NPS Form 10-900

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



OMB No. 10024-0018 / 1 3 2

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 Riverside Farm other names/site number Pierce-Randol	ph Farm	
2. Location	: 	
street & number 1218 W. Jefferson Pike city or town Walter Hill state Tennessee code Th	and the second s	N/A☐ not for publication ☐ ☑ vicinity ☐ zip code 37129
3. State/Federal Agency Certification		
nomination request for determination of eligical National Register of Historic Places and meets the my opinion, the property meets statewing considered significant nationally statewing signature of certifying official/Title Deputy State Historic Preservation C State or Federal agency and bureau	listoric Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that the ibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties of the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CF of meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this de locally. (See continuation sheet for additional commentation of the local loca	perties in the FR Part 60. In property be ents.)
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	And the second s	
	1 A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
4. National Park Service Certification	Joe	
I hereby certify that the property is: I 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,	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action / 2 (Z / O 6
(explain:)		

Riverside Farm Name of Property						
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)		urces within Property saly listed resources in count.)			
□ private □ public-local	☑ building(s)☐ district	Contributing	Noncontributing			
☐ public-State	☐ site	_3	1	_ buildings		
public-Federal	structure structure	_1	0	_ sites		
	☐ object	0	1	structures		
		0	0	objects		
		4	2	 Total		
Name of related multiple (Enter "N/A" if property is not pa	e property listing int of a multiple property listing.)	Number of Contri in the National Re	buting resources previo	ously listed		
"Historic Family Farms in	Middle Tennessee"	N/A				
6. Function or Use						
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruction	ons)	Current Function (Enter categories from	~			
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	g	DOMESTIC/single dwelling				
AGRICULTURE/agricultur	ral outbuilding	DOMESTIC/secon	dary structure			
AGRICULTURE/agricultur		AGRICULTURE/agricultural field				
	4-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1					
			N-17-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-			
7 Departmen						
7. Description						
Architectural Classificat (Enter categories from instructio		Materials (Enter categories from	instructions)			
Other: I-house	···· ,	foundation BRIC	·			
Greek Revival		walls WOOD				
Italianate						
		roof ASPHALT;	METAL			
			ONE: CONCRETE			

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

Rutherford Co., TN County and State

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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
A Property is associated with events that have made	ARCHITECTURE
a significant contribution to the broad patterns of	AGRICULTURE
our history.	SETTLEMENT
_	
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.	Period of Significance c. 1831-1956
□ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	
Criteria Considerations N/A	Significant Dates
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	c. 1831-construction of I-house
Property is:	1870s-construction of rear ell wing
☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for	
religious purposes.	
☐ B removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked) N/A
☐ C moved from its original location.	N/A
Therea nomine original location.	Cultural Affiliation
□ D a cemetery.	N/A
•	
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
☐ F a commemorative property	
	Architect/Builder
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance	Unknown
within the past 50 years.	1, 1
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation she	pats \
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form of	on one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A	Primary location of additional data:
preliminary determination of individual listing (36	State Historic Preservation Office
CFR 67) has been requested	Other State Agency
previously listed in the National Register	☐ Federal Agency ☐ Local Government
Previously determined eligible by the National Register	☐ Local Government ☐ University
designated a National Historic Landmark	Other
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	Name of repository:
#	MTSU Center for Historic Preservation
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	

Riverside Farm					
Name of Property County and State					
10. Geographical Data					
Acreage of Property 13.6 acres	Walterhill	315 NV	N		
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)					
1 16 554942 3980219	3	_16	55519		12
Zone Easting Northing		Zone		Northing	_
2 16 555252 3980131	4	16	554889	397998	3
			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 John Perkins (contact: Elizabeth H. Moore, Fie organization Middle Tennessee State University Center for Historic street & number Box 80 City or town Murfreesboro	Preservation tele	r) _ date ephone 「N	22 May 200 (615) 898-2 zip code	2947	
Additional Documentation					
Submit the following items with the completed form:					
Continuation Sheets					
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the	e property's location	on			
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties h	aving large acreag	e or nur	nerous resou	rces.	
Photographs					
Representative black and white photographs of the	ne 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 Beverly Randolph Jones					
street & number 1218 W. Jefferson Pike					
			telephone _	(615)895-0544	

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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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Located in the fifth district of Rutherford County in the unincorporated community of Walter Hill, the Riverside Farm (also known as the Pierce-Randolph Farm) sits on 13.6 acres facing south on West Jefferson Pike. The East Fork of the Stones River meanders along the south side of West Jefferson Pike, across the street from the farm. The farm's historic resources include the 1830s I-house, an antebellum log dogtrot, an historic shed, and pasture. The house, the centerpiece of the farm, has a Greek Revival portico with Italianate brackets. Right behind or just north of the house is the dogtrot with half dovetail notches. To the east of the dogtrot cabin is the old wood shed that has a later but still mid-twentieth-century addition. Just north of the dogtrot, the current owner Beverly Randolph Jones added a pre-fabricated greenhouse, which is noncontributing. The pastures are east of the house. Riverside is currently owned by the great-grandson of Beverly Randolph, Jr., who bought the house with a significantly larger amount of land in the early 1870s. The area around Riverside is still somewhat agricultural; however, suburban-type neighborhoods are being developed around it.

1) Main House (c. 1831, contributing building)

EXTERIOR

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The Pierce-Randolph House is a central-hall, Greek Revival-style I-house with a side-gable roof, a two-story, front portico, a rear ell, an enclosed L-shaped rear porch, and a rear gable-end addition. Although only visible at certain places, the foundation is brick and stone. The exterior walls are finished with weatherboard and the roof with asphalt shingles. The three chimneys are brick. Brackets under the eaves of the front portico hint at Italianate design. These brackets were added in the 1870s when the Randolphs enlarged the house by adding the rear ell.

Riverside is typical of an 1830s I-house with classical elements. The foundation is not visible on the south or front façade of the house, although there is a brick foundation under the portico. Along the front façade there is dentil molding along the cornice. The two-story, two-tiered, central, pedimented portico dominates the front façade. The portico contains four paneled, two-story columns with dentils at the top. There is a simple balustrade enclosing the second floor of the portico. While the portico is overwhelmingly classical, Italianate brackets adorn the cornice of the portico. The frieze of the portico is paneled. The front façade has three bays. There are four original double-hung six-over-six windows, one on each side of the portico at each level. Due to deterioration, the former owner replaced the historic shutters c.1999 with the existing nonhistoric shutters. The entrances on both the first and second floor have double doors with simple surrounds, single-light transoms, and single-light sidelights. The doors are solid wood paneled doors. The historic screened double doors remain intact. There is one hanging light above each level of the portico and a sconce on either side of the entrances.

¹ Carroll Van West, "Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee" (Available online: http://histpres.mtsu.edu/histpres/SERVICES/Historic%20Family%20Farms%20in%20Middle%20TN.pdf, 1995), 11.

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A stone foundation is barely visible on the east facade of the original house or I-house. The main feature of this facade is a shouldered exterior brick chimney, which interrupts the peak of the gable end. The cornice returns are open.

From the rear or north façade of the house, the additions can be viewed. These include the two-story 1870s rear ell, the enclosed former L-shaped one-story, back porch (1970s), and the 1970s one-story, gable-end addition which abuts the north end of the enclosed porch. All of these have weatherboard siding and asphalt shingled roofs. On the rear or north façade of the I-house, there are two original one-over-one, double-hung windows on the second story above the enclosed rear porch. A brick foundation is slightly visible under the c. 1970 enclosed rear porch, which has two small double-hung six-over-six windows on its north facade. There is a pair of double-hung six-over-six windows on the east façade of the enclosed porch. On the east facade of the second floor of the ell wing is a replacement double-hung, six-over-one window.

A brick foundation is visible under the 1970s gable-end addition, which has one double-hung, six-over-six window that faces east. This is the only window on the house that does not have shutters. There is a door on the north facade of the same rear gable addition. A sconce is on the wall on the upper east side of the door and a louvered vent is above the door in the gable end. There is one double-hung, six-over-six window on the west facade of the same rear addition. A shouldered exterior brick chimney is located on the north façade of the ell wing. The chimney is centrally located and interrupts the peak of the gable. The cornice returns are open.

The c. 1870s rear ell extends north from the I-house on the west façade. A brick foundation is partially visible. A shed roof, one-story porch extends almost the full length across this facade of the ell and abuts the west chimney of the I-house. The porch roof is supported by four paneled columns and two pilasters, which all mimic the classically-influenced front portico columns. Above this porch on the second level are two double-hung windows—one is a historic one-over-one and the other is a replacement four-over-four. The entrance to this ell is via a paneled wood door with polychromatic sidelights and a transom that appears to date to the Arts and Crafts period. There is a double-hung, four-over-four window on each side of the door.

The porch abuts the brick chimney on the west facade of the original house. There is an original double-hung, one-over-one window immediately south of the chimney. This window has only one shutter because one side of it immediately abuts the chimney. Like the other chimneys, this chimney interrupts the gable end. The cornice returns are open.

INTERIOR

As a central hall I-house, the first room inside the south or main entrance is the entrance hall. This hall or foyer provides access to the parlor to the east, the dining room to the west, and to the

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upstairs bedrooms via the main stairs. John Beverly Randolph added red-and-white stained glass to the transom and sidelights in the 1940s. This front double door boasts beaded woodwork. The stained-glass windows have been broken a couple of times. As a result, brass bars have been placed over the sidelights since 1963, when the house was robbed. The light fixtures throughout the house were stolen in 1963 and later replaced by Sarah Randolph Jones. There is a mixture of original, historic, and nonhistoric hardware throughout the house. The entrance hall (like the rest of the house) has its original wood floors, baseboards, and door and window surrounds. There is wallpaper covering the plaster walls. Opposite the entrance door is a wood paneled door with wood side panels that leads to the den and kitchen, which are located in the enclosed porch and rear gable addition. This door originally was the back door of the house. This doorway contains one of several examples of beaded woodwork that is found throughout the house. East of this door is a closet underneath the stairway. The paneled side of the stairs is closed to form the closet. On the west side of the hall is the doorway to the dining room. The original door is no longer in its place, leaving an open doorway, but the original wood door surround remains with a simple lugged surround.

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The room to the east of the front hall is the parlor. This room contains a rug on top of a hardwood floor. It has a relatively simple beaded baseboard and no crown molding. There is wallpaper on the walls and ceiling. The family still has the 1890s receipt for the purchase of the wallpaper which has floral and geometric patterns. This room contains a brick fireplace on the east wall with a wood mantel and brick hearth. The mantel and hearthstones in this room were replaced in 1942. It is a simple classical mantel with fluted columns supporting the shelf. There is one window on the south wall of this room. The doorway out into the hall has a simple design with a lugged architrave.

Across the entrance hall from the parlor is the dining room. This room has a hardwood floor. This room contains deeper baseboards with a beaded edge and prominent crown molding with a bead detail. There is a brick fireplace on the west wall with an original simple wood mantel with classically-styled rectangular pilasters supporting a broad frieze and mantelshelf. The hearth is brick. There is wallpaper over the plaster walls. This room contains one window on the south wall and two windows on either side of the fireplace on the west wall. The simple doorframes with lugged architraves have been painted to match the trim of the room.

To the north of this room is a side hall located in the rear ell which was added in the 1870s by Beverly Randolph, Jr. The floor is hardwood. The door to the outside located on the west wall is surrounded by brightly colored Arts and Crafts-style stained glass, added in the 1940s, in its transom and sidelights. There is also a closet beneath the stairway in this room. The stairway is located in the northeast corner and leads east before turning south toward the second story. It is composed of a simple turned newel post and simple turned posts supporting a wood railing. Vertical wood paneling covers the side of the stairway enclosing the closet underneath. On the

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east wall of the hall is a wood paneled door that leads into the den and kitchen. A doorway leading north into a bedroom boasts a leaded- and beveled-glass transom.

This bedroom contains carpet over its wood floors. The original baseboards are relatively deep. There is one window on the west wall of the room. There is a fireplace on the north wall. The mantel is similar to the one in the dining room with pilasters supporting a broad frieze and mantelshelf. A door on the north wall of the room leads into a bathroom which was added during the c. 1970 renovation. A door on the east side of the bedroom leads into a c. 1970 kitchen that was once was part of the back porch.

A door on the north wall of the kitchen leads into the rear, gable-end addition which houses the former bucket well and is now the pantry. The kitchen and the den form a continuous room with the den located immediately north of the original house and taking up the rest of the L-shaped enclosed rear porch. It also was enclosed during the c. 1970 renovation. The floors in both rooms are tile. There is a paired window unit on the east wall of the kitchen and two windows on the north wall of the den. The east wall of the kitchen has counter space and cabinets, and the east wall of the den has a built-in shelving unit. The molding is simpler and the ceilings are lower in this section of the house. A door on the south wall of the den leads back into the original entrance hall.

The main stairway in the entrance hall leads to a smaller hall on the second level. The stairs are wood with a simple but elegant balustrade made up of balusters that have a rectangular base, turned neck, and tapered upper portion. The upper level central hall has its original woodwork, including baseboards and door surrounds. The paneled double doors leading to the second level portico have their historic hardware. The doors leading to the front portico are surrounded by single light sidelights and transom. On either side of these doors are rectangular wood pilasters. These pilasters have beaded woodwork in their vertical panels and in their bases and capitals.

To the east of the hall is a bedroom. The doorframe of this bedroom is plain. The door is paneled and has its historic hardware. There are original wood floors, baseboards, and window and door surrounds, all with simple designs. There is wallpaper over the plaster walls. There is one window each on the north and south sides of this room. The east wall contains an original centrally located fireplace with a simple classically-styled wood mantel and brick hearth. The mantel has a beveled outer surround and consists of plain pilasters supporting a broad frieze and shelf.

Across the hall is another bedroom. The original floor, baseboards, and window and door surrounds are wood. A line in the northeast corner of the floor reveals where a stairway down to the first floor used to be before the rear ell wing was added. This stairway was probably removed in the 1870s. Since 2000, the current owner replaced some of the historic plaster in this room with drywall due to deterioration from a roof leak. There is one window on the south side of this room. The fireplace is centrally located on the west wall. It has a brick hearth and a classically styled

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wood mantel identical to the east upstairs bedroom. A doorway on the north wall leads into the 1870s addition to the house.

A stairway comes up from the side hall on the first floor. The steps and the floor of the hall are hardwood and the balustrade is very simple consisting of a square newel post, square posts, and a rounded railing. The upstairs bath is located on the west wall of this hallway. North of the hall is another bedroom. A fireplace decorates the north wall. It has a brick hearth and a simple classically-styled wood mantel. The pilasters of the mantel support a broad frieze and a plain shelf that is rounded at the corners. A carpet covers the hardwood floor. There are original relatively shallow baseboards and wood window and door surrounds. The simple molded woodwork in this space matches that of the c. 1870s stair hall. There is one window each on the east and west walls of this room. Wallpaper covers the plaster walls.

The exterior and interior of the main house maintain a high degree of architectural integrity, retaining many of their original features including windows, doors, floors, ceilings, mantels, and woodwork.

Immediately around the house, is a grass lawn. An older brick sidewalk connects the front porch to the side porch, gravel driveway, and dogtrot. The current owner is building a rock patio to the east of the house.

2) Log Dogtrot (c. 1831, contributing building)

A few yards north of the rear of the main house, stands a log dogtrot with a corrugated metal roof. The earliest reference in oral tradition to the building is from c. 1831 and likely represents the construction of the earliest section of the building. There is a full-length shed porch (added c.1970s) on the south side of the dogtrot that is supported by chamfered wood posts. This building is thought to be the original Pierce homeplace and/or slave quarters. Now considered one building, it appears that it was built in three stages or three different log buildings were joined together. Although it is not known exactly when the sections were put together to its current form, evidence shows that the building was in its current arrangement by the Civil War. Each of the three sections has half-dovetail notches. The sections are similar in size, though not identical. The easternmost section appears to be the oldest as it possesses the largest hearth and served as a kitchen. The other two sections on the west side of the breezeway now appear as one since a wall between the two has been torn out.² The entire length is covered under one roof. Log buildings in Middle Tennessee were typically built between 1800 and 1860, placing this structure during this time period.³ There is a stone chimney on the east and west gable ends of the dogtrot. There is only one open window on the south wall of the cabin in the center segment to

³ West, 43.

² Michael T. Gavin, "Nineteenth Century Hewn Log Architecture in Southern Middle Tennessee: An Artifactual Study" (Murfreesboro, TN: MTSU MA Thesis, Oct., 1995), 14.

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the west of the breezeway. On the north wall of the cabin are three open windows, one in each segment. New wood supports have been added to the north end of the breezeway. An original boxed stairway in the easternmost segment leads to an upper loft. The placement of wood beams in the ceiling indicates that there once were two similar stairways in the breezeway. Irregularities in the exterior wood indicate that there used to be doors on the south wall of the center segment and on the north wall of the westernmost segment. Pieces of wood still protrude from the walls where the center and westernmost segments meet.

3) Greenhouse (c. 2005, noncontributing building, due to date)

The current owner built the pre-fabricated greenhouse. It is located behind the dogtrot north of the house.

4) Shed (c. 1880, contributing building)

East of the dogtrot is the frame shed with a metal roof. The west half of this shed is older and dates to the late nineteenth century, after the purchase of the farm in 1871 as part of several farm improvements made by Beverly Randolph, Jr. A new wood door has been added to the west side. A pair of large double doors is still useable on the north side. This shed has no chimneys or windows. The east portion dates to the mid-twentieth century, prior to 1956. It is open on the north facade. This portion was added to house the larger farm equipment used by John Randolph.

5) Rock Patio (2006, incomplete, noncontributing structure, due to date)

Just east of the house, the current owner is in the process of building a rock patio for outdoor entertainment.

6) Agricultural Fields (mid-1800s, contributing site)

The fields are located east of the house. Currently, the owner harvests hay on about ten acres of his property. These fields front West Jefferson Pike and have always been used for agricultural production since the Pierce family built the house. These fields are the remaining intact working fields that represent the historic production of the farm. Stone, split-rail, and barbed-wire fences, many of these constructed within the period of significance, delineate the agricultural fields and current property boundaries of the farm.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Riverside Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criteria A and C for its architectural, agricultural, and settlement significance. Riverside Farm is associated both with prevailing patterns of settlement and agriculture in Middle Tennessee throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century as outlined in the "Historic Family Farms of Middle Tennessee" Multiple Property Submission. Built c. 1831, it is also reflective of a common type and style of architecture in Middle Tennessee in the 1830s as an excellent and intact example of a Greek-Revival-style I-house with some Italianate details.

The Pierce family established the farm and built the house during a time of early settlement in Middle Tennessee. Carroll Van West has quantified this period as spanning from 1780 until 1850.⁴ It was then later occupied by another early Middle Tennessee family, the Randolph family, whose descendants still own the house.

Riverside Farm is associated with the predominant patterns of agriculture in Middle Tennessee and represents each of the three historical contexts included in the "Historic Family Farms of Middle Tennessee" Multiple Property Submission: "Settlement and Subsistence Farming, 1780-1850;" "Expansion and the Market Economy, 1850-1900;" and "Rural Reform and Agriculture, 1900-1945." Founded during the settlement period, Riverside was initially a significantly larger farm, including as much as 1,400 acres in the 1830s. This large amount of land required a large labor force and according to the Rutherford County census and slave schedules, Alfred Pierce owned a number of slaves. In 1840, Pierce had seven slaves, two over the age of ten (one male and one female). By 1850, this number had reached fifteen, seven male and eight female, five being over the age of ten. During this period, Pierce grew corn and cotton, both in the top ten crops grown in Middle Tennessee at the time, and raised hogs. While corn was the largest-produced subsistence crop during this period, market crops such as cotton were less common. This shows the relative affluence of the family as they were able to afford to farm commercially and not only for subsistence.

During the second period of development in Middle Tennessee, "Expansion and the Market Economy, 1850-1900," Riverside began to shift toward more market production, particularly following the Civil War. During the 1850s and with renewed efforts after the war, new railroads allowed for the greater production of market crops such as livestock and cotton. Just prior to the war in 1860, the number of Pierce's slaves had grown to twenty-three and included eleven males

⁴ Carroll Van West, "Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee" (1995). Available online: http://histpres.mtsu.edu/histpres/SERVICES/Historic%20Family%20Farms%20in%20Middle%20TN.pdf, 4.

⁵ Rutherford County Deed Book W (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Rutherford County Register of Deeds, 1837), 314.

⁶ 1840 Tennessee Census, "Rutherford County."

 ⁷ Rutherford County Slave Schedules, 1850.
 ⁸ West, 8-9.

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and twelve females, fifteen over the age of ten. Four slave houses were located on the property at this time, but it is not known where. Following the Civil War, some of the freed slaves remained to work the farm. The 1870 census shows two black males remaining on the Pierce place. 10 Following the 1871 purchase of the farm by Beverly Randolph, Jr., a direct ancestor of the current owner, cattle and hogs were added to the production of the farm that already included corn and cotton. In addition to these crops, the presence of freed slaves on the land contributed to the expansion of the market economy during this period, transitioning from slave labor to paid labor. 11 The current owner, Beverly Randolph Jones, maintains a relationship with descendents of the freed slaves, recently holding a joint family reunion.

During the period, "Rural Reform and Agriculture, 1900-1945," John Beverly Randolph grew cotton, corn, and small grains, as well as raising hogs and pure-bred Jersev cattle for dairy production. The introduction of dairy cattle and grain, in particular, represents this period of development in Middle Tennessee farms. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the University of Tennessee agricultural extension service encouraged the breeding of dairy cattle in Middle Tennessee by building a demonstration dairy farm in Marshall County. In addition, milk plants were built by private companies in Fayetteville and Murfreesboro. 12 Riverside Farm is one example of the introduction of dairy farming as part of a larger rural reform movement embracing new methods of farming.

Today, the farm produces hay, currently the second most common agricultural product of Middle Tennessee. 13 Until only recently, however, Riverside Farm has been significantly larger than the average Middle Tennessee farm. This decrease in size occurred in the late 1980s as the family sold off portions of the farm for development. It was recognized in 1986 as a Tennessee Century Farm that has been continuously operated by the same family for over one hundred years.

Built between 1831 and 1837, the Pierce-Randolph House is also reflective of architectural patterns. Following the remodeling of the Hermitage in 1831, the Greek Revival I-house became widely accepted by farmers in Middle Tennessee. 14 The house has also undergone several renovations since its construction, as many such houses have, although many of the renovations are themselves historically significant. Most notably, the rear ell addition was added by Beverly Randolph, Jr., in the 1870s as part of the expansion and improvement of the farm during the late nineteenth century. Electricity was added to the house in the 1920s. The Jones family modernized the kitchen and baths around 1970 paying attention to retain the historic integrity of the house.

⁹ Rutherford County Slave Schedules, 1860.

^{10 1870} Tennessee Census, "Rutherford County."

¹¹ West, 13-14.

¹² Ibid, 22-23.

¹⁴ James Patrick. Architecture in Tennessee 1768-1897 (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1990), 121.

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In addition to the main house, the property is significant for the architecture of the early nineteenth-century dogtrot, which is an excellent and intact example of a hand-hewn log building with half-dovetail notching and stone chimneys. Oral history suggests that the building may have served as an original residence for the Pierce family as the house was being constructed and is also purported to have been used to house the Pierce family slaves. However, it is known that the Randolphs used it as a kitchen and cook's house through the middle of the twentieth century.¹⁵

One other contributing structure remaining on the farm, the shed east of the cabin, was constructed by John Randolph in the late nineteenth century. It was used for storage, as it is today. Around the middle of the twentieth century and prior to 1956, John Randolph constructed an addition to the shed that more than doubled its size for storage of larger farm equipment, representing the increased use of machinery on the farm during the first half of the twentieth century.

Riverside Farm is also significant as a representation of settlement patterns during the early decades of the nineteenth century in Middle Tennessee. The two historic families—the Pierce and Randolph families—who have owned the house both moved to Rutherford County during the initial period of settlement in the first decades of the nineteenth century. Rutherford County was founded in 1803 and the first farm in the county was established in 1807. ¹⁶

Although he did not appear in the 1830 Census, Granville S. Pierce married Elizabeth Abbott in Rutherford County in 1830.¹⁷ In 1831 he bought 700 acres from Richard Cummins, which included the current site of the main house.¹⁸ His relative Alfred Pierce bought a share in this property from Granville Pierce in 1837.¹⁹ Alfred married Harriet Alford in 1838.²⁰ Based on extensive deed and census research, either Granville or Alfred Pierce built the house.

By 1870, Alfred Pierce had died and his son, William Pierce, gained ownership of the house.²¹ Between 1871 and 1873, William Pierce sold about 572 acres of the farm, including the house to Beverly Randolph, Jr.²² Beverly Randolph, Sr. (1793-1868), had moved to Rutherford County from Virginia in 1816 and married Lucy Wade Searcy (1892-1891) in 1818.²³ Living and owning

¹⁵ Interview with Beverly Randolph Jones, the current owner.

¹⁶ West, 4.

¹⁷ Rutherford County Marriage Books 1804-1881 (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Linebaugh Public Library), 188.

¹⁸ Rutherford County Deed Book 2 (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Rutherford County Register of Deeds, 1831), 236.

¹⁹ Rutherford County Deed Book W (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Rutherford County Register of Deeds, 1837), 314.

²⁰ Rutherford County Marriage Books 1838-1885 (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Linebaugh Public Library), 8.

 ¹⁸⁷⁰ Tennessee Census, "Rutherford County" (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Linebaugh Public Library), 14.
 Rutherford County Deed Books 18 (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Rutherford County Register of Deeds, 1872), 185 and 579; and 19 (1867), 91.

²³ Susan G. Daniel, *Rutherford County Tennessee Pioneers Born Before 1800* (Murfreesboro: Rutherford County Historical Society, 2003), 211.

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property near Riverside, he was a successful farmer (consistently owning over 20 slaves until emancipation) and the magistrate of the fifth district from 1842 until his death in February of 1868. He and Lucy had several children including Beverly (Tip) Randolph, Jr. (1837-1921), who was born on the adjacent farm to Riverside.

Beverly, Jr. went to school at Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee. He then joined the Confederate Army in the Forty-Fifth Tennessee Infantry and fought at the nearby Battle of Stones River, where he was captured. Beverly, Jr. returned from the Union prison at Camp Morton in 1865 and married Elizabeth Casandra Wade. In 1868 after the death of his father, Beverly Jr. filled his father's position as magistrate and held that position until 1892. In the decade following his 1871 purchase of Riverside (the house and 572 acres), Beverly Randolph, Jr., undertook a major addition to the house. This addition provided two more bedrooms for a family that grew from four to nine during that decade. In addition to four newborn children, Beverly Randolph's mother moved into the house as well. During the following decade, Beverly Randolph, Jr., served as a clerk of the circuit court between 1880 and 1884. The family farm grew cotton and corn for the market and vegetables for their own consumption while also raising cattle and hogs. According to the family, the house and farm have always been called "Riverside."

Upon his death, the estate of Beverly Randolph, Jr., was divided among his four surviving children. His son, John Beverly Randolph, bought out his siblings between 1927 and 1929. At that time the farm had decreased to 464 acres.²⁸ John Randolph was married to Alice Fletcher and they had three children: John Beverly, Henry Sperry, and Sarah Elizabeth Randolph. John Randolph served on the county court from 1912 until 1959.²⁹ He and Alice added electricity to the house during the 1920s. Wires were initially hung across the ceilings and walls. They also replaced the hearthstones in 1942, although most of the mantels are still original.³⁰

During his ownership, John Randolph grew cotton, corn, and small grains, raised hogs, ran a dairy farm, and bred Jersey cattle. He and Alice also kept a vegetable garden for their family's consumption. John Randolph made the addition to the storage shed that more than doubled its size for storage of larger farm equipment. The farm did not lose any acreage while John Randolph owned it, and in 1956 he divided the property between his children.³¹

²⁴ "Randolph Family Members of County Court for 80 Years" (In personal possession of Beverly Randolph Jones, no news paper title or date given), 23.

²⁵ Beverly Randolph Jones, interview by author (Walter Hill, TN: Sept. 16, 2005).

²⁶ 1880 Tennessee Census, "Rutherford County" (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Linebaugh Public Library), 7.

²⁷ "Rutherford County Historical Society Publication Number One" (Murfreesboro: Summer 1973), 59.

²⁸ Rutherford County Deed Book 74 (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Rutherford County Register of Deeds, 1927), 264 and 346.

²⁹ Caneta Hankins, *Hearthstones: The Story of Rutherford County Homes* (Murfreesboro: Oaklands Association, Inc., 1993), 29.

³⁰ Jones.

³¹ Rutherford County Deed Book 122 (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Rutherford County Register of Deeds, 1956), 284.

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In 1966, John Randolph's daughter Sarah (d.1999) and her husband John Claude Jones Sr. (died 2000) ended up with the house and 450 acres. They had four children: Sally Jones Wall (b.1939), Carolyn Jones Cook (b.1941), John Claude Jones, Jr. (b.1944) and Beverly Randolph Jones (b.1948). Sarah and John Claude moved to the house and farmed the land until their deaths. In addition to growing corn, hay, and soybeans and raising cattle, the Jones operated an antique business on their property. Sarah Jones replaced the light fixtures after the house was robbed in the 1960s. New plumbing was added around 1970 as part of a greater restoration project. The well can still be seen where it was enclosed c. 1970. The kitchen and den were also added to the rear of the house as part of the enclosed porch, and the portico was repaired. The family sold about one hundred acres in the late 1980s for the creation of the subdivision which now stands to the north of the house. Other portions of the farm have been divided between other members of the Randolph-Jones family and some of this land has been developed. More recent renovations to the farm have included the addition of metal roofs to the secondary buildings. 32

Today the farm associated with the house still includes about thirteen and a half acres and is owned by Beverly Randolph Jones.³³ Still a working farm, Mr. Jones currently grows hay on his property. This portion of the land that includes the house and the adjacent land is the most intact section of the original farm and serves as a representation of the agricultural landscape of Middle Tennessee.

🌱 Jones.

³³ Rutherford County Record Book 281 (Murfreesboro, TN: Located in Rutherford County Register of Deeds, 2003), 1135.

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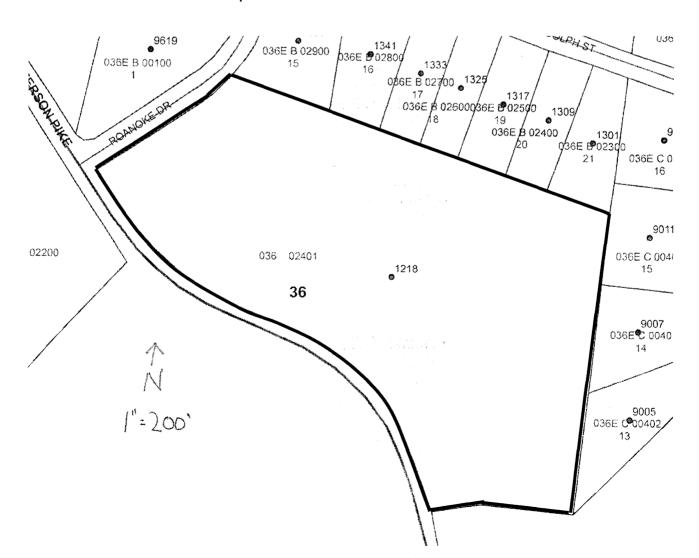
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The 13.6-acre property is located on the north side of West Jefferson Pike in Rutherford County. The boundaries are delineated on the attached property tax map (scale is 1" = 200' and is the only available scale) and the attached USGS Topographical Map. It is found on Rutherford County Tax Map 36, parcel 2401.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property represents the current legal boundaries of all of the historic property owned by Beverly Randolph Jones at this location and associated with the historic farmhouse, as described on the attached tax map.



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Riverside Farm Rutherford County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Pierce-Randolph Farm Rutherford County, Tennessee

Photographer: Leslie N. Sharp, Center for Historic Preservation

Date Photographed: September 2005

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee

Riverside Farm. Photographer facing north-northwest.

1 of 37.

South façade of Main House. Photographer facing north. 2 of 37.

Portico of Main House. Photographer facing northeast. 3 of 37.

East elevation of Main House. Photographer facing east-northeast. 4 of 37.

North and east elevations of rear enclosed porch of Main House. Photographer facing southwest. 5 of 37.

West elevation of Main House. Photographer facing southeast. 6 of 37.

West elevation of Main House. Photographer facing east. 7 of 37.

West elevation of Main House. Photographer facing east-northeast. 8 of 37.

Entrance hall of Main House. Photographer facing south-southwest. 9 of 37.

Entrance hall of Main House. Photographer facing north-northeast. 10 of 37.

Parlor of Main House. Photographer facing northeast. 11 of 37.

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Mantle in parlor of Main House. Photographer facing east-northeast. 12 of 37.

Dining room in Main House. Photographer facing northwest. 13 of 37.

Detail of beaded cornice in dining room of Main House. 14 of 37.

First floor stair hall in Main House. Photographer facing northwest. 15 of 37.

Entrance door in first floor stair hall of Main House. Photographer facing south. 16 of 37.

First floor stair hall of Main House. Photographer facing north-northeast. 17 of 37.

First floor bedroom of Main House. Photographer facing north. 18of 37.

Kitchen and den of Main House. Photographer facing northeast. 19 of 37.

Second floor central hall of Main House. Photographer facing north-northeast. 20 of 37.

Second floor central hall of Main House. Photographer facing south. 21 of 37.

Second floor east bedroom of Main House. Photographer facing east-northeast. 22 of 37.

Second floor west bedroom of Main House. Photographer facing east. 23 of 37.

Second floor west bedroom of Main House. Photographer facing west. 24 of 37.

Second floor stair hall of Main House. Photographer facing south-southeast. 25 of 37.

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Second floor north bedroom of Main House. Photographer facing north. 26 of 37.

South façade and west elevation of Log Dogtrot. Photographer facing northeast. 27 of 37.

East elevation of Log Dogtrot. Photographer facing west. 28 of 37.

North and east elevations of Log Dogtrot. Photographer facing southwest. 29 of 37.

North elevation of Log Dogtrot. Photographer facing south. 30 of 37.

Detail of corner notching of Log Dogtrot. Photographer facing southwest. 31 of 37.

Interior of Log Dogtrot. Photographer facing east. 32 of 37.

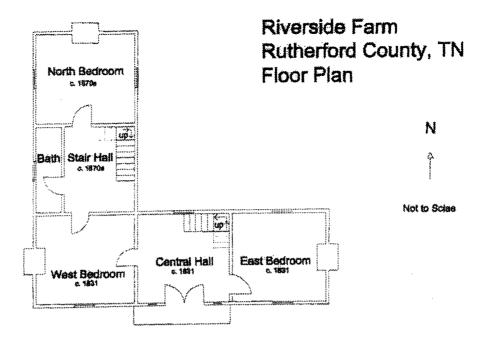
Interior of Log Dogtrot. Photographer facing west. 33 of 37.

South elevation of Shed. Photographer facing north. 34 of 37.

West elevation of Shed. Photographer facing east. 35 of 37.

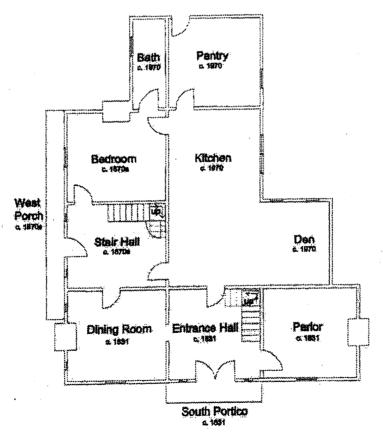
Riverside Farm showing Main House, Rock Patio, and Shed. Photographer facing west-northwest. 36 of 37.

Agricultural fields of Riverside Farm. 37 of 37.



Second Floor

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First Floor

