

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 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. 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 Andrews-Moore House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 95 Simon Collie Road; north side of SR 1002, .2 miles NW of the intersection of SR 1629 and SR 1002 N/A not for publication
city or town Bunn vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Franklin code 069
zip code 27508

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Crow SHPO 11/4/98
Signature of certifying official Date

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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Domestic Secondary Structure

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian
Federal
Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite/ Brick
roof Tin
walls Weatherboard
other Brick

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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)

	<u>Architecture</u>
Period of Significance	<u>1790;1830</u>
Significant Dates	<u>1790</u>
	<u>1830</u>
Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)	<u>N/A</u>
Cultural Affiliation	<u>N/A</u>
Architect/Builder	<u>N/A</u>

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
 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:

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 5
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>753540</u>	<u>398 7680</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 See continuation sheet.

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Cynthia W. Satterfield organization N/A
date October 31, 1998 street & number 95 Simon Collie Road
telephone 919-644-6586 city or town Louisburg state NC
zip code 27549

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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Property Owner
=====

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

name Dean A. Ruedrich street & number 95 Simon Collie Road
telephone 919-478-5667 city or town Louisburg state NC
zip code 27549

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Description

Setting

The Andrews-Moore House is a large late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century Georgian plantation house that has remained virtually unaltered since its two primary construction dates around 1790 and 1830. It is located on a rise amidst a landscape of rolling hills in the rural southeastern Franklin County community known as Seven Paths, approximately 8 miles northeast of Bunn. The house, situated on the northeast side of SR 1002 about one-half of a mile northwest of the intersection of Simon Collie Road (SR 1629) and Seven Paths Road (SR 1002), faces eastward and is surrounded by a countryside of tobacco fields, cow pastures, timber stands, and sparse residential development. Approached by a new curving gravel drive off State Route 1629, the house lot is shaded on the south side by a grove of mature pecan trees. The entrance drive ends in a graveled carpark northeast of the house and loops to the west and north to continue behind an informally-arranged group of outbuildings.

Although no original outbuildings survive with the house, a late eighteenth-century smokehouse from another plantation site in Granville County was disassembled and moved to the property in 1994. A picture retained in the Moore family photo collection shows an original dependency of similar size, dimensions, and design near the house. Therefore, it is felt that although not original to the Moore House site, this relocated smokehouse detracts little, if at all, from the integrity of the nominated resource. Also sited within the immediate vicinity of the house to the north are a modern c.1960 cinder block well house and cinder block storage shed. Four additional outbuildings used to house farm equipment and animals are also located north of the nominated resource. Although these are over fifty years old, they do not date to the original construction periods of the house. To the south of the house is a small ca. 1960 frame tenant house with a frame privy.

Significant landscape features include a grove of pecan trees which extends eastwards and southwards of the house. The remainder of the property is a mixture of hardwoods, pine trees, and small fields situated to the north and east. Possible archaeological sites including the locations of razed original outbuildings and the original well site are known but have not been explored. The house has two cemeteries associated with it: the Moore family cemetery and a slave cemetery. The Moore family cemetery has approximately twenty gravemarkers representing dates from 1894 to the present. The slave cemetery is located south of the house on the east (and opposite) side of SR 1629, and thus located outside of the proposed boundaries.

Architectural Description

The main house is a large, side gable, two-and-a-half story Georgian dwelling of timber frame construction. Its main (east) elevation is three bays wide and has flush eaves, boxed cornices, simple corner boards, nine-over-nine sash, and a 5-V tin roof. Both the sills and surrounds of the windows and doors are molded, as is the exterior siding which is hung with t-head nails. This portion of the house sits on a brick foundation laid in English bond, while a single-story transitional Federal/Greek Revival ell adjoining the rear rests on granite block piers with no infill. Each of the four entrances to the front and rear of the house and ell is reached by a set of massive cut granite steps. The dwelling is currently undergoing a complete and sympathetic restoration after having been abandoned for two decades and having suffered extensive deterioration of its structural systems.

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The main block was constructed between 1790 and 1800 and on both the first and second floors includes one large room on the south, and two smaller rooms on the north that are heated with corner fireplaces. The first floor hall room has flush-sheathed Greek Revival wainscoting with unmolded chair-rails and baseboards. The fireplace has a large transitional Federal/Greek Revival mantel with a molded mantel shelf that is supported by a four-part cornice. Wide modified pilasters divided by a beveled batten support the frieze which is divided into three panels by two unmolded rectangular blocks. The firebox has been altered to have a squared, rather than an arched, opening. The front and rear entrances and partition door surrounds have three-part Georgian architraves with ogee molding and raised six-panel doors on H and L hinges. A single Federal/Greek Revival two-part surround remains on the north wall where the stairway was reconfigured (possibly at the time the ell was added) with a quarter turn at the bottom to enter into the hall room. However, this later opening was boarded up at an unknown date, returning the stairway to its original orientation.

The first-floor east corner room has the same sheathed Greek Revival wainscoting with chair-rail and baseboards. The small corner fireplace has an arched opening and single granite hearthstone. The Federal/Greek replacement mantelpiece has an unmolded mantel shelf supported by a three-part molded cornice, plain pilasters, and a frieze broken into two panels by a single unmolded rectangular block. In this and the hall room, an unfinished ceiling with its plaster having long been removed, reveals now-exposed original beaded beams.

The rear west corner room retains its original Georgian wainscoting with ogee-molded chair-rails and baseboards. Here, an original paneled mantel with over-mantel (probably similar to what remains of a mantle and overmantle in the upstairs east corner room), was removed at an unknown date, leaving only ghostmarks and a nailing block above the arched fire opening and granite hearthstone as evidence of the earlier mantelpiece. Unlike the front two rooms, this rear corner room is finished with flush sheathing. There is evidence that the early section of the house may not have been plastered until the construction of the ell, and it is surmised that this rear corner room (as well as the small bedroom upstairs) may have been sheathed to weatherize it prior to this time (Ruedrich, personal interview). Evidence supporting this theory includes pieces of original Georgian chair-rail (which was replaced with woodwork matching that of the ell), being used in the hall room as nailers for wall lath.

An enclosed stairway with flush sheathing makes a quarter turn with winders near the top, leading to the second story from the front corner room. A fine Georgian balustrade with turned balusters and molded railing protects the stairwell. Both the upstairs hall passage and corner bedroom have fireplaces with arched openings and brick hearths, however only the mantel shelf of the original Georgian overmantel in the small bedroom survives. The hallway is plastered and has the same Georgian wainscoting as the rear corner room on the first floor and in the other two upstairs rooms.

The upstairs main bedroom has a simplified transitional Federal/Greek Revival mantel, again similar in style to the one in the front corner room on the first floor. However, this mantel shelf is unmolded on a three-part cornice with plain pilasters and an uninterrupted frieze. It also retains its original arched firebox opening like that of the corner rooms. The north wall of the main bedroom is finished with flush sheathing, as is the small upstairs corner bedroom. All of the upstairs door surrounds have two-part Georgian architraves.

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The attic of the main block of the house is reached by a corner winder staircase which is partially enclosed and features a molded hand rail with octagonal newel post on the bottom portion. The batten attic stair door retains its original wooden box lock and is hung on original H and L hinges with leather washers. The attic space is finished with sheathed knee walls, a small portion of which is missing, and each gable end is lit by two four-light pocket sashes on the north and south elevations.

Nearly all of the interior woodwork retains an original single layer of paint, and many of the original Georgian sash with 1"-wide muntins survive throughout the house. In addition, nearly the entire dwelling retains its original heart pine flooring. Narrow tongue and groove floorboards in the first-story corner rooms were recently removed to reveal deteriorated original flooring, which has been replaced with recycled heart pine boards. Tongue and groove flooring in the ell has been left as is, with the original flooring underneath.

A single story, flush-gabled, Federal/Greek Revival ell, also of timber frame construction, was connected to the rear of the main block of the house ca. 1830. It is three bays wide with nine-over-nine sash, square window sills, and molded window and door surrounds. Beneath an engaged porch on the south elevation, the ell is covered in flush sheathing. Standing at its west gable end is a single large granite block chimney, characteristic of early chimneys in this region of the state. A small pantry room with a shed roof extends out from the ell along the north side of this chimney.

The interior of the ell is a single room with aligned front and rear doorways (on the south and north elevations respectively). Each entrance has raised, two-panel, Federal/Greek Revival doors. The interiors of the ell match later elements used in the front portion of the house (mantels and some wainscoting), which indicates a partial remodeling of the entire dwelling at the time the ell was added. Here, sheathed Greek Revival wainscoting with unmolded chair-rails and baseboards surrounds the four walls. A large transitional mantel (similar to that of the front hall, corner room, and upstairs bedroom) adorning the fireplace has an unmolded shelf, three-part molded cornice, and modified pilasters. Its frieze is divided into two panels by an unmolded rectangular block and separated horizontally by a band of ogee molding. The ell is connected to the main house through a doorway which was previously a window into the rear corner room. A single nine-light sash from the original window now serves as a transom above the connecting door.

The attic of the ell is reached through a batten door from the second floor of the main house at the landing of the first and second story staircases; it is a finished space with plain baseboards and window and door surrounds. This space was traditionally referred to as the "plunder room" by Moore family descendants, according to Ruby Williams, one of the last family members to inhabit the house (Williams, personal interview).

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Outbuildings

1. Privy. Early-mid twentieth century. Non-contributing. Frame construction with a 5-V tin shed roof.
2. Smokehouse. Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century. Non-contributing. Square building has a pyramidal roof with finial, batten door, and replacement beaded siding. Relocated here from Granville County.
3. Well house. c. 1960. Non-contributing. Small, cinder block building with a metal shed roof and batten door.
4. Utility shed. C. 1960. Non-contributing. Small, cinder block building with a metal shed roof and batten door.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The Andrews-Moore House is an impressive late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century Georgian plantation house in southeastern Franklin County which has remained virtually unaltered since its two primary construction dates around 1790 and 1830. Built according to the conservative tastes of rural genteel society, the house retains defining characteristics that establish it as an exceptional example of vernacular Georgian architecture in a rural Franklin County landscape. Early modifications to the house signify a marked change in architectural tastes and a transition from the Georgian style to the Federal and Greek Revival styles which gained greater popularity in the early nineteenth century. The house is distinguished by two exquisite brick chimneys with paved double shoulders laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers and chevrons, arguably among the finest chimneys of their type in the state and representative of a style of brick craftsmanship unusual for Franklin County. The house is also distinguished by the impressive survival of its original exterior fabric and interior woodwork, which is largely intact and from the two periods of significance. The design of the main house, also quite uncommon for Franklin County, follows a three room plan.

The property's location in a rural crossroads community of small farmsteads, as well as the fact that it remained under the sole ownership of the Andrews and Moore families until 1993, has protected it from any significant alterations or development pressures. It has therefore been preserved in situ as a complete and intact survivor of the Georgian and transitional Federal/Greek Revival house style.

Historical Background

The Andrews-Moore House was built as the dwelling of successful Franklin County planter and slave holder William Andrews, and was owned by the descendants of his granddaughter, Martha Andrews Moore, until 1993. William Andrews bought property on both sides of Cypress Creek in the vicinity of the Andrews-Moore House as early as 1792 (Deed Book 10, p. 120). He died in 1820 leaving undivided interests in all of his personal property including 2,470 acres, his house, and twenty slaves, to his wife, Mary Andrews, his daughter, Ailsey Andrews Adams, and his three minor grandchildren: Martha Andrews Adams, Sarah Andrews Adams, and Mary Andrews Adams (Will Book G, p.16). Guardianship of the three grandchildren, who eventually inherited all of the property, was appointed to Callum Moore, a native of Nash County who had land holdings adjacent to William Andrews and who had become a very prominent figure in the Cypress Creek area since his relocation there in the 1790s (Will Book G, p.120).

Callum acted as the guardian of William Andrews' grandchildren for eight years until his own death in 1832. During this time, he was responsible for their education, boarding, and payment of their property taxes, among other things. He also rented out the family land to neighboring farmers (Will Book H, p.24, 82,141,182,218; Will Book I-J, p. 28, 106, 129, 185). This close relationship between Callum and the Andrews family is further substantiated by documentation showing that in 1823,

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 Mary Andrews Denson (William Andrews' remarried widow) mortgaged her inheritance from Andrews to Callum (Deed Book 21, p.11). Callum was finally appointed as the special administrator of Mary Denson's estate in 1828 (Will Book I-J, p.4). In light of the close relationship between the two families, it is not surprising that Callum's son Robert R. (or Robin) Moore married one of the William Andrews' grandchildren, Martha Andrews Adams, in December of that same year (Franklin County Marriage Bonds).

Research indicates that Robin and Martha Moore inherited the tract that included the house where Martha's grandparents had lived. Robin and Martha Andrews Adams Moore received their divided 700-acre tract on Cypress Creek from the William Andrews' estate in March of 1830. The commission appointed at that time to divide the property among the heirs met at the William Andrews homeplace, the location of which was mapped on a plat of the dower lands of Mary Andrews in 1820 (Will Book I-J, p. 96-97; Will Book G, p.50). The location of the homeplace coincided with the tract Robin and Martha received. In addition, the 1830 Federal Census indicates that Robin's household includes one white female between fifteen and twenty years of age and nine slaves, whereas the Census of 1850 reports Robin as a forty-one-year-old farmer with \$2,550 of real property, Martha as age thirty-five, and the household as having eight children and twenty-one slaves. The names of the slaves listed in this census correspond with those listed as being part of the undivided property of William Andrews in 1829 when the real property was being divided between Martha and Robert, and the then unmarried sisters, Sarah and Mary Andrews Adams. Both Mary and Sarah Andrews Adams eventually married and lived with their husbands in houses located nearby. Although it is not clear who constructed the rear addition to the house, it is possible that Robin and Martha added the Federal/Greek Revival ell and "updated" the front portion of the house at this time. Family oral history gives Robin credit for building the entire house, which may support the theory that he at least made major improvements. In any event, Robin operated the plantation from this time onward and was engaged in raising livestock (primarily hogs) and in the production of wheat, corn, tobacco, and cotton (Bradley 1990, p.95). In addition to being a successful farmer, he also played an important role in county politics and served as a County Commissioner with Archibald Davis (NR Cypress Hall) and other prominent Franklin County planters and farmers from 1848 - 1852 (Deed Book 29, p.597,600; Deed Book 31, p.89,90,91).

Robin died in 1858 leaving nearly \$1,500 of property to be sold at public auction. Included among his many possessions were two side boards, three dozen chairs (one dozen split bottom, one dozen Windsor, and one dozen plain), two clocks (one listed as being in the "Hall Room"), two dining tables, eight beds with furniture, and four spinning wheels. The presence of these and many other valuable items in Robin's inventory seems to indicate that the Robin Moore family was quite prosperous and in league with other well-to-do plantation owners in the area, such as Archibald Davis. Despite this lengthy list of possessions, no real property was mentioned at his estate sale (Book Q, p.242). Not until sixteen years later in Martha Moore's will, dated 1874, is the land divided among their five sons: William A., James C., Robert A., Moses R., and John W. Moore. Of these, Robert A. inherited the tract which included Martha's "mansion-house", in which she was living at the time (Wills Book U, p. 102).

Years earlier, Robert A. Moore had enlisted in the Confederate States Army at Murfreesboro on May 8, 1862. He was held prisoner at City Point, Virginia near Petersburg and released in June of 1865 (Moore Family Research). Back at home, Robert A. married Susan F. Harris in January of 1874 (Moore Family Research), and

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like his brothers and neighbors, was engaged in cotton production (Deed Book 58, pg. 248). Listed among the mortgaged holdings of John, William, and Moses Moore (who lived adjacent to Robert), are a six-horse-power vertical steam engine, a separator, and a cotton gin (Deed Book 74, p. 455). By the late nineteenth century, the Moore family was part of an increase in agricultural activity and population growth in the community which had come to be known by that time as Seven Paths.

Robert A. Moore died in 1919, leaving an undivided interest in the property on which he resided to his children and grandchildren (Will Book W, p. 143). Afterwards, the Andrews-Moore House was acquired by Ernest White Moore, the son of Robert A.'s brother, James Callie. Ernest, with his wife and first cousin, Nettie (the daughter of Robert A.'s brother Moses A. Moore), then lived in the house until their deaths (Williams, personal interview). Recent family history indicates that Ernest and Nettie's son, Claude Moore, and his wife Clara then inherited and lived in the house for the remainder of their own lives. The property was finally inherited by the Claude Moore heirs, including Ruby C. Williams, who is Ernest and Nettie Moore's niece, Moses R. Moore's granddaughter, and one of the last family members to inhabit the house (Williams, personal interview). The heirs gave an option on the property to the Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, and it was bought by its present owner in 1993, who has placed protective covenants on the house through the non-profit agency. Remarkably, the house has essentially retained the appearance it had at least since Robin R. and Martha A. Moore's tenancy, if not before.

Today, the surrounding landscape reflects a pattern of use characteristic of a long history of farming and agriculture in the region, where cotton, tobacco, and dairy farming are still commonplace. This area east of Cypress Creek and west of the Nash County line is still sparsely developed, indicative of its early isolation due to a lack of roadways through the area in the eighteenth and for most of the nineteenth centuries (Franklin County maps). During this period, houses such as the Andrews-Moore House were not unusual for a county that supported a few large plantations among the larger population of smaller subsistence farms. Today however, it is uncommon to find such an unaltered and intact survivor of the Georgian house type. It is especially significant to find an example where interior material has been altered only within the period of significance, and where the evolution in tastes and styles expressed in these alterations is so clearly delineated.

Architectural Context

Although the Andrews-Moore House closely resembles other late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century Georgian-style houses extant in Franklin County, it is unique in that it has been extremely well-preserved -- remaining virtually unaltered since its original two phases of construction, ca. 1790 and 1830. Additionally, the house is flanked on its north and south elevations by two exquisite double paved-shouldered chimneys laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers and chevrons: among the finest chimneys of this type in the state. The chimney on the south elevation has a date painted on it which is now completely illegible. The design of the main house follows a three room plan, also unique for Franklin County, and the interior woodwork represents an interesting vernacular expression of late Georgian and transitional Federal/Greek Revival treatments.

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Of the other late Georgian houses in the county, the Andrews-Moore House most closely resembles the Patty Person Taylor House (NR 1975) from the exterior, although its interiors are less ambitious and illustrate more of an evolution of Georgian-to-Federal/Greek architectural styles. Other houses of the same period in the county have hall-and-parlor-plans with rear ells and stair halls, including the two-and-a-half story McLemore House and the one-and-a-half story dwellings at Green Hill and Cascade Plantation (Bisher, p. 104-109). However, none of these houses are exactly comparable to the Andrews-Moore House, which stands alone as the only surviving and intact late-Georgian house in the Cypress Creek area of southeastern Franklin county.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1 Andrews-Moore House
name of property
Franklin County, North Carolina
county and State

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property boundaries generally form a rectangle and are described as follows:

The western boundary of the nominated property is represented by the northern prong of the loop driveway that enters the property from SR 1002. The northern boundary line lies 40 feet off the north face of the house, intersecting with this drive at the boundary's northwest corner and running due east to the SR 1629 right-of-way at the boundary's northeast corner.

The southern boundary line is delineated by the east prong of the loop driveway that enters the property from SR 1002, and runs due east from the western boundary line at the boundary's southwest corner to the SR 1629 right-of-way at the boundary's southeast corner.

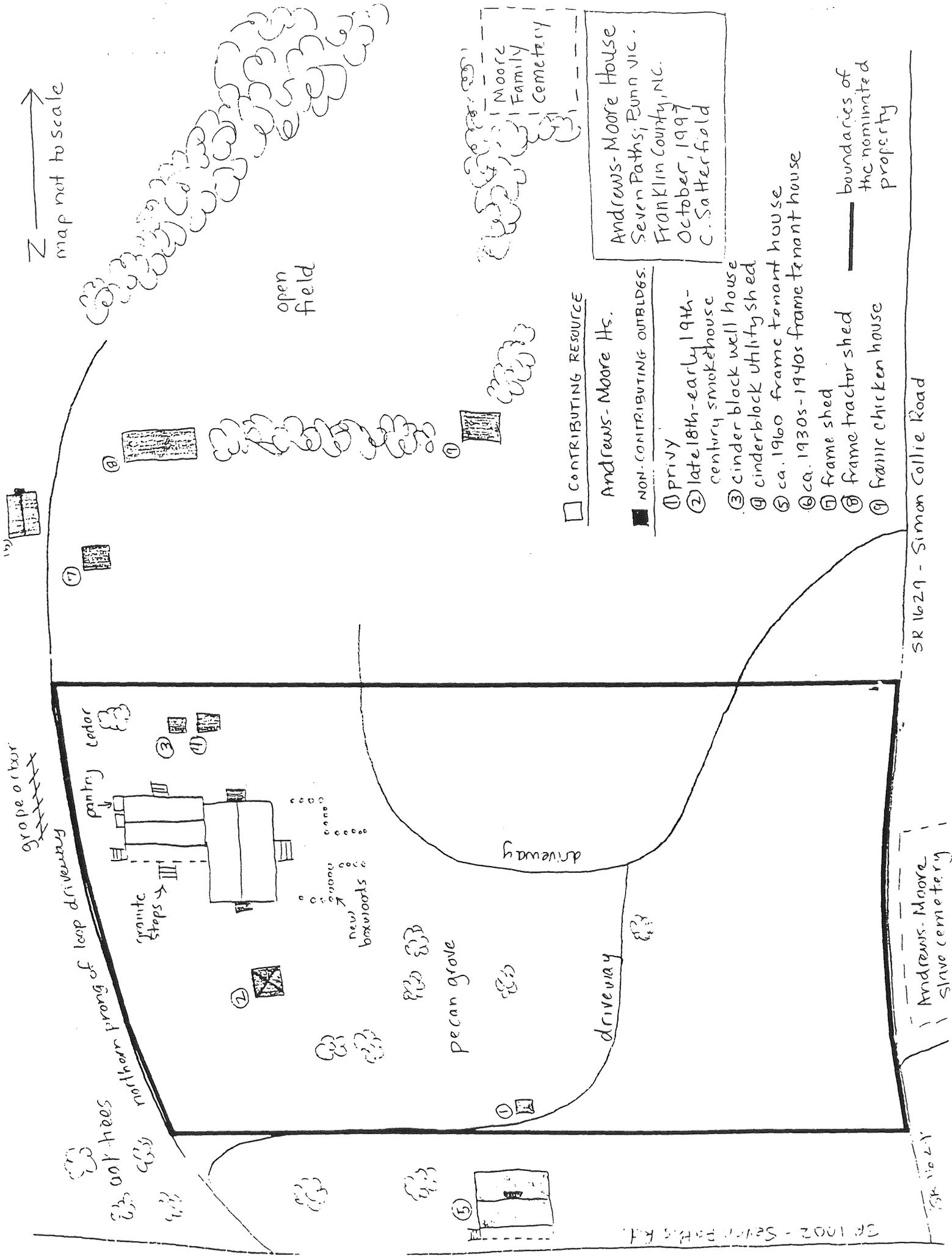
The eastern boundary line is delineated by the SR 1629 right-of-way from where it intersects the northern boundary at the northeast corner to where it intersects the southern boundary at the southeast corner. These boundaries are represented on the enclosed sketch map of the Andrews-Moore.

Boundary Justification

The over 2,400 acres that comprised the original William Andrews plantation has been divided and subdivided into smaller and smaller tracts over time, beginning with the division of lands among Andrews' granddaughters in 1820. The current size of the house tract is now only about 12 acres. This remaining acreage is no longer used for farm production, leaving previously cultivated areas fallow and altering the farm's historic landscape. In addition, none of the outbuildings located on the outer parameters of the property relate to the period of significance, rendering them non-contributing to the late eighteenth- early nineteenth century context of the house. Therefore, the property beyond the immediate house site does not contribute to the historic integrity or significance of the property.

The current boundaries are therefore defined as including the Andrews-Moore plantation house itself, along with those outbuildings which stand in the immediate vicinity: the eighteenth-century smokehouse, a modern cinder block well house, and a modern cinder block utility shed. The boundaries also include a pecan grove and the front vista that looks out from the house towards its historic roadway. A deteriorated privy, a non-contributing structure, stands just inside the southern boundary line.

Z
map not to scale



Andrews-Moore House
Seven Paths, Bunn VIC.
Franklin County, NC.
October, 1997
C. Satterfield

□ CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

Andrews-Moore Hs.

■ NON-CONTRIBUTING OUTBUDGES

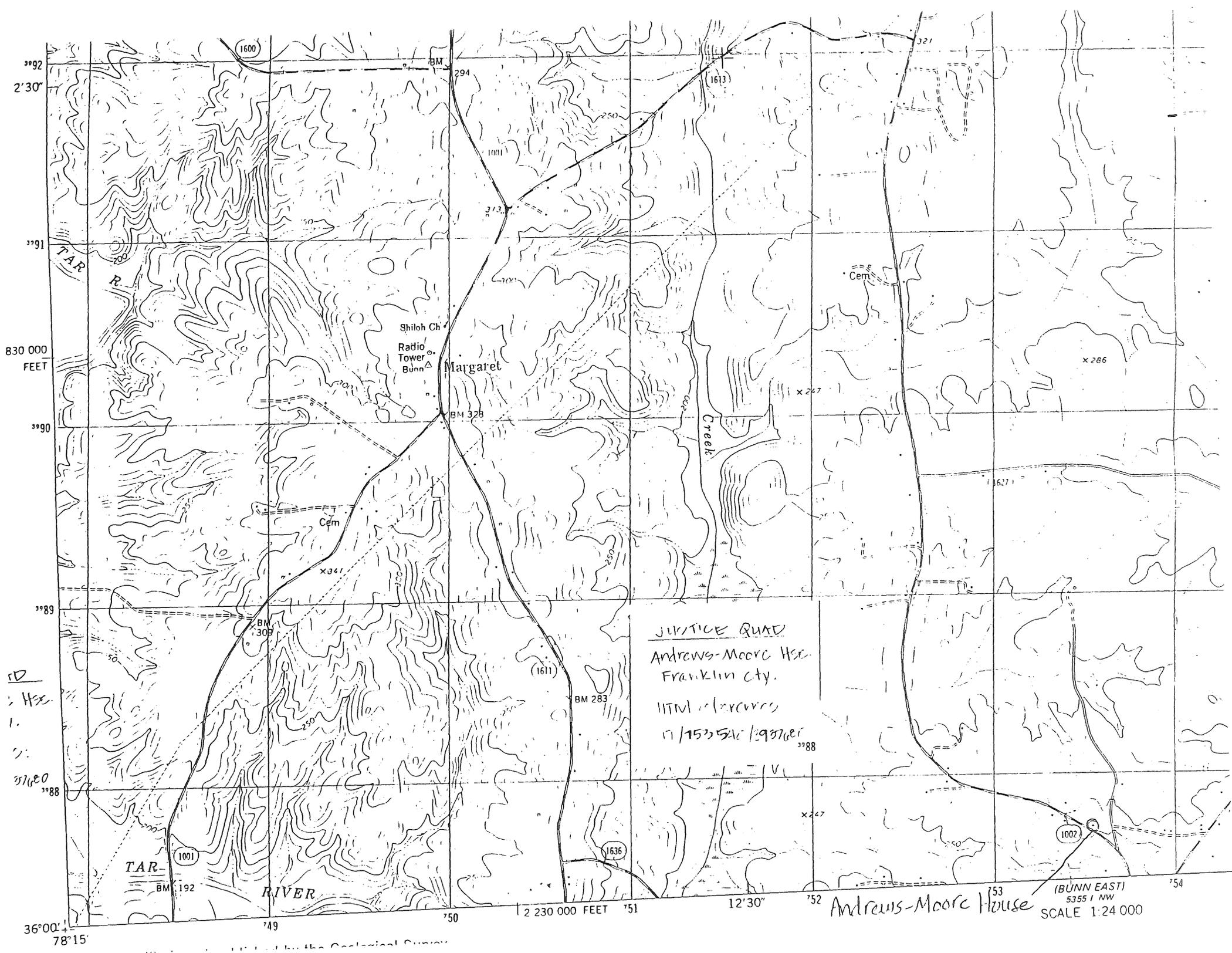
- ① privy
- ② late 18th-early 19th-century smokehouse
- ③ cinder block well house
- ④ cinderblock utility shed
- ⑤ ca. 1960 frame tenant house
- ⑥ ca. 1930s-1940s frame tenant house
- ⑦ frame shed
- ⑧ frame tractor shed
- ⑨ frame chicken house

— boundaries of the nominated property

SR 1629 - Simon Collier Road

Andrews-Moore
slave cemetery

SR 1602 - Seven Paths Rd.



JUSTICE QUAD
Andrews-Moore Hse.
Franklin Cty.
11/15/53 SAC 1987/68

Andrews-Moore House
53
(BUNN EAST)
5355 1 NW
SCALE 1:24 000

2'30"
1992
1991
1990
1989
1988
36°00'

230 000 FEET
12'30"

TAR

RIVER

Shiloh Ch
Radio
Tower
Bunn

Margaret

JUSTICE QUAD
Andrews-Moore Hse.
Franklin Cty.
11/15/53 SAC 1987/68

Andrews-Moore House
53
(BUNN EAST)
5355 1 NW
SCALE 1:24 000

