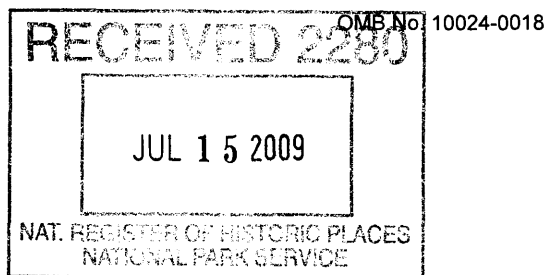


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

667



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 Maden Hall Farm

other names/site number Ross, William, Farm; Ross, Millie, Farm; King, Robert L. and Mona, Farm; Coffman, Leonard A. and Jennie, Farm; Ross-Coffman Farm; "Fermanaugh"; GN.66

2. Location

street & number 3225 Kingsport Highway NA not for publication

city or town Greeneville vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Greene code 059 zip code 37616

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.)
Richard H. Love Signature of certifying official/Title Date 7/9/09
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: _____

Love
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 8-27-09

Maden Hall Farm
Name of Property

Greene 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	
4		buildings
1		sites
3		structures
		objects
8	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

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling - House

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Field

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE ; BRICK

walls BRICK

WOOD – Log; WOOD

roof METAL

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheet

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 N/A

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

Property is:

- 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 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca.1825-1959

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown; multiple

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

- 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:
TDOT; MTSU

Maden Hall Farm
Name of Property

Greene County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17.0 acres Greenville, Tennessee (181 NE)

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>338366</u>	<u>4009976</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>338733</u>	<u>4009397</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>338707</u>	<u>4009522</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>338733</u>	<u>4009930</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 Daniel Brock (assisted by Robbie D. Jones, Nashville, TN)
organization Consultant date March 2009
street & number 1049 Brantley Drive telephone 615-653-2949
city or town Knoxville state TN zip code 37923

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 Carol Lynn Coffman
street & number 3725 Kingsport Highway telephone 423-620-0992
city or town Afton state TN zip code 37616

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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Maden Hall Farm, Greene County, TN

VII. Narrative Description

The Maden Hall Farm features a two-story, brick Federal-style farmhouse constructed in the mid-1820s with a 1½-story rear ell. The interior of the first floor of the house was damaged by a fire in the 1910s and rebuilt with modest Queen Anne-style interior elements. The farmhouse retains its original antebellum form with architectural details from the 1820s and the 1910s, including windows and doors. Around 1970, the house underwent minor renovations and a new kitchen and bath wing was added. Over the past few months, the house has undergone additional repairs and restoration work, including the roof to the rear ell and window sills, removal of faux modern shutters, and replacement columns, trim, and railings on both porches.

The 17-acre rural property – the core of a once 300-acre antebellum plantation worked by at least a dozen African-American slaves during the antebellum era - retains several domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including an 1820s braced frame kitchen/slave cabin; an 1820s log smokehouse; an 1840s log corn crib; an 1840s cantilever barn with double log cribs; a 1910s frame springhouse; and a ca.1940 frame hog house. The farmstead also retains about 11.5 acres of original agricultural pastures and cropland traversed by the south fork of the Roaring Fork tributary of Lick Creek. There are also woodlands and roadways dating from the early nineteenth century. The Maden Hall Farm and its support buildings have been well preserved and the property is an exceptional example of the evolution of a plantation from the antebellum period in rural Greene County in East Tennessee.

The Maden Hall Farm is located approximately three miles northeast of Greeneville in Greene County, Tennessee. Facing south, the main farmhouse is situated alongside the Kingsport Highway (State Route 93), a narrow, two-lane roadway dating from about 1800 that connects Greeneville, founded in 1783, and “King’s Port,” a river town founded in 1822 in Sullivan County. The Gass Memorial Road leading to the nearby Gass Memorial Church (a Presbyterian meetinghouse founded in the early nineteenth century) crosses the rear of the farm and intersects with the Kingsport Highway on the property.

The exterior and interior of the farmhouse retains a substantial amount of architectural integrity, such as molded brick cornices, fireplace mantels, windows, and paneled doors. Few major changes have been made since the 1910s interior renovation. Besides a kitchen/bathroom wing added to the north side, a replacement front porch, a brick patio, and minor interior renovations - all made in the 1970s – and exterior repairs and restoration work completed in early 2009 - changes to the house have not significantly altered the dwelling’s character defining features. The Maden Hall Farm property retains six contributing outbuildings, including a cantilever barn and slave kitchen, and agricultural pastures and cropland - all dating from the period of significance of ca.1825-1959.

The farm is registered as a Tennessee Century Farm, a program administered by Middle Tennessee State University’s Center for Historic Preservation. In 2002, the Tennessee Department of Transportation and the

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Maden Hall Farm, Greene County, TN

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Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office documented the 17-acre property, then owned by Leonard A. Coffman, as part of the environmental planning process for a proposed highway project and determined that it was potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Maden Hall Farm features an excellent example of a Federal-style brick farmhouse constructed by local builders and craftsmen in the 1820s. Facing south alongside the western edge of the Kingsport Highway, the two-story 22'x33' dwelling is located on a wooded hillside that slopes to the west. A partial basement cellar is located on the west side of the dwelling. A 1½-story 16'x25' ell is located at the rear of the house. The house is made of bricks that were undoubtedly fired in kilns on the property with slave labor. The bricks were penciled with white paint so that the mortar joints appeared more distinct. The gable roofs are covered with standing seam metal panels, which replaced the original wooden shingles. The deteriorated roof of the rear ell was recently repaired and new metal panels installed.

The main, or south, elevation features brick laid with the Flemish bond pattern and a molded brick cornice. (See Figure 2.) The windows on both stories have two-over-two wooden sash, installed in the 1910s and replacing the original six-over-six wooden sash. (See Figure 1.) There are three windows on the second story and two windows flanking the central entry on the first story. The window lintels are made of wood and were recently repaired due to deterioration. The single-story, full-width front porch has a shallow hipped roof and is supported by recently installed chamfered wooden columns. This 8'x30' porch was constructed in the 1970s, replacing the original central-bay, gable-roof portico. The deteriorated columns, trim, and railings were recently replaced and repaired. (The location and width of the original portico is documented by ghost marks of the pilasters that were removed in the 1970s.)

The main entrance is centrally located and retains the original six-panel wooden door, which was recently restored. This entrance is surmounted by an original Federal-style arched opening made of bricks. The area within the arch, filled with wood in the 1910s, exhibits a crescent moon atop a five-pointed star. These are made of wood and attached to the area within the arch with nails. While the original meaning for this symbol is unknown, it most likely was a local folk art symbol for good fortune. A historic ca.1900 photograph indicates that the main entry originally featured an arched fanlight window – typical of Federal-style farmhouses - which was apparently damaged in the 1910s fire. The original 1820s molded trim was recently discovered in a barn on the farm and reinstalled to the fanlight.¹ (See Figures 1 and 3.)

The east elevation of the main section of the house, which faces the highway, features Flemish bond brickwork and an interior end brick chimney, which protrudes slightly from the exterior wall. The chimney has a corbelled cap. The raking cornices, with molded trim covering the end rafters of the gable, appear to be original. Two windows with 1910s two-over-two wooden sash are located on the first story. There are no

¹ Historically, the crescent is one of the most powerful of lucky symbols, especially for young children and their mothers. In ancient Egypt, the crescent was the symbol of Isis, the mother of the gods. As its symbolism spread throughout the world, it eventually became a symbol of fertility (both for women and agriculture) as well as paradise, when represented with a star. (The crescent and moon are also particularly significant in the Islam religion.)

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Maden Hall Farm, Greene County, TN

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windows at the second story bedroom level. The attic level features half-arched vents flanking the chimney. The elevation was designed with details more similar to the main façade than the west elevation. Facing the Kingsport Highway, the use of Flemish bond and arched vents reflects the fact that this elevation faces a busy roadway. (See Figures 4 and 5.)

The west elevation of the main section of the house, which faces away from the roadway, features common bond brickwork, which is less difficult and time consuming to apply. The attic vents are square and do not feature decorative arches. The raking cornices appear to be original. The west chimney protrudes slightly from the wall similar to the east chimney, but is wider since it contained flues for three fireplaces instead of two. This elevation features windows on both levels, which retain their original six-over-six wooden sash. The basement cellar also features a small window with a six-pane fixed wooden sash. This elevation is partially hidden behind the 1970s kitchen wing.

The north, or rear, elevation of the main section of the house features common bond brickwork and a molded brick cornice. Windows are located at the northeast corner of both levels; fenestration is 1910s two-over-two wooden sash. An entrance with an original paneled wooden door is located at the center of the first level and leads to the rear porch or the original rear ell. (See Figure 6.)

The 1½-story rear ell extends from the northwest corner of the rear of the house, creating an L-shaped floor plan. This 16'x25' wing is constructed with common bond brickwork and features a single-story shed roof porch along the east elevation. The 8'x25' porch has chamfered wooden columns, which were recently restored (non-original brick piers were removed and decorative brackets added). The east elevation, which faces the Kingsport Highway, features two entrances and a window retaining the original six-over-six sash. The central entrance retains a large, board-and-batten door hung on strap hinges. The southernmost door was removed during the 1970s renovation. An original six-over-six sash window is also retained on the west elevation of the ell, which is now hidden behind the 1970s kitchen/bathroom wing. This wing features a small glass enclosed sun room on the northernmost end, allowing natural light to enter the rear ell. The north elevation of the rear ell has a large chimney, which protrudes slightly from the wall, and two small fixed sash windows in the attic. The molded raking cornices are original, dating to the mid-1820s. Recently, the deteriorated roof was repaired and new metal panels installed. (See Figures 6 and 7.)

The interior of the Maden Hall farmhouse retains the general floor plan and layout from the antebellum period, but with renovations and alterations made during two significant periods. The first period occurred during the 1910s when the interior of the first floor of the main section was seriously damaged by a fire, resulting in substantial repairs and rebuilding. The second period occurred during the 1970s when the house was enlarged with a shed-roof wing (housing a kitchen, bathroom, sun porch, and storage) on the west side. During the 1970s, the interior was also altered with the construction of closets in an upper bedroom (east), a small half-bath in an upper bedroom (west), and renovations to the rear ell into a family room/den. (See Figures 8 and 9 for floorplans.)

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Maden Hall Farm, Greene County, TN

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Information regarding the 1910s fire is limited, but physical evidence indicates that damage was limited to the main section of the farmhouse, primarily the first floor. Since the masonry fireplace in the west parlor is original and the fireplace in the east parlor has been rebuilt, it is reasonable to assume the fire centered on the eastern side of the house. The fire resulted in reconstruction of the central staircase, interior walls on the lower level, interior finishes and mantels on both levels, and an entirely new floor structure on the lower level. It also resulted in the replacement of several windows, primarily on the eastern side of the house (again indicating the fire centered on the eastern side of the house.)

The main section of the farmhouse measures 22'x33'. Due to the relatively diminutive size, the house did not require construction of interior brick walls, which would have bolstered the structural strength of the masonry house. The interior walls on the lower level are approximately 12" thick, giving the impression that they are masonry, but the frame walls are actually hollow. It is unknown if this is an original design intent or the result of the 1910s renovation (a brick foundation wall is visible beneath the western interior wall).

It is also unknown if the house originally featured a center hall plan or a hall-parlor plan; however, the 1910s renovation resulted in a center-hall plan with two small parlors flanking the center hall. The west parlor, currently used as a dining room, features paneled wainscoting and a 1910s factory-made Queen Anne-style, post-and-lintel type mantel. The east parlor, currently used as a sitting room, features paneled wainscoting and a large fireplace with a 1970s replacement Colonial Revival-style mantel. The center hall exhibits a 1910s dog-leg stair with factory-made Queen Anne-style railing and balusters, chamfered newels, paneled walls, scrolled detailing, and wainscoting. (See Figures 10-12.)

The stair leads to the second floor, which duplicates the center hall plan flanked by bedrooms. The second floor stair railing is unusually short. The east bedroom features a 1910s factory-made post-and-lintel type mantel with a five-sided decorative medallion in the frieze. It is flanked by built-in closets added in the 1970s. The west bedroom features a 1910s factory-made mantel and a small half-bath installed in the northwest corner in the 1970s. (See Figures 9 – 11, 13, 14.)

In the 1970s, the original dining ell was renovated for use as a family room/den. The original 1820s enclosed stair leading to an upper level bedroom is retained, although it was altered on the lower level by opening the walls and installing handrails. The stair is located near the middle of the room; the space south of the stair has been partially enclosed, creating a walk-in pantry entered from the modern kitchen wing. The room was also altered with a replacement fireplace and wall paneling. This room retains original 1820s windows, a large board-and-batten door, exposed ceiling joists, and a closet beneath the stair.

The upper level of the rear ell features a 1970s built-in closet, but retains original wooden floorboards, plastered ceilings and walls, and the 1820s stair railing with slender balusters and well-crafted, tapered newels. A large, rectangular stone (about 12' by 12') located along the northern baseboard and above the downstairs fireplace is thought to be original. This built-in architectural element was apparently used as a foot-warmer (the room does not have a fireplace). Historically, this room was likely used as a children's bedroom and/or quarters for house slaves. It is currently used for storage.

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Maden Hall Farm, Greene County, TN

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The 16'x37' wing added to the west side of the house in the 1970s contains a large, open kitchen and informal eating area in the center, flanked by a modern bathroom on the south side and a 6'x16' glass-enclosed sun room on the north side. Between the kitchen and bath is an enclosed stair leading to the basement pantry and storage room. The wing is connected to the main house along the entire rear ell and a small portion of the front section. The lower level of the wing is made of concrete block with brick veneer on the exterior; the upper level is frame with exterior board siding and six-over-six sash. (See Figure 7.)

The basement pantry leads to the original 1820s basement cellar located beneath the west parlor of the main section of the farmhouse. This cellar features a dirt floor, a brick fireplace with a large hearthstone protruding into the room, and three original six-pane fixed sash windows. Besides housing HVAC mechanical equipment, this original slave workspace is virtually unchanged from the antebellum era. (See Figure 15.)

OUTBUILDINGS – Kitchen, Smokehouse, Corn Crib, Cantilever Barn, Springhouse, Hog House (See Figures 16 and 26.)

The property retains several support outbuildings, mostly dating from the antebellum period when the farm was operated by a dozen African-American slaves. During the antebellum period, the farm also featured a water-powered corn mill and a second slave cabin, but these buildings are no longer extant. (Their exact locations are unknown at this time, although there is limited evidence that the mill was located along the creek just west of the farmhouse.)

Kitchen/Slave Cabin – 1820s contributing building

Located 30-feet behind the farmhouse, the one-story 20'x16' outbuilding features heavy braced frame walls made of sash-sawn timbers and a solid foundation constructed with a mix of hewn limestone and hand-kilned brick. The exterior is covered with weatherboards and has a boxed cornice. The roof has replacement standing seam metal panels. A large, well-crafted chimney is located on the north elevation. The chimney exhibits a 3'x7' base made of hewn limestone surmounted by a chimney stack with steep shoulders made of hand-kilned brick.

Original fenestration includes two six-over-six wooden sash windows located in the northeast and northwest corners and two entrances, located in the southwest corner near the house and in the center of the south elevation, facing the main highway. The doors are board-and-batten and hung with strap hinges. The interior features exposed ceiling joists, smooth wooden wallboards, built-in shelving, wooden floorboards, and a vernacular wooden mantel. The stone and brick firebox features a large hearthstone that extends into the room. The oversized hearthstones in the basement cellar and the kitchen outbuilding served as domestic workspaces for the house slaves. (See Figures 17 and 18.)

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Maden Hall Farm, Greene County, TN

Smokehouse – 1820s contributing building

A smokehouse is located about thirty feet behind the Maden Hall farmhouse, about five feet west of the kitchen. The 14'x12' outbuilding is made of narrow hewn log planks measuring 3½-4"x11" with half-dovetail notching. The building is supported by a solid foundation of hewn limestone. Covered with replacement metal standing seam panels, the roof cantilevers three feet over the front entrance on the south elevation. The roof rafters are pegged together and feature tapered rafter tails at the cornice. The attic gables are covered with original weatherboarding. About one foot separates the roof of the smokehouse from the kitchen. The original board-and-batten door hung with strap hinges is intact. The interior exhibits exposed ceiling joists, which were used for hanging smoked meat. Several deteriorated logs at the base of the south wall, causing the wall to structurally fail, were recently replaced with replica logs during the restoration work. (See Figure 19.)

Cantilever Barn – 1840s, 1956 contributing building

A large 45'x63' barn is located about 150-feet north of the farmhouse. The barn features two 18'x20' cribs constructed with 7"x9" hewn logs featuring V-notching. (See Figure 16 for floor plan.) The cribs are supported by well-crafted foundation piers made of hewn limestone. The barn is located on a small hillside that slopes about three feet to the west, resulting in a modest banked barn form. The hayloft and roof structure are constructed with hewn timbers that are pegged together. The hayloft cantilevers about four feet on the ends of the north and south elevations. Architectural historians have documented this type of cantilever barn in parts of southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, principally in Sevier and Blount counties located southwest of Knoxville.

The original shed roofed bay along the west elevation is 9½' wide and features hewn timbers. An original 19'x27' elevated, wooden floor located in the central runway between the cribs extends into the west bay. Both cribs are entered through interior doorways from the central runway. The north crib also features an exterior door, which allowed livestock to enter; the interior of the north crib features a built-in wooden trough for feeding livestock hay. A fourteen-foot wide shed, added in 1956, located along the east elevation is supported by wooden posts. The gables have weatherboards and the roof is covered with replacement standing seam metal panels.

The multi-purpose cantilever barn was used to store seed corn, feed, farm equipment, and livestock as well as crops including hay, wheat, corn, oats, and burley tobacco. The central runway featured an elevated, wooden floor for threshing wheat. The south crib housed grain and hay, while the north crib housed livestock. The loft was used to store hay. The western bay was used for loading and unloading crops, such as wheat, into the central runway and the eastern bay was used for storing farm equipment and grooming farm animals.

The cantilever barn was constructed in the 1840s with vernacular techniques similar to log cantilever barns located in southwest Virginia and East Tennessee. This barn features short cantilevered logs extending four

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Maden Hall Farm, Greene County, TN

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feet from the ends of the cribs, while typical cantilever barns, like those found in Sevier and Blount counties, feature longer cantilevered logs extending eight to ten feet from the sides of the cribs.

In the 1980s, University of Tennessee architectural historians Dr. Marian S. Moffett (1949-2004) and Dr. Lawrence Wodehouse (d. 2002) documented hundreds of cantilever barns in East Tennessee, including four in Greene County, three of which were located only a few miles north of this farm. Although visible from the main highway, the Maden Hall barn was not included in their study. However, this barn features extremely similar dimensions to the Bright Cantilever Barn that the historians documented on Kingsport Highway at Union Temple; that barn measured roughly 68'x42' and was also made with 7"x9" logs featuring V-notching. (See Figures 20-21.)

In the early 1990s, geographer Dr. John T. Morgan, a professor at Emory & Henry College in Emory, Virginia, documented scores of cantilever barns in northeast Tennessee and southwest Virginia and architectural historian Robbie D. Jones, then employed by the East Tennessee Development District and living in Knoxville, documented additional cantilever barns in Sevier County, Tennessee, for the Tennessee Historical Commission. According to these studies, the Maden Hall cantilever barn is more closely affiliated with the cantilever barns located in southwest Virginia than the cantilever barns documented in central East Tennessee. This can most likely be attributed to Greene County, Tennessee, cantilever barn builders originating from southwest Virginia before emigrating to upper East Tennessee.

Corn Crib – 1840s contributing structure

The 18'x20' corn crib is located approximately one hundred feet northwest of the farmhouse and features a 20'x6' crib on the north side constructed with 4½"x9" hewn logs with V-notching. The west side consists of an eleven-foot wide pass-through for wagons and storing farm equipment. The roof structure is made of hewn and pegged timbers. A small doorway is located on the south elevation of the crib. The gables have original weatherboards and the roof is covered with replacement standing seam metal panels. (See Figure 22.)

Springhouse- 1910s contributing structure

Located about 120-feet northeast of the farmhouse, the 15'x7½' frame springhouse protects a natural spring that provided water for the household. Supported by a masonry foundation, the springhouse is divided into two rooms separated by an interior board-and-batten door. The larger room features a natural water trough where perishable foodstuffs such as milk, cream, and butter would have been cooled; a window opening is located on the west wall of this room. The smaller east room encloses a spring where drinking water would have been gathered for consumption and domestic use; an exterior doorway is located in the southeast corner of this room. The building has original weatherboards and a replacement standing seam metal roof. It was built in the early twentieth century during the ownership of Mollie Ross. Some of the structural timbers appear to have been re-used from an older outbuilding that had been dismantled. (See Figure 23.)

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Maden Hall Farm, Greene County, TN

Hog House – ca.1940 contributing structure

The 18'x26' frame hog house is located just north of the corn crib. Completed around 1940, the gable roofed outbuilding was used for loading hogs and later for farm equipment storage. It retains original weatherboards, a replacement roof, and original doors on the south elevation. It was built during the stewardship of Robert L. and Mona Ross King. (See Figure 24.)

SITE – Agricultural Pastures – ca.1825-1959 contributing site

The Maden Hall Farm retains some 11.5 acres of agricultural pastures and cropland on the southern/eastern portion of the parcel, five acres of hilly woodland on the northern/western portion of the parcel, and a ½-acre yard surrounding the main farmhouse. The open pastures and cropland have been used continuously for agricultural purposes since the 1820s. The small yard features shaded lawn, trees, shrubbery, and gardens as well as a row of Eastern Red Cedars along the western edge of the Kingsport Highway, creating a visual buffer from modern vehicular traffic. (See Figures 25 and 26.)

William Ross II (1790-1865) constructed the Maden Hall farmhouse in the mid-1820s and lived here with family and around a dozen slaves until his death in 1865. His father William Ross (1742-1834) had immigrated to America from Northern Ireland in 1759, settling in Greene County, Tennessee, in the 1780s. William Ross III (1816-1893) owned and operated the farm from 1867 until his death in 1893. The subsequent owner, Mollie Ross (1857-1941), operated the farm for over thirty years after being widowed in 1897; she lived here for a half century, from 1879-1929. Her son William O. Ross (b. 1885) helped run the farm during that period. Family descendants - including members of the Ross, King, and Coffman families - have owned and operated the farm ever since.

For over 180 years, the Maden Hall family members were primarily farmers who grew wheat, oats, corn, flax, tobacco, and fruit orchards and raised chickens, hogs, cattle, mules, and horses. Some family members also worked as merchants in Greeneville, but retained Maden Hall as a family retreat and continued to farm the land. Leonard A. Coffman (1915-2007), a Tennessee Hall of Fame football player and coach, and his wife Jennie King Coffman owned the farm after 1969. Their daughter, Carol Lynn Coffman (b. 1943), is the current owner. She and family member William Ross (a descendant of William O. Ross) are currently undertaking repairs and restoration work on the farmhouse under the guidance of professional consultants and local historians, with Coffman's intent of selling the farm to Ross in the future so that it remains in the Ross family for at least another generation.

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VIII. Statement of Significance

The Maden Hall Farm is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local exploration/settlement patterns and Criterion C for its local architectural significance. Located in rural Greene County, Tennessee, near the county seat of Greeneville, the property retains a dwelling originally constructed in the mid-1820s, with modifications made in the 1910s. The house is an excellent example of an antebellum rural farmhouse with elements of Federal-style architecture such as the arched main entrance. It also contains significant features from the 1910s changes such as fireplace mantels, windows, and floor plan. The property features six outbuildings – 1820s frame kitchen and slave cabin, 1820s log smokehouse, 1840s log corn crib, 1840s log cantilever barn, 1910s frame springhouse, and ca.1940 frame hog house – as well as agricultural pastures and cropland. The 17-acre property has been continuously used for agricultural farming since initially settled in the mid-1820s. The farm is an excellent example of local settlement and farming practices in Greene County. The Maden Hall property has been continuously owned and farmed by members of the Ross family for approximately 185 years. The farm was first settled around 1825 on purchased by William Ross II and later enlarged by land gifted by Ross's father-in-law, who lived nearby. The farm was then bequeathed and purchased by family descendants until present-day.

The current owner Carol Coffman intends to sell the farm to family member William Ross, who is assisting with current renovations and restoration work. This will continue the long held family tradition and ensure that the Tennessee Century Farm stays in the Ross family for another generation. While the farm currently contains only 17 acres of the original 300 acres, it continues to be farmed, primarily with pastures for horses.

The Maden Hall farmhouse was originally built in the mid-1820s by local craftsmen, including masons and carpenters, under the direction of William Ross II. The interior underwent a major change in its appearance in the 1910s after a fire damaged the first floor. Then owner Mollie Ross and her son William O. Ross had the damage repaired and installed new Queen Anne-style features such as a stair and fireplace mantels. Since then, alterations to the house have been minimal and include minor renovations, a new front porch, a brick patio, and a small kitchen/bathroom wing added in the 1970s and recent repairs to the porches and exterior trim. Overall, the house retains a high degree of integrity from its ca.1825-1959 period of significance. The 17-acre property retains six support outbuildings, including four built in the antebellum period, and agricultural pastures and cropland used continuously since the antebellum period.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF GREENE COUNTY

Greene County lies in the Great Valley of East Tennessee in the northeast corner of the state. Containing 622 square miles, it is the sixth largest county in Tennessee. The county lies between Bays Mountain, with peaks reaching nearly 3,000-foot ASL, on the north and the Unaka Mountains, with summits over 6,000-foot ASL, to the south. The county has an average elevation of 1,230-foot ASL. It is traversed by a series of valleys and ridges that generally run northeast to southwest. The principal waterway is the Nolichucky River; other significant waterways include Lick Creek, Camp Creek, Horse Creek, and the Little Nolichucky. The

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county is generally very fertile and contains some of the best farmland in East Tennessee; today, the county counts some 3,400 farms with more than 230,000 acres are under cultivation.² (See Figure 27.)

PREHISTORY

The first people to inhabit Greene County as it is known today were American Indians. Paleoindians first came to this area around 13,000 years ago during the late Pleistocene epoch. These were highly mobile groups consisting of two or three related families that practiced seasonal hunting and gathering based upon the movement of large animal herds. The technology associated with this tradition has been called the "Clovis tradition," which is named after the site in New Mexico that first defined this type of fluted point technology. After the end of the last ice age, around 10,500 years ago, these groups would adapt to the changing environment to become what has been termed Archaic Indians.

During this large period of prehistory dating between 10,500 and 3,000 years ago, Native peoples consisted of small groups of mobile hunter-gatherers, or bands, which relied on newly adapted species. This period is defined by shell midden sites, a lack of ceramics, the use of soapstone, and projectile point technology associated with the atlatl, or spear-throwers. After the end of the Archaic Period, the Woodland Period emerged between 1000 B.C. and A.D. 1000. The invention of ceramics is the defining character that separates Woodland peoples from earlier American Indians. The change from a more mobile lifestyle to a more sedentary one also occurred with the advent of intensive horticulture. The beginning of mound construction is also a defining feature of the Woodland Period.

The final period of prehistory in the region is defined as the Mississippian period (A.D. 900-1450), which is characterized by a highly complex Indian culture reliant on intensive maize agriculture. This in turn allowed for the creation of complex social and political patterns observed from the archaeological record. This includes the use of ceremony and large-scale mound construction.

EARLY EXPLORATION

The beginning of European exploration into Tennessee began in 1540 with the Hernando de Soto expedition of 1539-1542. The Spanish explorer and conquistador was in the search for gold and a passage to China. Hernando de Soto (1496-1592) is believed to have entered Tennessee from the Appalachians along the Nolichucky River, which traverses Greene County. Here Soto would have encountered Mississippian Indians who would later develop into the Cherokee Overhill tribe. Though Soto did not stay in the area long, the impact of his expedition would have far reaching consequences for American Indians. Other expeditions in the area like that of English explorers James Needham and Gabriel Arthur in 1673-1674 would further encroach into Cherokee territory and bring with them a wave of white hunters, trappers, and traders that would eventually settle present-day Greene County.

² U.S. Agricultural Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 2007.

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SETTLEMENT

Permanent settlement of Greene County began in the 1770s and 1780s when white settlers along with their African-American slaves immigrated from Virginia and North Carolina. It was at the end of this time period when there was a wave of immigration from many Scots-Irish, such as many of the settlers of what would be Greene County, Tennessee. This influx was characterized by a desire for land – rather than for religious freedom like some northeast settlements - and guided by the topography of the area. The mountains, ridges, and valleys dictated where people settled. One major route into upper East Tennessee was the Great Wagon Road that led from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia into Sullivan, Washington, and Greene counties located in the Great Valley of Tennessee.

A great influx of settlers between 1778 and 1783 resulted in a local grassroots, secessionist movement to form a separate, autonomous government called the “State of Franklin,” named in honor of American founding father Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Greene County, then a part of North Carolina, was established in 1783 and named in honor of Major General Nathanael Greene (1742-1786) of Rhode Island, a military hero under whom many settlers had fought during the Revolutionary War.

Greene County was at the center of the State of Franklin movement, with the constitutional convention held in 1785 at Greeneville, which had been established as the county seat in 1783 and also named after Nathanael Greene. Although the U.S. Congress refused to admit Franklin as a new territory or state, a temporary government was established in Greeneville with John Sevier (1745-1815) serving as governor. The movement to create the State of Franklin ceased in 1788.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT

In the county’s early history, Presbyterian ministers led in the effort in creating schools and academies. Dr. Samuel Doak (1749-1830), educator and minister of the Mount Bethel Presbyterian Church, obtained a charter for a private Presbyterian academy in 1784 which in 1795 became Washington College (NR 7/17/02, Washington County, TN). Doak served as its president until 1818, when he resigned to establish, with his son Samuel Witherspoon Doak, another classical school called Tusculum College (NR 11/25/80). In 1794 Dr. Hezekiah Balch founded Greeneville College, the first college west of the Alleghenies. Tusculum and Greeneville colleges merged to form the Tusculum College that endures today.

The county also is associated with the founding of Methodism in Tennessee at the site of Ebenezer Church near Chuckey (Earnest Farms Historic District, NR 1/11/02), established in 1792 by the family of Henry Earnest (1732-1809), an early settler who had emigrated from Switzerland. In the 1780s and 1790s, a large group of Quakers from Pennsylvania and North Carolina settled in Greene County. During the antebellum period, the county had thirteen Presbyterian churches (the fourth largest in the state). Other early denominations included Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Lutheran, and a Union Temple.

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The Presbyterians and Quakers were generally anti-slavery and some of the first abolitionist groups in the United States were founded in the upper East Tennessee region in the early nineteenth century. The Tennessee Manumission Society was formed in nearby Jefferson County in 1815 and a branch was quickly formed in Greene County. General conventions of the Tennessee Manumission Society were held at in Greene County in 1816 and 1819. Emancipation newspapers with national distribution were published in Jonesborough and Greeneville. Dr. Samuel Doak freed his own slaves in 1818.

Nevertheless, many planters and farmers in the county owned slaves and the emancipation movement faded in the 1830s and 1840s. By 1860, nearly 400 white residents in the county, or about 2.2%, owned approximately 1,300 slaves. Most of the county's slaves lived on farms and small plantations although a sizable number lived in the town of Greeneville as well.³

Greeneville is strongly associated with Andrew Johnson (1808-1875), perhaps its most famous citizen besides David Crockett. Johnson was the former alderman and mayor who became the 17th president of the United States after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in 1865. Johnson moved to Greeneville in 1826 from Raleigh, North Carolina, as a runaway apprentice and set up a tailor's shop. This landmark is now preserved as a museum inside a brick building constructed by the State of Tennessee in 1923. It is one of four sites of the 16-acre Andrew Johnson National Historic Site (NR 10/15/66), owned and operated by the National Park Service since 1941. The other historic sites include his gravesite at the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery on Monument Hill (established in 1906), and two of his homes, including the residence on Main Street, where he lived from 1851 to 1875, the years he served as the Tennessee Governor, U.S. Vice President, U.S. President, and U.S. senator. The site also features a modern museum and visitor's center.

Greene County played a pivotal role in the American Civil War in East Tennessee. The county was largely Unionist in sentiment and the Greeneville Convention of 1861 was one of the state's largest and most important pro-Union meetings in the weeks immediately prior to the Civil War. After the Confederate disaster at the Battle of Knoxville in 1863, General James Longstreet placed his troops in winter quarters at Greeneville. In September 1864, Confederate cavalry commander John Hunt Morgan died in Greeneville after he and his officers were surprised by a Union force from the command of Alvan C. Gillem. Two military battles took place in Greene County: the Battle of Blue Springs in 1863 and the Battle of Bull's Gap in 1864 (Bull's Gap Fortification, NR 9/29/98).

Since the antebellum period, Greene County has been one of the state's best farming areas. In 1850, the county counted over 124,000 acres of improved farmland; nearly 12,000 cows; 20,000 sheep; 42,000 hogs; and over 5,700 horses, ranking it the most productive farming county in East Tennessee. In 1850, it led the state in production of wheat and maple sugar; was second in production of flax; and third in molasses.⁴

³ U.S. Slave Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 1860.

⁴ U.S. Agricultural Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 1850.

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In the antebellum era, the county produced little to no tobacco. However, in the late nineteenth century, burley tobacco replaced wheat as the county's leading cash crop and Greeneville developed into the region's most important burley tobacco market. Dairy farms have always been important, leading to Pet Milk establishing a plant in Greeneville in 1928. Tobacco, beef cattle, and hay remain important products from the county's rich farmland.⁵

The economic growth that accompanied burley tobacco cultivation and the dairy industry also stimulated commerce and industry in Greeneville, and the city features several Victorian era commercial buildings that were constructed during Greeneville's years as an important stop on the Southern Railway. The Hotel Brumley (Greeneville Historic District, NR 5/3/74), built by entrepreneur Colonel John H. Doughty in 1884, was restored in 1996 and renamed the General Morgan Inn and Conference Center.

Other significant towns, cities, and unincorporated communities in the county include Afton, Baileyton, Chuckey, Limestone, Mohawk, Mosheim, and Tusculum.

Greene County's economic focus has shifted, along with the other counties of upper East Tennessee, to include large industrial employers such as DTR and TI-Group, which produce automotive products; John Deere, which manufactures lawn equipment; Wal-Mart, which operates a distribution center; and American Greetings, the maker of greeting cards and gift wrap. In 2007, the population of Greene County numbered 65,971 inhabitants, of which 96.6% were white and 2.2% black.⁶

WILLIAM ROSS

The original owner of Maden Hall, William Ross II (1790-1865), was the son of William Ross (1742-1834) who had been born in the County Fermanagh in Northern Ireland and immigrated with his family to America around 1759, landing in New Castle, Delaware. The Ross family settled in Maryland where he lived with his father, John Ross, for about five years before relocating to Botetourt County in southwest Virginia. On December 29, 1770, William Ross married Jane Allison (1739-1827). Between 1771 and 1780 in Botetourt County, Jane gave birth to four children: John, Mary, Grace, and Jane. From 1778-1781, Ross served in the Revolutionary War, fighting in several battles, including Reedy Fork and Guilford Court House in North Carolina (NHL 1/3/01).⁷

Soon after the Revolutionary War ended, William Ross and his family relocated from southwest Virginia to Greene County, Tennessee (then North Carolina). While the state was relatively ethnically diverse during this time, the largest group of settlers were Scots-Irish, like the Ross family. Between 1784 and 1789, Ross purchased 250 acres in Greene County. Ross also received 341 acres in Greene County by virtue of two

⁵ Semmer, Blythe. "Greene County History," in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*. Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, 1998; online, 2002.

⁶ U.S. Population Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 2007.

⁷ The name Fermanagh is an Anglicization of Fhear Manach which means "Men of the Manacháin tribe," so named after their chief O'Manacháin - anglicized as O'Monaghan - the famous warrior monk.

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military warrants dated August 14, 1786. By 1791, Ross owned nearly 600 acres. Here, they had four more children: Elizabeth, Margaret, James Allison, and William Ross II, who was born on August 14, 1790.

Around 1827, Jane Ross died. On April 24, 1829, 87, Ross married a much younger Polly Penne. In September 1832, Ross unsuccessfully petitioned the federal government for a pension as a military veteran.

William Ross drafted a will in July 1831 and died on April 27, 1834. He was buried at the cemetery for the Mt. Bethel Presbyterian Church located just east of Greeneville, where he was a member. In his will, William Ross left ten African-American slaves to his children, including four unnamed slaves to William Ross II, who served as an executor of the will. (Other slaves were named Lavina, Robb, Tom, and Mary.) His son James Ross received his cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, wagons and gear, and household goods. His widow, Polly, was to live at the farm with James.

WILLIAM ROSS II

In the fall of 1823, William Ross II (1790-1865) purchased a small 1¼-acre portion of the “Maden Hall” property “on the waters of Roaring Fork of Lick Creek” for \$7.00 from William McAmish (1750-1826), a native of Scotland who had immigrated to Virginia before settling in Tennessee. The land was originally part of McAmish’s 1780s land grant from North Carolina. It is believed that the Maden Hall farmhouse was built at this time.

On November 30, 1835, Ross’s father-in-law, John Gass (1757-1846) gave land at the “Maden Hall place” to his daughter Margaret “Peggy” Gass (1783-1865) – whom Ross had married on December 29, 1813 - as a gift. Ross had undoubtedly already established a working farm here and built the substantial brick farmhouse, dubbed “Maden Hall” in the 1835 land records. The transaction was recorded in 1840.

Ross raised corn, wheat, flax, and oats as well as cattle, hogs, and horses. Ross owned around a dozen slaves, including those inherited from his father, who lived and worked on the farm, which was located about five miles northeast of downtown Greeneville along the “Ridge Road,” later known locally as the “Ross Road,” since the Ross family owned practically all the land between this farm and Greeneville. This road was originally constructed around 1800, when the county court appointed a committee “to lay out a road from Greeneville to the Washington County Line toward the Snapp’s Ferry.” The muddy, unimproved wagon road was also known as the Snapp Ferry Road. It connected Greeneville with Laurel Gap (renamed Baileyton) in northern Greene County and eventually with the town of “King’s Port” (i.e., Kingsport), chartered in 1822 along the Holston River in Sullivan County. (See Figure 28.)

A secondary road crossed the farm, connecting with the Ridge Road and the nearby Gass Meeting House and Gass School, community institutions established in the early nineteenth century by John Gass. An immigrant from Ireland, Gass was a Revolutionary War veteran – one of the famous “Overmountain Men” who fought at King’s Mountain in South Carolina – and an early settler in Greene County. He supported the State of

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Franklin and was a delegate to the Tennessee constitutional convention held in Knoxville in 1796. He was elected to represent Greene County in the first Tennessee General Assembly as a member of the House of Representatives. And, he served as a trustee for Greeneville College.

William Ross II lived here at Maden Hall with wife Margaret "Peggy" Gass Ross; they were both natives of Greene County. In the mid-1820s, he improved the Maden Hall farm by constructing a two-story brick, Federal-style farmhouse with a 1½-story brick ell. The farm featured a detached frame kitchen and slave cabin (extant, 1820s), log smokehouse (extant, 1820s), log corn crib (extant, 1840s), large log cantilever barn (extant, 1840s), and a water-powered corn mill (not extant). According to his grandson John Gass Ross, he also had a "big sugar orchard," where maple trees were tapped for syrup; a chestnut orchard; and a large apple orchard. (Orchards are no longer extant.)⁸

The 1830 U.S. Census listed William Ross II as living here with his wife Margaret and six children: John Harvey (1814-1884), William III (1816-1893), James (1818-1876), Martha "Mattie" Jane (b.1826), George (1827-1915), Nancy M. (b.1830), and David R. (b.1834).

At Maden Hall, William Ross II continued to improve his farm, with the assistance of African-American slaves, including four slaves - a boy named Jess, a woman named Dice (?) and her child Mary, and a man named Jack - that he inherited from his father in 1834. Slaves worked in the basement cellar, detached kitchen, and other agricultural outbuildings, including the log cantilever barn, log corn crib, and a corn mill. According to the 1860 U.S. Census, the farm featured at least one slave cabin.

In 1846, William Ross II and Margaret filed a lawsuit challenging the will of her father, John Gass, who had died in June 1840 with a 270-acre plantation worth around \$12,000. He willed only \$50 to Margaret Ross's family. A contentious rift had developed between Margaret Gass Ross and her step-mother Betsey Rankin Gass (1779-1862) who had inherited the John Gass farm and all his slaves. Protracted litigation continued until 1855 and was appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court in Knoxville, where the justices concluded that "So complete a balance of opposing forces, we have rarely seen." They voided the bequest for funding of the "Gass School District," which did not legally exist, but otherwise ruled in favor of Betsey Gass.⁹

On September 25, 1850, the U.S. Census listed William Ross II, 60, and his wife Margaret, 57, living here with their children James, 31, George G., 22, Nancy Margaret, 19, and David, 16. The property of William Ross II was valued at \$4,000 and the property of James Ross was valued at \$1,393. William, James, George, and David were all listed as farmers. Nancy and David had attended school in the last year.

⁸ Ross, John Gass. "Memories of the Civil War."

⁹ *Betsy Gass, Ex'x, vs. William Ross, et al. Sneed, John L.T. Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Tennessee during the Years 1855-6*, Volume 3, 211-220. Nashville: G.C. Torbett & Co. Printers, 1857.

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WILLIAM ROSS III

In January 1839, William Ross III (1816-1893) married Rebecca Anderson who had been born in 1816 in Greene County; both were 23 years old. The 1850 U.S. Census listed William Ross III, 34, as living on a separate farm, valued at \$1,000, with his wife Rebecca, 34, and children Margaret A., 11; Martha J., 8; William W., 5; and Mary E., 2. Margaret and Martha had attended school the year prior.

The 1860 U.S. Census listed William Ross III, 43, as living on a farm valued at \$5,000 with personal property valued at \$2,500. He lived with his wife Rebecca, 44, and children: Margaret, 20; Martha J. 18; William W., 15; Mary E., 12; Vincent E., 7; and Nancy C., 5.

On September 23, 1864, William Ross II created a will. During the waning days of the Civil War, he took his wife Margaret to Virginia, where they both died. She died on January 20, 1865, and he died on September 13, 1865, at the age of 75. He left several slaves (unnamed except for Stingfield and Jack) to his children and the farm to his son David R. Ross. His son William III received about \$400. William Ross II and Margaret were both returned to Greene County and buried at the Mt. Bethel Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Greeneville.

SLAVERY

Greene County never counted a large slave population, but many planters and farmers owned slaves, typically one to five. Few farmers owned ten or more slaves. In 1795, some 466 slaves lived in the county, which was about 6% of the population. In 1850, 282 people in Greene County owned 1,093 slaves. Of the 17,824 county residents, 205 were free blacks, making the county about 7.3% black. In 1850, Greeneville counted 660 people, of which 23.3% were black, including 114 slaves and 40 free blacks. In 1860, 378 county residents owned 1,297 slaves. Of the 19,004 residents living in Greene County in 1860, some 222 were free blacks, making the county nearly 8% black.¹⁰

In November 1850, William Ross II owned ten slaves, including six males and four females, making him one of the county's largest slave owners. The males were ages 30, 25, 20, 10, 6, and 1. The females were ages 50, 18, 15, and 7. William Ross III owned a single slave, a 19-year old female.¹¹

In July 1860, William Ross II owned twelve slaves, including eight males and four females. The males were ages 42, 35, 32, 26, 11, 8, 5, and 3. The females were ages 56, 30, 16, and 1. He also owned one slave house. William Ross III owned a single slave, a 24-year old female, and a slave house.¹²

According to William Ross II's grandson John Gass Ross, his slaves included "Aunt Sarah," who liked to dance; her son Louis; and "Old Barney," the "slave boss." In an unpublished personal memoir, John Gass Ross documented his memories of visiting his grandfather's farm at Maden Hall in the 1860s. He described

¹⁰ U.S. Population, Greene County, Tennessee: 1795, 1850, 1860; U.S. Slave Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 1850, 1860.

¹¹ U.S. Slave Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 1850.

¹² U.S. Slave Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 1860.

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the slaves as enjoying dancing and fiddling and attending the local Presbyterian Church, where they sat in the upper slave gallery. He described playing in the log cantilever barn with a slave boy named "Little Jim" (they swung from the rafters over the central threshing floor). John Gass Ross also stated that his schoolteacher, Ms. Bell Wilson, "taught in one of the negro houses on Grandfather's place" at Maden Hall; this could have been the extant kitchen/slave cabin located behind the farmhouse or possibly another slave cabin that no longer exists. Apparently, Bell Wilson was teaching the slaves or freedmen to read and write.¹³

CIVIL WAR ERA

Greene County was one of the most Unionist counties in Tennessee. Only 21.7% of the residents voted for secession in 1860. The county saw little military action with the exception of the Battle of Blue Springs, which took place on October 10, 1863, and the Battle of Bulls Gap, which took place from November 11-13, 1864, in northern Greene County and southern Hamblen County.

The Battle of Blue Springs, located about nine miles from Bull's Gap on the railroad, resulted in a Union victory and 316 casualties (US 100; CS 216). According to a Battle of Bull's Gap summary prepared by the National Park Service

In November 1864, Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge [of Kentucky] undertook an expedition into East Tennessee, anticipating that Confederate sympathizers would join his force and help drive the Yankees from the area. The Federals initially retired in front of this force and, on November 10, were at Bull's Gap on the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad. The Confederates attacked them on the morning of the 11th but were repulsed by 11:00am. Artillery fire continued throughout the day. The next morning, both sides attacked; the [approximately 2,400] Confederates sought to hit the Union forces in a variety of locations but they gained little. The next day firing occurred throughout most of the day, but the Confederates did not assault the Union lines because they were marching to flank them on the right. Before making the flank attack, the Union forces, short on everything from ammunition to rations, withdrew from Bull's Gap after midnight on the 4th. Breckinridge pursued, but the Federals received reinforcements and foul weather played havoc with the roads and streams. Breckinridge, with most of his force, retired back to Virginia. This victory was a temporary Union setback in the Federal plans to rid East Tennessee of Confederate influence.¹⁴

The Battle of Bull's Gap resulted in more than 241 casualties (US 241; CS unknown) and after the defeat Union forces retreated to Strawberry Plains (Strawberry Plains Fortifications NR 2/5/99) outside Knoxville.

During the war, William Ross II invited all his family members, including young grandson John Gass Ross of nearby Rheatown (who later wrote a personal memoir of the Civil War era), to come live with him at

¹³ Gass, John Ross. "Memories of the Civil War."

¹⁴ National Park Service, "Battle of Bull's Gap Summary." Published online at <http://www.nps.gov/hps/abpp/battles/tn033.htm>. Accessed, January 10, 2009.

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Maden Hall. He felt that they would be safer there since it was more isolated, being at least three miles from Greeneville, where the railroad and main turnpike were used for transporting military troops. In addition, the family members would have better access to food since the plantation was self-sustaining. During the war, two of his older sons traveled to Georgia for a period of time since they were “too old for war service” and were afraid of being drafted involuntarily by local troops. Towards the end of the war, William Ross II took his wife Margaret to southwest Virginia, where they both died in 1865.¹⁵

According to John Gass Ross, during the war the farm was raided by nighttime parties of fifteen to twenty local, un-uniformed bushwhackers on several occasions. Bushwhackers in East Tennessee were typically non-military Union partisans who attacked Confederate forces using guerilla warfare. Gass recalled that the uniformed military soldiers typically only took necessities, primarily food to eat.¹⁶

At Maden Hall, William Ross II had stored the furniture upstairs in two locked bedrooms, creating sufficient room for the family members to occupy the rooms in the first floor. However, Ross stated that the bushwhackers stole much of the furniture, clothing, and supplies as well as “all of Grandfather’s things,” including farm tools, plows, cattle, horses, a mule, and chickens. An old mare and a young mule colt were saved from bushwhackers by locking them in the log smokehouse and chickens were hidden beneath the floor of the kitchen outbuilding.¹⁷

John Gass Ross explained that neighbors living in frame farmhouses would hide wheat inside the walls and remove it via holes cut in baseboards; however, the Ross family could not do this since they occupied a brick farmhouse at Maden Hall. In 1866, John Gass Ross and his family returned to their farm located along the main turnpike near Rheatown in eastern Greene County.¹⁸

William Ross III was one of many people from Greene County who filed claims with the Southern Claims Commission from 1871 to 1873. These Tennesseans claimed their property had been taken by United States military personnel for use in the Civil War. Ross filed a \$150 claim (#14117) on May 22, 1872, for a 4-year old black horse (15½ hands high) taken from his farm during the Battle of Bull’s Gap on December 13, 1864. (The battle actually occurred in November.) Ross claimed the horse was taken by a federal soldier named Meredith (sic?) of the 10th Michigan Calvary, commanded by Col. Thaddeus Foote. Ross’s attorney was James O. Senter of Panther Springs in Hamblen County, Tennessee.¹⁹

Ross submitted additional evidence for his claim on December 17, 1877, and again on June 8, 1878. He substantiated his loyalty to the Union by claiming in the latter part of 1861 or early 1862 he was arrested by the Confederate Army while in Greeneville for business. He stated that he was taken before Col. Leadbetter, the commander of the local Confederate forces in Greeneville, who ordered him to take the Confederate Oath

¹⁵ Gass, John Ross. “Memories of the Civil War.”

¹⁶ Gass, John Ross. “Memories of the Civil War.”

¹⁷ Gass, John Ross. “Memories of the Civil War.”

¹⁸ Gass, John Ross. “Memories of the Civil War.”

¹⁹ Southern Claims Commission Disallowed Claims. National Archives & Records Administration.

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under force by bayonet. His testimony was verified by Robert Carter, a Union Army veteran and neighbor who had lived within three miles of Ross since 1825. Carter explained that both he and Ross then lived on the same farms where they had been raised and that he could vouch for the loyalty of Ross to the Union, stating “his votes were loyal, his actions were loyal, his conversations were loyal.”²⁰

Note: That Ross specifically mentioned Carter had been his neighbor since 1825 is possible additional evidence that Maden Hall was constructed at or around that time.

Carter went on to explain that in June 1864 that Ross, then 48, volunteered to serve with him in Union Army. He was to serve in Company A of the East Tennessee Mounted Infantry under Col. Crawford. Carter and Ross were en route to their mustering point at Strawberry Plains in Knox County when Ross was “captured by the Rebels” who were passing through Greene County and taken in the direction of Rogersville. Ross was later released by the Confederates, but was unable to join up with Carter and the Union forces.²¹

Ross’s case file with the Southern Claims Commission contained 52 pages of documentation, including testimony of neighbors. However, the Commissioner of Claims stated that the claim of “this character from Tennessee” had already been paid by the Quartermaster General in Tennessee for a furnished horse and concluded that Ross was “possibly” never properly reimbursed for another horse sold in a private transaction. He did not believe Ross’s claim that a horse had been “taken” by the Union Army and disallowed the reimbursement.²²

POST CIVIL WAR ERA

On March 19, 1867, David R. Ross released the Maden Hall farm and other neighboring lands to his brother, William Ross III, in order to pay off personal debts. The land records state that William Ross had had a survey of the Maden Hall farm made on March 18, 1835, and that the “old farmstead” is where William Ross III had been living since 1854. The farm was already described as “old” in 1867.

The 1870 U.S. Census listed William Ross III, 53, as living on a farm, valued at \$4,500, with personal property valued at \$2,500. Ross lived here with his wife Margaret, 54, and children: William, 25, Mary, 20, Vincent, 18, and Nancy, 15. His wife Margaret died in January 1880.²³

The 1880 U.S. Census, taken on June 19, listed the widower “William M. Ross,” 63, as a farmer living with his bachelor son William W. (1845-1892), then 35 as well as his son Vincent Elliot, 26, and his newlywed wife Mary Elizabeth “Mollie” Mays Ross, 22, a native of Yancey County, North Carolina. Vincent and Molly had married in March 1879 and their first child Rebecca was born in April 1880. The household also

²⁰ Southern Claims Commission Disallowed Claims. National Archives & Records Administration.

²¹ Southern Claims Commission Disallowed Claims. National Archives & Records Administration.

²² Southern Claims Commission Disallowed Claims. National Archives & Records Administration.

²³ U.S. Population Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 1870.

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included Rebecca Woods, 40, a white servant (who probably assisted with the newborn child). The sons were listed as laborers and the daughter-in-law as keeping house.²⁴

MOLLIE & WILLIAM O. ROSS ERA (1879-1930s)

William Ross III, who had been known as "Maden Hall Billy," died on July 31, 1893, at age 77 and left the farm to his son Vincent Elliot Ross (1854-1897) who died only four years later at age 42. Vincent's widow Mary Elizabeth "Mollie" Mays Ross (1857-1941) then took over as head of the farm. Mollie had been living here since 1879. The 1900 U.S. Census listed Mollie E., 42, as a widowed "farmer" living here with her seven children: Lula R., 20; Mona B., 17; William O., 16; Mary E., 13; George W., 9; Kyle E., 7; and Raymond C., 3. Another child had died at an early age. Soon, William O. Ross would become the male figurehead in operating the Maden Hill farm.

In the 1910s, the Maden Hall farmhouse was damaged by a fire, which resulted in the interior of the first floor being repaired and reconstructed. The repaired farmhouse exhibited a new staircase, interior floors and walls, mantels, wainscoting, trim, doors, and windows. The arched fanlight over the front entrance was apparently removed and/or covered over with wood and a crescent moon and star were attached to the exterior. The rear ell apparently went undamaged.

In the early twentieth century, the agriculturally dominated economy of Greene County prospered. The county seat at Greeneville was the region's most important center for manufacturing and distributing products such as tobacco as well as other products such as wagons, canned goods, windows, electric lights, and ice. Small crossroads towns such as Baileyton and Chuckey also grew in rural areas of the county.

As the county prospered so did its public transportation and infrastructure. During this period of growth, the old wagon road crossing the Maden Hall farm was improved into a modern highway suitable for use by automobiles. According to an unpublished personal memoir written in 1969 by Carl N. Hayes (b.1908), a neighbor, between 1908 and 1918, the Ridge Road was re-graded and improved for its entire length of some twenty miles with bridges spanning creeks and macadam, a hard-surface of crushed stone.²⁵

Mollie never remarried and continued to operate the farm with the assistance of her children, primarily William O. Ross. According to oral tradition, she determined early on that she was going to will the farm to her seven children. On September 21, 1914, her son William O. Ross drew up a new deed for 17½ acres of the farm, including the farmhouse, putting in the name of Mollie's daughter Mary Ross. This deed was officially recorded on April 2, 1929. During this period, tobacco became the farm's primary cash crop.

In the 1910s and 1920s, Mollie lived at Maden Hall with four children and their spouses and children. The 1920 U.S. Census lists ten residents, including Mollie, 62; Kyle, 26; Raymond, 23; William O., 35 and his

²⁴ U.S. Population Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 1880.

²⁵ Hays, Carl N. "The Ridge Road of 1908-1918."

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wife Ruby, 25, and their three-month old daughter Jocelyn; Mona, 37, and her husband Robert L. King, 39, along with their two children Jennie, 4¾, and Robert Lyle, 1½. Mollie, Raymond, and William were listed as farmers; Kyle was “working out” on neighboring farms; and Robert King was an insurance agent.²⁶

The 1930 U.S. Census lists William “Will O.” Ross, 44, as living here with his wife Ruby, 32, and their three daughters: Joy, 10, Martha, 8, and Dorothy, 4. However, Will was no longer farming, but working as a merchant at a general store. By 1930, Robert and Mona King had moved to Greeneville, where Robert worked as a retail salesperson at a dry goods store and Mollie had apparently gone to live with her brother David O. Ross and his family.²⁷

ROBERT L. & MONA ROSS KING ERA (1930s-1968)

Around 1908, Mona B. Ross (1882-1959) married Robert L. King (1880-1971), who’s father Thomas N. “Nat” King (1851-1935) operated a general merchandise store in or near Greeneville. The 1910 U.S. Census listed Robert and Mona as a couple, ages 28-29, with no children and living off the farm. The couple returned to live at Maden Hall in the 1920s, but during the Great Depression, they moved to Greeneville. The 1930 U.S. Census listed Robert, 49, and Mona, 48, as living in Greeneville with two children: Jennie E., 14, and R. Lyle, 11. Robert then owned property worth \$2,500 and was working as a retail salesperson at a local dry goods merchandise store.

Between the 1930s and 1950s, the farm was owned by several of the Ross children, including Mona King, who continued to live in Greeneville with her husband Robert L. King. It is unclear who resided in the farmhouse during this period, but according to the current owner the farm continued to be operated as a tobacco farm and the farmhouse was used as a family retreat.

Between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth century, the Ross and King family continued to farm the land and made very few changes to the domestic and agricultural outbuildings or landscape. During the early twentieth century, a new two-room springhouse was constructed over a natural spring located just north of the farmhouse. Around 1940, a hog house was built behind the corn crib.

LEONARD A. “LEN” & JENNIE KING COFFMAN ERA (1968-2007)

In 1968, Jennie King Coffman (1915-1989) and her husband Leonard A. “Len” Coffman (1915-2007) purchased the Maden Hall farm from the family heirs for \$17,000. She was the daughter of Mona King, who died in 1959, and Robert L. King, who died in 1971. Jennie and Len Coffman spent the rest of their lives at the farm. Their only child, Carol Lynn Coffman (b.1943), is the current owner.

²⁶ U.S. Population Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 1920.

²⁷ U.S. Population Census, Greene County, Tennessee, 1930.

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In 1935, Len Coffman moved from Middlesborough, Kentucky, to Greeneville with his widowed mother Laura and siblings after being recruited to play high school football. (His father Marion Coffman died in 1926, at age 35, in Kentucky.) Coffman became a legendary fullback-linebacker at Greeneville High School (1935-1936) and at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, where he was a scholarship player under General Robert Neyland from 1937-1939.

One season after leading the Tennessee Volunteers to a victory over Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl and their first national championship in 1938, Coffman played on the squad that did not allow a single point until losing to Southern California in the Rose Bowl. The 1939 team was the last major college program to finish its regular season undefeated and unscored upon; defeating its ten opponents by a combined score of 212-0. Coffman played offense and defense on both squads and is credited as the first back in the nation to ever execute the dive play for short yardage, a tactic that has since become standard in college football.

In 1940, Coffman became one of the first Tennessee football players drafted to the professional National Football League (NFL). He was chosen in the fourteenth round to play back for the Brooklyn Dodgers under John Bain "Jock" Sutherland. (This short-lived team merged with the Boston Yanks in 1945.) Coffman's NFL career was interrupted, however, by World War II and he was unable to play for the Dodgers. Instead, he was called to active duty in the U.S. Army and stationed at military bases in Georgia and Texas.

During the war, Coffman played in several exhibition football games, organized by the NFL. Included in the exhibition games were the Army Emergency Relief Series games (promoted as "Football Fans for Victory"), between NFL teams and military all-star aggregations. In 1942, the All-Star teams, billed as West Army and East Army All-Stars, played eight games in eight different locations. The East Army All-Stars, coached by General Robert R. Neyland (1892-1962), played three games in eight days; his teams beat the New York Giants in New York City and the Brooklyn Dodgers in Baltimore, but lost to the Chicago Bears in Boston. The 1942 exhibition games raised over \$680,000 for charity.

Len Coffman met Jennie King at Greeneville High School and continued to court her while attending UT. They married in 1941 and their only child, Carol Lynn, was born in Texas in 1943.²⁸

After the war, Coffman worked from 1947-1952 as an assistant coach under Bowden Wyatt (1917-1969) at the University of Wyoming at Laramie, which finished the 1950 season undefeated and ranked #12 in the national polls. In 1952, Wyatt left Wyoming for the head coaching job at the University of Arkansas and Coffman became a high school principal and football coach in Hot Springs, North Carolina. In 1955, Coffman returned to coach at his alma mater, Greeneville High School. Five years later, he left coaching to become an administrator and teacher in the Greene County school system until his retirement.²⁹

²⁸ In an oft-told story, General Neyland is said to have punished Coffman for making the 72-mile trip from Knoxville to Greeneville in order to visit Jennie without permission by requiring him to make 72 laps around the football field.

²⁹ Wyatt and Coffman were teammates at Tennessee in 1938.

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Len Coffman was inducted into the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame in Nashville in 1996 and the Greeneville High Sports Hall of Fame in 1997 as well as other regional halls of fame. Coffman was interviewed for several articles for national publications such as *Sports Illustrated* (Sept. 1, 1983; December 26, 1998). The late John Bailey, a teammate who later coached at Tennessee, once described Coffman as “the meanest, toughest football player Tennessee has ever had.” The Leonard Coffman Gallery is located in the Thornton Athletic Student Life Center, which opened in 2000 on the University of Tennessee campus.

Between 1969 and the early 1970s, Len and Jennie Coffman renovated the Maden Hall farmhouse by adding a kitchen/bathroom/sunroom wing (with basement storage) on the west side; a brick patio to the rear; a small half-bath in an upstairs bedroom; closets in the bedrooms; and converting the rear ell into a den. They also replaced the original portico with a new front porch. During his retirement years, Leonard Coffman grew tobacco and raised cattle at Maden Hall.

After Len Coffman’s death in 2007, his daughter Carol Coffman inherited the farm, which is used as a family retreat. She raises horses here. In recent months, she and her cousin William Ross, grandson of William O. Ross who grew up here, initiated repairing and restoring the farmhouse. She also hired consultants from Knoxville and Nashville to prepare this National Register of Historic Places nomination. Carol Coffman intends on selling the farm to William Ross in the future so that the 184-year old farm stays in the Ross family and is maintained as a working farm.

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Greene County Deed Books.

Greene County United States Population Census, 1820-1880; 1890-1920.

Greene County United States Slave Schedule, 1850-1860.

Greene County Tax Assessor's Records, Courthouse, Greeneville.

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Multiple interviews between August 2008 and March 2009, via email, telephone, and in person:

Carol Coffman, Greeneville, Tennessee
William Ross, Greeneville, Tennessee

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Private Family Papers & Photographs loaned to the authors

Leonard & Jennie Coffman, Greeneville, Tennessee
Carol Coffman, Greeneville, Tennessee

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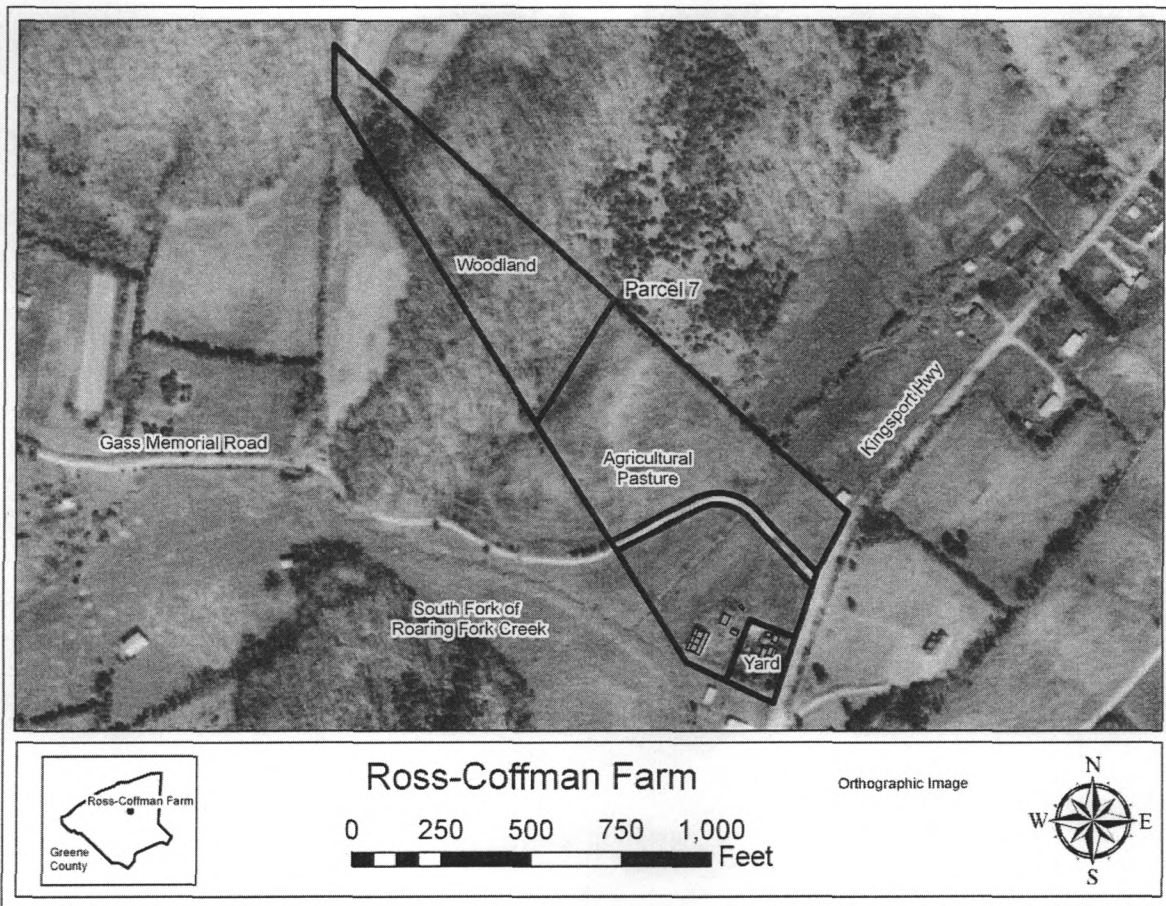
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X. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

The boundaries for the nominated property include all of the 17-acre lot. Refer to Greene County, Tennessee, Tax Map 75, Parcel 7. The nominated boundaries contain the property historically and currently associated with the Maden Hall Farm.



Aerial Map of Maden Hall Farm (D. Brock).

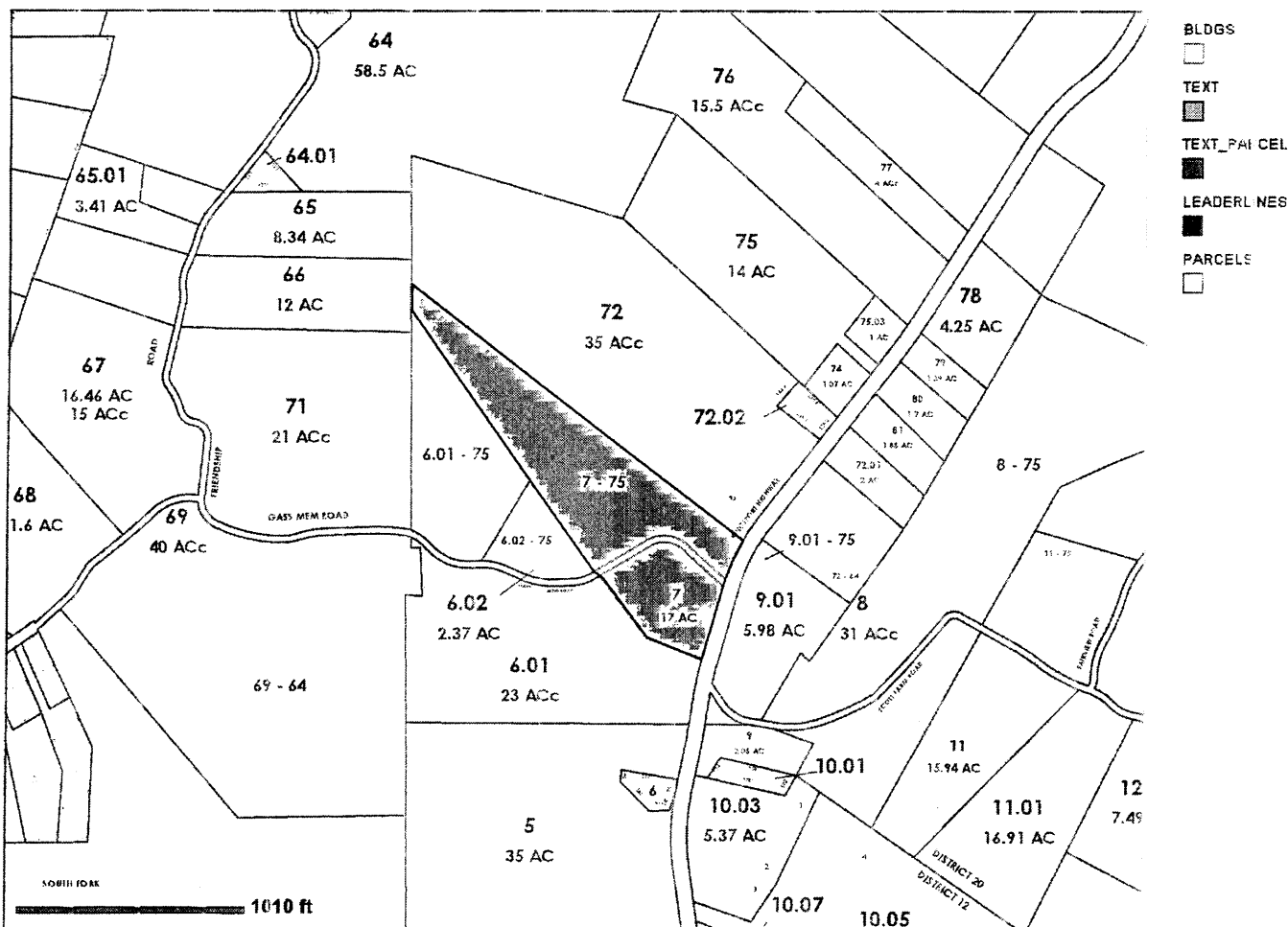
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Greene County Tax Map.



GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE
CLAIMED FOR PRIVATE TAX ASSESMENT PURPOSES ONLY. IT WAS ONLY INTENDED FOR PUBLIC PROPERTY INFORMATION. NOT RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS. AND IS NOT TO BE USED AS EVIDENCE OF PROPERTY OR LEASING AGREEMENT.



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Maden Hall Farm, Greene County, TN

Section number Photos Page 30 **PHOTOGRAPHS**

Photos by: Daniel Brock, Consultant, Knoxville, Tennessee
 Robbie D. Jones, Consultant, Nashville, Tennessee

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
 Clover Bottom Mansion
 2941 Lebanon Pike
 Nashville, TN 37243

#	Subject	Date	View
1 of 25	Maden Hall Farm - Landscape	01/2009	SW
2 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse	03/2009	N
3 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse	03/2009	E
4 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse	03/2009	SE
5 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse	03/2009	SW
6 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, side elevation	03/2009	NE
7 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, side elevation	03/2009	SW
8 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, side elevation	03/2009	NE
9 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, cornice	01/2009	W
10 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, main entrance	03/2009	N
11 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, main entrance	01/2009	N
12 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, interior stair hall	01/2009	S
13 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, interior stair	03/2009	NW
14 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, interior dining	03/2009	W
15 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, interior stair	01/2009	SE
16 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, interior bedroom	03/2009	W
17 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, interior bedroom	03/2009	E
18 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Farmhouse, interior parlor	01/2009	W
19 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Kitchen	01/2009	W
20 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Kitchen, interior	01/2009	NW
21 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Smokehouse & Kitchen	01/2009	SE
22 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Corn Crib	01/2009	SW
23 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Springhouse	01/2009	SE
24 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Hog House	01/2009	NW
25 of 25	Maden Hall Farm – Cantilever Barn	01/2009	SW

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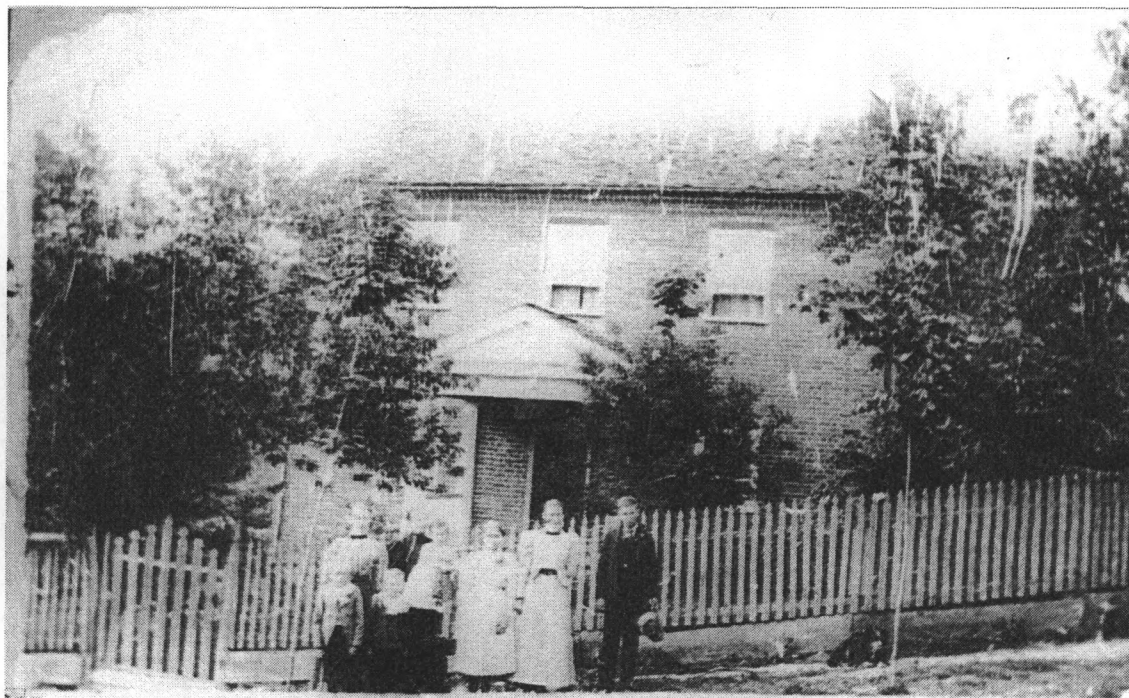


Figure 1. Historic photograph of Maden Hall, taken around 1900, showing widow Mollie Ross (1857-1941) with her seven children, including William O. Ross (far right), and a family dog.



Figure 2. Main, south, elevation of Maden Hall while undergoing repairs (D. Brock, 03/2009).

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Figure 3. The main entrance is surmounted by an arched opening with a crescent moon and star; an arched fanlight was originally located here before the 1910s fire (D. Brock, upper 03/2009, lower 01/2009).

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Continuation SheetSection number Figures Page 33 Maden Hall Farm
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Figure 4. Maden Hall, looking southwest (left) and northeast (right), showing the different architectural designs of the east and west elevations. The east elevation, facing Kingsport Highway, exhibits more elaborate details and fewer windows (D. Brock 03/2009). Note: faux shutters and non-historic window trim were recently removed on the entire house as part of restoration work.

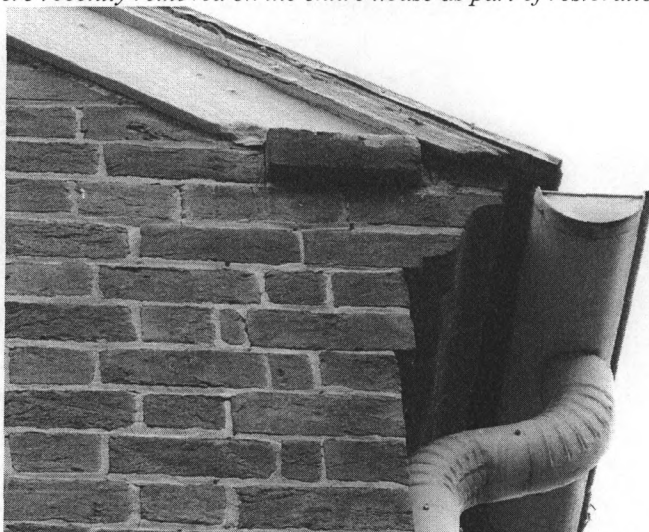


Figure 5. Detail of the molded brick cornice on the rear elevation at the northeast corner of the house; the protruding brick supports the original raking cornice (D. Brock 01/2009).

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Figure 6. Looking southwest at Maden Hall, showing the original rear ell and recently repaired side porch, which faces Kingsport Highway (D. Brock 03/2009).



Figure 7. Looking southeast at Maden Hall, showing the kitchen/bathroom wing and brick patio added in the 1970s, which face away from the highway (D. Brock 03/2009).

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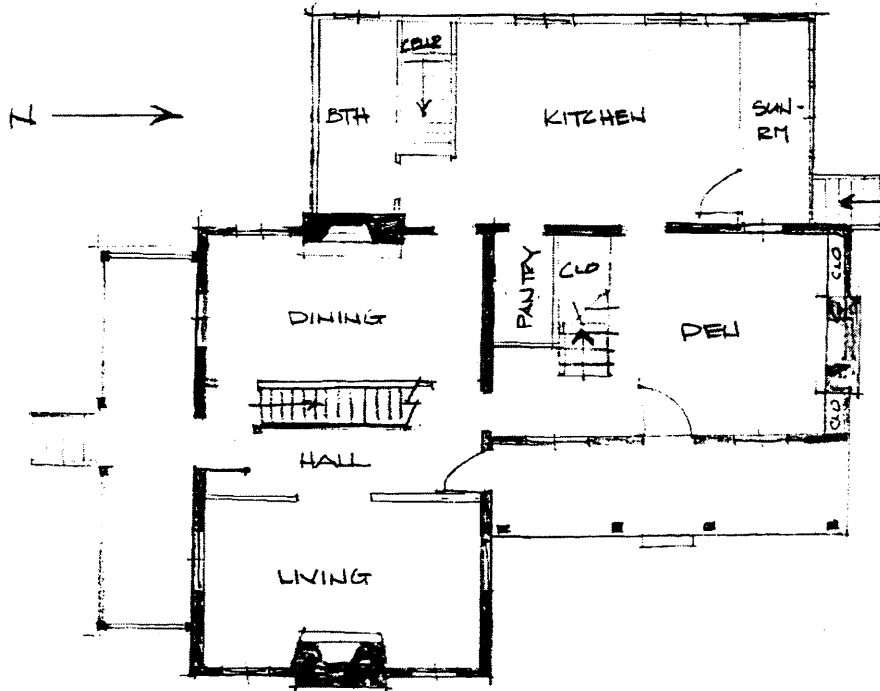


Figure 8. Plan of the first floor (R. Jones).

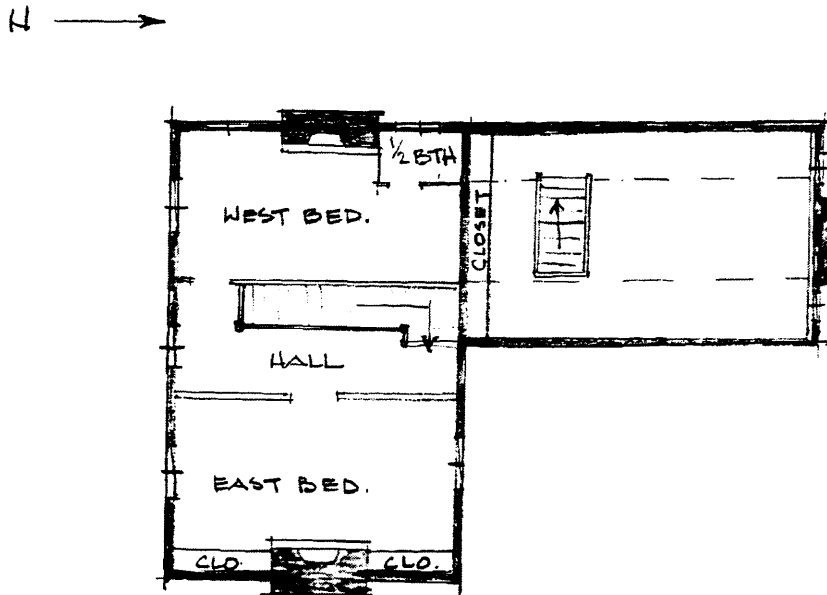


Figure 9. Plan of the second floor (R. Jones).

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Figure 10. Looking south at the center hall (D. Brock 01/2009).



Figure 11. Views of the 1910s staircase railing and newel (D. Brock 01/2009 & 03/2009).

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Figure 12. Looking west at the west parlor's 1910s fireplace mantel (D. Brock 03/2009).



Figure 13. Looking west at the west bedroom's 1910s mantel (D. Brock 03/2009).

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Figure 14. 1910s mantel in the east bedroom (D. Brock 03/2009).



Figure 15. Looking west at the original fireplace and hearthstone in the basement cellar, where slaves would have cooked, canned, and perhaps washed clothes during the antebellum period (D. Brock 01/2009).

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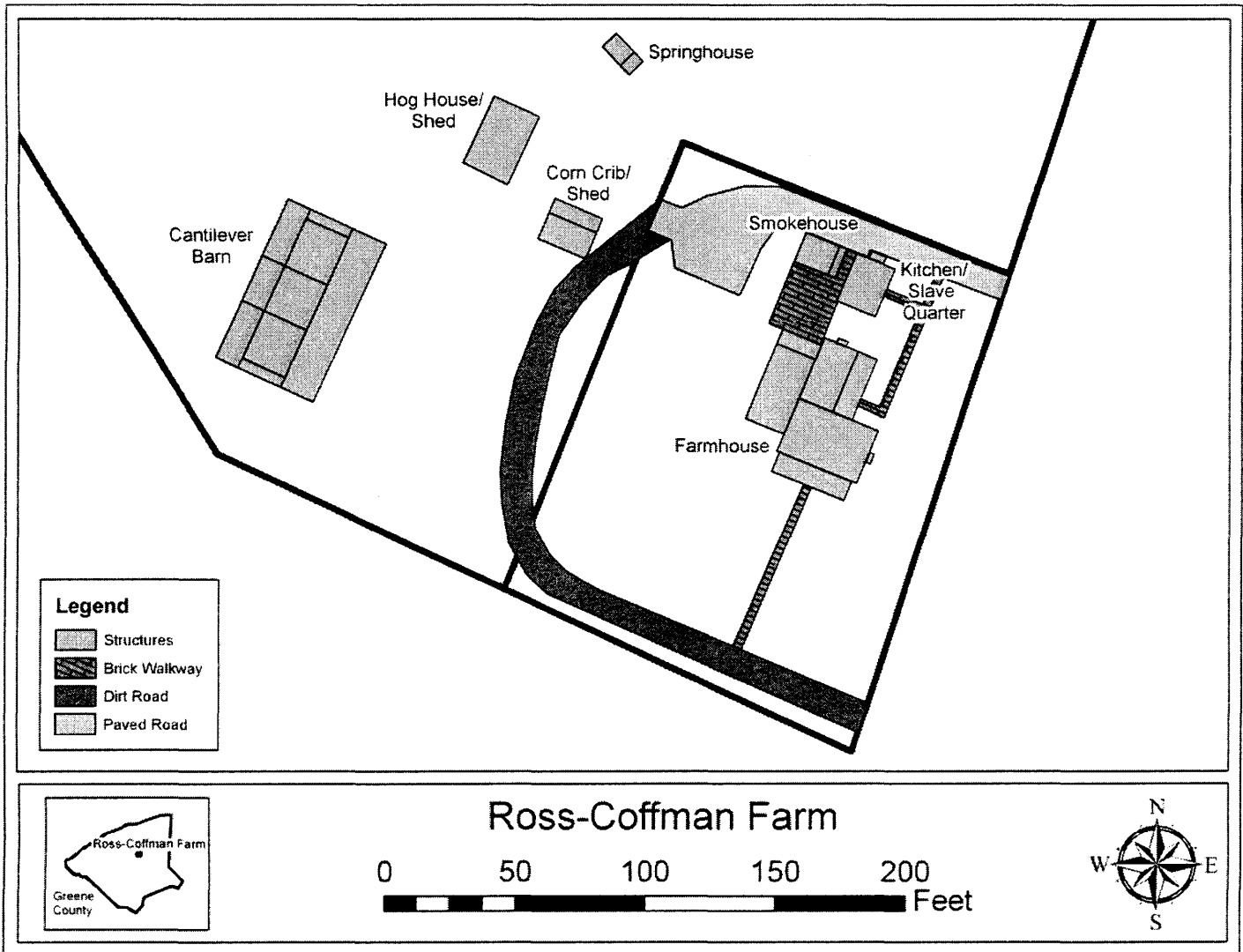


Figure 16. Site Map showing the farmhouse, outbuildings, and circle driveway (GIS, D. Brock).

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Figure 17. Looking north at the detached kitchen/slave cabin, which William Ross II had constructed as a slave work and dwelling place in the 1820s (R. Jones, 01/2009). Note: Shrubs were recently removed.

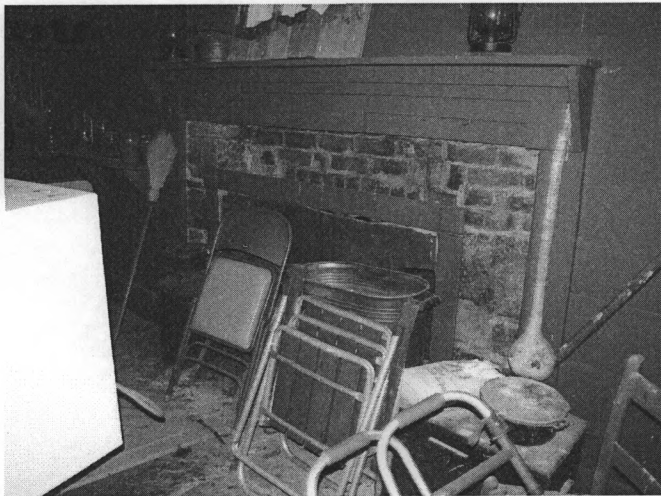


Figure 18. Looking northwest at the fireplace in the slave kitchen (D. Brock 01/2009).

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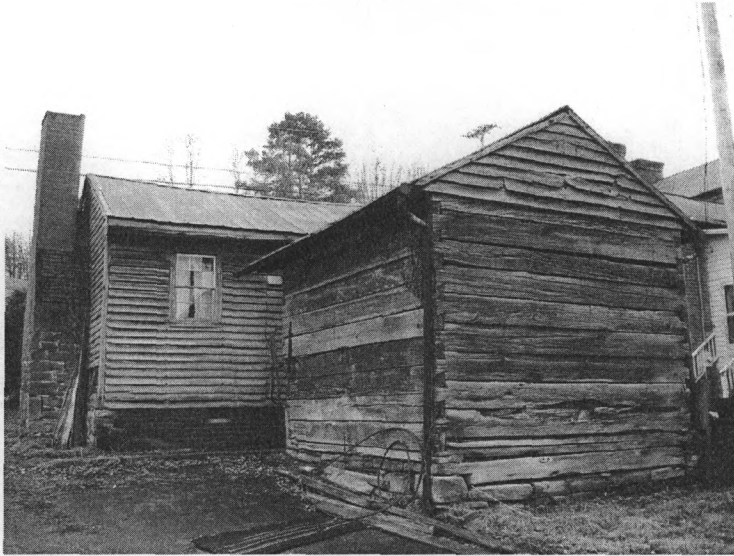


Figure 19. Looking southwest at the log smokehouse and frame kitchen built in the 1820s as support outbuildings and African-American slave workplaces (R. Jones, 01/2009).



Figure 20. Looking southwest at the cantilever barn, constructed with double log cribs for William Ross II in the mid-nineteenth century; the tractor shed was renovated in 1956 (R. Jones, 01/2009).

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Figure 21. Detail of the northern log crib of the cantilever barn at Maden Hall (D. Brock, 01/2009).



Figure 22. Looking southwest at the corn crib, built in the 1840s for William Ross II (R. Jones 01/2009).

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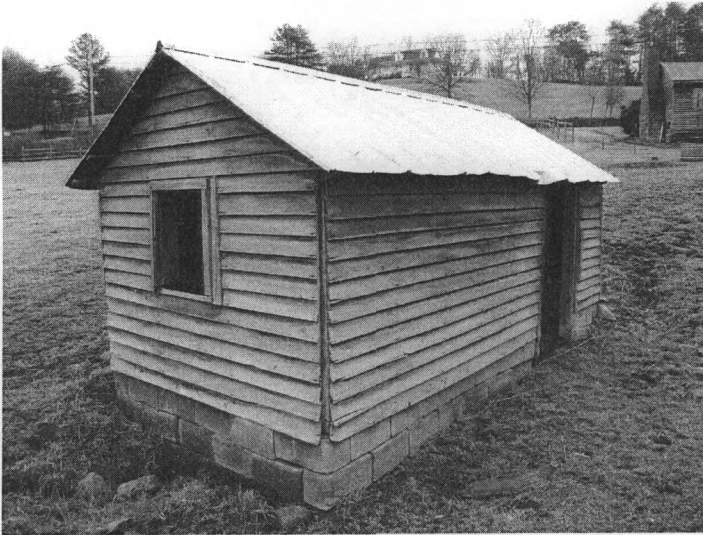


Figure 23. Looking southwest at the springhouse built over a natural spring (D. Brock, 01/2009).



Figure 24. Looking northeast at the hog house (D. Brock, 01/2009).

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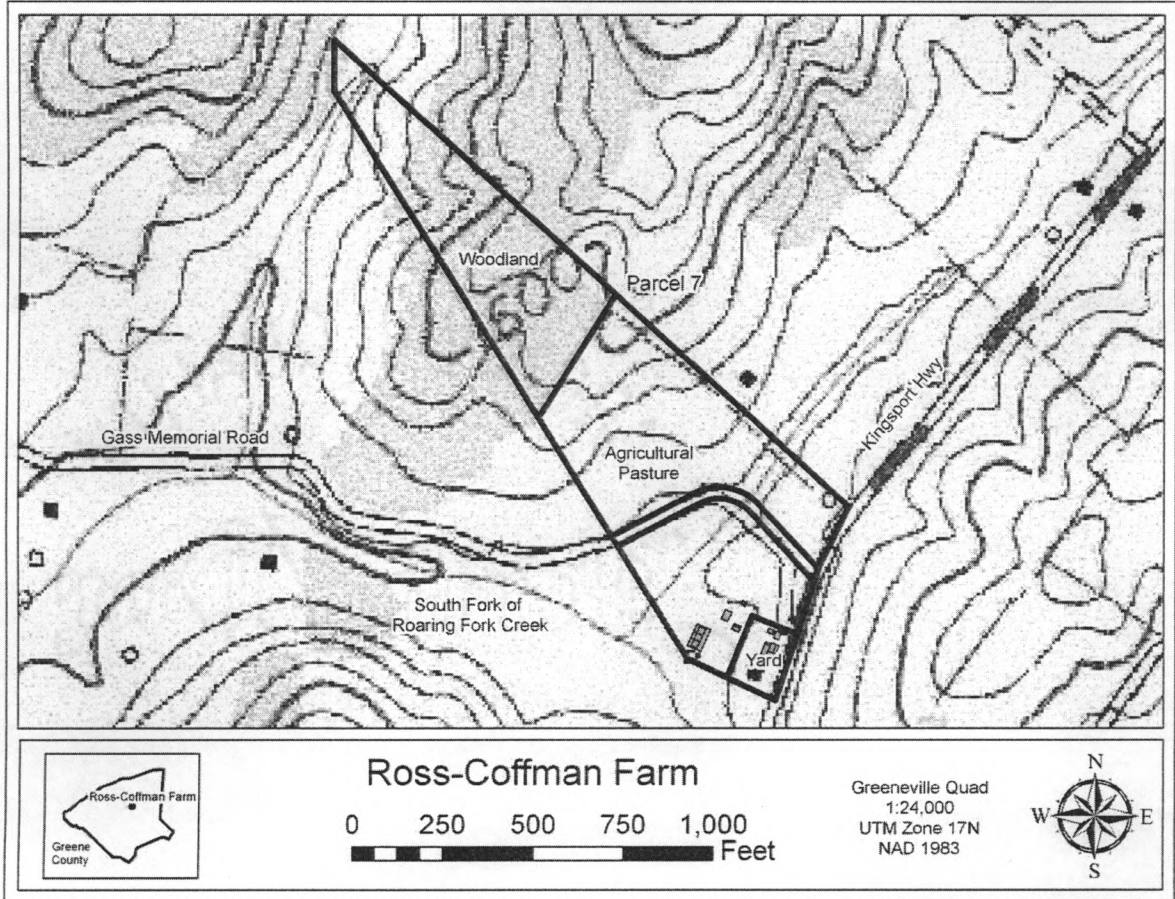


Figure 25. Site Map, based on the USGS Quad (GIS, D. Brock).

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Figure 26. Looking southwest at the farmhouse (left) and ensemble of historic outbuildings and agricultural pastures; the south fork of Roaring Fork creek is located in the foreground (R. Jones, 01/2009).

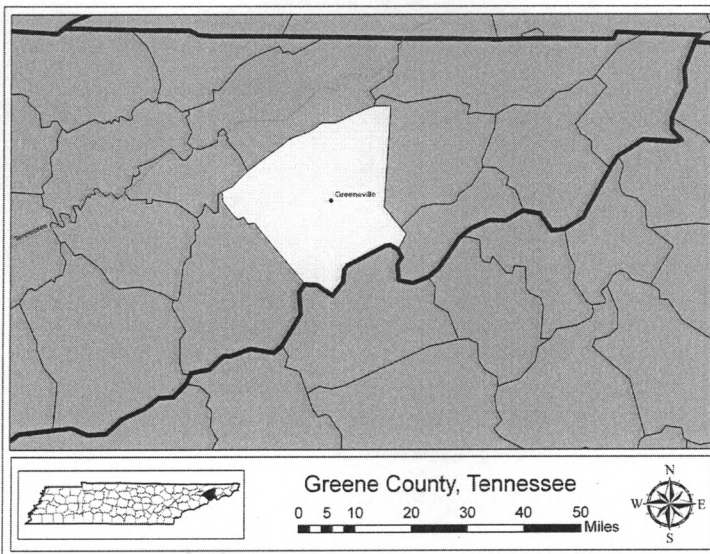


Figure 27. Map of State of Tennessee, showing Greene County (D. Brock).

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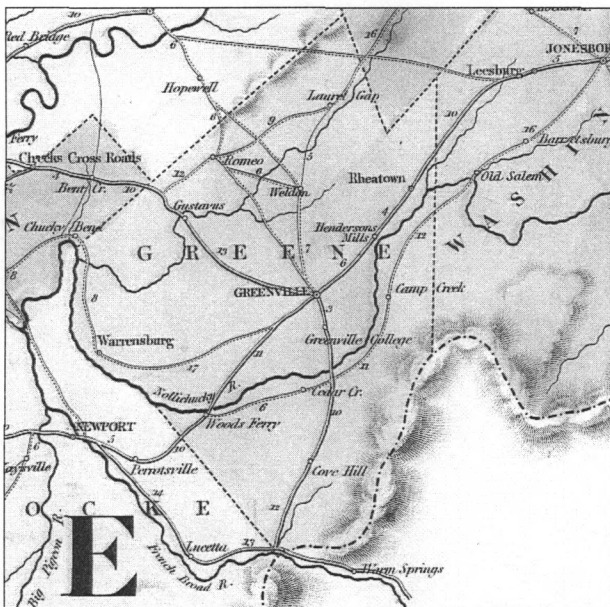


Figure 28. Map of Greene County, 1839, showing the Ridge Road (now Kingsport Highway/SR 93) connecting Greenville with Weldon and Laurel Gap (now Baileyton). Just south of Weldon, the road crossed Roaring Fork creek near the location of Maden Hall. The county laid out the road in 1800.³⁰



Figure 29. Len Coffman.

³⁰ Burr, David H. "Map of Kentucky & Tennessee," in *The American Atlas*. London, 1839.

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Figure 30. An aerial photograph of the Maden Hall Farm, looking west, taken in the 1970s.