NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 Woodard, Thomas, Jr., Farm

other names/site number Wray-Davis Farm; Wraywood Farm

2. Location

street & number 5024 Ogg Road NA☐ not for publication

city or town Cedar Hill ☒ vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Robertson code 147 zip code 37032

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.)

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr. February 27, 2008

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
3		sites
	2	structures
		objects
6	3	Total

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

Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee

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: agricultural outbuilding, agricultural field
LANDSCAPE: natural feature
FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding, agricultural field
LANDSCAPE: natural feature
FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK, WOOD
roof ASPHALT SHINGLES
other WOOD, GLASS, CONCRETE, METAL

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

See 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** 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)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance
Circa 1838- 1921

Significant Dates
Circa 1838, 1878, 1893

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:
Department of History , Middle Tennessee State University

Woodard, Thomas, Jr., Farm
Name of Property

Robertson County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 132.27 acres Springfield North

UTM References
(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	505342	4047513
2	16	506419	4047057
3	16	506388	4046411
4	16	505545	4046701

☐ 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 Tonya Blades, D. Lorne McWatters
organization Middle Tennessee State University, Dept of History date May 16, 2007
street & number MTSU Box 23 telephone 615/898-5805
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 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 James and Renee Wray-Davis
street & number 5024 Ogg Road telephone 615/382-4360
city or town Cedar Hill state TN zip code 37032

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.

VII. Architectural Description

The Thomas Woodard, Jr. Farm is located at 5024 Ogg Road, near Cedar Hill (2006 pop. 298), Tennessee in Robertson County. Originally comprising more than 500 acres, the farm retains its historic core of 132 acres which includes three contributing buildings—a circa 1838, two-story, double-pen brick house, a circa 1900 transverse crib frame barn, and a circa 1900 frame dark-fired tobacco barn—and three contributing sites—the Thomas Woodard, Jr. family cemetery, the setting, and Booger Bottom Cave. The farmhouse is an excellent example of a circa 1838 Federal-influence double-pen farmhouse that has been sensitively modernized in recent years. Fenced pastures, tobacco fields, and wooded areas complete the farm. Situated at the end of a one and one-quarter mile lane, the Thomas Woodard, Jr. Farm is surrounded by an agricultural landscape of fields and pastures that have been fitted into gently rolling hills and hollows dotted with caves, sinkholes, and underground springs that are typical of Tennessee's karst topography. The patterns of the present cultural landscape are similar to those that have characterized Robertson County's rich agricultural history for more than 150 years.

The Thomas Woodard, Jr. Federal farmhouse dates to circa 1838, the year in which Thomas Woodard, Jr. purchased 260 acres of land from William W. Pope near Cedar Hill for $1,200, an area of Robertson County that remained relatively unsettled until 1829.[1] Constructed of brick set in American common bond and situated on a brick foundation, the two story portion of the house includes two exterior brick chimneys located on the east and west elevations. The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The original house consisted of four rooms, two on the first story and two on the second, with two entrances on the north façade and two separate interior staircases. The house still retains the four original rooms and one original staircase, although the staircase was altered circa 1993. The second interior staircase was removed to create the master bedroom walk-in closet. An ell on the southwest contains the original summer kitchen, now attached to the house by enclosing the former breezeway circa 1950; the enclosure now functions as a hall/foyer for the current front entrance, located about midway along the west elevation. (photo 14) The previous owners added an enclosed porch, kitchen, and bathroom to the south elevation circa 1992 (photo 9). This Federal-influenced farmhouse retains the understated style and simplicity of a country home, with windows aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows, centralized entrances, and a gabled roof. There have been alterations to the house, including the floor plan, while being sensitive to the historic features of the house. Despite alterations made to the house, it retains its integrity and is the centerpiece of the farm. The north façade retains its design integrity although it is unknown whether the north (front) façade was built with or without a porch. Today, the house has a one story wood porch across the façade. At one time there were two porticos on the façade.

The north façade has two front doors, both with a single transom light above the door (photos 1, 2). The east door is flanked by historic 6/6 double-hung wood circa 1992 replacement sash (covered by storm windows) with brick sills and jack arches. The west door is flanked by 9/9 double-hung sash. The circa 1900 front doors display a single pane of glass over paired inset wood panels, painted white, and with transoms. Four 9/9 double-hung, wood sash windows provide the fenestration for the second story (photos 3, 4). An open porch, added by the previous owners in the 1990s, extends along the first floor of the north façade. This

[1] Robertson County, Tennessee *Deed Book*, X, February 12, 1838, 398.

replaced two small gable-roofed porches that can be seen in the roof-wall juncture lines visible in the brickwork above the doors.

One of three brick exterior chimneys is located in the original section of the west elevation (photo 6. An open porch and front entrance mark the location of the enclosed breezeway, now the hall/foyer, located between and connecting the original house and summer kitchen. Five-pane sidelights flank a paneled wood door added circa 1992 (photos 5, 6). The original summer kitchen, which the owners currently use as a living room, contains two 9/9 double-hung wood sash windows along the west elevation (photo 6).

An enclosed one-story porch addition is located along the south elevation, fitted into the ell formed by the enclosed breezeway and summer kitchen. This addition is covered in cypress siding, and two large, single-pane windows flank the rear entrance. A second exterior chimney is located in the south wall of the original summer kitchen. On the east wall of the summer kitchen a set of French doors, installed circa 1993, opens on to a patio.

A third brick exterior chimney located in the original house defines the east elevation. The original Federal style is somewhat obscured by a one-story addition that includes the enclosed porch situated off the summer kitchen (photo 9). Although it looks like French doors, there is one single leaf door next to a fixed (non-working) leaf.

A description of the interior of the house follows the attached photo key map with room numbers assigned for each of the rooms in the home. The four original rooms of the original Federal house, located on the first and second floors, consist of a dining room and three bedrooms (Rooms 1-4). Room 5 is the enclosed breezeway, now the hall/foyer. Room 6, formerly the summer kitchen, is presently used as the living room; Room 8 encompasses the enclosed porch and kitchen; and Room 7 is the bathroom situated off of Room 8 and Room 2.

Within the interior of the dining room (Room 1), on the south wall, is a two-panel wood door with transom and flanked by 15-light, fixed, wood sash windows (photo 10). A large brick fireplace is located on the west wall of the house. Its wood mantel is a later, unknown date, modification, and the former owners also added built-in cabinets and bookshelves on each side of the fireplace in 1995. The cabinets are topped with green marble slabs that were removed from the Robertson County courthouse in Springfield.[2] Another doorway is located along the north wall. This is one of the two original front entrances, and it contains a single glass pane over a wood panel, with a transom window above. Two 9/9 double-hung wood sash windows flank this door (photo 11). The poplar plank floors are original, and most of the walls are drywall except for upstairs in the bedrooms and the stairwell in the dining room. Crown molding and drywall are modifications from circa 1994. The dining room contains a stairway to the upper level, but this architectural element is a replacement positioned in the approximate location of one of the original two staircases. The existing staircase was re-constructed in order to change the incline to the second floor bedrooms, and the second interior staircase was removed to provide a walk-in closet in the master bedroom circa 1993 (Room 2) (photo 12).[3] Underneath the staircase, the former owners added a wall cabinet and partially enclosed the stairwell with beaded wood paneling. The two bedrooms located on the second story are accessible by the remaining staircase.

[2] Renee Wray-Davis, interview with current owner by Tonya Blades, November 18, 2004.
[3] Ibid.

The room located east (Room 2) of the dining room is currently used as a bedroom (photo 13). The east wall has a brick fireplace with a wood mantel, salvaged from an older home in Robertson County, that is a circa 1992 alteration. On the west wall, the original staircase was removed in 1992 and the space partitioned to make two closets. Architectural elements on the north wall are identical to those in Room 1, including an entry door with 6/6, double-hung, wood sash windows on either side. The wood flooring is original.

Rooms 3 and 4 are bedrooms on the second story. When previous owners had the house, there was a solid wall between the two bedrooms. They removed the wall and added closets. Wall partitions have been added (date or dates unknown) to enclose a bathroom and a hallway separating the two, which are reached by a steep stairway (photo 15). Fireplaces are centered along the far walls of both rooms (east wall in Room 3; west wall in Room 4); these are upper story extensions of the fireplaces in Rooms 1 and 2. In both bedrooms (photos 16, 17, 18), closet additions flank the original fireplaces. Original poplar flooring remains in both rooms. Fireplaces are original, but not the mantels. The mantels were salvaged from older homes in Robertson County (as were all the bedroom fireplaces and the dining room fireplace).

The first addition to the original Federal style house included enclosing the breezeway, now the hall/foyer (Room 5) located between the south side of the house and the former summer kitchen in the early 1950s (Room 6). When the breezeway was enclosed, the owners left the brick exterior walls exposed creating the hall/foyer. Exposed, hand-hewn timbers support the connecting roof (photo 19). Circa 1950 French doors, with 15-lights and painted white, provide an entrance from the enclosed breezeway leading into the former summer kitchen that is now presently used as a living room. The hall/foyer creates a well lit passage leading directly from the dining room through a single 15-light painted white door into the kitchen area and enclosed porch situated on the south side of the house. In the living room, a large brick original fireplace with brick mantel is centered on the south wall and flanked by wall cabinets and bookcases (photo 21). Two 9/9 double-hung wood sash windows are situated side by side along the west wall. On the east wall another set of French doors opens to the patio (photo 21). A large narrow door and transom window were removed circa 1992 when the French doors were installed.

The former owners also modified the south side of the house by adding a bathroom (Room 7) and an enclosed porch or sunroom, with a kitchen area circa 1992 (Room 8) (photos 22, 23).

The property includes several additional resources. There are two contributing outbuildings, the transverse crib frame barn (north) and the dark-fired tobacco barn (northeast), while the Thomas Woodard, Jr. cemetery (southeast) and the Booger Bottom Cave (northwest) are contributing sites. A circa 1992 detached garage (NC) constructed of concrete blocks is located southeast of the house (photos 24, 25). Also, a cistern (NC) of unknown date is situated northwest of the house, although currently not in use, possibly provided for an additional household water source in previous years (photo 26). An equipment building or storage shed (NC) of unknown date is situated northwest of the transverse crib barn and corral (photo 31).

The circa 1900 transverse frame vertical board and batten barn is set on a limestone foundation. Its central passageway parallels the barn's east-west axis, and a steeply pitched gable roof extends over an enclosed hay hood on the east elevation (photos 27, 28).[4] An addition to the barn on the south side is

[4] Allen G. Noble, *Wood Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume Two: Barns, and Farm Structure* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 7.

constructed of concrete block, and its gabled roof intersects the roof of the original barn (photo 29). Both roofs are covered with standing seam metal. The current owners use this barn to stable and groom their horses, and the addition contains a circa 1993 washroom for the latter purpose. The north wall of the original barn contains a hayloft constructed of hand-hewn timbers, located above four stalls on the ground level (photo 30). Tobacco became more popular in Robertson County after 1900 due to prohibition setting in, and thus tobacco quickly became the next big money maker in the county after whiskey distilling. Therefore the date of the barn circa 1900 (80-100 yrs old) is in line with and represents what was occurring in Robertson County at the turn of the century. The barn was probably used for storing tobacco and/or livestock. The culture and history of whiskey and tobacco in Robertson County is very apparent and intertwined in this county from distilling families rising to economic and social prominence in the county and then wondering what would take its place after prohibition in 1909. (C)

Some distance east of the transverse barn and down a slope is a vertical board and batten, wood framed dark-fire tobacco barn, built circa 1900, with exposed rafters and a steep gabled roof covered in standing seam metal (photos 32, 33). Dark-fired tobacco barns are still prevalent in and around Robertson County. The barn interior is open except for a scaffold containing six tiers of removable horizontal poles from which tobacco leaves are suspended above an earthen floor (photo 34). Shallow trenches around the perimeter were built to contain the smoldering fire that helps in both drying and curing the tobacco. Openings on the roof allow some of the smoke from the firing process to escape. When the firing process is finished and the tobacco is ready to leave the barn, panels on the west and east elevations are removed so workers can load tobacco directly onto trucks. A small door on the southwest corner is the only other entrance into the barn (photo 35). Along the west elevation, several circa 1985 metal sheets line the exterior walls, held in place with heavy wood timbers, an expedient arrangement that helps control the firing process. (C)

Located southeast of the house on a knoll and just beyond the detached garage is the Thomas Woodard Jr. family cemetery (photo 36). Thick limestone blocks surround the family cemetery, secured in places with wrought iron staples, to enclose eight marked graves. The entrance into the cemetery consists of two limestone steps both inside and outside the limestone cemetery wall on the west side (photo 37). Thomas Woodard Jr., his wife Winnefred, and several of their children are buried in the cemetery. Noah Woodard, the son of Thomas and Winnefred who died in 1856 as a child, is one of the earliest burials in the family cemetery. The most recent burial is Moses Woodard, who died in 1921. Moses was the fourth son of Thomas and Winnefred and he inherited the house and property upon his youngest brother Arthur's death in 1899. (Arthur Woodard received the home place after Winnefred died in 1893.) The tombstones range from simple limestone headstones to ornate marble obelisks. The cemetery is in a state of neglect, and the current owners have plans to stabilize it. Outside the cemetery walls at least two individuals are buried. They are known to have been Woodard slaves who stayed on to become tenant farmers after the Civil War. These burial plots are marked by headstones and footstones (photo 38). It is likely that other individuals were buried outside the cemetery walls because at least two unmarked limestone blocks, possibly footstones, are located in the same vicinity as the marked gravesites. (C)

On the northern edge of the property is a cave known locally as Booger Bottom Cave, located in a ravine (photo 39). The term "Booger" is a folk term for a spirit or ghost, probably derived from the fogs that

appear in valleys and sinkholes and give the appearance of apparitions. On 25 January 2003 a survey team led by Ronald Zawislak, Middle Tennessee State University Department of Geography and Geoscience, and Joseph Douglass, Volunteer State Community College, explored the entire cave, and the findings of this exploratory survey are included with this nomination as "Cultural and Biological Resources – Booger Bottom Cave (TRB 47)."[5] (See appendix.) The survey team's findings revealed the cave to have been extensively looted, and located just below one of the larger looter holes the team found a broken projectile point. Along the narrow side passage, termed the spider passage, carbon marks were present possibly from a torch, although they do not have the characteristic scatter pattern of a prehistoric cave torch. Previous owners also collected various artifacts over the years, including twelve projectile points, one scraper, and a large limestone digging rock and hoe. The points date from circa 4,000-3,000 B.C.E and signify prehistoric use of the cave. The survey team also found historic period materials, including two stone walls near the north side of the main cave entrance (photo 40). Each wall is approximately fifteen feet long and spaced approximately ten feet apart. The walls appear to have been constructed to retain water from a stream that flows through the cave, with spacing between them possibly used as a springhouse to store dairy products and other perishable foods. Two metal pipes extending from the rock retaining walls and a ram pump located outside the cave entrance indicate that, at one time, water was pumped from the cave stream to provide drinking water for livestock and/or water for domestic use possibly in combination with a cistern near the house (photo 41).

Survey findings and oral history of the site also suggest areas of the cave possibly served as a food storage area or a springhouse. Two metal barrel hoops found at the stream entrance further indicate possible placement of a water settling barrel or moonshine production, although the exact usage remains unclear.[6] According to Thomas Woodard, Jr.'s estate inventory dated 18 May 1878, he had "mills machinery, distilling apparatus engine boiler" on the home place property, suggesting a whiskey distilling operation somewhere on the property.[7] Another cave survey finding notes markings on a wall inside a large room, located at the extreme southwest section of the upper cave chamber, where several inscriptions were found: John Woodard 1860, EM, DD, LLH, LMT, ET (E is backward). Also, a large broken porcelain vessel with one handle, perhaps earthenware used for food storage, was also found in this chamber and left *in situ*. (C)

In addition to the two barns, the family cemetery, the cave, and the Federal style farmhouse, the surrounding field patterns represent a typical agricultural setting in Robertson County. Although reduced to 132 acres, the Thomas Woodard, Jr. property retains the historic characteristics of agricultural land use in Robertson County. Pastures, crop fields, and an intact tree line surrounding the property reflect an agricultural landscape that has been minimally changed for more than 150 years (photo 42). Corn, hay, tobacco, and soybeans are the crops traditionally grown in this area of Robertson County, although market quotas have substantially limited tobacco in recent years. One change to the setting is the c. 1960 driveway. Fences running throughout the property are not historic and they border horse pastures and fields situated

[5] Joseph C. Douglas, et al, "Cultural and Biological Resources –Booger Bottom Cave (TRB 47)." Wray-Davis Property, Cedar Hill, Tennessee. 25 January 2003.

[6] Joseph C. Douglas, et al, "Cultural and Biological Resources –Booger Bottom Cave (TRB 47)." Wray-Davis Property, Cedar Hill, Tennessee. 25 January 2003.

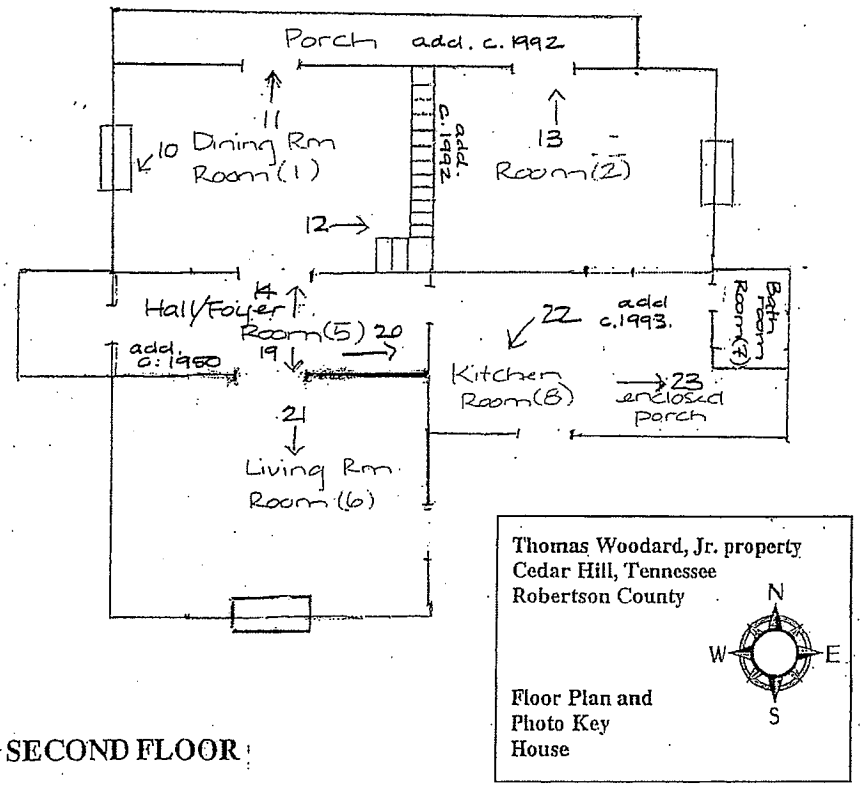
[7] Robertson County, Tennessee, Thomas Woodard, Jr. "Inventory of Account of Sale" 18 May 1878, Thomas Woodard file. Loose estate papers, Robertson County Archives. Springfield, Tennessee.

south and east of the house. Fields are now planted with tobacco, which is cured in the old barn. Row crops are still grown with about seventy acres are actively farmed today. Agricultural land use patterns in general have changed very little on this property and those adjacent to it, although market quotas and prices, lease agreements, and owners' needs for pasture land determine plantings year-by-year. (C)

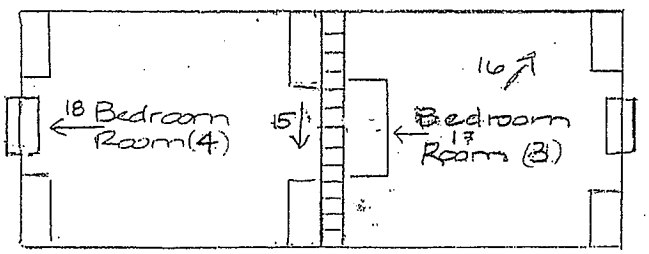
The Thomas Woodard, Jr. house is a fine example of a Federal style, double-pen design dwelling. It retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and association although it has been obviously altered on the rear elevation and inside to accommodate standard modern amenities. It is considered to be one of the best early Federal style farmhouse restorations in Robertson County.[8] Additionally, the farm remains in a traditional agricultural setting where the rural landscape has not been marred by urban encroachment. Significant development pressures in the county increasingly threaten the remaining historic farmhouses and agricultural land in general. With fewer than a dozen early nineteenth century brick farmhouses still in existence in Robertson County, the Thomas Woodard, Jr. home and farm are significant elements of the historic agricultural landscape of both Robertson County and upper Middle Tennessee.

[8] Yolanda Reid, Robertson County Archives, telephone interview by Tonya Blades with Robertson County Historian July 12, 2007.

FIRST FLOOR

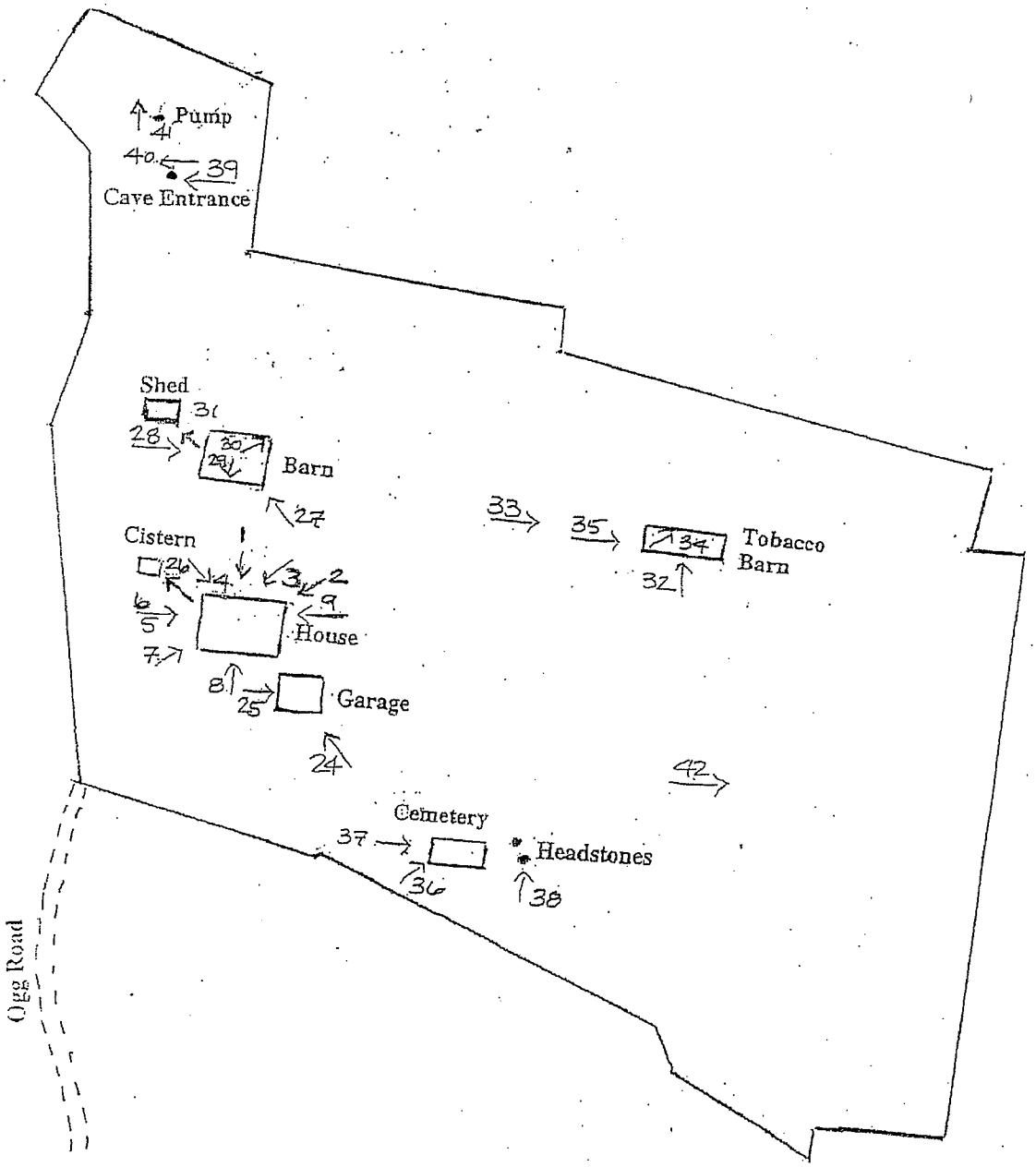


SECOND FLOOR



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



XIII. Statement of Significance

The Thomas Woodard, Jr. Farm, located near Cedar Hill and three miles northwest of Springfield, the county seat, in Robertson County, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its local significance in exploration/settlement, agriculture, and architecture. Situated on approximately 132 acres near Buzzard Creek, the Thomas Woodard, Jr. property is located at the end of Ogg Road northeast of Cedar Hill. It consists of a circa 1838 Federal-style house with additions, outbuildings associated with agriculture, a cave, pastures, wooded areas, and a family cemetery. These features are representative of the agricultural history of Robertson County and upper Middle Tennessee. The farm was associated with the locally important whiskey distillery and tobacco industries through the crops grown here and sold to local processors. The Thomas Woodard, Jr. Farm is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of a farm complex in Robertson County. The Thomas Woodard, Jr. house, along with the contributing outbuildings and rural farm landscape is representative of a typical agricultural economy of the county. The property illustrates the evolution of a farm in Robertson County during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. This property meets the registration requirements set forth in the Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee multiple property submission, primarily focusing on the era of market economic expansion.

Thomas Woodard, Jr., the son of Thomas, Sr. and Elizabeth Pitt Woodard, was born on 24 November 1806, at the family farm called Woodard Hall, located four miles east of Springfield in Robertson County. Thomas Woodard, Sr. was an early Tennessee settler of Robertson County and became a prominent distiller and farmer owning several hundred acres of land at the time of his death in 1836.[9] Following in the same agricultural tradition of farming as his father, Thomas, Jr. worked in the family whiskey distillation business, and the Woodard family continued to play a significant role in the social, political, and economic development of the region.

In 1824, Thomas, Jr. married Winnefred House Robertson, widow of Jesse Robertson. By January of 1825, Thomas Jr. sold Winnefred's dower rights to her late husband's land of approximately 29 2/3 acres for fifty-eight dollars and likely located near or adjacent to the Thomas Woodard, Sr. property at Woodard Hall.[10] Thomas, Jr. and Winnefred likely remained living and working at Woodard Hall until able to purchase their own land. While at his father's home, Thomas, Jr. and Winnefred began a family with the birth of their eldest son John Woodard on 3 July 1825, and eventually went on to have eight more children with one dying in infancy. Upon his father's death in 1836, Thomas, Jr. (then thirty years old) and his four siblings divided an undisclosed number of acres, while the family home place and an additional 205 acres passed to his youngest brother, Wiley (Willie) Woodard. Thomas Woodard, Jr. inherited a slave and a parcel of land from the family estate, and purchased a still from his father's estate for one dollar.[11]

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[9] Holly Rine and Carroll Van West, "Woodard Hall" National Register nomination (NR 10/10/75) and "Woodard Hall Farm" (boundary increase, NR 04/28/95), 10.

[10] Robertson County, Tennessee, Deeds, Book S, December 15, 1825, 207-208.

[11] Robertson County, Tennessee, Wills, Book 9, p. 218, Thomas Woodard, Sr. "Last Will and Testament." 1836, Robertson County Archives. Springfield, Tennessee; Douglas, Joseph C. et al., Cultural and Biological Resources –Booger Bottom

On 12 February 1838, Thomas Woodard, Jr. purchased from William W. Pope 260 acres near Cedar Hill for $1,200, which included the extant house.[12] This tract of land, including house, is the property where Thomas, Jr. and Winnefred would raise a family and is the farm now owned by the Davis family.

Later, in 1840, Thomas Woodard Jr. bought an additional 232 acres of land surrounding the home place, located at the headwaters of Buzzard Creek, from John Paisley and Orvil Row. This increased his landholdings to several hundred acres. That same year, Thomas Jr.'s household consisted of eight persons, no slaves, with only three persons listed as working in agriculture on approximately 492 acres, with assets valued at $2,804.[13] By 1850, Thomas Jr. owned 210 improved acres and 466 unimproved acres with assets valued at $2,410, including four slaves, 200 swine, 600 bushels of corn, and 1800 pounds of tobacco.[14] Thomas Woodard, Jr. is also listed as a distiller in 1850 with $1,000 of invested capital, 2,500 bushels of stored corn valued at $131, and 8,000 gallons of whiskey at $2,000.[15]

The success of Thomas Woodard, Jr. as both a farmer and distiller required assistance from his family, in particular his son-in-law, Meredith Woodard, his eldest daughter Sarah's husband and cousin, in order to manage and facilitate the farm's agricultural production as well as the family distilling operation.[16] By 1860, Thomas Woodard, Jr. owned 555 acres of land valued at $22,200 with a personal estate value of $88,100, including fourteen slaves living in three slave houses.[17] Based on the census information it appears that Thomas Woodard Jr. took advantage of the opportunities given him, as a member of the prominent Woodard family, working in agriculture and expanding his own whiskey distilling operations and continuing the family's whiskey business tradition.

Throughout Tennessee, both regional geologic factors and agriculture played a significant role in shaping the state's early agricultural history and settlement patterns. Climate, topography, and soil greatly influenced the development of Middle Tennessee and Robertson County, creating an area well suited for

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Cave (TRB 47)", Wray-Davis Property, Cedar Hill, Tennessee. 25 January 2003. Wiley Woodard later successfully increased the Woodard Hall farm to 2,000 acres, as well as becoming a distinguished distiller and local elected official

[12] According to available records, the history of the Thomas Woodard, Jr. property can be traced to its original land grant from the State of Kentucky. Matthew Powell on 16 October 1829 purchased Warrant No. 457 for $60 to survey 1,144 acres of land. On 19 November 1829, a completed survey enabled Matthew Powell to purchase the 1,144 acres of unclaimed and unoccupied land granted from the State of Kentucky and located just south of "Walker's Line." Robertson County, Tennessee, Deed Book U, November 19, 1829, 381; officially, on 9 December 1829, the State of Kentucky conveyed 1,144 acres of land to Matthew Powell under Patent No. 918. Kentucky, "South of Walker's Line," Patent No. 918 on file. 9 December 1829. Kentucky Land Office Division of the Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky (1829); In particular, this land tract was also referred to in an 1820 agreement between the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee that entitled Kentucky to sell all unclaimed lands South of Walker's line and the original Virginia and North Carolina line of 36° 30' parallel. Of that original land grant located in Robertson County on the headwaters of Buzzard Creek in 1833, William W. Pope purchased 257 acres from Matthew Powell for $1,200. Robertson County, Tennessee, Deed Book X, October 22, 1833, 398.

[13] Robertson County, Tennessee, *1840 Tennessee Census*, National Archives Micropublication, 198-199.

[14] Robertson County, Tennessee, *1850 Tennessee Census,* National Archives Micropublication, roll 894, 4; Robertson County, Tennessee, *1850 Agricultural Census*, National Archives Micropublication, roll 4.

[15] Robertson County, Tennessee, 1850 *Manufacturing Census*, National Archives Micropublication, roll 30.

[16] Robertson County, Tennessee, *1850 Tennessee Census*, National Archives Micropublication, roll 894, pg. 34.

[17] Robertson County, Tennessee, *1860 Agricultural Census*, National Archives Micropublication, roll 9; Robertson County, Tennessee, *1860 Tennessee Census*, roll 1270, 76; Robertson County, Tennessee, *1860 Slave Census*, roll 5, 16.

agriculture and worked by early Euro-American settlers.[18] As early settlers moved westward across the state and into present-day Robertson County, rural families tended toward subsistence farming of crops such as corn, wheat, tobacco, and various livestock for home consumption. Like his father, Thomas Woodard, Jr. became a prosperous, farmer-distiller in Robertson County, and in the late nineteenth century shifted toward market-oriented production of agricultural products and whiskey distilling.

By 1870, Thomas Woodard, Jr. owned 300 improved acres and 275 acres of woodland, placing the value of his farm at $20,000, with a real estate value of $30,000 and his personal estate at $150,000.[19] In 1870 Thomas Woodard, Jr. is also recorded as paying four hundred dollars to his workers, listed as nine African American tenant farmers with the last name of Woodard, while providing them with a place to live on his property.[20] Given their last names are listed as Woodard, these nine individuals were possibly former Woodard slaves. In addition, the presence of slaves and freedmen located just outside the Woodard family cemetery is represented by two visible headstones: one for a Boyd Woodard and the other for a woman named Charity. Both Boyd and Charity are listed as tenant farmers in 1870, and it is possible that they are not the only former slaves or tenant farmers buried outside the walls of the Woodard family cemetery. Although "Middle Tennessee was [considered] a large slave holding region during the antebellum era, it was not [generally] a place where large-scale plantation slavery dominated the landscape" according to Carroll Van West.[21] Instead, a majority of farm operations possessed an average of five or fewer slaves, although there also were notable exceptions such as the 13,000 acre Wessyngton Estate owned by George A. Washington and located southwest of Cedar Hill in Robertson County that included approximately 274 slaves in 1860 (Wessyngton Plantation, NR 05/06/71).[22]

From the earliest settlement of Tennessee, including Robertson County, pioneers of English and Scots-Irish descent brought with them the art of making distilled spirits. Again, geological factors played an important role in determining the location of natural resources and conditions necessary for making whiskey and brandy in Tennessee. Specifically, Jess Carr writes that early whiskey practitioners often "followed the patterns of limestone mantels running along the areas of western Pennsylvania, cutting across southern Indiana and over into Kentucky and Tennessee, which included other mantel outcroppings also located in Maryland and the length of Virginia and into North Carolina."[23] Like his father and other early pioneers skilled in the art of whiskey making, Thomas Woodard, Jr. settled in a region offering resources such as cool limestone water, fertile soil supporting healthy plantings of corn, and access to gristmills. With its abundance

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[18] David W. Babson, et al. *Families and Cabins, Archaeological and Historical Investigations at Wessyngton Plantation, Robertson County, Tennessee.* (Normal: Illinois State University, 1994), 9.

[19] Robertson County, Tennessee, *1870 Agricultural Census*, National Archives Micropublication, roll 15; Robertson County, Tennessee, *1870 Tennessee Census*, National Archives Micropublication, pg. 1.

[20] Robertson County, Tennessee, *1870 Tennessee Census*, National Archives Micropublication, 1-2.

[21] Carroll Van West, "Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee" Multiple Property Submission, (27 February 1995), 11; *Donald L. Winters, Tennessee Farming, Tennessee Farmers: Antebellum Agriculture in the Upper South* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1994),137-138.

[22] David W. Babson, et al., *Families and Cabins, Archaeological and Historical Investigations at Wessyngton Plantation, Robertson County, Tennessee.* (Normal: Illinois State University, 1994), 7; *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, "Wessyngton Plantation," (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002), 17 June 2006; Wessyngton Plantation (NR 05/06/71).

[23] Jess Carr, *The Second Oldest Profession: An Informal History of Moonshining in America* (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1972), 17.

of natural resources, Robertson County provided an ideal setting for a lucrative whisky industry. The county offered innumerable springs untainted by sulphur or iron, the right proportions of St. Louis limestone, gristmills to grind corn into mash, plentiful firewood to heat the stills, and an abundance of white oak for manufacturing barrels in nearby Coopertown. Goodspeed's history of Robertson County further states that "small distilleries were found in almost every hollow, and it is asserted that on some streams there was a still-house at every hundred yards."[24] Whiskey distilling became a widespread industry in Robertson County, as in various other Tennessee counties, by the early nineteenth century.

Robertson County became a prosperous county through profits obtained from two vices—whiskey distillation and tobacco. Born into a successful farmer-distilling family, Thomas Woodard, Jr. benefited from both whiskey and tobacco production as he was likely given the opportunity to go into the family businesses. Thomas Woodard, Sr. and Arthur Pitt, related by marriage, started distilling businesses by setting up stills on their properties upon their arrival and settlement in Robertson County in the late 18th century. Later, Thomas Woodard Jr.'s youngest brother, Wiley (Willie), became the most prosperous of the Woodard brothers in the distilling business. Both historical census data and an inventory of Thomas Woodard, Jr.'s personal property conclude that he ran a small distilling operation on his own property and was very prosperous in the local distilling industry owning a significant interest in both the Spring Creek and Garrett distilleries.[25]

Although the existence of Booger Bottom Cave on the property, situated approximately 500 feet northwest behind the house, suggests that the area geology was appropriate for whiskey distillation, the 2003 report could not confirm this.[26] With the exact usage of the site unclear, the location of any such distilling production apparatus also remains inconclusive.[27] The above mentioned report, however, verifies the extent of the cave system, cave biology and associated species, possible domestic uses of the cave, and extensive evidence of looting Indian artifacts. The location of the property at the headwaters of Buzzard Creek and a principle tributary of the Red River, is another indication that there was ample water for whiskey stills.

No social or religious stigmas were attached to the manufacture of whiskey or the peach and apple brandy made in season by most farmer-distillers. Primarily, whiskey was considered a staple of the frontier diet as well as the only medicinal drug available to early settlers. Thomas Woodard, Jr. was likely content as the farmer-distiller positioning himself as a producer and supplier for the Woodard family whiskey distilling business. In 1860, Thomas Woodard, Jr. remained in the family distillery business, although he increasingly relied upon his eldest son, John Woodard, to continue the family business tradition through market expansion. That same year, because the state of Tennessee's requirement of a five hundred-dollar adulteration bond from individuals who sold whiskey in both wholesale and retail markets, Thomas Woodard, Jr. and his brother, Wiley, purchased such bonds.

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[24] *The Goodspeed Histories of Montgomery, Robertson, Humphreys, Stewart, Dickson, Cheatham, and Houston Counties of Tennessee,* 1887, online, accessed 17 June 2006.

[25] Robertson County, Tennessee, Thomas Woodard, Jr. "Inventory of Account of Sale" 18 May 1878, Thomas Woodard file. Loose estate papers, Robertson County Archives. Springfield, Tennessee.

[26] Joseph C. Douglas, et al, "Cultural and Biological Resources –Booger Bottom Cave (TRB 47)." Wray-Davis Property, Cedar Hill, Tennessee. 25 January 2003.

[27] Joseph C. Douglas, et al, "Cultural and Biological Resources –Booger Bottom Cave (TRB 47)." Wray-Davis Property, Cedar Hill, Tennessee. 25 January 2003.

From the outbreak of the Civil War throughout Reconstruction, Tennessee's agricultural economy remained devastated; however, the war only briefly disrupted Robertson County's thriving whiskey industry. Soon after federal troops pulled out of Robertson County in April 1865, whiskey distilling became one of the first businesses to recover, as everyone went into making whiskey, ushering in the beginning of the "Whiskey Era" in Robertson County that lasted until 1885.[28] Thomas Woodard, Jr. would benefit from the production of both whiskey distilling and tobacco, although extensive profits from tobacco would not be realized until after the "Whiskey Era" (1865-1885). His operations included a small still located at his home place as well as the Spring Creek Distillery and Garrett Distillery.[29] While Thomas Woodard, Jr. probably did not play a large "up front" role in market expansion of his distilling business, he still was a significant "behind-the-scenes" investor and beneficiary of the local Woodard distilling industry and one who likely enjoyed its abundant profits.

As the eldest of Thomas, Jr. and Winnefred Woodard, John Woodard would continue the family whiskey distilling tradition following in the footsteps of both his father and grandfather, while also increasingly taking a larger role in significantly expanding the wholesale operations of his father's whiskey business.[30] Upon Thomas Woodard, Jr.'s death in 1878, John Woodard purchased his late father's stills, machinery, and distillery apparatus at the Spring Creek distillery for $1,000; stills and apparatus at the Garrett place for $800, including the still; and apparatus located at the family home place for $100. The Spring Creek distillery, being aptly situated on Spring Creek and north of the railroad stop called Kinney's Station (circa 1864) near Cedar Hill in Robertson County, was owned by John Woodard and operated by the Woodard family until 1903. John also owned and operated on his farm the Silver Springs Distillery with the help of his cousin Moses Daniel in 1885, then noted as the second largest distillery in the state and among approximately 75 distilleries operating in the county. However, by the early 1880s the distillery industry as a whole was on the decline because of the looming passage of several restrictive laws, including anti-whiskey pressures rising from temperance groups. As a result, many Robertson county businessmen began shifting from whiskey to a new money-maker: the wholesale tobacco business. Robertson County became a "dry" county in 1903, and the state followed six years later, voting in prohibition in 1909. With both state and national prohibition legislation making Tennessee a legally dry state, whiskey production ceased and never resumed in Robertson County.

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[28] Kay Baker Gaston, "Robertson County Distilleries 1796-1909." *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, 1984, 58.

[29] Robertson County, Tennessee. Thomas Woodard, Jr. "Inventory & Account of Sale" 18 May 1878, Thomas Woodard, Jr. file. Loose estate papers, Robertson County Archives. Springfield, Tennessee.

[30] Distinguished in his own right, John Woodard (1825-1903) was a politician and successful businessman in the county. He served as the County Judge for Robertson County from 1856 to 1858 and as a member of the Tennessee General Assembly from 1859 until Tennessee's secession from the Union in 1861. His obituary provides greater insight into the position of the Thomas Woodard, Jr. family during the Civil War. They favored the Union Cause, which helped preserve their Northern business interests, and he probably paid a commutation fee for someone to serve in his place. The distilling business prospered during the war and the Woodard family seemingly profited in spite of the agricultural and economic depression generally experienced in Middle Tennessee during and after the Civil War. John organized the Springfield National Bank, became bank president in 1872, and owned the Springfield Hotel. As reported in Killebrew's *Resources of Tennessee* in 1874, John Woodard and William Moore had the largest wholesale distillery operation in Robertson County at that time, grossing approximately a quarter of a million dollars annually. As the younger, more aggressive entrepreneurial distiller within the Woodard family, John excelled in expanding his father's whiskey distilling business, only later to surpass his uncle Wiley Woodard in the distilling industry.

Tobacco became the new money-maker in Robertson County. From the time settlers began arriving in Tennessee in 1796, they cultivated tobacco for personal use. Robertson County's physiographic location northwest of the Central Basin in the Western Highland Rim of Tennessee, along with the superior agricultural district called the Pennyroyal Plain region of Kentucky, eventually became a significant producer of the unusual, dark fire-cured tobacco. Records confirm the plentiful growth of dark-fired tobacco in this area, further verified by archaeological and historical investigations of the Wessyngton Plantation that specialized in early dark-fired tobacco cultivation.[31] In addition, both prior National Register nominations of local family farms (Wessyngton Plantation and Woodard Hall), and various Century Farms located within Robertson County also confirm this.[32] Climate and accessible navigable waters of the Red River and Sulphur Fork Creek enabled shipment to market prior to the railroad era, and dark-fired tobacco became the most important commercial cash crop in Robertson County by 1820. A local population with a heritage and knowledge of tobacco also allowed the culture of dark-fired tobacco to thrive and greatly influenced the development of Robertson County, becoming by 1920 "Home of the World's Finest Dark Fired Tobacco."[33] The principal uses of dark-fired tobacco were in smoking and chewing tobacco mixtures originally produced for European consumption and later sold on broader international markets. In adjacent Montgomery County, Clarksville's location at the confluence of the Red and Cumberland rivers made the city the dominant tobacco marketing center and inspection station in Middle Tennessee and western Kentucky between 1880 – 1890. Some of the highest quality tobacco being sold in Clarksville originated from Robertson County.

Thomas Woodard, Jr. grew tobacco for profit. Goodspeed's history states "the best soils for tobacco lie on the Sulphur Fork, Buzzard Creek, and that part of the county east of Miller's Creek."[34] This fact situated Thomas Woodard, Jr.'s farm in a prime area for dark-fired cultivation as well as access to markets. The first evidence of tobacco being produced as a crop on the Thomas Woodard, Jr. farm is recorded in the 1850 Agricultural Census. In 1849, his farm produced 1,800 pounds of tobacco with the assistance of his son-in-law Meredith Woodard, who either lived on or adjacent to Thomas Woodard Jr.'s farm. Although tobacco disappears from farm records in 1860, it is replaced with 3,500 bushels of corn that probably facilitated greater whiskey distillation through his ability to purchase and cultivate corn. In 1870 Thomas Woodard, Jr. once again continued his production of 1,000 pounds of tobacco, and even in 1880 just two years after his death, his wife Winnefred (age 76), who owned the farm, reported growing four acres of tobacco producing 2,331 pounds of tobacco.[35] The Thomas Woodard, Jr. farm produced tobacco several years before the "golden age" of tobacco in Robertson County, occurring between 1880 and 1920. By 1890,

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[31] David W. Babson, et al. *Families and Cabins, Archaeological and Historical Investigations at Wessyngton Plantation, Robertson County, Tennessee.* (Normal: Illinois State University, 1994), 9; Carroll Van West, *Tennessee Agriculture: A Century Farms Perspective* (Nashville: Tennessee Department of Agriculture, 1987), 196, 199, 203. Area Century Farms include: Browning Farm in Cedar Hill, Robert Elliot and Sons Farm in Adams, Riverside Farm in Adams, and the Stainback Farm in Adams.

[32] Tennessee Century Farm Files, Robertson County, Tennessee. Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University.

[33] *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, "Robertson County," (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002), 17 June 2006.

[34] *The Goodspeed Histories of Montgomery, Robertson, Humphreys, Stewart, Dickson, Cheatham, and Houston Counties of Tennessee*, 1887. Online, accessed 17 June 2006.

[35] Robertson County, Tennessee, *1880 Agricultural Census*, National Archives Micropublication, roll 26, 16.

Robertson County produced approximately nine million pounds of tobacco, becoming the seventh largest tobacco producing county in the United States, and today remains among the top producers of other dark-fired tobacco counties that include: Montgomery, Cheatham, Dickson, and Henry counties in Tennessee. The tobacco barn that still stands on the property today exemplifies the historical and agricultural significance dark-fired tobacco once had on the Woodard property, as well as the crop's remaining presence in Robertson County. Because tobacco is a labor intensive crop whose growth cycle begins in the late winter and ends in the early spring, it is a crop requiring constant attention from planting until harvest in the late summer and then curing it in early to mid fall. This may have been a good reason why the Thomas Woodard, Jr. Farm employed nine tenant farmers to help his family cultivate this type of crop, including firing the tobacco in the circa 1900 barn located on the property. As of 1900, Thomas Woodard Jr.'s sons, Moses and John (the eldest son) were still living, although neither was residing on the land. Moses Woodard was paying the taxes from 1903 until 1921 according to Robertson County tax records. The home place is referred to as the Thomas Woodard tract in deeds and court proceedings.

The Thomas Woodard, Jr. farm is an excellent example of changing agricultural production in Robertson County. Although slave cabins and tenant housing no longer exist and only a few African American grave markers remain, the property's local history places it in consideration for future archaeological excavations to discover more about the enslaved and later freed African Americans who also lived on the property. The history of the Thomas Woodard, Jr. Farm is of a prosperous farmer-distiller who at one time owned approximately fourteen slaves in 1860, while further supplementing his income through the production and sale of whiskey associated with the prominent Woodard family distilling business. From his purchase of the property in 1838 until his death in 1878, both he and his wife Winnefred raised their nine children in a traditional agricultural setting while continuing the Woodard family distilling tradition and business. At his death in 1878, Thomas Woodard Jr. owned 824 acres of land valued at $12,380 including $15,000 in property tax and $82.14 personal property tax.[36] After his death, the Thomas Woodard Jr. farm would continue on within the Woodard family until 1921.

Although most of Thomas Woodard, Jr.'s landholdings surrounded the home place near Cedar Hill, he also retained additional landholdings situated adjacent to the Woodard family home place at Woodard Hall. Subsequent to Thomas Woodard, Jr.'s death in 1878 and his son John Woodard's move to Nashville, Davidson County, in 1881with his family, John continued to assist his siblings in settling their father's estate. In 1884, John Woodard's second youngest brother, Moses Woodard purchased at auction from John Woodard Jr. (nephew) an additional 1/7 interest in the family landholdings for $815 and the encompassed in the 450 acre home tract.[37] Winnefred Woodard continued to operate the farm, with the help of her children, Moses, Mary, Rebecca, and Arthur until her death in 1893. Upon Winnefred Woodard's death at the family home, John Woodard again administered the distribution of the remaining family estate and home tract estimated at 532 acres. At this time, his youngest brother Arthur Woodard received a majority interest in the 532 acres from his siblings and heirs.[38] In 1899, after Arthur died unmarried, his majority landholding interests were purchased by his elder brother Moses; who also ran a profitable cooperage business in

[36] Robertson County, Tennessee, "Thomas Woodard, Jr. Tax Duplicate Record, District 4." 1878. Robertson County Archives. Springfield, Tennessee.

[37] Robertson County, Tennessee *Deed book* 6, May 13, 1884, 587-588.

[38] Robertson County, Tennessee *Deed book* 36, April 17, 1893, 360-362.

Springfield, Tennessee supplying barrels for the larger whiskey distilling industry.[39] Upon Moses Woodard's death in Nashville on 6 January 1921, being unmarried, 470 acres of the family home place landholdings was conveyed to his nephew Cephas Woodard, the son of Meredith and Sarah Woodard. This property remained in the Woodard family until later in September 1921 when Cephas Woodard then sold the property out of the family for $39,630.50 to W.A. Corbin and William Gossett. The Thomas Woodard Jr. home place continued on as agricultural land, including the cultivation of tobacco although the original acreage changed hands many times until Jim and Renee Wray-Davis purchased 132 acres of land in 1996 –acreage that includes Thomas Woodard Jr.'s home place.

Today, the farm retains an agricultural presence. The tobacco barn gives proof of the agricultural legacy that defines the property, while the current owners also own several horses and stable them behind the home place in the transverse crib barn. It is an example of a small farmhouse set within an agricultural setting that provided its original owners an understated rural dwelling during the early decades of Tennessee's statehood and development lasting into the early twentieth century.

[39] Robertson County, Tennessee *1880 Manufactures Census*, National Archives Micropublication, roll 36, 1.

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IX. Geographical Description

Verbal Boundary Description

Thomas Woodard, Jr. farm, located at 5024 Ogg Road near Cedar Hill, Tennessee, is three miles outside the city limits of Cedar Hill. The nominated property consists of approximately 132 acres on parcels 151 and 152, Robertson County tax map 44. The property includes both wooded areas and open, rolling fields, and includes an historic Federal-style house, with additions, agricultural outbuildings, a family cemetery, and a natural cave, variously associated with nineteenth century agriculture and whiskey distilling.

Boundary Justification

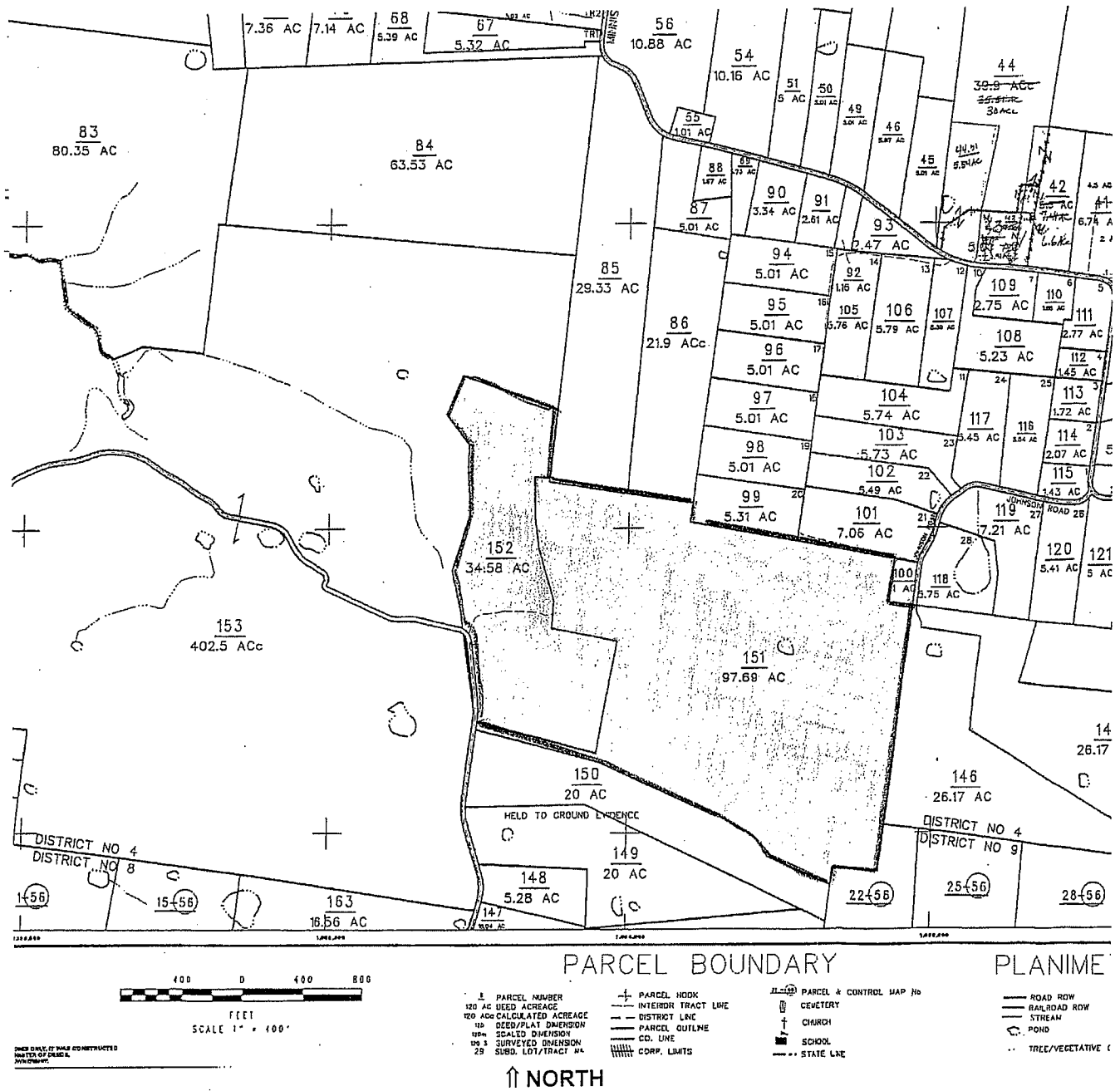
The boundaries for the nominated property include 132 acres historically associated with Thomas Woodard, Jr. The map scale used for this nomination is the only scale available for this rural area of Tennessee.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 20

Woodard, Thomas, Jr., Farm
Robertson County, TN



Photographs

Photos by: D. Lorne McWatters
MTSU Department of History
P.O. Box 23
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37214

Main entrance, north elevation, facing south
1 of 42

North elevation, facing west
2 of 42

North elevation, facing southwest
3 of 42

North elevation, facing southeast
4 of 42

Close view of west elevation enclosure, facing east
5 of 42

West elevation, facing east
6 of 42

South elevation façade, facing northeast, showing living room and enclosed summer kitchen
7 of 42

Main entrance and living room, facing north
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East elevation, facing west
9 of 42

Dining room, facing southwest
10 of 42

Dining room (Room 1), facing north
11 of 42

Living room, facing east, showing stairway to upstairs bedrooms
12 of 42

Downstairs bedroom interior of Room 2, facing north
13 of 42

Hall, facing north
14 of 42

Stairway to living room, facing south
15 of 42

Upstairs bedroom interior of Room 3, facing northeast
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Upstairs bedroom interior of Room 3, facing west, showing bathroom
17 of 42

Upstairs bedroom interior of Room 4, facing west
18 of 42

Exterior brick wall of summer kitchen (now living room), facing south, showing structure of enclosed hallway
19 of 42

Hall, facing east
20 of 42

Living room, facing south
21 of 42

Kitchen, facing southwest
22 of 42

East side of enclosed porch, facing east
23 of 42

View of garage, stable, and house from pasturelands, facing northwest
24 of 42

Garage, west elevation, facing east
25 of 42

Cistern or well, facing west
26 of 42

Stable and fences, facing northwest
27 of 42

Transverse frame barn, west elevation, facing east
28 of 42

Transverse frame barn, facing west
29 of 42

Transverse frame barn interior, facing northeast
30 of 42

Equipment shed and corral, facing north
31 of 42

Tobacco barn, south elevation, facing north
32 of 42

Tobacco barn, west elevation, facing east
33 of 42

Tobacco barn interior, facing northeast
34 of 42

Tobacco barn, west elevation, facing east
35 of 42

Cemetery, facing northeast
36 of 42

Cemetery, facing east
37 of 42

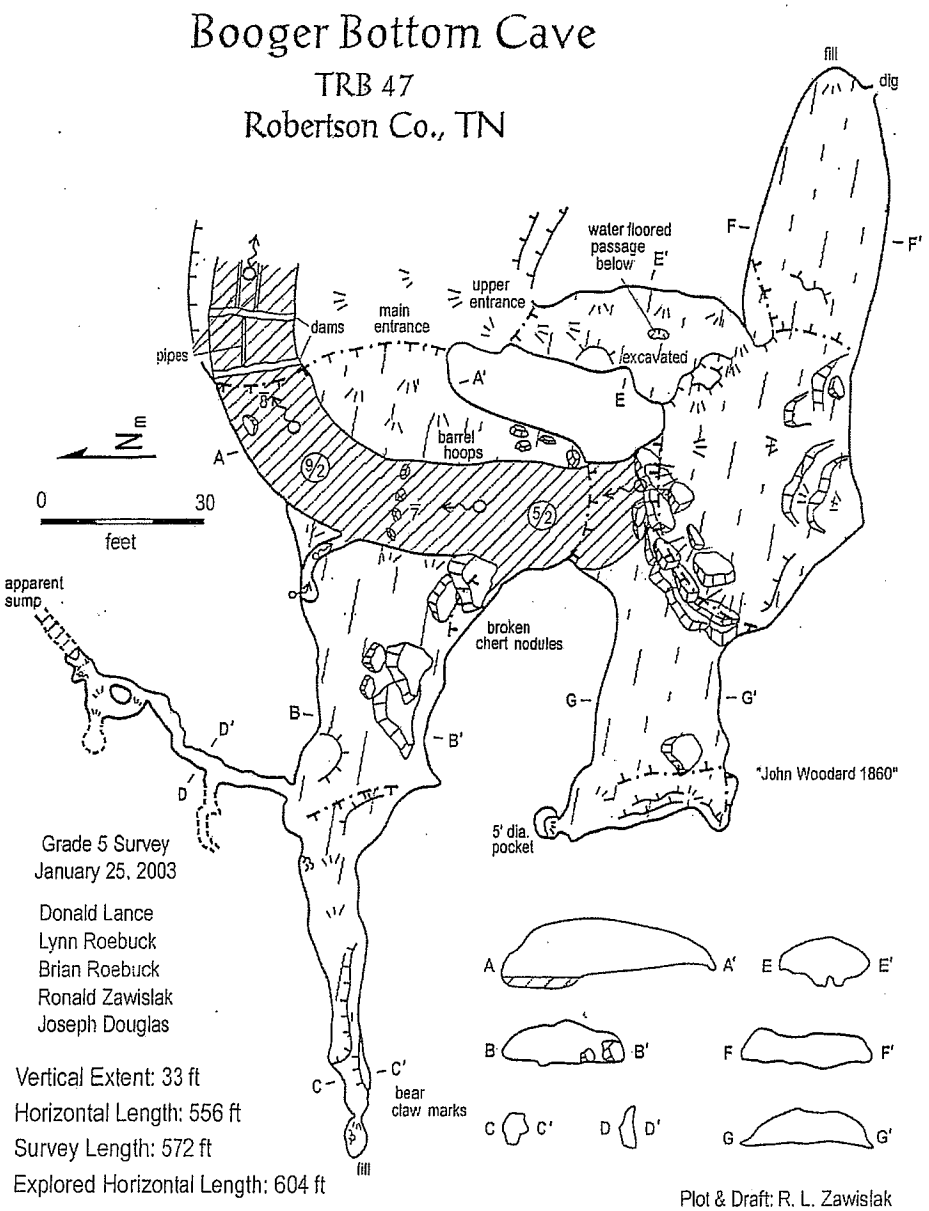
Charity Woodard headstone, facing north
38 of 42

Cave, facing west
39 of 42

Cave interior, facing west
40 of 42

Cave showing plumbing units, facing north
41 of 42

View of fields and landscape, facing east
42 of 42


Booger Bottom Cave
TRB 47
Robertson Co., TN
fill
dig
water floored passage below
E'
F
F'
upper entrance
main entrance
dams
pipes
excavated
A'
E
barrel hoops
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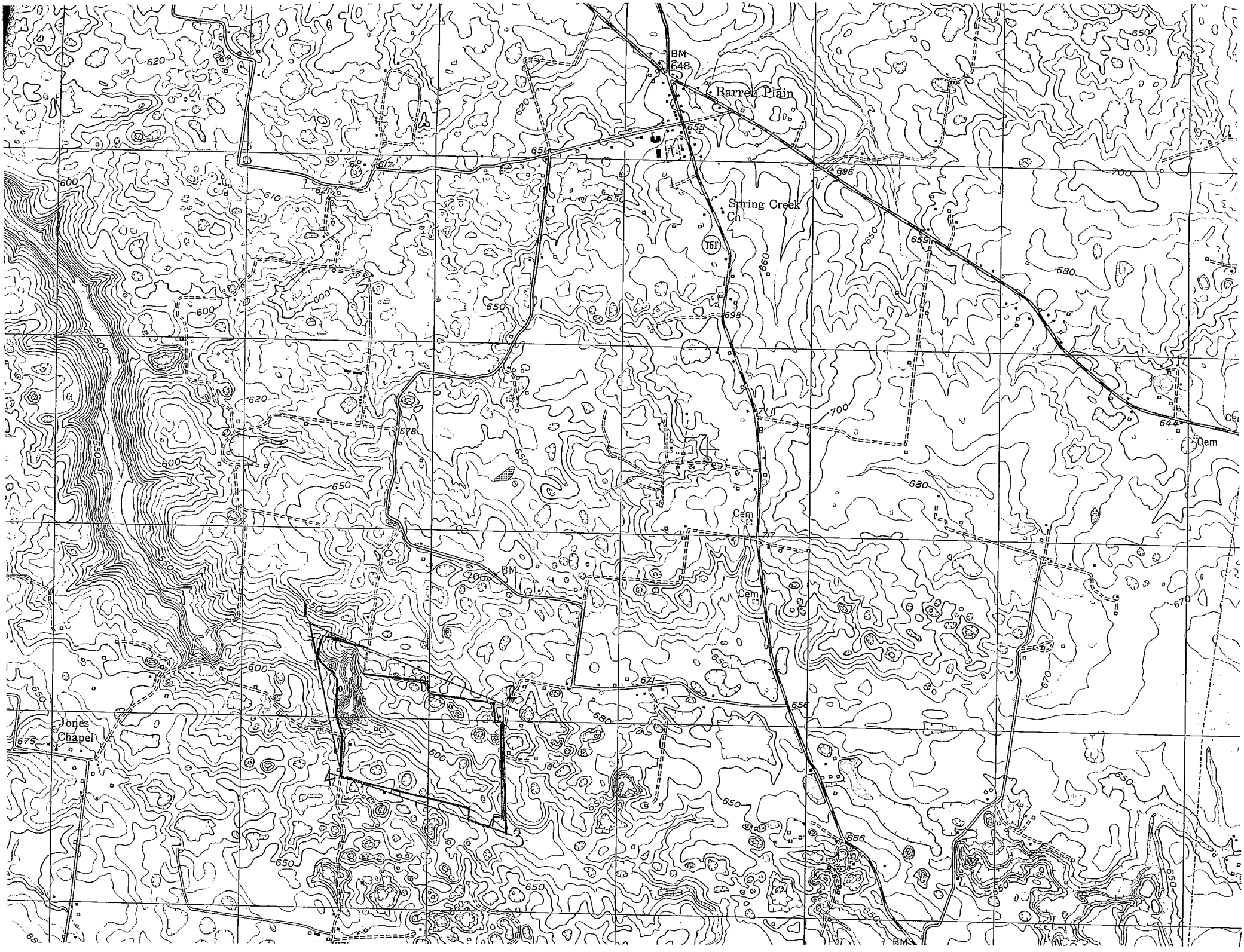
D
"John Woodard 1860"
5' dia. pocket
Grade 5 Survey
January 25, 2003
Donald Lance
Lynn Roebuck
Brian Roebuck
Ronald Zawislak
Joseph Douglas
Vertical Extent: 33 ft
Horizontal Length: 556 ft
Survey Length: 572 ft
Explored Horizontal Length: 604 ft
C
C'
bear claw marks
fill
A
A'
E
E'
B
B'
F
F'
C
C'
D
D'
G
G'
Plot & Draft: R. L. Zawislak


BM
648
Barren Plain
Spring Creek
Ch
161
Cem
Cem
Cem
BM
Jones
Chapel
BM

1

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Woodard, Thomas, Jr., Farm
Robertson Co

3

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Woodard, Thomas, Jr, Farm
Roberson Co

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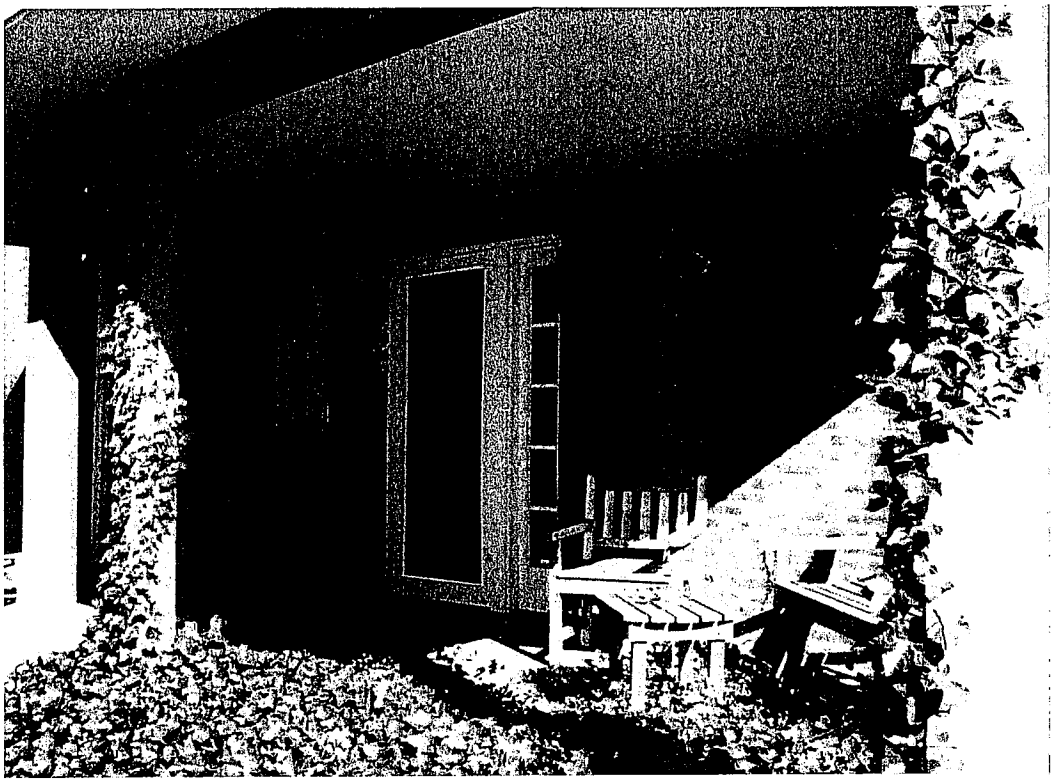

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Woodard, Thomas, Jr., Farm
Robertson Co

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Woodard, Thomas, Jr., Farm
Robertson Co

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Woodard Thomas, Jr., Farm
Robertson Co.

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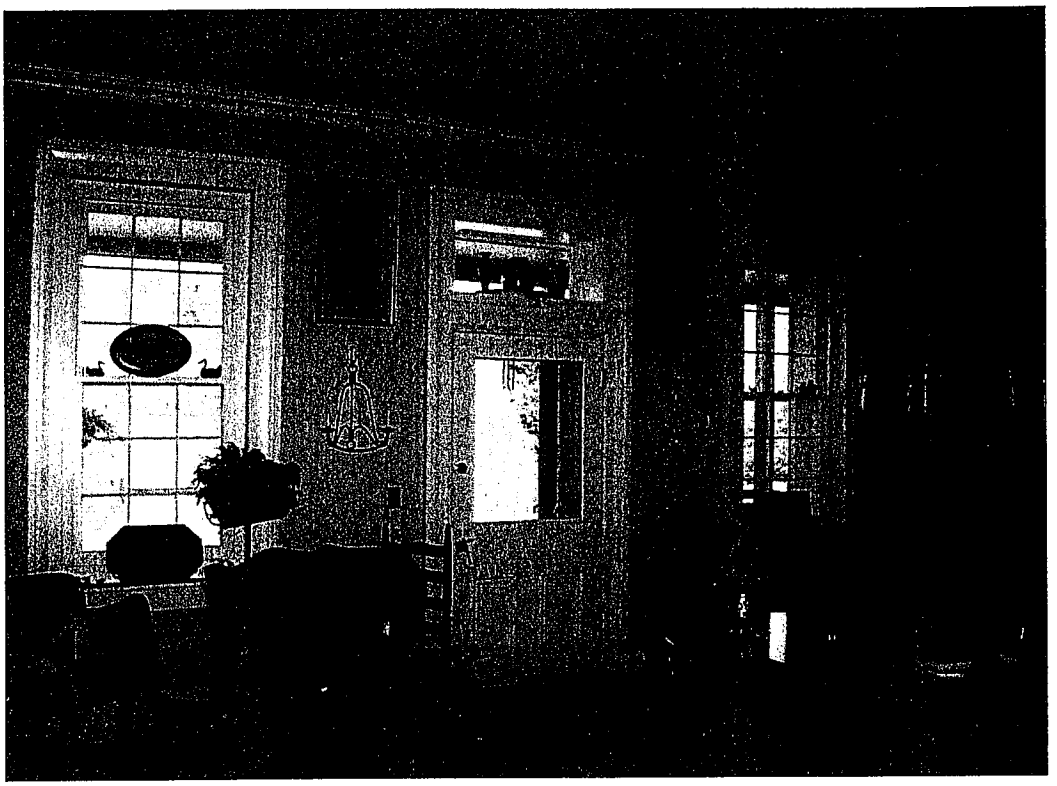

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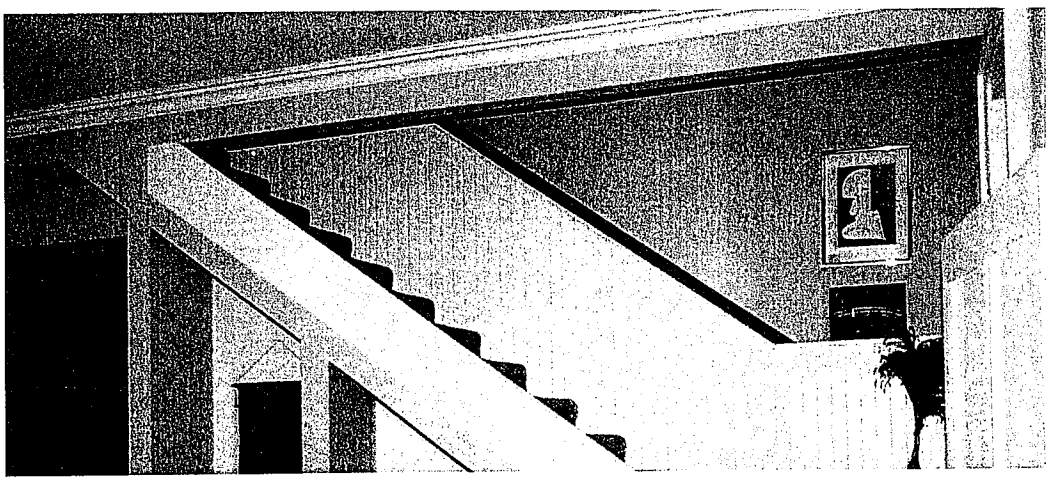

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Robertson Co.

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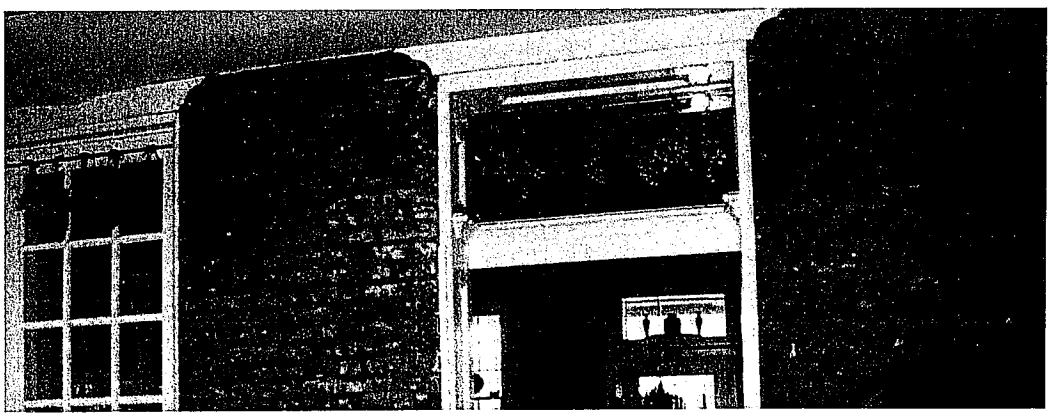

14 Woodard, Thomas, Jr., Farm
Roberton Co.

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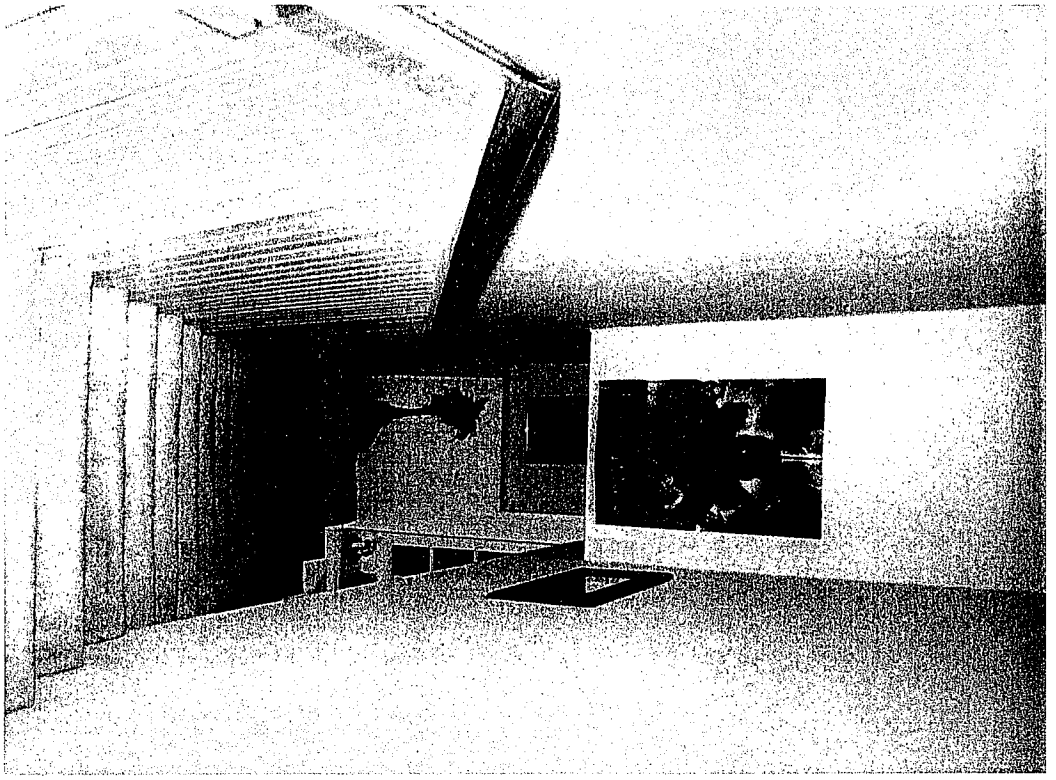

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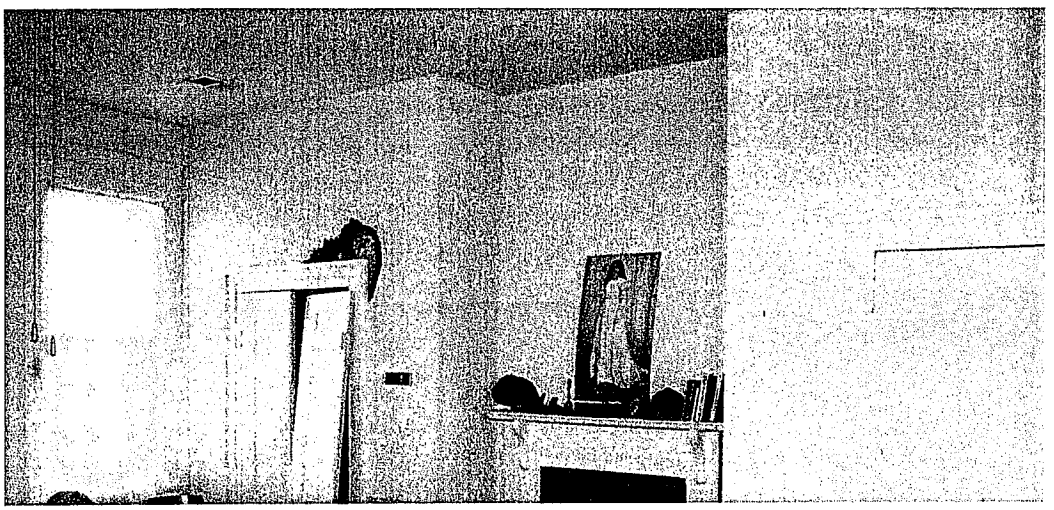

Woodard Thomas, Jr, Farm
Robertson Co

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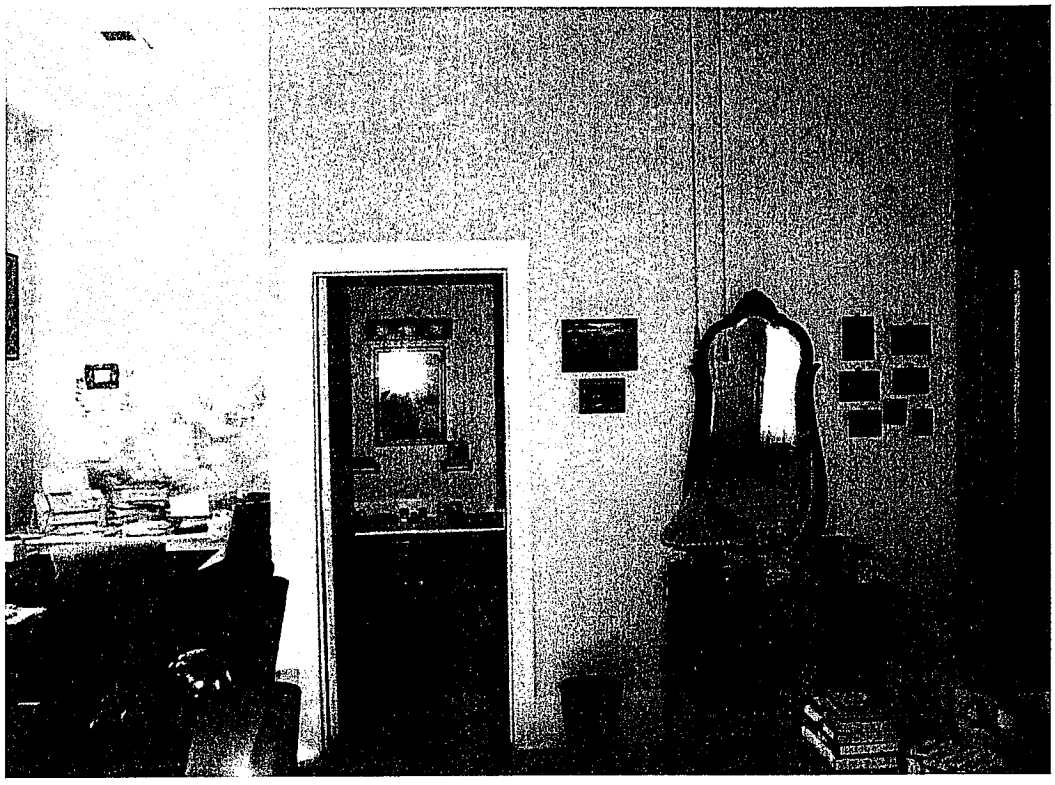

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Robertson Co

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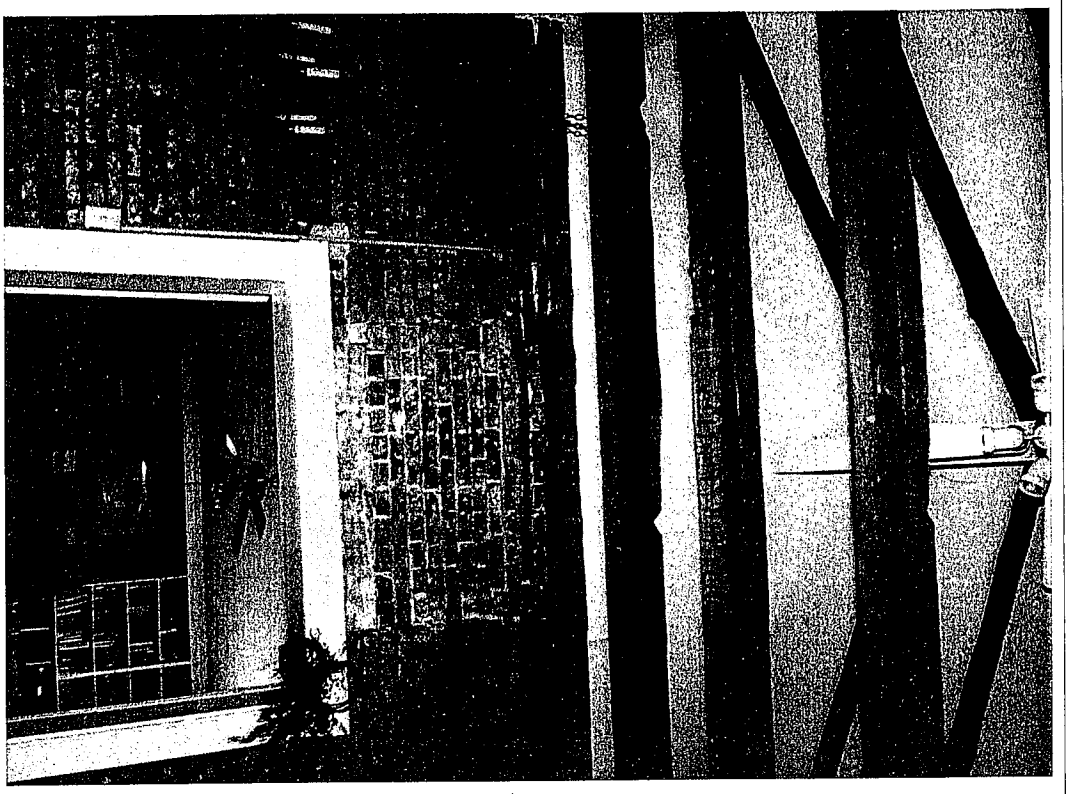

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Woodard, Thomas, Jr., Farm
Robeston Co

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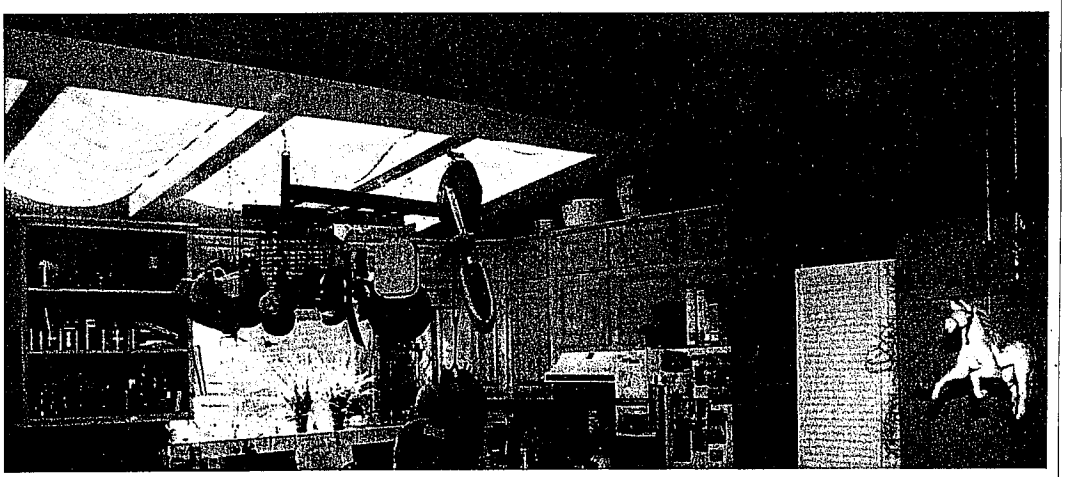

Woodard, Thomas, Jr, Farm
Robertson Co

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Woodard, Thomas, Jr. Farm
Robertson Co.

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Woodard, Thomas, Jr, Farm
Robertson Co.

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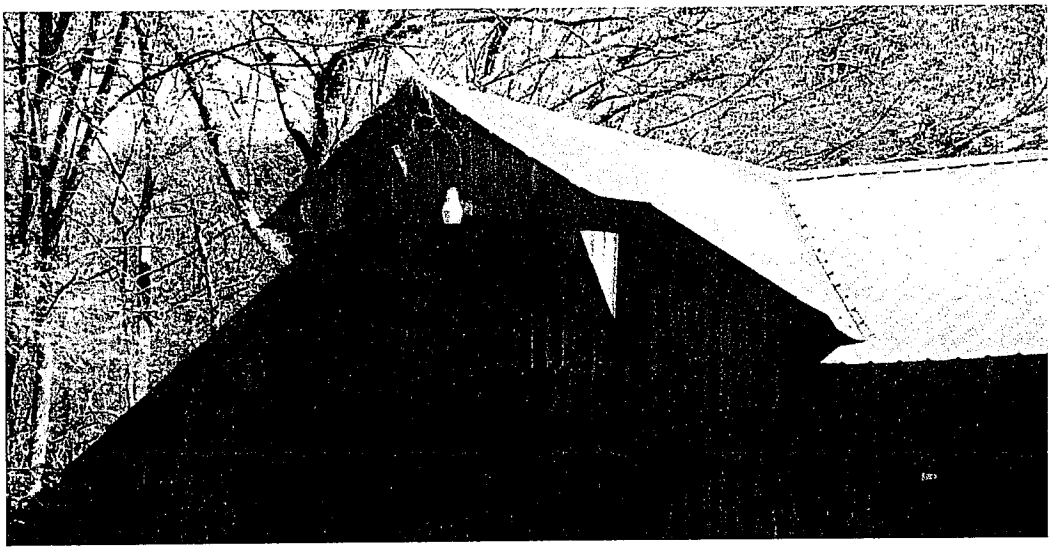

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Robertson Co.

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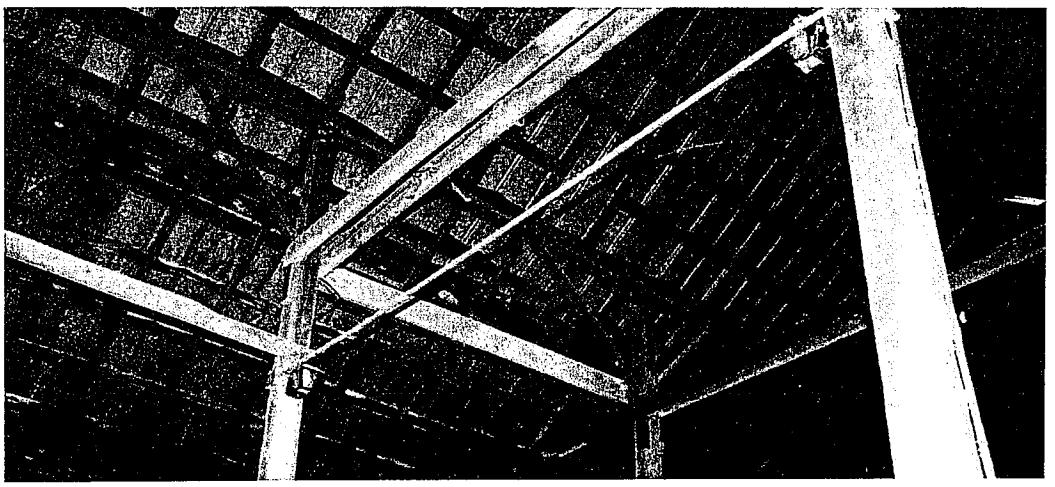

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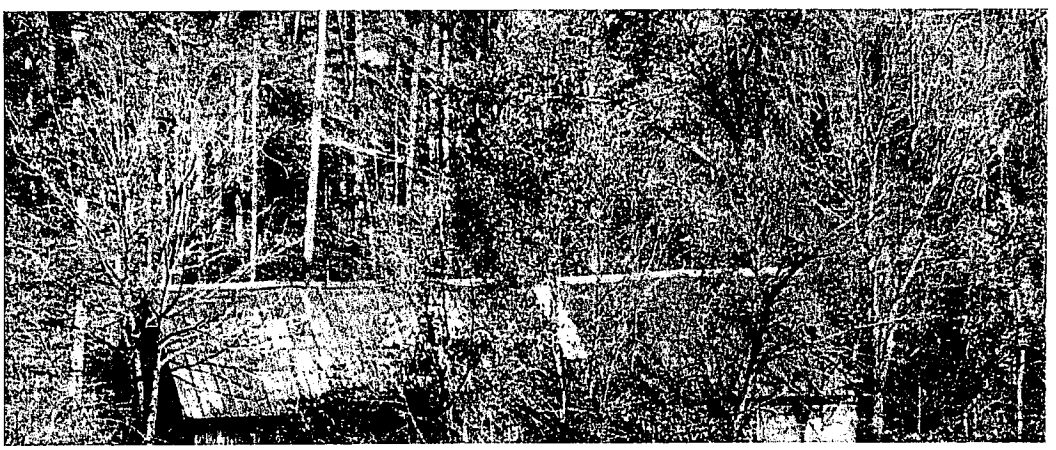

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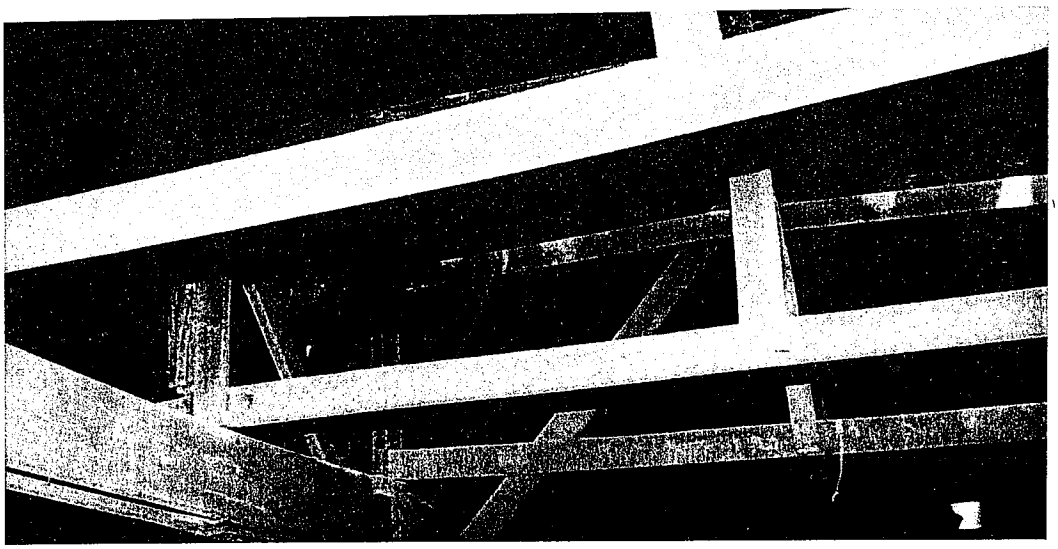

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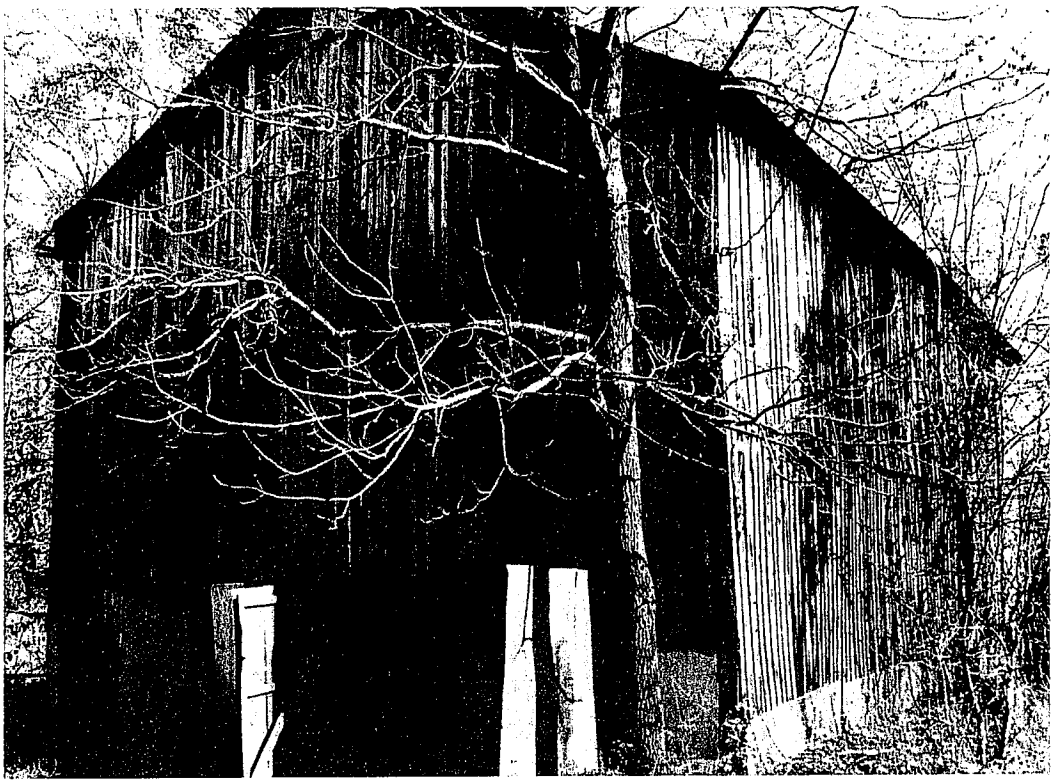

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Woodard, Thomas, Jr., Farm
Robertson Co.

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Woodard, Thomas, Jr, Farm
Robertson Co

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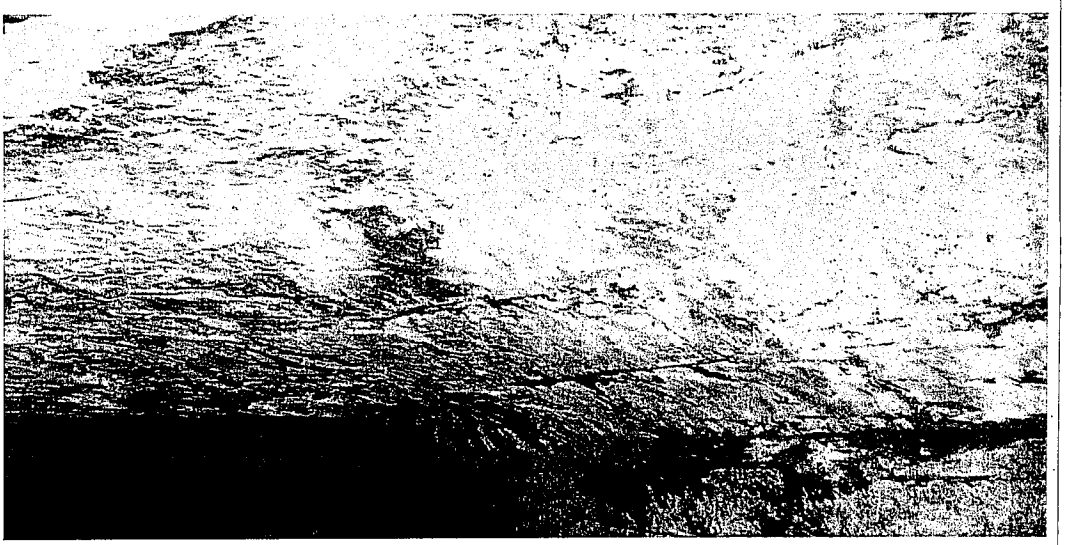

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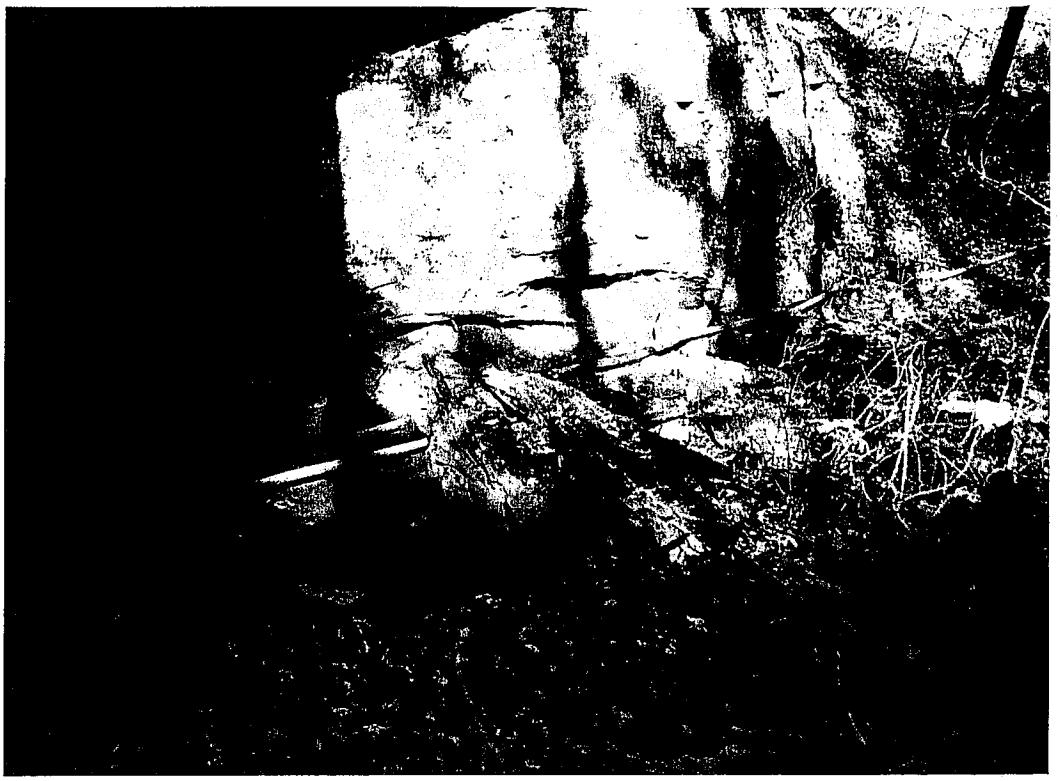

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Robertson Co