# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic name</th>
<th>Greer-Gill Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names/site number</td>
<td>Greer, Joseph, Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of related multiple property listing</td>
<td>Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2. Location

| Street & Number:       | 352 Gingerbread Road |
| City or town:          | Petersburg           |
| State:                | TN                   |
| County:               | Lincoln              |
| Not For Publication:  | N/A                  |
| Vicinity:             | N/A                  |
| Zip:                  | 37144                |

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

- [ ] national
- [ ] statewide
- [X] local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

- [X] A
- [ ] B
- [X] C
- [ ] D

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**Signature of certifying official/Title:**
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

**Date**

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**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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

**Signature of Commenting Official:**

**Date**

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**Title:**
State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
Greer-Gill Farm
Name of Property

Lincoln County, TN
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

__ entered in the National Register
__ determined eligible for the National Register
__ determined not eligible for the National Register
__ removed from the National Register
__ other (explain:) _______________________

Signature of the Keeper ______________________  Date of Action ____________

5. Classification

<table>
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<td>District</td>
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<td>Public – State</td>
<td>Site</td>
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<td>Public – Federal</td>
<td>Structure</td>
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<td>Object</td>
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(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register  0
Greer-Gill Farm
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6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
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<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
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<td>AGRICULTURE/ Agricultural field</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE/ Processing</td>
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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Gothic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick; Wood; Asphalt; Vinyl; Metal

Narrative Description

The Greer-Gill Farm is located in a rural setting on Gingerbread Road near the town of Petersburg in Lincoln County, Tennessee, near the Marshall County line. The immediate area surrounding the farm is formed primarily of farmland occupied by late nineteenth and early twentieth century single-family homes and agricultural outbuildings. The Greer-Gill Farm is located on 382.8 acres of land. Approximately 100 acres of the land is tillable land, 150 acres is pasture, and the remaining acreage is wooded. The Cane Creek flows through the Greer-Gill Farm. Contributing resources include the Greer-Gill Farmhouse (c. 1857), Smokehouse/Kitchen (c. 1857), Rock Well House (c. 1857), Old Shed (c. 1860), Barn (c. 1958), Tobacco Barn (1960s), Rural Fields and Natural Resources, and Buggy House (c. 1857), for a total of eight contributing resources. Noncontributing resources include a Carport (c. 1975), Rock Walk (c. 1857), Gazebo (c. 1987), Rock Spring House (c. 1857), and Hay Barn (c. 2010), for a total of five noncontributing resources. The Greer-Gill Farmhouse is a one story, cross-gable, brick building, and is an excellent local example of the Gothic Revival Style. Significant exterior features of the Greer-Gill Farmhouse include the steeply pitched cross gables, original brick structural walls, carved wooden trim and brackets on the porches, pointed arched façade windows, the window trim, and woodwork throughout. The Greer-Gill Farm remains a
Greer-Gill Farm
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A working farm, and the current owners primarily raise cattle on the property. Due to the Greer-Gill Farm’s high degree of integrity and the integrity of the historically associated outbuildings and acreage, the Greer-Gill Farm retains its integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Greer-Gill Farmhouse, 1857

The Greer-Gill Farmhouse is a one story, brick, Gothic Revival Style house with a symmetrical façade and a brick foundation. The cross-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The house has eighteen-inch thick brick walls. The interior of the house retains numerous original features including plaster walls, wood floors, window glass, baseboards and trim, lighting, doors and hardware, and transom windows above doorways. The bathroom adjoining the master bedroom was added in 1950.

North façade

The façade has a symmetrical appearance with double pointed arches on each side and a central entrance. The façade’s most prominent feature is the central projecting open-air section of the front porch, which features a steeply pitched front gable with decorative curved woodwork in the gable and arched door openings. The porch is one story and full width with a hipped gable roof. The porch features decorative woodwork between each post and paired brackets at the top. The balustrade has an X pattern rail. The front steps are concrete. The posts flanking the stairs have an acorn affixed to the tops. The east and west sides of the porch have a rounded single arch and a smaller X pattern balustrade. The porch has a wooden floor that is painted white. The ceiling of the porch is angled and the wood is painted dark green. The front entrance is filled with an original wooden door and a screen door. Above the front door is an arched transom with a single pane of glass. The light fixture above the front door is lantern style with four panes of glass. To the east and west of the front door are two arched windows with arched shutters on each side. The windows are wooden single-hung windows with six lights. Brick interior end chimneys are located on the gable ends of the facade.

East Elevation

The east porch has double pointed arches at the top and an X pattern balustrade that matches the façade. The floor of the porch is wood that has been painted. The ceiling of the porch is wooden and painted dark green. There are two milk glass light fixtures that hang from the ceiling of the porch. There are three entrances on the porch that lead to the eastern back bedroom, the dining room, and the parlor. The entrances are filled with wooden doors with screen storm doors. There are two, wooden, square, six-over-six, double-hung windows located on the porch. There is an arched window that looks into the northeast bedroom. All windows have dark green shutters. In the center of the porch are brick stairs that lead to the side yard. The posts flanking the brick stairs has an acorn affixed to the top. The porch has a red brick foundation. To the south of the porch is a wooden, four-over-four, double-hung window.

South Elevation

The south elevation of the house is brick painted white with two wooden six-over-six double-hung windows in the gable; one of the windows has an A/C unit. On the first level there is a 1950s addition that is clad in white wood siding. The shed roof of the addition is covered in asphalt shingles. The addition has four
Wooden windows. One is double-hung with two-over-two panels. One has two-over-two panels. One to the east of the backdoor features two-over-two panels. One is a small double-hung window with three-over-one stained glass panels. The backdoor is a wooden door with screen door.

**West Elevation**

The west elevation has an enclosed porch formed from an extension of the gable roof. The porch was enclosed in 1985. The double pointed arches from the original porch are visible on this elevation. The openings have been enclosed with wooden siding and there are paired double-hung one-over-one windows in each of the arches. Paired, double-hung, two-over-two, wooden windows are located to the south of the other double-hung windows. In the center is a doorway with a fan transom at the top. The doorway is filled with a modern door and glass storm door, and is flanked on either side by pilasters. The foundation of the enclosed porch is brick. There are concrete stairs that lead to the interior of the house.

**Interior**

The Greer-Gill Farmhouse originally resembled a T before its various additions. The Front Hall has pink, patterned wallpaper. There is an original piece of oriental wall decoration present in the Front Hall. The back of the front door has hand-crafted molding with two top panels that are rounded at the top. There is a rounded arch fanlight above the front door to match the arches on the front porch and the windows on the façade. In the front hall there are three doors that open to the northeast front room, the northwest front room, and the north center room. The floor has wide wood planks. All trim is painted white.

Inside the front hall to the north of the front door is the northeast bedroom. The bedroom has floral wallpaper with pink flowers. The floor is wide wood planks. There are three arched windows in this room, two on the north wall and one on the south wall. The windows are single-hung with six panes and rounded arches at the top. The fireplace has a white plaster border and wooden mantle painted white on the east wall. All trim is painted white in this room. On the east wall of the room is an original built-in closet with wooden double doors. The light fixture has been converted from oil/gas to electric and hangs in the center of the room. It has a floral pattern and brass elements. There are prisms that outline the light shade and the top.

Across the front hallway is the northwest bedroom. The bedroom has patterned wallpaper on plaster walls. The floor is wide wood planks. There are three rounded arched windows in this room, two on the north wall and one on the south wall. The windows are single-hung windows with six panes and arched at the top. The fireplace has a white plaster border and mantle painted wood. Both the fireplace and the mantle are original to the house. All trim is painted white in this room. On the west wall of the room are two separate original built-in closets with wooden double doors. The light fixture has been converted from oil/gas to electric and hangs in the center of the room. The doorway on the south wall has a rounded arch fanlight with two panes of glass. The bathroom was added in the 1950s by the Gill family. The bathroom has brick walls that were once a part of the side porch. The brick is painted white. There is a white tile and wooden vanity that has angled sides. The wooden vanity is located immediately inside the doorway to the west. Below a window is a dressing vanity that has a white tile and wooden base. There is an inset tub with white tile that goes up half of the wall. The walls are painted white.
Following the front hall past the northwest bedroom and through a doorway is the parlor. The parlor is called the Christmas Room because of the decades of Gill family Christmas gatherings held in the room. This room has the same pink patterned wallpaper as the front hallway. The floor is constructed of narrow wooden planks. There is a fireplace with painted plaster and a wooden, wall breast, mantle on the south wall that is original to the house. There is paneled wainscot with rectangular horizontal panels on the fireplace wall with an inset bookshelf and inset closet. The light fixture has been converted from oil/gas to electric and hangs in the center of the room. On the east wall is a double-hung window with eight panes. On the west wall there is a doorway with a double pane transom that leads to the dining room.

The dining room has floral wallpaper with blues, pinks and greens above the chair rail. Below the white painted chair rail is striped wallpaper that is off white and red. There is a doorway on the east wall that opens out onto the side porch. The door has a double pane transom. There are two four-over-four double-hung windows on the east wall that look out onto the porch. There is a fireplace with painted plaster and wooden, wall breast mantle on the north wall that is original to the house. There is paneled wainscot with rectangular horizontal panels on the fireplace wall with an inset bookshelf and inset closet. This matches the wall on the other side in the parlor. The flooring in this room is wood. The light fixture has been converted from oil/gas to electric and hangs in the center of the room. On the west side of the room are two four-over-four double-hung windows and a door that opens onto the enclosed west side porch.

The east wall of the enclosed porch is brick that has been painted white that matches the exterior of the house. The original double-hung windows, green shutters and door that once opened to the porch are still there. Below one of the windows on the east wall is the stairwell to the basement. A wooden railing and half wooden door surround the stairwell to the basement. The north wall has a green and white wallpaper with green plants on them. The floor is made of white bricks in a basket weave pattern. The south wall has the same type wallpaper as the north wall and a small louvered door to a closet. There is exposed painted brick on the south wall above the stairwell to the basement. The west wall has new double-hung windows in each of the original porch archways. A door that opens to the side yard has two side lights and a center door with one pane of glass. The transom has a fanlight transom with six panes.

The basement is a small area that is currently used for storage. There is a small wooden door that opens to this space. The stairwell to the basement has white bricks in the basket weave pattern.

The doorway on the south wall of the dining room leads to the informal dining area and kitchen. This was added in the 1950s by the Gill family. The kitchen has a U-shaped counter with white tile top; there is a desk at one of the counters. The cabinets and trim are clear coated pine. There is a paired window that overlooks the side yard. The wainscot is pine with a chair rail. There is a double-hung window with two-over-two panes that overlooks the backyard. To the south inside the door from the dining room there is a staircase that leads to the attic. The attic has two bedrooms with wood paneling on some walls and ceiling. The floor is carpeted. In the front part of the attic is storage. A doorway on the south wall leads to the laundry/mudroom. The wall of the laundry/mudroom is painted brick and also features pine paneling. There is an original exterior window on the painted white brick wall. The window is a double-hung window with two-over-two panes. The east wall of the laundry/mudroom is pine paneling with a doorway that leads to a bathroom. The west wall has a small window that overlooks the side yard. The floor is red brick in a basket weave pattern.
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There is a window on the south elevation that overlooks the back patio. The window has four panes of glass. The backdoor is a wooden with a screen door.

The back bathroom has dark paneling with a shower that has white tile. The floor is octagonal shaped off-white tile. There is a closet with sliding wooden doors. The vanity runs the length of the east wall with one sink and white tile top. There is a window that overlooks the back patio that is three-over-one pane with a stained-glass pane. The stained-glass pane is a quilt pattern with orange octagons with white squares and red outline. The side door of the bathroom leads to the eastern back bedroom. This room has original wood floors. The plaster walls are painted white. There is an original, large window on the east wall. There is a doorway that leads to the informal dining/kitchen area on the west wall. The north wall has a doorway that leads to the east porch.

Smokehouse / Kitchen, 1857 (Contributing)

The Smokehouse/Kitchen was built in 1857 and served as the original kitchen. The exterior is clad in wooden siding and is capped by a gable roof covered in metal. The façade faces north and has three doors and two windows. The windows are fixed, six light wooden windows, and are original. The east and west sides of the smokehouse/kitchen are clad in wood shingles with no windows. The rear of the smokehouse/kitchen faces south and is clad in metal. There is a four-pane window and the original stone/brick chimney. The door on the west side opens to the original kitchen, which has a rock cooking hearth. The room has wooden shelves and a workbench. The stone cooking hearth maintains its integrity. The floor is concrete. The middle room of the smokehouse/kitchen was used to salt and cure hams. This room is now used for storage. In the north portion of the room is a large ham salting box that is original. The east side of the smokehouse/kitchen is used for storage. There are no original elements left in this side of the smokehouse/kitchen. There are two windows on the west elevation. There are single-hung six light windows.

Rock Well House, 1857 (Contributing)

The Rock Well House was built in 1857. In 2018, the owners took the rock walls down to where they were solid construction and then replaced them in kind and added the current roof. The well house stands at the southwest corner of the house. It has a central opening facing east with a rod iron gate with a metal walking horse silhouette. Inside the well house is a concrete water basin. The well house is capped by a flat roof.

Carport, 1975 (Non-Contributing)

The Carport was built in 1975. It is a two bay carport with a flat metal roof with nine metal pole pillars that are painted white. The trim is white lattice work. The carport has a concrete base. This resource is non-contributing due to its age.

Rock Walk, 1857 (Non-Contributing)

The Rock Walk was built in 1857 and is the walkway to the original outhouse. The limestone rocks are varying shapes and sizes. It was altered in 1987 when the rocks were joined together using modern concrete. As a result of these alterations, the Rock Walk is non-contributing.
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Gazebo, 1987 (Non-Contributing)

The Gazebo was built in 1987. It is a one story wooden structure with an asphalt shingle roof. The gazebo’s architecture mimics the architecture of the Greer-Gill Farmhouse. It has double pointed arches at the top and an X pattern rail at the bottom that match the front porch and east porch. The floor is painted redwood planks. There is a redwood bench that goes around the interior of the gazebo. The bottom of the gazebo is covered with white lattice work. This resource is non-contributing due to its age.

Rock Spring House, 1857 (Non-Contributing)

The Rock Spring House was built in 1857 but it is now in ruins. The four corners are still standing, but the walls have crumbled over time and the stones are scattered nearby. As a result, the spring house is non-contributing due to its status as a ruin.

Old Shed, 1860 (Contributing)

The Old Shed was built in 1860. In 2019, the owners replaced five wooden support posts that had rotted with structurally sound wood. The exterior was then painted, and any rotted wood was replaced with similar wood siding. The shed is clad with vertical wood planks that have been painted white, and the building is capped with a gable roof covered in metal. Where the wood planks have deteriorated it has been patched with metal. The interior has cedar poles and a rock/dirt floor.

Barn, 1958 (Contributing)

The Barn was built in 1958 and is capped with a gable roof covered in metal. The sides are covered in vertical wooden boards. The south side has three bays filled with three wooden gates. The north side has three wooden plank double doors. The interior has poles to hold up the roof and an earthen floor. There is a half vertical wood plank wall on each side of the barn. The family uses the barn for farm equipment and storage.

Tobacco Barn, 1960s (Contributing)

The Tobacco Barn was built in the 1960s. It has a gable metal roof and is clad in tin siding. There are shed roof lean-to sections on the east and west side. The shed roof lean-to are also roofed in metal. It has four bays each filled with double doors. The interior has poles with concrete bases. The cross planks to hang the tobacco are still in the top section of the barn. The interior is open so that tractors and tobacco wagons can pull through.

Buggy House, 1857 (Contributing)

The Buggy House was built in 1857. In 2020, a storm blew off ten pieces of tin off the roof. The owners replaced the tin and reinforced parts of the roof. The wooden frame structure has a gable, silver metal roof. It has vertical wood siding. The buggy house sits north of the house and has three bays, each of which are filled
with wooden double doors. The interior has cedar poles holding up the roof of the barn. One side of the Buggy House is blocked off by planks and metal. The floor is earthen and quarter down

**Hay Barn, 2010, restored 2019 (Non-Contributing)**

The Hay Barn was built in 2010 but restored after being damaged in a wind storm in 2019. There are five bays. The exterior of the barn is metal on the north, south and west sides three quarters of the way up. The hay barn has a metal roof. The floor is earthen. This resource is non-contributing due to its age.

**Rural Fields and Natural Resources (Contributing)**

The landscape of the Greer-Gill Farm is rural and agriculture in nature. The landscape includes fields, pastures, tree lines, fences, gates, and a creek crossing the property. The landscape is important to the operation of a working farm and complements the built components. Fences on the farm are page wire and barbed wire, and there is also a string of electric fence in the livestock pastures. The pastures have not changed since the farm was bought by the Gill Family in 1943.

**Integrity**

The Greer-Gill Farmhouse has an overall high level of integrity which conveys its significance as a good example of the Gothic Revival Style. The home retains its integrity of location and setting, set within a rural farm area. The house retains a high level of integrity in materials, design, and workmanship. Its architecturally significant features convey its Gothic Revival style, including arched windows, doors, roof gables, and porches. Significant interior features include original plaster walls, wood floors, doors, transoms, and trim. The addition to the rear of the home and the enclosed porch on the west side do not take away from the historic character and integrity of the Greer-Gill Farmhouse. The high level of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship easily conveys the Gothic Revival style and allows the Greer-Gill Farmhouse to maintain its integrity of feeling and association.
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8. Statement of Significance

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

X 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.

X 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance
1857, 1943-1972

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

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

Property is:

A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown
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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Greer-Gill Farm is locally significant under Criterion A for agriculture from 1943-1972, and the Greer-Gill Farmhouse is locally significant under Criterion C for its representation of the Gothic Revival style in the small-town context of Petersburg, Tennessee. The Greer-Gill Farm was once part of the Greer Farm, which was established by Revolutionary War veteran Joseph Greer (1754-1831) upon receipt of a land grant in recognition of military service on December 17, 1794.¹ The nominated tract of land was then sold out-of-family in 1943 to William Warren Gill (1886-1966). It is under the tenure of the Gill family that the farm gained local significance in agriculture from 1943-1972. During this period, the Gill family engaged in agricultural production representative of broader Tennessee agricultural history, including general farming, the adoption of Progressive farming methods and modern technology, and transitioning from general agriculture to beef cattle production in the second half of the twentieth century. At the same time, the Gill family was locally significant for their involvement in New Deal programs geared towards revitalizing farms in the Great Depression, and their status as leaders and active participants in Lincoln County’s Tennessee Walking Horse industry. The Gill Farmhouse was constructed in 1857 in the Gothic Revival Style, which was popular in the United States from 1840-1880.² The house exemplifies numerous characteristics of the Gothic Revival style, including the pointed double arches on the front porch, the arched windows and doors, the center projecting front gable, steeply pitched cross-gable roof, and wood trim. Important interior features include the original wood floors, doors, wainscoting and trim throughout. The period of significance divided into two parts. The first period of significance, 1857, reflects the construction date of the Greer-Gill Farmhouse, which is when it gained local significance for its representation of the Gothic Revival style. The second period of significance for the Greer-Gill Farm begins with the acquisition of the farm in 1943 by William Warren Gill and ends in 1972 to represent the years the farm is representative of broader agricultural trends in both Lincoln County and Tennessee.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Context

The Greer-Gill Farm is located in a rural setting just southeast of Petersburg, a small town located in Lincoln County near the border of Marshall County. Most of Lincoln County lies in the Central Basin, a geographical area known by the early settlers of Tennessee as “the garden” due to its natural and agricultural abundance. The remainder of the county falls in the geographical region known as the Highland Rim. The major natural and geographical feature of the county is the Elk River, which runs northeast to southwest and divides the county in two. The original inhabitants of Lincoln County were the Cherokees and Chickasaws, who ceded the land that would eventually become Lincoln County in 1806. However, settlers had arrived in the area long before the land was officially ceded. These settlers began arriving in 1784, usually in fulfillment of Revolutionary War land grants. Among these settlers was Andrew Greer, the father of Greer Farm founder

Greer-Gill Farm

Greer-Gill Farm, Lincoln County, TN

Joseph Greer. Lincoln County was officially established in 1809, and was named after Benjamin Lincoln, a general and hero of the American Revolution.4

Petersburg was founded in 1837. The town began as a small commercial center that capitalized on the rich agricultural production typical of that section of Lincoln County. Agricultural production in the area included wheat and poultry. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the majority of citizens in Petersburg and other towns in Lincoln County took up arms for the Confederacy. Lincoln County produced twenty-one companies of volunteers for the Confederate cause. Like many other towns in the South, Petersburg experienced firsthand the destruction of the Civil War. Numerous skirmishes took place in the area, and several businesses and houses were burned as a result. Despite the destruction caused by the conflict, Petersburg bounced back following the conclusion of the Civil War, due in large part to the arrival of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad in the mid-1870s. The railroad turned the town into an important commercial center for the region. Petersburg’s prosperity continued until the railroad ceased operation in 1961, at which point many of the businesses and shops located in Petersburg began to close. Despite this decline, the town retains a high degree of historical and architectural integrity and is experiencing the return of new businesses to the area.5 This historical and architectural integrity is reflected in the Petersburg Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, listed November 7, 1985.

The nominated farm belonged to the Greer family before William Warren Gill purchased the farm in 1943. The land that would become the Greer-Gill Farm was originally part of a 2,566-acre land grant awarded to Revolutionary War veteran Joseph Greer on December 17, 1794. Greer was known as the King’s Mountain Messenger. He earned this title during the Revolutionary War after he delivered news of the American victory at the Battle of Kings Mountain to the Continental Congress in 1780.6 His son, Jefferson Greer, inherited the nominated land after Joseph Greer died in 1831. It was during Jefferson’s tenure that the construction of the Greer Farmhouse (c. 1857) likely began. However, Jefferson Greer died young in 1855 at the age of twenty-eight in Crittenden County, Arkansas. Jefferson willed the land to his only daughter, Katherine Greer, who was three at the time of her father’s death.7 Katherine held the land until her son, Allen Jones Moore, inherited it following her death 1928.8 The land passed out of the Greer family when Allen sold the property to William Warren Gill in 1943. William Warren Gill owned the property until about 1950 when he sold it to his son, William Warren Gill II, following his son’s marriage to Helen C. Collier. The next, and current, property owners are siblings Williams Warren Gill III, James Alan Gill, and Gloria Gill Meadows.

Tennessee farms were characterized by their self-sufficiency prior to World War II. Tennessee farmers typically raised crops, livestock, and other types of agricultural products to meet the immediate needs of the family. Only after the needs of the family were met did farmers produce for the market, which in Middle Tennessee usually meant raising tobacco. This all began to change with the outbreak of World War II. The war brought with it an increased demand for agricultural production. Such high demand brought prosperity back to a segment of the population that had been reeling economically since the beginning of the Great Depression. Tennessee agriculture continued to change drastically following the conclusion of the war. The arrival of technology, primarily in the form of tractors and rural electrification, increased overall agricultural production. Further fueling the agricultural revolution was the widespread adaptation of scientific advances in crops, livestock, fertilizers, and herbicides. As a result, the productivity of both Tennessee farmers and their land skyrocketed.\(^9\)

However, this same productivity permanently changed Tennessee farms. The high cost of now-necessary machinery, herbicides, and fertilizers made it harder for farmers to either start farming or keep their farms in operation. Furthermore, the increased productivity of farms meant that farmers often needed more land to make money. Finally, the rise of corporate farms and farming made agricultural products available to the public for much less than what a small farm could charge. The end result was the decline of farming as an occupation in Tennessee in the years following World War II, and farm families either sold their farm or took jobs off the farm to provide for their families. The previously self-sufficient family farm was replaced by a new Tennessee farm characterized by its dependence on outside income for financial viability.\(^10\)

The Greer-Gill Farm: Agricultural Production and Agricultural History

The Greer-Gill Farm is significant as a representative example of these agricultural trends in its local context of Petersburg, Tennessee from 1943-1972. The early years of the Greer-Gill Farm and the associated activities of its founders demonstrate the myriad ways that farms and their owners navigated the momentous events of the Great Depression and World War II. Like other places in Tennessee, Lincoln County farmers struggled financially as the value of their agricultural products and land dropped during the Great Depression. From 1930-1935, the value of farms and the associated land and buildings in the county dropped from $12,742,180 to $9,358,698. This was a net depreciation of $3,383,482, or nearly 27% of the total value of farms in Lincoln County.\(^11\) In response, Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s administration sought to provide relief to these farmers through various New Deal programs and initiatives, one of which was the Farm Credit Act of 1933. The Farm Credit Act (FCA) was signed into law on June 16, 1933. This act allowed for the

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\(^9\) Paul Keith Conkin, *A Revolution Down on the Farm: The Transformation of American Agriculture Since 1929* (Lexington: The University of Kentucky Press, 2008). Conkin’s work documents this process in greater detail. The author also emphasizes the role and importance of New Deal policies enacted by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in facilitating the agricultural revolution.


\(^11\) “County Table I.—Farm, Farm Acreage and Value, By Color and Tenure of Operator, 1935 and 1930; And Farm Land According to Use, 1934 and 1929,” United States Agricultural Census, 1924, pg. 598.
establishment of Production Credit Corporations (PCC). These organizations provided farms access to credit and loans with lower interest rates and more flexible payment options than had been previously available.\(^\text{12}\) Though the FCA did not solve all of the problems facing farmers at this time, such efforts went a long way towards stabilizing the agricultural economy and providing relief for farmers during the Great Depression.\(^\text{13}\)

William Warren Gill, the founder of the Greer-Gill Farm, played an important role in advocating for the PCC program and providing other types of support to Lincoln County farmers during the Great Depression. A graduate of Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, William Warren Gill owned and operated a hardware business in Petersburg alongside his farming operation. His grandson notes that William Warren Gill used his status as a business owner to help farmers during the Great Depression in the form of carrying their debt or providing leniency if the farmer could not pay.\(^\text{14}\) William Warren Gill also became deeply involved in the PCC program, serving as the organization’s vice-president for thirty years.\(^\text{15}\) While the exact date of his involvement is unknown, a video published during World War II by the PCC prominently featured William Warren Gill, his son William Warren Gill II, and the Greer-Gill Farm. In the video, William Warren Gill played a hard working but struggling farmer. He wrote a letter to his son, played by William Warren Gill II, describing how farms and farmers were helping win World War II and end the Great Depression. At the end of the tape, William Warren Gill gave a speech that encouraged farmers to borrow wisely and increase their agricultural production to support the war effort. Several of the shots in the video were taken around the Greer-Gill Farm.\(^\text{16}\)

The end of the Great Depression and World War II brought farmers in Lincoln County and across the nation a return to normalcy, and the Greer-Gill Farm was no exception. William Warren Gill II and his wife Helen C. Collier became the next owners of the Greer-Gill Farm in 1950 after William Warren Gill sold the property to the couple after their marriage. Much like his father had since purchasing the farm in 1943, William Warren Gill II engaged in agricultural production typical of their neighbors in Lincoln County and the Middle Tennessee region. They grew tobacco, corn, and vegetables in addition to raising sheep, hogs, horses, and mules. The Gill family also kept a dairy cow and supplemented their diet with hunting and fishing along Cane Creek. While most agricultural production was geared towards providing the family sustenance, any surplus produced was sold or traded for other services. Most of the farm’s yearly income depended upon the tobacco crop. William Warren Gill III wrote in his book, *Cane Creek Days*, about the importance of tobacco on the Greer-Gill Farm:

> Tobacco’s role is one of the easiest to understand: the golden leaf brought cash. It brought more money with less land than any other crop. Tobacco made farm payments. Tobacco put


\(^{13}\) It is believed that by the end of the 1930s, nearly two million farmers were either directly or indirectly involved with financing services or financial institutions operating under the Farm Credit Association. The Production Credit Corporations continue to operate today, albeit in a changed way, in the form of Agricultural Credit Associations (ACA).


\(^{15}\) “Gill New President Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders Association of America,” May 9, 1964, newspaper clipping.

\(^{16}\) Ibid, p.173
shoes on farm kid’s feet. Tobacco grew during dry weather and grew on the well-drained, rock hillsides of the Cane Creek Valley. Some years were better than others, but every year brought a crop…Much of the life in the Cane Creek Valley revolved around growing tobacco. The best fields were given to growing it and no other activity (except church) took precedence over finishing the chores related to tobacco.17

As related in the story, tobacco provided the largest part of the farm’s income, while the remainder of the farm’s agricultural production provided for the needs of the family and supplemented the family’s income. These modes of agricultural production defined the activities on the Greer-Gill Farm from 1943 to roughly 1956.

The Greer-Gill Farm was also significant for its regional importance in the Tennessee Walking Horse Industry. Lincoln County was already a leader in the Tennessee Walking Horse Industry when William Warren Gill founded the Greer-Gill Farm. The importance of Lincoln County in the Walking Horse Industry resulted from its hosting of the locally founded Petersburg Colt Show. According to Derrick Thompson’s “Old Petersburg Colt Show Top Attraction in Area for 71 Years,” the origins of the show lie in the family gatherings of George C. Gillespie, a breeder and trader of saddle horse and mules in the area. Gillespie hosted Colt shows at his farm, inviting first family, then friends, and finally the general public out to look at the various colts he and others were selling. The first such Colt show occurred in 1885, and by 1891 the show had grown so large that Gillespie established the Petersburg Colt Show Association to manage and organize the show. Gillespie is listed as the first president, with O.F. Gill, the father of William Warren Gill, serving as the first treasurer of the organization. The event grew to encompass more than just horses and mules, featuring in its later years competitions and shows in needlework, cooking, poultry, and cattle, amongst other things. The Petersburg Colt Show drew buyers from Nashville, Atlanta, Cincinnati, and St. Louis all of whom were interested in buying the high-quality Tennessee Walking Horses and mules raised in the county. However, the Petersburg Colt Show faced stiff competition when The Celebration, a show that also featured Tennessee Walking Horses as its main attraction, began in Shelby County in 1939. While The Celebration grew in popularity and prestige, the attendance of the Petersburg Colt Show shrank, and by 1955, the Colt Show had disbanded due to low attendance.18

It should also be noted that Ben A. Green attributed the tradition of colt shows in Lincoln County to the Gill Family. In his book Biography of the Tennessee Walking Horse, Green noted that the Gill family “started in the 1870’s a tradition of holding ‘colt shows’ or a modified type of horse shows. This went on for 82 years in Petersburg and attracted thousands of persons.” The Gill family was active in the area and engaged in both agricultural production and the Tennessee Walking Horse Industry prior to William Warren Gill purchasing the Greer-Gill Farm.19 It is therefore highly likely that the Gill Family, like Gillespie, hosted a colt show on their ancestral property that drew large attendance. Consequently, it would make sense that the family combined their colt show with the Gillespie colt show following the founding of the Petersburg Colt Show Association.

17 Ibid, p. 84-88.
18 Derrick Thompson, “Old Petersburg Colt Show Top Attraction in Area for 71 Year,” newspaper clipping, unknown date.
The Gill family’s involvement with the Petersburg Colt Show began with O.F. Gill, the father of William Warren Gill, who served as the organization’s first treasurer. The Gill family’s involvement in the show continued until the Colt Show closed. William Warren Gill’s descendants remembered that he was considered a “master horseman,” and was known locally as an excellent judge and breeder. William Warren Gill kept a stallion or two on the farm for most of his life, and it is said by the family that he was the only one who could get a horse to do the “five distinct gaits that Saddlebreds can perform.”20 In addition to his many skills with horses, William Warren Gill also served in various leadership roles in the Walking Horse community and Petersburg. On May 9, 1964, Gill was elected the president of the Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders Association of America. Prior to this appointment, he had served as the vice-president of the organization and on its board of directors. He also served as the mayor, a magistrate on Lincoln County’s 10th Quarterly Court District, and as a member of the Finance Committee.21 The Greer-Gill Farm under William Warren Gill’s tenure was a valuable component of the Tennessee Walking Horse industry in Lincoln County, and the owner and founder a leader in the breeding, raising, and dissemination of the Tennessee Walking Horse industry.

The Greer-Gill Farm continued to be involved with the horse industry in the area following William Warren Gill’s departure. His son and the next owner of the property, William Warren Gill II, maintained a stable of horses and donkeys on the Greer-Gill Farm. Included among the horses were three Tennessee Walking Horses named Shadow Lady, Lucky Pride, and Glowing Pride.22 Recollections of both the current owner and the current owner’s son speak to the importance of horses on the Greer-Gill Farm. In Cane Creek Days, William Warren Gill III stated that he learned to ride at a very early age, as did many children up and down Cane Creek, and that horse trading remained a major economic driver in the area for many years.23

In the years after its founding the Greer-Gill Farm, like other farms in Lincoln County and across the state, adopted technological and scientific advancements to improve the productivity and agricultural products of their farm. The widespread availability and reliability of the tractor following World War II revolutionized agriculture on farms across the nation. No longer did farmers have to rely on animal power. Instead, they could use tractors and other machinery to accomplish a multitude of farm tasks that previously consumed large amounts of time and energy. In Lincoln County, the number of tractors increased dramatically. In 1940, only 185 farms in the county reported owning tractors. By 1945, that number jumped to 455 farms reporting ownership of a tractor.24 This number only continued to grow, and by 1959 nearly 1418 farms reporting

22 Gill, Cane Creek Days, p. 161-162.
23 Ibid, pg. 143-153.
24 County Table 1.—Farms and Farm Characteristics: Censuses of 1945 and 1940 – Continued, United States Census of Agriculture, p. 29.
County Table 3.—Farms by Size of Farm and By Type of Farm: Censuses of 1954 and 1950—Continued, United States Census of Agriculture, p. 87.
owning a tractor, just over 50% of all farms in the county.25 The Greer-Gill Farm owned two tractors that William Warren Gill I, William Warren Gill II, and Edward Gill shared as part of a family arrangement. One was a John Deere G-Model “Poppin’ John,” and the other was a smaller M-Model John Deere. The family used the tractors for all kinds of agricultural tasks, including cutting hay, bushhogging, and working up fields.26

In 1956, the barn located on the Greer-Gill Farm burned down for unknown reasons. In addition to the loss of the barn, William Warren Gill II also lost his tobacco crop, his hay, milking equipment, and various other tools and farming implements. At the time, the Gill family still owed money on the farm. The losses suffered in the fire placed a severe strain on the family. Essentially starting from scratch, William Warren Gill II started a beef farm after the barn burned and took various jobs to pay for his family’s needs, including a job as a welder on concrete trucks in Shelbyville, Tennessee. After a couple of years working in this manner, William Warren Gill II’s sister, Mary Neil, helped her brother get hired on at the Redstone Arsenal, a National Air and Space Administration (NASA) installation located in Huntsville, Alabama. William Warren Gill II went to work at the Redstone Arsenal making $5 an hour, and for the next twenty years worked at the Arsenal during the day and ran his beef farm at night and on the weekends.27 After building his herd for twenty years, William Warren Gill II faced another setback when USDA agents diagnosed his herd with a disease known as Brucellosis, known colloquially as “bangs.” A vaccine had been developed to cure bangs, and the USDA was allocating money to farmers to administer the vaccine and cull herds that tested positive for the disease. After much deliberation, William Warren Gill II took the buyout and “banged out,” which meant selling the herd for slaughter. Though this represented a loss of hard work, William Warren Gill II used the money to buy steers in 1978 and start his herd over again.

The current generation of Gills on the Greer-Gill Farm are leaders in the agricultural profession. James Alan Gill has served as realtor and land appraiser who has been deeply involved in facilitating sales of rural properties in the region. Gloria Ann Gill Meadows’ husband, Dr. Doyle Meadows, was the CEO of the Tennessee Walking Horse National Celebration from 2008-2012. Both William Warren Gill III and Dr. Meadows are Emeritus Professors of the University of Tennessee Animal Science Department. All of the current owners remain actively involved in the management of the Greer-Gill Farm’s day-to-day operations.

Architectural Significance

The Greer-Gill Farmhouse is significant as an excellent example of a Gothic Revival Style home. The Gothic Revival style became popular in residential architecture from 1830 to the 1880s in the United States. The style became popular following the publication of Alexander Jackson Davis’ Rural Residences in 1832, Andrew Jackson Downing’s Cottage Residence in 1842 and The Architecture of Country Houses in 1850.29 Downing’s books proved to be more popular than Davis’ publications, which resulted in Downing becoming

25 County Table 6.—Equipment and Facilities on Farms and Farm Labor: Censuses of 1959 and 1954—Continued, United States Census of Agriculture, p. 188.
26 Gill, Cane Creek Days, p. 25.
27 Gill, Cane Creek Days, pp. 175-177.
the “champion” of the Gothic Revival architectural style. Identifying features of the Gothic Revival style include a steeply pitched roof, gothic arches, one-story porches, and center gables. Windows and doors also have arches that feature gothic motifs. Gothic Revival style homes were not as popular as the Greek Revival or Italianate styles, and are generally less common in the South. The Gothic Revival style was rarely used for residential architecture in the urban setting as Downing and Davis both emphasized that the style was more suited for a rural landscape rather than urban lots.32

Within Tennessee, the Gothic Revival style is most commonly seen in ecclesiastical architecture and numerous examples can be found across the state in urban and rural area. Two such examples are located in the Greer-Gill Farm’s local context, within the National Register-listed Petersburg Historic District on Russell Street. The Petersburg Church of Christ features the typical pointed arch windows and doors typical of the style. The church also has brick corbelling along the eave. Decorative brickwork is often seen in Gothic Revival style church building in Tennessee, though the pattern of corbelling on the Petersburg Church of Christ is unusual. A few properties to the south is the Cumberland Presbyterian Church which exhibits a vernacular expression of the Gothic Revival style. The wood-frame Cumberland Presbyterian Church is clad in weatherboard. Its major decorative features included pointed arch windows and doors as well as a variety of steeply pitched roof forms.

Residential examples of the Gothic Revival style are relatively rare in Tennessee, including in the rural area of Petersburg. The Greer-Gill Farmhouse is one of the only documented Gothic Revival style residence in Petersburg. Residences of comparable age typically have decorative features commonly used in the Victorian-era styles like Gothic Revival, but all are better classified as other styles or forms. For example, the Petersburg Historic District includes single-family residences from the 1840s to 1930s. Styles identified include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Colonial Revival. The remainder of single-family residences are bungalows and vernacular houses.33

The Greer-Gill Farmhouse features many typical Gothic Revival characteristics and therefore stands as an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style within the local context of Petersburg, Tennessee. Characteristics include the asymmetrical form with a steeply pitched cross gables, including a prominent projecting gable on the facade. It also features arched windows and doors. The one-story porches on the façade and east elevation showcase Gothic Revival style with pointed arches and brackets. A similar decorative feature is located in the front gable. While the Gothic Revival style is defined by exterior characteristics, the interior of the Greer-Gill Farmhouse retains numerous original features, including its original plaster walls, wood floors, window glass, baseboards and trim, lighting, doors and hardware and transom windows above the doorway and overall floor plan.

33 Petersburg Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2-7.
Greer-Gill Farm
Name of Property

Lincoln County, TN
County and State

Registration Requirements: Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee Multiple Property Nomination Form

The Greer-Gill Farm meets the registration requirements for the Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee Multiple Property Nomination Form. In summary, the registration requirements are that the farm be located in a county covered in the Multiple’s geographic scope; that the farm possess significance for its association with the history of Tennessee’s agriculture as defined in the Multiple; that the farm must have a farmhouse, outbuildings, and fences and fields; that the farmhouse, outbuildings, and land must all date from the period of significance; and that the farmhouse itself must retain sufficient integrity to communicate its importance as the administrative center and focal point of the farm.

The Greer-Gill Farm is located in Lincoln County, one of the forty-three counties listed in the Multiple as comprising the Middle Tennessee Region. As documented earlier in this section, the Greer-Gill Farm is locally significant for its association with Tennessee agricultural history, including the period “Rural Reform and Agriculture, 1900-1945” listed in the Multiple. Inventoried resources and associated images and descriptions clearly illustrate that the Greer-Gill Farm possesses a farmhouse, outbuildings, and fences and fields that all date from the farm’s period of significance. Finally, the Greer-Gill Farmhouse retains sufficient integrity to communicate its importance as the administrative center and focal point of the Greer-Gill Farm. Indeed, the Greer-Gill Farmhouse is an outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture and is eligible for Criterion C as a result of its integrity.
9. Major Bibliographic References

**Bibliography**


“Description of FCS institution types.” Farm Credit Administration. 2022.


Gill, Warren, Co-Owner of the Jeff Greer Farmhouse, interview by Sarah Elizabeth McLeod, South Central Tennessee Development District, 5 February 2021.


Greer-Gill Farm  
Name of Property  

Lincoln County, TN  
County and State  

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): LN-4 ; LN-1009
Greer-Gill Farm
Name of Property
Lincoln County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

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**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

The following four Reference Points correspond to the approximate corners of a polygon overlaid over the segment of the USGS Map. These points are for reference and do not correspond to the exact boundaries of the nominated property.

- A. Latitude: 35.309335, Longitude: -86.602236
- B. Latitude: 35.313761, Longitude: -86.613264
- C. Latitude: 35.308731, Longitude: -86.614197
- D. Latitude: 35.300819, Longitude: -86.612369
- E. Latitude: 35.295417, Longitude: -86.607756
- F. Latitude: 35.295944, Longitude: -86.598953
- G. Latitude: 35.300608, Longitude: -86.598797

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Greer-Gill Farm in Petersburg, Tennessee is bounded by Gingerbread Road and private property lines to the south, east and west. These boundaries correspond to the legal boundaries of Lincoln County Parcel 012 012.00. These boundaries are depicted on the enclosed property tax map.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries for the Greer-Gill Farm encompass the resources and land historically and currently associated with the farmstead.
Greer-Gill Farm
Name of Property

Lincoln County, TN
County and State

USGS Topographic Map with Reference Polygon and Coordinates

Location of the Greer-Gill Farm is indicated by the red outline. Belleville 72-SE, Original Map Scale 1: 24,000
Greer-Gill Farm
Name of Property

Lincoln County, TN
County and State

Reference Map

Boundary map of the Greer-Gill Farm with Reference Polygon and Coordinates. Aerial imagery provided by Google Earth.
Greer-Gill Farm  
Name of Property  
Lincoln County, TN  
County and State

Aerial View of the Greer-Gill Farm

Boundary indicated by lines. Image courtesy of MLS Tax Suite, 2021.
Greer-Gill Farm
Name of Property
Lincoln County, TN
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name: Sarah Elizabeth Hickman-McLeod
Organization: South Central Tennessee Development District
Street & Number: 101 Sam Watkins Blvd
City or Town: Mt. Pleasant
Date: April 14, 2022
Telephone: 931-379-2944
E-mail: smcleod@sctdd.org
State: TN
Zip Code: 38474

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.

- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register Photo Policy for submittal of digital images and prints)

- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
Name of Property: Greer-Gill Farm
City or Vicinity: Petersburg
County: Lincoln     State: Tennessee
Photographer: Sarah Elizabeth Hickman-McLeod
Date Photographed: July 24, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 60. Farm Landscape. Photographer facing south.
2 of 60. Buggy House Façade. Photographer facing west.
3 of 60. Oblique view of Façade. Photographer facing southwest.
4 of 60. Oblique view of East Elevation. Photographer facing northwest.
5 of 60. East Elevation. Photographer facing west.
6 of 60. Oblique view of East Elevation. Photographer facing southwest.
7 of 60. Oblique view of South Elevation. Photographer facing northwest.
8 of 60. Oblique view of South Elevation. Photographer facing northeast.
9 of 60. Oblique view of West Elevation. Photographer facing northeast.
10 of 60. Oblique view of the Smokehouse/Kitchen Façade. Photographer facing southwest.
11 of 60. West Elevation of the Smokehouse/Kitchen. Photographer facing east.
12 of 60. Oblique view of the Smokehouse/Kitchen Rear Elevation. Photographer facing north.
14 of 60. Exterior view of the Rock Well House. Photographer facing west.
15 of 60. Exterior view of the Carport. Photographer facing east.
16 of 60. Exterior view from back patio. Photographer facing east.
Greer-Gill Farm

Name of Property: Lincoln, Tennessee

County and State: N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable): 

18 of 60. Exterior view of the Old Shed. Photographer facing south.
19 of 60. Exterior view of the Barn. Photographer facing south.
20 of 60. Exterior view of the Tobacco Barn. Photographer facing south.
22 of 60. Façade. Photographer facing south.
23 of 60. Exterior view of the Front Porch. Photographer facing southwest.
24 of 60. Interior view of the Northeast Bedroom. Photographer facing northeast.
25 of 60. Interior view of the Northeast Bedroom. Photographer facing south.
26 of 60. Interior view of the Foyer. Photographer facing north.
27 of 60. Interior view of the Northwest Bedroom. Photographer facing northwest.
28 of 60. Interior view of the Northwest Bedroom. Photographer facing northeast.
29 of 60. Interior view of the Northwest Bedroom. Photographer facing west.
30 of 60. Interior view of the Bathroom. Photographer facing south.
31 of 60. Interior view of the Bathroom. Photographer facing north.
32 of 60. Interior view of the Bathroom. Photographer facing west.
33 of 60. Interior view of the Parlor. Photographer facing northeast.
34 of 60. Interior view of the Parlor. Photographer facing southeast.
35 of 60. Interior view of the Parlor. Photographer facing east.
36 of 60. Exterior view of the East Porch. Photographer facing southeast.
37 of 60. Interior view of the Dining Room. Photographer facing southeast.
38 of 60. Interior view of the Dining Room. Photographer facing northeast.

39 of 60. Interior view of the Dining Room. Photographer facing west.

40 of 60. Interior view of the Dining Room. Photographer facing south.

41 of 60. Interior view of the Sunroom. Photographer facing northwest.

42 of 60. Interior view of the Sunroom. Photographer facing northeast.

43 of 60. Interior view of the Sunroom. Photographer facing west.

44 of 60. Interior view of the Sunroom. Photographer facing southwest.

45 of 60. Interior view of the Kitchen. Photographer facing west.

46 of 60. Interior view of the Kitchen. Photographer facing northwest.

47 of 60. Interior view of the Kitchen. Photographer facing east.

48 of 60. Interior view of the Kitchen towards the stairs to attic. Photographer facing northeast.

49 of 60. Interior view of the Bedroom. Photographer facing east.

50 of 60. Interior view of the Bedroom. Photographer facing northeast.

51 of 60. Interior view of the Bedroom. Photographer facing southwest.

52 of 60. Interior view of Bathroom. Photographer facing south.

53 of 60. Interior view of Bathroom. Photographer facing west.

54 of 60. Interior view of the Mudroom. Photographer facing east.

55 of 60. Interior view of the Attic stairs. Photographer facing north.

56 of 60. Interior view of the Attic Bedroom. Photographer facing north.

57 of 60. Interior view of the stairs to the Attic storage area. Photographer facing north.
Greer-Gill Farm
Name of Property
Lincoln, Tennessee
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number  Photos and Plans  Page  30

58 of 60.  Interior view of the Attic towards the front of the house. Photographer facing north.

59 of 60.  Interior view of the Attic towards the rear of the house. Photographer facing south.

60 of 60.  Interior view of the Attic bedroom. Photographer facing south.
Greer-Gill Farm
Name of Property
Lincoln, Tennessee
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Site Plan
Not to Scale

Hay Barn
Tobacco Barn
Gazebo
Smokehouse/Kitchen
Hay Barn
Rock Walk
Rock Well House
Carport
Rock Spring House
Barn
Old Shed
Smokehouse/Kitchen
Buggy House

Name of Property
Lincoln, Tennessee
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
**Greer-Gill Farm**

- **Name of Property**: Lincoln, Tennessee
- **County and State**: N/A
- **Name of multiple listing (if applicable)**: 

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**Farmhouse Floor Plan**

*Not to Scale*
Greer-Gill Farm

Name of Property: Lincoln, Tennessee
County and State: N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Farmhouse Floor Plan Second Story

Not to Scale
The N.R. Continuation Sheet should be used for additional supporting documentation such as historic photographs, maps, and addendum documentation. Do NOT embed supporting documentation and/or images within the text of Sections 7 and 8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gloria Meadows / William Warren Gill, III / James Alan Gill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street &amp; Number</td>
<td>31 Deer Trace Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>615-478-3828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Fayetteville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/Zip</td>
<td>Tennessee 37334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Property Owner Information

(This information will not be submitted to the National Park Service, but will remain on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission)