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# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Moye Boarding House  
Other names/site number Moye-Green House (preferred)  
Name of related multiple property listing N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & Number: Wheeler Street and North Russell Street (northeast corner of intersection)  
City or town: Portland State: TN County: Sumner  
Not For Publication:  NA Vicinity:  NA

## 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 forth 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

E. Patrick M. Dyer, Jr.

January 31, 2013

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of Commenting Official:

Date

Title:

State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**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:)

Way Edison H. Beall  
 Signature of the Keeper

3-27-13  
 Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

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

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: hotel

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

WORK IN PROGRESS

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)  
Other: Cumberland House, I-House, Folk Victorian

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)  
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: weatherboard; STONE: limestone; ASPHALT: shingle; CONCRETE

**Narrative Description**

The former Moye Boarding House (known as the Moye-Green House since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century) is situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of Wheeler Street and North Russell Street in Portland (pop. ~11,704), Sumner County, Tennessee, and encompasses approximately 0.79 acres of land. Exhibiting multiple late-19<sup>th</sup> century building phases, the Moye-Green House reflects incremental growth patterns common among early settlement vernacular dwellings. The first building phase, occurring c.1878, is a one-story, frame Cumberland plan house consisting of two rooms, each accessed via an exterior door, and containing a centered, interior brick chimney. Shortly following the construction of the Cumberland House, a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, frame I-House addition with a central hall plan, was reportedly constructed in 1882 at the west end of the original massing. The addition, oriented perpendicular to the original house, creates an L-shaped building, with the c.1878 section acting as the rear ell. One-story porches on the facades of each massing were reportedly constructed in 1892 and introduced Folk Victorian stylistic elements to the dwelling including detailed wood spindle work, turned posts, carved brackets, and a decorative cornice. Other character-defining elements include a Folk Victorian-style entry door, a decorative stained glass window, and unique interior wood and metal mantels. Also constructed in 1892, a one-story

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bathroom addition resulted in the partial enclosure of the rear porch. The bathroom addition further demonstrates growth patterns typical of the evolution of vernacular houses throughout the late-19<sup>th</sup> to early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Both the c.1878 Cumberland plan house and the 1882 I-House addition remain substantially intact with minimal modern modifications. Exterior and interior design elements, including original form and stylistic features survive. In addition to the house, the nominated property includes two contributing structures – a c.1900 concrete cistern and a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century stone wall surrounding the west and south property lines.

### Setting

The Moye-Green House is centrally located within downtown Portland and situated to the east of the CSX Railroad line (formerly the Nashville-Bowling Green Railroad, a branch of the Louisville & Nashville). The house is positioned at the southwest corner of a grassed lot and is set-back approximately 50 feet from North Russell Street. A mid-20<sup>th</sup> century stone wall (contributing structure), approximately three feet in height, separates the house from the adjacent streets. The wall replaced a white picket fence following the widening of North Russell Street during the 1930s (*see* Figure 5). An inlaid brick path, lined with a course of brick stretchers, leads from North Russell Street to the main entrance of the house. Another path extends from the south side of the porch, around the house connecting to a third brick path leading from the stone wall entrance to the porch of the c.1878 Cumberland House. A historic cistern (contributing structure), likely dating to the late-19<sup>th</sup> century or early-20<sup>th</sup> century, is situated west of the c.1878 house, just east of the brick path. Evidence of a historic root cellar is visible south of the cistern where a grass mound signifies its location underneath the sod. The lot features minimal landscaping, although a large grassy lot surrounds the house, including older growth oak trees that provide ample shade around the house on the west and south elevations. A dirt driveway enters the lot near the southwest corner at the intersection of North Russell and Wheeler Streets.

### Exterior Description

The Moye-Green House consists of two principal frame massings representative of the building's two construction phases: the c.1878 Cumberland plan house fronting south toward Wheeler Road; and the 1882 one-and-one-half-story, I-House ell addition which fronts west toward North Russell Street and serves as the building's principal entrance. The I-House features slight boxed eaves and gable ends with cornice returns. No cornice returns are identified on the rear gable end of the Cumberland House. Both massings feature asphalt shingle roofs, weatherboard siding, and a limestone pier foundation with infill concrete block. A single-story, full-width front porch with concrete flooring is situated on the façade (west) along the I-House addition. A second, single-story porch is situated within the rear ell. Both porches, constructed in 1892, feature a standing seam metal shed roof supported by wood columns, and Folk Victorian wood detailing. The west end of the rear porch was enclosed in 1892 to accommodate a bathroom for boarding house guests and is clad in weatherboard siding. Unless otherwise specified, windows on both massings are historic two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. Two interior brick chimneys are situated within the ridge of the I-House, and third brick chimney is centrally located within the ridge of the original two-room Cumberland house.

The (west) façade of the Moye-Green House consists of the one-and-one-half-story, side gabled I-House addition constructed in 1882 (Photo #2). The façade is symmetrical in design and consists of three relatively

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wide bays (W, D, W). The centrally located wood entry door features a large, semi-elliptical light with a decorative wood panel below divided by heavy molding. The light and panels are surrounded by heavy wood molding with modest decorative corner blocks. The wood door surround features a low-pitched triangular crown. First floor windows on the façade are original two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. An 1896 photograph confirms that these windows were originally two-over-two (*see* Figure 2). The windows nearly reach floor level of the porch and feature a decorative wood surround with a low-pitched triangular head containing a decorative band of scalloped wood trim. No windows exist on the second floor of the façade. The one-story porch extends the width of the façade and is supported by six decorative turned wood posts with intricately carved wood brackets. An additional two turned, engaged posts join the wall of the façade at either end of the porch. Small brackets are situated within the narrow cornice of the porch. The porch frieze consists of a curtain of turned wood spindles with a band of scalloped wood trim below (Photo #3). The cornice and frieze extend around both the north and south sides of the porch to join the wall of the façade. Originally, the porch flooring was wood (*see* Figure 2); however, it was later replaced with poured concrete likely during renovations in the 1980s.

The north elevation of the Moye-Green House features the initial two room, one-story Cumberland House at the east end, and the 1882 I-House at the west end (Photos #8 and #9). The north elevation of the Cumberland House consists of two bays containing a one-over-one, double-hung wood sash window at the east end and a two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with modest wood surround at the west end.<sup>1</sup> The north elevation of the I-House addition is a single, centered bay containing a window matching the one on the west end of the Cumberland house. Directly above, another matching window, though slightly shorter, is situated within the half-story. East of this window is an off-centered, square, multi-paned stained glass leaded window, and covered with a modern storm window. An ornate, round iron attic vent is centrally located within the gable end of the I-House. The side of the front porch is visible on the dwelling's north elevation and features decorative Folk Victorian detailing.

The east elevation of the Moye-Green House includes (from south to north) the rear of the I-House addition, the west ends of the rear porch and 1982 bathroom addition, as well as the (west) side of the Cumberland House (Photos #6-8). A single window is situated on the first floor of the I-House on this elevation near its south end. The window matches those on the north elevation. Above this window, a smaller, nearly square two-over-two, double-hung wood sash window is situated within the half-story. An identical window is centrally located on the upper floor of the I-House and is visible above the rear porch and bathroom addition. The east elevation of the bathroom addition features a single, off-centered three-over-one, double-hung wood sash window with simple wood surround. The side of the rear porch visible on this elevation features a single, heavy square wood porch support with relatively high plinth blocks. An engaged square wood post joins the porch and the south wall of the Cumberland House. Decorative wood brackets adorn the top of each post. The entablature of the porch is a simple wood board with carved triangular teeth along the bottom edge. A stone step leads to the east side of the porch. The east elevation of the Cumberland House features a single, centered two-over-two, double-hung wood sash window that is shorter than its counterpart on the north elevation. A fixed, four-light window is situated within the gable providing light into the attic.

<sup>1</sup> According to an interview with Jerry Denning who rented the bottom floor of the Moye-Green House between 1963 and 1966, two doors were once located off the kitchen (east room) during this time. Site inspections indicate that the one-over-one window may have replaced a door leading from the kitchen to the exterior. It is unlikely that the door was original to the building.

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The south elevation of the house includes (from east to west) the I-House and front porch, the one-story rear bathroom addition, and the façade of the Cumberland House, including its 1892 porch (Photos #4 and #5). The I-House and porch visible on the south elevation match those on the north. However, the upper sash of the first floor window has been replaced with a single light, and plywood currently covers the upper sash of the second floor window. The south elevation of the bathroom addition contains a single, off-centered three-over-one, double-hung wood sash window. The bathroom addition is a partial enclosure of the west end of the rear porch. The façade of the Cumberland House features two single doors, each containing a large, single light with two, rectangular wood panels below. The wood door surrounds are simple. The first door, situated just east of the bathroom addition, contains modern hardware, while the other appears to retain its historic hardware. The porch runs the width of the Cumberland House, with the exception of the partial enclosure at the west end for the bathroom addition. Porch detailing on the façade is identical to the east elevation. A single stone step leads to the porch directly in front of both doors. An examination of the attic of the Cumberland House indicates that it historically featured a shingle shake roof.

#### Interior Description of the c.1878 Cumberland House and 1892 Bathroom Addition

The c.1878 Cumberland plan house is an excellent representation of the two-room house form seen in this region of the state throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The two exterior doors leading to each room, as well as the interior chimney separating the rooms remain unaltered despite historic and non-historic modifications to the house. The interior of the c.1878 Cumberland House features modest wood molded baseboards, crown molding, and window and door surrounds. These features were likely added when the 1882 I-House addition was constructed. Walls and ceiling are plaster. The decorative, Queen Anne-style mantel in the parlor of the Cumberland plan house is also likely a late-19<sup>th</sup> century modification. The west end of the porch was enclosed in 1892 to accommodate the current bathroom. Minimal non-historic modifications include the addition of new hardwood, tongue-and-groove flooring on top of the original, and a kitchen upgrade.

A parlor occupies the western room of the two-room Cumberland House. This room features diagonally laid wood, tongue-and-groove flooring; wood baseboards and crown molding; and a molded wood chair rail. Window and door surrounds in this room feature decorative wood moldings. The room's north wall features a single window, off-centered near the east end. A brick fireplace and hearth is centered on the east wall of the parlor. A decorative, molded wood trim surrounds the firebox, followed by a modest, Queen Anne-inspired mantel (Photo #16). A decorative floral wood carving and bracket are centered on the mantel, directly below the mantel shelf. A rectangular, beveled mirror is centered in an overmantel. Flanking either side of the mirror is additional decorative wood carvings with a floral motif. An ornamental shelf is situated above. Narrow, round fluted colonettes extend from the hearth to the second shelf. Above this shelf, the mantel is crowned with a rounded arch at its center, with decorative floral carvings situated in the arch. South of the fireplace, on the east wall is a cased opening leading to the kitchen. The parlor's south wall contains two doors, one leading to the porch, and the other leading to the bathroom addition. The porch door matches the kitchen door. The bathroom door contains a large rectangular panel, with two smaller panels below (Photo #15). Off-centered on the south wall, a four-paneled wood door leads into the North Parlor of the I-House.

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The kitchen occupies the northeast room of the c.1878 Cumberland House. The room features in-kind, 20<sup>th</sup> century hardwood, tongue-and-groove floors, likely installed during the latter half of the century. Original hardwood, tongue-and-groove floors were not removed and remain hidden beneath the most recent flooring. The room contains wood baseboards with modest wood molding, and wood crown molding. Wallpaper covers the walls. Modern cabinetry runs along the north wall and portions of the east wall (Photo #13). The cabinetry was likely installed during renovations in the 1980s. A single door leading to the exterior is centered on the south wall of the kitchen. The door features a single light with two rectangular, wood panels below, and a modest wood door surround. The north wall features built-in modern cabinetry and a one-over-one wood sash window with wood sill and surround. A window is also centered on the east wall of the kitchen. The kitchen's west wall contains (from south to north) a cased opening leading to the parlor that occupies the west end of the Cumberland House. Centered on the west wall is a massive brick chimney with a modern brick hearth. The original brick chimney and fireplace was covered in an additional layer of bricks when a coal- or wood-burning stove was installed on the hearth. The stove likely extended through a circular opening left in the chimney for ventilation (Photo #14). This opening, along with glimpses of the original chimney within remains exposed. The chimney extends through the ceiling. An early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century closet/pantry is situated within the corner of the kitchen north of the chimney. The exterior of the pantry features bead board walls. The wall space between the pantry and the upper portions of the chimney was bumped-out to create more closet space. This wall is nearly flush with the chimney.

The 1892 bathroom addition contains two entry doors, one on the north wall leading from the parlor of the Cumberland House, the other situated on the west wall leading to the central hall of the I-House addition. The door on the west wall features four wood panels matching others seen throughout the I-House addition. The north door appears to be a later door with three wood panels, confirming the 1892 date of construction of the bathroom.<sup>2</sup> The bathroom addition features a corner closet on the east wall with two, wood paneled doors located on the west side of the closet (Photo #17). A claw foot bathtub is located below the window on the east wall. Baseboards matching the parlor and kitchen are featured in the bathroom. However, this room lacks crown molding. Flooring in the bathroom is identical to the parlor in the c.1878 section of the house.

#### Interior Description of the 1882 I-House Addition

The I-House addition features a central hall plan with a single room of equal size on the either side of the hall. The upper floor shares a similar plan with slight modifications to accommodate a bathroom. Unless otherwise specified, baseboards, crown molding, and window and door surrounds match those described in the c.1878 one-story house. Floors are wood, tongue-and-groove matching the original.<sup>3</sup> Doors throughout the house are original, the majority of which retain their original hardware. Both parlors on the first floor of the I-House feature decorative, mantels indicative of the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. There are no fireplaces in the bedrooms on the upper floor, nor is there any indication that they were ever open. Because this floor is a half-story, partially situated within the building's gable roof, the upper portions of the walls slant inward towards the flat ceiling. There is no crown molding on the walls of the upper floor.

<sup>2</sup> The central hall door currently leading to the bathroom is most likely original to the 1882 I-House addition and provided access from the I-House to the rear porch.

<sup>3</sup> Evidence of original floors is found in areas beneath the current flooring and within later closets.

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The principal access to the I-House addition is through the front entry door on the west façade (Photos #18 and #19). The entry door leads into the central hall and features replacement in-kind tongue-and-groove flooring, decorative wood molded baseboards and door surrounds. At the east end of the hall, a four-paneled wood door leads to the 1892 bathroom addition. Identical doors are situated on the north and south walls of the hall and lead into two parlors. Unlike traditional central hall plans, the placement of these doors are not directly across from one another, but situated at opposite ends of the hall. A staircase leading to the upper floor runs along the south wall of the hall. The quarter-turn stair consists of a long straight flight followed by a kite winder and a smaller straight flight leading to the upper floor. The balustrade features turned wood banisters, a stained, turned wood rail, and modest stained wood newel post. A modest, molded wood wall string lines the stair along the south wall, and up the east wall following the quarter-turn. A plastered wall extends from the carriage to the floor. A small closet is situated beneath the staircase and features a simple vertical, bead board door with wood knob. The interior walls of the closet are also bead board and the undercarriage of the stairs is visible.

The south parlor (Photos #20 and #21) is accessed through a four-paneled wood door leading from the south wall of the central hall. The room features three, double-hung wood windows with modest wood surrounds and simple sills. The windows are nearly full length, reaching almost to the baseboards surrounding the room. A single window is situated on the east, west and south walls. The crown molding in this room is slightly more decorative than those in the original section of the house. The fireplace is centrally located on the north wall of the room and features a brick firebox with brick-arched surround. The firebox is framed by decorative, turned wood pilasters on plinth blocks on either side. This decorative element is halved and contains, flat wood moldings matching the pilaster profile, though slightly wider. This detail provides a decorative emphasis to the pilasters. Above each pilaster is a simple, rectangular wood block on either side of the modest wood frieze. A narrow band of wood molding runs horizontally across the frieze. A molded cornice and flat, unadorned mantel shelf are located above the frieze.

The north parlor of the I-House addition is accessed from the east end of the central hall (Photos #22 and #23). Three windows, one located on the north, east, and west walls, match those in the south parlor. In addition, baseboards, crown molding, window and door surrounds, and flooring are identical to the south parlor. A fireplace is situated on the south wall and features a brick hearth, and a round arched brick firebox. A hollow, metal mantel surrounds the firebox. The mantel features a round-arched opening, plain colonettes and moldings, paneled spandrels, and a decorative molded cartouche in the center. Adjacent to the west of the fireplace is a built-in closet, likely a later alteration. The closet features two hinged doors of vertical bead board and reaches to the base of the crown molding. Inside the closet, evidence suggests that the entry door to this room was once situated at this end, opposite the door to the south parlor. Additional material evidence suggests that the walls in the north parlor were historically wood, tongue-and-groove. Original floorboards, matching the current, are visible within the closet. It is unknown when the door was relocated, and the closet installed.

The stair hall of the upper floor features a single window at the east end (Photos #24 and #25). This window, much smaller than others in the house, is also lower, extending upwards from the baseboard approximately three feet. The window shares the same molded wood surround and sill as the remainder of the house. However, its positioning and size suggest that it may be a later alteration to the house, likely during the 1892 renovation. The north walls of the hall are historic bead board. It is unknown whether these are original to



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the house and indicative of what other interior walls resembled, or if this particular wall siding was added at a later date in the building's history. A cased opening is situated at the east end of the hall and leads into a smaller, secondary hall. At the stair hall's west end and on the south wall, a four-paneled wood door matching those on the first floor, leads into the south bedroom.

The south bedroom features two windows (Photos #26 and #27). The first, located on the east wall, matches the window in the upstairs hall and may likely have been installed during the 1892 renovations. It is not full-length due to the inward angling of the ceiling. The second, centered on the south wall is missing its upper sash. However, it features the same wood surround and sill as the others in the house. There are no windows on the west wall. The chimney is surrounded by a plastered wall on the north wall. East of the chimney is a built-in closet. The closet is similar to that seen in the north parlor and features bead board doors, and a simple wood surround.

The secondary hall is accessed through a cased opening from the stair hall (Photo #28). The hall contains molded baseboards and two doors. The first door is situated on the north wall and lead to the upstairs bathroom. A second door is located on the west wall of the hall and leads into the north bedroom.

The north bedroom is smaller than the south bedroom in order to accommodate the upstairs bathroom (Photo #31). Based on the placement of windows in both the north bedroom and the bathroom, as well as the size of the bedroom, it is unlikely that the bathroom is original to the I-House addition. However, it is possible that the upstairs bathroom was added at the same time as the first floor bathroom in 1892. The late-19<sup>th</sup> century addition of the upstairs bathroom is further confirmed by its door. Both the bathroom door and the north bedroom door are identical and share the same late-19<sup>th</sup> century hardware. Like the south bedroom, the chimney in the north bedroom is covered behind plastered walls. A matching, built-in closet is situated west of the chimney. Baseboards surround the room. The north bedroom also features the same tongue-and-groove replacement flooring seen throughout the house. An off-centered window (although centered within the gable end) is situated at the east corner of the north wall. The east surround of the window appears to be cut-off, further suggesting that the wall was installed after the building's original construction to accommodate the bathroom.

The upstairs bathroom is accessed through a door at the north end of the secondary hall (Photo #30). A molded wood baseboard and chair rail surround walls of the bathroom. A claw foot bathtub is located at its north end. The north wall features an off-centered, fixed multi-paned stained glass window. The window features a molded wood surround with no sill. Below the chair rail on the east wall, a small, vertical tongue-and-groove door opens into the attic of the Cumberland House.

### Alterations and Additions

The Moye-Green House, as previously discussed, is an excellent example of the evolution of early settlement vernacular dwellings. Its evolution included the intact Cumberland plan house constructed c.1878, followed by the larger I-House addition in 1882. Later additions and alterations occurring during the late-19<sup>th</sup> century included the partial enclosure of the rear porch for a downstairs bathroom; the installation of the upstairs bathroom which resulted in the historic alteration to the floor plan; and the Folk Victorian stylistic detailing to the exterior porches. It is also likely that decorative modifications to the Cumberland House occurred

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during the same period. The historic form and design of both the Cumberland House and the I-House survive. In addition, the bathroom additions and porch modifications represent common incremental growth patterns and speak towards the growth of the community and the efforts made on part of the Moye family to update their home for its use as a boarding house.

Modern alterations and modifications include the installation of the built-in closets in the north parlor and upstairs bedrooms. It is unknown as to the dates of the closets, but it is likely they were added during the early-20<sup>th</sup> century to accommodate boarders who visited the boarding house. Renovations by Hospital Disposables, late owners of the Moye-Green House, were made during the 1980s in order to provide space for business meetings and guests. The flooring was likely replaced during this renovation. Other modifications during this period include upgrades to the kitchen and general maintenance. Despite modern alterations and maintenance, the house remains in excellent condition and retains a substantial degree of its historic integrity including its original, or historic, form, Folk Victorian stylistic elements, windows and doors, and mantels. Its historic setting and location along the railroad has remained relatively unaltered despite the slight widening of North Russell Street. Historic photographs demonstrate a similar sense of place, feeling, and association that survives today.

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**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 the 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 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)  
 EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

c.1878-1892

c.1890-c.1945

**Significant Dates**

c.1878, 1882, c.1890, 1892, c.1945

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

Constructed between 1878 and 1892, the Moye-Green House, centrally located in Portland, Sumner County, Tennessee is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of exploration and settlement, and commerce. The house is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The Moye-Green House is significant in the area of exploration and settlement as one of the earliest residential properties constructed in Richland, renamed Portland by 1888. Positioned along the historic L&N Railroad (presently CSX Railroad) and across from the Richland/Portland Depot (not extant), the construction of the frame house began by A.C. Butt, or his sister, Kate Moye, c.1878 when the larger estate of early settler, Thomas Buntin, was subdivided and the community of Richland began its development. The Moye family was among the first to settle within the downtown area. Furthermore, the family and their heirs, retained ownership of the house through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Moye-Green House is significant under Criterion A in the area of commerce for its contribution to the economic growth of Portland, serving as a local boarding house between c.1890 and c.1945 under the ownership of the Moye family and their descendants, the Greens. As a result of its convenient location across from the railroad depot, the boarding house provided room and board to railroad workers, passengers, businessmen, visitors, and strawberry field workers for more than fifty years.

In the area of architecture, the Moye-Green House is as a good example of both the Cumberland plan house and the I-House. Beginning c.1878 as a two-room, single-story Cumberland House, the dwelling quickly evolved to include an 1882 central hall, I-house. The Cumberland House, defined principally by its floor plan and presence of two exterior doors leading into each room, remains remarkably intact despite the addition of the I-House. Furthermore, the central hall I-House survives as a representative vernacular one-and-a-half-story I-House dwelling featuring a central hall plan. The Moye-Green House also serves as an excellent example of a late-19<sup>th</sup> century dwelling featuring decorative Folk Victorian detailing on its exterior porches, a common embellishment seen on vernacular architecture. The one-story porches were added in 1892 along with an upstairs bathroom. That same year, a portion of the rear porch was enclosed to accommodate a downstairs bathroom for boarding house guests. These additions and modifications further demonstrate incremental growth patterns characteristic of early settlement vernacular dwellings. The periods of significance of the Moye-Green House include c.1890 to c.1945 when the house operated as a boarding house; and c.1878 to 1892 beginning with the date of construction of the Cumberland House and extending to the year in which the house experienced its late-19<sup>th</sup> century stylistic modifications and beneficial additions.

**Early Settlement**

The Moye-Green House is situated on a tract of land once owned by Thomas Buntin (b.1799-d.1865). An early settler to the area from eastern Sumner County, Thomas Buntin is considered one of the early founders of the community, initially known as Richland, and renamed Portland as late as 1888. Thomas Buntin was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, the second son of William Buntin and Mary Buntin. William and

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Mary were early settlers in Robertson County, owning 5,000 acres of land on which they built their home known as the *Tanglewood Estate* (west of Hwy 31W and Hwy 52 intersection).<sup>4</sup> Following his father's death, both Thomas and his brother, John III (1796-1885), began acquiring large tracts of land in the northern portions of Sumner and Robertson County, specifically attracted to the area's lucrative production of dark tobacco crops.<sup>5</sup> Thomas eventually purchased 3,000 acres of land, sixteen miles north of Gallatin, in Sumner County, Tennessee, near the Kentucky border.<sup>6</sup> By 1841, Thomas Buntin's large estate also included approximately 491 acres of timberland within the area that would eventually become present-day Portland, and historically referred to as the *Buntin Tract*.<sup>7</sup> Considered a man of wealth owning many slaves, an ardent Secessionist, member of the Sumner County Court, and an appointed Justice of the Peace, here Thomas Buntin worked and resided with his wife, Elizabeth (Betsy) Turner (b.1798-d.1871) raising their seven children.<sup>8</sup> Thomas Buntin's home place was located on the southern edge of Portland's present-day Maple Hill Cemetery and his family is noted as one of the first families buried in the cemetery (see Figure 1).<sup>9</sup>

Thomas Buntin's large land holdings included Portland's northwest quadrant which extended south into the present downtown commercial business district and was historically bisected by the Gallatin-Russellville Road, a principal transportation route through the area prior to the construction of the L&N railroad in 1858. Only two sections of the historic road survive and remain in continuous use following portions of Old Gallatin Road (south), Victor Rieter Parkway, and TGT Road (northwest). Another abandoned early road section, also situated within the vicinity that runs across Portland's northwest quadrant (referred to as the *Buntin Tract*), was named Shun Pike/Jackson Road. This road connected Portland to Palmyra (present-day Rapids), Kentucky and is currently referred to as North Russell Street. The street runs adjacent to the Moye-Green House, paralleling the CSX Railroad line, and remains a frequently traveled north-south route through Portland.<sup>10</sup>

Prior to the construction of the L&N's Railroad's Nashville-Bowling Green line which ran through the area beginning in 1856, both North and South Russell Streets operated as important connector routes to the Gallatin-Russellville Road.<sup>11</sup> With the coming of the railroad, Buntin realized an opportunity and proposed a lease of two acres of the *Buntin Tract* to the railroad company in order to erect a train depot and

<sup>4</sup>Richard W. Wilson and Beulah F. Duhlom. *A Genealogy: Bunton, Buntin, Bunten, Bunting, including family of President Lyndon Baines Johnson*. 1967. 1-11.

<sup>5</sup>John Buntin, Thomas' brother, owned *Wingate Mansion*, located four miles west of Portland on Buntin Hill Road which burned in 1963. Walter T. Durham, *Old Sumner: 1805-1861, A History of Sumner County, TN*. Nashville, TN: Parthenon Press, 395-396.

<sup>6</sup>*Portland Leader, Sesquicentennial, Portland, Tennessee*, 2009. 1.

<sup>7</sup>*Portland Leader, Sesquicentennial, Portland, Tennessee*, 2009. 1. Sesquicentennial Portland, Tennessee, map. Thomas Buntin Property.

<sup>8</sup>Walter T. Durham, *Old Sumner: 1805-1861, A History of Sumner County, TN*. Nashville, TN: Parthenon Press, 395-396.

<sup>9</sup>Richard W. Wilson and Beulah F. Duhlom. *A Genealogy: Bunton, Buntin, Bunten, Bunting, including family of President Lyndon Baines Johnson*. 1967, 11; *Portland Leader, Sesquicentennial, Portland, Tennessee*, 2009. 1; Sesquicentennial Portland, Tennessee, map, Thomas Buntin Property.

<sup>10</sup>*Portland Leader, Sesquicentennial, Portland, Tennessee*, 2009. Sesquicentennial Map of Portland, Tennessee. E. A. Green. "Early Portland Roads," *Portland Leader*; November 15, 1995.

<sup>11</sup>*Portland Leader, Sesquicentennial, Portland, Tennessee*, 2009; 24.

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stationhouse. The L&N Railroad originally sought to locate a depot at Blain's Crossing, located a quarter-mile north where the railroad crosses the Gallatin and Russellville Roads. In 1858, the railroad company accepted Buntin's proposed depot location, situated approximately 500 yards southwest of the Moye-Green House on South Russell Street and across from Portland's present-day City Hall. Here, Buntin constructed a one-story stationhouse, and in exchange he was appointed the first railroad agent of Richland Station; a position Buntin held until his death in 1865 (see Figure 1).<sup>12</sup>

Following the establishment of the Richland Station depot, the community was referred to simply as Richland, although it saw little planned development as observed in nearby Cairo or Gallatin until the years following the Civil War.<sup>13</sup> The small Richland community remained centered around the railroad depot and included a post office, a local general house situated near the present site of Portland's Main Street railroad line crossing. James Goosetree built a small store in 1859, located on the west side of the railroad between Main and McGlothlin Streets, while a post office was established inside the depot in March 1860 with Buntin as its first postmaster.<sup>14</sup> By 1861, as Civil War loomed, only the depot, a post office, and a store house existed in the Richland community until Camp Trousdale was organized due to its access to the Tennessee-Kentucky State Line and L&N Railroad.

Although originally located 100 yards immediately south of Richland Station along the L&N Railroad for the purpose of training Confederate soldiers, the camp was later moved twice due to reoccurring poor sanitary conditions.<sup>15</sup> Camp Trousdale's final location northeast of Richland off Highway 31W and TGT Road provided better access to a fresh water supply. By mid-May of that year, many soldiers arriving by rail were placed under the command of Brigadier General Felix Kirk Zollicoffer, and the home of Thomas Buntin was used as his headquarters. The large assemblage of troops at Camp Trousdale, amassing 6,000 soldiers by July 1861, naturally attracted visitors traveling by train to the sparsely populated rural area from Nashville and Gallatin. Upon arrival at Richland Station, visitors chartered a horse-drawn omnibus to visit the camp site witnessing skirmish drills and dress parades as soldier's families bid farewell to their loved ones, still others followed the camp movements even to the field of battle. Local historian Walter Durham explains that

<sup>12</sup> Richland, later Portland, had two depots: First constructed in 1858, second constructed in 1895, later razed during an urban renewal project in 1972. E. A. Green. "The Moye Boarding House," *Portland Leader*, August 17, 1994, 2-B; Walter T. Durham. *Old Sumner: A History of Sumner County, Tennessee (1805-1861)*. Nashville, TN: Parthenon Press, 431; *Portland Leader, Sesquicentennial, Portland, Tennessee*, 2009. Sequicentennial Map of Portland, Tennessee.

<sup>13</sup> Lee Alton Absher, *Some Early Settlers of Upper Sumner County, Tennessee: The Hobdy, Cotton, Durham, Gillespie, Perdue, Absher, Mattox, Cochran and Mayes Families*. Including a reprint of "The Settlement of Portland, Tennessee" by William T. McGlothlin, published in the *Portland Herald*, 1909-1910. Knoxville, TN, 1966. 3; Cairo was laid out as a river port of the Cumberland River in 1799, and later Gallatin established and platted as the Sumner County seat in 1802. Walter T. Durham and James W. Thomas. *A Pictorial History of Sumner County, Tennessee 1786-1986*, Nashville, TN: Williams Printing Company, 1986. 19; Paul Lewinson, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C., letter to James L. Bailey, 11 May 1954.

<sup>14</sup> Walter T. Durham, *Old Sumner: A History of Sumner County, Tennessee (1805-1861)*. Nashville, TN: Parthenon Press, 431-432. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee. D. R. Frazier. *Tennessee Post Offices and Postmaster Appointments 1789-1984*. Sumner County, 752.

<sup>15</sup> *Camp Trousdale: A Borderland Landscape. An Analysis of a Civil War Era Camp of Instruction. "Establishing the Camp."* <http://camptrousdale2.wordpress.com/life-in-the-camp/establishing-the-camp> (accessed 12/21/12).

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compared to the troop accommodations in Nashville, Camp Trousdale was considered a “paradise” relative to its health conditions and was a much more “sober society.”<sup>16</sup>

Following the fall of Fort Donelson (NR/1966) on February 6, 1862, the area increasingly came under occupation as Union troops pushed south toward Nashville. Just prior to the Union Army’s arrival, General Carmichael Hindmann received orders to destroy the barracks at Camp Trousdale on February 15, 1862. Only days later upon capture of Nashville on February 23rd, the area surrounding Richland Station along with Sumner County was placed under Federal occupation early in the war.<sup>17</sup> Under occupation, Union soldiers visited “special vengeance” on outspoken Secessionist, in particular Thomas Buntin and his family taking livestock, destroying property, and leaving the place desolate and barren. In response, area Confederate guerilla band activity remained active and common along the L&N Railroad line during and after the war surrounding the Richland community, resulting in frequent abductions, killings, damage to property, railroad tracks, and telegraph lines.<sup>18</sup>

Six months following war’s end, “discouraged and broken hearted” from ill treatment at the hands of Union occupiers, Thomas Buntin died on January 30, 1865.<sup>19</sup> Subsequently, Thomas’ widow, Elizabeth (Turner) Buntin, sold Richland Station and the two-acre land tract on which it was located to the L&N Railroad Company.<sup>20</sup> Because Thomas Buntin was not inclined to partition off his land or offer lots up for sale, the Richland community remained small and saw relatively little growth. However, upon his wife Elizabeth’s death in December 1871, Thomas Buntin’s five remaining heirs subdivided his estate beginning in 1872 which helped facilitate the community’s early growth and development. In 1877, Martin Groves, Thomas Buntin’s grandson by marriage, sold 30 acres of the Buntin estate to Alexander C. Butt.<sup>21</sup> The following year, in 1878, A.C. and wife Elizabeth (Hunt) Butt, sold two of the thirty acres, including the land tract that encompasses the present-day site of the Moye-Green House, to Butt’s older sister, Nancy Catherine “Kate” Butt Barker Moye.<sup>22</sup> Kate, and husband, Henry Moye relocated to town that same year. While there is no known documentation indicating the exact construction date of the original Cumberland plan house, due to the subdivision of the *Buntin Tract* during the 1870s and the acquisition of the land by A.C. Butt in 1877, it is likely that the one-story Cumberland house surviving today was constructed either by A.C. Butt prior to selling the tract, or Kate and Henry Moye shortly after the acquired the property. A map dated 1878 does not

<sup>16</sup> Walter T. Durham. *Rebellion Revisited: A History of Sumner County, Tennessee from 1861-1870*. Nashville, TN: Parthenon Press, 1982; 40-41.

<sup>17</sup> Tennessee Department of Tourist Development. Fort Smith. <http://www.tnvacation.com/vendors/fort-smith/>. (accessed December 20, 2012).; G. H. Blakeslee. From Mitchelsville [sic] to Gallatin—Sumner Co., Tenn., 1862 (Civil War Map) Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 1862 <http://www.loc.gov/item/2003630474> (accessed December 20, 2012).

<sup>18</sup> Walter T. Durham. *Rebellion Revisited: A History of Sumner County, Tennessee from 1861-1870*. Nashville, TN: Parthenon Press, 1982; 284-285. Tennessee State Library and Archives, *The Daily Cleveland Herald*, (Cleveland, OH), “Louisville, KY March 20.” 21 March 1863, Issue 68, col E. (accessed [http:// infotrac.galegroup.com](http://infotrac.galegroup.com)).

<sup>19</sup> Richard W. Wilson and Beulah F. Duhlom. *A Genealogy: Bunton, Buntin, Bunten, Bunting, including family of President Lyndon Baines Johnson*. 1967. 11.

<sup>20</sup> *Portland Leader, Sesquicentennial, Portland, Tennessee*, 2009. 23.

<sup>21</sup> Sumner County Deed Book 31, pages 295-296, 1877.

<sup>22</sup> Sumner County Deed Book 72, page 389; 1878.

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show a house located where the Moye-Green House is situated across from the former railroad depot (see Figure 1). The map does identify a house owned by A.C. Butts south of the railroad. It is probable that the Moye-Green House was constructed shortly after the map was drawn.

Following Butt's death in 1884, of the 96 acres located east of the railroad that were originally purchased from the Thomas Buntin heirs, two acres remained owned by Butt's sister, Kate, and the remaining land was eventually laid out into Portland's earliest streets and subdivisions.<sup>23</sup>

### Richland-Portland Community

By the late-1870s, when Kate acquired the property and the town laid out, the Richland community was in the early years of its growth with businesses situated around the railroad depot. The small farming community surrounding the depot quickly became an important trading center situated along the railroad in northeastern Sumner County, north of the Ridge during the 1880s.<sup>24</sup> Following Buntin's death and the sale of his landholdings, the Richland community grew to become second in population and trade only to Gallatin, a position it held until the 1960s.<sup>25</sup> Yet, frequent issues began to arise regarding proper mail delivery including name confusion with another "Richland" Station located in east Tennessee in Grainger County. As a result, both the railroad company and postal authorities mutually agreed to change the name of Richland to Portland in 1888.<sup>26</sup> Portland was later incorporated as a city in 1905, electing its first Mayor, R. D. Moore, and seven members to the Board of Aldermen.<sup>27</sup>

Located at the center of a larger agricultural area, local farmers above the Ridge discovered that the area's fertile soils were also suitable for growing strawberries in large amounts around the late 1880s, besides traditional crops of tobacco, corn and soybeans. In addition, the accessibility to the railroad depot allowed for the quick and efficient transfer of perishable crops and produce. The McGlothlin brothers, noted early settlers and business leaders within the community, were also the first farmers engaged in raising strawberries around Portland as a profitable cash crop beginning in the 1890s. As other farmers followed, so did the establishment of various commercial strawberry operations inside the city limits and the surrounding area. In particular, the Gibson family grew 100 acres in strawberries creating numerous agricultural jobs

<sup>23</sup> *Portland Leader, Sesquicentennial, Portland, Tennessee*, 2009. Sequicentennial Map of Portland, Tennessee.

<sup>24</sup> The Ridge includes the Western Highland Rim area north of the Cumberland River, which forms the broad, flat brim often called the Northern Rim, and contains portions of the "Pennyroyal" or Penneroyal Plain and Big Barren subsections that extend southward from Kentucky into northern Middle Tennessee. With its rich soil, the region has also attracted people from the earliest days of European settlement due to its mild climatic conditions and relatively flat land that is good for farming. Western Highland Rim Escarpment, "Geocaching," [http://www.geocaching.com/seek/cache\\_details.aspx?guid=0465f473-2020-4149-bace-9252aaaa5ab3](http://www.geocaching.com/seek/cache_details.aspx?guid=0465f473-2020-4149-bace-9252aaaa5ab3) (accessed on 12/21/2012).

<sup>25</sup> Richland (District 16) had a population of 1,179 in 1870, and by 1880 it had risen to 1,491. The Department of Interior, Census Office. *Statistics at the Tenth Census, June 1<sup>st</sup> 1880, Population of Civil Divisions Less Than Counties, Sumner County, Tennessee*, page 339.

<sup>26</sup> E. A. Green. "Portland exists because of the Railroad." *Portland Leader*; 20 April 1994.

<sup>27</sup> Absher, Lee Alton. *Some Early Settlers of Upper Sumner County, Tennessee: The Hobdy, Cotton, Durham, Gillespie, Perdue, Absher, Mattox, Cochran and Mayes Families*. Including a reprint of "The Settlement of Portland, Tennessee" by William T. McGlothlin, published in the *Portland Herald*, 1909-1910. Knoxville, TN, 1966; 4.



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during the season as many people came into town specifically to pick strawberries. By the early-twentieth century, following increased emphasis on agricultural production in Portland and within the surrounding area, strawberries soon became a principal cash crop in addition to tobacco. Unfortunately, by the late 1930s, the strawberry industry had already become vulnerable to outside markets as California growers began to compete in the strawberry business.

World War II managed to create a resurgence of the strawberry industry and by 1940, the Sumner County Fruit Growers Association incorporated 20 large berry growers, and began receiving and shipping strawberries from the north end of the Portland depot. In 1943, Tennessee Fresh and Frozen Foods opened a canning plant, situated adjacent to the Moye-Green House near the corner of North Russell and Wheeler Streets, where Hospital Disposables is currently located.<sup>28</sup> Initially, the plant operated canning tomatoes primarily for the war effort, with thirty-four percent of production going to U.S. troops in the states. By 1944, the plant had increased its production requirements to fifty-four percent, principally providing for U.S. troops overseas. In addition, the plant also processed and canned strawberries and blackberries for the war effort helping to extend the production season supplying 75 jobs at full capacity.<sup>29</sup>

The strawberry industry brought major changes to the agricultural industry in Portland as well as area business and employment opportunities. By the late 1950s and early 1960s over 2,000 acres of strawberries were still grown in and around the Portland area. During the four to five week field season, ten people were required to harvest one acre of strawberries, and as area processing plants employed an average of 750 people, with more than 3,000 people (doubling the town's population in 1950) needed to gather and prepare the crops for market.

The town of Portland greatly prospered from the strawberry industry which impacted area business development; a fact that cannot be understated as it resulted in significant economic growth within a traditionally rural area.<sup>30</sup> Unfortunately, by the mid-1980s, battered by high production costs, area strawberry farmers gradually withdrew from the shipping market and the crop became a mere vestige of its former self by 1986. In general, as did many rural areas, Portland witnessed the gradual decline of agricultural production as a main revenue generator given market pressures and competitive suppliers. Although the strawberry industry diminished significantly, soybeans and tobacco remain a traditional and significant producer of revenue for many Sumner County farmers around Portland.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>28</sup> The original Tennessee Fresh and Frozen Foods structure is still visible from the northwest, although the interior space has been gutted to suit Hospital Disposable's operations, including the addition of office space. *Portland Leader, Sesquicentennial, Portland, Tennessee*, 2009. 146.

<sup>29</sup> *Portland Leader, Sesquicentennial, Portland, Tennessee*, 2009; 146.

<sup>30</sup> City of Portland, Tennessee. Jim Calloway, Mayor (1990-2000), "Industrial Background for Portland, Tennessee." Provided by Denise Geminden.

<sup>31</sup> Walter T. Durham and James W. Thomas. *A Pictorial History of Sumner County, Tennessee 1786-1986*. Nashville, TN: Williams Printing Company, 1986. 35.

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### The Moye-Green Family

Nancy Catherine “Kate” Butt was born December 11, 1844, the second child of Richard C. and Elizabeth Butt, grew up living in Sumner County, Tennessee.<sup>32</sup> On December 18, 1866, Kate Butt married Elijah H. Barker (b. 1844-d.1871), a farmer from New Roe, Allen County, Kentucky.<sup>33</sup> By 1870, they resided in Sumner County, Tennessee on a farm near the Richland community.<sup>34</sup> At 27 years, Kate was left widowed in 1871.<sup>35</sup> She raised their only child, a daughter, named Mallie Hise Barker, born on October 20, 1867.<sup>36</sup> Two years later, Kate married her second husband in 1873, Henry Williamson Moye, an area farmer and former Confederate soldier, who was also a known member of Captain Ellis Harper’s Guerilla scouts during the Civil War.

On March 21, 1843 in Sumner County, Tennessee, Henry W. Moye was born to Edmond H. and Elizabeth Christian Moye of Orange County, North Carolina, also early settlers to the Sumner County area.<sup>37</sup> Henry grew up near Richland in Rock Bridge, Sumner County, Tennessee as one of eleven children, worked as a farmer, and later fought as a Confederate soldier in the Civil War at the age of 18.<sup>38</sup> Besides serving as an enlisted member of Captain R. M. Hester’s Company C, in Malone’s Calvary Battalion of General Hylon B. Lyon’s 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Calvary, Forrest’s Command, Henry along with his brothers, Seaton and James Moye, were recruited by the infamous Confederate Captain Ellis Harper.<sup>39</sup> The Moyes’ and Harper grew up in close proximity of each other near the Richland community in Sumner County, thus Harper easily recruited locals who knew the area and were motivated by southern loyalties to challenge the Union troops.<sup>40</sup> Moreover, Henry and Seaton Moye operated as Harper’s Scouts, later accompanied by their younger teenage brother, James, using guerilla tactics to terrorize Union forces both during and after the war, primarily along the L&N Railroad line in Sumner County.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Ancestry.com. 1850 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009; J.T. Mayes. Pirkle Cemetery—Simpson County, Kentucky, 2002. <http://www.interment.net.data/us/ky/simpson/pirkle/pirkle.htm>. (accessed July 23, 2012).

<sup>33</sup> Ancestry.com. Tennessee State Marriages,1780-2002 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008. Ancestry.com. 1860 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

<sup>34</sup> Ancestry.com. 1870 United States Federal Census, [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com. Operations Inc, 2007.

<sup>35</sup> J.T. Mayes. Pirkle Cemetery — Simpson County, Kentucky, 2002.

<http://www.interment.net.data/us/ky/simpson/pirkle/pirkle.htm>. (accessed July 23, 2012).

<sup>36</sup> Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, Tennessee. “Family to Return Hospitality to Old Home.” *Portland Leader*, date unknown.

<sup>37</sup> Ancestry.com 1850 United States Federal Census, [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

<sup>38</sup> District 17 in Sumner County, Tennessee is associated with Rock Bridge, Tennessee located south of Richland (later Portland). Steve Driver. “The Moye House: A Place for the Weary and Homeless.” *Portland: The News-Examiner*; 20 October 1981; Ancestry.com. 1860 United States Federal Census. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

<sup>39</sup> Soldiers’ Confederate Pension Applications. Henry Williamson Moye, Roll 91, #S13061, 12951-13105. Micro film, Tennessee State Library and Archives.

<sup>40</sup> David Simpson Interview at Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, TN 09/12/12, 10am. Stephen Brizendine. “The Live of Ellis Harper and His Command.” *Portland Leader*, May 31, 1985, 3-C.

<sup>41</sup> *The Daily Cleveland Herald*, Cleveland, OH, March 21, 1863. Issue 68, column E; Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee. Tennessee Civil War GIS Project, Tennessee Civil War Sourcebook, “March 19, 1863 - Skirmish at Richland Station.” <http://tnmap.tn.gov/civilwar/> (accessed December 21, 2012).

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Following his involvement in the war, Henry Moye worked as a farmer in Simpson County, Kentucky and in 1873 Henry married Kate (Butt Barker) of Portland, Tennessee, taking in Mallie, Kate's only daughter from her first marriage.<sup>42</sup> In July 1874, shortly following their marriage, Kate's father, R. C. Butt, gifted her and her heirs two land tracts located in the 16<sup>th</sup> District of Sumner County containing approximately 94 acres near Portland.<sup>43</sup> This property helped to secure her daughter's, Mallie's future. Kate also filed a Guardian's Bond in 1877, renewing it twice, further protecting Mallie's interest and property rights as a minor.<sup>44</sup> By May 1878, the family moved into town when Kate acquired the two-acre lot from her brother A.C. Butt's estate.<sup>45</sup> Here, Kate and her family resided at the center of town near the railroad depot in a two-room, one-story house. Shortly following the construction of this house, a two-story, frame I-house addition was completed in 1882. Ten years later, in 1892, the present front and side porches with Folk Victorian detailing were added, along with the small bathroom addition situated within the rear ell, and another on the upper floor of the I-House (*see* Figure 2).<sup>46</sup>

Following the large addition in 1882, and the 1892 modifications, the Moye's opened their residence up as a local boarding house which continued to operate until c. 1945. Known locally as the Moye Boarding House during the heyday of operation, its use as a boarding house developed casually out of convenience and proximity, specifically accommodating travelers who had no place nearby to stay after disembarking from the railroad depot. Kate, and later her daughter, Mallie, hosted many weary guests traveling between Nashville and Louisville, accommodating up to 30 guests for meals at a time, including eleven beds available for boarders.<sup>47</sup> In addition, as a prominent stop along the L&N Railroad, many of the men working along the railroad as well as strawberry pickers in later years boarded there. Many guests would visit relatives in the area eating their meals at the Moye Boarding House, while kin folks, friends, and old neighbors from the county stopped to visit.<sup>48</sup> The Moye's boarding house thrived in an era when people worked hardest during the week, while Saturdays and Sundays were special times when people traveled to market and church visiting friends and family nearby.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Ancestry.com. US Federal Census, 1870 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2001. The 1870 Federal Census notes him working as a farmer in the Thompson household, with a personal estate valued at \$100.00; Dan Green Personal Collection, Sumner County, Tennessee, Sumner County Trust Deed Record Book No. 1, Pages 30 & 31.

<sup>43</sup> These land tracts are listed in the District 16 of Sumner County, Tennessee, however, by 1873 District 16 became known as District 13. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Tennessee, Sumner County Deed Book, 30, July 1874, page 142 & 143, reel no. 116.

<sup>44</sup> Kate took out a mortgage on land gifted to her to help pay the cost of renewing the Guardian Bond in September 1884. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee. Sumner County Guardian Bonds and Letters, Roll no. 65, May 1884, page 25, September 1884, page 168, and April 1887, page 241; Dan Green Personal Collection. Register Mortgage in Sumner County Register Deed Book 1, page 30, July 7, 1884.

<sup>45</sup> Sumner County Archives, Tennessee, Sumner County Deed Book, 72, page 389; 1878.

<sup>46</sup> These dates appear in multiple sources including local histories and newspaper articles.

<sup>47</sup> Sumner County Archives. "Family to Return Hospitality to Old Home." *Portland Leader*, No date given.

<sup>48</sup> E.A. Green, "The Moye Boarding House," *Portland Leader*; August 17, 1994, p. 2-B.

<sup>49</sup> Dan Green Personal Collection, Review of letters between Mallie Barker and Rufus Green during their courting years mention various life activities occurring at the boarding house, specifically the hard work it required to maintain the business.

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Leaving the business of the boarding house to Kate and Mallie, Henry Moye primarily found employment as a constable in Sumner County, specifically the Portland area.<sup>50</sup> Mallie grew up in the house occupying it with her mother, Henry Moye (Mallie called him Moye), and later her husband, Rufus Ferrell Green, and their children. Her husband grew up at the Green Family home place located on Red River Road near Gallatin, Tennessee.<sup>51</sup> As a child, Rufus attended Liberty School, located seven miles west of Gallatin, and later left Tennessee as a young man working in Almond, Alabama and Dallas, Texas where he worked on street cars as a motorman for several years and later on a surveying crew. He returned to Tennessee from Texas around 1900 and in May 1907 married Mallie Hise Barker of Portland after a long courtship.<sup>52</sup> Together, they had three children: Charles Hampton Green (b. 1908), his twin sister who died in infancy, and Annie Katherine Green.<sup>53</sup> For several years, Rufus worked in the trucking business, in addition to assisting Mallie with the work of maintaining and operating the boarding house business.<sup>54</sup> Rufus also farmed some tobacco, wheat, and other crops on farmland Mallie inherited from her mother in the Portland area, including strawberries around the boarding house in Portland.<sup>55</sup> In recent decades, the lot surrounding the Moye-Green House has been farmed for soybeans.<sup>56</sup>

In 1919, both Kate and Henry Moye died as a result of a flu pandemic thus leaving the house to Mallie Barker Green (d. 1952) and Rufus.<sup>57</sup> Despite her parents' death, "Miss Mallie" (as she was lovingly called) continued to operate the boarding house which she had grown up in and worked all her life, carrying on the reputation as well as "tradition of bounteous meals and sleeping comforts."<sup>58</sup> The central location of the Moye-Green House placed it at the juncture of many local events. In particular, Mallie's daughter, Annie Katherine operated the fire signal (whistle), installed at the house to alert local volunteer fire fighters of a fire, and later the house was the first residence wired for electricity providing modern lighting.<sup>59</sup> Mallie likely ceased operation of the residence as a boarding house around the time of her husband's death in 1945.

<sup>50</sup> Constable is defined as "a peace officer responsible for minor judicial duties, such as serving writs and warrants, but with less authority and smaller jurisdiction than a sheriff. Bryan A. Garner, Editor in Chief. *Black's Law Dictionary*, 7<sup>th</sup> ed. St. Paul, MN: 1999. 305.

<sup>51</sup> *Green, Elmore Allen, Edward Green of Sumner County, Tennessee and Descendants*. Portland, TN, 1972. 44.

<sup>52</sup> Dan Green Personal Collection, Correspondence between Mallie and Rufus specifically regarding boarding house affairs and their relationship from 1905-1907.

<sup>53</sup> *Green, Elmore Allen, Edward Green of Sumner County, Tennessee and Descendants*. Portland, TN, 1972. 44.

<sup>54</sup> Dan Green Personal Collection, Various receipts from various businesses in Portland from 1907-1923; also a telegraph message regarding Rufus's trucking business 09/17/1906.

<sup>55</sup> *Green, Elmore Allen, Edward Green of Sumner County, Tennessee and Descendants*. Portland, TN, 1972. 25, 44-45; Dan Green Personal Collection. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Conservation Association, Sumner County, Gallatin, Tennessee, Notice of Farm Marketing Quota for Fire-Cured and Dark Air-Cured Tobacco, 1939 & 1941, Notice of 1942 Wheat Acreage Allotment, Yield, and Premium Rate, 1941 (Farm serial No. 63-083-2479); U.S. Department of Agriculture 1941 and 1943 Farm Plan (Farm serial No. 63-083-2479).

<sup>56</sup> Billy Geminden Interview, 11/1/12, 1pm.

<sup>57</sup> E. A. Green, "The Moye Boarding House," *Portland Leader*, August 17, 1994, 2-B.

<sup>58</sup> Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, Tennessee. "Family to Return Hospitality to Old Home." *Portland Leader*, date unknown.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid*.

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Mallie Green died in 1952 leaving the boarding house to her daughter, Annie Katherine Green<sup>60</sup> Never married, Annie Katherine continued to live in the house while leasing out the first floor, and also working as a school teacher at Mitchellville, Westmoreland, and later Portland High School. Prior to her death in 1984, Annie Katherine sold the house to William J. Cude, Jr. in 1982, who later organized and created Hospital Disposables, a business currently still in operation today producing patient surgical packets for hospital medical needs. Situated next to the house on the adjacent lot where Tennessee Fresh and Frozen Foods once operated, Hospital Disposables updated the Moye-Green House c.1987 providing needed space for hosting company business meetings and their guests.<sup>61</sup> By 1990, the house and the two-acre lot where Hospital Disposables is currently located was sold to Mr. Pete O. DeBusk of DeRoyal Industries. DeRoyal Industries currently produce surgical plastic containers and packets for hospitals across the United States in the adjacent industrial building and lot behind the Moye-Green House.<sup>62</sup> In recent years, the City of Portland acquired the present 0.79-acre parcel containing the Moye-Green House in order to preserve the building. The Moye-Green House is considered a local landmark and an important reminder of Portland's unique heritage and development.

### Architectural Significance

Vernacular architecture typically refers to buildings constructed without the assistance of trained professionals or architects. Oftentimes synonymous with "traditional architecture," or "folk architecture," vernacular architecture is seen across the American landscape. Vernacular house styles and forms tended to "adapt to such regional variations as the local landscape, available building materials, and the skills of local craftsmen or builders."<sup>63</sup> One such example is the Cumberland plan house, commonly found in the Upper Cumberland region of Tennessee and Kentucky. The Cumberland plan house is typically a one- or two-story house featuring two, single-leaf entrances on the façade that lead into two separate rooms, or pens. While early examples were built of logs or braced framing, the majority of the late-19<sup>th</sup> through early-20<sup>th</sup> century examples was constructed of light balloon- or timber framing.<sup>64</sup> This important change in construction method is closely linked with widespread railroad expansion. The mass transportation of heavy materials between trade centers "changed the traditional building materials and construction techniques of folk dwellings over much of the nation."<sup>65</sup> Lumberyards emerged within developing communities along railroads allowing for ease of shipment of mass-produced building materials.<sup>66</sup> As a result, folk, or vernacular housing

<sup>60</sup> Dan Green Personal Collection. Mallie H. Green's estate settlement that includes an inheritance tax return, a property appraisal of the 70 acre farm in District 13 estimated at \$5,000 and house on two acres in Portland estimated at \$10,000, including goods sold by Annie Katherine Green's employer at that time a bookkeeper, the Strawberry Crate Company in 1952, noted as funeral expenses for her mother.

<sup>61</sup> Hospitality at Historic Home." *Portland Leader*, December 14, 1987.

<sup>62</sup> Sumner County, Tennessee, Warrantee Deed, Sumner County Deed Book 172, page 305.

<sup>63</sup> Claudette Stager, "Vernacular Domestic Architecture," Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture, 2009; <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net>, accessed December 2012.

<sup>64</sup> Stager 2009

<sup>65</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred Knopf, 2005; 89.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*

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began to be constructed of light balloon or timber framing.<sup>67</sup> Such is the case with the first construction phase of the Moye-Green House c.1878.

The initial home constructed by A.C Butt is an excellent surviving example of a late-19<sup>th</sup> century frame Cumberland plan house. The one-story building is believed to be one of the earliest vernacular dwellings constructed in Portland using advanced construction methods. The 1870s subdivision of the *Buntin Tract*, as well as the advantageous location of the railroad depot, made it possible for the community of Portland to develop. The Cumberland House, situated on an ideal lot across from the railroad depot, was most likely constructed when A.C. Butt acquired the property in 1877-78, using materials readily available via railroad transportation. Similarly, the I-House addition in 1882 likely took advantage of the availability of mass produced materials and ease of shipment.

The I-House, most often consisting of two floors that are two rooms wide and one room deep, is also a common vernacular house type seen across America throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Considered by some as a type of American folk housing, widespread railroad expansion during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century allowed the construction of the I-House to flourish. Like the Cumberland plan house, I-House construction historically used local materials such as heavy logs, sod, or heavy hewn frames. As such, the I-House addition is also indicative of the development of Portland and the significant advances in construction methods as a result of mass production and railroad expansion. Both the Cumberland plan house and the I-House addition survive as representative examples of their respective vernacular forms.

In addition to house form, the Moye-Green House contains excellent, intact Folk Victorian stylistic detailing which was popular throughout the country between c.1870-1910.<sup>68</sup> The style is most commonly associated with simple folk house forms and vernacular architecture where decorative Victorian detail is less elaborate and most often confined to the porch and cornice line.<sup>69</sup> The most common character-defining features of Folk Victorian include porches with decorative spindlework, or flat jigsaw cut trim; a symmetrical façade; and cornice-line brackets.<sup>70</sup> In most instances, this stylistic embellishment was made possible with the railroad and the establishment of businesses specializing in the mass production of lumber, saw mills, and wood turning. The most prominent Folk Victorian design elements on the Moye-Green House were introduced in 1892 when the porches were added to the house and include Folk Victorian embellishments that remain wholly intact today. Other Folk Victorian elements include all entry doors; the stained glass window in the bathroom, likely installed in 1892; and the individually unique mantels.

Considered a local landmark, the Moye-Green house survives as one of the few remaining early residential structures centrally located in Portland's downtown district. Situated on a lot directly linked to the Richland (later Portland) community's early establishment along the L&N Railroad line, the Moye-Green Family ran a

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>68</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred Knopf, 2005; 309-310.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*

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successful boarding house during the zenith of the community's development. It also survives as an excellent local example of both the Cumberland House and I-House forms, and the Folk Victorian style. Furthermore, the Moye-Green House is demonstrative of the incremental growth patterns common among early settlement vernacular dwellings taking advantage of access to transportation to the availability of mass produced construction materials. The house remains substantially intact despite modern renovations and maintenance. It occupies a prominent location in the heart of Portland, adjacent to the former depot, and continues to reflect the community's period of development, closely linked to the railroad. The Moye-Green House is currently vacant, under the ownership and care of the City of Portland. Plans to rehabilitate the building for use as a community and/or visitor center are currently underway.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State Historic Preservation Office	
previously listed in the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other State agency	
previously determined eligible by the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal agency	
designated a National Historic Landmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local government	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	<input type="checkbox"/>	University	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	<input type="checkbox"/>	Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre **USGS Quadrangle** Portland, TN 309 SE

(Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates. Delete the other.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.581810 | Longitude: -86.514760 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary for the Moye-Green House includes the entire 0.79-acre Parcel 033AE 010.02 in Sumner County. The property occupies land at the northeast corner of the intersection of Wheeler Road and North Russell Street. Beginning at the intersection, the boundary follows North Russell Street in a northwesterly direction approximately 200 feet. From here, the north boundary extends in a northeasterly direction approximately 200 feet, then extends in a southeasterly direction 195 feet forming the eastern boundary. From this point, the southern boundary extends to the point of beginning, following the north side of Wheeler Street approximately 146 feet.

**Boundary Justification**

The original acreage purchased by Kate Moye in 1878 included two acres of land. The same acreage, including the current parcel, was acquired in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by Tennessee Fresh and Frozen Foods. The City of Portland recently acquired the present parcel in an attempt to preserve the Moye-Green House. As such, the boundary includes all land presently associated with the Moye-Green House.

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0' ← → 200' N ↑

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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Name Jaime L. Destefano (THC) and Tonya Blades (GNRC)  
Organization Tennessee Historical Commission and the Greater Nashville Regional Council  
Street & Number 2941 Lebanon Road Date January 2013  
City or Town Nashville Telephone 615-532-1550  
E-mail Jaime.destefano@tn.gov State TN Zip Code 37243

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

Moye-Green House  
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### Photo Log

Name of Property: Moye-Green House  
City or Vicinity: Portland  
County: Sumner State: Tennessee  
Photographer: Jaime L. Destefano  
Date Photographed: July and September 2012

- 1 of 32. Overview of Moye-Green House and setting. Photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 32. Facade. Photographer facing east.
- 3 of 32. Façade entry porch detail. Photographer facing east.
- 4 of 32. South elevation of 1882 addition. Photographer facing north.
- 5 of 32. South elevation/historic façade of c.1870 house. Photographer facing north.
- 6 of 32. Southeast oblique of c.1870 house. Photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 32. East elevation. Photographer facing west.
- 8 of 32. Northeast oblique. Photographer facing southwest.
- 9 of 32. North elevation. Photographer facing south.
- 10 of 32. Northwest oblique. Photographer facing southeast.
- 11 of 32. Southeast oblique and surrounding setting. Photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 32. Southwest oblique and surrounding setting. Photographer facing northeast.
- 13 of 32. Circa 1870 interior, kitchen. Photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 32. Circa 1870 interior, kitchen. Photographer facing west.
- 15 of 32. Circa 1870 interior, parlor. Photographer facing southwest.
- 16 of 32. Circa 1870 interior, parlor. Photographer facing east.
- 17 of 32. First floor bathroom addition. Photographer facing south.
- 18 of 32. 1882 addition, first floor central hall. Photographer facing east.

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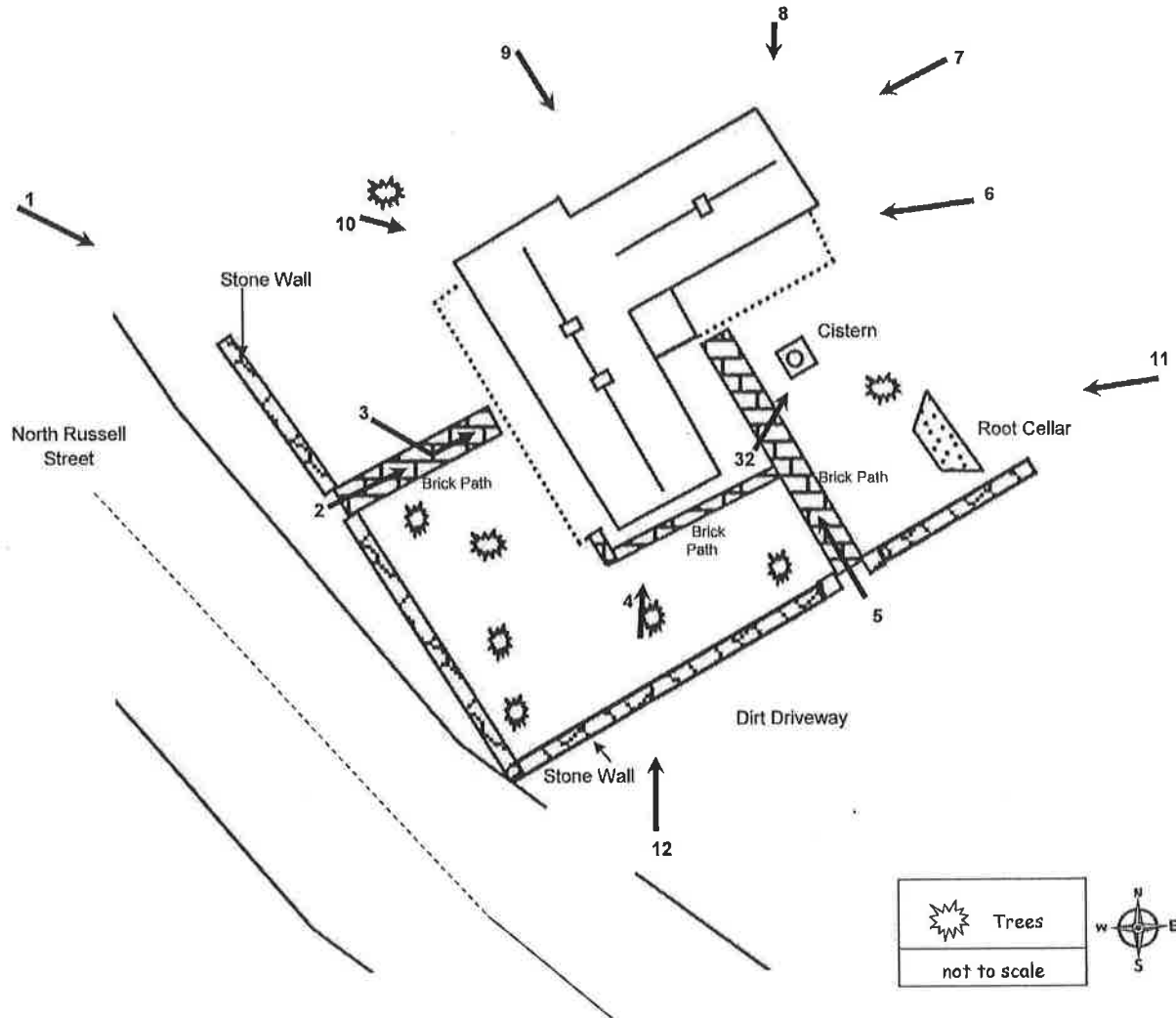
- 19 of 32. 1882 addition, first floor central hall. Photographer facing west.
- 20 of 32. 1882 addition, first floor south parlor. Photographer facing southeast.
- 21 of 32. 1882 addition, first floor south parlor, fireplace and mantel. Photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 32. 1882 addition, first floor north parlor. Photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 32. 1882 addition, first floor north parlor. Photographer facing south.
- 24 of 32. 1882 addition, second floor, central hall. Photographer facing west.
- 25 of 32. 1882 addition, second floor, central hall. Photographer facing east.
- 26 of 32. 1882 addition, second floor, south bedroom. Photographer facing southeast.
- 27 of 32. 1882 addition, second floor, south bedroom. Photographer facing northeast.
- 28 of 32. 1882 addition, second floor, secondary hall. Photographer facing south.
- 29 of 32. 1882 addition, second floor, bathroom. Photographer facing north.
- 30 of 32. 1882 addition, second floor, bathroom stained glass window detail. Photographer facing north.
- 31 of 32. 1882 addition, second floor, north bedroom. Photographer facing north.
- 32 of 32. Cistern. Photographer facing northeast.



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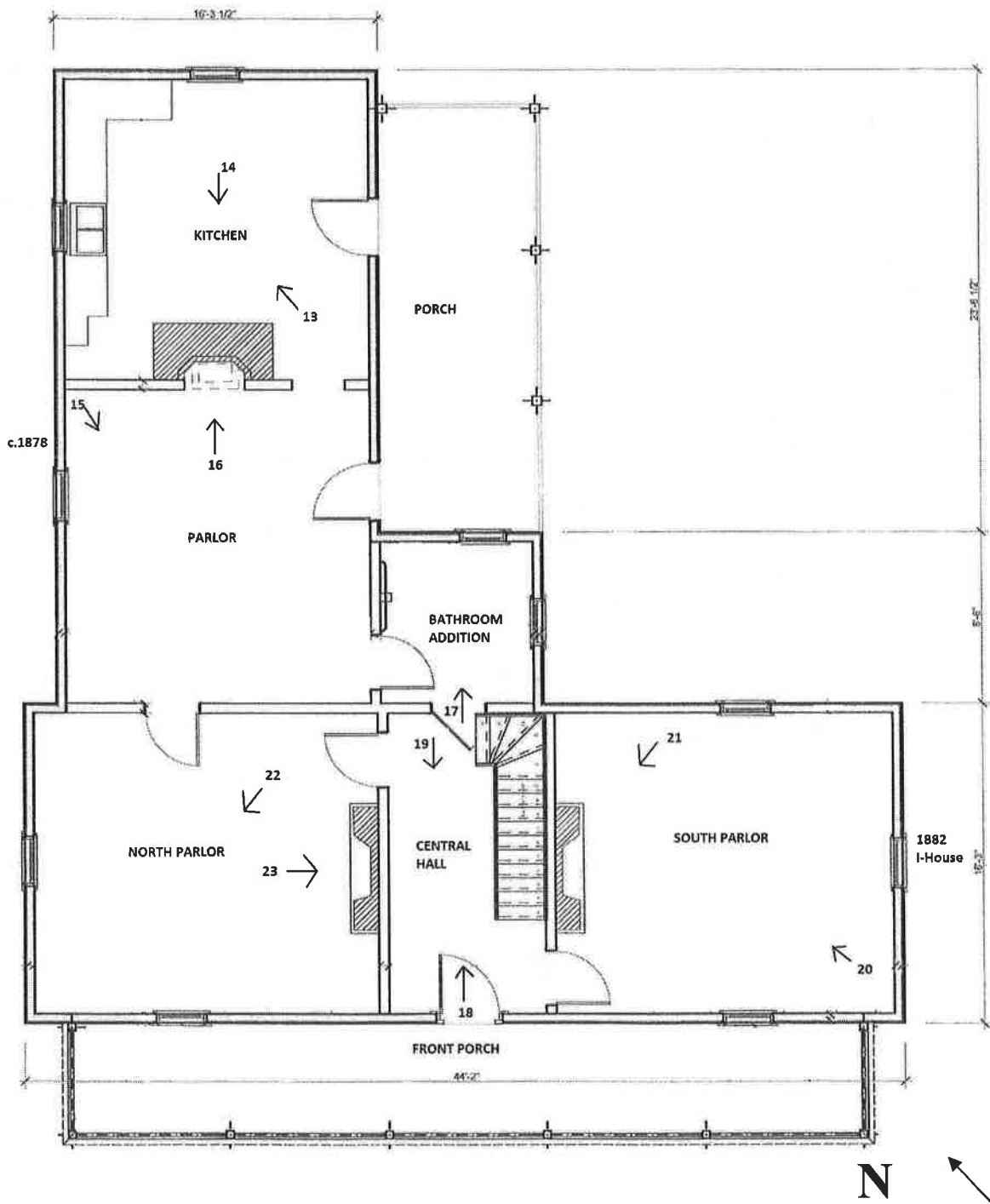
Site Plan



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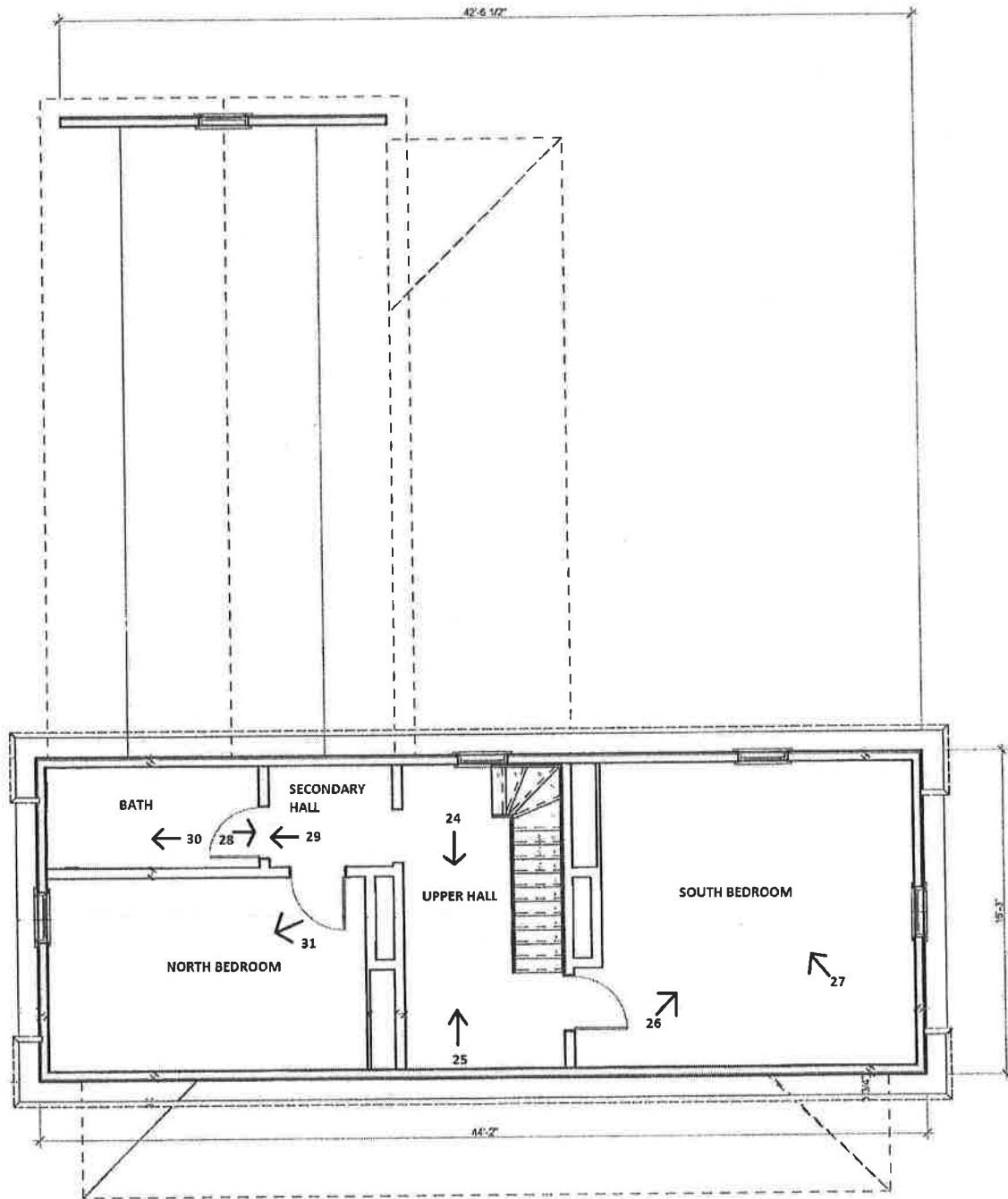
**First Floor (with photograph locations)**  
**Not to Scale**



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**Second Floor (with photograph locations)**  
**Not to Scale**



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National Park Service

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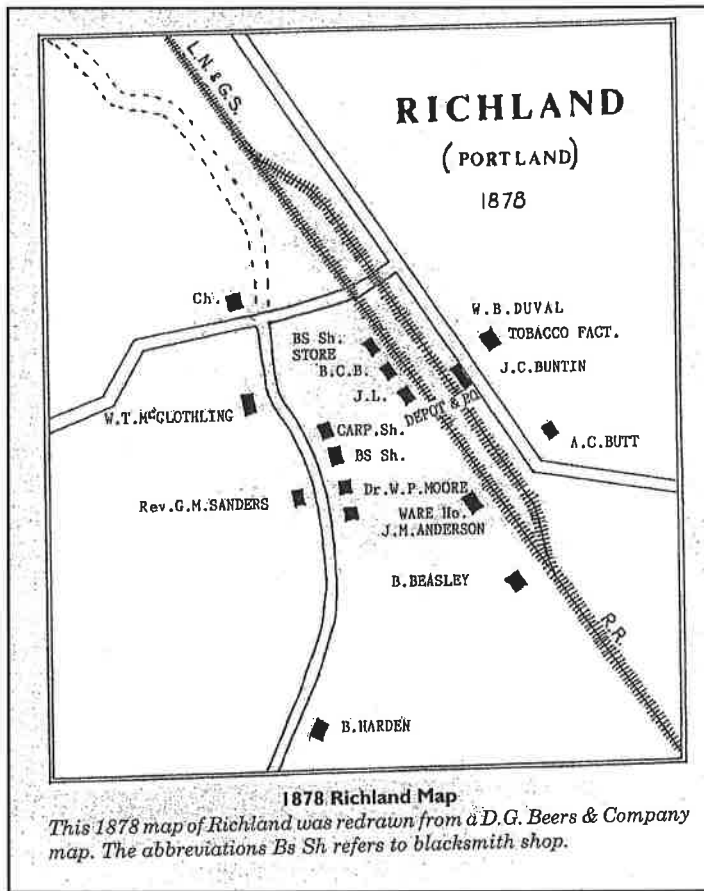


Figure 1. 1878 Map of Richland

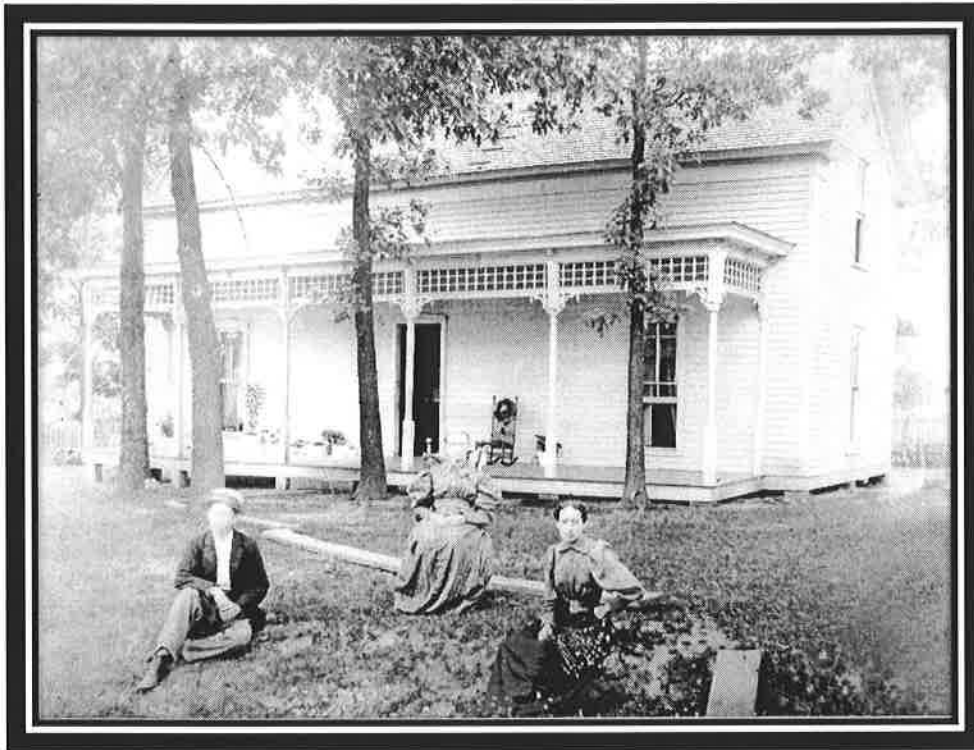
The map does not show the location of the Moye-Green House across from the railroad depot. The house of A.C. Butt is identified south of the depot on the east side of North Russell Street. It is likely that the Moye-Green House was constructed between the Tobacco Factory and A.C. Butt House identified on the map occurred shortly after the map was drawn.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
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**Figure 2.** 1896 Photograph of the Moye-Green House, Kate Moye and Mallie Barker, and an unidentified man; from personal collection of Dan Green

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National Park Service

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Figure 3. 1912 Photograph of the Moye-Green House  
From the personal collection of Dan Green

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

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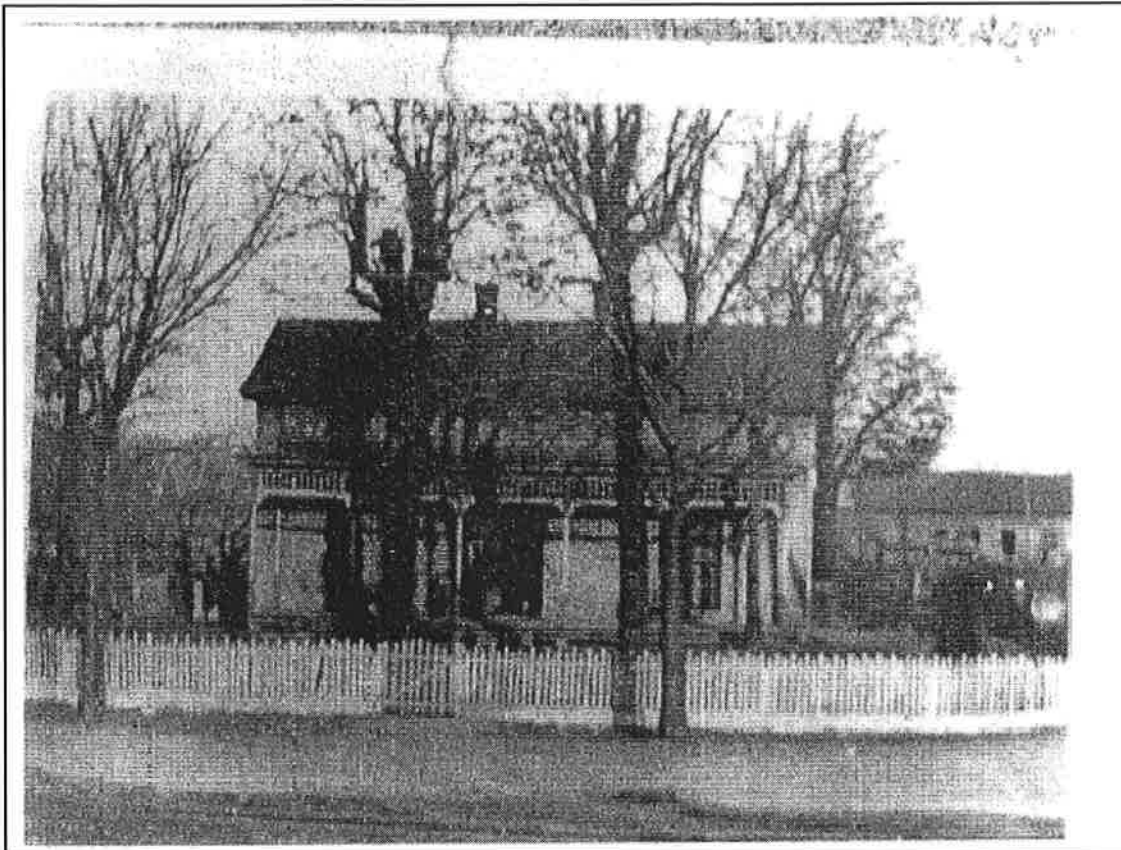
**Figure 4.** Circa 1900 photograph of the Moye-Green House  
Courtesy of the City of Portland

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

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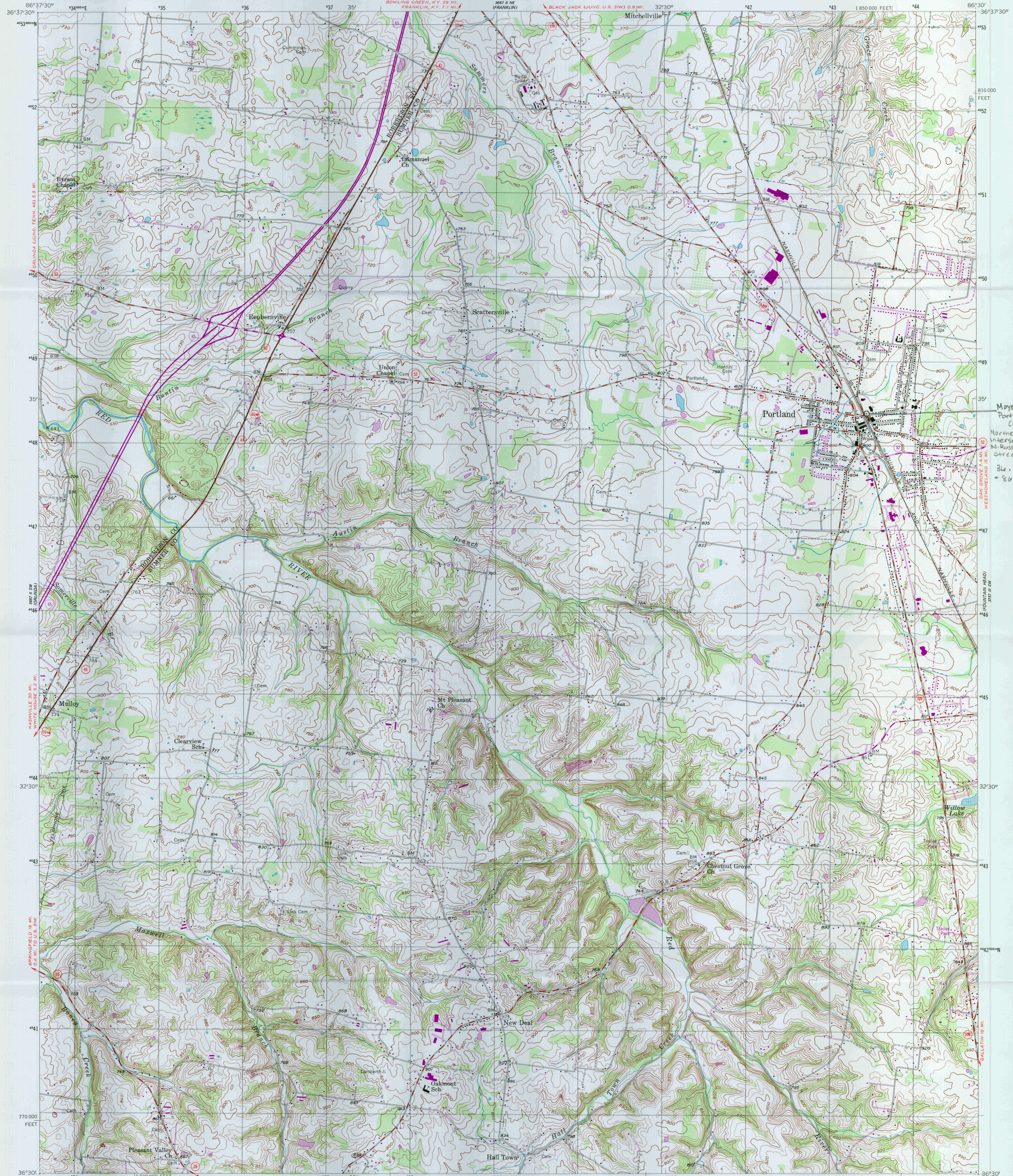
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Figures \_\_\_\_\_ Page 40



**Figure 5.** Circa 1920 Photograph of the Moye-Green House showing the white picket fence once surrounding the property before it was replaced with the current stone wall.

Source: Green, E.A., "The Moye Boarding House," *Portland Leader*, August 17, 1994.





Moyer Green House  
Portland, Sumner  
Co, TN  
Northeast corner of  
intersection of  
N. Russell & Wheeler  
Streets  
36, 581810  
- 86, 514760

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

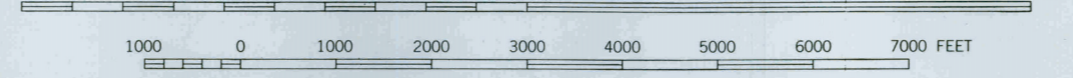
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from  
aerial photographs taken 1950. Field checked 1956  
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Tennessee coordinate  
system. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,  
zone 16, 1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 5 meters south and 1 meter  
west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of  
Tennessee agencies from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other  
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1980

UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Map photinspected 1981  
No major culture or drainage changes observed

SCALE 1:24000

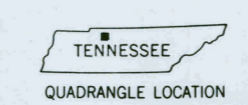


CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, NASHVILLE, TENN. 37243  
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



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Moyo Boarding House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Sumner

DATE RECEIVED: 2/08/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/05/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/20/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/27/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000124

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 3-27-13 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.