

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

Page 1

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Moore, Bouey Homestead

1059

Other Name/Site Number: The Bouey Moore Place



2. LOCATION

Street & Number 19068 Moore Road

Not for publication: NA

City/Town Franklinton

Vicinity: X

State: Louisiana Code: LA County: Washington Code: 117

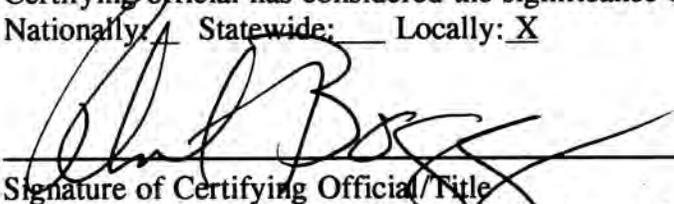
Zip Code: 70438

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

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

Nationally: ___ Statewide: ___ Locally: X


Signature of Certifying Official/Title
Phil Boggan, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

10-26-09

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official/Title

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

Page 2

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- Entered in the National Register
- Determined eligible for the National Register
- Determined not eligible for the National Register
- Removed from the National Register
- Other (explain): _____

For Gibson McBeall

Signature of Keeper

12.8.09

Date of Action

5. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

- Private:
- Public-Local:
- Public-State:
- Public-Federal:

Category of Property

- Building(s):
- District:
- Site:
- Structure:
- Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

- 2
- ___
- ___
- ___
- 2

Non contributing

- 1 buildings
- ___ sites
- ___ structures
- ___ objects
- 1 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 0

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: NA

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

Page 3

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: domestic Sub: single dwelling
 agriculture Sub: agricultural outbuilding

Current: vacant Sub: not in use

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: other: log single pen

Materials:

Foundation: wood blocks
Walls: log, board and batten
Roof: metal
Other:

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The Bouey Moore Homestead consists of a log single pen cabin (with an attached single pen frame cabin) and a separate log barn set in a moderately rolling forest clearing in rural Washington Parish. The earliest construction (that of the log pen) is being dated to c. 1870 for the purposes of this nomination (see below). Alterations that have taken place since that date, and damage by Hurricane Katrina, have not obscured or compromised the significant historic features of the property, which remains in the hands of the original family.

According to family tradition, the farmhouse was constructed by Bouey Moore and his sons in the mid to late-nineteenth century. Family tradition also maintains that the family's males disassembled, moved, and reassembled a pre-existing log house to create the single pen home. While examining the house in 2008, a specialist in historic log construction found evidence – "marriage marks" on the logs -- supporting this belief. As Glenn James explained in his report, these marks (located on the exterior faces of the logs) recorded which course in the walls each log formed. "Their presence," he continued, "is consistent with the cabin having been moved because, in log cabin construction, logs are not numbered unless the structure is dismantled and moved." The original location of the cabin before the Moores disassembled and moved it is unknown, but it seems reasonable that the prior location could not have been terribly far from the current site. Architectural evidence, particularly square manufactured nails dating from before about 1880 and characteristic skinned pole rafters, suggests that the move and reconstruction took place c. 1870. (See also family history in Part 8.) Thus, the Louisiana SHPO has chosen that date for this submission and has also chosen to treat the house, having stood long on its current site, as unmoved.

Using the salvaged materials, the Moores erected a single log pen 18'5" by 14' resting on wooden blocks. Logs were fully round with saddle notching. There were only two openings: a single front door facing

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

Page 4

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

south and a single rear door facing north. There were no windows. A main gable end roof with a skirting roof provided for a porch on three sides - the front, rear and east elevations. The gallery roof attached with a slightly broken pitch and formed a gablet with the east side roof peak. Like the rafters, the gallery plates were formed of skinned poles. The round bottoms of the plates were scooped out periodically to form flat places where porch columns were toe-nailed in. Like the log pen walls, the raised porch floors rested on wood blocks. The west side of the farmhouse was the location for the single great chimney. Originally of frame, stick and mud, the chimney was used both for warmth and cooking. It was replaced with the present brick chimney in 1969. Both the porches and the interior had wide floor boards.

Board and batten doors, with cast-iron box locks, opened onto the single room interior. The round log walls were fitted with nailed battens to seal them against the elements. Over the years, about half the battens were replaced but the others remained original. The interior was open to the rafters, and the widely spaced purlins, with their three-foot long handmade shingles, were visible. (Many years later family members added a ceiling to help hold heat in the space during the winter.) The shingles were removed in about 1950 when corrugated metal roofing was installed.

Shortly after 1900 the east porch (side elevation) was enclosed with planks for a bedroom. This deep and narrow room was accessed from the front porch via a board and batten door.

Around 1910 the farmhouse expanded further to the east. A new plank board and batten house (another single pen) was added using balloon frame construction. In addition to its single room, it had a porch front and rear. It was placed perpendicularly to the log house. (They read as two different buildings, although attached.) The rear porch of the new pen connected with the old (by then enclosed) side porch of the original log house as well as the old front porch. One could walk from the front porch of the original house to the rear porch of the addition; the floors connected. The addition was tall, with a higher pitched roof than the original house. And although fashioned from manufactured lumber, it too rested on wooden blocks. Its large chimney, on the north side, was made of frame, stick and mud (now in deteriorated condition). Originally the addition's interior was open to the studs and rafters, and its two front (east) facing windows were unglazed and protected only by board and batten shutters. In about 1970 a plywood ceiling and walls were installed and the windows were fitted with sashes.

Subsequent to its construction, the addition's rear gallery was partially enclosed for a bedroom. In about 1970 the remainder was enclosed for the house's first bathroom. Also in about 1970, the original log house's rear gallery was enclosed for a kitchen.

Restoration

Despite alteration over the years, the Bouey Moore Homestead clearly retained more than enough integrity and importance to justify its nomination to the National Register. In fact, the house was scheduled to be considered by Louisiana's National Register Review Committee in September 2005. However, on August 29 of that year Hurricane Katrina blew the log pen partially off its foundation and also ripped off part of the roof. The adjoining frame pen also sustained heavy damage. Even before the Division of Historic Preservation cancelled the upcoming meeting, the Moore family and the National Register staff agreed that the nomination should be delayed until repairs were made. When restoration finally began, workers discovered previously existing damage unrelated to the storm (see below). Funding from the Division's Historic Building Recovery Grant Program (which distributed monies appropriated by Congress to assist with the Katrina and Rita disasters) helped finance the work.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

Page 5

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Damage caused by the hurricane was, indeed, extensive. It blew the historic log pen and its bedroom addition off their foundation, making the building appear as if it had been shoved. The storm also damaged the old sill beneath the rear porch/kitchen. When repairs started, the sill beneath the front porch and some of the log blocks supporting it were found to be rotten. Workers fabricated and installed two new sills and several new log foundation blocks using old material.

Katrina also damaged much of the log pen's c. 1950 tin roof. The tin above the single pen's west side (near the chimney), and some of the tin covering the southern porch, blew away. Furthermore, all the tin covering the roof ridge of the original pen (already patched) and accompanying bedroom addition was lost. Above the bedroom the tin below the roof ridge survived roughly in place, but the storm peeled some of it back. Katrina also destroyed approximately seventy percent of the bedroom addition's eastern wall. These losses exposed the bedroom's floor to moisture and, over time, caused a number of its floor joists and floor boards to rot. Workers used as much of the original tin as they could find to make the roof repairs, and used original tin surviving on the nearby frame pen's roof to fill the gaps. The ruined floor joists, floor boards, and wall also were replaced with appropriate materials.

Other repairs (not related to storm damage) included the replacement of the square, two-by-four posts supporting the front porch roof with more appropriate round, peeled log posts; and the reinforcement (by attaching short two-by-fours to each side) of several of the pole rafters supporting the porch roof. These had split due to age.

The later frame addition attached to the east side of the log structure also experienced major damage. The storm demolished its eastern porch and removed all the tin from that side of the roof as well as a portion of the tin from the roof's west side. Thus, repairs included a complete rebuilding of the porch (sill, flooring, posts, rafters) and (since tin from this pen was moved to the log pen's roof) installation of new (i.e., modern) tin over the entire roof.

Integrity

In spite of the non-historic alterations that occurred before Hurricane Katrina, the single pen log house and its single pen frame addition remain distinct and easily discernible. Because federal grant funds paid for the post-storm repairs and Division of Historic Preservation grant staff monitored the work, the restoration was completed according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Thus, the architectural integrity of the historic structure is uncompromised and it remains an important and rare example of Washington Parish's pioneer folk log building tradition. Thus, the Bouey Moore Homestead remains eligible for the National Register.

Contributing Element:

Just north and east of the house is a dogtrot style barn which appears to be contemporaneous with the original log pen. It consists of two rough-peeled log cribs with saddle notching encompassed by a skirting roof. Virtually unaltered, it was in fair condition until the hurricane. Although Katrina's winds shifted the structure and caused the walls to lean, the barn could be restored. As log barns are rare in Louisiana, the Moore barn is certainly important enough to be counted as a contributing element despite its current condition.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Page 6
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Non-Contributing Element:

The ruins of a small, log smokehouse lie 20 to 25 feet north of the house. A photo taken in Spring 2005 shows that this structure had already collapsed before Hurricane Katrina. It is being classified as non-contributing because the Register does not list ruins. Additionally, it is not substantial in size and scale.

NOTE: Portions of a small frame pump house (not contemporary with either the c. 1870 or 1910 portions of the house) are visible in photos 6 and 8. This structure stands just outside the nomination's western boundary.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Applicable National
Register Criteria:

A__ B__ C X D

Criteria Considerations
(Exceptions):

NA
A__ B__ C__ D__ E__ F__ G

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: c.1870 (log house and barn); c.1910 (single pen addition)

Significant Dates: c.1870; c.1910

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Members of the Moore family

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

The Bouey Moore Homestead is of local architectural significance under Criterion C as a good example of log architecture which is Washington Parish's local pioneer folk building tradition. The homestead is also a rare survivor within the parish.

Long mistakenly believed to have been settled by Scots-Irish peoples of the Appalachian-based Upland South Culture, Washington Parish in southeast Louisiana is now known to have been populated by a different group -- Anglo immigrants from the coastal plains of the older southeastern states. And, although

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

Page 7

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

log architecture like that comprising the Bouey Moore Homestead has previously been associated only with the Uplanders, that assumption now appears to be incorrect, at least for Louisiana. It is not the purpose of this narrative to provide a long and definitive discourse on either Louisiana settlement patterns or the origin of log construction. However, in attempting to provide an accurate historic context for log architecture in Louisiana, the SHPO is adhering to a newer interpretation of these issues. Thus, an elementary understanding of each is important.

When people attribute the colonization of the nation's thirteen original colonies to the British, they often fail to take into consideration that the "British" were far from a homogeneous group. During the colonial era, Great Britain consisted of three nations – England, Scotland, and Ireland. Residents of these countries (as well as of areas within the individual countries) had different characteristics, religious beliefs, and lifestyles. Additionally, they came to the future United States at different times and settled different parts of the country.

The earlier arrivals consisted of migrants who came to the colonies directly from England and/or Scotland. These settlers and their plantation culture quickly claimed all the land within the Atlantic seaboard's coastal plain. Irish Protestants who migrated from Ulster to America during the 1700s made up the second group. Most of them were descended from Scottish and English families who had migrated to Ireland's Plantation of Ulster during the 1600s. Because Scottish characteristics had dominated the Ulster settlements, already-established American colonists dubbed these newcomers Scots- or Scotch-Irish. Also land-hungry, this group set their sites on the still-unsettled Appalachian piedmont. Thus, the Scots-Irish came to dominate the hilly areas of the South. Today, their civilization is known as the Upland South Culture.

Historians now believe the Anglos and the Scots-Irish to have followed different paths of expansion as the demand for additional lands grew. The Scots-Irish and their descendants eventually crossed the Appalachian Mountains to settle parts of Kentucky and Tennessee. The Anglos and their offspring targeted a new coastal plain – that adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico.

Historians Ray Allen Billington and Martin Ridge acknowledged this fact in *Westward Expansion: A History of the American Frontier*. They state that the migration to the Gulf Coast, which was then called the Southwest, consisted of "...pioneers [who] came from only one section: the seaboard states of the South Atlantic." Local researchers have proven that Billington and Ridge's assessment is true for Louisiana. For example, in a 1969 article in the *North Louisiana Historical Association Journal*, Robert O. Trout proved that North Central Louisiana's earliest settlers came from the southeastern states, including North and South Carolina, Georgia, and even Virginia and Alabama. In 1996 Historian Samuel C. Hyde, Jr. provided a summary of the Florida Parish's earliest settlement pattern. A native of the area, Hyde has spent an important part of his career studying it. As he explains in *Pistols and Politics: The Dilemma of Democracy in Louisiana's Florida Parishes, 1810-1899*:

After the American Revolution, significant numbers from the Tidewater region of Virginia and the Carolinas, many of them Tories fleeing persecution, migrated to the Florida parishes. The relative isolation and the abundance of cheap available land in eastern Louisiana inspired major migrations in the first decade of the nineteenth century. Additionally, many Tories seem to have considered the territory a refuge from the lingering persecution they faced in many American-controlled areas.

It now seems clear that the majority of early settlers in Louisiana's Florida and other non-French parishes came from the Atlantic seaboard rather than the Appalachians. Yet these settlers built log houses

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

Page 8

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

and barns like those associated with the Uplanders. While calling for new research to help clarify this confusion, author and historian Jerah Johnson argues that log construction deserves a much wider attribution. The most important points of his far reaching article on the south's vernacular architecture (included in *Plain Folk of the South Revisited*) are summarized as follows:

- Claims that British colonists learned notched log construction from either the Delaware Swedes and Finns or German immigrants to Pennsylvania ignore the possibility that British colonists might have developed it on their own. The use of vertical timbers and log construction (minus corner notching) was already part of traditional British building practice. British-Americans may have developed the craft by observing and applying to logs the techniques used by ships' carpenters and cabinetmakers.
- Log construction was not restricted to areas of Scot-Irish/Appalachian Uplander settlement. Instead, it dominated much of the South and was also found as far north as Southern Canada, as far west as the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Northwest, and as far south as Northern Mexico.

Wherever log construction developed, certain building types were found. Typical buildings included log houses, log outbuildings, and frame churches. Log houses could vary from a sixteen-by-sixteen-foot one room single pen (also known as a British pen) to a two-room double pen (two rooms sharing a common wall) to a dogtrot house (two complete rooms separated by a covered passageway open to the air). Shed lean-tos could be added front and rear, and thus the house could have as many as six rooms. A variation of the dogtrot might consist of two rooms on each side of the open passage. The tradition of building log houses once permeated Washington Parish. But little is left today, due to redevelopment and demolition as older houses are abandoned and replaced by more up-to-date residences.

Outbuildings included barns, cribs, smokehouses, well houses, and other buildings scattered over the landscape. The core unit for outbuildings was the crib, usually a four-sided enclosure made of logs, under a pitched roof. The typical barn combined a pair of cribs under a common roof with an open passageway between, rather like a dogtrot house. Many crib-style outbuildings had attached lean-to sheds, which could be used for a variety of purposes. Unfortunately, historic outbuildings are of no use in modern agriculture and have generally fared even more poorly than residences.

Churches serving Anglo settlements were influenced in part by the wealth and religious affiliation of their congregations. Those serving less prosperous areas were usually stark but well proportioned gable-fronted buildings whose watered-down version of the Greek Revival style attempted to emulate temple-style churches built in the 1830s and 1840s. Their interiors consisted of plain plank interior walls and hard pews. Sadly, many of these churches were abandoned and lost over the years as their congregation members died or moved away.

The medium size rural parish of Washington was settled by migrants of Anglo descent from older southeastern states, with Georgia and South Carolina being especially represented. (The Moore family, in fact, came from South Carolina.) By 1819 the area had become populous enough to stand on its own as a separate governmental unit. That year Governor Jacques Villery signed an "act to divide the Parish of St. Tammany," thus creating Washington Parish. As it developed, the parish took on the typical rural Southern landscape also found in Louisiana's other non-French regions - scattered settlements with farm buildings arrayed informally, rambling ridge roads, small holders and a distinctive log vernacular building tradition. It was, in the words of cultural geographer Milton Newton, an "uncouth landscape." And as Newton noted, "Even the War Between the States did not greatly affect the cultural landscape." It was only with the advent

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

Page 9

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

of industrial lumbering in and around the city of Bogalusa, after the turn of the twentieth century, that things began to change.

As a nineteenth century log single pen house, the Moore house is qualified for the National Register as an excellent example of Washington Parish's folk building tradition, i.e., log architecture. It is also a very rare survivor. Indeed, a 1981 survey found only about a dozen log houses remaining in Washington Parish. Since that time, six of the survivors (both single pens and dogtrots) have been moved and restored in a non-historic "village" setting, known as Mile Branch Settlement, at the Washington Parish Fair Grounds. With their original contexts lost, these important examples are not eligible for the National Register. However, the Moore cabin remains on its c. 1870 site. Furthermore, the Moore house retains an accompanying two-crib log barn which helps it convey the character of an early rural homestead. Thus the barn adds to the property's overall significance. Finally, the early twentieth century single pen addition shows the tenacity of the local folk building tradition. Well into the era of manufactured lumber, an old fashioned single pen was still being built, complete with a mud and stick chimney.

Historical note:

The following is a summary of Moore family oral tradition as it pertains to the old homestead:

Angus Bouey Moore was one of eleven children born to Thomas Jefferson Moore and Eliza Morris Moore. He was born around November 5, 1856. Angus Bouey Moore and Louisiana Trim Moore had fourteen children. It was Angus Bouey Moore who, with his sons, built the log pen (according to the family tradition mentioned above) from a log house they disassembled. Moore's family and their descendants continued to live in the house (and its additions) until the late twentieth century. The present owner is Betty S. Pittman, widow of Nevels Pittman. The latter was the son of Lavada Moore Pittman, Bouey Moore's daughter. The family operated an antique restoration business in the c.1910 part of the house until Hurricane Katrina. Several of them live nearby.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Billington, Ray Allen and Ridge, Martin. *Westward Expansion: A History of the American Frontier*, 5th Ed. New York: MacMillan Publishing Company, Inc. 1982.

Bouey Moore family history, typescript in National Register file, Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.

James Glenn, "Historic Structure Report on the Bouey - Moore House, 70438 Moore Hill, Washington Parish;" typescript in National Register file.

Historic Standing Structures Survey of Washington Parish, LA, 1981.

Hyde, Samuel C., Jr. *Pistols and Politics: The Dilemma of Democracy in Louisiana's Florida Parishes, 1810-1899*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1996.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

Page 10

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Johnson, Jerah, "The Vernacular Architecture of the South: Log Buildings, Dog-Trot Houses, and English Barns," in Hyde, Samuel C. Jr., Ed. *Plain Folk of the South Revisited*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1997.

Leyburn, James G. *The Scotch-Irish: A Social History*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1962.

Site visits by National Register staff.

Staff knowledge of Washington Parish.

Trout, Robert O. "The Origin of the Pioneer Population of North Central Louisiana Hill Country," *North Louisiana Historical Association Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Fall 1969): pp. 1-9.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

- 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 (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreege of Property: Less than an acre

UTM References: **Zone Easting Northing**
 15 214000 3410530

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries are illustrated by the dashed lines on the attached sketch map.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Moore, Bouey Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

Page 11

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Boundary Justification:

Boundaries were chosen to include the significant resources and their immediate setting while excluding non-contributing elements and extensive rural acreage that contains no contributing resources.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: National Register staff, Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

Address: P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Telephone: 225-219-4595

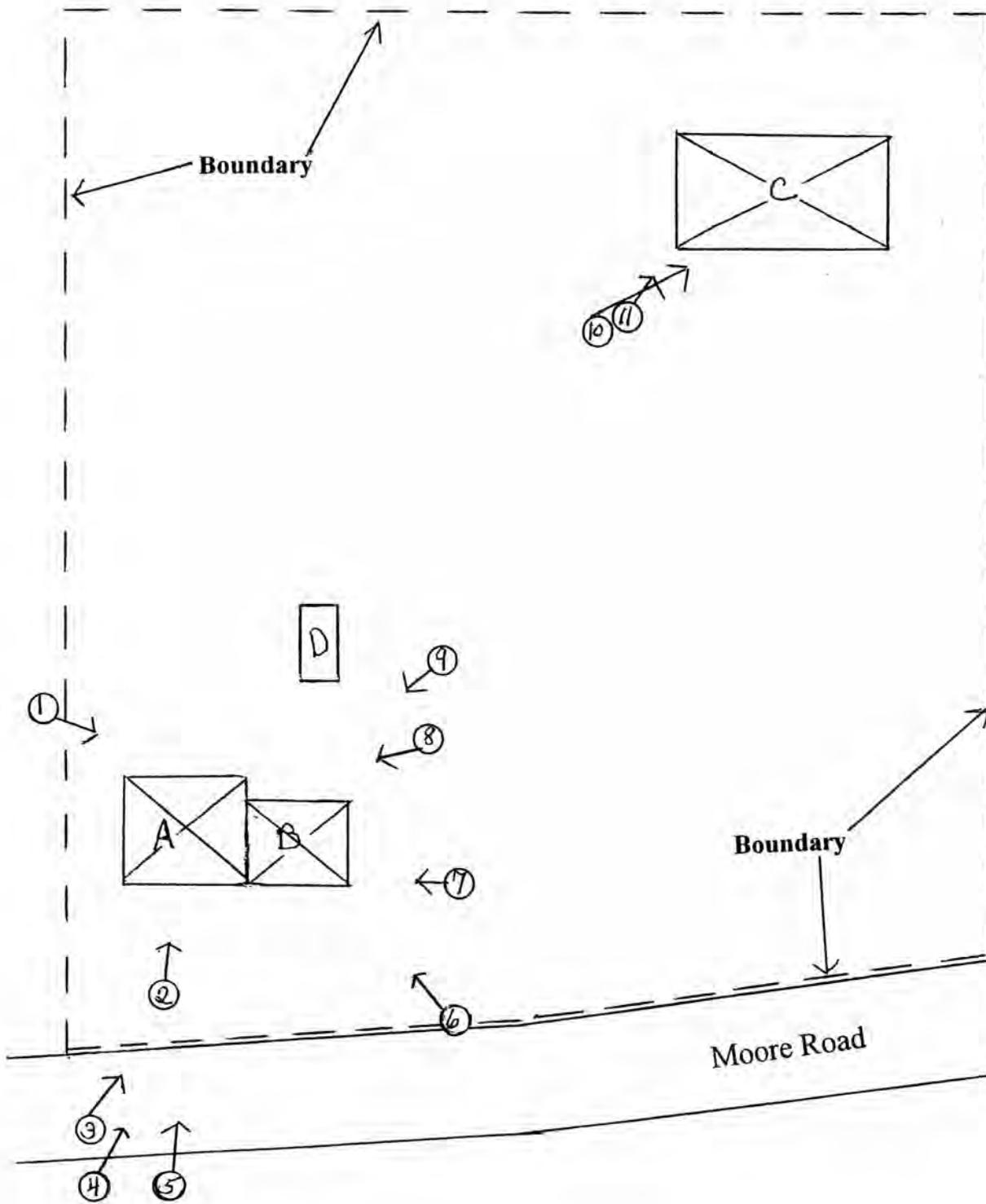
Date: August 2005 and July 2009

PROPERTY OWNERS

Betty S. Pittman
19134 Moore Road
Franklinton, LA 70438

Bouey Moore Homestead

Franklinton Vicinity, Washington Parish, LA



A = Log Single Pen, c. 1870

B = Frame Single Pen, c 1910

C = Log Barn, c. 1870

D = Smokehouse Ruins
(Non-Contributing)



Scale 1" = 25'

Boundary - - - - -

Contributing Element 

Non-Contributing Element 

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Moore, Bouey, Homestead
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 10/30/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/18/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/03/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001059

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12-8-09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Bovey Moore Homestead, Post Restoration

Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

2/4/2009

LASAPD Digital Archives

Southeast

Photo No.:

LA - Washington Parish - Bovey Moore Homestead_0001.tif



Bovey Moore Homestead, Post restoration
Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

2/4/2009

LASHPO Digital Archives
North

Photo No. :

LA-Washington Parish-Bovey Moore Homestead-0002.
tif



Bouey Moore Homestead, Pre-Katrina
Franklinton Vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Spring 2005

LASHPO Digital Archives

Northeast

Photo No.:

LA-Washington Parish-Bouey Moore Homestead-0003.tif



Bovey Moore Homestead, Hurricane Katrina Damage

Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Donna Fricke

9/2005

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Northeast

Photo No. 1

LA - Washington Parish - Bovey Moore Homestead - 0004.tif



Bovey Moore Homestead, Post Restoration
Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

7/4/2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

North

Photo No. 6

LA - Washington Parish - Bovey Moore Homestead - 0005.tif



Bowey Moore Homestead, pre-Katrina

Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Spring 2005

LASHP Digital Archives

Northwest

Photo No.:

LA - Washington Parish - Bowey Moore Homestead - 0006.tif



Bovey Moore Homestead, post restoration
Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA
Patricia Duncan

2/4/2009

LASHPO Digital Archives

West

Photo No.:

LA - Washington Parish - Bovey Moore Homestead - 0007.tif



Bovey Moore Homestead, Hurricane Katrina Damage
Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

9/2005

LASHPO Digital Archives

West, Southwest

Photo No.:

LA - Washington Parish - Bovey Moore Homestead - 0008.
tif



Bovey Moore Homestead, post restoration
Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

2/14/2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Southwest

Photo No.:

LA- Washington Parish- Bovey Moore Homestead- 0009

tip



Bovey Moore Homestead - Barn

Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

2/4/2009

LA Digital Archives

Northeast

Photo No.:

LA-Washington Parish-Bovey Moore Homestead-0010.tif



Bovey Moore Homestead - Barn
Frank linton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Donna Fricker

Spring 2005

LASHPO Digital Archives

North, Northeast

Photo No.:

LA - Washington Parish - Bovey Moore Homestead.

00110.tif



Bovey Moore Homestead, Post Restoration
Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

2/4/2009

LASHPO Digital Archives

Interior, c.1870 single pen

Photo No.:

LA-Washington Parish-Bovey Moore House-0012.tif



Bovey Moore Homestead, post restoration
Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA
Patricia Duncan

2/4/2009

LSAPO Digital Archives
Interior, c. 1870 single pen
Photo No. 1

LA-Washington Parish-Bovey Moore House-0013.tif



Bovey Moore Homestead, post restoration
Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA
Patricia Duncan

2/4/2009

LA SHPO Digital Archives

Interior, c. 1870 single pen

Photo No.:

LA - Washington Parish - Bovey Moore House - 0014.tif



Bovey Moore Homestead-Barn

Franklinton vicinity, Washington Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

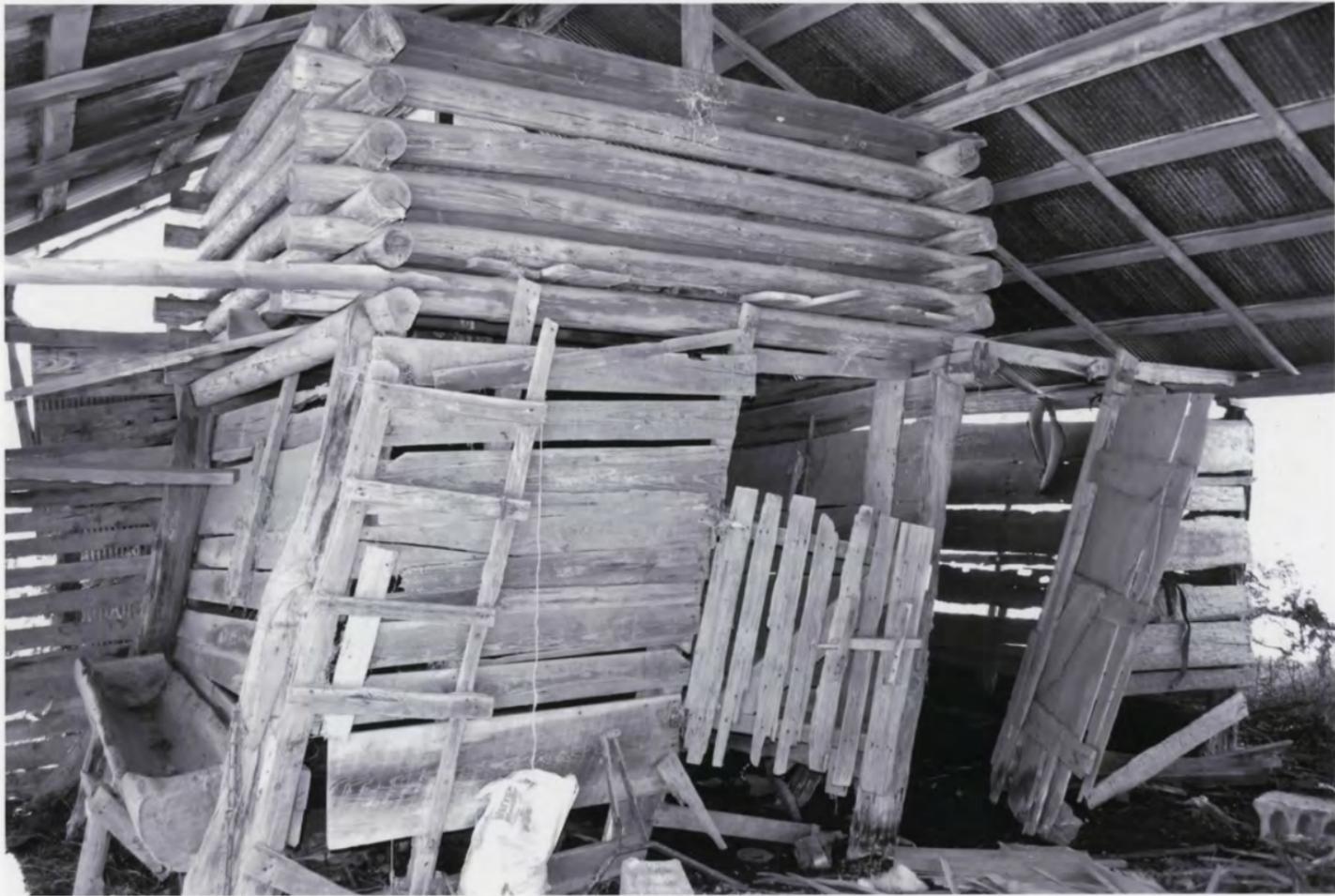
2/4/2009

LA Digital Archives

Interior, Barn

Photo No.:

LA-Washington Parish-Bovey Moore Homestead-0015.
tif



Bovey Moore Homestead - Barn

Franklinton vicinity,
Washington Parish, LA

Patricia Duncan

2/14/2009

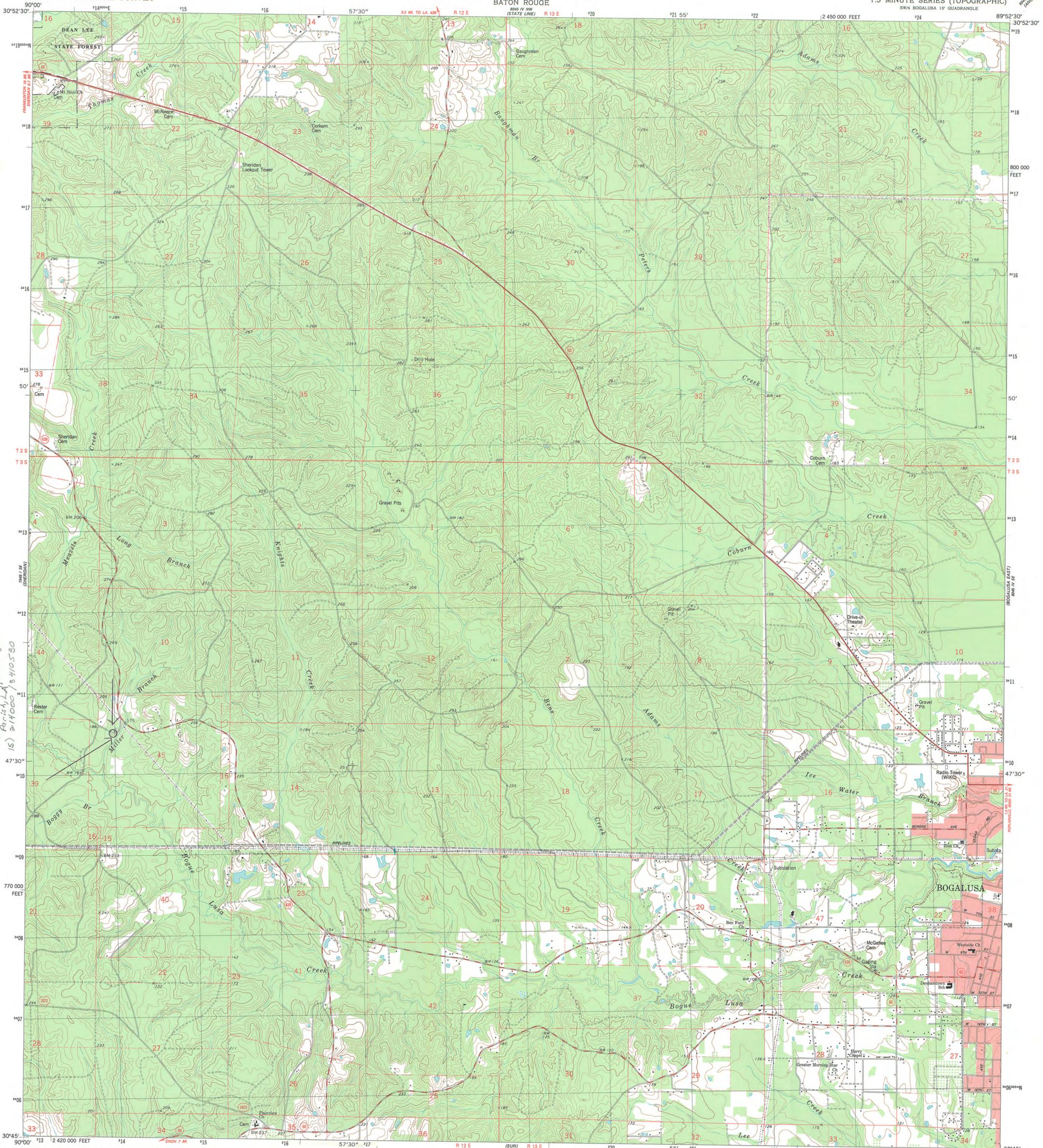
LA Digital Archives

Interior, Barn

Photo No.:

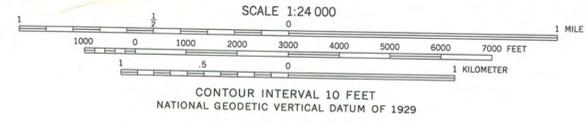
LA - Washington Parish - Bovey Moore Homestead -

0016.tif



Bouey Moore Homestead
Franklin vicinity, Washington
Parish, LA
15) 214000 / 8410530

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1977-78. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1982
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Louisiana coordinate
system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 17 meters south and
7 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road

○ Interstate Route □ U.S. Route ○ State Route



BOGALUSA WEST, LA.
SW/4 BOGALUSA 15' QUADRANGLE
N3045-W8952.5/7.5
1982
DMA 8045 IV SW-SERIES W885





MITCHELL J. LANDRIEU
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PAM BREAU
SECRETARY

SCOTT HUTCHESON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

October 26, 2009

National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005



RE: Bouey Moore Homestead, Washington Parish, LA

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find a nomination form with supporting materials for the above referenced property. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

Patricia Duncan
Architectural Historian
National Register Coordinator

PD/pld

Enclosures