Atlas of Northeast Tennessee Historic Districts
Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is America’s official list of historic places worthy of preservation. The National Register is part of the National Park Service’s program to coordinate and support the identification, evaluation, and protection of this country’s archeological and historic resources.

The National Register of Historic Places lists buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts. All but the last of these resources are found relatively easily with an address or with latitude/longitude coordinates that pinpoint a single location. Unlike the other four categories, districts usually encompass large areas and may include numerous buildings, structures, sites, and objects. Boundaries of historic districts may be as simple as four straight lines forming a perimeter connecting four latitude/longitude coordinates, or a complex polygon using a combination of natural and manmade features and legal property boundaries.

In its National Register Bulletin entitled “How to Complete the National Register Registration Form,” the National Park Service defines a historic district as “a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” This publication lists several examples of the types of concentrations that might comprise historic districts including “college campuses; central business districts; residential areas; commercial areas; large forts; industrial complexes; civic centers; rural villages; canal systems; collections of habitation and limited activity sites; irrigation systems; large farms, ranches, estates, or plantations; transportation networks; and large landscaped parks.”

Before an area can be listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district, an extensive nomination must be prepared that will be evaluated by state and federal agencies. In Tennessee, this nomination is submitted to the Tennessee Historical Commission and will usually be considered by the State Review Board before it is sent to the National Park Service. The National Park Service has final say as to whether or not the nominated district will be listed in the National Register.

Historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places are completely separate and distinct from historic districts which are established and regulated by local governments. The process of establishment is different and their purposes are different. While National Register historic districts serve primarily to identify historic areas, local historic districts are established for the purpose of protecting historic resources. National Register of Historic Places designation involves protection only when a project with federal funding or regulation may affect resources in the district. This atlas does not include maps of, or information about, local historic districts.

The First Tennessee Development District’s region is composed of the eight counties of northeastern Tennessee. Seven of FTDD’s counties have historic districts listed in the National
Register of Historic Places: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, and Washington. This publication contains maps showing the boundaries of each historic district in northeastern Tennessee. Following each map is a description of the district which includes its National Park Service number, its areas of significance, the year in which it was listed, its period of significance and photographs. Maps of the districts are grouped by county.

Note that the maps in this atlas are not the maps submitted with the nominations. Thus, they have not been approved by the National Park Service and are not the official maps of the district boundaries.

Special thanks are due the staff of the Tennessee Historical Commission for providing information and copies of the districts’ completed National Register nominations. Without their involvement, this document could not have been completed.

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## National Register Historic Districts in Northeastern Tennessee

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Legend

Elizabethton Historic District - National Register

Elizabethton Historic District
Carter County

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The Elizabethton Historic District has a wide variety of historically important buildings and structures that represent a broad spectrum of the Town’s past within a relatively small area. In the center of the intersection of Elk and Main Streets is the six-story tall obelisk known as the Soldier’s Memorial. It was dedicated in 1913 and commemorates the service of Carter County soldiers in every war from the American Revolution to the present. Built in 1882, the 134 ft. covered bridge spanning the Doe River is another focal point of the district. Otherwise, the district contains a variety of buildings that range in age from the late 1700s through the 1930s.
Legend

Miller Farmstead Historic District - National Register

Miller Farmstead
Carter County

0 400 800 1,200 Feet

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Miller Farmstead

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 1400049

Carter County, Tennessee

In February 1904, brothers Jacob and Nathaniel Miller purchased the 150 acre farmstead they had developed into a farm from their landlord, former Union Brigadier General John T. Wilder. Nathaniel and his father David completed the Miller Farmhouse in 1908. The Millers and their descendants lived an almost self-sufficient existence on the land until 1962.

The house, and numerous outbuildings are now a part of Roan Mountain State Park and are open for tours Wednesday through Sunday from Memorial Day through Labor Day and weekends in October. In addition to the main house, the farmstead also includes a root cellar, a privy, a smokehouse, a chicken house, a springhouse, barns, a corncrib, a hog pen, a small wood bridge, and a water flume.
Renfro — Allen Farm

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 96000333

Carter County, Tennessee

This 240 acre farm was founded in 1840, and is located on Judge Ben Allen Road northeast of Elizabethton. In the center of the farm stands the historic farmhouse, which was built in 1897. The domestic complex of the farm is separated from the farm production complex, which includes a granary, chicken coop, corncrib, barn, and well.

Although Issac H. Brown began purchasing the land in 1840, he apparently did not begin farming until 1866. Brown practiced mixed agriculture, raising livestock for his family’s use along with wheat, oats, corn, and other small grains. When Issac Brown died in 1899 the farm was inherited by Emma and James Renfro. The Renfros had many of the buildings constructed that are still a part of the farm.
Legend

Watauga Hydroelectric Project - National Register

Map Created: May 29, 2018
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Russ Davis
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

Watauga Hydroelectric Project
Carter County

0 1,500 Feet

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Watauga Hydroelectric Project

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 100001463**

_Carter County, Tennessee_

Although construction of the Watauga Dam began in February 1942, it was soon halted because the project was not found to be essential to war efforts. In July 1946, work was resumed and in August 1949 the facility was placed in commercial operation. The earth-and-rock dam is 318 feet high and 900 feet long. In addition to the dam, eight other contributing buildings and structures are in the district. Recreational opportunities include boating, fishing, picnicking, swimming, and sightseeing. The Appalachian Trail runs through the district and along the top of the dam.
Greene County

Allen-Birdwell Farm

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

Earnest Farms Historic District

Greeneville Historic District

Maden Hall Farm

Tusculum College Historic District
Allen-Birdwell Farm

Greene County, Tennessee

Consisting of the circa 1861 farm house, barns, a well house, smokehouse, former granary, and historic field pattens, the 176 acre Allen-Birdwell Farm is located about ten miles south of Greeneville, adjacent to the Nolichucky River. The farm was one of the first growers of burley tobacco in the 1930s and became a leader in dairy production during World War II, thus making it a significant contributor to Greene County’s agricultural history. In 2011, the farm became an agritourism site.
Legend

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, Avenza Systems Inc., and the GIS User Community

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Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Greene County
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 66000073

Greene County, Tennessee

The Andrew Johnson National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service for the purpose of interpreting the life and legacy of the presidency of Andrew Johnson. Johnson was the seventeenth President of the United States, taking office after the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865 and serving until 1869. Facilities include the Andrew Johnson Homestead where Johnson and his wife lived from 1869 until 1875, the Visitor Center Complex which includes Johnson’s tailor shop, and the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery.

Ownership: Public
Latitude: 36.15822
Longitude: -82.83475
209 S Main St, Monument Ave, & E Depot St at S College St
Greeneville, TN  37743

Period of Significance: 1875 - 1942
Areas of Significance: Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Social History, and Politics/Government
Resource Type: District
Year Added to National Register: 1966
Earnest Farms Historic District

GREene COunty, TENnessee

The Earnest Farms Historic District consists of approximately 900 acres of mostly agricultural land along the Nolichucky River near the Chuckey community. The progression of settlement, agriculture, and architecture are documented by farm complexes, a church, and a cemetery. The district is recognized by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture as the oldest continuously operating farm in the state, from its beginning in 1777 to the present day.
Greeneville Historic District
Greene County

Legend

Greeneville Historic District - National Register

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Map Created: April 20 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

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Greeneville Historic District

Greeneville is the seat of Greene County and was established in 1783 around the Big Spring. When several counties in what is now northeastern Tennessee made a failed attempt to form a new state, Greeneville served as the capital for the would-be State of Franklin from 1785 until 1788. The historic district consists of the area in and around the central business district. Building styles include Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic, and Neo-Classical. The District includes the Dickson-Williams Mansion, which was constructed in 1821.
Maden Hall Farm

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 09000667
Greene County, Tennessee

This 17 acre property represents the core of what was once a 300 acre antebellum plantation. The farmhouse is a two-story, brick, Federal-style building. Numerous contributing outbuildings include a kitchen/slave cabin (1820s), a smokehouse (1820s), a cantilever barn (1840s), a corn crib (1840s), a springhouse (1910s), and a hog house (1940).

The farmhouse was constructed by William Ross II in the mid-1820s. After a fire damaged the first floor, the repairs and upgrades made in the 1910s included major physical changes to the interior, including installation of Queen Ann-style features.
Legend

- Tusculum College Historic District - National Register

Tusculum College Historic District
Greene County

Map Created: April 21, 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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Tusculum College Historic District

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 80003800

Greene County, Tennessee

The Tusculum College Historic District is comprised of approximately 18 ½ acres in the heart of the existing college campus. It includes eight buildings and an archway, all of which were constructed between 1841 and 1928. All of the district’s buildings are on campus, in use, and may be accessed by the public.

The buildings represent a variety of architectural styles and periods, yet they use similar building material and are of similar height. Together, they represent a rare collection of American architecture.
Hancock County

Vardy School Community Historic District
Vardy School Community Historic District
Hancock County

Legend

- Vardy School Community Historic District - National Register

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Map Created: March 30, 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

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The isolated valley between Newman’s Ridge and Powell Mountain is sometimes called Vardy Valley and is home to the Vardy Community. Here, an early Melungeon settler named Vardeman Collins received a grant for a large plot of land in the early 19th century.

The Vardy School was established in 1892 for the purpose of providing educational opportunities for local Melungeons. Subsequent to that time, school buildings were constructed in 1902 and 1929. The district includes the Vardy Presbyterian Church (c. 1899) and the Mahala Mullins Cabin.
Hawkins County

Bulls Gap Historic District

Moore Family Farm

Pressmen’s Home Historic District

Rogersville Historic District
Bulls Gap Historic District

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 87001232**

_Hawkins County, Tennessee_

The first railroad built in northeastern Tennessee was the East Tennessee & Virginia, completed in 1958. It later became the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia and then the Southern Railway. Construction of this railroad through Bulls Gap played a major role in the early development of this town. By 1912, fourteen passenger trains stopped in Bulls Gap each day, and during the 1920s numerous railroad-related structures had been built in Bulls Gap, many of which still stand.

Most of the historic buildings in the Bulls Gap Historic District were built between 1858 and 1937. Contributing resources consist of bridges, churches, commercial buildings, single-family and multi-family dwellings, outbuildings, and concrete water towers. The Gilley’s Hotel, a large vacant building used by rail passengers for many years, is considered to be an endangered historic resource.
Legend

Moore Family Farm Historic District - National Register

Moore Family Farm
Hawkins County

Map Created: April 11, 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
    Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

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Moore Family Farm

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 06000343

Hawkins County, Tennessee

Containing nearly 350 acres, the Moore Family Farm complex is composed of two historic family farmhouses, one tenant house, and many other agriculture-related resources, all of which were built by the Moore family. The land was settled by John Rufus Moore in 1866 and the farm has been operated by the Moore family since that time. It is recognized by the Tennessee Century Farms program.
Legend

Pressmens Home Historic District - National Register

Pressmen's Home Historic District
Hawkins County

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Pressmen’s Home Historic District

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 85002970

Hawkins County, Tennessee

This collection of buildings in the Little Poor Valley, about nine miles north of Rogersville, once served as the international headquarters for the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants’ Union of North America (IPPAUNA). The Union’s leadership chose this location for its headquarters because it believed the location would be good for a technical school to retrain pressmen in the new offset printing method as well as a tuberculosis sanatorium. Tuberculosis was the leading cause of death among IPPAUNA members. The union moved its headquarters to Washington DC in 1967 and the technical school closed its doors at that time.

Pressmen’s Home Historic District

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 85002970

Ownership: Private
Latitude: 36.44865
Longitude: -83.05535
1040 Tennessee Highway 94 East
Rogersville, TN

Period of Significance: 1910 - 1967
Areas of Significance: Architecture
Resource Type: District
Year Added to National Register: 1985
Rogersville Historic District

Rogersville is named for Joseph Rogers, who moved into the area in the early 1780s. The town owes its nineteenth century prosperity to its location on a major stage coach route which led to Kentucky and the Cumberland settlements.

An early settler of Rogersville was John Austine McKinney, a lawyer and judge educated at the University of Edinburgh. He is responsible for having built McKinney House, Rosemont, and the Hale Springs Hotel, all of which are significant buildings in the historic district. — Source: National Register Nomination
Johnson County

A. J. Wright Farm

Alfred Johnson Farm

Maymead Stock Farm, Inc.
Adjacent to and west of Sluder Road in the Shady Valley community, the A. J. Wright Farm is a historic district of 143 acres which contains buildings, structures, and sites associated with significant patterns of agricultural production. Among the district’s contributing resources are a farmhouse, two-story cellar/smokehouse, woodshed, spring house, chicken house, barn, granary, and combination crib/machine shed.

Among the products that came from the farm over the years were cattle, sheep, tobacco, flax, and chickens. Old-growth forest and orchards, features not seen on many National Register listed farms in Tennessee, may be found on the A. J. Wright farm.
Legend

Alfred Johnson Farm Historic District - National Register

Map Created: April 5, 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

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Alfred Johnson Farm

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 98000820

Johnson County, Tennessee

The Alfred Johnson Farm is a 114 acre historic district located on Johnson Hollow Road to the north of Mountain City. The main house was built circa 1880. In 1925, this farm became one of only a few in the area to have Delco battery-generated power for lighting and a washing machine.

The valley in which Alfred Johnson Farm is located was originally owned by Thomas Johnson Sr. (1759-1835). He was part of the movement to separate the easternmost portion of what was then Carter County to form a new county. Johnson County was named in honor of Thomas Johnson, Sr. His son, Thomas Johnson, Jr. (1794-1872) settled in Johnson Hollow on his father’s land. The main house of the farm was built by Gustavus Alfred Johnson, the son of Thomas Johnson, Jr.
About three miles to the west of Mountain City, on Tennessee Highway 67, is the Maymead Stock Farm. It is one of the oldest farms in Johnson County and the first farm in Tennessee to be incorporated. Its historic buildings represent the architectural evolution of Tennessee farmsteads from 1930 to the mid-1960s.

The farm’s oldest extant resource is the Wagner-Brown Cemetery, which was established in about 1820. The next-oldest resource is the Barton Roby Brown House, a massed-plan Colonial Revival house completed in 1930.

While acquiring railroad right-of-way in Johnson County in 1900, a civil engineer for the Norfolk and Western Railroad named C. K. Mount met, fell in love with, and married farm owner Barton R. Brown’s daughter, May Bell Brown. The railroad terminal at the farm was named “Maymead” (meaning May’s Meadow) for Brown’s daughter.
Sullivan County

Alexander Doak Hall Farm
Blountville Historic District
Boatyard Historic District
Bristol Commercial Historic District
Church Circle District
Fairmount Neighborhood Historic District
Long Island of the Holston
Piney Flats Village Historic District
Holston Avenue Neighborhood Historic District
South Holston Hydroelectric Project
Alexander Doak Hall Farm

This two-story, three bay, frame I-house was built from lumber provided by a stand of virgin walnut, poplar, and oak which grew on land to the east of the site of the house. In 1882, it replaced the original log house in which Civil War veteran Alexander Hall and his wife Sarah lived for many years. Carpenter John Miller and brick mason L. A. Hass began building the house for the couple in 1879. The lumber was sawn at the family’s sawmill and bricks for the chimneys were reportedly handmade on the property.
Legend

- Blountville Historic District - National Register

Blountville Historic District
Sullivan County

Map Created: April 22, 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

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used for development of construction plans or any
type of engineering services.
Blountville Historic District

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 73001835**

*Sullivan County, Tennessee*

Although not an incorporated municipality, Blountville has been the commercial and political center of Sullivan County life since 1795. Many of the buildings responsible for this distinction are still standing in this 111 acre historic district. In addition to the Sullivan County Courthouse, a former inn, three churches and a cemetery, the district also contains undeveloped pastures associated with troop movements in the Civil War Battle of Blountville (September 23, 1863).

This historic district includes contributing buildings as old as the Old Deery Inn and the Anderson Townhouse, which were constructed in the late 1700s, and churches and ranch-style homes built as recently as the middle of the 20th century.
Boatyard Historic District

The Boatyard Historic District is so named because in the early 1800s William King built and launched flatboats here to carry salt and other goods westward down the Holston River. Before there were railroads, horse-drawn coaches made their way along the Great Stage Road between Nashville and Washington, DC and would stop at the Netherland Inn. Aboriginal historic significance comes from the fact that the district was traversed in an east-west direction by the Great Indian Warpath and the area was considered “treasured hunting grounds” by the Cherokees. Military significance derives from the construction of Christian’s Fort between 1776 and 1780, and the Civil War Battle of Kingsport on December 13, 1864.

The mansion known as Rotherwood II sits at the western end of the district. It consists of two separate, parallel, two story wings built in about 1820 which were later joined together.

Ownership: Private
Latitude: 36.54967
Longitude: -82.61202
South Fork of Holston River
Kingsport, TN 37660

Period of Significance: 1750 - 1864
Areas of Significance: Aboriginal-Historic, Commerce, Military, Political, Transportation
Resource Type: District
Year Added to National Register: 1973
Legend

- Bristol Commercial Historic District - National Register

Bristol Commercial Historic District
Sullivan County

Map Created: April 25, 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

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Bristol Commercial Historic District

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 03000440

Sullivan County, Tennessee

Although the City of Bristol, VA and the City of Bristol, TN are two separate municipalities that share a common boundary along the VA/TN state line, the Bristol Commercial Historic District is a single district which covers parts of each city. Straddling State Street, which serves as the main downtown corridor as well as the state line, this district developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is comprised primarily of two- and three-story masonry commercial buildings which were constructed between ca. 1890 and the early 1950s.
Church Circle District

This Kingsport historic district shares a name with a traffic circle from which streets radiate in six directions, some into the central business district and some into residential areas. The district’s name is derived from the fact that four colonial revival style church buildings now face the northeastern half of the traffic circle. When the circle was built, it was a focal point in the design of Kingsport.

In addition to the churches, the district also includes cottage style buildings containing businesses and residences, the city’s public library, and the building formerly used by Kingsport Utilities,

Ownership: Private
Latitude: 36.54914
Longitude: -82.55835
Church Circle
Kingsport, TN 37660

Period of Significance: 1915 - 1935
Areas of Significance: Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Religion, Urban Planning
Resource Type: District
Year Added to National Register: 1973
Legend

Fairmount Neighborhood Historic District - National Register

Fairmount Neighborhood Historic District
Sullivan County

Map Created: April 22, 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

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Fairmount Neighborhood
Historic District

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 10000510

Sullivan County, Tennessee

Beginning in the late 1870s, Bristol’s Fairmount Neighborhood developed over a period of about 75 years. It began with the sale of land that was part of the original King family’s Lynwood Plantation. The neighborhood is located slightly southeast and within one mile of Bristol’s central business district. It was originally developed for the purpose of attracting wealthy homeowners, and included trolleys, green spaces, and a hotel. Today, the building stock is primarily residential and ranges from about 1890s to the 1950s.

The neighborhood’s architectural character is defined by its eclectic variations in housing forms. The most popular architectural forms represented in the neighborhood include the bungalow, gabled ell, center gable, irregular/asymmetrical, and Cape cottage. Other styles which may be found there include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and English Cottage Revival.

Ownership: Private
Latitude: 36.58983
Longitude: -82.17083
Taylor, Florida, Maple, and Pennsylvania Streets
Bristol, TN 37620

Period of Significance: 1877 - 1960
Areas of Significance: Architecture, Community Planning and Development
Resource Type: District
Year Added to National Register: 2010
The Holston Avenue Neighborhood Historic District is comprised of 132 principal properties in a 57 acre area along and near Holston Avenue in Bristol. Almost all of the resources in the district are residences, although there is one small city park and one stone wall. Bungalow and Colonial Revival architecture together comprise over 50% of the houses. Significant examples of Tudor Revival and Queen Anne architecture are also found in the district. The majority of the houses were constructed by 1955, with some having early 1960s additions.

The neighborhood’s pattern of development is associated with growth and urbanization of Bristol. The first houses in the Holston Avenue neighborhood were built in 1900. Holston Avenue was the first residential street in Bristol to be paved, and this happened in 1914. There are nine Queen Anne houses in the district, all of which were constructed between 1900 and 1908. Three extremely large Neo-Classical houses were constructed during that same period.
Long Island of the Holston

Located in Kingsport, this island is formed where the channel of the South Branch of the Holston River splits and then comes together again four miles downstream. It was Tennessee’s first National Historic Landmark. Numerous Revolutionary War events occurred there, and it served as a sacred Cherokee Indian island until 1806. The island served as the point of origin for Tennessee’s earliest western expansion and was the starting point for Daniel Boone’s Wilderness Road into Kentucky. Today it is partially covered by a local park and by Eastman Chemical Company.
Piney Flats Historic District
Sullivan County

Map Created: June 13, 2018
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Russ Davis
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

Legend

Streams
Piney Flats Historic District

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Known originally as Shell’s Station, the Piney Flats community’s early growth likely resulted from completion of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad and construction of the railroad depot in 1858. In 1932, U.S. Highway 11E was re-routed to bypass Piney Flats, thus making it no longer attractive for new commercial development and allowing its existing buildings to be preserved. Today, it is the home to Mary Hughes School, an old furniture manufacturing operation, and numerous houses that range in style from Queen Anne and Dutch Colonial Revival to Bungalow/Craftsman and I-House.
The South Holston Dam was constructed on the South Fork of the Holston River by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) between 1942 and 1951. As its name implies, the project was built to generate power, but it also serves the purposes of flood control, aquatic ecology, and supplementing water flow across the TVA hydroelectric system during dry periods. Although construction was begun in February of 1942, it was halted in October of that year because it was not deemed essential to war efforts. Work resumed in August of 1947. The dam was completed in November of 1950 and its generator went into operation in February of 1951.
Washington County

Broylesville Historic District

Johnson City Commercial Historic District

Johnson City Country Club

Johnson City Warehouse and Commerce Historic District

Jonesborough Historic District

Knob Creek Historic District

Mountain Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers

Tree Streets Historic District

Washington College Historic District
Broylesville Historic District

The once-thriving Broylesville Community is located approximately ten miles southwest of Jonesborough. It was first settled in the 1780s by the Broyles family. By 1888, this community had a population of 300 people. The Broylesville community declined steadily throughout the early part of the 20th century, and many of the local buildings were destroyed. However, of the buildings that remained, there were very few intrusions to displace the 19th century appearance of the community.

Broylesville is historically significant to Washington County as a nineteenth century stage coach stop and commercial center for the surrounding area. It is also significant as an excellent example of architecture in a small community in eastern Tennessee.
Johnson City Commercial Historic District

Construction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad from Bristol, VA to Knoxville, TN between 1850 and 1856 stimulated development of Johnson City’s central business district. By the early 1900s, three railroads had been built through Johnson City, and developers began to erect many of the commercial buildings found there today.

A collection of historic commercial buildings dating from circa 1887 to 1953 comprises the district. To maintain integrity, a local historic district has been established, with guidelines enforced by the Johnson City Historic Zoning Commission.
Johnson City Country Club

Washington County, Tennessee

The principal feature of the Johnson City Country Club is its 18 hole golf course, which was designed in 1919 by A. W. Tillinghast, “Dean” of American golf course architects. At that time, only nine holes were built, with the remainder constructed in 1941-1942 and 1947-1948. This 6,400 yard course features deep, irregular shaped sand traps; tiered greens; expansive tee boxes; and undulating hills. Of the club’s seven buildings, the main one is the clubhouse designed by architect Donald R. Beeson of Johnson City. Finished in 1920, this building is on a centrally located knoll that is the highest point on the property. Thus, it is surrounded by the golf course. Over the years, many civic, social, and entertainment functions, including the city’s first theater productions, have taken place there.
Legend

Warehouse and Commerce Historic District - National Register

Johnson City Warehouse and Commerce Historic District
Washington County

Map Created: April 26, 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

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Johnson City Warehouse and Commerce Historic District

The Johnson City Warehouse and Commerce District is a collection of historical commercial buildings dating from circa 1900 to circa 1950. Most of these buildings are constructed of brick and have one, two, or three stories. Architecture tends to be utilitarian with few stylistic embellishments. Although some storefronts have changed over time, most buildings retain a high degree of integrity. The warehouses are located between Commerce Street and the Southern Railroad, while the commercial buildings are located primarily along the north side of West Market Street.
Jonesborough Historic District

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 69000183

Washington County, Tennessee

The Jonesborough Historic District is in the center of Tennessee’s oldest town. Most of the district is comprised of residential neighborhoods surrounding a concentration of commercial buildings in the 100 block of Main Street.

Jonesborough’s historic district is described in the National Register nomination as “a museum of nineteenth and early twentieth century regional architecture.” The oldest building in the district is the Chester Inn. What is now the western half of that building was constructed in about 1799, and there have been numerous additions since then. Today, the Chester Inn Museum chronicles the history of Jonesborough from its inception to the present.

Ownership: Private
Latitude: 36.29410
Longitude: -82.37350
Main Street
Jonesborough, TN 37000

Period of Significance: 1793—1947
Areas of Significance: Architecture, Commerce, Social History, Politics/Government
Resource Type: District
Year Added to National Register: 1969
Knob Creek Historic District

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 86001543**

Washington County, Tennessee

This 136 acre district comprises gently rolling farmland, several houses, an old church building, a mill, and three cemeteries. The major historic buildings were constructed over a span of 140 years from ca. 1785 to ca. 1925. When it was listed in the National Register in 1986, the nomination stated that there were only four intrusions, and they did not have a significant adverse effect on the integrity of the district’s setting. Unfortunately, that is no longer the case and the northwestern edge of the district now takes in a large shopping center.
Mountain Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers
Washington County

Legend

Mountain Branch Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers Historic District - National Register

Map Created: April 27, 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

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The Mountain Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) was established in 1901, opened in 1904, and is still in operation. In 2011 it was designated as a National Historic Landmark. As its name suggests, it originally provided for the residential and medical needs of veterans who had been disabled. It now provides domiciliary, nursing home, hospital and out-patient services to veterans. Buildings and structures have been constructed on the campus over eleven decades starting with the mess hall in 1902. Following the initial construction, few buildings were added until the 1920s, at which time an expansion took place resulting from the specific medical needs of large numbers of World War I veterans. Renovations to the interiors of most buildings have been undertaken to accommodate modern uses. However, original interior elements have been retained in some buildings, including the mess hall, the chapel, the library, and Memorial Hall. Overall, the facilities exhibit a high degree of integrity in workmanship, design, location, materials, setting, and feeling for the period 1901 to 1930.
Tree Streets Historic District

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REFERENCE NUMBER 960000232

Washington County, Tennessee

This diverse residential neighborhood, located southwest of downtown Johnson City, has a variety of architectural styles. Most prominent of the styles are bungalow and Queen Anne houses or cottages, but many Four Square, L-Plan Houses, I-Houses, Tudor Revival, Cape Cod Revival, and English Cottage Revival houses may also be found. Many of the streets within the neighborhood are named for various species of trees, hence the name of the district. Although the first house was built in 1775 (non-extant), George Carter methodically developed the area in the 1910s and 1920s, and most of the houses were constructed from 1910 through 1945.

Ownership: Private or Public
Latitude: 36.30800
Longitude: -82.35780
Roughly Bounded by S Roan, W Chestnut, Franklin & Virginia Sts and University Pkwy., Johnson City, TN 37604
Period of Significance: 1880—1946
Areas of Significance: Architecture
Resource Type: District
Year Added to National Register: 1996
Legend

Washington College Historic District - National Register

Washington College Historic District
Washington County

Map Created: April 26, 2016
For: H. Gray Stothart
Cartographer: Wendy S. Hill
Organization: First Tennessee Development District
Department: GIS Program Department
Mailing Address: 3211 North Roan Street
                Johnson City, TN 37601
Software Version: ArcGIS ArcEditor, Version 10.1

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Washington College Historic District

WASHINGTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Washington County, Tennessee

When it was founded in 1780 by Reverend Samuel Doak, Washington College was named for the governor of North Carolina and was called Martin Academy. It was the first institution of higher learning to open west of the Allegheny Mountains and has been called the “mother school” of Tennessee. In 1795 the name was changed to Washington College.

The district’s oldest extant building is Harris Hall, which was completed in 1846. It was the area’s first four-story building. During the Civil War, Harris Hall was occupied alternatively by soldiers from both sides as barracks and for horse stables.