

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Jordan--Moore House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Madison

DATE RECEIVED: 5/07/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/29/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/13/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/23/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000319

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: Y PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

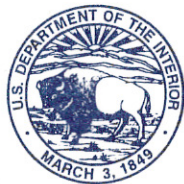
ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6/23/14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Return
REVIEWER Amelia S. Suber DISCIPLINE Historic Archaeologist
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 8/8/14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

RETURN

Jordan-Moore House
Madison County, AL
NR #14000319
6/23/2014

Review and Comment

Erika Martin Seibert
Archeologist
National Register/NHL Programs
202-354-2217
erika_seibert@nps.gov

Lisa Deline
Historian
National Register Programs
202-354-2239
lisa_deline@nps.gov

The nomination for the Jordan—Moore House is being returned for substantive and technical issues. Because of the substantial changes to the property, including the loss of the second story after the tornado in 1974, the property lacks the integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. In its current state, it also cannot convey significance under Criterion A. Further, both the Criterion A and Criterion C arguments lack a broader comparative context for architecture and broad patterns of history to make the case under these Criteria. For instance, what other two-story, brick houses in this “Georgian architectural format” exist locally and in the state and how does this compare? What differences existed between houses of the plantocracy of Virginia and the houses of the Georgia plantocracy during this time? After all, the contexts were very different. As you note in the documentation, Alabama was the raw cotton frontier, and Tidewater Virginia was the center of the tobacco culture. Curiously, there is no mention of any enslaved Africans or enslaved African Americans at the property even though the argument under Criterion A is that the house represents the planter elite in Georgia.

The property may be eligible under Criterion D if there is archeological potential here. An aerial included with the documentation shows substantial scarring in the field to the west of the property which suggests changes in the layout of the property through time. We also wonder about other outbuildings to the north, east and, possibly to the south. Were there slave quarters associated with the plantation? In consultation with the authors, we suggest an historical archeologist assess the property using aeriels and other indications of intact archeological data (primary documentation such as maps, photos, historical documentation, a site visit noting depressions, etc) to see if a case can be made for above and below ground recording of features. The presence of *both* above and below ground intact features may not be necessary to make the case for archeological potential. Well documented above ground features such as ruins, foundations, and depressions may be sufficient depending on the important questions that an archeological investigation might be able to answer. Some questions might include: How did the plantation landscape change over time? Where were outbuildings located and when were they built or destroyed? Where were slave quarters located? What deposits are intact around the main house? Did the plantation include gardens? If so, were they formal or kitchen gardens? Where were the gardens located and who maintained them? What was the daily life like of the European American inhabitants? What was the daily life like of the enslaved Africans and enslaved African Americans who lived here? How can the archeological record contribute to our understanding of the plantocracy in this locale? How can it contribute to our understanding of African American life in this locale?

The narrative indicates a larger amount of acreage and a family cemetery that was historically part of this property. Please expand the property boundaries beyond the 1.6 acres to include the full extent of the significant resources and land area making up this former plantation.

Please don't hesitate to contact us with questions or concerns. We can be reached at the e-mail and phone numbers above.



ALABAMA REGISTER OF LANDMARKS & HERITAGE NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED JAN 07 2015

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Jordan-Moore House
and/or Common Name: see NR nomination

Preferred name for Certificate: Historic Name or Common Name

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 565 Byland Pike

City: Huntsville

State: Alabama County: Madison Zip: _____

Is the property located within the city limits? Yes No

Latitude: 34.770117 Longitude: -86.471240

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section: 13 USGS Quad Map: Maysville Quad

3. CLASSIFICATION

Category: Building(s) District Structure Site Object

Ownership: Public Private Both

Status: Occupied Unoccupied Work in progress

Accessible: No Yes: restricted Yes: unrestricted

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Ford Family, LLC
c/o Betty F. Meadows
3417 Paddle Creek Lane
Northport, AL
35413

5. FLOOR PLAN & SITE PLAN

Attach sketched floor plan. If the property includes more than one building, submit a site plan showing the locations, dates of construction, and uses of the buildings.

~~Don't have one. Not required for NR.~~
See attached

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION See Instructions for more information.

Construction date:	c. 1825 c. 1838	Source:	Robert Gamble
Alteration date:	c. 1975	Source:	" "
Architect/Builder:		Contractor:	
Physical condition: (Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, Ruinous)	Good	Remaining historic fabric: (High, Medium, Low)	Medium
No. of stories:	1 1/2		
Historic use of property:	plantation house		
Current use of property:	rental house		
Architectural style category:	Early Republic	Architectural style sub-category:	
Basic typology:	central hall	Basic shape:	rectangular
Basic floor plan:	" "	Historic Construction material(s):	
Current exterior wall material(s):	brick	Roof finish material(s):	asbestos shingles
Main roof configuration:	side gable	Foundation material:	stone
Porch type:			
Window type and materials:	9/9 DHS wood frame		
Describe alterations:	upper story		
Number and type of all outbuildings on the property: (if significant, fill out separate survey form)	1 garage		
Exterior Architectural Description:	see section 7 of NR nomination		
Description of Setting:	see section 7 of NR nomination		

7. SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria (check all that apply and explain below). See Instructions for more information.

Criterion A: Associated with historical events and activities relating to the property that are important to the history of the community, state, or nation.

Criterion B: Person or group with whom the property is associated is important to the history of the community, state, or nation.

Criterion C: Type, period, or method of construction represents architectural features that are significant in the development of the community, state, or nation.

Criterion D: Property has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in Alabama's history or prehistory (archaeological component).

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (check all that apply and explain below)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history |
| <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> funerary art | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For each area of significance checked above, explain why this property is important. Use additional sheets as necessary.

see section 8 of NR nomination

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Use attached sheets as necessary

see section 9 of NR nomination

9. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acres of nominated property: see section 10 of NR nomination

Attach a map showing the location of the property.

see attached

10. Person Applying for Historic Register Designation

Name: Susan Enweiler

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

11. PHOTOGRAPHS:

Images are essential to the review process. Submit current, good quality digital images on a CD/DVD.

Interior and exterior photos are required. Good quality 4" x 6" photos will be accepted, but do NOT staple or tape photographs. All images will become the property of the AHC and will not be returned.

12. REMINDER:

Along with this completed application, include attachments for Items 5, 9 and 11 and send them to:

Alabama Historical Commission
Attn: Jennifer Bailey
468 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900
334.230.2643
Jennifer.Bailey@preserveala.org

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Jordan-Moore House

Other names/site number: Kelly House; Kelly-Ford House; Ford House; Cabaniss Place

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 565 Ryland Pike

City or town: Huntsville State: Alabama County: Madison

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

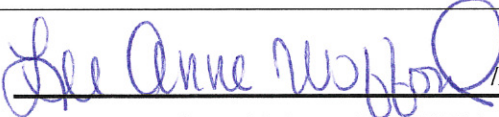
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

		/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	5/5/2014
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>Alabama Historical Commission</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Jordan-Moore House

Other names/site number: Kelly House; Kelly-Ford House; Ford House; Cabaniss Place

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 565 Ryland Pike

City or town: Huntsville State: Alabama County: Madison

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

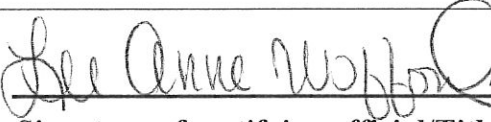
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

		Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	5/5/2014
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>Alabama Historical Commission</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			

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

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Jordan-Moore House
Name of Property

Madison, Alabama
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

Jordan-Moore House

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Limestone, Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Situated a few miles east of Huntsville, the five bay wide, brick Jordan-Moore House (c. 1825) faces south toward Ryland Pike. Its original two stories now are reduced to 1 1/2 stories, the result of tornado damage in 1974. The house was originally the center of a several-hundred acre cotton plantation. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, the broad lawn in front of the house was open and bordered by a double *allee* of cedars complementing the formal Late Georgian demeanor of the house itself and apparently framing an axial approach lane. Some of the bordering cedars still survive. The house is now screened from the main road (Ryland Pike) by a relatively recent growth of pines and a few hardwoods, with a modern drive to the left [photo 1]. Fields and pastureland stretch away to the north, east and west. Suburban sprawl, however, is just a few miles away, encroaching ever closer to this early settlement period house.

Narrative Description

THE SETTING:

The Jordan-Moore House is located on Ryland Pike in a rural area of southeast Madison County. The house's immediate surroundings consist of open fields and crop land, but suburban development is encroaching on this pastoral area from the south, east and, particularly, the northwest. The north-south Dughill Road crosses Ryland Pike southwest of the Jordan-Moore House and originally formed the western boundary of the plantation. At the northeast corner of Ryland Pike and Dughill Road is the private family cemetery associated with the plantation. Its handsome enclosing brick wall, topped by a stone coping, appears to be as old as the residence itself. A larger cemetery for the historic village of Maysville occupies the southwest corner of this intersection. Both cemeteries lie outside the boundaries currently associated with the house.

THE HOUSE (contributing resource):

As constructed, this was a symmetrical two-story, brick dwelling, essentially designed in a conservative *retardataire* late Georgian manner. A broad hipped roof, enriched by an encircling modillioned cornice, overtopped a formal, five-bay façade centering on a broad fanlight entry – the single stylistic exception to its fundamentally eighteenth-century character. Structural

Jordan-Moore House

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

evidence suggests that a one-story ell once extended at right angles from the northeast rear of the main block.

Later, probably around the turn of the century, the house acquired a one-story three-bay central front porch. This was replaced by a similar porch around 1950; at the same time a one-story, shed-roofed frame extension was added across the rear. In April, 1974, a devastating tornado ripped off the entire second story of what was then locally known simply as the old Kelly or Ford place. Afterward, because of economic constraints, the house was repaired and reclaimed as a story-and-a-half, gable-roofed structure. At that time, the rear frame addition was also enlarged. Each original end elevation of the house has two nine-over-nine windows that were matched by corresponding windows above before the tornado [photo 2].

The original portion of the house measures 57 feet in length by 25 feet in depth. Its masonry walls, nearly eighteen inches thick, consist of locally-manufactured brick laid in common bond above a coursed ashlar (limestone) foundation. The bricks have the warm russet hue typical of early 19th-century masonry structures found throughout the Tennessee Valley and indicative of the alluvial red soil upon which the area's prosperous agricultural economy was based. Tooled mortar joints survive in several places, while the overall craftsmanship is of an exceptionally high order for early 19th-century Alabama. Sash windows are nine-over-nine. Unusual double-plain beaded jambs on the exterior are matched inside with the deep paneled window reveals characteristic of formal Late Georgian/Federal design.

The broad central entry measures eight feet across and over nine feet high, and incorporates an elliptical fanlight which surmounts a recessed doorway with flanking sidelights [photos 5-6]. Double-leaf doors open into a twelve-foot wide central hall with a single large room to either side [photos 7-8]. The doorway at the back of the hall, perhaps originally opening onto a rear gallery, mirrors that in the front, but without the surrounding sidelights and transom [photos 8, 13]. Ceilings here and in the flanking rooms are eleven feet high. The rooms themselves each measure 20 feet across and 22 feet deep.

An unusual, though not unheard-of, feature of the house is the placement of the symmetrical chimneys serving the main rooms on the rear elevation of the main block, rather than more typically at each end of the house. It is speculated that this was sometimes done in anticipation of eventually adding a second tier of rooms across the rear that could be served by the same chimneys. Here, the two chimneys are semi-extruded from the plane of the long rear wall of the house, with the flues being incorporated into the walls themselves. Projecting nearly a foot into each large front room, the chimney breasts themselves are seven feet across. In the west room, a single tall window opening, now containing recessed bookshelves, pierces the wall just east of the chimney breast [photos 9-10]. In the east room, the fireplace is flanked by such an opening on its west and by a two-paneled door on its east [photo 12]. This door probably once opened into a rear hall or open-ended breezeway, which in turn connected to the service wing. (This layout also occurs in the nearby McCartney-Bone House which dates to the same period.)

From the right side of the main hall, a straight-run stair ascends to the upper story, with the topmost four of its sixteen treads becoming fan-shaped winders in order to make the turn into a second-floor corridor [photo 8]. Before the tornado, the second-floor layout differed from the one below only in that the east room was partitioned from east to west into two long sleeping chambers – one of them without a fireplace [photo 18]. Rebuilding after the storm left the second floor unfinished and un-partitioned, except for a small enclosed area immediately at the

Jordan-Moore House

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

top of the stairs. However, the brick base of each original fireplace, as well as a length of original plastered wall, is preserved along the north side of the single long space now comprising the upper floor [photos 16-17].

The most extraordinary feature of the interior is its woodwork, a puzzle of exceptionally well-crafted Federal-style trim mixed with later Greek Revival elements that are clumsier in both proportion and craftsmanship. Both original rooms are graced with what is some of the finest Federal-era wainscoting in the Huntsville area, with fielded panels topped by vigorously molded chair rails [photos 9, 11-12]. Yet instead of a mantelpiece of corresponding quality, the present mantels are of a heavy and rather clumsy design, vaguely in the Greek Revival manner and perhaps plantation-made. Likewise, deep doorway reveals are paneled in a manner that typically corresponds with the six-panel "Cross-and-Bible" door design of the Federal period (circa 1815-35 in the Tennessee Valley). Yet the doors themselves are of the heavy, two-panel Greek Revival design found in this area in buildings from the late 1830s to the Civil War [photo 13].

The stair rail is equally eccentric, with turned balusters of at least two periods plus a single octagonal baluster near the foot of the stair. This may be attributed in part to reconstruction after the 1974 tornado. But even prior to that time, the stairway – like the rest of the woodwork – seems to have been a puzzling mix of elements. Yet the handsome vertical paneling beneath the outside stringer of the stair seems to be early, if not original, as does the door to the usual under-stair closet at the rear of the hall. Perhaps the most enigmatic element is the double-leaf main doorway itself: gracefully arched over by an elliptical fanlight, with wide sidelights below, but appearing to have been clumsily finished off or altered after the initial construction. The inside casing of the fanlight – springing at either side from curiously set-back impostes -- terminates overhead in an incongruously delicate keystone block that once again seems to suggest the juxtaposition of two construction periods and two design templates. The fanlight itself consists of thick, radial wooden muntin bars, again of surprising plainness given the sophisticated paneling of the cased opening which encloses it [photos 7-8].

Unfortunately, extensive research has not yet revealed definitively the construction history of the Jordan-Moore House. The interior finish of the house, however, seems to suggest two possibilities. The first and perhaps most likely is an ambitious design/construction scheme abruptly stopped in mid-course, then later completed with less skills and resources. The second is extensive damage to the house from some unknown cause over the course of its 180-year history. It is conceivable, but unlikely, that the damage resulted from the considerable depredation that occurred in this area during the Civil War – documented by contemporaries like Dr. John Allen Wyeth (see his autobiographical memoir, *With Sabre and Scalpel*).

THE GARAGE (noncontributing resource):

This late twentieth century, wood-frame building is located several yards northwest of the rear northwest corner of the house at the end of a long, unpaved driveway that leads to Ryland Pike. The long, rectangular garage features three open bays to house vehicles and an enclosed bay with a single-leaf entrance at its eastern end. There is a small addition with a metal gable roof attached to the rear of the garage's east elevation. The garage's wall treatment consists of vertical boards with no battens. Its side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter ends [photo 19].

Jordan-Moore House
Name of Property

Madison, Alabama
County and State

Archaeology Component

While no archaeological survey has been undertaken on this property, the possibility of subsurface remains that would help us understand and interpret the history of this site remains high.

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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
-

Jordan-Moore House
Name of Property

Madison, Alabama
County and State

F. A commemorative property

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

c. 1825-c. 1838

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Jordan-Moore House
Name of Property

Madison, Alabama
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Jordan-Moore house has statewide significance under *Criteria C (Architecture)* as Alabama's sole example – surviving in whole or in part -- of a settlement period brick, hipped-roof, single-pile dwelling. Despite the loss of its second story, the house remains a signal reminder of the dwelling type that introduced an academic vocabulary into the state's residential architecture. Of frame counterparts, only one still stands: Decatur's Dancy-Polk House of 1829 (NR 1980).

The Jordan-Moore House also has statewide significance under *Criterion A (Exploration/Settlement)*. The house's significance stems from its association with early Alabama's most powerful socioeconomic and political oligarchy, the so-called "Broad River faction" which played a dominant role during the territorial and early statehood years. In this regard, the house remains a tangible symbol of how certain cultural patterns, especially notions of social stratification and hierarchy, transplanted themselves from the older Atlantic states south of the Chesapeake to the so-called "Old Southwest," specifically the Tennessee River valley of northern Alabama. The house attests not only to how cultural memory can inform architectural taste, but also how domestic architecture was employed as an instrument through which members of a self-perceived elite symbolically asserted their inherent sense of privilege in a fluid frontier milieu.

The period of significance extends from c. 1825, the construction date of the Jordan-Moore House, to c. 1838. Most of the Native Americans had been removed from Alabama by the latter date and the early settlement period for the State was considered closed.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criteria C (Architecture): In the sphere of domestic building, the symmetrical, two-story, hipped-roof house was Alabama's first formal (or "high style") architectural template. Derived from English and pre-Revolutionary American antecedents, this template was essentially Georgian in character, albeit acquiring a strong Adamesque (Federal) overlay in the form of lighter detailing – fanlight doorways for instance – toward the end of the 18th century, the formative years of the young American republic.

The hipped-roof Georgian architectural format typically divided itself into three categories: the first and oldest is the "single pile" (or one-room deep) house, represented by the Jordan-Moore house. The second is the more familiar "double pile" (or two-room deep) dwelling. Finally, there was the L-shaped template: presenting the usual symmetrical façade, but two rooms deep on one side, and but a single room deep on the other.

In the English-speaking world, the formal hipped-roof mansion was a product of the 17th-century -- the best-known seminal example probably being the now-destroyed Coleshill House (c1650), Oxfordshire. The form reached its zenith over the next century and continued to flourish into the

Jordan-Moore House

Madison, Alabama

Name of Property

County and State

early 19th century, roughly coinciding with the reign of the monarchs George I, II, III, and IV, and hence its popular worldwide name. Widely imitated with varying results by an aspiring gentry class on both sides of the Atlantic, the hipped-roof mansion found expression in colonial America through such iconic Williamsburg landmarks as the Governor's Palace (1710-20), and the Ludwell-Paradise (c1750) and Wythe houses (c1760); in Mid-Atlantic mansions like Philadelphia's Mount Pleasant; and -- most markedly -- in the early plantation architecture of the greater Chesapeake Bay region.

Indeed, in Virginia and the colonial South, the hipped-roof brick mansion became synonymous with a coalescent planter aristocracy epitomized by grandees like William Byrd of Westover, Carter Burwell of Carter's Grove, Robert Carter of Nomini Hall, and Bernard Moore Carter of Chelsea. To many who were born or aspired to such a station in life -- both before the American Revolution and for decades thereafter -- it proclaimed status and preeminence. (A fine early 19th century example is Bellevue (c1815) in Chesterfield County, Virginia built some years before the Jordan-Moore house.) Significantly, its powerful symbolism accompanied planter culture as it spread into the lower South -- one notable example in Georgia being Liberty Hall (c1830) in Taliaferro County.

Criteria A (Exploration/ Settlement): Despite a 1974 tornado that destroyed the Jordan-Moore House's roof and upper floor, no house in Alabama expresses more clearly in terms of brick and mortar the self-perceptions and attitudes brought to the state by certain members of the nascent planter elite. Indeed, the Jordan-Moore house would have stood unremarked along a Tidewater river or among the rolling hills of the Piedmont in the Old Dominion, the state to which its builders proudly traced their origin. Architectural historian Barbara Mooney Burlison's astute observation about Virginia's colonial planter elite applies equally to their progeny of the lower South: "In choosing to . . . provide themselves with grand houses," she writes in her groundbreaking study, *Prodigy Houses of Virginia: Architecture and the Native Elite* (UVA Press, 2008), "the owners of these mansions advanced grand claims to social and political prestige." Burlison points out the "intensely personal" relationship between the inhabitants and the ambitious houses many of the planter gentry aspired to in colonial Virginia. Such houses, she suggests, represented "a vision of privilege through birth." They were "instruments" which served to "authenticate power and legitimize an assumption of superiority"; they were "architectural gestures" in which the planter was willing to invest in order to maintain prestige and proclaim his anointed place -- by power alone if not by birth -- in the social order. Even in the unkempt landscape of rural Tidewater Virginia, much less in the rough-and-tumble atmosphere of Alabama's raw cotton frontier, such houses stood boldly amidst a sea of humbler dwellings to assert the social superiority of their inhabitants.

In spite of its unfortunate losses, the Jordan-Moore House still symbolizes the privileged, self-consciously mannered presence of the planter elite on Alabama's frontier landscape. It retains integrity in terms of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Narrative History

The fertile "Great Bend" region of the Tennessee River Valley, where the river dips down from the mountains of east Tennessee onto an alluvial plain before curving northward again to join

Jordan-Moore House

Madison, Alabama

Name of Property

County and State

the Ohio, was the first region of inland Alabama to be well-settled. In fact, by 1810 a swelling tide of settlement was already concentrated in the countryside around the flourishing new village of Huntsville.

Ideal for planting short-staple cotton, the broad acres of the Great Bend were also where King Cotton first staked a vigorous claim in Alabama – preceding by a decade or more the florescence of central Alabama. The Tennessee Valley proved especially attractive to well-heeled emigres from the seaboard states stretching from the Chesapeake Bay area down to Georgia. Most were planters, though often engaged in other profitable pursuits as well: law, medicine, commerce -- and land speculation. Many were linked by complex preexisting and mutually supportive ties of blood and marriage. And they quickly emerged as a self-conscious elite quite distinct from the many yeoman farmers and poorer whites also drawn to the region. While popular images of westward expansion, from Frederick Jackson Turner onward, have stressed its fluid and egalitarian nature, these émigré planters brought to the cotton frontier of the Tennessee Valley the values, attitudes and self-perceptions—for example an emphasis on social standing, and family lineage, and “fortune” – characteristic of their communities of origin; traits which could ultimately be traced back across the Atlantic to the manorial society of rural 17th and 18th-century England.

Conspicuous even among this ambitious plantocracy was one particular alliance of powerful families – Pope, Bibb, Walker, Watkins, McGehee, Taliaferro, Gilmer, Jordan, Moore, Meriwether, Marks and others -- who would come to be known as the “Broad River constituency” or “the Georgia faction” from their immediate place of origin. In truth, however, these families quite self-consciously considered themselves not so much émigré Georgians as expatriate Virginians. Most had been born in the Old Dominion around the time of the Revolution, and had moved southward from their tired tobacco lands in the 1780s, induced by the generous land-purchase terms through which Georgia officials sought to encourage the peopling of the state’s inland counties. Mainly from piedmont Virginia, though with strong blood ties to both the Tidewater and the Valley, they emigrated as a tribe-like network of friends and intertwined families, settling about the confluence of the Broad and Savannah Rivers north of Augusta in an area known as “the Goose Pond.” Most, however, would linger there only a generation or so before following the cotton boom further westward into present-day Alabama. There they established two nodes: one about Huntsville and the other, slightly later, centering about the fledgling town of Montgomery on the Alabama River. Politically, socially and economically, several members of this group quickly assumed prominence in Alabama, as to a lesser degree they had in Georgia. Indeed, they formed a kind of Ascendency that claimed a mantle of leadership lasting from territorial days into the early years of statehood – contributing to Alabama its first two governors – brothers William and Thomas Bibb -- and its first U.S. senator, Princeton-educated John Williams Walker (1783-1823).

Leader of this junta in North Alabama was Colonel Leroy Pope (1765-1842), born in Tidewater Virginia’s Northern Neck where the Popes had been prominent since the 17th century. As a youth he had accompanied his family first to Amherst County near the foothills of the Blue Ridge, then on to the Broad River Valley of Georgia. In 1808 – now a prosperous burger of early middle age -- he acquired choice tracts about “Hunt’s Spring” in the Tennessee Valley of northern Alabama, where he immediately settled. As if it wasn’t enough to oust the squatters already settled illegally about the spring, Pope soon earned their lasting enmity by his haughty demeanor and his insistence that the settlement be renamed the more genteel “Twickenham” after the Thames-side estate of his alleged kinsman, the 18th-century English poet Alexander

Jordan-Moore House

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

Pope. (Ultimately Pope lost; within a few years the town was incorporated under the more democratic name of "Huntsville.")

From the beginning, Pope and his peers among the incoming "Broad River constituency," saw themselves as a patrician "elect" with an inherent right to social, economic and political dominance – a "log cabin aristocracy" among those whom they regarded as of "the meaner sort." Over the next several years, Pope and several other members of the Broad River group underscored their status through architecture, constructing a handful of residences that were the first in Alabama that could claim true stylistic distinction. Until partly destroyed by a devastating tornado in 1974, none more clearly expressed its pedigree as heir to the lingering high-style Georgian tradition of colonial Virginia than the Jordan-Moore house. (Leroy Pope's "Poplar Grove," finished in 1814 atop a high knoll overlooking the town of Huntsville, was originally a two-story brick dwelling also very much in the Georgian spirit of colonial Virginia. But a massive Roman Doric portico added a generation later has subsumed its original character. The mansion stands yet, as Alabama's oldest documented dwelling of any description.)

The reassertion of an inherited architectural tradition by these expatriate Virginians had earlier manifested itself – if not as imposingly -- during their sojourn in the Broad River country. This is suggested by the two surviving dwellings linked with the early Broad River colony: both now relocated elsewhere from their original sites in rural Oglethorpe County. One is the Redmon Thornton house (c1805), preserved today at Stone Mountain Park. Its dormered and end-chimneyed format managed to perpetuate, on the Georgia frontier, a domestic schema common in late colonial Virginia. There is also the Thomas Meriwether Gilmer house (circa 1803), relocated to Washington, Georgia, in the 1970s. Steep-roofed, with massive end chimneys, it likewise mimes an 18th-early 19th-century house type familiar to rural Virginia and, indeed, bears a striking resemblance to a specific prototype -- "Cloverfields" -- the *circa* 1760 Albemarle County plantation home of Gilmer's maternal grandfather, Nicholas Meriwether. In his 1855 reminiscence, *Sketches of Some of the Settlers of Upper Georgia*, Gilmer's son, Governor George Gilmer, offers further evidence of this self-conscious "looking back" in describing the residence of another Broad River planter, Benjamin Taliaferro, Gilmer's kinsman as well as a cousin of both the Jordan and Moore families of Alabama. "Col. Taliaferro's residence," notes Gilmer, ". . . was of the order called framed, in contradistinction to the round and hewed log buildings in general use. It was a story and a half high, with dormer windows, structures which projected from the sides of the roof . . . and [which] were in fashion in that part of the Old Dominion, where Col. Taliaferro's ancestors had lived"

It may never be determined whether it was actually Fleming Jordan or his brother-in-law, William Harvie Moore, who constructed the house on the plantation which they successively owned. Both men as well as their wives belonged to the close-knit diaspora of Broad River "gentry" – variously planters, merchants, professional men and entrepreneurs -- who gained economic, social and political ascendancy around Huntsville between 1810 and 1820. But it was Elisha F. King, yet another member of this extended network of interrelated families, who on April 22, 1813, first patented the tract where the house would rise some years later. The tract was described as the "north-east quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-four, and the south-east quarter of section number thirteen, all in Township number three of Range number one east of the [Huntsville] Meridian in said County."

Born in Georgia in 1789, the twenty-four year old King was the son of Woodson and Sarah King, as well as a cousin of future U.S. Vice President William Rufus King. But it was through

Jordan-Moore House

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

his marriage to Margaret Moore, a sister to both Mrs. Fleming Jordan – nee Martha Gaines Moore -- and William Harvie Moore, that his fortunes became linked with these two families.

Married on February 2, 1813, Elisha King and his bride, Margaret Moore, had been wed only two months when they acquired the Flint River tract. Late in the summer of that same year came word of the Creek uprising in southern Alabama and the massacre of white settlers at Fort Mims. Fearing for their own safety, the citizens of Madison County prepared for war, and King's comrades-in-arms elected him captain of one of the local militia companies forming to march against the Creeks under General Andrew Jackson. Whether King and his bride actually settled on their Flint River land during this period or merely held it as an investment is uncertain. We know only this: that six years later, in 1820, they sold the 400-acre tract at something over a dollar an acre – a total of \$480.00 – to their in-laws, Fleming Jordan and his wife. Soon afterward, the Kings left the Tennessee Valley for the newer cotton lands of Perry County on the northern edge of central Alabama's Black Belt region.

Fleming and Martha Jordan were already in their forties when they immigrated to Madison County sometime between 1812 and 1815, the year Fleming's name first appears on the county tax rolls. Like several other male members of the Jordan family, he bore the surname of his paternal grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Jordan – nee Elizabeth Fleming (1682-1763) – a confusing family naming practice carried down the generations. In the 1780s, the Jordans had left their native Virginia, following some of their Albemarle County kin to Georgia and the Broad River area, settling in what was then Wilkes but would soon become Oglethorpe County. Here, on 12 June 1792, Fleming Jordan married his eighteen-year-old cousin, Martha Harvie Moore. She was eleven years his junior.

In his reminiscences, *Sketches of some of the First Settlers of Upper Georgia* (1855), Governor George Gilmer would recall Martha's father, John Moore, as “a handsome, light, fantastic man, who loved fiddling, dancing and drinking better than work.” Being educated and writing “a fair hand,” he had served for a time as clerk of the County Superior Court. But Gilmer judged him unsuitable “for sustaining the relation of husband and wife,” going on to attribute to Moore's dissipation what he cryptically described as “the unfortunate peculiarities” later manifested in his children. Though it may have made little difference in the long run, this may also explain why their dowager grandmother, Martha Elizabeth Gaines Harvie (1719-1802), the wealthy widow of Albemarle County grandee Colonel John Harvie II, entailed her estate to her Moore grandchildren rather than to her daughter – also named Martha – and her profligate son-in-law. Of the same family as both George Strother Gaines, a prominent figure in territorial Mississippi and Alabama, and Commander George Pendleton Gaines (1777-1849), the Widow Harvie continued to live at her Albemarle County estate, Belmont, for some years after the death of her husband in 1767. Eventually, however, she followed her children from Virginia to Georgia's Broad River country, where in 1801 she made her will in Oglethorpe County.

Conceivably, it was the bequest from Martha Moore Jordan's maternal grandmother, Mrs. John Harvie II, that enabled the Jordans to acquire acreage in the fertile Tennessee Valley. They were presumably well-settled on their Madison County plantation when a nephew, Charles Scott Jordan, visited them in 1823. Some thirty years later, he recalled the visit in a family memoir and left a vivid portrait of his uncle, Fleming Jordan: “On that occasion, he formed a strong attachment for me and kept up, as long as he lived, a regular correspondence with me.” His letters “were written ... with much punctiliousness and exactness. He was a very small man, with remarkably keen and piercing black eyes and of handsome and manly features. In his gait

Jordan-Moore House

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

and bearing he was lofty and aristocratic – affecting with much pomposity the manners of the ‘old Virginia gentleman’.” Charles Scott Jordan went on to explain:

The Jordans, I will remark in general, assumed to themselves a very high caste of aristocratic feeling and ... claimed to be related to many of the most eminent families in Virginia; namely, the Cabells, the Roses, and the Madisons. My Father, however, formed an exception to the family generally in this respect. He held in complete detestation all that style of manner . . . concomitant of aristocratic pretensions. He used to take peculiar pleasure in mortifying what he considered the foolish notions of his sister, Mrs. Irving [nee Mildred Jordan Irving of Albemarle County, VA]. When he happened to be at her gay and fashionable parties he would introduce the subject of the navigation of the James River and let it be known that he had spent much of his time upon that river as a boatman.”

Still, Charles Jordan recalled that his father “felt more pride in the Harvie branch of the family.” And indeed, so must have his uncle and aunt, Fleming and Martha Jordan, as well as Mrs. Jordan’s brother and Harvie namesake, William Harvie Moore. Their maternal great-grandfather, the first John Harvie, had come from Scotland to Virginia around 1700 and eventually risen to prominence among the colonial gentry. His son, Colonel John Harvie of Albemarle (1706-1767) – husband of their dowager grandmother -- had been a neighbor and confidante of Peter Jefferson, as well as chief executor of his will. Indeed, when Jefferson died in 1757, Harvie had been one of the “men of substance” selected to administer the estate and assume the legal guardianship of his precocious young son, Thomas Jefferson.

Subsequently, John Harvie III (1742-1807) – uncle of Martha Jordan and her brother William Harvie Moore – had become a staunch Jefferson ally and one of post-Revolutionary Virginia’s leading lights. He was an attorney and statesman, a member of the Continental Congress and, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, a signer of the Articles of Confederation. Moving to Richmond from Albemarle County, he became a civic leader, a patron of the arts, and served as the city’s sometime mayor. He was also a land developer and builder – the instigator of several major construction projects in the post-Revolutionary Virginia capital. In 1798, he commissioned America’s first professional architect, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, to design an elegant hipped-roof brick mansion for him overlooking the James River.

Of the accomplishments of their distinguished Uncle John Harvie, the Jordans and Moores of Alabama must have been well aware. And likewise of their Harvie cousins’ advantageous marriages: cousin Gabriella Harvie to Colonel Thomas Mann Randolph of Tuckahoe, one of the venerable family seats of the Old Dominion and birthplace of Thomas Jefferson’s mother. Another cousin, General Jacqueline Burwell Harvie, had in 1813 married Mary Marshall, only daughter of U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall, and resided in her own fine new Richmond mansion. Meanwhile, their Alabama kin – the Jordans and the Moores – advanced their claims for social ascendancy amidst the emerging planter society of the Tennessee Valley.

That this claim should, among other ways, be expressed in architecture is hardly surprising. Even in the unkempt landscape of rural Tidewater Virginia, much less in the rough-and-tumble atmosphere of Alabama’s raw cotton frontier, such houses stood boldly amidst a sea of humbler dwellings to assert the social superiority of their inhabitants. If such a self-conscious sense of entitlement, and of pride in lineage and family connections, seems strange to the twenty-first century reader, it was accepted as part of the warp and woof of interrelationships among many of the planters on Alabama’s early cotton frontier – a sort of frontier American transliteration

Jordan-Moore House

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

of the rural English world described in Jane Austen's novels. Very telling was the observation of James Edmonds Saunders, himself a member of this self-anointed frontier aristocracy, regarding two young newcomers from Virginia who, being sons of two sisters of the Leigh family, received "a passport at once into the best society" (from *Early Settlers of Alabama*, page 221).

If, as seems likely, it was Fleming and Martha Moore Jordan who began construction of the brick, hipped-roof residence on their plantation east of Huntsville, then it was probably in the mid-1820s. Again in her study of Virginia mansions, historian Barbara Burlison notes the "close collaboration" between client and housebuilder. Indeed, notes Burlison, there is little evidence of men anywhere at this period making their living as professional architects in the modern sense. Instead, as she goes on to point out, skilled housebuilders such as carpenters, joiners, and masons routinely made design decisions *in collaboration* with those who owned the property." It was, to a degree scarcely comprehended today, a shared responsibility. This would seem to account for the close stylistic affinity of the house with the already fully-developed tradition of formal, hipped-roof brick houses in Tidewater and Piedmont Virginia – a tradition expressing itself elsewhere (as in this case) as the Virginia diaspora fanned out into hinterland America.

Rising two tall stories to a modillioned cornice that accented the broad hipped roof, and with a frontage of nearly 60 feet centering upon a wide doorway surmounted by an elliptical transom, the house on Fleming Jordan's plantation would have contrasted markedly with the humbler log and frame dwellings occupied at this period by neighboring planters -- even most of the wealthier ones. Indeed, among documented country houses erected in Madison County during this, Alabama's first decade of statehood, the two closest parallels were Colonel Leroy Pope's house – likewise a hipped roof dwelling (at least before it acquired a large portico a generation later) and James Manning's long-destroyed mansion The Grove, afterward Greek Revivalized. Elsewhere in the Tennessee Valley, too, it would have encountered only a handful of rivals. And to the south, in the nascent plantation regions of lower Alabama, the mansion-building era had not yet begun.

But the late 1820s brought a turn of fortune for the Jordans. Whether brought about by overly ambitious house-building plans or by other factors, in the fall of 1828 Fleming Jordan found himself in financial difficulty. Madison County court records reveal that on September 29th of that year, he executed a promissory note to his brother-in-law, William Harvie Moore, for the sum of five thousand dollars, offering as collateral his 380-acre Flint River home farm. Less than three years later, with the debt still unpaid, Fleming Jordan passed away on March 1st, 1831. He was buried in the new family cemetery a short distance southwest of the present house, near the grave of his twenty-one-year-old son, Benjamin, who had died in the summer of 1826. Surrounded by a fine wall built of brick which matches that of the existing residence, the cemetery would receive another of Fleming's children, twenty-six-year-old Lucy – Mrs. Nelson Carrington -- along with her two year-old daughter, Martha, in 1833.

Six months after her husband's death, Martha Jordan was appointed "administratrix" of his estate, bonded to the sum of \$15,000, with her brother William Harvie Moore, Benjamin Tyson, and "Fleming Jordan" -- presumably her son bound as security. Unfortunately, additional estate papers that might provide more details are missing from the public record. Bereft of her spouse, Martha Harvie Moore Jordan struggled on for another four years, the burden of debt still

Jordan-Moore House

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

unsatisfied. Finally, on August 2nd 1835, the Madison County Court ordered that her property be turned over to her creditor -- her younger brother, William Harvie Moore.

The owner of 112 slaves as indicated by the 1830 census, and married to Mary Garland Marks, half-sister of President Thomas Jefferson's private secretary and legendary explorer Meriwether Lewis, Moore would be described in later years as having "reduced to a pittance" a large estate "by his out of the way efforts to increase it." Did William Moore lay claim to a newly completed house -- the residence of his widowed sister? Did he acquire a partially finished house, intending to complete it? Or did he himself initiate construction of the house? The last possibility seems unlikely, especially since only a year after acquiring his sister's plantation, Moore sold the property to a thirty-one-year-old neighboring planter, Russell J. Kelly, and soon thereafter relocated to the newly-opened Creek lands of Talladega County, a hundred or so miles to the south. Kelly would name the youngest of his six children Fleming Jordan Kelly, but any blood connection with either the Jordans or the Moores -- or to the extended Virginia Broad River plantocracy -- is undetermined. He may simply have been honoring an esteemed neighbor and friend.

Whether the handsome brick house had been entirely finished by the time it passed into Kelly ownership may always remain a mystery. Curiously, elegant Federal-style woodwork is juxtaposed with heavy, incongruous mantelpieces possibly made on the plantation. Likewise, deeply paneled reveals, clearly fashioned to complement a Federal-style six-panel door, instead frame heavy, two-panel Greek Revival style doors. But this strange anomaly could also reflect an attempt to repair later damage, even damage that was deliberately inflicted in an area repeatedly ravaged by partisan raids during the Civil War.

Kelly prospered in the late antebellum period and on the eve of the War, according to the 1860 census, there were seventy-six slaves on his Flint River plantation. A year after the return of peace, in 1866, Kelly placed the mansion and surrounding acreage in the name of his wife. He died in the early 1870s, and in 1880 his widow sold the place to Elizabeth Korsner. Eight years later it was conveyed to the Mellett family, then passed through several subsequent owners until after World War Two.

In 1952, the house and surrounding farm, by then consisting of 86 acres, became the home of Shannon and Margaret (McWhorter) Ford. For over a half century since that time, longer than any previous owner, the house has remained in the hands of the Ford family. Born in 1915, thirty-seven year-old Shannon Ford was the son of Lee and Ellen (Robinson) Ford. The fertile acres surrounding the house were turned largely to pasturage for cattle. Ford, his wife Margaret, and only daughter Betty, were living in the house when a massive tornado swept across northern Alabama in April of 1974. The Fords were crouching in a corner of the living room when, in a matter of seconds, the entire upper floor of the house was swept away. The first floor, however, was left remarkably intact, complete with early woodwork and a stairway now rising to nowhere. Destroyed, too, was a barn to the rear of the house and the great oak trees dotting the large, park-like front lawn, as well as the tall old cedars lining the drive. Because of the prohibitive cost of reconstructing the second floor, the house was reclaimed as a single-story dwelling, covered with a high gabled roof.

Some months after the tornado, in November 1974, tragedy struck a second time when Shannon Ford was killed in an automobile accident. His widow, Margaret, continued to live in the house until incapacitated by a stroke in 1997. Two years later she passed away. Today

Jordan-Moore House

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

the house and surrounding land is owned by the Fords' daughter, Dr. Betty Ford Meadows of Tuscaloosa.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Alabama, State of. Secretary of State's Records. Madison County Tractbook.

Burlison, Barbara Mooney. *Prodigy Houses of Virginia: Architecture and the Native Elite*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2008.

Daniel S. Dupre, *Transforming the Cotton Frontier: Madison County, Alabama, 1800-1840* (Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press, 1997).

Gattis, The Rev. Charles (local historian). Miscellaneous notes and pictures, including unpublished Jordan family memoirs.

Gilmer, George Rockingham. *Georgians. Sketches of some of the First Settlers of Upper Georgia, of the Cherokees, and the Author*. New York: D. Appleton and company, 1855. (Reprinted by Mary Bondurant Warren, editor; Danielsville, Ga: Heritage Books, 1989).

Madison County Records. Orphans Court Records, Book 6, page 283.

_____. Probate Papers, Estate Case File No. 688.

Malone, Dumas. *Jefferson the Virginian*. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1948. Vol. 1 in the *Jefferson and His Time* series, p. 43 passim.

Miller, Berns (local historian), Ryland, AL. Miscellaneous notes and pictures.

"Moore-Ford Mansion" (#27). Unpublished research paper for Madison County Historic Sites Survey (Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments), 1973.

Saunders, James Edmonds, and Elizabeth Saunders Blair Stubbs. *Early Settlers of Alabama: With Notes and Genealogies*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1960 (reprint of 1899 edition).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Jordan-Moore House
Name of Property

Madison, Alabama
County and State

- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.6 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.770117 | Longitude: -86.471240 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Jordan-Moore House
Name of Property

Madison, Alabama
County and State

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

This boundary is based on a Google Earth aerial photograph of the Jordan-Moore House that was taken on March 5, 2007 and is included as part of the supplemental documentation for this nomination.

The boundary begins at a point in the northern ROW of Ryland Pike that is 50.6 feet west of the center of the driveway leading to the Jordan-Moore House. From this point, the boundary heads north approximately 354 feet until it reaches the eastern edge of a grove of trees where it turns east for approximately 152 feet, reaching the western edge of a large field. Here the boundary turns and travels south/southeast, roughly following the edge of the field, for approximately 367 feet until it reaches the ROW of Ryland Pike and then heads west for about 190 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was drawn to include the historic expanse of front yard, the driveway and what is now considered the backyard. The boundary includes enough acreage to establish a setting for the Jordan-Moore House and give it a sense of time and place.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Susan Enzweiler (NR Coordinator) & Robert Gamble (Senior Architectural Historian)

organization: Alabama Historical Commission

street & number: 468 S. Perry St.

city or town: Montgomery state: Alabama zip code: 36104

e-mail: susan.enzweiler@preserveala.org

telephone: 334/230-2644

date: March 2014

Jordan-Moore House
Name of Property

Madison, Alabama
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Jordan-Moore House

City or Vicinity: Huntsville

County: Madison

State: Alabama

Photographer: Susan Enzweiler

Date Photographed: February 2013 [photos 1-5, 19] & March 2014 [photos 6-18]

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

Photo 1 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0001)
General view of house, garage and front yard, camera facing NE

Photo 2 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0002)
Façade and west (side) elevation, camera facing NE

Photo 3 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0003)

Jordan-Moore House

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

West (side) elevation, camera facing E

Photo 4 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0004)
East (side) and rear elevations, camera facing SW

Photo 5 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0005)
Exterior view of frontispiece, camera facing N

Photo 6 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0006)
Interior view of frontispiece, camera facing S

Photo 7 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0007)
First floor central hall, camera facing S

Photo 8 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0008)
First floor central hall [rear doors now lead into rear addition], camera facing N

Photo 9 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0009)
West parlor, camera facing NE

Photo 10 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0010)
Original rear window reveal in west parlor, camera facing W

Photo 11 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0011)
Door from central hall into east parlor, camera facing SW

Photo 12 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0012)
East parlor, camera facing NE

Photo 13 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0013)
Doors at rear of central hall [view from inside rear addition], camera facing S

Photo 14 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0014)
Kitchen in rear addition, camera facing E

Photo 15 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0015)
Living room in rear addition, camera facing NE

Photo 16 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0016)
Remnant of west chimney in the half story, camera facing NW

Photo 17 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0017)
Remnant of east chimney in the half story, camera facing N

Photo 18 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0018)

Jordan-Moore House
Name of Property

Madison, Alabama
County and State

Half story [on the floor is the ghost of an original lateral wall], camera facing E

Photo 19 (AL_MadisonCounty_Jordan-MooreHouse_0019)
Garage, camera facing N

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

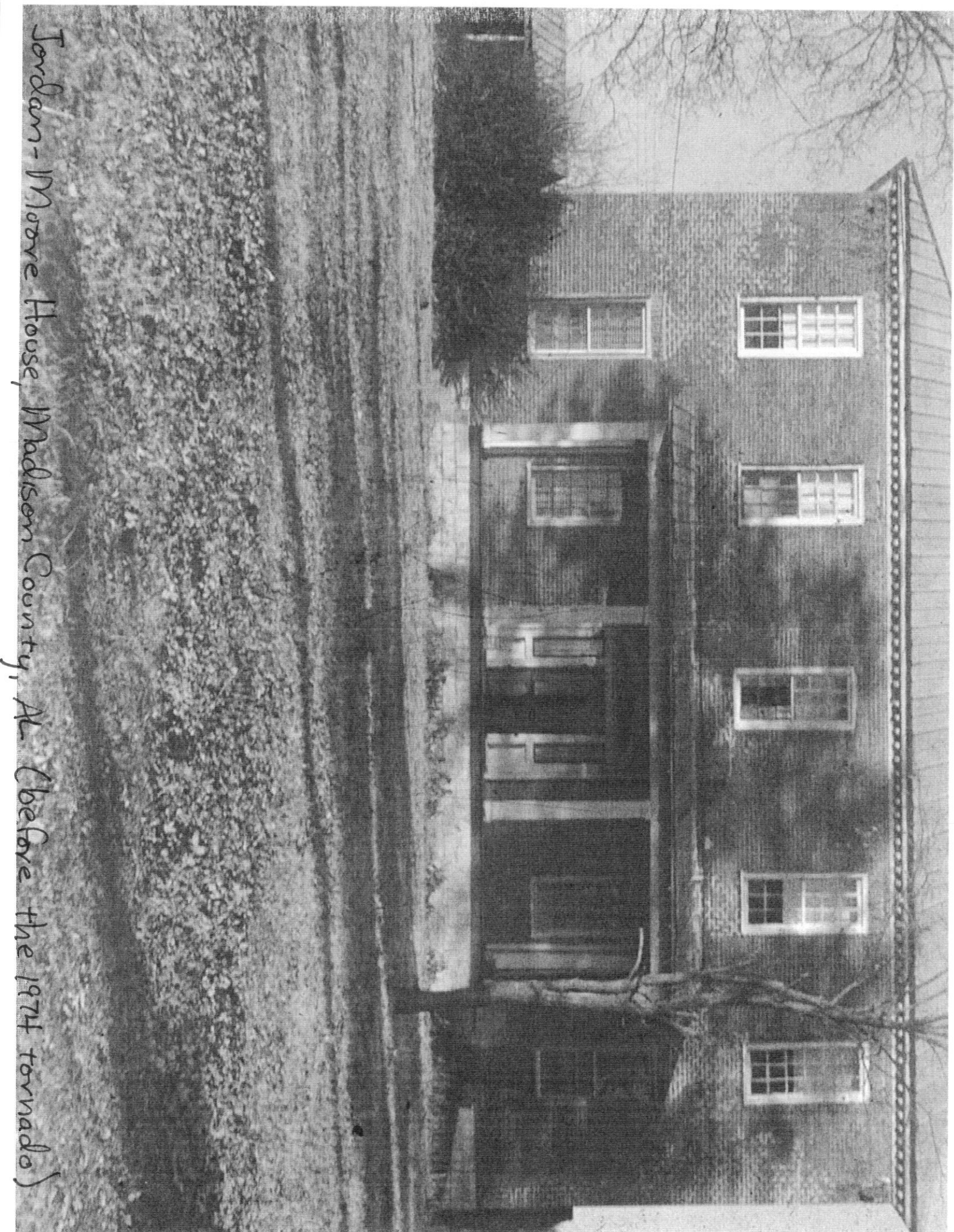
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Jordan - Moore House, Madison County, AL



lat/long coordinates: 34.770117, -86.471240

(1.6 acres)

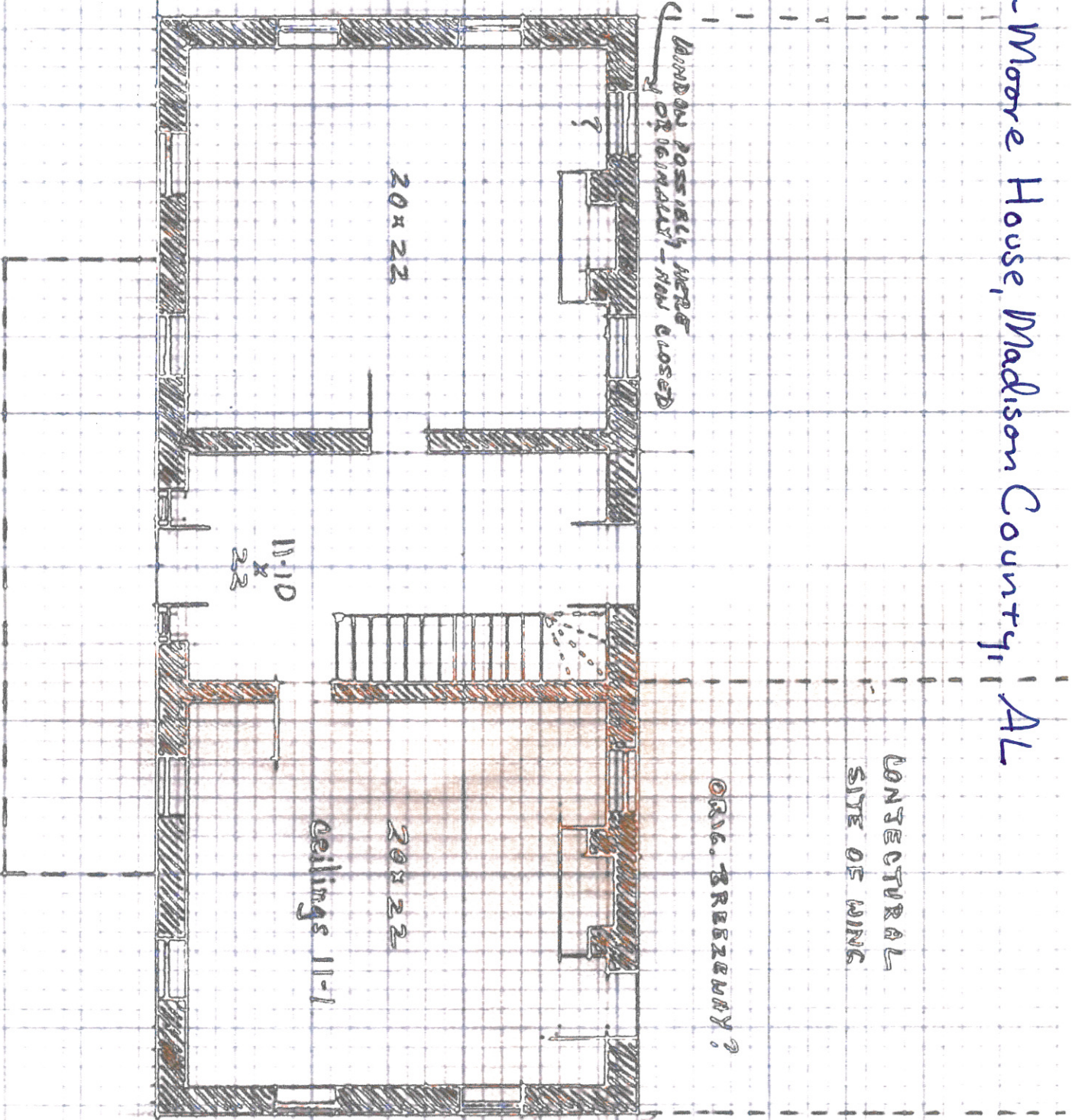


Jordan-Moore House, Madison County, AL (before the 1974 tornado)



Jordan-Moore House, Madison County, AL
after the 1974 tornado

Jordan-Moore House, Madison County, AL



57-4

JORDAN-MOORE-KELLY-FORD HOUSE, 565 RYLAND PIKE (measured Aug. 10, 2009)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jordan-Moore House
Name of Property
Madison County, Alabama
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1

