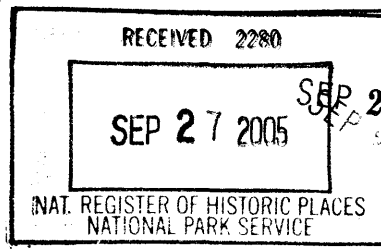


1223

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hunt-Moore House

other names/site number Hunt, Clinton Armstrong, House

2. Location

street & number 518 Main Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Huntland

N/A vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Franklin

code 051

zip code 37345

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Bayne
Signature of certifying official/Title

9/22/05
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other,
(explain:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

11.9.05
Date of Action

Hunt-Moore House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing

Noncontributing

1	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	1	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic – Single Dwelling

Domestic – Single Dwelling

Domestic – Secondary structure

Domestic – Secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Federal/Greek Revival

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Composition; Metal

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____
 Social History _____

Period of Significance

1852-1940 _____

Significant Dates

1852 _____

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Unknown _____

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Hunt-Moore House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2.35 acres Huntland, Tenn 080 SE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>566535</u>	<u>3879174</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marisa Benson
organization N/A date 10 January 2005
street & number 800 Peachtree Street, Suite 8517 telephone 404-784-2900
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30308

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Virginia Benson
street & number 406 Crawford Terrace telephone 706-673-2801
city or town Tunnel Hill state GA zip code 30755

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Hunt-Moore House
Franklin County, Tennessee

Narrative Description

The Hunt-Moore House sits on its original site, now a 2.3-acre, irregularly-shaped lot at the intersection of Main Street/Huntland Road and the old stage road connecting the Franklin County seat of Winchester with Huntsville, Alabama. Surrounded by large, indigenous oak trees, the building is the oldest house and the largest antebellum building in the small community of Huntland, Tennessee (pop. 916). Built in 1852 on this site, the house is a vernacular style, influenced by the Federal Period, and following a central-passage plan common to this area of Tennessee. The simple decoration, both inside and out, is borrowed from the prevailing Greek Revival style which dominated the South in the mid-nineteenth century.

The two-story house is built of dark red brick hand-made on the property during construction. It is laid out in the common three-bay/central-passage plan with an original one-story brick ell with loft that extends from the rear. The house is topped by a gable roof, with eaves trimmed in delicately sawn wood verge boards, and rests on a continuous stone foundation now covered over with concrete.

The front of the house faces east towards Main Street, also called the Huntland Road. The three-bay façade is arranged around central double-leaf entries on both floors. These double doors, original to the house, each feature two vertical panels accented by wood moldings and are topped by five-light transoms. On either side of the doors are the original double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights, topped by wood beam lintels. A simple wood box cornice extends across the entire front.

The house features a frame porch that was built in 1940 to replace the original central porch. It is a one-story shed roofed section supported by six chamfered posts with simple capitals and a wood floor. Above this, a second-story balcony occupies the central bay. It has four posts matching those on the first floor that are connected by a turned balustrade, all covered by a simple shed roof. Based on historic photographs it is believed that this second story section retains its original balustrade.

The south elevation of the two-story section is arranged around a central brick chimney with corbelled cap. To either side of the chimney on both floors are double-hung sash windows with 9/6 lights. The roof eaves are trimmed with decorative verge boards. The north elevation of the two story section is identical, except that the rear window on the first floor is replaced with an original double-leaf wood and glass paneled set of French doors. A concrete and brick deck with a metal railing is located on the north side of the ell. The deck is a later addition to the house and is believed to have been added during 1935-40 renovations.

An original two-room one-story brick ell section is joined to the northwest corner of the two-story section. Like the main body of the house, it rests upon a stone foundation and is topped by a gable roof, with a heavy brick chimney in the center of the roof ridge. The north side has a double-hung sash window with 6/6 lights and a two-panel wood door that leads to the kitchen. The west, or gable end, has one double-hung sash window with 2/2 lights and smaller fixed window above it.

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Section number 7 Page 2

Hunt-Moore House
Franklin County, Tennessee

To the south side of the ell is a shed addition built circa 1935 containing a guest room and one and one-half baths. The south side of this section has paired double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights and a separate smaller double-hung window with 6/6 lights. There is also an entry with a wood and glass panel door located in the back porch on the west end of the south elevation. The west elevation of the addition is quite plain except for one small double-hung window with 1/1 lights and a metal awning; it has been stuccoed over the exterior concrete block.

In the original 1852 interiors, the walls are plastered and approximately eighteen inches thick. Original double-leaf vertical panel doors open east to the front porch and west to the newer rear addition, while the original single-leaf wood doors provide access to the parlor to the north and a large bedroom to the south. The doors throughout the original house also retain their original iron locks and door knobs and trim. The windows in this portion of the house are also original and feature original trim. The original oak floors are fastened with wood nails and have been overlain with linoleum tiles and carpeting while retaining their original baseboards. The original ceiling throughout much of the house is covered with a dropped ceiling of acoustical tiles. Original wallpapers are still to be found above this dropped ceiling and behind newer wallpapers in nearly every interior room. During the 1935-1940 renovation, electricity was brought into the house. It is likely that the dropped ceiling was added at that time.

Like many homes from this period in southern Middle Tennessee, the house is laid out around a wide central hall. The hall's most prominent feature is a handsome staircase along the north and west walls, with a heavy rail supported by a plain wood balustrade. The ends of the stairs are decorated with a scroll like design. Below the staircase is a small closet, once used to store the house's coffee barrel. A tiny broom closet is located south of the front door in the hall's southeast corner.

The parlor is north of the hall. This room has an east-facing double-hung sash window with 6/6 lights, a north-facing double-hung sash window with 9/6 lights, and a wood and glass set of French doors that lead to a side deck of concrete and brick. On the north wall, between the French doors and the window, is a fireplace. The original mantel features a molded wood shelf supported by plain pilasters. The firebox surround is of dark red brick; the firebox itself was converted first to coal, but now holds a gas heater. The room has a plain nine-inch baseboard and a simple molded wood cornice below the acoustical tile ceiling. The trim around windows and doors is original, as are the window sills which are approximately eight inches deep.

The bedroom south of the hall is identical to the parlor, except that the French doors are replaced by a second double-hung sash window with 9/6 lights. The other original window on the west wall was replaced by shelving after the construction of the rear addition about 1935.

To the west, or rear, of the parlor is the dining room, with a two-panel door opening east to the parlor and a second opening west to the kitchen behind. Centered on the west wall is a fireplace with a mantel similar to that

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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Hunt-Moore House
Franklin County, Tennessee

in the parlor, only taller. The firebox was converted to a gas stove at an unknown time. On the south wall is an original double-hung sash window with 9/6 lights and a two-panel door leading to the one-story side addition.

To the west, or rear, of the dining room is the kitchen, which occupies the back of this original ell. The fireplace in the east wall is original and has a mantelpiece matching that of the dining room. The rest of the kitchen, however, was renovated and contains modern appurtenances. It is likely that the kitchen was renovated more than once. The appliances appear to be from the 1970s, while it is likely that the cupboards were added at an earlier date.

The one-story shed addition in the southwest corner of the house contains one small bedroom with paired double-hung windows of 6/6 lights, a small full bathroom to the west side of the bedroom, and a small half bath on the west wall of the addition. There are other small storage areas and a larger central area that once held the home's player piano.

On the second floor, two bedrooms are situated to either side of the central stair hall. The north bedroom, over the parlor, has double-hung sash windows with 9/6 lights on either side of a central fireplace on the north wall and a larger double-hung sash window with 6/6 lights that faces east to the front of the house. The fireplace has a mantelpiece which matches those on the first floor, with a molded wooden shelf supported by plain pilasters with simple capitals. It has been converted to coal use and has a cast iron firebox. On the west wall, an original small two-panel door provides access to the unfinished attic space above the rear ell.

Across the hall, the south bedroom shares the same arrangement, though another sash window with double-hung 6/6 lights replaces the door to the rear ell. The fireplace in this room has a later Victorian period mantelpiece with a segmental arch reveal and a plain wooden shelf supported by fluted brackets. This fireplace has been covered over.

A small full bathroom was added at an unknown later date to the southeast corner of the central stair hall and blocks half of the double doors that lead out to the second story front porch.

Behind the house to the west is an old meat house. It is a relatively small, but tall brick gabled structure with a rough batten door on the east, or front, side and small fixed windows with four lights on the north and south sides. The structure has been stuccoed on the west side. The meat house is non-contributing due to alterations.

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Hunt-Moore House
Franklin County, Tennessee

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Hunt-Moore House in Huntland, Franklin County, Tennessee is nominated under National Register Criteria A and C for its significance to Huntland and Franklin County in architecture and its association with several members of the Hunt and Moore families who were significant contributors to the social, political, and religious life of their community.

The large, two-story brick house is significant under criterion C because it is a good and only-remaining example of vernacular architecture that illustrates the transition between the Federal and Greek Revival styles in Huntland, Tennessee. Built in 1852 by local craftsmen and family slaves¹, it is the oldest house and the largest antebellum building in the small community of Huntland, Tennessee. With few exceptions, other older houses in Huntland are of frame construction in various Victorian period styles. The nearest contemporary brick houses are in old Salem, five miles northeast of Huntland.

The three-bay central-passage plan house is distinguished by its ornate central entry, massive original windows and doors, and the original ell section at the rear. Although a side porch was later enclosed as a shed addition to provide extra space and needed indoor bathrooms, the main block of the house is unchanged. The interiors of the original 1852 rooms still contain their original door hardware, many panes of original window glass, and original wallpapers underneath more recent additions. The oak floors are still in place, although covered in many places by linoleum tiles or rugs. The entire building is in excellent condition and has been well maintained.

The Hunt-Moore House displays distinctive characteristics of Federal/Greek Revival transitional architecture. The central hall plan, symmetrical façade and multi-pane double-hung windows are common features of Federal architecture. Greek Revival details are evident in the rectangular transoms and flat lintel beams. It stands as a good example of the elegance of Federal and Greek Revival style architecture.

The Hunt-Moore House is also significant under criterion A because of its association with several members of the Hunt and Moore families, most notably Clinton Armstrong Hunt for whom the town of Huntland, Tennessee was named. The house was built for Clinton Armstrong Hunt (1808-1881) and his wife, Tapheneas (Tappy) Cooke Lipscomb (1822-1907). He was the grandson of John Hunt (1750-1822) for whom the city of Huntsville, Alabama was named. His father, David Hunt (1778-1841), organized a company of men and met General Andrew Jackson at Fayetteville in Lincoln County, Tennessee, where they marched to New Orleans, Louisiana and engaged in the victorious battle in the War of 1812. David Hunt later became a surveyor in Franklin County and about 1820, he and his wife Betsy Larkin Hunt were granted the Hunt Farms Estate by her brother William Larkin.² Clinton Hunt, born in Franklin County on 29 June 1808, was one of eleven children born to David and

¹ Conversation with Sarah Hunt Moore on 10 May 2003.

² Addie Larkin, "Addie Larkin's Family History", compiled and updated from 1933 to 1962.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Hunt-Moore House
Franklin County, Tennessee

Betsy Hunt and “reputed to be the first white child born in Franklin County”³ which had been established in December 1807.

On 26 July 1838, Clinton married Tappy Lipscomb, the daughter of William Lipscomb and Ann Day Cook Lipscomb, who had moved to the Franklin County area from Williamson County in 1806. Hunt began to farm tracts in the area and in 1852 had the handsome brick residence, the largest in the vicinity, constructed on the main stage road through the village which was known as Hunt’s Station. He offered a portion of his own land to allow the railroad to come through this area, necessitating a new post office. He was the first postmaster at Huntland (newly-named in 1859, then incorporated in 1907) and later operated a mercantile business with his son-in-law, Horatio Richardson Moore. Clinton Hunt died on 12 September 1881 and was the first person to be buried in the Huntland Cemetery.⁴

At his death, the house passed to his only surviving child: a daughter, Anne Elizabeth Hunt (1840-1932). She had been schooled at Franklin College in Nashville where she met her future husband, Horatio Richardson (H. R.) Moore (1833-1926).⁵ They were married on 5 September 1860 in the Hunt-Moore House by Reverend David Lipscomb,⁶ who was Anne’s first cousin. David Lipscomb was a noted Nashville educator and minister, who co-founded the Nashville Bible School which later changed its name to David Lipscomb College (now University) in 1918.⁷

H. R. Moore was born on 9 May 1833 near Florence, Alabama. He became a surveyor in Lauderdale County, Alabama before leaving to attend Franklin College where he obtained a bachelor’s degree in 1857. After his marriage, he and Anne left for Mississippi where they stayed for a short while before returning to Huntland at the behest of her parents. He entered into the mercantile business as a partner with his father-in-law. Shortly afterward, he entered the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of Adjutant General. He was paroled at Meridian, Mississippi on 11 May 1865 and returned to live in the Hunt-Moore House. In Huntland, he again took up farming and the mercantile trade. He served as the second postmaster of Huntland and represented Franklin County in the Tennessee General Assembly in 1873-1875. He also held the posts of secretary and treasurer at the historic Fall Mill Manufacturing Company and was a Justice of the Peace.⁸

³ Goodspeed Brothers. *The Goodspeed Histories of Giles, Lincoln, Franklin & Moore counties of Tennessee*. (Columbia, Tennessee: Woodward & Stinson Printing Co., 1972), p. 837.

⁴ Dana Gross Larkin, “Family History” (2003).

⁵ Horatio Richardson Moore letter to son William Lipscomb Moore (9 May 1923).

⁶ Kim Torstenson, “Hunt-Moore Home Rich in History” *The Herald-Chronicle* (1 August 1991).

⁷ Leo H. Boles, “Biographical Sketch on the Life of David Lipscomb” in *Biographical Sketches of Gospel Preachers*. (Nashville: Gospel Advocate Company, c1932).

⁸ Robert McBride, ed. *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly, Volume II 1861-1901*. (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Commission, 1979), p. 633.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Hunt-Moore House
Franklin County, Tennessee

H. R. and Anne Hunt Moore had twelve children, seven sons and five girls, all of whom were born in the Hunt-Moore House. Notable among them is Hugh Benton Moore (1874-1944) who became a businessman and pioneer developer of Texas City, Texas. In 1994, his home in Texas City, Texas was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

H. R. and Anne Hunt Moore left stipulations that the Hunt-Moore House would be retained for use by any of their children. Both of their daughters Mamie E. and Lillis (Lexie) lived in the house both before and after their parents' deaths, as did one of their sons, namely James Knox Moore (1877-1968).⁹ Born on 10 December 1877, Knox (as he was known) married his teacher from Huntland Academy, Miss Emma Looney (1869-1968), on 30 June 1908. He became a farmer and a surveyor in the community. He was an active member of the school board and was instrumental in the founding of Huntland High School in the early 1900s.¹⁰

Knox and Emma Moore had two children, one of whom was the fourth and last generation of the family to reside in the Hunt-Moore House. Sarah Hunt Moore (1909-2004) was the oldest child and like her younger brother, James Knox, Junior, was born in the Hunt-Moore House. She graduated from George Peabody College (NHL, 04/24/1979) in Nashville where she obtained both her bachelor's and master's degrees. She became Director of Libraries in the Franklin County school system before joining the WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) during World War II. After her discharge, she became the Director of Libraries for the Memphis City school systems, then a cataloger in the Library Services Department at Middle Tennessee State University.¹¹ Sarah Moore never married and had no children, but was always an important resource for others in her community. Throughout her adult life she participated in service organizations and volunteer work. Most notably, she provided financial support for missionaries of the Church of Christ and for several students in Huntland and the surrounding areas.

Each of the four generations of the Hunt and Moore families that lived in the Hunt-Moore House in Huntland, Tennessee were important and critical citizens in the village. The house itself reflects the history of this small community and serves as an example of an historic building occupied by only the direct descendants of the founder of Huntland itself.

⁹ Conversation with Sarah Hunt Moore on 30 August 2003.

¹⁰ Obituary: James Knox Moore, Senior (March 1968)

¹¹ Obituary: Sarah Hunt Moore (February 2004)

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Section number 9 Page 7

Hunt-Moore House
Franklin County, Tennessee

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- Mann, Robert Neville and Cathrine Cleek Mann. "Lipscomb Family Manuscripts: A Genealogy of Some of the Descendants of Joel Lipscomb who immigrated to Jamestown, Virginia from England in 1690", 1953. Copy of manuscript in possession of the author:
<http://userwww.service.emory.edu/~marisa/lipscomb.family.html>
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- Moore, Horatio Richardson. Letter to William Lipscomb Moore (son), 9 May 1923. Copy of letter in possession of the author: <http://userwww.service.emory.edu/~marisa/hrmoore.letter.html>
- Moore, Sarah Hunt and John Barclay Moore. Conversations with Virginia Cole Benson, Wade Benson, and Marisa Benson at the Hunt-Moore House in Huntland, Tennessee: 10 May 2003; 30 August 2003.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8

Hunt-Moore House
Franklin County, Tennessee

Obituaries: James Knox Moore, Senior (March 1968); Sarah Hunt Moore (February 2004). Text of both articles in possession of the author.

Richardson, Hiram. Letter to Horatio Richardson Moore. 11 June 1884. Copy of letter in possession of the author: <http://userwww.service.emory.edu/~marisa/hiram.richardson.letter.html>

Torstenson, Kim. "Hunt-Moore Home Rich in History" *The Herald-Chronicle*, 1 August 1991.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 9

Hunt-Moore House
Franklin County, Tennessee

Verbal Boundary Description

[From the *Deed Book* at the Register's Office of Franklin County, Tennessee].

Beginning at a concrete monument found in the West boundary of State Route 97 (right-of-way varies), said point being located South 05 degrees 09 minutes 14 seconds West, 203.17 feet from the centerline of intersection of State Route 97 and John Hunter Highway (right-of-way varies) and also being the Northeast corner of the herein described tract; thence from the point of beginning with State Route 97 South 04 degrees 01 minutes 57 seconds West, 108.58 feet to a #5 rebar set with a cap stamped "Johnson Assoc, TN RLS #1632" (all such points hereinafter referred to as a capped rebar set); then South 08 degrees 52 minutes 16 seconds East, 260.00 feet to a capped rebar set in the North boundary of the McKinney tract (*Deed Book* 275, page 222), said point being located North 88 degrees 59 minutes 29 seconds West, 39.66 feet from a 1" iron pipe found in said State Route 97; thence leaving State Route 97 with McKinney's North boundary North 88 degrees 59 minutes 29 seconds West, 236.10 feet to a capped rebar set; thence leaving McKinney and crossing the original Moore tract North 08 degrees 00 minutes 41 seconds West, 179.28 feet to a capped rebar set; thence North 34 degrees 47 minutes 58 seconds West, 180.00 feet to a capped rebar set at a point of curvature in John Hunter Highway, thence with John Hunter Highway along a curve to the right having a radius of 1,062.94 feet, a delta angle of 11 degrees 07 minutes 58 seconds, a chord bearing of North 61 degrees 34 minutes 58 seconds East, a chord distance of 206.21 feet for an arc length of 206.53 feet to a concrete monument found; thence South 67 degrees 23 minutes 55 seconds East, 162.43 feet to the point of beginning. Said tract contains 2.35 acres, more or less, as surveyed by Kurt M. Johnson, TN RLS #1632, dated March 10, 2004.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries reflect the acreage currently owned by Virginia Benson that contains the Hunt-Moore House and the non-contributing meat house.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 10

Hunt-Moore House
Franklin County, Tennessee

Photographs

Hunt-Moore House
Huntland, Franklin County, Tennessee

Photographer: Wade Benson
Date: 18 January 2005

1. Exterior: northeast façade
Facing southwest
2. Exterior: east (front) façade
Facing west
3. Exterior: Southwest façade
Facing northeast
4. Meat house on west side of property
Facing northeast
5. Inside the front double doors
Facing west
6. First floor staircase
Facing east
7. First floor bedroom
Facing south
8. First floor parlor
Facing northeast
9. First floor dining room
Facing northwest
10. Second floor north bedroom
Facing north
11. Second floor south bedroom
Facing south

160
"C"-123-1
22
370
120

6.04
64 AC

R HIGHWAY

6.03
1.77 AC
2.35 AC
6
"C"

24
"C"

MOORES ANNEX
P.B.37-PG.550
4.2 ACc
1"=100'

MOORES ANNEX
CHURCH OF CHRIST
"C"

JONES STREET
"A"

"C" 141.25 23 104.7 "C"
1.01 101.13 2
100.05 200
145.75
30 1.02 70
170
170 104.7
160

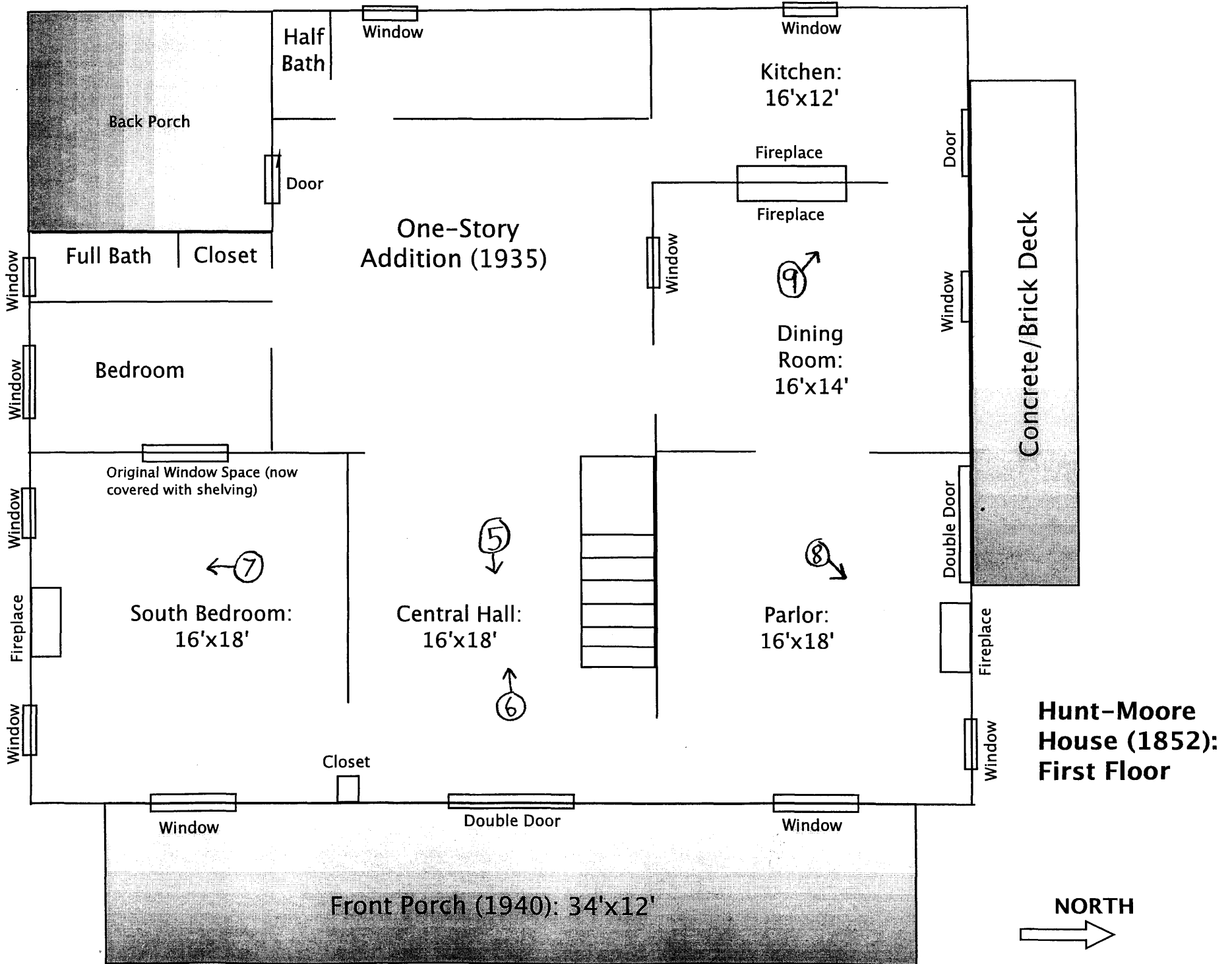
6.02
6.2 AC
"C"

180
6 86
5
4
3
2
1
"C"

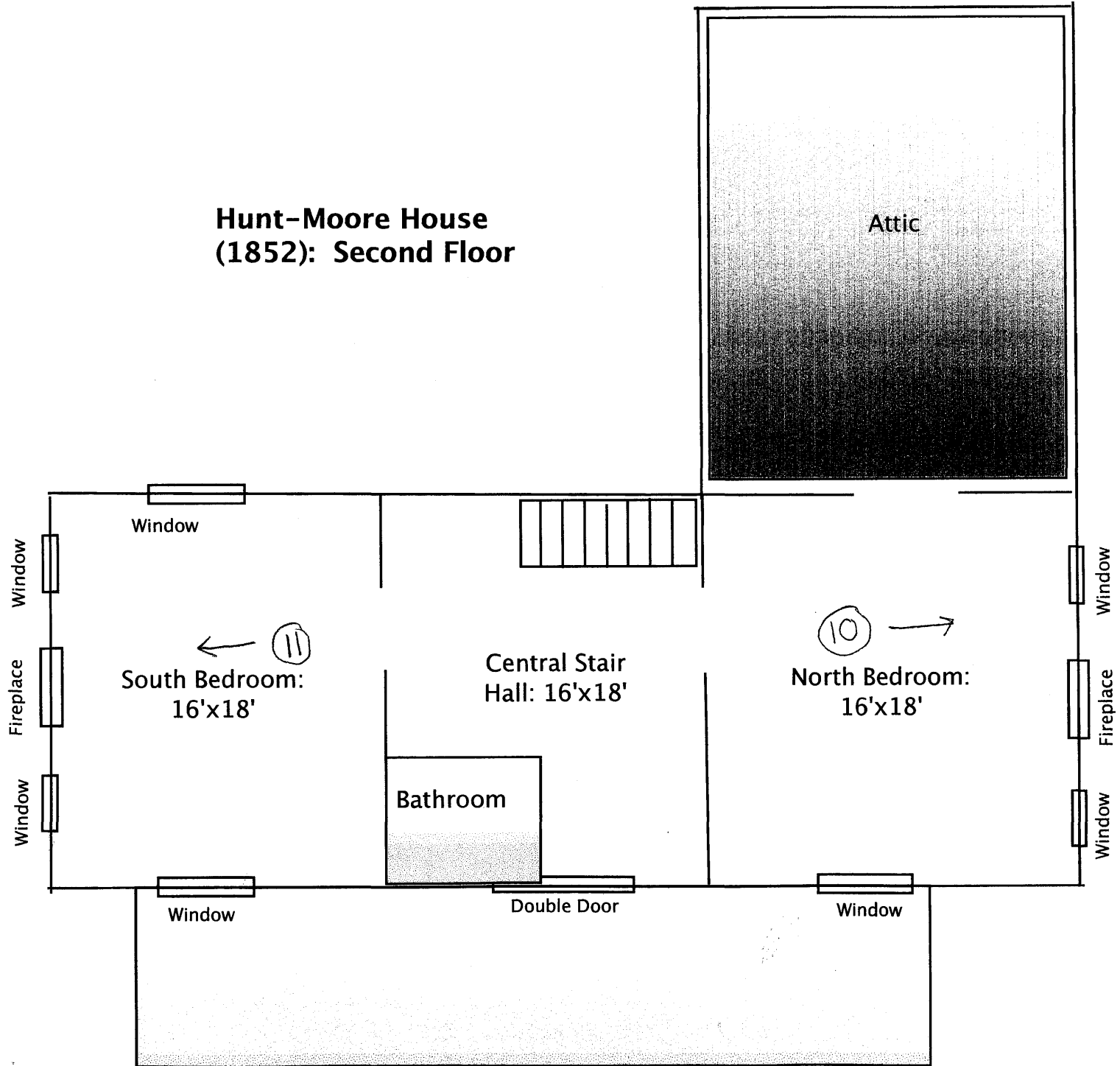
MOORE LANE (NOT OPEN)
8 200
7
6 (A) 9 10 11
5 F/O-1230 11
167

13.01 13
4 3 2 24 23
50 25
"C"

125
"C"



**Hunt-Moore House
(1852): Second Floor**



NORTH
→