

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 20 1992

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Green-Evans House

other names/site number Green-Evans-Hudgens House

2. Location

street & number Old State Route 55 not for publication

city or town Lynchburg vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Moore code 127 zip code 37352

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Michael L. Hays 11/12/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State of 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

**Entered in the
National Register**

Date of Action

Delores Beyer 12/17/92

The Green-Evans House
Name of Property

Moore Co., TN
County and State

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	
4	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4	0	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE: smokehouse
AGRICULTURE: storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure(s)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Greek Revival influenced I-house

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof OTHER: composite shingle
other brick

Narrative Description

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

The Green-Evans House
Name of Property

Moore Co., TN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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

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

Property is: n/a

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Art

Period of Significance

1858-ca. 1900

Significant Dates

1858, 1888

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Green, Townsend

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:

Middle Tennessee State University's
Center for Historic Preservation

The Green-Evans House
Name of Property

Moore County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.01 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 6 5 57 7 20 39 0 65 8 0
Zone Easting Northing
2

Lynchburg East
3
Zone Easting Northing
4

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 Jennifer F. Martin, Carroll Van West

organization Center for Historic Preservation date May 29, 1992

street & number Box 80, Middle Tennessee State University telephone (615) 898-2947

city or town Murfreesboro state Tennessee zip code 37132

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 Esther P. and John A. Hudgens

street & number Old State Route 55 telephone (615) 759-4273

city or town Lynchburg state Tennessee zip code 37352

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 listings. 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 20503.

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Green-Evans house is located on Old State Route 55, approximately five miles northeast of Lynchburg, the seat of Moore County. Located in southern Middle Tennessee, Moore County lies in both the Highland Rim and Central Basin. The first settlers came to Moore County in the early nineteenth century from the Carolinas. Made up of portions of Lincoln, Franklin, Coffee, and Bedford Counties, the county was formally chartered in 1871.

Constructed in 1858, the Green-Evans house is a two-story weatherboard I-house with Greek Revival influences which are most notable in the two-story portico, sash windows, and entrance consisting of rectangular sidelights and transom. The dwelling has a stone foundation and a composite shingle roof. External brick chimneys flank the north and south gable ends of the house. The dwelling has a single pile configuration and a two-story ell extends from the east facade.

The west or front facade of the Green-Evans house is dominated by the two-story portico which is fronted by four fluted square columns and topped with a flat roof. A pair of square fluted pilasters, which are of the same proportion as the columns, flank each side of the portico. A band of dentils is located along the cornice of the portico as well as along the cornice of the entire dwelling. The wood plank porch floor is supported on the north and south corners by limestone piers. Two stone steps which appear to be original to the house lead up to the porch.

Doors are centrally located on both the first and second floors of the west facade. The original first floor double doors with original hardware are wood with recessed horizontal rectangular panels. The door is topped with a molded decorative crown and flanked on each side by panelled pilasters. The decorative crown continues over the sidelights, which each consist of three rectangular lights and a recessed wood panel below. A four light transom is located above the crown. The entrance is flanked by fluted square pilasters and topped with a decorative frieze embellished with a grapevine motif. The door is fronted by a modern storm door which has the grapevine decorative detail similar to that found in the frieze. Both the sidelights and transom are fronted with storm covering. The

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second floor entrance is identical to the first floor's but without the decorative frieze. Instead, a band of dentils is located above the transom. This second floor door is fronted by a balcony which has an original iron balustrade and handrail.

The portico is flanked by a pair of original coupled shuttered windows on both the first and second floors. The windows are 6:6 double hung sash.

The north facade consists of the gable end of the house on the west, the two-story ell with a composite shingle hipped roof, and on the east end, the one-story kitchen with a tin shed roof. The roof extends approximately four feet beyond the structure to create a small covered walkway. This roof extension is part of the carport which was added circa 1990. The most prominent feature of the gable end is the centrally located external end brick chimney. The corbelled chimney extends above the ridge of the roof. The pedimented gable end has flushboarding. On both the first and second floors, the chimney is flanked on each side by a 6:6 double hung sash window. This facade of the ell consists of one 6:6 double hung sash window on both the first and second floors approximately four feet to the east of the gable end windows. Approximately three feet to the east of the first floor ell window is a wood panel and glass door which is fronted by a screened door. This screened door was moved from the west facade door to this location in 1990. This window was converted to a door circa 1900. The kitchen on the east end of this facade is brick and has a centrally located 4:4 double hung sash window. A band of weatherboard approximately two feet in height extends at an angle, yet horizontally, just below the cornice of the kitchen's shed roof and was added when the roof of the kitchen was raised during the 1990 restoration.

The east facade features the rear of the ell and the circa 1990 carport on the north end and the east facade of the main block of the I-house on the south end. The north end of the east facade of the one story kitchen features a wood panelled door. Directly in front of and to the south of the kitchen is a tin roof carport. The east facade of the carport is fronted by four plain square columns. While the east facade of the ell is fronted on the north end of the first floor by the brick kitchen, directly to the south of

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the brick kitchen on the first floor of the ell are two 6:6 double hung sash windows. The second floor of the ell features three 6:6 double hung sash windows. Between the northern window and the central window is the "ghost" of the original kitchen chimney which was removed circa 1900. Weatherboard covers the area in which the chimney was located. The second floor of the south facade of the ell features a centrally located 6:6 double hung sash window with louvered shutters. The first floor of the south facade of the ell features a board and batten porch addition with three 9:9 double hung sash windows. The east facade of this porch addition features a wooden door with six glass panes. This small porch was added in 1990.

The east facade of the main block of the house features a 6:6 double hung sash window on both the first and second floors.

The south facade of I-house features the prominent centrally located external end chimney. The corbelled chimney extends above the ridge of the roof. The pedimented gable ends of the roof have flush boarding. To the west of the chimney on both the first and second floors is a 6:6 double hung sash window. The east side of the chimney is windowless.

The interior of the Green-Evans house has undergone little alteration since the dwelling's construction in 1858. A 1990 restoration was executed with the utmost respect to the original layout of the house. Any materials added are compatible with the original fabric of the dwelling.

The house has a simple L plan with parlors flanking a center hall. The center hall measures 11'9" x 19'3" and contains its original stairwell. The balusters are hand turned and only four individual balusters had to be replaced in the 1990 renovation. The southern side of stairwell is panelled. The wood plank floor is original, as is the 2'6" wainscotting. The ceilings and walls were covered with sheetrock in 1990. An original double wood panelled door with original hardware is located at the east end of the hall. The front doorway's sidelights and transom glass is approximately 75% original.

A parlor measuring 20'1/2" x 19'5" is located to the south of the center hall. This room was carpeted in 1990. The walls are covered with sheetrock as is the ceiling which

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measures 10'. On the south end of this room directly across from the original door with original hardware is an original Greek Revival inspired mantel embellished with a pair of fluted pilasters. More than half of this room's glass window panes are original.

The most distinguishing feature of the south parlor is the seven rural landscape paintings located in the 2'6" wainscoting. Local artist Fred Swanton completed the 14" x 36" paintings in 1888. One painting depicts a farm scene in which a gable front house is positioned beside a wheat field. Another painting shows a mountain range flanked by trees. Another features a stone bridge over a waterfall with trees on each side. One scene depicts a bridge over a canyon with trees on each side. Another features a waterfall in a mountainous setting. Several common features are found in the paintings: water, trees on both sides of the scene, and mountainous or rolling topography.

To the north of the central hall is a carpeted parlor which measures 19'4" x 18'8 1/2". This room originally served as a bedroom. The ceiling measures 10' in height. The original wood plank ceiling remains as do the original paneled doors with original hardware. The wainscoting in this room measures 2' 5 1/2". A mantel identical to the one in the south parlor is located on the north wall of this room. More than half of this room's glass window panes are original. The walls are Sheetrocked.

Along the east wall of the northern parlor is a single wooden step which lead to an original door which opens to a stairwell which in turn leads to a second floor bedroom.

To the east of the north parlor is the dining room which was converted into a modern kitchen in 1990. This room measures 19'6 1/2" x 19'4" while the wainscoting measures 11". The hardwood floor was installed circa 1900. A classically inspired mantel is located on the east wall of the modern kitchen. The wood plank walls and ceilings are original. The interior side of the door which leads to the pantry in the northwest corner of this room retains the original graining.

An original door with original hardware is located in the northeast corner of this room and leads to the original kitchen which is currently used for storage. On the east

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side of this room is an original exterior door. The cooking fireplace still remains on the west wall of this room. The molding along the center of the walls is evidence of the 1990 restoration in which the roof of this room was raised.

Directly to the south of the modern kitchen is the original rear porch which was enclosed circa 1900. This space is also accessible through the double doors on the east end of the central hall and through an exterior door located on the south wall which was added in 1990. This room retains its original wood plank walls and the ceiling has been Sheetrocked. The floor is carpeted. In order to have a bathroom in the downstairs of the house, modern fixtures were added to the room which is located on the east side of the enclosed porch. The original function of this room is unknown. Along the south wall of the enclosed porch is a small 1990 compatible addition which includes a set of three windows and the exterior door.

The open well, two-run stair with its original balustrade and handrail leads first to two wooden stairs which front the master bathroom's wood panelled door to the east and then west, up to the second floor center hall. On the west side of the second floor's center hall is the original double wood panelled doors which lead out onto the balcony. The baseboards in the center hall are 10".

To the south of the center hall is a 19'3" x 20'1" bedroom to which a modern bath, located in the northeast corner, was added in 1990. Carpet has been installed over the original floors and the ceilings, which are original, measure 9'. Like the modern kitchen pantry door, the closet door in this room, located in the northwest corner, retains its original graining. The baseboards in this room are 11". The Greek Revival inspired mantle on the south wall is original.

To the north of the second floor center hall is a bedroom which measures 19'2" x 18'7". An original Greek Revival influenced mantle with a pair of fluted pilasters is located on the north wall. The original floors remain as does the original ceiling. The baseboards are 10" and the ceilings are 9".

Through an original door on the east wall of the northwest bedroom is the master bedroom, which measures 19'4" x 19'2". The ceiling is 10' and is original and carpet covers the

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original floor. This room was replastered in 1990. The baseboards are 9 1/4". In the northeast corner of this room is the balustrade and handrail for the stairs which ascend from the first floor northwest parlor. A closet in the southwest corner of this room is original. To the east of this closet a door leading to the master bathroom was added during the 1990 restoration.

The master bathroom, accessible through both the master bedroom and a door located on the east side of the stairwell, measures 19'7" x 11'7". Before restoration this room was an empty rectangular space. In 1990 closets were added to the southwest and northwest corners of the room and modern bathroom fixtures were installed as well.

All of the walls of the rooms upstairs are covered with sheetrock.

Three outbuildings are located behind the Green-Evans house. A smokehouse constructed in 1858 is located 10' directly to the east of the original kitchen. This structure is weatherboard with a tin gable roof and a tin shed roof extension on the east end. This structure is used for storage. (C)

To the south of the smokehouse is a crib constructed circa 1900. This structure has a tin shed roof and is of post-in-ground construction. The south and east facades of this structure are open, while the north and west facades are covered in wood plank. This structure is not currently being used. (C)

To the south of the crib is an equipment shed constructed circa 1900. This structure has a tin shed roof and is post-in-ground construction. This structure is open on all sides. (C)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Green-Evans House, located on Old State Route 55 in Moore County, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a locally significant example of a Greek Revival influenced Middle Tennessee I-house that contains interior decorative painting of the plain painter tradition. The house is located on the western outskirts of Lynchburg between the Old State Route 55 and the newer Highway 55, with its front or west facade being oriented towards the older road.

The Green-Evans house was constructed in 1858 by Townsend Port Green (1813-1886), one of the wealthiest landowners in Moore County and the adjacent Lincoln County. He became rich from investments in a lumber business, initially based in West Virginia, that operated through several southern states. Once he moved to Moore County, Green was a partner with Jacob Morton Shofner of Bedford County in a walnut lumber business. According to the local history Jack Daniel's Legacy (1967) by Ben A. Green, this business "aided construction of many plantation homes which still stand today in Tennessee." (p. 58) The Green-Evans House is believed to be one of these homes. Green and his wife, Mary Ann Landiss (1813-1897), had fourteen children. Two sons, who served in the command of Nathan Bedford Forrest, died in combat during the Civil War. 1882 court records make reference to two other sons. T.P. Green, Jr. lived in Bedford County and H.H. Green was a railroad conductor and lived in Hickman, Kentucky. Clearly the war took its toll on the fortunes of Townsend Green. By June 1882, according to county court records, he owned only 100 acres and his Lynchburg home.

In about 1885, the Green family sold the house and farm to Daniel S. Evans (1851-1890), a liquor retailer and saloon keeper who had lived on Poplar Street in Lynchburg. Deeds recording this transaction have not been found, but according to the memoirs of his daughter Mary [later Mary Evans Bobo], who was born in 1881 in the Poplar Street house, her father purchased the home between the time of her sister's birth in 1883 and her brother's birth in 1885.

Daniel Evans, in partnership with his brother-in-law M. N. Parks, had established his whiskey business in 1878. It continued as a profitable venture throughout the 1880s. In

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fact, its profits allowed Evans to make his own permanent mark on the house in about 1888 when he hired Fred Swanton to decorate the interior of his parlor with Victorian landscape scenes.

Evans died on May 29, 1890, at the age of 39. At that time, his wife Susan Parks Evans inherited the farm and continued to operate the property. According to her daughter Mary's memoirs, "Mother had tenants on the farm and so always managed to make a good living for us. She raised corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc."

The Green-Evans house is an excellent local example of the ca. 1850 I-house with a prominent Greek Revival portico, a form found in several Tennessee counties. The I-house originated in English folk culture and was introduced to America during the colonial period. Geographer Fred Kniffen was the first to assign this folk form a title. "I-house" signifies its prominence in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Except for the log building, the I-house had the widest distribution of any folk house type in the Upper South from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century.

The I-house form has a symmetrical plan that is reminiscent of both the hall and parlor house and the Georgian dwelling. Two rooms and no central hallway is the typical configuration of the hall and parlor form. Symmetry, the primary feature of Georgian architecture, is exemplified in the Green-Evans house by the center hall and three bay facade. According to folklorist Henry Glassie, such equilibrium along the front facade symbolized social order. Ell additions such as the one on the Green-Evans house, were situated on the rear facade so that, according to Glassie, visual control and artificiality were maintained. Symmetry was also maintained in the pair of external end chimneys found on the north and south facades of the house. The external chimney, well-suited to warmer southern climates, was a Mediterranean form that diffused into Britain in the seventeenth century. The caps on the chimneys of the Green-Evans house extend far above the ridge of the roof. In addition to providing clearance for hot ash emitted from the fireplace, Glassie suggests that chimneys constructed in such a pronounced manner may be a survival of a time when chimneys were rare in England and the builder wished to call attention to their presence.

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The most distinguishing feature of the I-house is its tall narrow appearance which results from its two room width and single-pile, or one-room-over-one-room configuration. The Green-Evans, like almost all I-houses, was built facing a roadway without regard to solar orientation. The dwelling dominates the surrounding land and this commanding appearance is further heightened by the home's stark white paint color. White provided separation from natural colors found in a rural setting. According to Glassie, its white color along with its two-height spoke of class distinctions which existed in nineteenth century agricultural settings.

The Green-Evans house also possesses characteristics of Greek Revival architecture. The Greek Revival style permeated all facets of American society, from vernacular forms to high style architecture. For the planter class Greek Revival architecture with its tall columns, heavy cornices, and prominent porticos symbolized their personal empires. Greek Revival architecture came to Tennessee as early as 1830 and remained popular until the outbreak of the Civil War. Greek Revival was not always "pure" in that an area's culture and traditions often influenced the final form of a Greek Revival structure. As in the case of the Green-Evans house, Greek Revival design elements often embellished more vernacular forms.

Several elements of the Greek Revival style are found on the Green-Evans house. The two-story portico on the dwelling's west facade is the most prominent Greek Revival feature. However, as was common on folk forms like the I-house, square columns such as those on the Green-Evans house were a vernacular adaptation of classical round columns. According to architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester, "square columns...were simple and inexpensive to construct from boards and moldings" (A Field Guide to American Houses, p. 182). Furthermore, as is exhibited by the Green-Evans house, such columns often lacked classical capitals.

Other Greek Revival characteristics found on the Green-Evans house include the narrow line of transom and sidelights which are incorporated into the elaborate door surround, the pilasters used along the west facade, the six light sash windows, and window surrounds which are less elaborate than the doorway.

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The interior of the house exhibits the traditional central-hall plan, with the central hall dividing rooms of roughly equal size on both the first and second floors. Original wainscoting, mantles, flooring, and doors remain in most of the rooms. The most significant space is the first floor parlor, which features hand-painted graining on the wainscoting along with seven different landscape scenes, painted by Fred Swanton in about 1888.

Fred Swanton was a young man who painted circus wagons before coming to southern Middle Tennessee in the late 1880s. According to several local sources, Swanton was an alcoholic who first attempted to earn his living by teaching painting to area youngsters. His periodic drinking bouts made teaching impossible, so he began to hire out his services to wealthy city dwellers and farmers to decorate the interiors of their homes in fanciful Victorian patterns. According to Nina Fletcher Little's American Decorative Wall Painting, 1700-1850, traveling artists like Swanton had earlier painted the interiors of antebellum period homes to create the illusion of prohibitively expensive fine wallpaper, art, and furniture in what were often quite average dwellings. Swanton's work dates to the Victorian period and represents the continuation of this tradition even when inexpensive wallpaper was available to almost every middle class household.

Swanton's work should not be considered folk, but rather part of the plain painting tradition of nineteenth century American art. In his Plain Painters: Making Sense of American Folk Art (1988), folklorist John Michael Vlach has defined plain painting as a form of art where "the conventions of fine art are present but not fully deployed. The net result," he explains:

is a work like fine art but simpler, less ostentatious; it is a plain version of what potentially could have been quite elaborate or complex under different circumstances. Plain paintings might seem limited and thus lacking in sophistication, but as most connoisseurs have recognized, plainness has a power, too, an appeal of another sort. (p. xv)

Swanton depicts six different landscapes in his wainscot paintings, which each measure approximately fourteen by thirty-six inches. Although Swanton's graining of the

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wainscoting is typical of painted interiors dating into the colonial era, his paintings on the wainscoting appears to be unique. According to the standard textbooks on painted interiors and folk painting, artists would often paint an imitation wainscoting on bare walls. However, painting scenes on previously existing wainscoting is not documented in any of the standard textbooks. Nor did Swanton paint scenes on the wainscoting in any of his other extant work in the Middle Tennessee area.

The paintings include scenes of a bridge over a flowing river, a falls, a landscape with a fantasy castle-in-the-sky, and a pastoral landscape with haystacks and farmhouse. A repeated theme in his work is a broken limb in his trees, which is also found in his two of his other Middle Tennessee houses. His skill as a painter was not inconsiderable. He clearly understood the importance of diminishing size in perspective. His treatment of buildings, structures, and objects demonstrates an ability to convey three-dimensional images. His color scheme, however, indicates a limited palette, a characteristic of the plain painter tradition. It is quite likely that Swanton had to rely on locally available paint colors for his work. For example, according to the Hinkle family tradition, he agreed to decorate the interior of the parlor as long as the Hinkles provided him with the paint.

In addition to the elaborate wainscot graining and paintings, Swanton grained several surfaces in the house, including the modern kitchen pantry door, a door in the enclosed porch, and a closet door in the upstairs southern bedroom. Graining was designed to make pine look like cedar, oak, mahogany, or some other select wood. Graining was not uncommon in federal and antebellum dwellings, but it was considered out-of-date by the Victorian era. Graining was still used, but was different from the graining of earlier periods. The combination of traditional graining and Victorian plain painting found in the Green-Evans House suggests that Swanton catered to his patron's taste with the graining.

"The old-time decorator," according to Little's American Decorative Wall Painting, 1700-1850, "remained in one neighborhood as long as he could find employment, and houses containing similar decoration are apt to be found within a few miles of one another." (p. xx) Swanton's work in Middle

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Tennessee seems to fit such a pattern. Before a fire unfortunately destroyed the Mitchell house in Tullahoma earlier this year, Swanton's work had been documented in four southern Middle Tennessee homes: the Mitchell house in Tullahoma, a Flat Creek area farmhouse in Bedford County, the Hinkle house in Lynchburg, and the Green-Evans house in Lynchburg. Of the three surviving examples, the Green-Evans house has the only painted wainscoting that Swanton is known to have executed. The Mitchell House featured and the Hinkle house features Native American-theme overmantle paintings, a painted ceiling, and decorative cornice. The Flat Creek farmhouse has a painted firescreen and small cornice landscape paintings as part of a highly stylized ceiling decoration.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section number 10 Page 14

Green-Evans House, Moore Co., TN

Verbal Boundary Description

The Tax Map for this nomination has the scale 1" = 400'. This scale tax map is prepared by the Tennessee State Board of Equalization for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nominations and has found that the 1" = 400' adequately meets our office needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service.

The boundary for the Green Evans house is delineated by the bold outline shown on the enclosed Maury County Tax Map # 25. The parcel number is 14 and the total acreage of the property is 3.01.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Green Evans house includes the house, outbuildings, and 3.01 acres.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 15 Green-Evans House, Moore Co., TN

The Green-Evans House
Moore County, Tennessee

Photographs by: Jennifer F. Martin
Center for Historic Preservation
Box 80 MTSU
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132

Date: May 1992

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
701 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee 38243

West facade, facing northeast
#1 of 39

Detail of west facade door, facing east
#2 of 39

North facade, facing southwest
#3 of 39

North and east facades, facing southwest
#4 of 39

East facade, facing west
#5 of 39

South facade, facing north
#6 of 39

South and west facades, facing northeast
#7 of 39

Smokehouse, facing northeast
#8 of 39

Crib, facing northwest
#9 of 39

Equipment shed, facing northwest
#10 of 39

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Section number photos Page 16 Green-Evans House, Moore Co., TN

Front door, facing west
#11 of 39

East door of center hall, facing east
#12 of 39

Stairs and center hall, facing south
#13 of 39

South parlor, facing south
#14 of 39

South parlor, facing southwest
#15 of 39

South parlor mantel, facing south
#16 of 39

South parlor, painting in wainscoting
#17 of 39

South parlor, painting in wainscoting
#18 of 39

South parlor, painting in wainscoting
#19 of 39

South parlor, painting in wainscoting
#20 of 39

South parlor, painting in wainscoting
#21 of 39

North parlor, facing southeast
#22 of 39

Mantel in north parlor, facing northwest
#23 of 39

Stairs adjacent to north parlor, facing northeast
#24 of 39

Modern kitchen, facing southwest
#25 of 39

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Modern kitchen, facing northeast
#26 of 39

Modern kitchen, detail of north wall
#27 of 39

Enclosed porch, facing northwest
#28 of 39

Enclosed porch, facing northeast
#29 of 39

Enclosed porch, facing south
#30 of 39

Detail of graining on closet door on enclosed porch, facing
northwest
#31 of 39

Modern bathroom adjacent to enclosed porch, facing north
#32 of 39

Stairwell, facing east
#33 of 39

Stairwell, facing southeast
#34 of 39

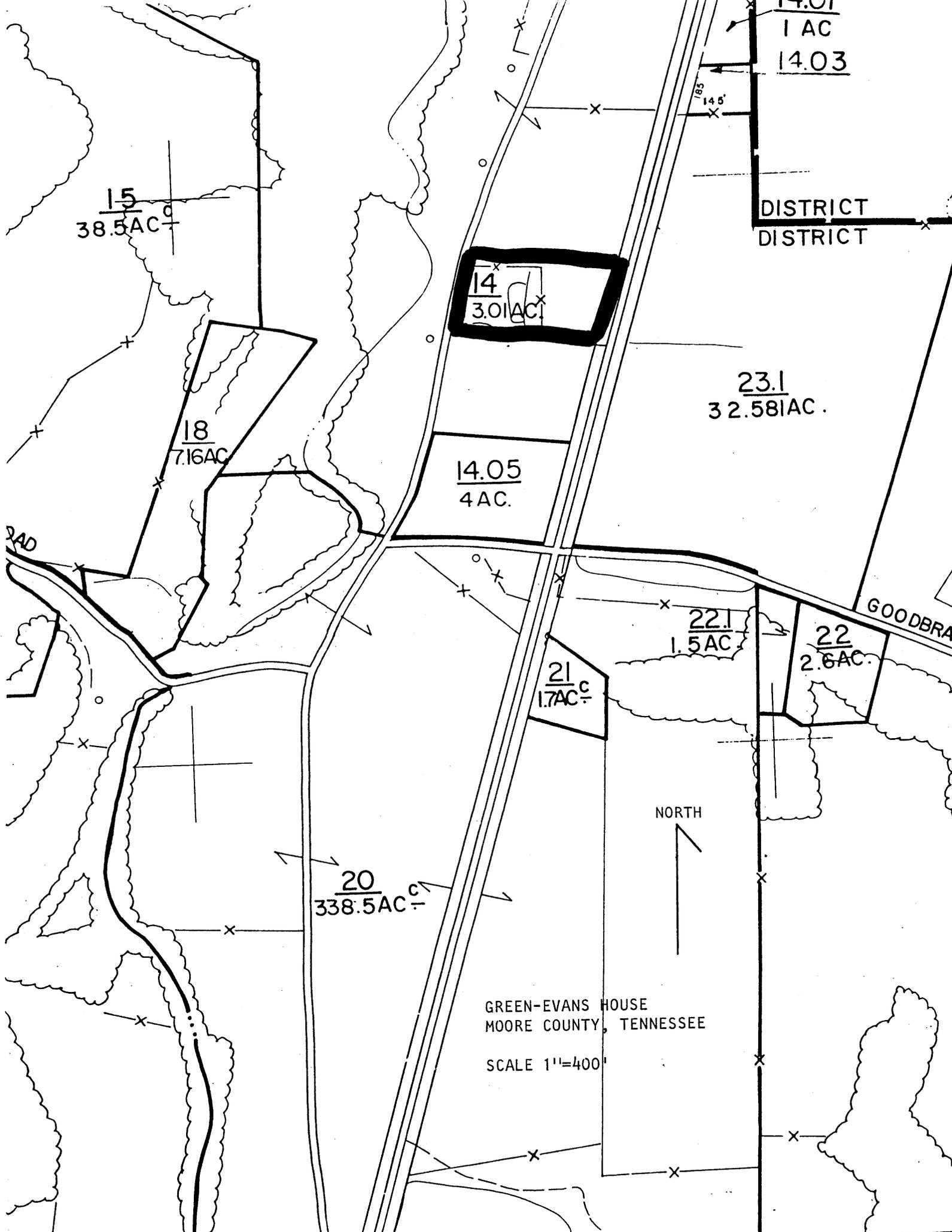
Second floor, center hall, facing east
#35 of 39

Second floor, south bedroom, facing northwest
#36 of 39

Second floor, south bedroom, facing south
#37 of 39

Second floor, north bedroom, facing southeast
#38 of 39

Second floor, master bedroom, facing southwest
#39 of 39



15
38.5 AC

18
7.16 AC

14
3.01 AC

14.05
4 AC

23.1
32.58 AC

14.01
1 AC
14.03

DISTRICT
DISTRICT

22.1
1.5 AC

22
2.6 AC

21
1.7 AC

20
338.5 AC

NORTH

GREEN-EVANS HOUSE
MOORE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

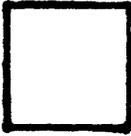
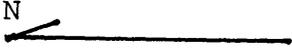
SCALE 1"=400'

GOODBRAI

SITE PLAN

Green-Evans House
Old State Route 55
Moore Co., TN

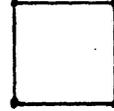
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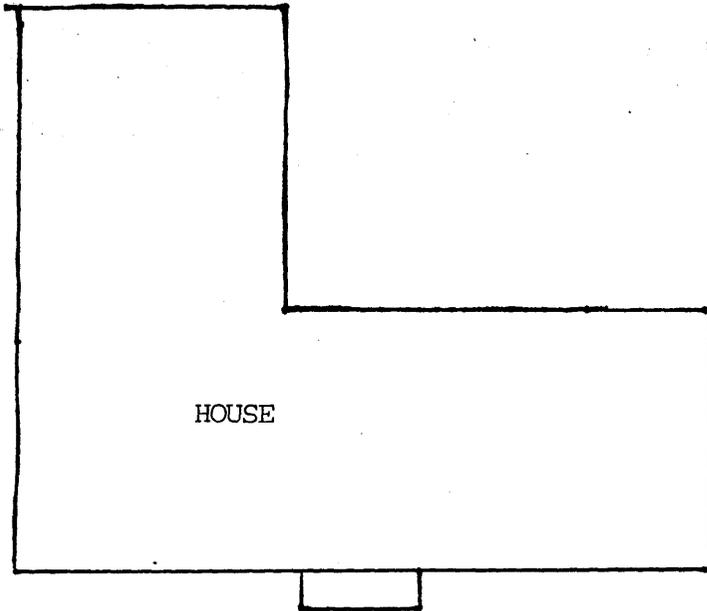
SMOKEHOUSE



CRIB

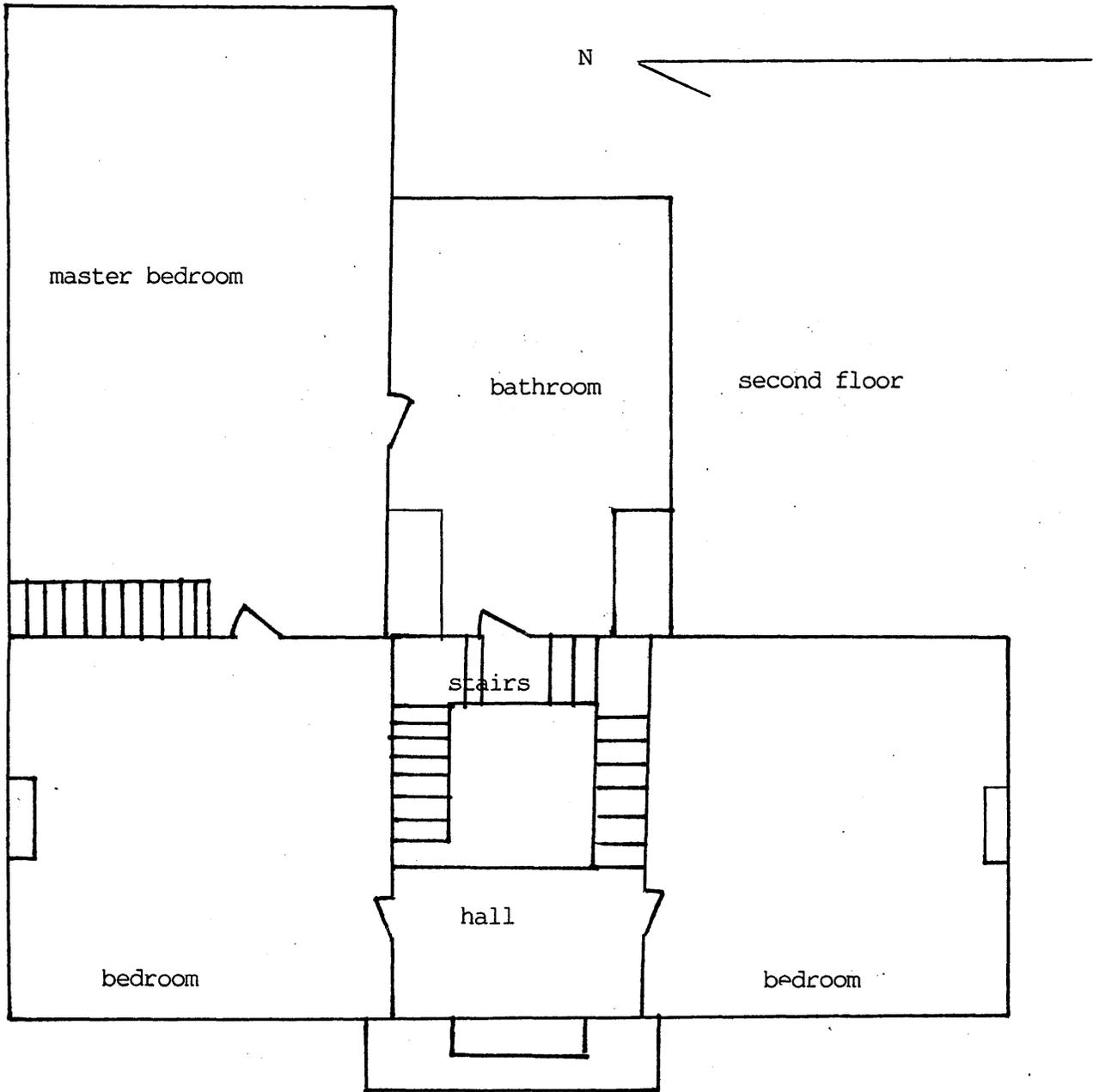


SHED



HOUSE

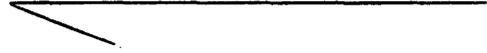
Green-Evans House
Old State Route 55
Moore Co., TN



Green-Evans House
Old State Route 55
Moore Co., TN

Not To Scale

N



first floor .

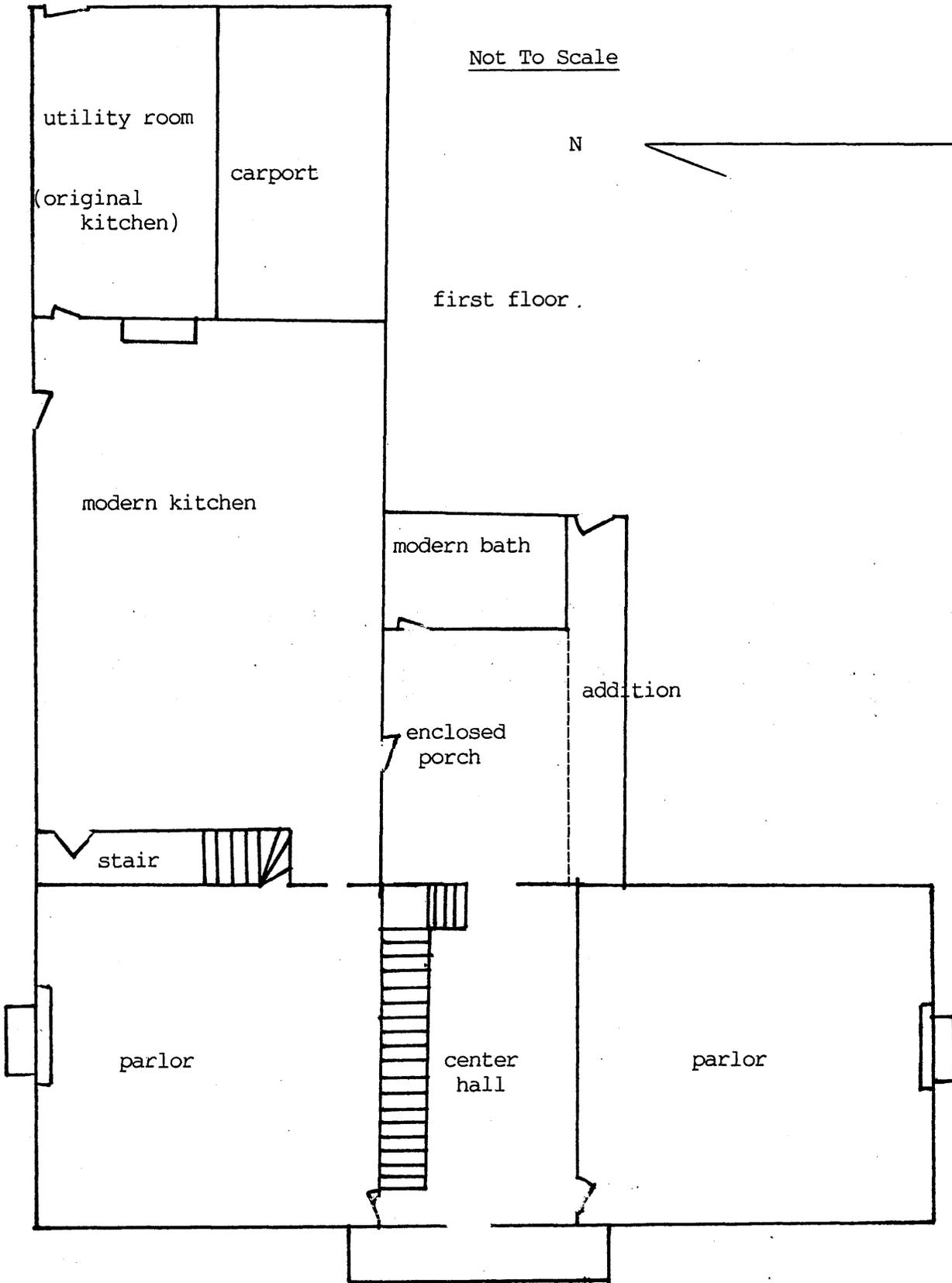


PHOTO KEY MAP

SITE PLAN

Green-Evans House
Old State Route 55
Moore Co., TN

Not To Scale



Photos 1-10

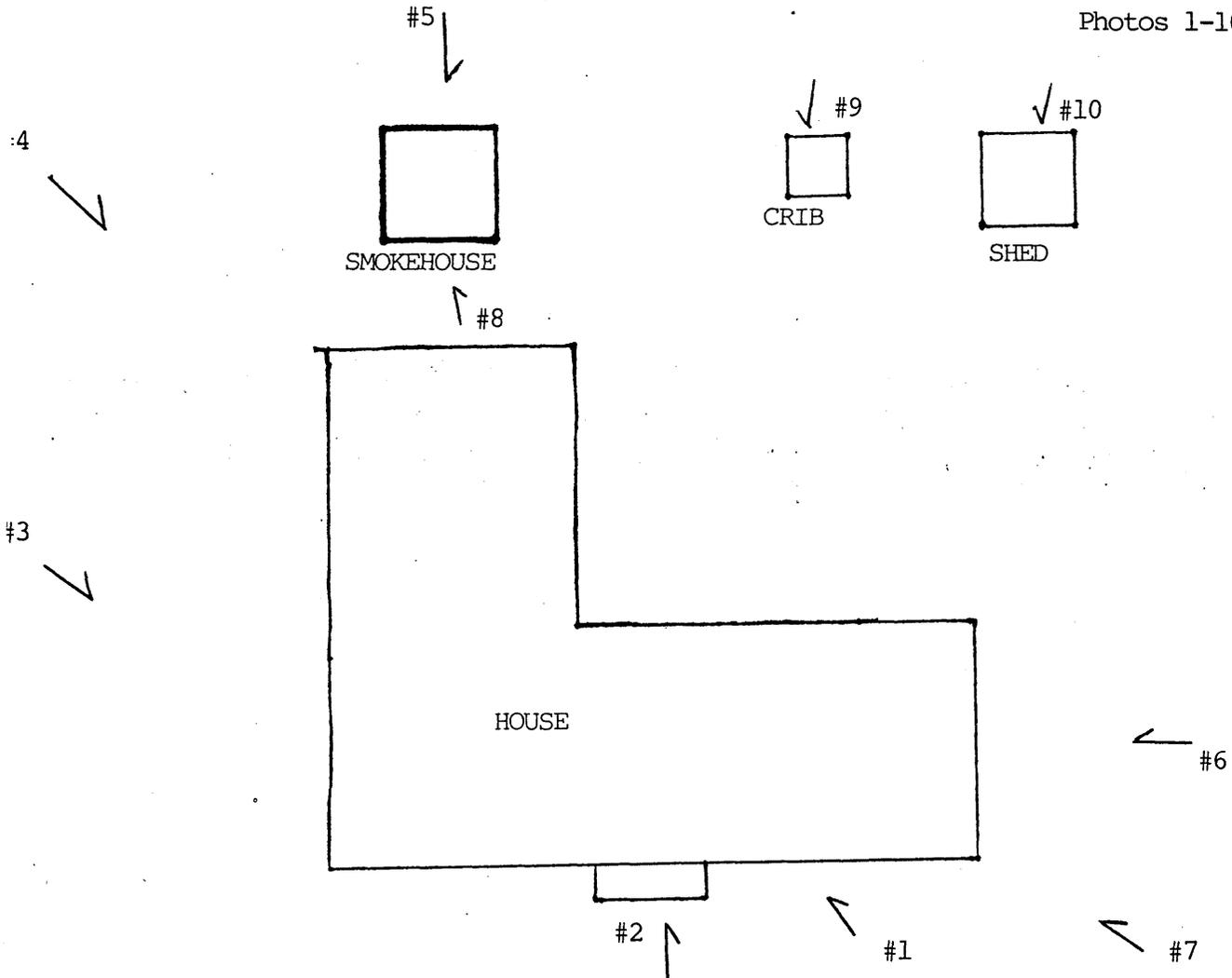
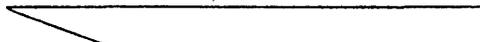


PHOTO KEY MAP

Green-Evans House
Old State Route 55
Moore Co., TN

Not To Scale

N



first floor

Photos 11-34

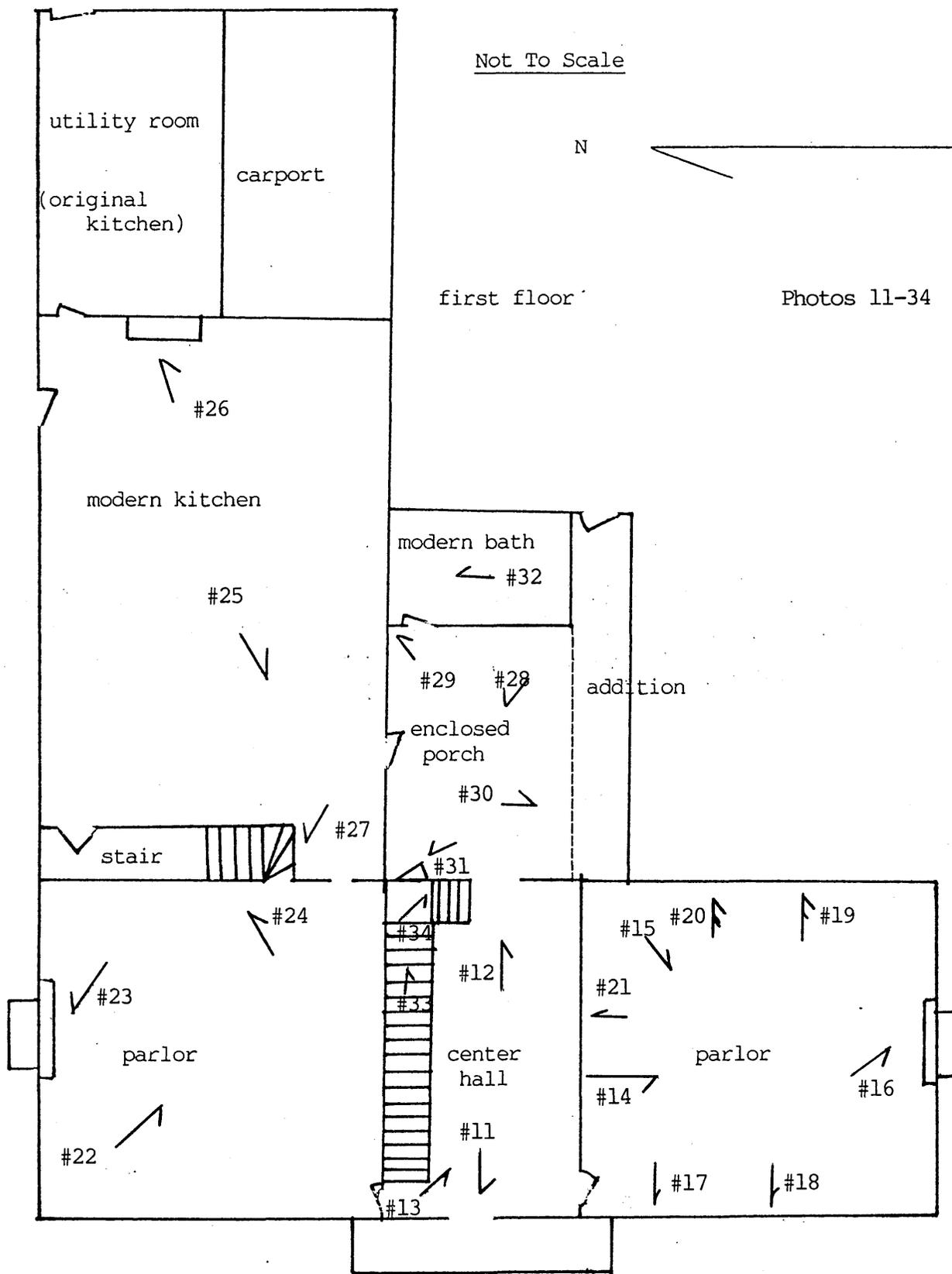


PHOTO KEY MAP

Green-Evans House
Old State Route 55
Moore Co., TN

Photos 35-39

