Form No. 10-300
PHO6 70871
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR IPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME
HISTORIC
Fudge Farm
AND/OR COMMON


CONDITION

| _EXCELLENT | - DETERIORATED |
| :--- | :--- |
| XGOOD | -RUINS |
| -FAIR | -_UNEXPOSED |

CHECK ONE
__unaltered
XALTERED

CHECK ONE
Xoriginal site
—MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE
The Fudge Farm is located east of Surgoinsville on Highway llw. The road passes directly in front of the house and it divides the barnyard from the house and yard. The pasture land extends across both sides of the road and over the distant hillsides.

The two story brick section of the farmhouse was built before 1851. Bricks were manufactured on the site presumably by slaves for there were several slave cabins built on the site at that time. The rectangular shape plan consists of two $18^{\prime} \mathrm{x} 18^{\prime}$ front rooms at either side of the $8^{\prime} \mathbf{x} 18^{\prime}$ entrance and staircase hall. The two bedrooms and center hall above have the same dimensions. The ceilings are 11' tall with 13' tall ceilings below. The staircase has a mid-stage landing built across the back wall, square balusters, ramped railings, carved spandrels and turned wood posts and newel. The six foot mantles, flooring, woodwork, doors, paneling and hardward are all original features of the house. There are fireplaces in each room and the chimney breasts are flanked by built-in closets. The symmetrical five-bay facade features Flemish bond patterned brick bearing walls, $12 / 12$ double hung sash type windows, green shutters and white painted wood cornice with paired, carved brackets for trim. The tall end wall has protruding brick chimneys, narrow stacks and vented attic windows fitted into the decorated, wood cornice boards at the frieze. The basement is divided into two separate rooms. Each room has an outside entrance, fireplace and the original wood flooring has been removed. The rear " $T$ " addition from the center hall was added in 1890. This service wing replaced an earlier building. Constructed of frame, the present dining room and kitchen are $15^{\prime} \mathbf{x} 15^{\prime}$ with a side porch attached at the back ell on the east side. This porch was enclosed in 1971 when aluminum siding was added. There is a large fireplace located in the end wall of the kitchen. A bathroom, mud porch, and guest room have been constructed across the porch.

In its present form, the stock barn is constructed of rectangular shape log or frame bays connected by a tin clad, common gable roof which extends over the rear byre shed addition. The log, double-crib stable and runway is the earliest section of the barn and it is constructed of $18^{\prime \prime}$ oak logs, $18^{\prime} \mathrm{x} 3^{\prime}$ long; eighteen courses high. The timbers have been squared and mortised at the corners and ends where they are joined in the half-dove tail style corner joinery. The middle section is the threshing floor which was originally open at each end and floored with 2 " thick oak planks held in place by wood pegs: A vented hay loft has been added to the upper section and both ends have been enclosed by frame and board. The log pen to the right side is a stable and the gated entrance is located on the front side. The hay loft is original and it has a loose, puncheon floor of oak timbers. The larger crib section on the left side of the threshing room is divided into three rooms below and two wide lofts above. The cross partitioning is constructed of $18^{\prime}$ long hewn oak logs mortised througr the bearing walls at the interstices which are not chinked. This section includes two $18^{\prime} \mathrm{x} 12^{\prime}$ stables and the center pen is the feed and tack room. All of the doors and loft apertures are located on the front facing the barnyard. The addition at the right end is constructed of sawn board sheathing nailed to timber framing. The upper room is a hay loft and the lower room is the byre. The shed extension built at the back extends across the length of the barn. The hay loft area has doors located at the gable ends. The lower floor has been divided into three areas. Plank flooring was added to extend the length of the threshing room floor. The log walls were extended by the addition of timber framing and plank sheathing. Doors from this addition to the threshing room lead to a harness room on the right side and to the

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shed located behind the larger crib section on the left side of the threshing room. Large, double board and batten doors were added to the shed for access to the threshing room where the farmer used a flail for threshing grain. The weatherboarded gable is original. The gable end of the byre shed features louvered vents at the mid-section and rake. Courses are spaced by blocks nailed to the stud wall frame and corner posts. The log sills are set on rough-cut fieldstone piers and a stone foundation wall suports the weatherboard frame additions.

The two story log granary was built for storing seed, wheat, oats and corn; it has been preserved in its original form. Built of hand-hewn oak logs cut even at the ends and held in place by half-dovetail corner joinery, this building is raised from the ground level by fieldstone foundation walls. Log partition walls, mortised through the open interstices of the bearing walls, divide the interior space into five corn rooms and a center hall at the gable end entrance. The wooden staircase has a mid-stage landing where the seed bins are located. The gable is weatherboarded, and a frame and shiplap shed is attached to the side wall with the roof extending out from below the eave. This addition is a gear shed and is open at one end. A stable has been constructed across the gable end wall at the back. The bay consists of one stall which is open on the end facing the barnyard. Other farmbuildings located in the barnyard include two frame chicken houses.

There are several outbuildings located directly behind the main house. Next to the house is the log smokehouse. The gable roof extends as an overhang above the low, centered entrance. This building is constructed of hand-hewn oak logs, and it features half-dovetail corner joinery, closing interstices, and a sunken earthen floor. The smokehouse was used for preparing meat until 1960. The board and batten wash house and log wellhouse are located behind the house. The wellhouse has a frame addition and it was constructed above the hand-dug dry well. Other separate buildings include the woodshed, garage, and calf barn. A large cattle barn was built in 1915 and it is located on the hillside above the house. A tobacco barn was built in the early 1900s. All of these buildings are presently in use.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD
_PREHISTORIC
_1400-1499
-1500-1599
-1600-1699
-1700-1799
X 1800-1899
_1900

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW
-ARCHEOLUGY-PREHISTORIC
_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
XAGRICULTURE
X_ARCHITECTURE
-ART
—COMMERCE
__COMMUNICATIONS
_COMMUNITY PLANNING
_CONSERVATION _LAW
__ECONOMICS
__EDUCATION __MILITARY
_ENGINEERING
_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
__INDUSTRY
__INVENTION
__RELIGION
_SCIENCE
__SCULPTURE
_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_THEATER
__TRANSPORTATION
__OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1812-1850
BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fudge Farm has been designated as a Century Farm by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture. This honor awards farms that have been owned and operated by the same family for over one hundred years. The present owner of Fudge Farm is the granddaughter of Conrad Fudge, a planter who came to Tennessee from Marion County, Virginia in 1851. Conrad Fudge purchased 150 acres from James Fibbs, an early settler and one of several previous owners of the land which was originally surveyed and entered in the survey records of Hawkins County on March 19, 1812. Hawkins County is an original county created in 1786 by the State of North Carolina, ten years before Tennessee became a state.

There is some indication that this property was settled and the old log barn was built prior to the 1812 survey. The brick house and outbuildings were builit by a previous owner prior to 1851. As agricultural methods and farm production changed, other buildings were added and the original buildings have gained new additions for their continued use. According to deed records, Conrad Fudge purchased an additional 100 acres from Andrew Campbell in 1877. Fudge had three sons who served in the Civil War. His son, John Franklin Fudge, inherited the farm in 1883. Conrad Fudge helped establish Fudge Chapel which was named for him. His grave is the earliest recorded grave at the chapel graveyard located four miles from the family farm.

The extended log barn, log granary, and old smokehouse are characteristic of rural architecture and the agricultural system of the southern mountain region of East Tennessee. The most significant buildings from this group are the log double-crib barn which features a wide threshing floor and a two-story log granary. The barn clearly shows the evolution of the double-crib-type barn. The prototype for its design was first introduced in North America by farmers of various nationalities. The territory in which the double-crib barn is found is generally limited to the southern mountain region and the older examples are constructed of logs. The best examples of this type barn feature the classic, heavy planked, open threshing floor separating log cribs with pens constructed at either end. This form was used where wheat production dominated the economy. As stock raising became more important, additional bays were used for the stable and byre. In this type of barn, all of the bays are joined by a common roof. The linear connected barn is one bay in depth and all of the bays are joined by the common gable roof. The two-story granary is a fine example of log construction. Built of large timbers, the log partition walls form separate rooms for wheat, corn and oats. The half-dove tail joinery is carefully fitted and the original oak timber walls remain straight and plumb.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Records belong to Miss Ella Fudge, present owner of property. Correspondence with the county historian, Miss Blanche Grigsby.

## 10GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage of nominated property $\qquad$ 7

ULM REFERENCES


VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STATE |  | $\therefore$ | CODE | COUNTY |

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

name / title
Gail Hammerquist, Architectural Historian ORGANIZATION

DATE
Tennessee Historical Commission
March 1976
STREET \& NUMBER
170 second Avenue North
CITY OR TOWN
Nashville
CODE
COUNTY
CODE

| Gail Hammerquist, Architectural Historian |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| ORGANIZATION | DATE |
| Tennessee Historical Commission | March 1976 |
| STREET\& NUMBER | TELEPHONE |
| 170 Second Avenue North | (615) $741-2371$ |
| CITY OR TOWN | STATE |
| Nashville | Tennessee |

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL STATE LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE


TITLE
Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission
DATE
$4 / 10 / 76$
FOR FPS USEOMIY

