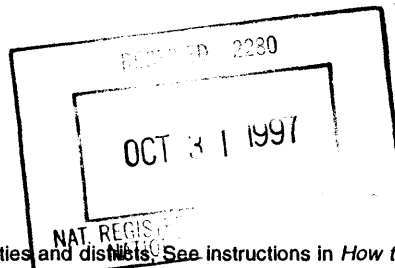


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nomination or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Kingston Avenue Historic District

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly 100-228 N. Kingston, 102-121 S. Kingston, 101-109 E. Rockwood N/A not for publication

city or town Rockwood N/A vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Roane code 145 zip code 37854

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Herbert L. Hays
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/27/97
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain):

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12/1/97
Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

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

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 27 | 9 | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 27 | 9 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings

COMMERCE/business

TRANSPORTATION/service station

RELIGION/church

SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings

COMMERCE/business

RELIGION/church

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate & Queen Anne influences

Colonial Revival; Bungalow; Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick, concrete block, stucco/plaster

walls wood (weatherboard), brick

roof asphalt, metal

other wood shingle

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

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

N/A

(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.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

OTHER: TOURISM

Period of Significance

circa 1885 - 1947

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/BUILDER

Barber, George F.; Geasland, W.A.; Unknown

Multiple

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed on the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by HABS #
recorded by HAER #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository: East Tennessee Development District

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property approximately 12 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

**USGS QUAD #123-SW
Rockwood, Tennessee**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | Zone | | Easting | | | | | | Northing | | | | | | Zone | | Easting | | | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Zone | | Easting | | | | | | Northing | | | | | | Zone | | Easting | | | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Kimberley A. Murphy/Historic Preservation Plannerorganization East Tennessee Development Districtdate October 1997street & number 5616 Kingston Pike/P.O. Box 19806telephone 423-584-8553city or town Knoxvillestate TNzip code 37939**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

Property Owner

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

name/title See Continuation Sheet

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town Rockwoodstate TNzip code 37854

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Rockwood (pop. 5,348) is located approximately 45 miles west of Knoxville, on the eastern slope of the Cumberland Plateau in western Roane County. The Plateau is part of the coal-rich Appalachian Mountains, which run from Pennsylvania southwest to Northern Alabama. The coal fields in the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee are divided into two major districts. The northern district includes Anderson, Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Morgan, Overton, Pickett, Roane, and Scott Counties. Roane County is traversed by numerous streams and by three rivers: the Tennessee, the Clinch, and the Emory. Watts Bar Dam was constructed on the Tennessee River in 1942, forming Watts Bar Lake east and south of Rockwood. The Clinch River was dammed by Melton Hill Dam in the northern part of the county in 1963. There are abundant deposits of coal and iron in the surrounding ridges.

The first substantial development in Rockwood occurred in 1868 with the founding of the Roane Iron Company. The company built houses for workers, or contracted for the construction of houses built primarily along West Rockwood Avenue, Spring and Strang Streets, and in nearby Clymerville and Brownstown¹. Welsh Row, a group of one-room huts with dirt chimneys, was built in 1868 along Spring Street by Hyrum Mahaffee and John Godsey. Nathaniel Green had a contract to construct six log houses near the furnaces.² The dwellings in these neighborhoods have been replaced with public housing.

It wasn't until Roane Iron Company began selling lots to outside interests in the 1880s that the town of Rockwood expanded. "New Town" was laid out east of "Old Town" and the railroad tracks. Kingston Avenue was laid out in a cornfield around 1882. The neighborhood became home of the city's wealthy and powerful, of whom there was a growing number by the early part of this century. At the northern end stood the imposing Colonial Revival brick edifice designed by W. A. Geasland for Sewell Howard in 1910, replacing a frame home which had burned; at the southern end stood H. B. Hinds' house, a Queen Anne style frame dwelling built around 1900 by a prominent

¹William Howard Moore, *Company Town: A History of Rockwood and the Roane Iron Company* (Kingston, TN: Roane County Heritage Commission, n.d.), 35.

²William Howard Moore, *Company Town: A History of Rockwood and the Roane Iron Company* (Kingston, TN: Roane County Heritage Commission, n.d.), 37.

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Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

construction contractor.³ Between these two houses are the fine examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential architecture included in this nomination, representing both high style as well as vernacular interpretations of popular styles.

The Kingston Avenue Historic District is comprised of thirty-six resources in the area of Kingston Avenue from Strang Street to southeast of Rockwood Avenue. These properties retain a higher degree of integrity than other blocks along the Avenue. There are two commercial properties, one church, and the rest are residential properties. Twenty-seven properties are contributing and nine are non-contributing. Modern residential and commercial intrusions have altered the character of the flanking blocks and rendered them ineligible for inclusion in the district, although they may also contain one or two noteworthy exceptions. The Sewell Howard House and the H. B. Hinds House are potentially individually eligible for listing.

In order to be considered contributing, the resource must have been built before 1947 and should display integrity of design and plan. Such details as windows, porches, fireplaces and chimneys, gables, towers, and decorative woodwork should be intact. Noncontributing resources have been either altered to the point that they are no longer recognizable as being of the period or they were constructed outside of the period of significance. Some properties of minimal architectural significance were counted as contributing if they were historically significant as the homes of important community leaders. These homes still retain their historic forms and details. Many homes are clad in artificial siding which was applied prior to 1970. Because original siding is often preserved beneath the applied synthetic material, there are several contributing houses which have artificial sidings. It is felt that a National Register designation will preserve what is original and encourage the restoration of what may be missing or hidden. Contributing structures are designated "C"; non-contributing structures are designated "NC".

Inventory

1. 100 North Kingston Avenue (James George House, circa 1890). Two-story frame Folk Victorian I-house with a centered front gable. The house has a brick

³Both dwellings lie outside the boundaries of this nomination but have been determined individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

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Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

- foundation, artificial siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. If any decorative details existed, they have been removed, however, house is under renovation and is significant as the home of an important Rockwood leader. [C]
2. 101 North Kingston Avenue (Pure Oil, 1927) This building is the former Pure Oil service station built to serve motorists travelling along the Dixie Highway. It is of brick construction in the Tudor Revival style with a drive-thru service bay. The bay is supported by square wood columns on brick piers. There are two oriel windows of copper with horizontal bands of diamond lights across the top of the glass. Other windows are multi-light metal casements. A bronze plaque on the building reads, "Hinds Brothers Service Station c. 1937," although the style suggests an earlier construction date. [C]
 3. 104 North Kingston Avenue (S. Blaine Leeper House, circa 1890). One-story frame Queen Anne cottage with a brick foundation, vinyl siding and a gable roof with a projecting front ell. The ell has a projecting bay window and a decorative bargeboard at the eave. Windows are 1/1 wood frame windows. [C]
 4. 105 North Kingston Avenue Circa 1990 one-story brick ranch house. [NC]
 5. 108 North Kingston Avenue Circa 1930 1½-story Craftsman bungalow with a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable roof with a central shed-roof dormer. The porch extends across the front and has turned wood columns on brick piers. There is a one-car garage built into the basement, under the front porch. The roof material may be asbestos shingles laid in a horizontal overlapping pattern. Windows on the primary elevation are 1/1 and appear to be original wood sash windows. Many small changes have occurred, however, this house does contribute to the overall feeling of the neighborhood. [C].
 6. 109 North Kingston Avenue (Mee House, circa 1895). Two-story frame Queen Anne with a brick foundation, wood and vinyl siding, and hipped asphalt roof with paired front gables. The foundation is made from the same bricks which were originally used in the sidewalks in the neighborhood. There is a one-story wrap-around porch with wood columns and floor. House retains original fenestration patterns (1/1 windows) and materials, interior chimneys, and cross gables. [C]
 7. 112 North Kingston Avenue Circa 1890 two-story frame I-house with asbestos siding, gable asphalt roof, and a one-story wrap-around porch. The siding,

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Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

windows, and door have all been replaced. There is a 1996 intrusive two-story multi-car garage at the back of the house. [NC]

8. **113 North Kingston Avenue** (Coffman-Smith House, 1897) Two-story frame Queen Anne with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, hipped asphalt roof, interior end chimneys, and a wrap-around porch. There is a centered two-story projecting bay containing the primary entrance in the first floor, paired windows in the second-story and a decorative fan light in the gable field. The windows in the cross gables have decorative corner eave brackets. The porch is supported by turned wood columns. There is a two-story tower on the northeast corner, but without a conical roof. The house retains the original 1/1 wood frame windows and glass and wood doors. [C]
9. **116 North Kingston Avenue** (James A. Ervin House, 1895). One-story frame Queen Anne style house with a plastered brick foundation, wood siding and a hipped asphalt roof with side gables. The projecting front ell has decorative shingles in the gable field and chamfered corners with decorative eave brackets. A one-story porch extends across the front and around the front corner bay. Details include 1/1 wood windows, decorative shingles in the gable end, and a sawn bargeboard. The projecting ell retains original narrow siding while the rest of the house has circa 1930 dropped wood siding. [C]
10. **117 North Kingston Avenue** Circa 1895 two-story frame Queen Anne dwelling with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and pyramidal asphalt roof with a front cross gable. The front porch wraps around the projecting gable and has turned columns and the original wood floor. There are decorative eave brackets in the gable. Windows are 1/1. [C]
11. **119 North Kingston Avenue** Circa 1895 one-story frame vernacular Queen Anne-influenced cottage with vinyl siding and a pyramidal asphalt roof with a gable on hip projecting front ell and a side cross gable. The foundation is not visible. Windows are 1/1. There is a porch in the ell. [C]
12. **120 North Kingston Avenue** (Polk Tarwater House, circa 1905) Two-story frame dwelling with Queen Anne influences, stuccoed brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and a gable-and-hip roof with cross gables. There are two front gables on the primary elevation. There is a one-story porch which extends partway across the front and has a rail composed of turned balusters and solid shingled areas. There are decorative shingles on the projecting bay. Windows are 1/1 wood sash. [C]

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Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

13. **121 North Kingston Avenue** Circa 1895 two-story Folk Victorian-influenced form with a brick foundation, vinyl siding and a pyramidal asphalt roof with a cross gable. There are no distinctive or decorative elements. One-story hipped roof porch. Original 1/1 wood frame windows appear in the upper story but have been replaced with 9/6 windows in the first story. [NC]
14. **124 North Kingston Avenue** (Leland Cook House, circa 1895) Two-story frame Queen Anne with a brick pier foundation, weatherboard siding, and a hipped roof with cross gables. The front gable has decorative corner eave brackets and decorative shingles in the gable field. Windows are 1/1 wood and there are Queen Anne-style stained glass windows in the gable. The porch has turned columns and balusters and wood steps. [C]
15. **125 North Kingston Avenue** Circa 1920 one-story brick Colonial Revival cottage with a brick foundation, gable asphalt roof, and a projecting front gable ell. The windows are 6/6 wood frame and the wood entry is original. The original porch columns have been replaced. [C]
16. **128 North Kingston Avenue** Circa 1930 1½-story yellow brick Craftsman bungalow with a flared gable roof of asphalt and a large flared gable dormer with a band of four windows. Classic bungalow porch of brick with chamfered piers and solid balusters. Other detail include 6/6 wood windows and French entry doors. [C]
17. **129 North Kingston Avenue** Circa 1935 two-story brick Colonial Revival with a brick foundation, gable asphalt roof, exterior end chimney and Colonial Revival entry with a paneled wood door. Windows are 6/1 wood frame. There is a small circa 1960 side addition. [C]
18. **130 North Kingston Avenue** (Jack K. Tarwater House, 1910). Two-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival designed by George Barber, with a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a gambrel roof with a two-bay roof dormer on the primary elevation. Craftsman influences seen in the stone porch and chimney, 8/1 wood windows, and primary entrance. Recessed section to the side and back appears to be a later addition but does not detract from the style of the house. [C]
19. **131 North Kingston Avenue** Circa 1925 one-story Colonial Revival cottage with a brick foundation and a hipped asphalt roof. There is a small gable hood above the primary entrance. Windows are Craftsman-style seven-over-one and the

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Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

primary entrance is a paneled wood door. The porch columns have been replaced.
[C]

20. 132 North Kingston Avenue (Fred G. Haggard House, 1905). Two-story frame Queen Anne dwelling with Colonial Revival influences designed by W. A. Geasland. The house has brick foundation, vinyl siding and a gable asphalt roof with a dominant front gable and a corner tower. There is a two-story front porch with Ionic columns. The porch wraps around to the northeast side. There are decorative shingles in the gable fields and stained glass windows in the gables and tower. Windows appear to be original 1/1 wood frames windows. [C]
21. 134 North Kingston Avenue (Elisha Ingram House, circa 1900). Two-story frame Queen Anne with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and a hipped asphalt roof with cross gables. The porch wraps around three sides and has paired wood columns and turned balusters. There is a gable over the porch steps. The gable ells have decorative eave brackets. There is a decorative round window in the second story which has a double-hung window in the center. All other windows are original 1/1 wood frame windows. [C]
22. 200 North Kingston Avenue (Barnett House, circa 1940). One and one-half story Flemish-bond brick (possibly a veneer) Craftsman bungalow with gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, and gable roof dormers. One-story porch with square wood columns extends partially across the front elevation. Retains 8/8 wood windows and multi-light entry door. [C]
23. 210 North Kingston Avenue Circa 1895 two-story frame Queen Anne style with masonite siding and a hipped roof with a projecting front gable and side ell. The wrap-around porch was enclosed circa 1965. Siding, windows, the foundation and other details have been removed and or replaced. [NC]
24. 216 North Kingston Avenue Circa 1930 one-story frame Colonial Revival with a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a projecting single bay porch on the primary elevation; the primary entry retains an original Craftsman-style wood and glass door. The exterior end chimney has decorative yellow glazed brick inserts. Windows do not appear to be original. [NC]
25. 220 North Kingston Avenue Circa 1920 two-story Craftsman style mail-order house of frame construction with weatherboard siding on the first story and decorative shingles on the second story. Single-bay porch on primary elevation

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Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

with columns on brick piers. The foundation is of concrete block; the hipped roof is flared with a hipped attic dormer on the primary elevation. The primary entrance is centered in the front elevation. There is a secondary entrance on the east elevation. The wood frame windows are 8/1 and the primary entrance has an multi-light door. [C]

26. 228 North Kingston Avenue Circa 1920 1½-story, three-bay Craftsman style frame dwelling with Colonial Revival influences has aluminum siding, a brick foundation and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. Two interior chimneys, three-bay front porch with paired columns on brick piers, three bay dormer in the primary elevation and 9/1 wood windows. [C]
27. 102 South Kingston Avenue Circa 1970 two-story brick ranch house. [NC]
28. 102½ South Kingston Avenue. One-story frame house constructed by TVA circa 1942 and most likely used as housing in Oak Ridge during WWII. The house was probably moved into the neighborhood after 1956. Although an excellent example of its type, this house is out of its context and is not related historically to the neighborhood. [NC]
29. 108 South Kingston Avenue (Haggard-Wright House). Circa 1895 two-story frame Queen Anne dwelling with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding and a pyramidal roof of pressed metal with cross gables and a corner tower. One-story wrap-around porch has paired wood columns, turned balusters and a low-pitch gable over the steps. There is a decorative arched window in the front gable. Decorative details include eave brackets, 1/1 wood windows, original wood and glass door, and a band of fishscale shingles between the first and second stories. [C]
30. 112 South Kingston Avenue Circa 1900 two-story frame I-house with vinyl siding, a centered front gable and a one-story wrap-around porch. The foundation is not visible. The gable dormer has sawn decorations. Windows are 1/1 and there is a multi-light entry door. [C]
31. 116 South Kingston Avenue (Parsonage, M. E. Church, South). Circa 1895 1½-story frame Queen Anne cottage with a brick foundation, asbestos shingle siding and a gable roof of asphalt. There is a projecting front ell with a small porch in the ell with turned columns and balusters. windows are 1/1 wood windows. [C]

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Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

32. **117 South Kingston Avenue** Circa 1910 frame Colonial Revival with aluminum siding and a low-pitch gable roof with a side cross gable. There is a gable hood over the entry porch on the primary elevation. Windows are 8/8. The house appears to have been extensively remodeled circa 1950. [NC]
33. **121 South Kingston Avenue** Circa 1895 1½-story Queen Anne with a brick foundation, synthetic siding and a hipped pressed metal roof with cross gables and a corner tower. The wrap-around porch has turned columns and solid decorative grilles. The gables have decorative barge boards. There is an exterior door leading to the porch roof with a round arch under a gable dormer. The porch roof has been covered with asphalt or a similar substance. The house retains its original 1/1 wood windows and wood and glass doors. [C]
34. **101 East Rockwood Avenue** [Knights of Pythias Building, (circa 1885 and circa 1902)]. Shown as a furniture store on a circa 1895 map of Rockwood. The two-story brick commercial building is known to have been one site of Blaine Leeper's store, the most prosperous merchant in town. The building has six bays in the upper story with stone sills and arched lintels. There are two commercial bays in the lower story which were remodeled circa 1960. The building was used in the 1930s as a service station on the Dixie Highway. Decorative brickwork around the windows makes this a good example of a late Victorian era commercial building. [C]
35. **109 East Rockwood Avenue** (Gateway Baptist Church, formerly Methodist Episcopal Church, South, circa 1890) Brick church has undergone a few changes throughout its lifetime, however, it retains the dominant front gable and arched window, square corner tower, and buttressed entrance. A metal roof was placed on the building circa 1990. [C] There is a circa 1995 non-contributing concrete block and vinyl building at the rear of the church property, facing Kingston Avenue. [NC]

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Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The transformation of Rockwood, Tennessee, from a company-owned and controlled mining town to a thriving industrial center is exemplified by the architectural development of Kingston Avenue. The Kingston Avenue Historic District is significant under criterion C for its collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. The neighborhood contains fine examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles, all constructed between circa 1885 and 1940. The neighborhood is significant in the area of commerce as home to some of Rockwood's early important business and community leaders. The designation of the street as the Dixie Highway and the resulting changes to the neighborhood in the early twentieth century make it significant in the category of tourism and eligible for listing under criterion A. The avenue functioned as home to Rockwood's community leaders from the time it was laid out in 1882 until the mid-1940s, when post-war ranch houses lured people to subdivisions. The construction in the early 1950s of Gateway Boulevard as the primary north-south highway through Rockwood ended Kingston Avenue's function as a major tourist route through town.

It was under the direction of Union General John Wilder that the post-Civil War industrialization of Roane County began. In September 1865, Wilder, a native of New York, and Hiram Chamberlain of Knox County purchased 928 acres of land from John Brown and the heirs of Joseph Kimbrough. In 1868, there arrived at Kimbrough's Landing a shipment of material to build the first furnace of Wilder's and Chamberlain's newly organized Roane Iron Company. Among the company's founding investors was R. O. Rockwood, who had served as a major under Wilder during the Civil War, and who is the town's namesake.

The Rockwood and Tennessee River Railway was organized on June 18, 1867 to haul ore from the mines to the river landing for shipment to Chattanooga. The Cincinnati-Southern Railway, constructed between 1874 and 1879 eventually established a primary distribution point in Roane County. Prior to the construction of the railroad, the Roane Iron Company relied on river transportation, with the result that iron ore was shipped south to Chattanooga or east to Knoxville. The completion of the Cincinnati-Southern Railway enabled Roane Iron Company to expand the market for its products.¹

¹Jere Hall and Jack B. Shelley, eds., *Valley of Challenge and Change, Roane County Tennessee, 1860 - 1900* (Kingston, TN: Roane County Heritage Commission, 1986), Chapter 3, "Riverboats and Railroads," by Frank V. Williams, III, 37.

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Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

The village of Rockwood was founded in 1868 and the furnace was completed and the first cast made in December of that year. According to the census, there were just three hundred people in the vicinity. Within eighteen months, people came from Wales, England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana to work in the mines and at the furnace. By 1870, there were nearly seven hundred residents in the town. Roane Iron Company provided the miners with houses, a school, two churches (one black, one white), and the company store. Additional houses were built in "Miner's Square", where Rockwood High School now stands. By 1875, Rockwood was home to the only two public schools in the county. By 1880 the town had just over 1000 people, and grew to 2300 by 1890. Nearly all of the pre-1880s resources associated with the early mining efforts in Rockwood have been demolished.

Roane Iron Company was the first company in the South to use coke rather than charcoal to produce pig iron. Coke is the residue of coal left after destructive distillation and is used as fuel. Beehive-shaped coke ovens were built to manufacture fuel for metallurgical purposes. Knowledge of the technology was unreliable and accurate predictions for the output by coke-ovens for the reduction of iron ore were unlikely. Markets for the iron were unpredictable and were further threatened by the increasingly common use of Bessemer steel. Roane Iron Company expanded its operations to include rolling mills in Chattanooga, where the company produced the first Bessemer steel in the South in 1887. In 1889, the company sold the Chattanooga plant to concentrate on the production of pig iron in Rockwood.

Rockwood was typical of other industrial towns of the New South in that it was owned and operated by a paternalistic and controlling business concern. However, Roane Iron Company did not have the stereotypical exploitative reputation shared by other mining companies in Appalachia. The company's relationship with the town has been characterized as uncommonly benevolent. Although Roane Iron Company printed scrip, employees could also receive cash on payday. The directors of the company originally prohibited any lessee of its lots from engaging in dry goods or grocery merchandizing, but by 1880 the company was selling lots with no restrictions and mercantile businesses were allowed to operate in competition with the company store. Unlike employees in other company towns, Roane Iron Company employees were permitted to organize labor unions. By the 1920s, the town reached such a level of independence from Roane Iron Company that the company was openly criticized by the citizenry and by the local press.

Periodic slowdowns at the blast furnaces and the failure of similar iron works in East Tennessee convinced civic and business leaders to encourage a broad manufacturing economy which depended on export and outside investment instead of on the capital of the Roane Iron Company. In 1902 the mayor and alderman voted to exempt from

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taxes for five to ten years any manufacturing concern employing 50 - 100 persons. The economy boomed as men formerly associated with the Roane Iron Company became competing merchants, independent contractors, and local captains of industry.

S. Blaine Leeper was the first merchant to challenge Roane Iron Company's company store. In 1887, he opened a dry goods establishment on the corner of Front Street and Rockwood Avenue. D. T. Peterman, Leeper's brother-in-law, became a prosperous merchant and built a prominent residence in town. Both men were formerly employed by Roane Iron Company, as were many of Rockwood's early merchants and service providers. The retailers who survived the nation-wide Panic of 1893, and those who established themselves subsequent to it, enabled the city to maintain a strong economy independent of the Roane Iron Company. By 1907 the town boasted a population of nearly 5000, an electric light plant, and local and long distance telephone service. All together there were eight staple or fancy grocery stores, four dry goods stores, two drug stores, four meat markets, two jewelry stores, three shoe shops, two dressmakers, two blacksmith shops, a furniture and undertaking store, two bottling works, a flouring mill, a grist mill, a machine shop, a wagon shop, a feed store, two hotels, and two banks. Professionals in the town included two dentists, six physicians, and seven lawyers.

Many of these new entrepreneurs made their homes on the newly laid-out Kingston Avenue, east of "Old Town". Kingston Avenue's range of architectural styles reflects the social status of its inhabitants. The most dominant style in the neighborhood is the Queen Anne style, with houses representing varying degrees of decoration. The style's informality "suggested a wholesome countryside rather than the wicked city. . . and was soon assimilated into the stream of American development."²

Particularly good examples of the Queen Anne style are 109 and 117 North Kingston Avenue (#6 and #10), the Coffman-Smith House (#8), the James Ervin House (#9), the Leland Cook House (#14), the F. G. Haggard House (#20), the Elisha Ingram House (#21), the J. H. Haggard House (#29), and 121 South Kingston (#33). There are also several smaller homes which exhibit vernacular Queen Anne influences: 104 North Kingston (#3), 119 North Kingston (#11), and 116 South Kingston (#31).

The Colonial Revival style grew out of a renewed interest in the American Colonial past, perhaps also sparked by the Centennial Exposition. The style was popular from the 1880s to the middle of the twentieth century. The Jack K. Tarwater House (#18) is a fine variation of the style. Designed in 1910 by notable Knoxville architect George F. Barber,

²Frederick Koeper, *American Architecture, Volume 2, 1860 - 1976* (Boston: MIT Press, 1987), 295.

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the house exhibits Dutch Colonial influences with its gambrel roof and such revival features as paired windows, side wings and cobblestone porch columns and chimney.³ Other Colonial Revival styles are 125, 129 and 131 North Kingston (#15, #17, and #19), 216 North Kingston (#24), and 117 South Kingston (#32).

Bungalows represent another style seen along Kingston Avenue. Characterized by horizontal lines, low-pitched roofs and an emphasis on native materials, these house types are often stylistically defined as Craftsman. The popularity of the Bungalow was relatively brief, lasting from circa 1910 to circa 1940.⁴ Craftsman-influenced bungalow homes are 108 North Kingston (#5), 128 North Kingston (#16), 200 North Kingston (#22), and 228 North Kingston (#26). There is also an excellent example of a prefabricated mail-order house at 220 North Kingston Avenue (#25). Mail-order plans were available as early as 1856, but enjoyed their greatest popularity in the 1880s and 1890s. Builders no longer copied the dwellings they saw in plan books, but were able to build them accurately with scaled drawings and plans in hand. By the turn of the century, companies like Sears, Roebuck, and Company were offering the materials and the plans for their houses. Enough materials were shipped to the homesite to build the dwelling. The house at 220 North Kingston Avenue (#25) appears to be an excellent example of a Craftsman-influenced mail-order plan.

Kingston Avenue has been home to some of Rockwood's most prominent citizens. Sewell Howard built his Queen Anne style frame dwelling at the northern end of the avenue and replaced it when it burned in 1910 with an impressive brick eclectic style house. Howard was one of the town's "Captains of Industry," founding with James Tarwater and others, the Brown Mining Company. Howard was a cautious businessman and broadened his investments to include real estate, banking, and the directorship of Tarwater's mills. In 1916 he founded his hallmark venture, the Rockwood Stove Works. His ability to obtain all of his raw materials within a one mile radius of his South Front Street factory was the key to his success. Sales extended north of the Ohio River and to Latin America, with local sales of 1000 ranges of one model alone in 1922. Holman B. Hinds, who was a lumber dealer and operated a saw mill, built an impressive Queen Anne style house at the south end of Kingston Avenue in 1900. Both the Sewell Howard House and the H. B. Hinds House, located outside the boundaries of this nomination,

³Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 321.

⁴James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "A Nation in Bungalow," *Old House Journal*, March/April 1996, 33.

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may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. Between these two homes on Kingston Avenue lived Rockwood's early business and civic leaders.

Elisha Ingram, Fred Haggard, Jack and Polk Tarwater, James Ervin, and James George are some of the influential residents of North Kingston Avenue, between Wheeler Street and Rockwood Avenue. Elisha Ingram came to Rockwood in the 1880s as a mule driver, hauling ore for Roane Iron Company; by 1898 he was mayor of the town and living at 134 North Kingston (#21). He is listed in the censuses of 1910 and 1920 as a merchant in feed and grains. Fred G. Haggard lived at 132 North Kingston (#20) and was a practicing lawyer who served many years as the City Attorney. James Ervin was a merchant and prominent businessman in town. He is said to have personally supervised every detail of his home's construction in 1895 at 116 North Kingston (#9). James George was a physician and druggist. The first telephone line in Rockwood probably ran from Ingram and Company to Dr. George's drug store in 1892. George's nephew, Charlie Lavance, lived with him at 100 North Kingston (#1) while clerking at the drug store.

Jack and Polk Tarwater were sons of Captain James F. Tarwater. Tarwater organized the Brown Mining Company, which later provided capital for the Rockwood Hosiery Mills, Rockwood's first major manufacturing concern since the construction of the furnaces. Rockwood Mills proved to be the economic salvation of the town during the Great Depression. Founded in 1905, the mills had grown to ten times their original size by 1940, with branches in Oneida, Monterey, and Kingston. By the turn of the century, James F. Tarwater was the wealthiest man in the county and his seven children "played conspicuous roles Rockwood's economic and social development."⁵

The 1910 census lists Jack Tarwater as foreman at the iron mines, presumably at the Brown Mining Company. By 1920, he was listed in the census as a manufacturer engaged in the business of milling lumber; Polk Tarwater directed the operations of the First National Bank from 1917 until his death in 1935. In 1913, Polk Tarwater was elected president of the Rockwood Board of Trade, organized to promote industry in the town. He also served two terms as mayor from 1911 to 1915. He made his home at 120 North Kingston Avenue (#12). Jack Tarwater's house at 130 North Kingston (#18) was designed by noted Knoxville architect George F. Barber.

Leland Cook is listed in the 1920 census as living on North Kingston Avenue, possibly at house number 124 (#14). He served as the pastor of the First Christian Church in Rockwood from 1916 until 1926, when he was transferred to Enid, Oklahoma. Cook

⁵William Howard Moore, *Company Town: A History of Rockwood and the Roane Iron Company* (Kingston, TN: Roane County Heritage Commission, Inc., 1984), 52.

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organized one of the first Boy Scout Troops in Rockwood and was known as the "Father of Football" because he organized and coached the high school football league which included Rockwood, Harriman, Kingston, Oliver Springs and Crossville.

Dan Coffman built a home at 113 North Kingston (#8). Coffman was the editor of Rockwood's first newspaper, the *Roane County Republican*, founded in 1880. Coffman started the Rockwood Times in 1886 and on one occasion, it was published as the *Times-Republican*. Coffman's dabbling in local politics and his holding of federal land jobs frequently forced him to relinquish his editorial title.⁶ Coffman lived in the house only four years before selling it to the Smith family. The Smiths were a prominent family in town, known for their many parties. Their son was the first soldier from Rockwood killed in WWI and their daughter was a silent movie actress. It is rumored that Fred Astaire was a guest of the Smiths.

A notable milestone in the history of Rockwood is the designation of Kingston Avenue as the Dixie Highway in town. By the middle 1920s, there were twelve widely-known interstate highways entering the South. The two most traveled were the Bankhead Highway through the Atlantic coastal states, and the Dixie Highway in the interior, running from Michigan to Florida, through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Because of differences over the routing, the Dixie Highway was divided into the Western Division running through Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Tallahassee; and the Eastern Division running through Detroit, Dayton, Cincinnati, Lexington, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, and Jacksonville.

The route of the Dixie Highway was determined by local support for the venture. County governments were responsible for building and maintaining the highway without federal assistance. The route generally ran through a central location in a county. The route of the Dixie Highway in Tennessee runs through twenty counties. Of these, the route has a central location running through a county seat in sixteen counties and through a large town in one other county.

Competition for highway designation prompted the organization of highway associations. These highway associations, including the Dixie Highway Association, usually designated an overlay route along an existing highway rather than having a new road built. Before the construction of Gateway Avenue in 1953, Kingston Avenue was the primary north-south highway through town and was designated as the Dixie Highway. Locally, the Dixie Highway came into Knoxville from Cumberland Gap and

⁶Moore, 58.

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continued through Rockwood. State Highway 27 approximately follows the same route as the Dixie Highway between Rockwood and Chattanooga, passing through Spring City, Dayton, and Daisy (now Soddy-Daisy). Official Souvenir Maps of the Southern Appalachian Highways indicate that this route was designated between 1917 and 1920.

The designation of interstate highways like the Dixie Highway led to the rise of tourism as an industry. Tourist camps, motor courts, cafes and diners, roadside parks, and service stations sprang up along the entire route. Although gasoline was initially sold from sheds or at curbside, full service stations developed to accommodate the motor tourist. These businesses originally took on the form of the basic house with a freestanding pump. A projecting canopy was added later, and then a service bay. Before long, petroleum companies began to compete for customers by utilizing creative exterior treatments and designs that were unique and easily identifiable. Historic service stations tend to fall into four design categories: "Fantastic" such as sea shells or castles; "Respectable" mimicking well known landmarks or recognized architectural styles; "Domestic" intended to convey feelings of familiarity by using domestic architecture; and "Functional" with minimalistic designs that conveyed the buildings' true use.⁷

In response to increased automobile traffic on Kingston Avenue, one bay of the Knights of Pythias building (#34) was converted into a service station. The service bay was filled in with concrete block circa 1965 and now serves as Rockwood's only barber shop. Constructed across the street was a white brick Tudor Revival service station (#2). Built in 1927 as the Pure Oil Company, the station was operated by the Hinds Brothers by 1937.

Another phenomenon which occurred along the Dixie Highway was the "Guest House", an early version of the modern Bed and Breakfast, in which private citizens opened their homes to tourists. Many of the Victorian homes along Kingston Avenue advertised as guest houses or tourist homes. These homes were open to tourists in the 1920s and into the late 1930s. A circa 1937 development brochure contains an advertisement for Barnett's at 200 Kingston as "A 'Federal Hi-Way' Tourist Home, a Home Away from Home" with free garages. Barnett's Queen Anne style dwelling was replaced circa 1940 with a small brick cottage (#22). Mrs. Carl Mee offered "Free Private Garages, Electric Fans, Furnace Heat, Inner Spring Mattresses" and a bath on each floor of her spacious home at 109 North Kingston (#6). Mrs. Griffiths served breakfast to her guests; Mrs. Smith boasted "All Conveniences" and Beauty Rest Beds at 107 North Kingston

⁷Martha Carver, "The Development of the Dixie Highway and its Influence on Material Culture" (Environmental Planning Office, Tennessee Department of Transportation, Nashville, TN, 1996), 41.

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(demolished). Mrs. Wright's at 108 South Kingston (#29) was advertised as "Rockwood's Leading Boarding House."⁸

The designation of thousands of miles of interstate roads lead to the establishment of state highway departments across the country. Once the states implemented the U.S. routing system, designation of named highways ceased and federal policy soon forbade the highway associations to post signs along the newly numbered routes. The named highway, nonetheless, brought social and economic changes to previously isolated areas.

The architecture along Kingston Avenue represents the history of Rockwood better than any other area in the city. The neighborhood was established during a time when the Roane Iron Company was just beginning to release its hold on the community. The city's expansion east of the railroad tracks illustrates its independence from Roane Iron Company – individuals could for the first time own the property on which they built their homes, independently of Roane Iron Company. The homes built along Kingston Avenue housed the city's first challengers to the economic authority of the company. Later, once the city had established itself as a thriving industrial center, the transformation of Kingston Avenue to the Dixie Highway brought automobile and tourist industries to the neighborhood in the forms of service stations and guest houses. It is for these reasons that the neighborhood is significant and should be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

⁸Harry M. Seward, *Scenes and Information about Rockwood*," promotional booklet printed by the Times Printing Company of Rockwood, circa 1937. Reprinted by the Rockwood Business and Professional Women's Club, September 1993.

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MAPS

Auto Trails Map of Kentucky and Tennessee. Chicago: Rand McNally, circa 1923-1925. Included in Carver, "The Development of the Dixie Highway and Its Influence on Material Culture."

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Map of Rockwood. Map file, McClung Collection, East Tennessee Historical Society, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Official Souvenir Maps showing the Tennessee Division of Southern Appalachian Highways. Published by the Nashville Automobile Club for the Ninth Annual Convention of the

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Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association Held at Nashville, Tennessee, October 16-19, 1917. Nashville: Baird-Ward Printing Company, 1917. Included in Carver, "The Development of the Dixie Highway and Its Influence on Material Culture."

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Plat of McNutt's Addition, April 1890. Roane County Courthouse, Registrar's Office, Cabinet 1, Slide 11, Book 1, Page 3.

Plat of Property owned by Rockwood Stove Works, May 23, 1952. Roane County Courthouse, Registrar's Office, Cabinet 1, Slide 4, Book 2, Page 119.

Plat of William's Addition, April 1890. Roane County Courthouse, Registrar's Office, Cabinet 1, Slide 4, Book 1, Page 13.

Roane Iron Company's Map of the Village of Rockwood, Tennessee, 1887. Roane County Courthouse, Deed Book A-2, Page 233.

Roane Iron Company's Revised Map of Rockwood, Tennessee, April 2, 1890. Roane County Courthouse, Registrar's Office, Cabinet 1, Slide 2, Book 1, Page 4.

Squire's Addition to Rockwood, Tennessee, November 1907. Roane County Courthouse, Registrar's Office, Cabinet 1, Slide 12, Book 1, Page 34.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Kingston Avenue Historic District is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Kingston Avenue Historic District" prepared by the East Tennessee Development District. Beginning at the west corner of 121 South Kingston Avenue (#33), the boundary continues east, following the rear property lines of those properties fronting Kingston Avenue to the north corner of 131 North Kingston (#19), where the boundary follows the property line southeast, crosses the street and turns east along the south side of Kingston Avenue; the boundary continues eastward to the north corner of 228 North Kingston (#26), where it follows the property line southeast to the alley. The boundary follows the alley westward, crossing Wheeler and Rockwood Streets, to the south corner of 116 South Kingston (#31), where it turns northeast, following the property line and crossing the street, then turning west to the south corner of the property line at 121 South Kingston (#33) and turning northeast there, continuing to the beginning point.

Boundary Justification

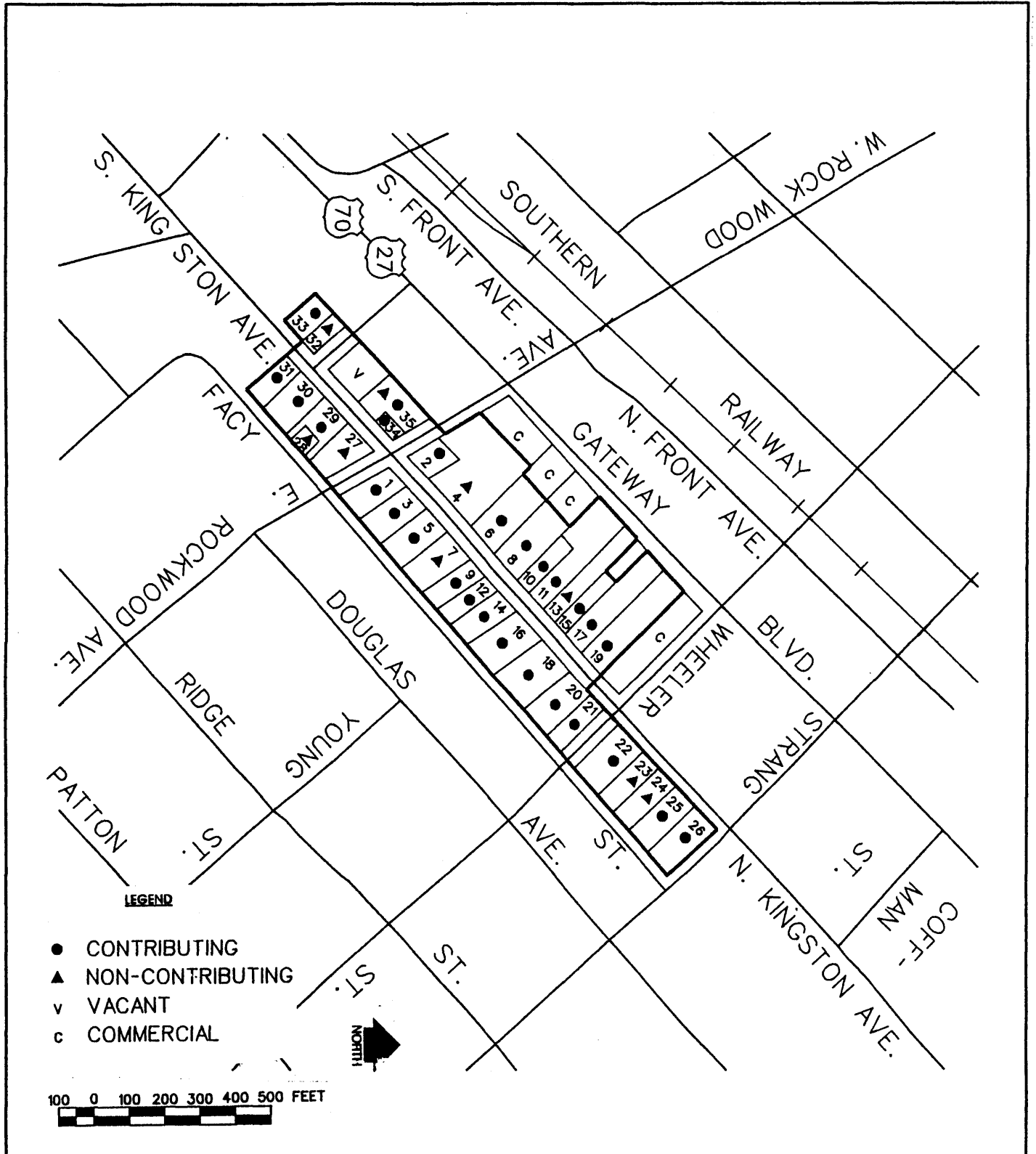
The boundary of the historic district includes those properties which best meet the criteria for consideration. These properties were evaluated according to their architectural and historical significance. A survey of the neighborhood revealed that residential properties to the east, south and west had been too much altered to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register. Gateway Avenue, constructed north of the district in the 1950s contains modern commercial properties which do not meet National Register criteria for eligibility.

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Section number Photos Page 22 North Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

Photographer: Kimberley A. Murphy/East Tennessee Development District
Location: Roane County, Tennessee
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, TN 37243-0442

**The preparation of this nomination began in 1994*. Many photographs were taken at that time. Each property has been field checked and all photographs are accurate representations of the neighborhood.*

- Photo 1 228 North Kingston Avenue (#26)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
South view
- Photo 2 220 North Kingston Avenue (#25)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
South view
- Photo 3 Fred G. Haggard House, 132 N. Kingston Avenue (#20)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
March 1994*
South view
- Photo 4 Streetscape: 130, 128, and 124 North Kingston Avenue (#18, #16, and #14)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
South view
- Photo 5 Streetscape: 120, 116, and 112 North Kingston Avenue (#12, #9, and #7)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
South view
- Photo 6 Streetscape: 104, 108, 112, 116, and 120 North Kingston Avenue (#3, #5, #7, #9, and #12)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
East view
- Photo 7 Streetscape: 108, 112, and 116 South Kingston Avenue (#29, #30, and #31)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
South view

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- Photo 8 131 North Kingston Avenue (#19)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
March 1994*
West view
- Photo 9 Streetscape: 131, 129, and 125 North Kingston Avenue (#19, #17, #15)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
West view
- Photo 10 119, 117, 113, and 109 North Kingston Avenue (#11, #10, #8, and #6)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
March 1994*
West view
- Photo 11 109 North Kingston Avenue (#8)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
West view
- Photo 12 113 North Kingston Avenue (#6)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
West view
- Photo 13 Pure Oil Station, 101 North Kingston Avenue (#2)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
Northeast view
- Photo 14 Gateway Baptist Church, 109 East Rockwood Avenue (#35)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
May 12, 1997
West view
- Photo 15 Knights of Pythias, 101 East Rockwood Avenue (#34)
Kingston Avenue Historic District, Rockwood, Tennessee
July 2, 1997
West view

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PROPERTY OWNERS

| # | Property Address | Owner Name, Address | Telephone |
|----|---------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | 100 North Kingston Avenue | David & Tracy Brown 100 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-4181 |
| 2 | 101 North Kingston Avenue | Elmer Rich 200 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-2386 |
| 3 | 104 North Kingston Avenue | Van & Elizabeth Robertson 104 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0208 |
| 4 | 105 North Kingston Avenue | Lillian Harbin 105 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0076 |
| 5 | 108 North Kingston Avenue | Andy & Annette Parkey 304 Bradshaw Hollow Road Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0166 |
| 6 | 109 North Kingston Avenue | Albert & Esther Griffin 112 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-1546 |
| 7 | 112 North Kingston Avenue | Albert & Esther Griffin 112 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-1546 |
| 8 | 113 North Kingston Avenue | Scott & Debra Stout 113 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-9160 |
| 9 | 116 North Kingston Avenue | Keneth & Elizabeth McNelly 116 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-9225 |
| 10 | 117 North Kingston Avenue | Tom Pemberton 117 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-1140 |

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PROPERTY OWNERS

| # | Property Address | Owner Name, Address | Telephone |
|----|---------------------------|--|--|
| 11 | 119 North Kingston Avenue | Edward & Elaine Pemberton 119 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-1521 |
| 12 | 120 North Kingston Avenue | Bobby & Wilma Walker P.O. Box 166 Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-1074 (H) - ? 423-357-0703 (W) |
| 13 | 121 North Kingston Avenue | Alvin & Dollie Nelson 2334 Riverside Drive Maryville, TN 37804 | 423-354-3802 |
| 14 | 124 North Kingston Avenue | Donald and Emile Cain 124 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0119 |
| 15 | 125 North Kingston Avenue | Samuel Doughty 125 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0711 |
| 16 | 128 North Kingston Avenue | Larry and Myrian Works 128 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0717 |
| 17 | 129 North Kingston Avenue | Kathleen Lamb 129 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-9712 |
| 18 | 130 North Kingston Avenue | Tim and Angie Couch 130 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0765 |
| 19 | 131 North Kingston Avenue | TransFinancial 134 North Gateway Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-9821 |
| 20 | 132 North Kingston Avenue | Paul & Diane Manning 132 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-8958 |

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Continuation SheetSection number _____ Page 26 Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN**PROPERTY OWNERS**

| # | Property Address | Owner Name, Address | Telephone |
|----|----------------------------|--|---|
| 21 | 134 North Kingston Avenue | Frederick & JoAnne Kross 134 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-9461 |
| 22 | 200 North Kingston Avenue | Elmer Rich 200 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-2386 |
| 23 | 210 North Kingston Avenue | J. C. and Vivan Woody 2032 Mulberry Street Loudon, TN 37774-1357 | 423-354-4575 |
| 24 | 216 North Kingston Avenue | Dr. Glenn King & Mary King 216 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0911 |
| 25 | 220 North Kingston Avenue | Erma C. Cooley 220 North Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0330 |
| 26 | 228 North Kingston Avenue | Calvin Cheeks/Ron Berry 700 N. Kingston/422 Crescent Dr. Rockwood, TN 37854/same | 423-354-2897 (C.C.) 423-354-3705(R.B.) |
| 27 | 102 South Kingston Avenue | Butch & Hyda Evans P.O. Box 6 Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-2600 (Evans Mortuary) |
| 28 | 102½ South Kingston Avenue | Floyd Hutcherson 893 Joiner Hollow Road Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-1533 |
| 29 | 108 South Kingston Avenue | Robert & Phyllis Hicks 108 South Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-9229 |
| 30 | 112 South Kingston Avenue | Jack Fleming Smith 112 South Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0407 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

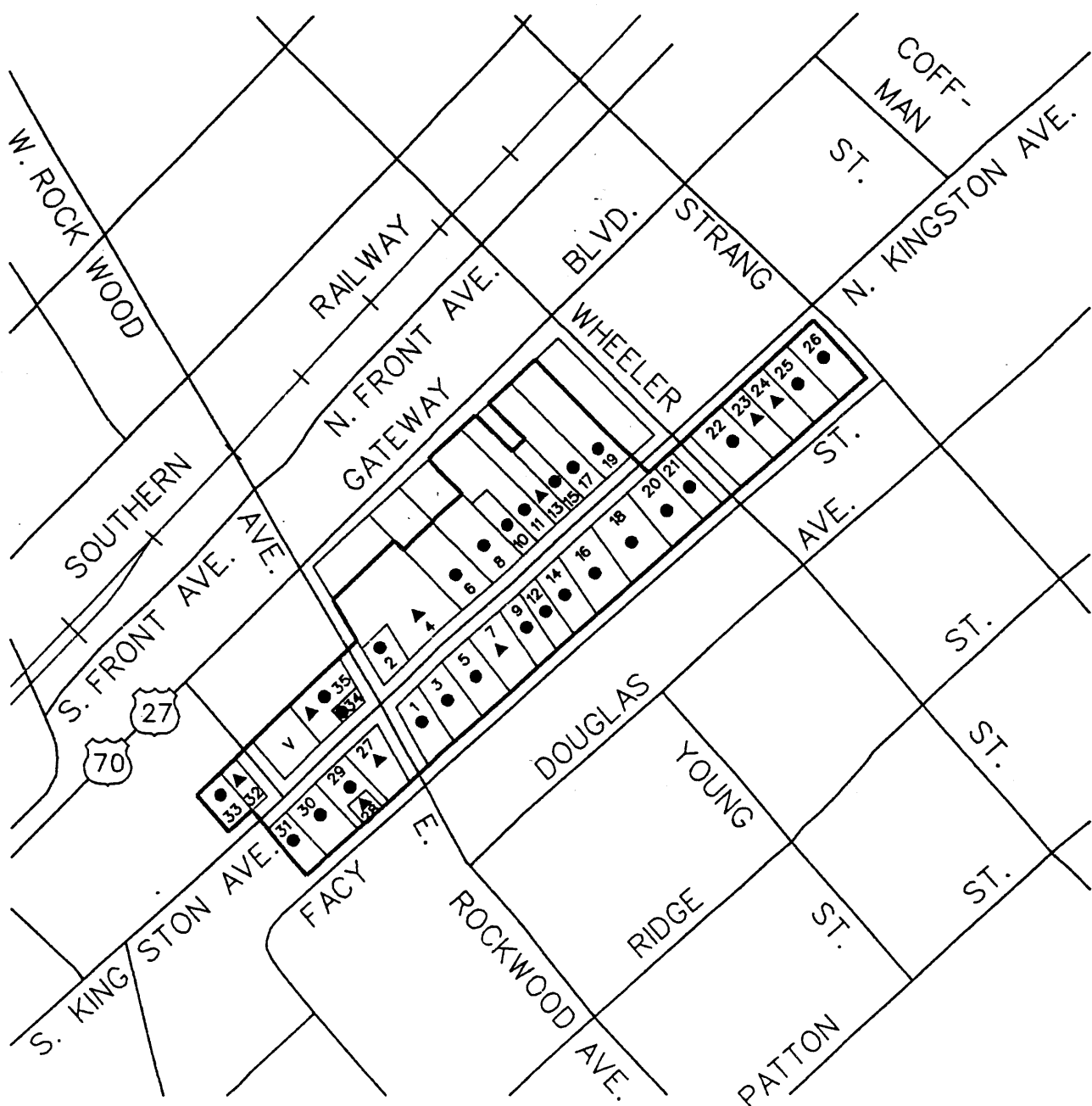
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 27

Kingston Avenue Historic District, Roane County, TN

PROPERTY OWNERS

| # | Property Address | Owner Name, Address | Telephone |
|----|---------------------------|--|--------------|
| 31 | 116 South Kingston Avenue | Jean Trentham 116 South Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-4402 |
| 32 | 121 South Kingston Avenue | Ronnie Rhea 121 South Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-???? |
| 33 | 117 South Kingston Avenue | Carol and Sarah Mee 117 South Kingston Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-0203 |
| 34 | 101 East Rockwood Avenue | Knights of Pythias 101 East Rockwood Avenue Keith McNelly | 423-354-9225 |
| 35 | 109 East Rockwood Avenue | Gateway Baptist Church 109 East Rockwood Avenue Rockwood, TN 37854 | 423-354-1504 |

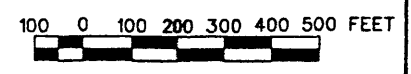
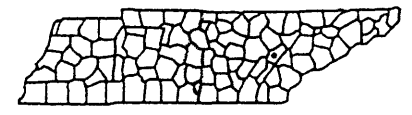


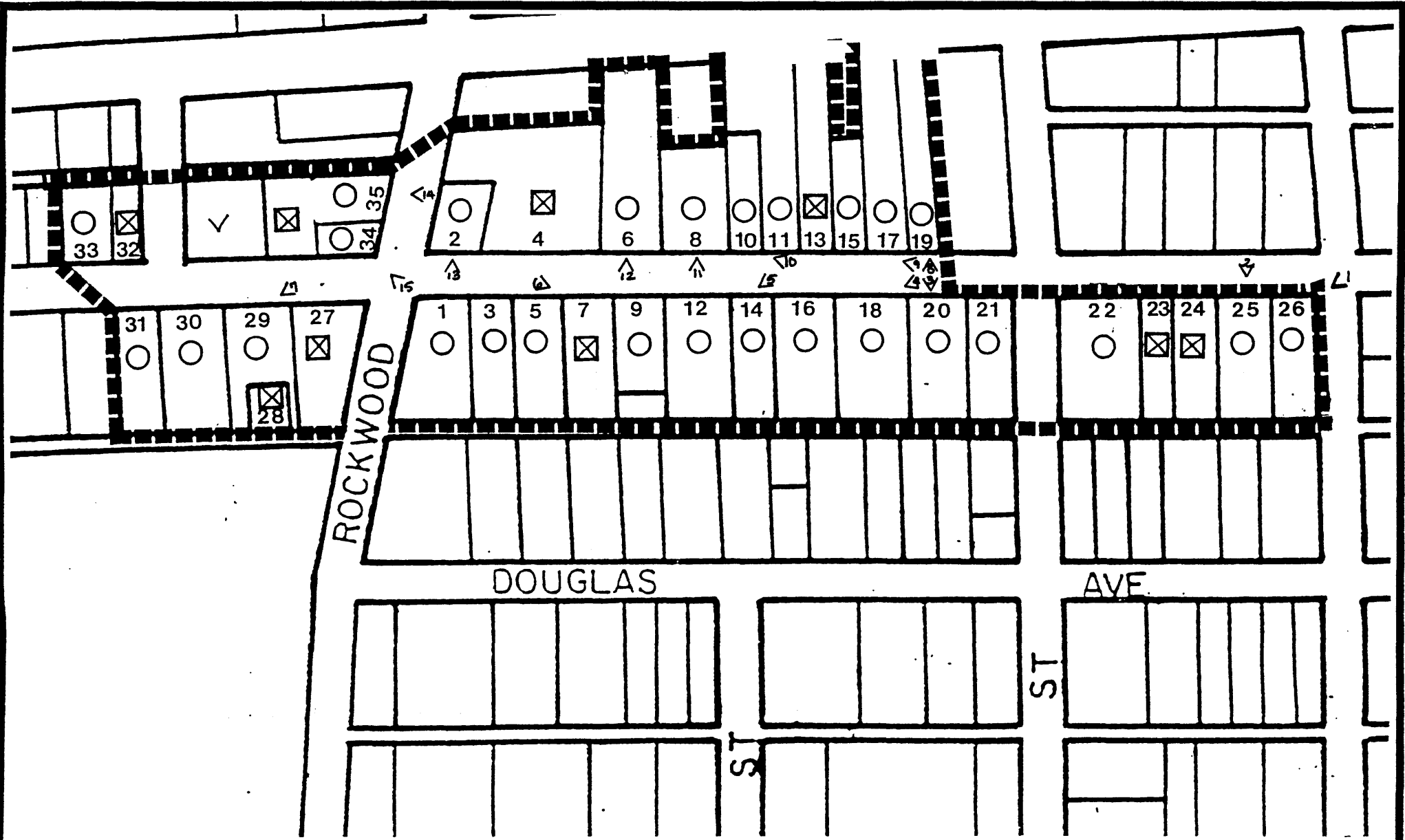
LEGEND

- CONTRIBUTING
- ▲ NON-CONTRIBUTING
- v VACANT
- c COMMERCIAL

**KINGSTON AVE. HISTORIC DISTRICT
ROCKWOOD, TENNESSEE**

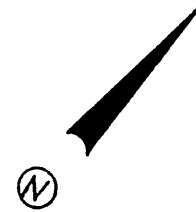
Original Base Map by County Tax Map
Prepared by ETDD
7/11/97





KINGSTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 ROCKWOOD, ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

- CONTRIBUTING
- ⊠ NON-CONTRIBUTING
- ✓ VACANT



SCALE 1" = 200'