County Deed Book 128 (Pulaski, Tennessee, 1949), 56-57.

<sup>13</sup> Giles County Deed Book 308 (Pulaski, Tennessee, 2002), 735-737.

<sup>14</sup> Carroll Van West, "Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee," *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (1994) and Mary S. Hoffschwelle, *Rebuilding the Rural Southern Community: Reformers, Schools, and Homes in Tennessee, 1900 - 1930* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1998).

<sup>15</sup> John Trotwood Moore and Austin P. Foster, *Tennessee, the Volunteer State, 1769 - 1923, Volume 4* (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing, 1923), 189 - 190

<sup>16</sup> West, "Historic Family Farms."

<sup>17</sup> Ilene J. Cornwell, *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly Volume III 1901 - 1931* (Nashville: The Tennessee Historical Commission, 1988), 972 - 973 and Carroll Van West, Email (2005).

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the century and the years that followed.<sup>18</sup> Newton Harris White's various affiliations, as well as the circa 1889 stone fences, the house, the circa 1900 saddle house, the circa 1889 smokehouse, the circa 1889 cistern, the circa 1930 pump well, the circa 1900 barn, the two circa 1900 sheds, and the two 1920s silos still extant at Hallehurst reference both White's interest in agriculture and the history of agriculture in south-central Tennessee.

The stone fences on the property are still arranged as they were during the Newton Harris White period. Oral tradition asserts that Scotch-Irish laborers, a prevalent group in Giles County, did construct the fence at Hallehurst using materials taken from neighboring Clifton Place (NR listed 1973). The fence lines defined the property through separation. On the property's east and south sides, the fence served to divide Hallehurst from Little Dry Creek Road and the rest of the outside world. Within the property, the walls run the northern length of the house and end abruptly where the outbuildings begin in order to demarcate the domestic and agricultural complexes of the farm. The division between these two very different but interrelated landscapes of work is still clearly visible.<sup>19</sup>

Reformers in the late nineteenth century recommended a variety of specialized structures for farm storage and work; these were typically constructed as part of either the aforementioned domestic or agricultural complexes. Hallehurst exemplified this trend. Currently present within the domestic sphere are the house; the former worker dining hall, now incorporated into a modern garage; a circa 1900 saddle house; a circa 1889 smokehouse; a circa 1889 cistern; and a circa 1930 pump well.<sup>20</sup>

The early electrification of the house, in 1912, was likely a home improvement that represented subscription to the agricultural reform movement of the first several decades of the twentieth century and its philosophy of Better Homes, Better Farms. The addition of electricity to the White home improved the possibilities for the social events that Newton and Halle White hosted, but also improved the general quality of life for the White family. Contentment with rural living was an important aim of the contemporary agricultural reform movement, and electricity helped meet this aim by strengthening the commitment of both Newton Harris and Halle White to life within the rural Giles County community.<sup>21</sup>

Progressives believed that "a satisfying home life was essential to personal and social well-being," and a particular area of emphasis was the kitchen. The Whites demonstrated a progressive concern for up-to-date kitchen facilities by including an attached kitchen in the program of renovations undertaken in the late 1920s. This historic kitchen was later altered to extend through the space where a historic breezeway once separated

<sup>18</sup> Butler, *Giles County Legacy*, 226 and Cornwell, *Biographical Directory*, 973.

<sup>19</sup> Emily Jones, Interview with author (Giles County, 2005) and West, "Historic Family Farms," F54.

<sup>20</sup> West, "Historic Family Farms," E22.

<sup>21</sup> Emily Jones, Interview and West, "Historic Family Farms," F29-F31.

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the kitchen from a detached dining hall, but the modern kitchen shares the historic kitchen's function and location.<sup>22</sup>

The Hallehurst smokehouse, directly behind the house, is low and constructed of stone, both unusual features within a state that typically built high, wood-frame smokehouses in the twentieth century. The substantive nature of Hallehurst's smokehouse indicates both Newton Harris White's wealth and the progressive emphasis that he placed on his outbuildings.

Features in Hallehurst's agricultural complex include a barn, two sheds, two silos, a pond, a corncrib, a dairy barn, and a feeding shelter. Previously on the property were two additional century old barns, demolished by the current owners after they purchased the property in 2002.

Barns were the centerpieces of farming operations, and Hallehurst's landscape evidences this. In Hallehurst's progressive era landscape, the silos and two sheds are grouped almost equidistantly from the turn-on-the-century barn. Its transverse-crib frame construction was a common type used for sheltering stock and for farm storage. The extensions on the north and south sides are of the type often added to livestock barns by later farmers to shelter machinery.<sup>23</sup>

Concrete silos became prominent in the United States around 1920, and White likely had his constructed around this time. The large capacity of silos was instrumental in allowing farmers to shift into large-scale livestock production, and their presence at Hallehurst illustrates White's involvement in this trend.<sup>24</sup>

By 1950 many Tennessee farmers had converted their land to pasture for dairy and beef cattle, and livestock had become the largest farm income producer. The Scales family, which purchased Hallehurst in 1944, continued to raise stock cattle and added dairy production to the farm. That they did so indicated their conformity to this predominant trend within Tennessee agriculture. The Scales continued to use the older farm buildings, sometimes modernizing them with additions like those on the older barn, which were particularly useful for storing valuable new machinery.

Within the circa 1950 portion of the Hallehurst landscape devoted to dairy farming, the barn was again the central component. Like the barn central to Hallehurst's progressive era landscape, the circa 1950 dairy barn's proximity to dairy support buildings was designed for convenience. The barn itself sheltered a variety of farming activities like milking, animal shelter, and equipment storage that contributed to the farm's operation. The circa 1950 corncrib allowed for feed storage, and the circa 1950 feeding shelter or lot allowed

<sup>22</sup> Hoffschwelle, *Rebuilding*, 127 - 144.

<sup>23</sup> West, "Historic Family Farms," F49 - F50.

<sup>24</sup> West, "Historic Family Farms," F52.



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for feed delivery to the animals. By 1950, ponds like the one at Hallehurst were an accepted feature of farm irrigation and were frequently employed in support of livestock operations.

A post-war boom in construction drove up prices for lumber, and in the mid-1950s Tennessee became the world's largest producer of hardwood flooring. Like other Tennessee farmers, the Scales family cut many of the trees which once grew on the property. Some older trees remain and serve as a reminder of previous landscape elements, while the absence of others evidences a trend in Tennessee's agricultural history in which farmers responded to market demands and diversified their operations.<sup>25</sup>

## Newton Harris White

Newton Harris White (1860-1931), together with his wife Halle White, played a leading role in local affairs through his involvement with both Giles County and Tennessee state government, commerce, agriculture, religion, and education.

Newton Harris White held multiple positions in state and local governance. White served as a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives in the 51<sup>st</sup> General Assembly, which met from 1899 to 1901, and as a member of the Tennessee Senate in the 52<sup>nd</sup>, 58<sup>th</sup>, and 59<sup>th</sup> General Assemblies, which met from 1901 to 1903 and 1913 to 1917, respectively. In the 52<sup>nd</sup> and 58<sup>th</sup> Assemblies he was also Speaker of the Senate. While serving as Speaker, White enjoyed additional clout that could be brought to bear in favor of his constituent counties. White made a significant contribution to past Tennessee events due to his involvement in the 58<sup>th</sup> Assembly as a leader of the Independent, or pro-Prohibition, Democrats. This positioned him to give influential support to what was ultimately the legislatively successful Prohibition policy of the pro-Prohibition Republican governor, Ben Hooper.<sup>26</sup> In 1898, White became a Giles County magistrate with local authority in various judicial matters, a position that he held for many years.<sup>27</sup> He also served, by virtue of appointment, as a member of the Tennessee Railroad Commission and as chairman of the Committee of the County Highway Commissioners.<sup>28</sup> The two modes of transportation represented by these affiliations constituted critical elements for agricultural development and for economic development generally, and White's leadership position on the commissions insured his responsibility for decisions involving them.

<sup>25</sup> Emily Jones, Interview.

<sup>26</sup> Everette Robert Boyce, ed., *The Unwanted Boy: The Autobiography of Governor Ben W. Hooper* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1963), 135 and Joe Michael Shahan, *Reform and Politics in Tennessee, 1906 – 1914* (PhD Dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1981), 43, 207, and 210.

<sup>27</sup> Butler, *Giles County Legacy*, 226, Cornwell, *Biographical Directory*, 972, and Moore and Foster, *Tennessee*, 189-190. White served as a magistrate at least through 1927, when Moore and Foster published their history.

<sup>28</sup> Butler, *Giles County Legacy*, 226, Cornwell, *Biographical Directory*, 973, and Moore and Foster, *Tennessee*, 189-190.

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Newton White, Newton Harris White's father, left his son land, livestock, farming implements, and money.<sup>29</sup> White's investment of some of these family assets helped create Giles County institutions and enabled him to become a successful businessman. In Pulaski, his assets helped found the Union Bank and Trust Company, of which he was also the director.<sup>30</sup> White's capital partially enabled the 1901 purchase of the National Sick and Accident Association. Because of his financial role, the company awarded him the title of Vice President. He continued to hold the title as the company grew into "one of the major insurance companies in the country," the National Life and Accident Insurance Company. Reportedly, White used his position to ensure that the company employed any qualified applicant from Giles County.<sup>31</sup> Financial journals eventually listed Newton H. White as the first Giles County millionaire.<sup>32</sup> Through his wealth and business connections, White shaped economic, employment, and social developments in Giles County.

Newton Harris White was a leading regional agriculturalist, enabling him to affect developments and trends in Middle Tennessee farming. According to one local author, White was "one of the largest growers of livestock in the state at that time." His almost 500-acre holding was certainly several times the average size of a turn-of-the-century Tennessee farm. Before the advent of a system of state experimental farms, the Middle Tennessee Farmers' Institute advocated that farmers adopt methods of agricultural reform. White's role as president of the organization and his position as a leading mid-state agriculturalist insured that he was influential in determining what reforms to advocate and how to disseminate recommendations.<sup>33</sup>

Newton Harris White was a lifetime Presbyterian and contributed to the founding of the local Wales church. White joined First (Pulaski) Presbyterian Church in 1874, and eventually became an elder, holding teaching, worship, and sacramental duties in that church. In 1912, a Presbyterian evangelical tent meeting in Wales resulted in the 1914 organization of a permanent Presbyterian church in the community, initially called the George White Memorial Church, after another member of the White family. Thirty four members, Newton Harris White among them, founded this local congregation. White was an original trustee in the new church, and later became an elder.<sup>34</sup>

As a progressive, education was a chief concern for Newton Harris White, and in 1898 he donated land for a Wales school, built that same year. For over half a century, classes of local children attended school in the building. Construction of the local school was part of a turn-of-the-century boom in the development of community institutions that extended several years beyond to the time of the formation of the White

<sup>29</sup> Newton White, Will.

<sup>30</sup> Butler, *Giles County Legacy*, 226 and Moore and Foster, *Tennessee*, 189-190.

<sup>31</sup> Butler, *Giles County Legacy*, 226, Cornwell, *Biographical Directory*, 973, and Moore and Foster, *Tennessee*, 189-190.

<sup>32</sup> Butler, *Giles County Legacy*, 226.

<sup>33</sup> Butler, *Giles County Legacy*, 226 and Cornwell, *Biographical Directory*, 973.

<sup>34</sup> Margaret Butler, *A Sesquicentennial History of the First Presbyterian Church, Pulaski, Tennessee, 1828-1978* (1978), 49 and 321. The church is now known as Wales Baptist Church.

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Memorial Church. White's involvement in both projects is a measure of his impact on community development.<sup>35</sup>

### Architecture of Hallehurst

The difficulties in dating the house's current Dutch-Colonial-Revival appearance are discussed above. The house retains much of its historic appearance and interior and exterior material, including hardware, doors, windows, columns, floors, window and door surrounds, baseboards, crown molding, fireplaces, and mantles. The 2003 renovations undertaken by Roy and Emily Jones modernized some interior spaces and altered some exterior features, but largely preserved the historic appearance of the house.

Nothing is known about the earliest builder to work on Hallehurst, but information is available about Abe McKissack, the designer and executer of the early twentieth century modernization. Abe McKissack came from a family long known in Giles County for their ability to design and build houses. His grandfather, Moses McKissack, learned to be a master builder as a slave in North Carolina and in Tennessee.<sup>36</sup> Among Moses McKissack's most significant architectural contributions in Tennessee was work done on Pulaski's antebellum courthouse. Gabriel McKissack learned design and building from his father, Moses, and taught the skills to some of his children, as well. Abe McKissack was one of these children, as were Moses McKissack III and Calvin McKissack. All three sons worked in the field, often with their father, on projects in Pulaski and Giles County. Moses III and Calvin eventually formed McKissack and McKissack, the first licensed African-American-run architecture company in the country. The company built many significant residential, religious, educational, and commercial buildings in Nashville and across the southeast, many of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Abe McKissack remained in Giles County, where he continued to be known and employed for his building ability and his interest in old houses. Among the Pulaski houses that Abe McKissack renovated or constructed were the Sam Harman House; the Turner House; the Porter Simmons House; the Smithson, later Dot Rackley, House; and the Porter, later John E. Roe, House. According to Anne Brown, his building career lasted until 1933.<sup>37</sup>

Agricultural reformers considered Colonial-Revival styles to be ideal choices for updating exteriors and interiors of traditional folk buildings. A 1928 extension service worker explained that "in the living room

<sup>35</sup> Phelps, *Picture Giles County*, 1996, 345 – 346 and Giles County Deed Book 118, 264 – 267.

<sup>36</sup> Though Philip Thomason and James Draeger, "McKissack and McKissack Buildings in Nashville (1908 – 1930)," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form* (1984) state that the McKissack family moved from North Carolina to Tennessee during Gabriel McKissack's generation, "The Story of McKissack and McKissack" in *National Register News* (ND); Anne Klebenow, *200 Years through 200 Stories: A Tennessee Bicentennial Collection* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1996), 260; and Brown, Telephone interview all agree that the family came to Pulaski with Moses McKissack and his wife Miriam.

<sup>37</sup> Wood, *Black History*, 86; "The Story of McKissack and McKissack" in *National Register News* (ND); Klebenow, *200 Years*, 260; Brown, Telephone interview; and Thomason and Draeger, "McKissack and McKissack."

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campaign spaciousness, order and harmony were striven for, rather than the old ornate, cluttered decorativeness or the severe stiffness of the 'hair cloth sofa' age."

Construction of Dutch Colonial houses in the United States predominated, not surprisingly, in the area of modern day New York, where Dutch people settled in the seventeenth century. The Dutch Colonial Revival trend became popular in the United States, particularly in areas possessed of Dutch Colonial architecture, as a front-gambrel manifestation around 1890. Around 1910 the style's orientation began to shift to a side-gambrel construction, and this orientation remained predominant through the mid-twentieth century. Hallehurst represents an early manifestation of this side-gambrel form. Hallehurst's side-gambrel orientation and wood construction places it within the national mainstream of the 1920s for look and materials employed.<sup>38</sup> However the late nineteenth century date attributed to the house places it well in advance of national trends.

Driving through Giles County a person is not likely to encounter many other houses of Dutch Colonial Revival style. Few examples of the style are present in the area. Selection of this particular Colonial Revival style represents an exception, rather than conformity, to the regional norm. The symmetrical arrangement of the façade and the gambrel roof form mark this as a representative example of Dutch Colonial Revival. The full-length classically inspired porch adds a distinctive look to the façade. A measure of Hallehurst's architectural significance is its simultaneous qualification as nationally representative and regionally rare in its Dutch Colonial Revival style.

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<sup>38</sup> Roderic H. Blackburn, *Dutch Colonial Homes in America*, (New York: Rizzoli, 2002), and Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986), 318 - 337.

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### **Geographical Data**

#### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The Hallehurst boundaries are indicated on the attached Giles County Tax Map as parcel 10. The map scale is 1"=400' and was the best available map. The farm is bounded on the east by Little Dry Creek Road and Route 166.

#### **Boundary Justification**

The boundaries incorporate all of the thirty-three acres owned and operated by Roy and Emily Jones, the current owners of Hallehurst. Included in this parcel are the core acreage and facilities of the historic White and Scales farms.



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## **Photographs**

Hallehurst

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Photos by: Dr. Leslie N. Sharp

Center for Historic Preservation

Middle Tennessee State University

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, TN

Date: September 2005

- # 1 of 40: East façade of house. Photographer facing west-southwest.
- # 2 of 40: East façade and south elevation of house. Photographer facing northwest.
- # 3 of 40: Main entrance door, east façade of house. Photographer facing west.
- # 4 of 40: South elevation of house. Photographer facing north.
- # 5 of 40: South porch of house. Photographer facing west-northwest.
- # 6 of 40: South and west elevations of house and smoke house. Photographer facing northeast.
- # 7 of 40: West elevation of house and beehive cistern. Photographer facing east.
- # 8 of 40: North elevation and east façade of house. Photographer facing southwest.
- # 9 of 40: North elevation of house, smoke house, and saddle house. Photographer facing southwest.
- # 10 of 40: Entrance hall of house. Photographer facing east.
- # 11 of 40: Entrance hall of house. Photographer facing southwest.
- # 12 of 40: Stair in entrance hall of house. Photographer facing northwest.
- # 13 of 40: Entrance hall of house from music room. Photographer facing north.
- # 14 of 40: Music room of house. Photographer facing south.
- # 15 of 40: First floor bedroom of house. Photographer facing northwest.

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National Park Service**

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS Page 22 Hallehurst  
Giles County, Tennessee

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- # 16 of 40: Parlor of house. Photographer facing southwest.
- # 17 of 40: Parlor of house. Photographer facing west-southwest.
- # 18 of 40: Dining room of house. Photographer facing north-northeast.
- # 19 of 40: Kitchen of house. Photographer facing east-southeast.
- # 20 of 40: Second floor stair landing of house. Photographer facing north-northwest.
- # 21 of 40: Second floor hall of house. Photographer facing west-northwest.
- # 22 of 40: Northeast bedroom of second floor of house. Photographer facing north-northeast.
- # 23 of 40: Southeast bedroom of second floor of house. Photographer facing southeast.
- # 24 of 40: Southwest bath of second floor of house. Photographer facing west-northwest.
- # 25 of 40: Door into second floor hall bath of house. Photographer facing northeast.
- # 26 of 40: Third floor ballroom of house. Photographer facing east-southeast.
- # 27 of 40: Cellar of house. Photographer facing south-southwest.
- # 28 of 40: Stone walls along road east of house. Photographer facing north-northwest.
- # 29 of 40: Stone walls and house. Photographer facing west-southwest.
- # 30 of 40: Interior of beehive cistern west of house.
- # 31 of 40: Pump well west of house. Photographer facing south-southeast.
- # 32 of 40: Stone walls, c. 1950 shed, saddle house and smoke house. Photographer facing south.
- # 33 of 40: Smoke house and saddle house.. Photographer facing west-southwest.
- # 34 of 40: C. 1950 shed northwest of house. Photographer facing northwest.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS Page 23 Hallehurst  
Giles County, Tennessee

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- # 35 of 40: Barn northwest of house. Photographer facing northwest.
- # 36 of 40: Silos northwest of barn. Photographer facing northwest.
- # 37 of 40: Barn and c. 1900 small shed. Photographer facing west-southwest.
- # 38 of 40: Silos and c. 1900 large shed northwest of barn. Photographer facing west-southwest.
- # 39 of 40: Corn crib, barn, and c. 1900 small shed. Photographer facing west-southwest.
- # 40 of 40: Dairy barn and feeding shelter. Photographer facing north.

153' x 115'

1877  
1926

10.01  
~~12.00 AC.~~  
124.6 ACS

10  
~~28.7 AC.~~  
33 AC

26.01  
2.2 AC

403 - (5)

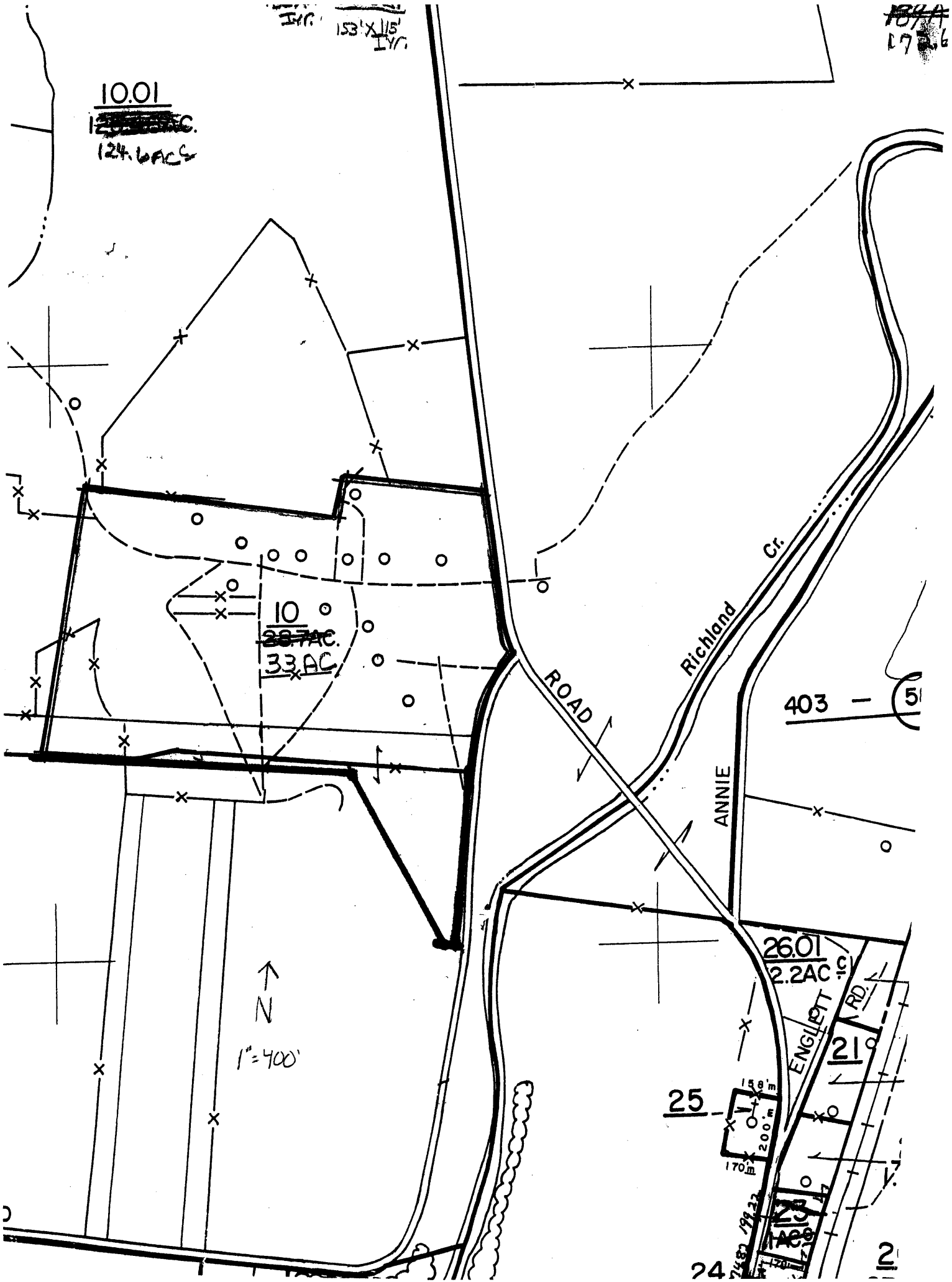
↑  
N  
1" = 400'

25  
170 m  
200 m

ENGLIST RD.  
21°

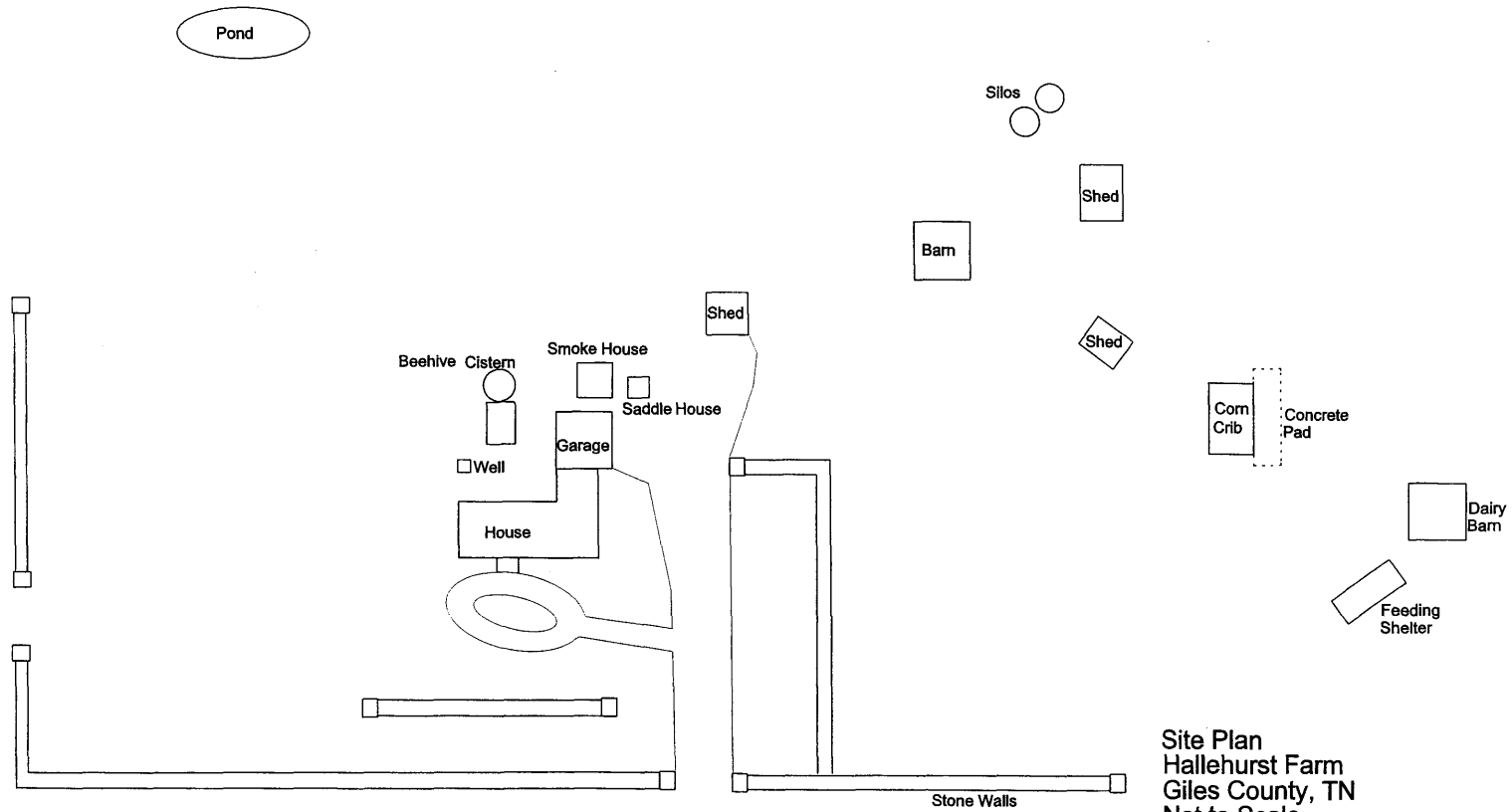
24

12

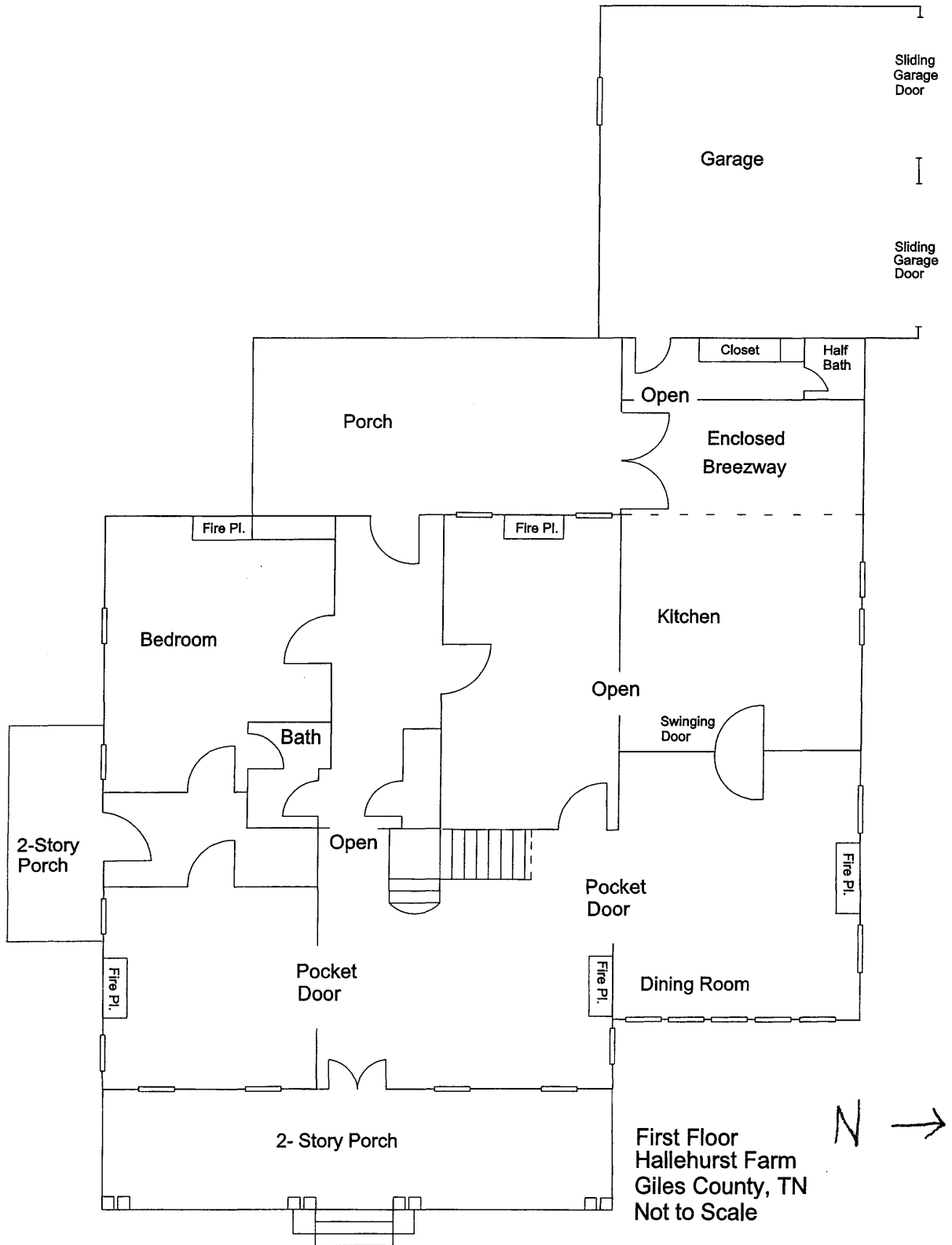


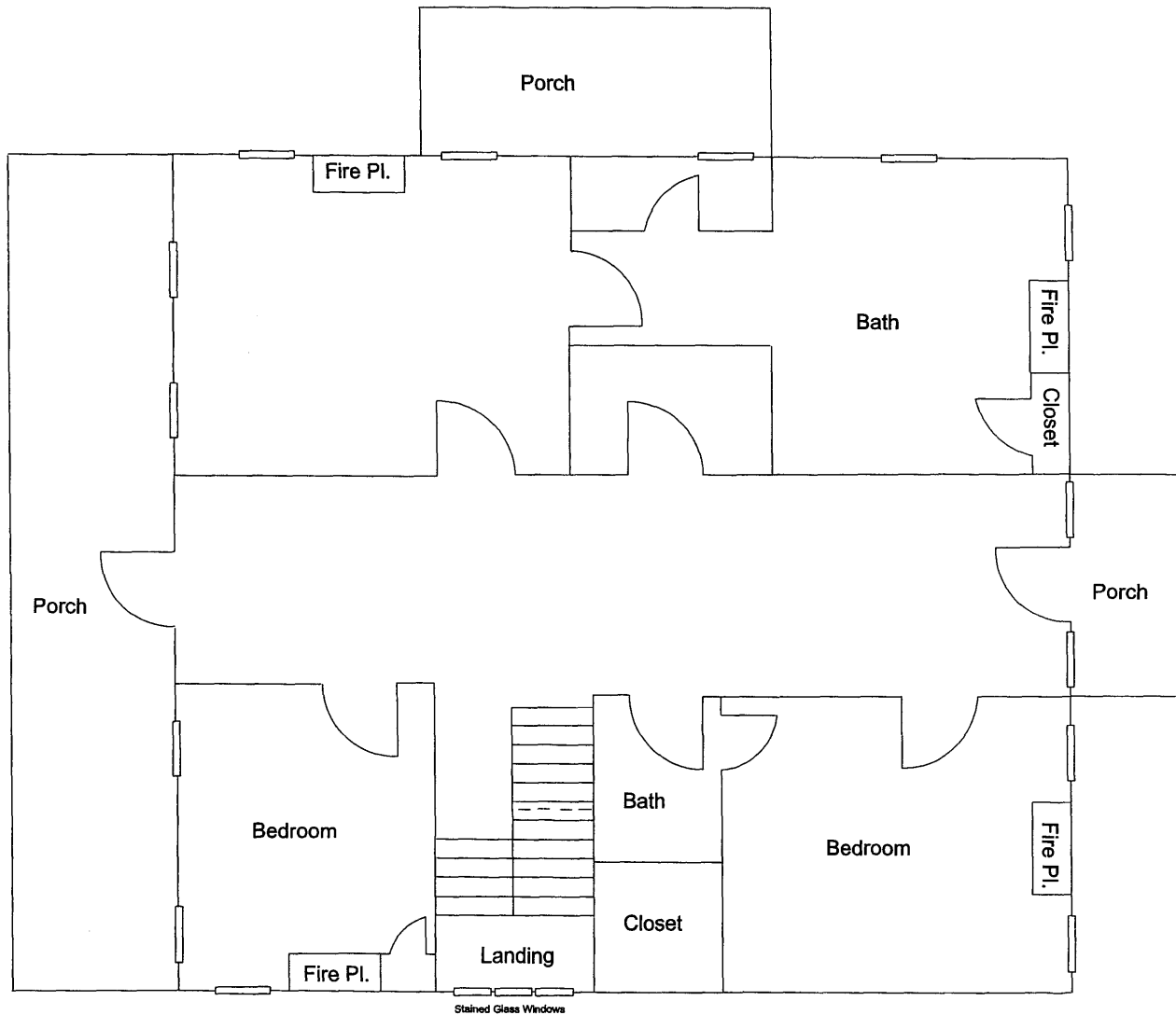
Contributing Resources:

- Circa 1889 House
- Circa 1889 Beehive Cistern
- Circa 1930 Well
- Circa 1889 Smoke House
- Circa 1900 Saddle House
- Circa 1950 Shed
- Circa 1900 Barn
- Circa 1920 Silo
- Circa 1920 Silo
- Circa 1900 Shed
- Circa 1900 Shed
- Circa 1950 Corn Crib
- Circa 1950 Dairy Barn
- Circa 1950 Feeding Shelter
- Circa 1889 Stone Walls
- 33 Surrounding Acres

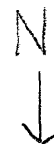


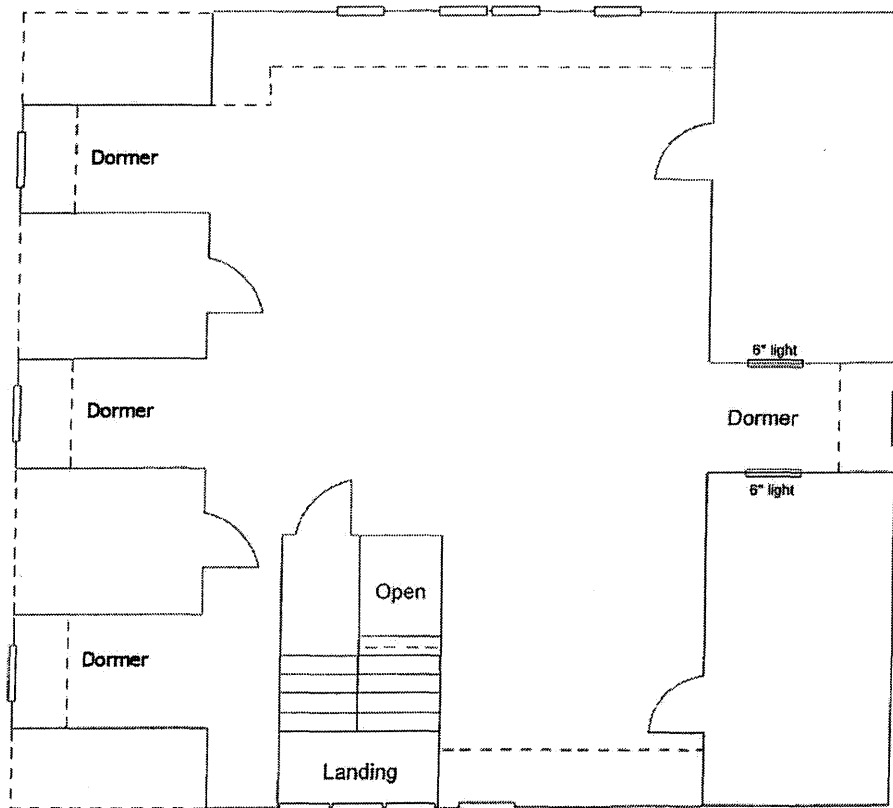
Site Plan  
Hallehurst Farm  
Giles County, TN  
Not to Scale  
North: →





Second Floor  
Hallehurst Farm  
Giles County, TN  
Not to Scale





Third Floor  
Hallehurst Farm  
Giles County, TN  
Not to Scale

