

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Mooreland

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Franklin Pike

--- NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Brentwood

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Sixth

STATE
Tennessee

VICINITY OF
CODE
47

COUNTY
Williamson

CODE
187

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
J - Bird Corporation, a subsidiary of Mercantile Stores, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER
128 31st Street

CITY, TOWN
New York

VICINITY OF
STATE
New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Williamson County Register's Office

STREET & NUMBER
Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Franklin

STATE
Tennessee

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

--- FEDERAL --- STATE --- COUNTY --- LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED
 DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Mooreland is a two-story and basement house, constructed of brick walls over stone foundations. It is simplified Greek Revival in character and clearly shows its origins in Minard La Fever's designs for country residences and villas as published in 1833. The builder's dependence on these precedents is evident in overall concept as well as details.

The central portion of the house is basically temple shaped and faced with a handsome portico consisting of four square wooden columns and two pilasters. All of these are faced on all sides with recessed panels and have simplified capitals and bases which are basically Tuscan.

One-story wings flank either side of the principal portion, and a two-story extension projects to the rear, all of which is original. A large, roofed porch extends across the back of the main house and along the rear wing, providing a space of great comfort and informality contrasting with the rigid composition of the facade.

The entrance porch is raised one half story above grade, and is reached by broad wood steps. An interesting departure from the La Fever prototypes is the placement of the entrance door to the left side, as well as the use of a second story porch with an access door equal in character to the main entry. Both entrances include pairs of single paneled doors, sidelights and transoms, all in the characteristic local builders' translation of Greek Revival prototypes.

All principal windows are six-over-six double hung sash with exterior shutters. Those in the double parlors have additional wood panels extending from sill to floor line.

Because of its elevated first floor, all basement rooms have windows to the outside, and doors opening into an extremely spacious area way beneath the rear porches.

Roofing is standing seam metal, with the roofs of the wings being somewhat unusual hips.

Interior trim is the usual characteristic Greek Revival patterns with simple architraves at openings. Mantelpieces appear to be later work;

8: SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Planning
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES circa 1838

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Robert Irvin Moore

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mooreland is significant primarily as a very well preserved example of the major homes built in rural areas of Middle Tennessee during the first half of the nineteenth century. These homes reflect the importance and magnitude of the primarily agrarian economy of the time and were almost universally done in the Greek Revival style. Mooreland is uniquely significant in the extent to which it adheres to the works of Minard La Fever, the principal advocate of the style. Other houses of the period in this area are typical vernacular houses with applications of Greek Revival details, but Mooreland is Greek Revival in total concept.

Mooreland is connected with one of the earliest settlers in the area of north Williamson County. The land on which the home is located was a land grant to General Robert Irvin in 1785 for his Revolutionary War services. His daughter, Eleanor, married James Moore who later emigrated from North Carolina and settled on this property when it was still part of Davidson County. Following Eleanor's death in 1809, James Moore married Sarah Alfred and moved into a log cabin in the yard where Mooreland was later constructed by his eldest son. Robert Irvin Moore began work on Mooreland after his father's death about 1838. He had fought Indians with Andrew Jackson and later established himself as a successful merchant on the northeast corner of the square in Nashville.

Not only is Mooreland a significant architectural structure which remained in the hands of a prominent family for over 100 years until it was sold by Robert Irvin Moore, IV, in 1944, it holds the key to the impending commercial development which now threatens it.

Mooreland and the surrounding land have been sold to a New York firm which has plans for developing the property which is in the center of the most rapidly developing area in the state. Previous owners had developed plans for the construction of a shopping center around Mooreland, retaining the historic house and many of the trees which surround it. Proposed uses for the house include a gourmet restaurant, shops, and headquarters for the Steeplechase Club. The previous owners hope to be able to convince the new owners that Mooreland should be preserved and incorporated into what would be one of the most unique shopping centers in the country. Preservation of this familiar landmark is important to the community, and much local interest has been shown in helping to provide ways of assuring that it will be preserved.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bowman, Virginia M., Historic Williamson County: Old Homes and Sites (Nashville, 1971).

Nashville Tennessean, January 12, 1969, and July 31, 1969.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 9.5

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 6	5 1, 9 0, 7, 0	3, 9 8, 7 0 2, 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Herbert L. Harper, Field Services

ORGANIZATION

Tennessee Historical Commission

DATE

5/9/75

STREET & NUMBER

170 2nd Avenue, North

TELEPHONE

741-2371

CITY OR TOWN

Nashville

STATE

Tennessee

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Herbert L. Harper

TITLE
Acting

Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission

DATE

6/14/75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC Mooreland

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Brentwood

___VICINITY OF

COUNTY Williamson

STATE Tennessee

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE U.S.G.S. Map - Oak Hill Quadrangle

SCALE 1:24000

DATE 1968

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

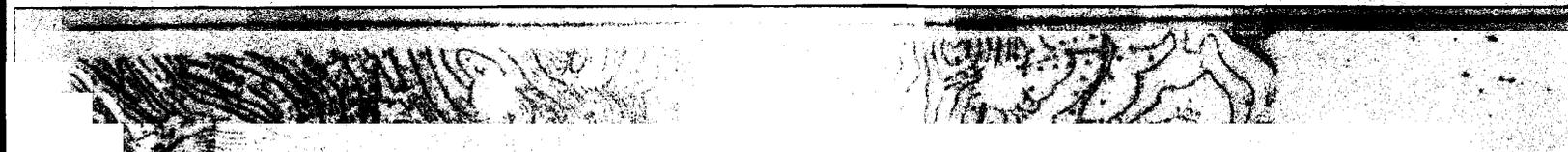
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MORELAND
BRENTWOOD, TENNESSEE
UTM REFERENCE:
16/519070/3987020

3987 3988 230" 3989 3990



MOORELAND

James Moore and his wife Eleanor Irwin Moore brought their family to Brentwood in the early 1800's and settled on land that was a Revolutionary War grant to Mrs. Moore's father, General Robert Erwin. Their original home was a log structure on Wilson Pike that was damaged by the earthquake of 1812. This house was begun in 1838 by the settler's son Robert Irwin Moore. He died during the time the house was being built, which may account for the fact that it was completed on a less grand scale than originally planned, as indicated by the off center front portico. Built in pure Greek Revival style, the house contains 22 rooms and a full basement where the house servants lived. The woodwork is birds eye maple. Part of the original metal roof, which came from England, is still in place. The house was used by both Confederate and Federal forces as a hospital during the Civil War. It was occupied by the Moore family until 1944. The present structure was restored to its original grandeur by the Koger Company and serves as headquarters for their Brentwood operation.



MOORELAND

Mooreland Mansion was a most unique structure when it was built because it had windows that raised and lowered. We are told that some guests came and stayed for two or three weeks at a time to debate whether it was "good" or "bad" that the windows raised. Also, the builder of Mooreland desired for the household slaves to be near him and so they resided in the numerous rooms in the mansion's basement. The basement floorplan originally followed the main level of the home...room for room...even to the extent that underneath the front porch, the slaves enjoyed a latticed area that in the summertime was a joy to visit because it remained so cool.

Originally, Mooreland grounds were extensive with a cattle barn, a stable, a carriagehouse, a garden house, a flower garden, a vegetable garden, an orchard, a smokehouse and a chicken house.

REFERENCES:

Sue Thompson

MOORELAND

Mooreland is located on Highway 31, a quarter of a mile south of Brentwood. James Moore, his wife Eleanor Irwin Moore and their seven children came to Williamson county in 1807, from North Carolina, to settle on 640 acres of land that had been given to the father of Eleanor, Gen. Robert Irwin, for service in the Revolutionary War. Soon after his arrival, James Moore bought 282 additional acres to the south and southeast of the original tract, from "Robert Smith and others," and on this was built a four room stone house--however it is a little vague as to whether this was built by James Moore or by the earlier owners. It was used by older members of the family as a fort during the Indian raids of 1808-09, while the younger members were sent to the fort, "two miles farther east."

The tract bought from Robert Smith was on the "Flatrock branch" of the Little Harpeth River and there was a huge flat rock jutting out over the river which was used by people from miles around to tread out grain. A pen of rails was built on the rock, the grain bundles piled inside and a horse driven round and round to tramp out the grain; the chaff was fanned away with a bed quilt. The historian makes the comment, "No wonder they had flour biscuits only on Sunday or when the Circuit Rider came!"

Eleanor Irwin Moore died of typhoid fever in 1809 and was buried near the Liberty meeting house. James married Sarah Alfred in 1810.

James Moore built an "extra good" two story log house on the Smith acreage. This was the first home in the section to have glass windows that raised and lowered as modern windows do and people came from great distance to see this innovation. The chimneys, nearly 30 feet high, were badly damaged by the earthquake that formed Reelfoot Lake in 1811 and had to be taken down and rebuilt. This house was later moved to the original 640 acre tract, where not too much afterward it was destroyed by fire.

The oldest son of James Moore, Robert Irwin Moore, fought in the Indian battle at Horseshoe Bend, near Huntsville, in 1812, then was away from home for some seven years, working in Columbia and Cincinnati, after which he came to Nashville and opened and ran a successful store. At James Moore's death in 1838, he left "50 acres of the tract I live on" to Robert and it was he who began the building of the present Mooreland in 1846. However, he died in 1848, before the house was finished and it was completed by his brother Alexander. Alexander was less generous than Robert and so altered the plans to keep down expenses. Nethertheless, the house was still well built and is a beautiful landmark. It, too, is built of lumber and bricks from the place. The rooms--there are 22 of them--are large and high ceiled and the partitioning walls are 18 inches thick. The woodwork of the house is finished in birdseye maple and the original roof came from England. Stout columns frame the upper and lower porches across the front and four tall chimneys rise above the roof. There is a full basement which served as quarters for the slaves. It was used as a hospital for both Confederate and Union soldiers. The house sits on a level lawn filled with stately maples and the present Robert I. Moore remembers well how he and his brothers hauled water in a small

wagon and tended the young trees when they were planted by his parents.

Robert Irwin Moore was married three times. First to Isabelle Harlan, then to Martha Clay and then to Jane McKissack Walker. There were six children by the third marriage, three of being: 1) Robert Irwin Moore II, who married Lena McKissack of Spring Hill and who lived in a home where the Direct Oil Building now stands. They had no children. 2) James Moore, who married Sallie Cheairs of Spring Hill, where they made their home. Three of their daughters, Misses Sue Belle, Bessie and Sara Moore, made their home in Brentwood for a time in later years. Miss Bessie now lives in Nashville; Miss Susie Belle and Miss Sara have passed away. 3) Hugh Campbell Moore, who married Kate Jones Geer and lived at Mooreland. They had three sons, Allan Jones, Hugh Campbell and Robert Irwin IV. None of these three men married and they continued to live at Mooreland after the death of their parents and there Hugh C., Jr., died in 1937.

Mooreland was sold in 1944 and it was the closing of another chapter. The home, too, often opened it's door hospitably to the community and there are many pleasant memories of occasions there.

Mooreland contained a great number of beautiful and interesting furnishing; many of which were sold at the same time the house was. However, Allan and Robert kept quite a few choice pieces when they moved to the old (Hilary) "Crockett" house in 1944, where Robert still makes his home. Allan died in 1955.

Mooreland was first sold to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Noel. After Mr. Noel's death, it was bought by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Maloney, who still make it their home.

REFERENCES:

Rosalie C. Batson

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MOORELAND

The land on which this beautiful home is located was a land grant to General Robert Irvin in 1785 for his Revolutionary services. His daughter Eleanor, married James Moore who later emigrated from North Carolina and settled on this property when it was still part of Davidson County. An old stone house already built on additional land purchased by James Moore after his arrival her served as a home for the Moore family. Hardly had they gotten settled before Eleanor Moore died of typhoid fever in 1809 leaving a house full of small children. She was buried near Liberty Hill Church, but since her tombstone has disappeared the exact place is unknown.

James Moore married Sarah Alfred in 1810 and moved from the rock house east of Wilson Pike to a log cabin in the yard where the main house was later constructed by his eldest son. Rocks used in the foundation of the log building still turn up occasionally at the old site. This house had an innovation which fascinated the frontiersmen for, instead of wooden shutters customarily used in log homes, this one had windows of glass which let up and down. The settlers came from miles around to see this rarity and to discuss its merits pro and con. While that house was still new it's great chimneys were damaged by the 1811 earthquake, the phenomenon which caused the Mississippi to flow backwards and created Reelfoot Lake.

Work on Mooreland was started by Robert Irvin Moore after James Moore's death around 1838. His brother, Alexander, built his home further south toward Franklin on a considerable acreage and gave his name to an early county road--Moore's Lane. Robert I. Moore had fought the Indians with Andrew Jackson and later established himself as a successful merchant on the northeast corner of the square in Nashville. In the possession of his descendants is a handsome silver pitcher with an unique engraving reading "presented to Robert I. Moore from his Pennsylvania friends as a Testimonial of his faithful and distinguished services." While visiting there he had collected a troublesome debt for a group of his friends who rewarded him with this gift.

Moore was thrice married, first to Isabelle Harlan, the niece of Chief Justice Harlan, secondly to Martha Clay, and the third time to Jane McKissick by whom he had several children. Two of their sons, Robert and James, married Spring Hill girls: Ema Clossock and Sallie Cheariss. A third son, Hugh Campbell, married Catherine Jones Greer, the daughter of Jefferson and Eliza Jones Greer of Lincoln County. Jefferson Greer's father was the patriot Joseph Greer who walked from Watauga to Philadelphia to report to the Continental Congress the American victory at King's Mountain. For this remarkable service he was given a grant of 10,000 acres in Lincoln County on which he built his home near Petersburg.

When he was 14 years old Hugh Campbell Moore ran away from home to join the Confederate army. One night after supper he climbed out of a front bedroom window and hurried to his horse which, by prearrangement with a servant, was waiting for him behind the house. When he proudly presented himself to General William B. Bate he could scarcely believe his ears when he was told to go

wagon and tended the young trees when they were planted by his parents.

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REFERENCES:

Rosalie C. Batson

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home to his mother. When he refused to leave General Bate added insult to injury by telling him he would whip him if he did not mind besides sending him home. "I will come back if you do!" replied the defiant youngster, and in exasperation the general told him he might stay and be the waterboy. He soon received a more dignified place in the ranks and served until the war was over in the 2nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

Robert Irvin Moore had a grand scale in mind when he started his house but, unfortunately, he died before it was completed and many of the original plans were changed. The house does not contain a single piece of sawn timber as all the wood was adzed by slaves. When completed the residence boasted twenty-eight rooms including a full basement where the house servants lived. The woodwork is of beautiful birds-eye maple and part of the original metal roof brought from England as ballast in the hull of a ship is still in place. Mooreland was used as a hospital by both Federal and Confederate armies and after the battle of Nashville Mrs. Moore was overrun with wounded for weeks. A beautiful grove of ash trees surrounding the house was cut down by Yankee soldiers encamped on the premises.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Campbell Moore were the parents of six children, three of whom died during their second summer; the time so dreaded by parents before the days of sterilization and antibiotics. The three sons who survived-Allan Jones, Hugh, Jr. and Robert Irvin IV-became prominent Williamson Countians. In July of 1944 Mooreland was sold by Allan and Robert Moore who no longer needed such a spacious home. Most of the furnishings were disposed of in a sale which lasted for two days. Recently Robert Moore, the last of his family, held another auction which consisted of numerous articles saved from the first breaking up of the home.

Today, Mooreland is centered in a fast developing section of Williamson County. Serene in it's lawn of great trees, it is the object of many admiring glances as motorists hurry along U.S. 31 at Brentwood. It is difficult to say whether it is more beautiful in the dappled shade of daylight or at night with the light gleaming upon it's white pillars. Vitally linking the past with the present.

REFERENCES:

Historic Williamson County; Bowman, Virginia
The 1982 Brentwood City Directory.

MOORELAND - General Information

B

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Originally, Mooreland grounds were extensive with a cattle barn, a stable, a carriagehouse, a garden house, a flower garden, a vegetable garden, an orchard, a smokehouse, and a chicken house.

MOORELAND - General Information

C

Robert Irvin Moore began construction of Mooreland in 1846 and died two years later. The unfinished house was completed under the supervision of Alexander Moore, who revised the plans and built a less commodious house than his brother had originally planned. The altered plans are said to be the reason for the off-center door. The original plans had called for a centered door, and for as large a wing on the left as was completed on the right side of the door.

MOORELAND - General Information

D

Robert Irvin Moore, like his house, was somewhat of an unusual man. Married three wives in the span of his lifetime, he had fought the Indians under Jackson in his early years, made a fortune on the Square in Nashville as a middle-aged merchant and once received a silver pitcher of thanks for collecting a bad debt for some friend in Philadelphia. Unfortunately, death would claim Robert Moore before he would have a chance to finish MOORELAND as we know it today.

During the Civil War a fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Moore, Hugh Campbell, climbed out of a front bedroom window of this house one night and ran away to fight the War out in the Second Tennessee Infantry—despite his commanding general's promise to send him back home with a whipping for sneaking off before he was 'dry behind the ears'.

MOORELAND - Entrance Foyer

Mooreland is built on land that was a Revolutionary War grant to General Robert Irvin. The house was begun in 1838 by their son Robert Irvin Moore. He died during the time the house was being built. It was completed on a less grand scale than Robert Irvin Moore had planned, which accounts for the off-center doors. Built in pure Greek Revival style, the house contains 22 rooms and a full basement where house servants lived. Part of the original metal roof, which came from England, is still in place. The house was used by both Confederate and Federal forces as a hospital during the Civil War. It was occupied by the Moore family until 1944.

MOORELAND - Front Parlors

Spacious antebellum homes of the South were built for gracious daily living for the resident family and for entertaining large number of guests. It was popular to decorate some rooms in the homes with a masculine feel and other rooms in a feminine fashion. Following long and abundant dinner parties, it was a custom for the men and women to separate from one another with the men retiring into a study or library for after-dinner drinks and smoking. At the same time, the ladies would enjoy themselves in a formal parlor with coffee or tea as their after-dinner beverage. About an hour before departure, the men and ladies would once again join one another for fellowship before the farewells.

This custom necessitated the need for at least two parlors; thus all grand homes were built with at least two parlors. Lighting was a difficult problem in the large rooms with high ceilings; therefore, "pier" mirrors placed opposite one another and across a formal room from each other became a practical status symbol. The chandeliers and torcheaures' were reflected many times over and, in so doing, more light was provided.

MOORELAND - Kitchen

Plantation kitchens were detached from the main house. This was an attempt to prevent the entire home from burning should a spark from the burning, open fireplace travel up the chimney and onto the rooftop. The kitchen hearths were always oversized to accommodate the preparation for two huge main meals. It was the tradition to serve an enormous breakfast, and then dinner time was around four o'clock in the afternoon. Should one become hungry before bedtime, a light meal known as "supper" or "breakfast" was served.

MOORELAND - Lower Level

the builder of Mooreland desired for the household slaves to be near to him and so they resided in the numerous rooms in the mansion's basement. The basement floorplan originally followed the main level of the home....room for room.. ...even to the extent that underneath the front porch, the slaves enjoyed a latticed area that in the summertime was a joy to visit because it remained so cool.

MOORELAND - General Information (Ruth)

No story of Mooreland would be complete without reference to Ruth, the daughter of Robert Irvin Moore. On the eve of her wedding, she was found dead in her upstairs room. There has never been an explanation for her mysterious death. Later, residents contend that the ghost of Ruth still inhabits Mooreland. Thus, perhaps the structure still remains in Moore hands, even though ~~at the publication of this work~~ it is the headquarters for the Koger Company and is the center of its low-density office complex.

MOORELAND - General Information

A

During the war, Mooreland was used by both Confederate and Union armies. After the Battle of Nashville, it was used as a hospital. A beautiful grove of ash trees surrounding the house is said to have been cut down by Union soldiers.

After the war, Hugh Campbell returned to Mooreland and later married Kate Jones Greer. They and their three sons lived at Mooreland for many years. All three sons were accomplished musicians, and none of them ever married. One of the sons, Robert Irvin Moore IV, was the organist at Brentwood Methodist Church for over 20 years.

Interesting stories surround Koger's mansion

By Lucretia Lawrence

BRENTWOOD JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

Mooreland, now the exquisite centerpiece of the Koger Center on Franklin Road, was once a place people called home.

Mooreland was the home of the Moores for well over a century.

Gen. Robert Irvin brought the land into the Moore family when he deeded it to his daughter, Eleanor, and her husband, James Moore.

Eleanor Irvin Moore died in 1809 of typhoid fever, and James Moore died in 1838, so his son, Robert Irvin Moore, became the builder of Mooreland.

He began construction of Mooreland in 1846, but also died two years later.

The unfinished house was completed under the supervision of his brother, Alexander Moore, who revised the plans and built a less spacious home than his brother had originally planned.

The altered plans are said to be the reason for the off-center door.

The original plans had called for a centered door, and for as large a wing on the left as was completed on the right side of the door.

But when Alexander Moore revised the plans, the wings became unequal.

The completed house contains 28 rooms.

The woodwork is bird's-eye maple, and a part of the metal roof came from England.

The 15-foot entrance hall, with a winding three-story staircase, is flanked by double parlors.

Robert Irvin Moore's son Hugh Campbell Moore, became the owner and long-time resident of Mooreland.

The Moores sold the mansion in 1944, and it was then the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Noel and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Maloney.

No story of Mooreland

would be complete without reference to Ruth Moore, the daughter of Robert Irvin Moore.

On the eve of her wedding day, she was found dead in her upstairs room.

There has never been an explanation of her mysterious death.

Later residents contend that the ghost of Ruth still inhabits Mooreland.

So, even though Mooreland is now the heart of an office park filled with companies dedicated to the future, some suggest that because of Ruth, the house still remains in the Moore family.

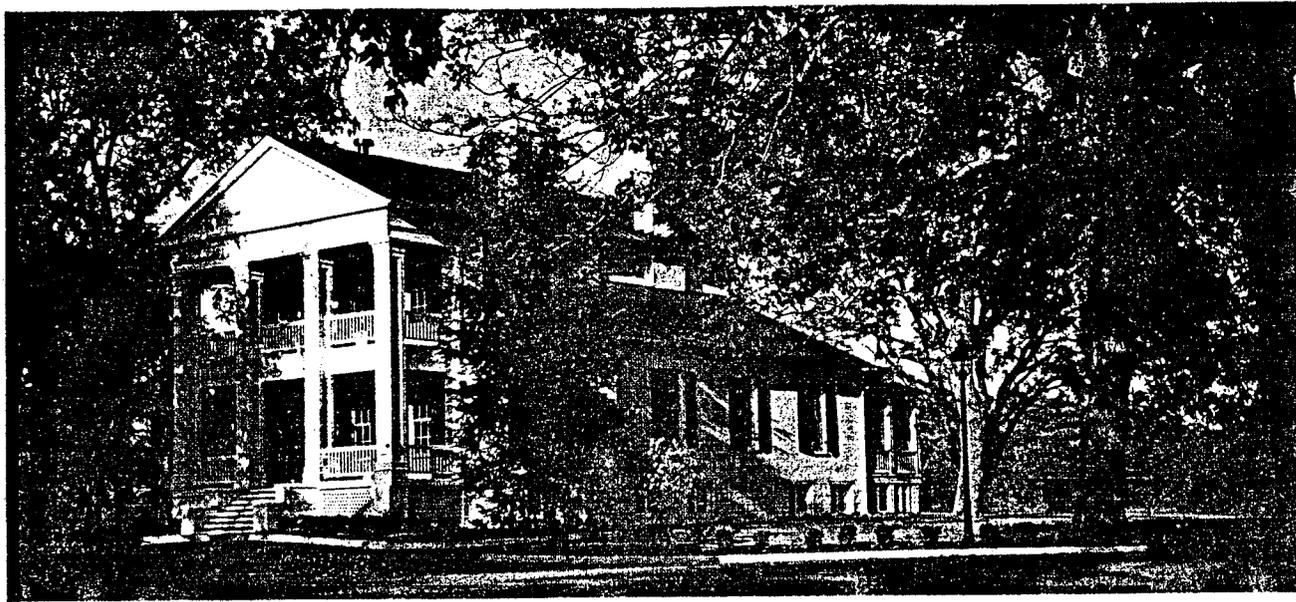
Mooreland's Greek Revival architectural style is typical of fine country homes of the period.

It was designed for gracious living, with wide halls, large rooms and 14-foot ceilings.

From the L-shaped back porch, a "dog trot" leads to the kitchen.



The Mooreland mansion is now the centerpiece of the Koger Center.



Maintenance workers at Mooreland Mansion have talked with floating specters.

A Tale of Two Mansions

From working farm to working neighborhood

With two major office parks anchored by picturesque historic homes, Brentwood is unique in Tennessee—and perhaps the Southeast—in the way its businesses have joined forces to preserve the past and, in fact, put it to work for the city's future.

Style, Grace and Ghost Stories

Alexander Moore was the fourth member of his family to have a hand in building Mooreland, the landmark Greek Revival plantation home that is now the well preserved focal point of Brentwood's Koger Center. Moore's grandfather, father and brother all held the deed to the property at separate times, and all died before the manor was built.

When the task passed to Alexander, the finished product was on a lesser scale than was originally planned, and a wing on one side was drastically reduced—thus the off centered front door.

One hundred years and several gen-

erations later, the Moores sold the 28 room house. Mooreland's current inhabitants—the law firm owned by attorney Kirk C. Waite—have inherited the ghost of Ruth Moore. She was Robert Moore's niece, whose death in her upstairs bedroom on the eve of her wedding remains unexplained.

So far, Waite hasn't seen her. But his employees say they have.

One evening Waite got a call from a cleaning woman at the law firm. "She was at the foot of the basement steps and wouldn't move. We had to go get her," he said. She had seen a woman in a blue dress float down the steps and



PHOTOS BY DAVID MUDRO

Jim Ward remembers visits from Andy Devine to his Maryland Farms home.

point out places she had missed in cleaning. Blue, Waite said, was the color of the dress Ruth Moore was buried in.

Among other stories about Mooreland are those related to its use as a hospital after the Battle of Franklin, when Mrs. Moore sent 26 slaves far and wide to bring in anyone who was wounded and dying. Local residents still claim to see gray-coated men wandering about the grounds of Mooreland.

Working in a Dignified Manor

From 1942 until 1958, the focal point of Tennessee's most well known horse farms, Maryland Farms, was the lovely Ward mansion. Today, Maryland Farms is a progressive, 400-acre office park, whose developers, like those of the Koger Center, have made large capital improvements in Brentwood and are avid participants in the community. And its focal point is still the Ward mansion.

Only now, the forty-seven year old manor home helps convey a feeling of community throughout the park, and will take one of Maryland Farm's tenants well into the future.

Where famous horses once strode the grounds and famous horsemen once lingered to visit, the Ward mansion is now the home of the law offices of Gordon & Bottorff. "Our objective was to preserve the character of the house as the center of Maryland Farms, and make it a functional structure for our firm," said attorney Ed Gordon, partner in the firm occupying the mansion since 1981.

Jim Ward, who lived in the home from ages 11 to 24, now spends his days in his office at Maryland Farms Developers across the street from his old house.

"We had a rope swing in the big tree out front," Ward said. "We called it the grandchildren's tree because they all stayed on it. The rope was still there the last time I looked.

"People were always coming in and out of that house," he said. "It was a real entertainment center."

Today, Tom Bottorff's law office operates in the room that was Ward's boyhood bedroom.

A Look at Brentwood



DAVID MUDD

And a Pearfest Near the Pear Trees

Bradford pear trees, along with lanterns, horses and stone fences, have come to be a symbol of Brentwood. When more than 200 of the trees were planted along Franklin Road in a 1983 city beautification project, the idea caught on. Now scarcely a Brentwood business, residence or common area goes without a pear tree.

What better way to celebrate

Brentwood's newfound flora than a day of food, festivities, children's games, art, crafts and entertainment, all on the grounds of the Koger Center's Mooreland Mansion?

Usually held on the third Saturday in May, Pearfest is sponsored by the Band Parents Organization of Brentwood High Schools, with support of the Chamber of Commerce and other local civic groups.

wished to purchase an estate the next day. Mr. Davis said that if suitable terms could be arranged he would be willing to sell his place and instead of going to Franklin the next morning, Mr. Rozell returned to Smyrna the new owner of Mountview. The Davises moved to the old Hightower house on Wilson Pike, long a wellknown landmark which recently burned.

The Rozells were of French Huguenot blood whose ancestors had fled to America to escape religious persecution. They first settled in Baltimore but gradually drifted southward. Solomon Rozell, born in 1757, was living in North Carolina when he married in 1800. He had emigrated to West Tennessee by 1820 when that section was nothing more than towering forests and endless stretches of canebrakes inhabited by Indians and wild beasts.

By hard work and his great skill as a woodsman and trader, Mr. Rozell wrested a considerable fortune from the wilderness, and before he died in 1856 owned 1500 acres in and around Memphis. A street and school in that city bear his name today, both being located near the site of his home.

His son, Ashley Bascom Rozell, was born in South Carolina, June 11, 1802. As a very young man he began the study of the ministry and in 1822 was admitted on trial to the Sandy River Forked Deer District of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became a full minister in 1825 and served as a circuit rider in Middle Tennessee for years being widely known.

In 1828, he married Margaret Ralston, the daughter of Major Alexander Ralston. She died within two years, and in 1832 Mr. Rozell married Henrietta Burnett Nelson, the young widow of Pleasant Nelson and daughter of Brooken Burnett of Rutherford County. They became the parents of five children: Mary, Logan, Ruford, Martha, and Ashley, Jr.

After her death, Mr. Rozell married in 1846 Martha Ann Chambers, the daughter of Thomas and Nancy Chambers of Virginia. She was the mother of four children: William, Henrietta, Lockey, and Lizzie.

Although Mr. Rozell retired from the ministry he never lost his religious interests and connections. He was instrumental in founding the Brentwood Methodist Church and kept a deep concern for all the places he had preached when a circuit rider. In his will he directed that \$5,000 go to the Methodist Episcopal Church South to be known as the Rozell Fund in memory of his 'sainted father who was a liberal supporter of the church.' Trustees were to be nominated by the presiding bishop and elected by the Tennessee Annual Conference with the interest to be collected by them and spent on mission work.

Ashley Rozell was a man of considerable wealth at the time of his death in 1886. He owned 1640 acres in Arkansas, 110 acres in Memphis lots, and a large acreage in Texas in addition to his property at Brentwood. In 1877, he had bought eighty-two acres joining Mountview on the north from Mrs. Thomas F. Moulton. This place he left to his daughter, Lockey, who had married William Nathaniel Murray. His other holdings were divided out among his children with the homeplace, after his wife's death, going to Ashley Rozell, Jr. who lived there with his wife, the former Emma Sangster of Brownsville, Tenn.

The old place remained in the family until it went under the hammer May 28, 1924. along with many of the beau-

tiful antiques which were sold for division among the heirs. It was bought at that auction by C. P. Wilson.

Mountview was built of bricks made on the place; its hand carved white columns rise in beautiful simplicity to support the roof and second story porch of the portico. The Wilsons made some changes for the sake of convenience. The outside kitchen, which was still in use when they bought it, was joined to the main house with a long porch and became a recreation room. Plain glass replaced the old red and blue panes at the doorway. A graceful circular staircase rises to the upper story from the back of the hall; another staircase in the rear of the house was added for a second access to the upstairs. Today the home is completely adapted to modern living yet keeps its aura of the past carefully wrapped around it.

Mountview has led a relatively tranquil existence except for the War years when it saw more history in a few weeks than most places see in a lifetime. Schofield's army hastened past its aloof facade that December dawn after the ghastly day before at Franklin. Later, what was left of Hood's army went by ragged and hungry, yet with spirits undaunted and battle flags snapping in the cold wind.

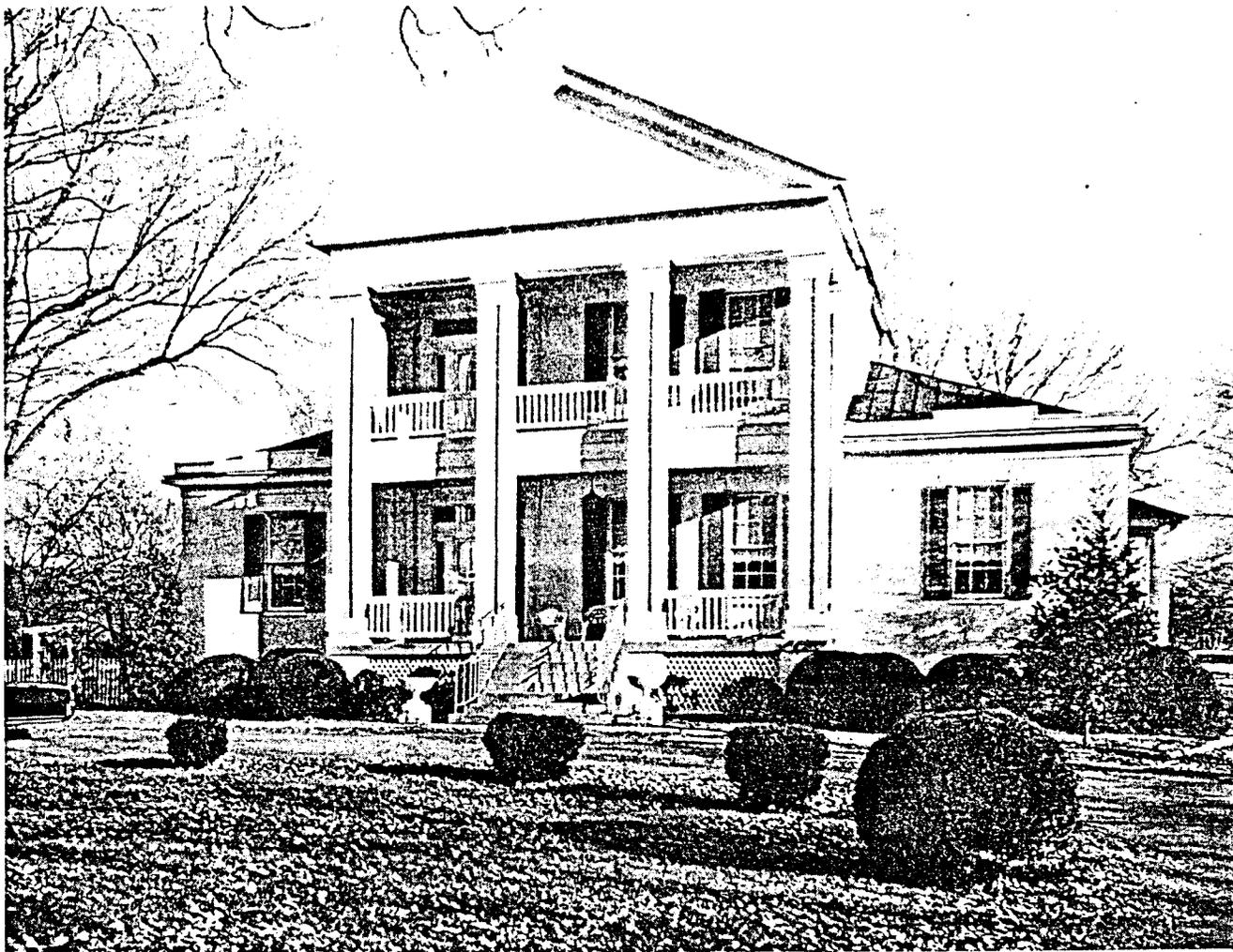
It heard the thunder of cannon at Nashville, and as silence gradually fell, remnants of the Confederate units came straggling past, retracing in defeat the path they had so jauntily trod a few days before. In the cold, slanting rain, amidst the welter of cavalry, caissons, supply wagons, ambulances creaking under the weight of the wounded, and infantry in full retreat along the muddy pike, rode an abject officer with the stars of a general on his collar. With hanging head and mournful eyes he scarcely looked right or left, but, painfully balanced against his one leg and holding the reins with his one good arm, seemed lost in melancholy. This was John Bell Hood riding past Mountview with one of the last hopes of the Confederacy dead behind him and his reputation as a leader in shreds.

But time has a way of closing over every aspect of human life. The tragedies and joys of one generation are either forgotten or unknown in the next. Today, Mountview lives in the present, cognizant of its past, but dedicated to being a useful home as it has been for over a hundred years.

Mooreland

The land on which this beautiful home is located was a land grant to General Robert Irvin in 1785 for his Revolutionary services. His daughter Eleanor married James Moore who later emigrated from North Carolina and settled on this property when it was still part of Davidson County. An old stone house already built on additional land purchased by James Moore after his arrival here served as a home for the Moore family. Hardly had they gotten settled before Eleanor Moore died of typhoid fever in 1809 leaving a houseful of small children. She was buried near Liberty Hill Church, but since her tombstone has disappeared the exact place is unknown.

James Moore married Sarah Alfred in 1810 and moved from the rock house east of Wilson Pike to a log cabin in the yard where the main house was later constructed by his eldest son. Rocks used in the foundation of the log



Mooreland, home of the Moores for well over a century

building still turn up occasionally at the old site. This house had an innovation which fascinated the frontiersmen for, instead of wooden shutters customarily used in log homes, this one had windows of glass which let up and down. The settlers came from miles around to see this rarity and to discuss its merits pro and con. While that house was still new its great chimneys were damaged by the 1811 earthquake, the phenomenon which caused the Mississippi to flow backwards and created Reelfoot Lake.

Work on Mooreland was started by Robert Irvin Moore after James Moore's death around 1838. His brother, Alexander, built his home further south toward Franklin on a considerable acreage and gave his name to an early county road—Moore's Lane. Robert I. Moore had fought the Indians with Andrew Jackson and later established himself as a successful merchant on the northeast corner of the square in Nashville. In the possession of his descendants is a handsome silver pitcher with a unique engraving reading "Presented to Robert I. Moore From his Pennsylvania friends as a Testimonial of his faithful and disinterested services." While visiting there he had collected

a troublesome debt for a group of his friends who rewarded him with this gift.

Mr. Moore was thrice married, first to Isabelle Harlan, the niece of Chief Justice Harlan, secondly to Martha Clay, and the third time to Jane McKissick by whom he had several children. Two of their sons, Robert and James, married Spring Hill girls—Lena McKissick and Sallie Cheairs. A third son, Hugh Campbell, married Catherine Jones Greer, the daughter of Jefferson and Eliza Jones Greer of Lincoln County. Jefferson Greer's father was the patriot Joseph Greer who walked from Watauga to Philadelphia to report to the Continental Congress the American victory at King's Mountain. For this remarkable service he was given a grant of 10,000 acres in Lincoln County on which he built his home near Petersburg.

When he was fourteen years old Hugh Campbell Moore ran away from home to join the Confederate army. One night after supper he climbed out of a front bedroom window and hurried to his horse which, by prearrangement with a servant, was waiting for him behind the house.

Mooreland Site

"The major problem we are encountering with Mercantile is in terms of the time frame we need to bring our requirements together. We just haven't been able to agree."

If a deal is struck between Mercantile and Service Merchandise, it might be up to a year before any work could begin. The city still is under the arms of a sewer moratorium, and according to City Manager David Woodard, no construction, nor renovation can begin.

"The Mooreland Mansion is not tied on to the sewer line, so they (a developer) are out of luck until we

can get this problem solved," Woodard explained.

Edward Sharkey, head of real estate division of Mercantile, was out of town and not available for comment.

The negotiation is the latest attempt by Service Merchandise to acquire the Mooreland property. At one time, Service Merchandise had been interested in buying the land. However, negotiations broke down and the New York company, which owns the local Castner-Knott stores, began dealing with the Koger Properties, Co., based in Jacksonville, Fla.

The prospects for Service Merchandise developing the land appears to contain the ingredients that will satisfy everyone from commissioner to preservationist.

Besides salvaging the 143-year old mansion, Service Merchandise will bring to the area a large retail establishment which will beef up the city coffers with sales and property tax revenues. Some commissioners had voiced opposition to the Koger office park deal because it would generate much less tax revenue than

Please see MOORELAND, Page F-2

Mooreland

a commercial-retail development would.

Also, others were concerned that the city was running out of prime retail space along Franklin Road, and if an office park-style facility would come in, retail development would be squeezed out.

"The Service Merchandise deal sure looks like it has all the answers," said a source close to negotiations. "It would save the mansion, bring in some good money to Brentwood and give the city another retail outlet. Besides, I believe the average Brentwood citizen has more trust in a local company that they know is honest and successful than they would in an outsider like Koger."

Meanwhile, Koger Properties, the group turned down by the city Planning Commission recently, appears to still be in the picture for development of the prime commercial land.

A meeting was held recently in Atlanta between the Koger and Mercantile negotiators, but a Mercantile official, who asked to remain anonymous, said the meeting had nothing to do with the purchase contract between the two companies.

"We just wanted to sit down and

talk with Koger about what happened with the city (Brentwood) officials," said the Mercantile representative. He added that an option did exist for Koger to re-negotiate the contract.

Although the Koger representatives did not present a plan including Mooreland, the Mercantile spokesman said there was a plan incorporating the 143-year old mansion.

The Mercantile representative was surprised no city official had seen the plan.

At the time of the presentation, Wade Hampton, who represented Koger, said his group had to proceed with the project as if the mansion would be destroyed, citing the mansion as useless in terms of architectural merit.

Koger was turned down by the city Planning Commission in its bid to develop a multi-million dollar, ultra-modern office park on the site.

Koger notified the city that the developer still was interested in working on the Mooreland-Mercantile property, but was not ready, at this time, to return here with a presentation.

4-8-81

Koger plan denied; Mooreland preserved

BY MARK GREEN

The master plan for the proposed low-rise office complex to be built by Koger Properties, Inc., on the land west of Franklin Road between Church Street and the Kroger-Super X stores was turned down Monday night by the Brentwood Planning Commission.

Koger's option to purchase the 40 acres of land from Mercantile Stores Co., Inc., expires on April 26, Chance Allen, of Chance Allen and Associates, who represents Mercantile, said the 7-2 vote against Koger's plan kills the project.

The plan called for 12 buildings, ranging from two to four stories, and the demolition of Mooreland, a Greek revival antebellum mansion built in 1838. The Mooreland issue was the deciding factor, according to Garland Teague, commission member.

Eight citizens, including representatives from the Tennessee Association of Museums, Historic Middle Tennessee, the Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County, the Association for Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities and the Williamson County Historical Society, spoke in defense of Mooreland. A vice-president of Koger, Wade Hampton, said the company was willing to consider keeping the mansion and offered to meet with citizens to discuss possible uses for it.

The speakers suggested that Mooreland could be used as office space, a restaurant, specialty shops, the clubhouse for an office complex or even the corporate headquarters of a small company.

When the vote was finally taken after over two hours of debate, amendments had been attached to the plan that would have granted approval contingent upon preserving Mooreland and making other changes in the plan: widening the proposed 30-foot streets, less than three entrance-exits onto Franklin Road.

Commission Chairman Austin Gaines spoke against the plan before the vote was taken. He said it appeared that the company wanted its plan approved before they spent money on extensive engineering and development specifics, while the city wanted that work done before it could approve the plan.

Hampton told the commission and its audience that Koger is a "specialist in low-rise office parks." He passed around boards mounted with photographs of their buildings and landscaping at parks in Georgia and Florida. They are valued members of their various communities, he said.

Opponents to the office park said that building offices on the land would yield \$2 million less in taxes per year than it would if developed commercially as it is zoned.

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1981

Koger office park in Mooreland stays

Review 5-81 approved

BY CATHERINE CLARK
The preliminary site plans for the roadway network plans for a 12 building office complex that will include the restoration of the Mooreland Mansion on Franklin Road were approved by the Brentwood planning commission Monday night.
This was the second time representatives of Koger Properties, Inc., a Florida based company with 19 office parks located in eight southern states, submitted plans to the commission.
Last April, Koger's plans

were not approved by the planning commission primarily because they included the destruction of the Mooreland Mansion, a 1863 Greek Revival mansion that is on the National Register of Historic Places.
The 43 acre site will include 12 new buildings, ranging from 32,010 to 72,000 square feet plus the Mooreland Mansion.
There will be 2,800 parking spaces by the year 1986 and development, depending on the economy, will be at the rate of two or three buildings a year, Koger representatives said.
All utilities will be underground.
Mercantile, Inc. currently owns the property and will retain 11 additional acres of land near Church Street if Koger Properties, Inc. exercises their option to buy the 43 acres.
The plans also include three new roads. Two-four lane streets that will run parallel to Church Street and one two-lane street that will be parallel to Franklin Road.
(Continued on Page 2)

1981
Koger
Franklin Road
Church Street
Brentwood
Mooreland
Mansion
National Register of Historic Places
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(Continued on Page 2)

Mooreland

Koger Company spends over \$1 million to adapt history to times

By Joetta Sack
Journal Staff Writer

This is the second in a series of nine articles on the Historic Brenwood Tour of Homes, set for Oct. 3-4 at different sites within the city.

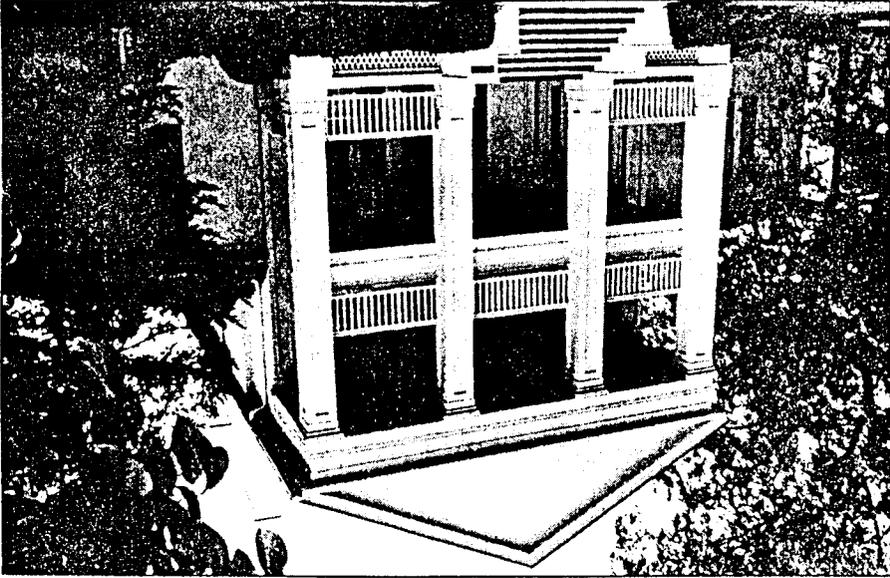
1809, Moore then remarried, and allowed to stay and serve as a waiter. The home was used as a hospital for both sides during the Civil War, and Walker said that bullet holes were found throughout the house. One legend says that she fell during the wedding rehearsal; another says that she became ill and died. Diane Sylvis of the Brenwood Historic Trust believes that Ruth broke her neck while dressing for dinner, and a servant found her while her family was waiting for her to join them for dinner. Walker said that he still hears occasional reports of Ruth's ghost—furniture and papers being mysteriously moved during the night, and other incidents.

"The people who work here at Mooreland are still waiting to see the ghost personally, he thinks "any old house needs a good ghost."

Another of Robert Irvin Moore's children, Hugh Campbell Moore, reportedly ran away from home at age 14 to join the Confederate Army, and, after persisting, was where she died of typhoid fever in James Moore, settled on the land, daughter, Eleanor, and her husband, in the Revolutionary War. His original land grant given to General Robert Irvin in 1785 for his services in the Revolutionary War. His original land grant given to General Robert Irvin in 1785 for his services in the Revolutionary War. His original land grant given to General Robert Irvin in 1785 for his services in the Revolutionary War.

Walker said that the renovation never regretted renovating the home. "We have all the problems associated with any old house, but we feel it's worth it," he said. "There are Koger Centers in 23 cities, but this is the only one with a beautiful antebellum home in the middle."

Gill Traugott - Staff



Mooreland

Walker said that the renovation had gotten overwhelming response from the community. "When we had our opening, so many people stopped by to say how much they appreciate it," he said. "People still stop in regularly."

Walker said the Koger Co. has used until 1944. The kitchen was enclosed in glass and converted to offices, connecting the kitchen area back porch and dog trot were during the renovation, the home's history to visitors. The offices have 15-foot ceilings, fireplaces, porches, and the original hardwood floors, and the home is not a typical office building. The offices have 15-foot ceilings, fireplaces, porches, and the original hardwood floors, and the home is not a typical office building. The offices have 15-foot ceilings, fireplaces, porches, and the original hardwood floors, and the home is not a typical office building.



SUZA BELLE AND MOORELAND MANSION

PHOTO COURTESY OF HOPE POWELL

*Floating Hesters at Mooreland 10:00-2:30 Sat
1:00-5:00 Sun*

*\$150. plus sell Cookbooks
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display)*

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Mooreland Heard Wedding Bells in '64

By HUGH WALKER

TENNESSEAN Staff Writer

"We just may end up calling it Mooreland Mall."

Lee Davis, managing partner in "Brentwood Mall" was talking about the beautiful ante-bellum mansion that stands in the center of his 66-acre project south of Brentwood.

Mooreland, with its white pillars and vast green lawn has long been a landmark in the area. Davis and his partners expect to preserve the home as a restaurant and quarters for a private club now planned as the Steeplechase Club.

Mooreland, in recent years the private home of the Albert Maloney's, has seen historic events. It was there when Nathan Bedford Forrest, "Wizard of the Saddle" of the Confederacy, raided Brentwood and captured a Federal force in the spring of 1863.

"We think that no other shopping center in America will incorporate such a beautiful and historic home as this one," Davis said.

James Moore and his wife Eleanor came to Williamson County to settle on 640 acres of land granted Eleanor's father, Gen. Robert Irwin, for Revolutionary services.

Built in 1846

James Moore's son Robert began the building of the present Mooreland in 1846, when James K. Polk was in the White House, and Tennessee

was still basking in the warm memory of Andrew Jackson's military and political triumphs.

Robert Moore died and the house was completed by his brother, Alexander Moore. The house was built of lumber and bricks from the farm. Its 22 rooms are large, with high ceilings, and partitioning walls are 18 inches thick.

Local historian Rosalie Batson has recently written that

the original roof for Mooreland came from England. Woodwork is finished in bird-eye maple. Upper and lower front porches are framed by columns, and four chimneys serve fireplaces in the house.

Mooreland remained in the hands of the Moore family until 1944.

Colorful Wedding

It ought to be mentioned that romance blossomed near Mooreland during the Civil War. One of the most colorful weddings of the war was held in the nearby Brentwood Methodist Church.

The bride was 24-year-old Mary Hadley, daughter of William and Mary Hadley. Her father had been a law partner of Felix Grundy and had served as Mayor of Gallatin.

On December 2, 1864, Mary was one of six Nashville girls who welcomed the boys of Hood's Army of Tennessee as they rode into the hills below Nashville. The army had suffered heavy losses in the bloody Battle of Franklin, fought a few days before.

Major William Clare was in that army, and he was Mary Hadley's sweetheart. Ten days later, on Dec. 12, Mary and her major were married in the little church by the Rev. Dr. Charles Quintard, an Episcopal chaplain with Hood's army.

High Confederate officers were there, swords clanking and spurs jingling as the wedding company met in the little church. Mary's attendants were both Nashville girls — Becky Allison and White May.

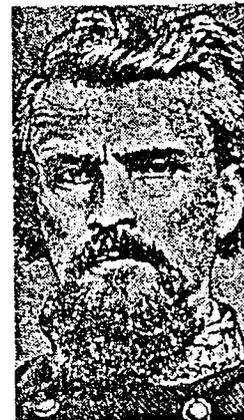
Just three days were all the couple had for their honeymoon—and they spent it somewhere on the Confederate "battle line." Just where nobody knows — it could have been Mooreland or Lealand or Travellers Rest. The bride became faint after the first night, it was said, and the major sent for spirits to restore her health.

But Mary wasn't sick enough to come home. She stayed with her new husband for two more nights—and then the Yankees began their offensive that was to rout the Confederate army.

But the war was over, one spring day. The couple was reunited, and to the best of our belief, lived happily ever afterward.



Mary Hadley
A wartime wedding



General Forrest
He raided Brentwood



This is Mooreland, historic Brentwood mansion which will be incorporated in the Brentwood Mall shopping center.

Mooreland Estates gets OSRD zone

By Mindy Tate
BRENTWOOD JOURNAL EDITOR

Under its county zoning, Mooreland Estates developers had a density calculation of 2.62 dwelling units per acre. Under the new zoning applied by Brentwood, the same density is allowed.

"In resolving this matter, the city must acknowledge and accept that the owner of the property has certain historical, vested rights to develop that property in the future regardless of the constraints that the OSRD classification may typically place on land use," said Walker.

ment of the revised conceptual site plan, providing for the development of up to 188 additional units on the remaining undeveloped property in Section III," said Walker in a report to the commission.

"The proposal eliminates potentially adverse development on the steep hillside by preserving 32.5 acres for perpetual open space," said Walker.

Under state law, zoning assigned to newly annexed property must give the same development rights on the property as before it was annexed. Mooreland Estates had a mixture of single-family zoning and multi-

Brentwood officials assigned open space residential district zoning to 181 acres in the Mooreland Estates subdivision on July 9, clearing the way for an additional 188 units to be built.

Brentwood annexed Mooreland Estates in 1980, but never assigned a zoning classification to the property, according to Michael Walker, Brentwood city manager. "The staff recommends adoption of the OSRD zoning classification for Mooreland Estates and endorse-

STOLLENWERCK, MOORE & SILVERBERG, P.C.

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TELECOPIER (214) 368-1025

September 17, 1991

Mr. Ira M. Koger
Koger Properties, Inc.
3986 Boulevard Center Drive
Jacksonville, FL 32207

My dear Mr. Koger:

I am happy to report to you that your personnel at the Mooreland Historical Mansion in Brentwood, Tennessee are very much aware of the value of good public relations. Mr. Russell B. Parmele, Jr., your manager for leasing, and even the building custodian, Buddy Pruitt, extended to me every courtesy I could ask.

You see, Mooreland is my ancestral home! I am a direct descendant of Robert I. Moore, the builder of Mooreland. He had three sons, Robert I. Moore, II, Hugh Campbell Moore, and James McKissack Moore. James was my grandfather. He was a country doctor and an honored graduate of the Vanderbilt Medical School. He had two sons, Robert I. Moore, III (a Memphis judge) and Frank C. Moore, my father.

Hugh Campbell Moore had three sons, Hugh Campbell, Jr., Robert I. Moore, IV, and Allan. All three of these lived at Mooreland. I, as a young boy, visited there many times. Robert IV was my favorite. He was a class guy. Ask anyone at Brentwood Methodist Church about Robert I. Moore, IV. There is a Robert I. Moore Sunday School class and a Moore House there as part of the church. He played the organ there for many years. In fact, he gave one of the organs to the church. His father, Hugh Campbell Moore, gave the land on which sat the church that preceded the present one.

To continue (and thanks for listening if you're still with me), I have two sons, James and Robert. To be more precise, James is named for my two grandfathers, one of whom is mentioned above (James McKissack Moore). Robert, of course, is Robert I. Moore, V. (He happens to be a well-established architect in the Seattle, Washington area.)

Mr. Ira M. Koger
September 17, 19891
Page 2

I write to commend not only your fine people, but the overall manner in which you have restored and preserved Mooreland. It is an important part of a quality development.

I wish for you every success and the hope that your many accomplishments have brought you much happiness and gratification.

Yours most sincerely,

Frank C. Moore

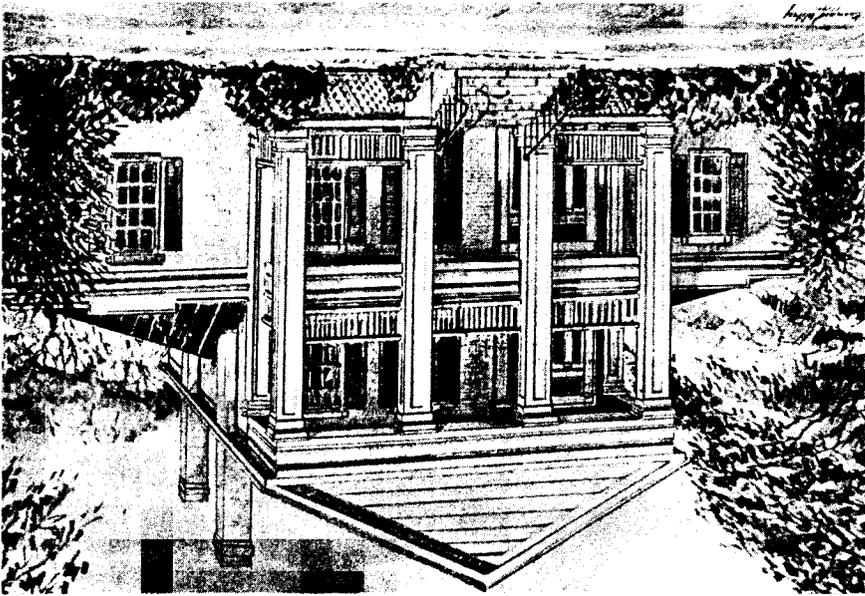
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...if you're ...
...To be ...
...one of ...
...is Robert ...
...well-established ...
...architect ...

THE LAW OFFICES OF
WAITE AND WHEELER
Professional Corporation
Kirk C. Waite
Robert G. Wheeler, Jr.
Mooreland Mansion
7100 Executive Center Drive
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MOORELAND
circa 1838 - 1985
Brentwood, Tennessee



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MOORELAND

Historic Mooreland, a cherished landmark in middle Tennessee's Brentwood community, is a notable regional structure of circa 1838. It is serenely located in a grove of maple and ash trees on U.S. Highway 31A (Franklin Road) in Williamson County about 10 miles south of Nashville. Here the old mansion embraces the cultures of the periods through which it has stood in dignity. Withstanding the winds and rains, blood stains of war and devastation of time, the quality of the place reflects the character of its owners. Mooreland, then, is a human story of people, settling, building and contributing to the growth of a community for well over a hundred years.

HEIRLOOM HISTORY OF THE MOORE FAMILY

In 1790 two land grants were issued Robert Irvin by North Carolina for his Revolutionary War services. This land was located in what was then a part of Davidson County. General Irvin's daughter, Eleanor and her husband James Moore of North Carolina, settled on the property where Eleanor died of typhoid fever in 1809. Mr. Moore then married Sarah (Alfred) Alford in 1810 and to this union were born several children, one of whom was Robert Irvin Moore. This son became a successful merchant on the public square in Nashville. It was he who circa 1838 started work on the big house, Mooreland, which took three years to complete.

Robert Irvin Moore and wife, Jane McKissick were parents of Robert, Alexander, James, and Hugh Campbell Moore, and of Ruth, who died on the eve of her wedding, and Adelaide who later died in Europe. These children grew up at Mooreland enjoying the spacious rooms and rolling lands surrounding.

The story is told of young Hugh Campbell Moore jumping out a front window of the residence and running away to join the Confederate Army when only 14 years old. When he reached General William B. Bate's camp, he was told to go home to his mother. Hugh C. persisted so strongly, however, that he was permitted to stay as a water boy and from there to active duty until the end of the war.

Meanwhile back home, Mooreland was being used as a hospital by both Union and Confederate armies, respectively.

"A DRAW"

When the estate was being divided the heirs "drew" for their respective portions, according to Robert Irvin Moore, IV. It was his father, Hugh C. Moore, who "drew" the mansion and substantial acreage surrounding. Mr. Hugh C. Moore married Catherine Jones Greer (Kate) from Arkansas but with ancestral ties in Tennessee. It was her grandfather, Joseph Greer, who reportedly walked from Watauga to Philadelphia to report to Continental Congress the American victory at Kings Mountain. For this, he was given a grant of 10,000 acres in Lincoln County, Tennessee.

Mooreland was a pleasant place for Hugh C. and Kate Greer Moore to live and rear their family. But with the joys also came the sorrows in the loss of an infant child, Jeffry (a girl named for Thomas Jefferson) and another child, Campbell, who died in their "second summer". Three sons grew to adulthood, however, namely: Allen Jones, Hugh C., Jr., and Robert Irvin Moore, IV.

AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

In the late 1800's, Mr. Hugh C. Moore was active in overseeing the farm which produced grain and cotton. In later years, Hugh C., Jr. took over the management. Often in the evenings, the family gathered for music-making. Mr. Moore played the piano, banjo, triangle and mandolin. Robert IV played the piano, as well, while brothers, Allen and Hugh C., Jr., played the guitar for the enjoyment of cousins who often made their home at Mooreland. Not only was music enjoyed in the home but also shared in the religious life of the community. The Moores were identified for generations with Methodism, and Robert IV played the organ at Brentwood Methodist Church for twenty years.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The impressive edifice of brick on a stone foundation with stately portico is of the Greek Revival style. Significantly, Mooreland was added to the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior on July 24, 1975.

The massive two story structure with full basement and attic was designed for gracious living. The floor plan was one of spaciousness with wide halls, large rooms and high ceilings (14'). The entrance hall, 15' in width with winding staircase, was surrounded by double parlors, four bedrooms, the nursery and dining room along with lesser connecting hallways. There were only two rooms on the second floor originally, extremely large rooms, one on either side of the wide hall.

From the L shaped back porch a dog trot extended to the kitchen where meals were prepared as late as 1944.

HISTORIC BRENTWOOD

Mooreland and the Moore Family

Continuing with this column's practice of disclosing little known facts about well known people and places, this week we will pick on Mooreland and its resident ghost Ruth. But first a little legitimate history.

The Moore family was one of the founding families of Brentwood. James Campbell Moore and his wife Eleanor Irwin Moore came to Brentwood in 1807 to live on a grant given them by Mrs. Moore's father, Robert Irwin, who served as a general in the Revolutionary War and received several grants for that service.

The Moores brought their seven small children with them from North Carolina to Brentwood. Mrs. Moore rode horseback and carried the youngest child James Archer Moore, with the second youngest Sinai Graves Moore riding straddle behind her.

The first order of business after their arrival in Brentwood was to locate their land and build a house. The boundaries were poorly marked, and a "gun fight" broke out with neighbors the Sneeds. Eleanor Moore died of typhoid fever only two years after arriving in Brentwood. She was buried at Liberty Methodist Church.

The Moore's first home was on Wilson Pike. It was a two story log structure and was the first house in the area to have glass windows that would let up and down. The chimneys of the house were damaged in the earthquake of 1812 and had to be rebuilt. That's the one that formed Reel Foot Lake.

The oldest Moore son Robert Irwin Moore inherited the homeplace. He operated a mercantile business on the Square in Nashville and began construction of the Mooreland Mansion in 1846. He died before it was completed. The house was finished under the supervision of his brother Alexander Moore, who lived on Moores Lane and gave his name to the road. Plans were modified and the house was completed on a less grand scale than originally planned. Hence the reason for the off-center front door. Originally plans called for matching wings on both sides.

In spite of altered plans, the house when completed contained 28 rooms, with a full basement, where house servants lived. Wood work is bird's eye maple and the metal roof came from England. It was designed for gracious living with wide halls, large rooms and 14 foot ceilings. The 15 foot entrance hall with a winding three-story staircase is flanked by double parlors, four bedrooms, the nursery and dining room, along with connection hallways.

Hugh Campbell Moore was the third generation of Moores to own Mooreland. He and his wife Kate Jones Greer Moore had

three sons, Allen, Hugh, Jr., and Robert. None ever married, and all were accomplished musicians. Robert was organist for the Brentwood Methodist Church for over 20 years.

The one abiding interest of the Moore family was the Brentwood United Methodist Church. They donated the land on which the church was built when it stood on Church Street. They also donated a part of the land on which the Church now stands. They also donated the organ in the old church. One long time Brentwood resident remembering Mrs. Kate Moore and her family said: "In the old days Mrs. Moore ran the church out of her cigar box. If the collection was not enough to pay the preacher, she would make up the rest."

Mooreland was sold out of the Moore family in 1944. Subsequent owners include Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Noel and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Maloney.

Oh, yes, what about Ruth. She was the daughter of Robert Irwin Moore. One the eve of her wedding in the 1850's she was found dead in an upstairs bedroom. There never has been an explanation for her death. Subsequent resident Sue (Susa Belle) Thompson insists that Ruth's ghost still inhabits Mooreland, but she is reputed to be a very friendly spirit.

journmoore