

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240

March 15, 2011

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Edson Beall Historian

National Register of Historic Places

Phone: 202-354-2255

E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov Web: www.nps.gov/history/nr

11000088

- OMB No. 10024-0018

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 Allen-Birdwell Farm				
other names/site number Still Hollow Farm;	; Riverside; 40GN228			
2. Location				
street & number 3005 West Allen's Bridge F	Road		□ N/A not	for publication
city or town Greeneville	toau		⊠ vic	
state Tennessee code TN	county Greene	code _(059 zip code	37743
3. State/Federal Agency Certification				
Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer, Ten State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets does not additional comments.)	nnessee Historical Comr	Date Prission		
Signature of certifying official/Title	*1	Date		
State or Federal agency and bureau				
	1			
4. National Park Service Certification	· /pr			
I hereby certify that the property is:	San (Signatur	e of the Keeper	rall	Date of Action
other (explain:)				

Name of Property		County and State				
5. Classification						
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)		ources within Property iously listed resources in count)			
□ private □ public-local	☐ building(s) ☐ district	Contributing	Noncontributing			
☐ public-State	site	10	4	buildings		
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure	2	0	sites		
	☐ object	0	1	structures		
		0	0	objects		
		12	5	Total		
Name of related multiple (Enter "N/A" if property is not pa	e property listing int of a multiple property listing.)	Number of Con in the National	tributing resources previ Register	ously listed		
The Transformation of the Nolic Washington Counties, TN, MPN	hucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and	0				
6. Function or Use						
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruction	ons)	Current Function (Enter categories from				
DOMESTIC: Single dwel	ling; secondary structure	DOMESTIC: Si	ngle dwelling; secondary st	ructure		
AGRICULTURE: animal f	acility; storage;		: animal facility; storage			
agricultural outbuilding	; agricultural field		building; agricultural field			
FUNERARY: graves/buri	als	FUNERARY: gr	raves/burials			
7. Description						
Architectural Classifica (Enter categories from instruction		Materials (Enter categories fro				
GREEK REVIVAL		foundation Sto walls Weathe	rboard; Log, Vinyl			
		roof Wood S	shingle; Metal			
		other Metal; G				
		-				

Greene County, Tennessee

Allen-Birdwell Farm

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

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Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and Washington Counties, TN

7. DESCRIPTION

Located about ten miles south of the Greene County seat of Greeneville (pop. 15,453), adjacent to the Nolichucky River, the 176-acre Allen-Birdwell Farm consists of the circa 1861 farm house, barns, a well house, smokehouse, former granary and historic field patterns. The house and domestic complex are situated at West Allen's Bridge Road and separated from the farm complex by South Allen's Bridge Road. Five man-made ponds are located throughout the property and a modern cattle raising complex is located in the southeast corner of the property. West of the main farm and domestic complexes, the property is set within a rolling landscape with numerous trees and twentieth century agricultural fields. (See figures 5 and 6.)

Domestic Complex:

1. Allen-Birdwell House (c. 1861, 1951, 1972)

The Allen-Birdwell House is a braced frame, vinyl-sided two-story, symmetrical three-bay central hall I-house, with three brick interior chimneys and a metal hip roof, that rests on a stone block foundation. Contemporary to the house, an extension on the south (rear) elevation is two stories with a metal hip roof. The house sits approximately fifty feet from the road on a slight rise. Concrete steps lead from the road to a historic brick walkway up to the house. South Allen's Bridge Road runs just east of the house and domestic complex with a small driveway leading to the east porch of the house. A small creek runs along the west elevation of the house and domestic complex. A yard sits between the house and creek. Directly behind the house is the well house and smokehouse. (See figures 2 and 3.)

Exterior

The north façade has a "one-story, central bay porch with vernacular Greek Revival-style details and flush weatherboards, as well as second-level entrance to the porch". A sawn wood balustrade embellishes the porch, while four square wood columns with molded capitals and bases support the porch roof. There are wood pilasters flanking the central entry. The wood-floor porch has three wood steps leading to it. Historic four-light sidelights and a historic four-light transom, all with red glass panes, surround the central entrance door. The historic wood double-leaf four-panel door is shielded by modern storm doors. The first floor windows are paired historic four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows; the second story windows are single historic six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. The windows are shielded by modern storm windows and flanked by vinyl shutters. The family has the original wood shutters in storage. The second floor has a single historic four-panel wood door with a modern storm door. The entrance has historic four-light sidelights with red panes, and a historic four-light transom. The façade, and the other elevations, were clad in vinyl in 1972 but the siding "does not cover trim, moldings, or architectural elements."

The two-bay east elevation of the hip roof section of the house has symmetrically-placed historic six-oversix double-hung wood windows on both stories. The windows are shielded by modern storm windows.

2 Ibid.

¹ Tammy Allison, "Report on Allen Farm, 3005 West Allen's Bridge Road, Greene County, Tennessee," Tennessee Department of Transportation, 2008, 10.

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Vinyl shutters flank the two southernmost windows, while the northernmost windows have closed wood shutters. An original interior brick end chimney is centered on this elevation.

Extending to the south is a two-story ell. The southernmost portion of the ell dates to c. 1861, contemporary with the central hall house, while the bay directly south of the central hall house was an original dogtrot that was enclosed as a hyphen sometime after a flood in 1901. The full ell has four bays, and the first floor bays have been enclosed within a screened porch, c. 1951. The porch was built in c. 1861 as an open porch. Concrete steps lead up to a wood screen door on the east elevation. Original wood porch posts remain, but the wire mesh dates to c. 1951. Within the porch are three historic wood doors and two historic wood six-over-six double-hung wood windows on the house walls. A four-light two-panel wood door leads into the kitchen, a four-panel wood door leads into the dining room, and a four-panel wood door is on the south wall of the porch leading into the east parlor. A c. 1972 fifteen-light wood door leads into the den. Flanking the windows are original wood shutters. Modern storm windows and doors shield these elements. Historic weatherboard, wood floors, and tongue-and-groove wood ceiling remain inside the porch. Above the porch in the second story are three historic six-over-six double-hung wood windows covered with modern storm windows. Vinyl shutters flank these windows.

The south elevation has a central bay with an original six-over-six double-hung wood window on the second story and a c. 1921 fixed six-pane window on the first floor. Vinyl shutters flank these windows. Flanking the first floor window are Colonial Revival-styled entrances that were added c. 2000 to the enclosed utility/bathroom wing on the west side and to the enclosed screen porch on the east side. Slender wood posts support a pediment with an asphalt shingle roof. Wood steps lead up to each entrance. The east entrance onto the screened porch has a wood screen door and the west entrance has a modern screen door shielding a c. 1972 six-light two-panel wood door. One historic six-over-six double-hung wood sash window is visible on either side of the ell in the second story of the south elevation of the central hall dwelling. Storm windows and doors shield the openings on this elevation. An original interior brick chimney is set within the ell between the kitchen and dining room.

The porch on the west elevation was fully enclosed on the first story c. 1972 when a utility room and a bathroom were installed in this section of the dwelling. The c. 1972 enclosure included an exterior brick chimney and six windows. The northernmost window on the enclosure is a four-over-four synthetic window while the other five are two-light synthetic windows that slide horizontally. The second floor retains the original symmetrical three-bay six-over-six double-hung wood windows of the dwelling's original ell. All of the windows on this elevation of the ell have vinyl shutters. A small open deck has been added at the southwest corner of the ell with a wood railing and wood steps. A vertical board wood door at the southernmost end of the ell leads into the basement. A modern smoker is set near the entrance to the basement, but it not connected to the house

The west elevation of the central hall dwelling has four historic six-over-six double-hung wood windows, two in the first story and two in the second. They are shielded by modern storm windows and vinyl shutters flank three of the windows. The northernmost window in the second story has closed wood shutters. An interior brick end chimney is centered on this elevation.

Central Hall Interior

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The front portion of the dwelling facing West Allen's Bridge Road has a central hall plan with one room on either side of the hall; the ell extends toward the south and is three rooms deep. An open dogtrot separated the two parts of the house but was enclosed around 1901. Roughly equal sized rooms flank the central hall. Throughout the house, "original, vernacular Greek Revival-style architectural detailing such as molded door and window surrounds (with 'dog ears') paneled doors, fireplace mantels" are intact as are "hardwood floors, plaster walls... and decorative light fixtures." The plaster walls have been covered with wallpaper and in the upper reaches of the central hallway and the family has uncovered traces of Victorian era wallpaper from the early years of the house.

The entrance hall open well staircase, which immediately fronts the central entrance on the west side of the hall, has its original heavy turned wood newel post and slender, turned wood balusters, railing, and stringers. A closet with a historic four-panel wood door is located beneath the stair. The main entry to the house is through narrow double-leaf four-panel wood doors. Paneled and glass sidelights and a transom window surround the entry and are, in turn, surrounded by shouldered architrave wood trim. The hall has historic molded wood baseboards and a wood floor. The walls are covered in wallpaper and the ceiling is covered with patterned, textured paint over historic plaster.

A historic four-panel wood door leads from the front hall into the east parlor, now used as a bedroom. The parlor contains historic wood floors, wood molded baseboards, wood picture rail, and wood window and door surrounds with shouldered architraves. Wallpaper covers the walls in the east parlor and the ceiling is covered with a textured, patterned paint over historic drywall. The east wall has an original historic Greek-Revival-inspired wood mantel. The mantel is dark-stained, has a simple mantelshelf and frieze, and simple molded pilasters flanking the fireplace. The fireplace is brick with a brick hearth. The bricks within the fireplace are original. An original closet is in the northeast corner of the room along the east wall. A historic four-panel wood door is located on the south wall that leads onto the east porch.

The west parlor is similar to the east parlor, but is a more formal space today than the east parlor. A four-panel wood door leads from the front hall into the west parlor. The parlor retains its historic wood floors, wood molded baseboards, wood picture rail, and wood window and door surrounds with shouldered architraves. The hanging ceiling light is also historic in the west parlor. Like the east parlor, the walls are covered in wallpaper. The ceiling and walls above the picture rail of the west parlor are also covered in historic wallpaper. A historic Greek Revival-inspired wood mantel similar to that of the east parlor is on the west wall and surrounds an original brick fireplace and hearth. The mantel in the west parlor, however, is painted white.

The open well stair leads to a landing with historic wood floors and molded baseboards, then turns and leads up to the second floor hall. The wood floors of the landing are the original parquet pattern with buttermilk paint and walnut stain. The upstairs hall retains its historic wood floor and wood stairwell railing with turned wood balusters. On the north wall of the hall is the single historic four-panel wood door with paneled and glass sidelights and transom that are surrounded by a shouldered architrave. Simple historic wood baseboards surround the hall and a historic light hangs from the center of the hall. Historic four-panel wood doors with wood shouldered architrave surrounds lead into the east and west bedrooms. Wallpaper covers the walls and plaster the ceiling.

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The two second-floor rooms flanking the central hall are bedrooms. The east bedroom retains historic wood floors, simple wood baseboards, and window and door surrounds with shouldered architraves. On the east wall is a historic Greek Revival-inspired wood mantel like that of the downstairs parlors. The mantel is painted white. The fireplace and hearth are both brick. An original closet sits in the northeast corner and has a historic four-panel wood door. Wallpaper covers the walls in the east bedroom and historic plaster covers the ceiling.

The west bedroom is similar to the east bedroom with historic wood floors, simple wood baseboards, and window and door surrounds with shouldered architraves. The Greek Revival-inspired white wood mantel, brick fireplace, and brick hearth are similar to that of the east bedroom and are located at the center of the west wall. An original closet with a historic four-panel wood door is in the northwest corner of the room. A historic four-panel wood door is located in the south wall of the west bedroom that leads into a small hyphen between the central-hall house and the ell. Wallpaper covers the walls and textured paint over historic plaster covers the ceiling.

Ell Interior

Original paneled wood doors lead into small hyphens that serve as the connection between the central hall dwelling and ell. The hyphen connected the two structures c. 1901. The ell is thought to have been constructed at the same time as the central hall structure, c. 1861. On the first floor, a historic wood door leads from the front hall into what is currently being used as a den. The den retains simple historic wood baseboards and ceiling trim and historic door surrounds, some with shouldered architraves. The floors are covered in carpet, the walls in wallpaper, and the ceiling in textured drywall. A historic four-panel wood door leads into the front hall, a fifteen-light door leads onto the east porch, and a historic door opening leads into the dining room.

The dining room retains its historic wood floors, molded baseboards, molded ceiling trim, and window and door surrounds with shouldered architraves. The walls are covered in wallpaper and the ceiling in textured drywall. An original boxed staircase is enclosed in the northeast corner of the room and is entered through a historic four-panel wood door. Beneath the stair is a closet with a historic two-panel wood door. A historic four-panel wood door leads onto the east porch and historic door openings lead into the kitchen and office. A historic built-in serving pantry is located on the south wall east of the mantel. The serving pantry was once open to the kitchen through what is now a closet in the south wall of the kitchen. The pantry retains original hardware, doors, and serving shelves. The glass doors on the dining room side of the pantry are modern. The historic Greek Revival-inspired wood mantel like that of the parlors and bedrooms is in the center of the south wall and is painted off-white. A modern stove has been placed within the fireplace and the modern hearth is comprised of stone. Some wood floorboards directly around the hearth have been replaced due to deterioration over the years. On the west wall, a historic window has been enclosed as a built-in shelf.

The kitchen is the southernmost room of the ell and was modernized c. 1970 with floor tiles, cabinets, textured drywall, and appliances. Historic wood baseboards and simple door and window surrounds remain. The baseboards are like those of the upstairs rooms and are simpler than those of the parlors and dining room. On the east wall are the exposed lathes and framing structure of the kitchen. A large brick fireplace with brick surround, brick hearth, and wood mantelshelf is centered on the north wall of the kitchen. Original bricks remain along the back and sides of the fireplace. One historic four-light two-panel

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door and one historic window are on the east wall of the kitchen that opens onto the east porch. A fixed window is on the south wall above the kitchen sink. The window is the top sash of a historic window that has been fixed in place. A historic door opening on the west wall leads into the laundry room of the enclosed west porch. The closet in the northeast corner was once open as the serving pantry to the dining room. It has been enclosed with a modern door.

The east porch is original to the house and was screened c. 1951. It retains the historic elements described above.

The west porch was enclosed c. 1972 to create spaces for laundry, an office, and a bath. The enclosed porch is three rooms deep. The laundry room is the southernmost space accessed through the Colonial Revival entrance on the south elevation. It retains the historic wood tongue-and-groove ceiling of the original porch, but other elements date to c. 1972 including the floor linoleum, beaded-board wainscoting, windows, and trim. A historic door opening on the east wall leads into the kitchen.

Just north of the laundry room and accessed through a c. 1972 door opening is the c. 1972 office. A historic door opening remains in the east wall and leads into the dining room. Unlike the laundry room, the historic wood ceiling of the porch has been covered with drywall. Other elements date to c. 1972 such as the floor lineleum, beaded-board wainscoting, windows, and trim.

A modern bath, c. 1972, is located just north of the office and is accessed through a c. 1972 door on the north wall of the office. The linoleum floors, windows, trim, and appliances are modern.

The second floor of the ell follows the same general floor plan as the first floor. The hyphen just south of the east and west bedrooms and stair hall was once a single room above the original dogtrot. Around 1901, when the dogtrot was enclosed, a wall was added to divide the space into two rooms, now the hall and bath. The hall is accessed through a historic four-panel wood door on the south wall of the west bedroom. A step leads down from the bedroom into the hall. The hall retains historic wood baseboards like those of the east and west bedrooms and simple historic wood window and door trim. The floors are carpet with original floors underneath, the walls covered in wallpaper, and the ceiling covered in historic plaster. A closet is located in the southwest corner of the hall and has a historic six-panel wood door. A historic door opening on the south wall leads into the middle bedroom and a historic four-panel wood door on the east wall leads into the bathroom.

A bath on the eastern side of the upstairs hyphen retains historic wood baseboards and historic wood window and door trim.

The middle bedroom is located just south of the hyphen and retains simple historic wood baseboards like those of the east and west bedrooms, historic wood floors, and simple historic wood window and door surrounds. The walls are covered with wallpaper and the ceiling covered in historic plaster. The historic box stair remains in the northeast corner of the room and is open with a historic wood railing and square balusters. A closet like those of the other bedrooms, is located in the southwest corner of the room and has a historic four-panel wood door. A Greek Revival-inspired mantel like those of the parlors and front bedrooms is centered on the south wall. The mantel is painted grey. It surrounds an original brick fireplace and brick hearth.

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The south bedroom is accessed through a historic four-panel wood door in the south wall of the middle bedroom. The south bedroom retains its historic wood floors, simple wood baseboards like those of the other upstairs rooms, and simple window and door trim like that of other rooms in the upstairs ell. The walls are covered with wallpaper and the ceiling with historic plaster. A historic Greek Revival-inspired off-white mantel like those of the other bedrooms and parlors remains in the north wall of the south bedroom. The brick fireplace has been modernized and made smaller with a pressed metal opening, also historic. The brick hearth has original bricks that have been re-laid.

The Allen-Birdwell house retains a high degree of integrity with a significant amount of original material and woodwork remaining. The only major non-historic alteration is the enclosure and modernization of the west porch for modern utility purposes and the modern siding. The Allen-Birdwell House is a contributing building. (C)

2. Well House (c. 1901)

Directly south of the rear of the dwelling is this one-story, with loft, frame weatherboard building with a stone foundation and a gable metal roof. At an unknown date, but probably c. 1921, the west end of the gable roof was extended and a small extension of the building for an engine room was installed. The engine room held an electric pump to make electricity for the property, which was the first in the area to have electricity. The loft overhangs past the first story façade, forming a covered porch area. Within this covered porch is an original hand-dug well with original hand pumps. The entrance is through a single leaf wood door. Two wood columns support the overhang. (C)

Smokehouse (c. 1840)

A saddle-notch one-and-one-half story log building, with a wood-shingle gable roof, the smokehouse has a single low entrance on its north façade. A prominent gable overhang shelters the façade entrance. It was built by William M. Crawford who owned and farmed the land in the 1840s to 1855. (C)

4. Domestic Complex Landscape Features

These site features are comprised of a stone retaining wall, which dates to c. 1840, that encircles the front and sides of the dwelling; the concrete sidewalks (c. 1950) that connect the house to outbuildings and to the driveway, the sidewalks around the front and sides of the house with original bricks (c. 1861) that have been re-laid, and an original patterned brick walk (c. 1861) that runs from the stone wall to the front steps of the dwelling. These elements constitute a contributing site to the domestic complex. (C)

Farm Complex:

5. Equipment Shed/Garage (c. 1980)

A one-story metal building with open bays on the north façade for the storage of automobiles and farm equipment. (NC, due to date).

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6. Granary (c. 1860)

"Constructed on a stone foundation, the frame structure has vertical and horizontal board covering the exterior." The interior was renovated into a gift shop for farm products and local crafts, with a new metal gable roof installed, in 2008. The renovation did not remove nor significantly alter the building from its historic appearance. Entrance is at the gable end and the building rests on stone, wood, and stone/wood pier foundation. (C)

7. Raised Walkway (2008)

This raised wood walkway structure, which connects the granary to an open shed to a restroom, was designed to allow handicapped access to the granary. (NC, due to date).

8. Shed (2008)

This open metal gable roof shed is a low one-story building with a concrete foundation. (NC, due to date).

9. Restroom (2008)

This small wood frame metal gable building sits on a concrete foundation (NC, due to date).

10. Stock Barn (c. 1901)

This two-story gable metal roof stock barn has a large center core, flanked by a closed shed addition on the west side and an open shed on the east side. Vertical board siding and dual sliding door entrances are on the gable ends. There is a stone pier foundation and a hay chute opening on the south gable end. (C)

11. Dairy Barn (c. 1840, 1950)

The lone-story log crib, with a stone pier foundation, was converted into a one-story dairy barn, c. 1950, as metal gable roof frame addition was installed on the west wall of the crib. Then a concrete wall and ramp was installed to provide more efficient cattle access to the interior. (C)

12. Burley Tobacco Barn (c. 1840, 1930)

This low pitch, two story, metal gable roof barn has entrances in both of its gable ends and has a concrete and concrete pier foundation. The frame exterior is covered in vertical board siding and encases a log section that dates to at least 1840 and was part of the original farm established by the first owner of the property, William M. Crawford. Due to the presence of such dating indicators as v-notching, mortise-and-tenon pegging, and a log puncheon floor, the log interior section of the barn could be dated earlier, to a time

⁴ Ibid, 11.

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frame of 1800-1820. Around 1930 the log section was encased by the shed additions and a metal gable roof, and the building became part of the farm's burley tobacco production. (C)

13. Burley Tobacco Barn (c. 1940)

On a hill overlooking the remainder of the farm complex is a second metal gable roof frame burley tobacco barn, with concrete pier foundation and vertical board siding. (C)

14. Tenant House (c. 1860, 2004)

Single-pen log tenant house, with metal gable roof and stone pier foundation. Original tenant house is intact. Weatherboard T-wing added to the south elevation, rebuilt c. 2004. Shed porch on north façade supported by four wood posts, rebuilt c. 2004. (C)

15. Cattle Raising Complex (c. 1980)

A concrete block dairy house flanked by three wood and metal feeding troughs and milking stalls, each with concrete foundation, wood posts, and metal gable roofs. (NC, due to date).

16. Burley Tobacco Barn (c. 1950)

A two-story frame stock barn with three symmetrical entrances on the west and east sides, vertical board siding, and concrete pier foundation. (C)

17. Field Patterns and Agricultural Landscape (c. 1861 - c. 1960)

The agricultural field located to the immediate north of the domestic complex was historically used for burley tobacco production for most of the twentieth century. The agricultural field to the south of the domestic complex, located between the two burley tobacco barns, was historic livestock pasture during the twentieth century. The agricultural production of both fields is related to significant trends in the farm's history. A cluster of three ponds located on a hill west of the historic farm buildings were installed c. 1980 and recently have been used for fresh-water prawns. A pond for watering cattle is located in the western half of the property. Another pond for watering cattle was installed at the Cattle Raising Complex, c. 1980. Historic farm roads, mostly packed dirt run throughout the property. Wire fences and metal gates separate some of the fields and section of the farm. (C)

The Allen-Birdwell Farm retains historical integrity and meets the registration requirements for historic family farms outlined in the "Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and Washington Counties, TN," Multiple Property Submission.

NOTE

40GN228. The Allen-Birdwell Farm contains a significant prehistoric burial site. Excavations by the University of Tennessee, under contract with the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT),

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uncovered six burials, preliminarily dated to the Woodland Period. Both TDOT and the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) have determined that the site is eligible for listing in the National Register. However, this resource is outside the period of significance for the farm nomination and would require its own nomination or context in order to be nominated. Due to the sensitive nature of the site, it is not being located on maps with this nomination. For additional information contact TDOA.

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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)		
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Agriculture Exploration/Settlement		
☐ 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.	Period of Significance c. 1840 to 1960		
□ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.			
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates c. 1861—original house constructed		
Property is: N/A A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.			
☐ B removed from its original location.	Significant Person (complete if Criterion B is marked) N/A		
C a birthplace or grave.	Cultural Affiliation		
D a cemetery.	N/A		
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.			
☐ F a commemorative property	Architect/Builder		
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Unknown		
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation she	ets.)		
9. Major Bibliographical References			
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form or	n 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 in the National Register Previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark	Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office Other State Agency TDOT Federal Agency Local Government University Other Name of repository: MTSU Center for Historic Preservation and University of Tennessee		

Greene County, Tennessee

Allen-Birdwell Farm

		Greene County, Tennessee			
Name of Property		County	and State		
10. Geographical Data					
Acreage of Property 176 acres	_ Cedar Cr	eek 181 SW	i.		
UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)					
1 17 328079 3992573 Zone Easting Northing 2 17 328363 3991690		3 <u>17</u> Zone 4 <u>17</u>	327281 Easting 326869	3991122 Northing 3991634	
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.)		□ s	ee continuation s	sheet	
11. Form Prepared By					
name/title Carroll Van West and Elizabeth Moore					
Organization Center for Historic Preservation		date	December 8	, 2010	
street & number Middle Tennessee State University, Box 8	30	telephone	615-898-29	47	
city or town Murfreesboro	state	TN	zip code	37132	
Additional Documentation					
submit the following items with the completed form:					
Continuation Sheets					
			merous resour	rces.	
Continuation Sheets Maps A USGS map (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the			merous resour	rces.	
Continuation Sheets Maps A USGS map (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the A Sketch map for historic districts and properties have	ving large ac		merous resour	rces.	
Continuation Sheets Maps A USGS map (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the A Sketch map for historic districts and properties have Photographs	ving large ac		merous resour	rces.	
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the A Sketch map for historic districts and properties have Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the Additional items (Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items Property Owner	ving large ac		merous resour	rces.	
Continuation Sheets Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the A Sketch map for historic districts and properties have Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the Additional items (Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items	ving large ac		merous resour	rces	
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Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the A Sketch map for historic districts and properties have Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the Additional items (Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)	ving large ac	reage or nur		3) 638-3967	

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 listing. 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 20303.

NPS FORM 10-900-A (October 2012)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN
Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and
Washington Counties, TN

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Allen-Birdwell Farm at 3005 West Allen's Bridge Road, Greene County, Tennessee, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the agricultural history and the history of settlement patterns of Greene County. Nestled by a historic crossing of the Nolichucky River, the historic buildings, structures, and sites that comprise the district date between c. 1840 and c. 1960. The farmhouse and associated outbuildings reflect the patterns of change representative in historic family farms of the Nolichucky River during those years. These changes are reflected in the changes to the house, the outbuildings, and the landscape. The nominated property meets the registration requirements for historic family farms outlined in "The Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and Washington Counties, TN."

Historical Background and Early Agricultural Practices

Human occupation and use of the land with the nominated historic district dates to Tennessee's prehistoric era, according to the preliminary dating of six burials near West Allen's Bridge Road and the historic farm dwelling.⁵

Documented history of the property begins with William M. Crawford, who settled here in the early eighteenth century. He and his brother Alexander acquired 200 acres, which includes the nominated property, from Michael Woods in 1795. The log smokehouse, the stone wall, and log sections of two barns are associated with Crawford's ownership of the property. In 1819, William M. Crawford married Margaret Ann Allen, the sister of Daniel Allen, who also was a young farmer living in the Nolichucky Valley. In 1855, a foreclosure seized Crawford's 560-acre farm to satisfy a debt owed the Bank of Tennessee. Crawford's nephew, James Allen, Sr., (Daniel Allen's son) acquired the farm under foreclosure in 1857. That same year, James Allen, Sr., acquired seven slaves and additional nearby property upon his father's death.

As a new bridge was being constructed over the Nolichucky River, in 1861, James Allen, Sr., as he would later be known, contracted to have a new Greek Revival-styled home constructed on the property. The wider bridge, able to hold heavier loads, made the river crossing at Allen's farm more important to local commerce. Allen built an appropriate rural showplace fronting the bridge road.

But building and finishing the bridge proved no simple matter and a lawsuit involving the contractor and James Allen, Sr., (*William A. Stover v. James Allen*) eventually made its way to the Tennessee Supreme Court in 1870. This lawsuit documents several important facts: 1) the bridge was initially known as Johnson's and Allen's Bridge since it connected the farms of James Johnson and James Allen; 2) the bridge contractor was William A. Stover. He may have been the builder of the Allen house since family tradition states that the bridge builder and the house builder was the same person; 3) a flood in 1861 damaged the bridge before it could be completed; and 4) the delay of the flood implies that the bridge was not finished until 1862, which is the date carved in a stone taken from the bridge's foundation and now in the possession of the Allen-Birdwell Farm owners. The name on the stone, however, is G. A. Winslow, who has not been identified.

⁵ "Archaeologists Stay Busy at Nolichucky Village Dig," Greeneville Sun, November 24, 2009.

⁶ Allen-Birdwell Farm papers, Tennessee Century Farms Collection, MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and Washington Counties, TN

The new bridge attracted both Confederate and Federal attention during the war. According to a federal dispatch of April 16, 1865, transcribed in the *Tennessee Civil War Sourcebook* website, Allen was known as a "rich rebel," who perhaps was harboring Confederate guerillas still active along the Nolichucky. The day prior, a federal force had gone to Allen's bridge looking for possible Confederate soldiers. Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott reported: "I sent the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Maj. [Arthur] MacArthur [the father of later U.S. Gen Douglas MacArthur] commanding, accompanied by a sergeant and twelve men of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, familiar with the country and people, to Johnston's and Allen's Bridge, over the Chucky. The major has reported that five guerrillas of Tulle's band, from Hamilton, Cocke County, Tenn., were at the bridge on Friday last." On this scouting mission, however, the federal troops found nothing.

Another family story, which can only be verified in part, is that James Allen, Sr., in December 1864 became aware of two Unionists, William P. Seaton and John Davis, who were trying to visit with family in the area. Allen let Confederate authorities know of their whereabouts; on December 16, 1864, the two men were killed in nearby Parrottsville. Surviving Union widow pension records document that Seaton's wife, Sarah E., received a pension because her husband died in service on December 16, 1864.

An Allen family history recorded within the Tin Type Shop website (tintypeshop.com) confirms that the Allens were Confederates in what was largely a Union county. The website story states: "Because they were harassed, sought a better life and political climate, and wished to improve their condition, the Allens left Greene County. Most went to Whitfield County, Georgia, where they were influential in the rebuilding of that section. Daniel Earnest Allen, a Civil War veteran, went to Georgia. One of his sons, Ivan, became Mayor of Atlanta for one term. Ivan's son, Ivan Allen Jr., was elected to the same office for two terms."

But James Allen, Sr., stayed in Tennessee and continued to farm his land, raising livestock, corn, and wheat, typical crops for that time in East Tennessee. His wife Laura M. Brown Allen died in 1878 and Allen remarried, choosing Mollie Birdwell Allen as his second wife. Because of debts contracted in 1861 by James Allen, Sr., and judgments rendered in circuit court in 1866 and 1884, James Allen, Jr., assumed the said debts of his father in 1885 for the exchange of 780 acres, 530 of which were from the original Crawford property. James Allen, Sr., died shortly after his son acquired the property.

Progressive agriculture practices, 1885-1960

James Allen, Jr., had married his stepmother's sister, Elizabeth J. Birdwell in 1884, a year before taking control of the family farm. Like other East Tennessee farmers wanting to practice more progressive agriculture practices in the late nineteenth century, Allen, Jr., focused more on pedigreed stock raising. Following a flood in 1901, which also damaged the 1860s bridge, Allen, Jr., also began to update the family dwelling. Between 1901 and 1920, he added indoor bathrooms and electricity to the dwelling. During these years, he was a leader in the Greene County Democratic party and as the bitterness over the war lessened

April 15, 1865 - Unsuccessful Federal anti-guerrilla scout to Johnston's and Allen's bridge over Chucky River," Tennessee Civil War Sourcebook website, Tennessee Historical Commission, accessed September 2, 2010, http://www.tennessee.civilwarsourcebook.com/.
 The Robert Allen Family," Tin Type Shop website, accessed September 2, 2010,

[&]quot;The Robert Allen Family," Tin Type Shop website, accessed September 2, 2010, http://www.thetintypeshop.com/family/Douglas/Surnames/AtoC/A/Allen/allenhistory.htm.

⁹ One source, The Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly, has James Allen, Jr.'s mother as Mary Baker. Family history on the Tin Type Shop website and Century Farms file at the Center for Historic Preservation) and the 1850 census in Greene County have his mother as Laura Brown.

NPS FORM 10-900-A (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and Washington Counties, TN

in Greene County he found himself more successful in politics. He served in the Tennessee General Assembly from 1903 to 1907 and then from 1923 to 1925. 10 As a farmer, Allen expanded his operations by adding new breeded cattle, and a new stock barn, which was partially in reaction to new agricultural markets but also part of the family rebuilding part of the farm after a 1901 flood. During the 1920s, Allen also became interested in the potential of two new agricultural products, burley tobacco and modern dairy production, then being introduced in Greene County. Allen and his wife Elizabeth had no children but they had raised the wife's nephew, George Leo Birdwell, Sr. and her two nieces, Elizabeth and Louise Birdwell, and increasingly the nephew and nieces operated the farm. In 1928, Allen okayed George Birdwell's decision to add a dairy business to the farm. As part of its national expansion, the Pet Milk Corporation had just opened a new huge processing plant in Greeneville and company officials were actively recruiting farmers to go into the business and to produce Grade B milk for the factory, where it could be converted into such manufactured products as Pet Evaporated Milk. Beginning in 1928, Birdwell not only signed a contract to deliver his own milk to the factory, he also developed several milk routes, hauling his neighbors' milk as well as his own to the Pet Milk plant. (See Figure 4.) He initially used existing stock barns for his dairy operations; as state and federal regulations tightened after World War II, he formally converted a log crib into a dairy barn c. 1950. (#11)

In 1932, in the midst of the Great Depression, the federal government in partnership with the University of Tennessee Extension Service opened a 325-acre Burley Tobacco Demonstration Farm in Greeneville. This station encouraged local farmers to grow burley tobacco as an important cash crop. Within a decade two barns at the Allen-Birdwell Farm were dedicated to the curing of the annual burley crop. A 1840s barn was converted to use for tobacco around 1930 and a new tobacco barn was erected around 1940 (#12 and 13).

In 1934, the Allen-Birdwell Farm left the Allen name for the Birdwell name as niece Louise Birdwell, who had married Otis Harrison, became the next family owner of the farm. The Harrisons and George Birdwell built the first burley barns, meeting with immediate success as Greeneville burley prices in 1936 were the highest since the end of World War I. ¹¹ Burley production helped the family during the Depression decade and into the 1940s. By the end of that decade, the family had added a new burley barn located near the fields in the southern end of the farm. During World War II, dairy production also increased as Pet Milk increased production to meet wartime demands, especially for milk products that could be shipped across the nation and into international markets. ¹²

In 1952, George Leo Birdwell, Sr., obtained total control of the farm. When Pet Milk celebrated the 25th anniversary of its factory in 1953, it highlighted the contributions of George Birdwell. Its company publication noted:

George Birdwell brought his first load of milk to Greeneville on March 15, 1928. On that day he had five patrons who shipped 148 pounds of milk. The Birdwells themselves sold 29 pounds on that first day, and have been selling ever since. Today they are milking a large number of cows on their farm. Even though George himself has not driven his route in recent years, he always has supervised it

¹⁰ Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly, III (1901-1931) (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Commission, 1988), 11.

¹¹ Tom Lee, *The Tennessee-Virginia Tri-cities: Urbanization in Appalachia, 1900-1950* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2005), 179.

12 "25 Years of Progress in Dairying at Greeneville, 1928-1953," Pet Dairy Chats (March 1953).

NPS FORM 10-900-A (8-86) OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN
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carefully, keeping in daily contact with his drivers. In addition to being a successful route owner, George also is a dairy farmer. He has sold milk from his farm near Allen's Bridge every day since the plant opened. 'Selling milk has meant a better standard of living for our family, better furnishings for our home and more good equipment on the farm,' George states. 'Dairying helps to keep good tenants, and milk cows have improved our land greatly.' 13

The farm's leadership in dairy production, along with its adoption of burley tobacco production in the 1930s, marks it as a significant contributor to the county's agricultural history, as Greene County shifted from row crops and general livestock to producing specialized products, Grade B milk and tobacco for cigarettes, that were popular in the region's and nation's growing urban areas.

George Birdwell owned the property until his death in 1962 when the property passed to his wife Julia Gladys Russell Birdwell. She took ownership of about 1200 acres. During this time, they continued to produce dairy, tobacco, corn, wheat, and beef cattle. In 1973, George and Julia's son Jay Birdwell took over ownership of the farm. Jay and his wife Ann reside in the historic home and currently manage the operations of the farm, now with about 200 acres. Additional family members live on adjacent parcels and assist with these operations. The Birdwells currently produce sweet corn, fresh-water prawns, cattle, and tobacco. They recently opened the farm as an agritourism site in Greene County. The historic granary has been converted into a small gift shop and events such as wedding and community gatherings take place on the farm. The Birdwells have worked to uncover original elements of the historic farmhouse, such as the hardwood floors and historic woodwork. Their events highlight this history of the property as a working Tennessee farm.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and Washington Counties, TN

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- "Pet Milk Company Opens Huge Plant Today," Greeneville Democrat-Sun, March 15, 1928.
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- Tin Type Shop website. "The Robert Allen Family." Accessed September 2, 2010. http://www.thetintypeshop.com/family/Douglas/Surnames/AtoC/A/Allen/allenhistory.htm.
- "25 Years of Progress in Dairying at Greeneville, 1928-1953." Pet Chats (March 1953).

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Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and Washington Counties, TN

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nomination property consists of 176 acres identified as parcel 156 002.00 on the attached Greene County Tax Map.

The nominated property is bounded roughly on the north by West Allen's Bridge Road and Meadow Creek; on the east by the Nolichucky River; and on the south and west by adjacent agricultural parcels.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property contains all of the extant acreage historically associated with the property.

See Figure 1

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Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and Washington Counties, TN

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Elizabeth Moore

Middle Tennessee State University, Center for Historic Preservation

Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Date: December 2010

Digital Files: Tennessee Historical Commission

2941 Lebanon Rd.

Nashville, TN 37243-0442

Allen-Birdwell Farm Greene County, Tennessee

1 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, North façade, photographer facing south.
2 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, North façade, entrance detail, photographer facing south.
3 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, East elevation, photographer facing west.
4 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, South elevation, photographer facing north.
5 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, West elevation, photographer facing east.
6 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, Stair Hall, photographer facing north.
7 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, Stair Hall, photographer facing south.
8 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, East Parlor, photographer facing southeast.
9 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, West Parlor, detail of fireplace mantel, photographer facing west.
10 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, West Parlor, detail of ceiling light, photographer facing west.
11 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, Upstairs Stair Hall, photographer facing northeast.
12 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, Upstairs Stair Hall, photographer facing southwest.
13 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, East Bedroom, photographer facing northwest.
14 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, West Bedroom, photographer facing west.
15 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, Den/Hyphen, photographer facing southwest.
16 of 44	Allen-Birdwell House, Dining Room, photographer facing southeast,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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17 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	Dining R	oom, detail of box stair, photographer facing north.
18 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	Dining R	oom, detail of built-in cabinet, photographer facing south.
19 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	Kitchen,	photographer facing northeast.
20 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	East Por	ch, photographer facing southwest.
21 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	Laundry	Room, photographer facing southwest.
22 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	Office, pl	notographer facing south.
23 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	Bath, pho	otographer facing north.
24 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	Hall/Hypl	hen, photographer facing southeast.
25 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	Bath/Hyp	ohen, photographer facing northeast.
26 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	Middle B	edroom, photographer facing northeast.
27 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	Middle B	edroom, detail of fireplace, photographer facing south.
28 of 44	Allen-Birdwell	House,	South Be	edroom, photographer facing northwest.
29 of 44	Well House (#	‡2), pho	tographer	facing south.
30 of 44	Smokehouse	(#3), ph	otographe	er facing southeast.
31 of 44	Restroom (#9 north.), Shed	(#8), Grai	nary (#6), Equipment Shed/Garage (#5), photographer facing
32 of 44	Granary (#6),	photog	rapher fac	ing east.
33 of 44	Granary (#6),	Raised	Walkway	(#7), Shed (#8), photographer facing northeast.
34 of 44	Restroom (#9), photo	grapher fa	acing southeast.
35 of 44	Stock Barn (#	10), pho	otographe	r facing south.
36 of 44	Dairy Barn (#	11), pho	tographer	facing northwest.
37 of 44	Burley Tobac	co Barn	(#12), ph	otographer facing northeast.
38 of 44	Burley Tobac	co Barn	(#13), ph	otographer facing north

Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	photos Page 18 Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and Washington Counties, TN
39 of 44	Tenant House (#14), photographer facing east.
40 of 44	Cattle Raising Complex (#15), photographer facing east.
41 of 44	Burley Tobacco Barn (#16), photographer facing north.
42 of 44	Agricultural Landscape (#17), photographer facing east.
43 of 44	Field Patterns (#17), photographer facing north.
44 of 44	Agricultural Landscape (#17), detail of ponds, photographer facing northeast.

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Figure 1. Tax map.

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Section number

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Allen-Birdwell Farm, Greene County, TN Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley, 1776-1960, Greene and Washington Counties, TN

Allen-Birdwell House First Floor Plan Allen-Birdwell Farm Not to Scale **Green County, TN** Stair Hall c. 1861 East Parlor West Parlor c. 1861 c. 1861 CI. Den/Hyphen enclosed c. 1901 c. 1972 East Porch c. 1951 Dining Room Office c. 1972 CL aundo c. 1972

Figure 2.

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Figures

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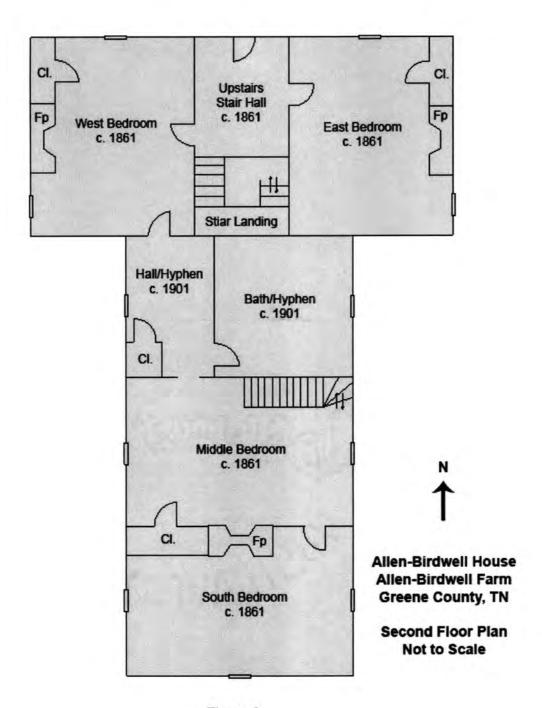


Figure 3.

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figures

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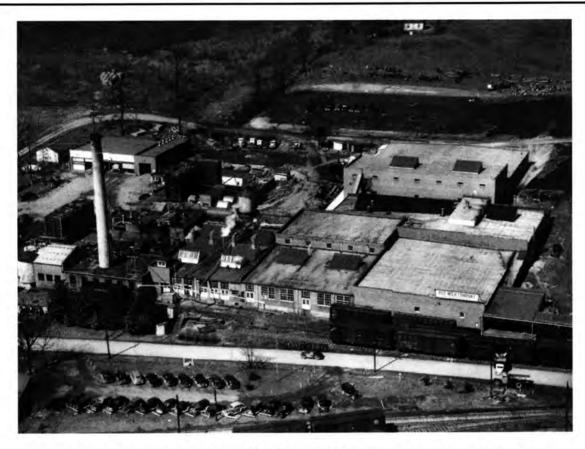


Figure 4. Aerial overview of Pet Milk Plan, Greeneville, 1947, TSLA Collections.

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figures

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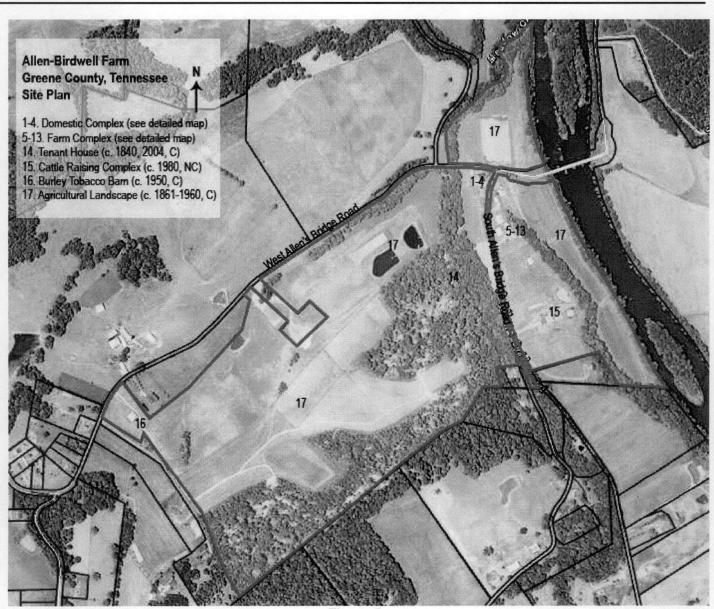


Figure 5.

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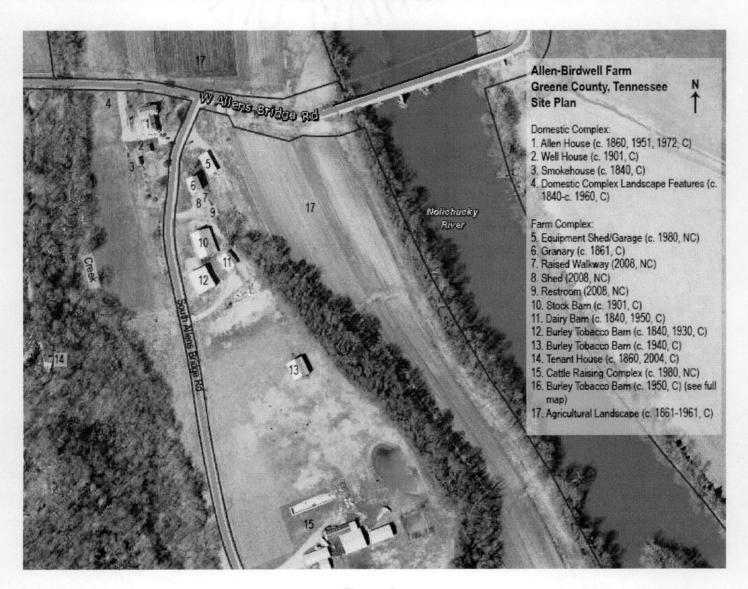


Figure 6.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION:	NOMINATIO	IN			
PROPERTY Allen- NAME:	-Birdwell F	arm			
MULTIPLE Transf	ormation of	the Nolich	ucky Valle	ey MPS	
STATE & COUNTY:	TENNESSEE,	Greene			
DATE RECEIVED: DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF WEEKLY LI	3/17/11		OF PENDIN	NG LIST: DAY:	3/02/11 3/15/11
REFERENCE NUMBER:	11000088				
REASONS FOR REVIE	: W:				
APPEAL: N DATA OTHER: N PDIL: REQUEST: N SAMPL	N	PERIOD:	N PROGRA	M UNAPPRO	
COMMENT WAIVER:	N				
ACCEPT R	ETURN	REJECT	115.11	DATE	
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY	COMMENTS:				
DEGOM /GDIERDIA					
RECOM./CRITERIA_					
REVIEWER		DISCIP	LINE		
TELEPHONE		DATE			
DOCUMENTATION see	attached c	omments Y/N	see attac	ched SLR	Y/N
If a nomination i	s returned	to the nomi	nating aut	thority,	the

nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Allen-Birdwell Farm Greene Co. TN

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Allen-Birdwell Farm Greeneco. TN

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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION 2941 LEBANON ROAD NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442 (615) 532-1550



January 21, 2011

Carol Shull Keeper of the National Register National Park Service National Register Branch 1201 Eye Street NW 8th floor Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the documentation to nominate the *Allen-Birdwell Farm* to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Claudette Stager at 615/532-1550, extension 105 or Claudette.stager@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.

State Historic Preservation Officer

EPM:cs

Enclosures