



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

March 21, 2011

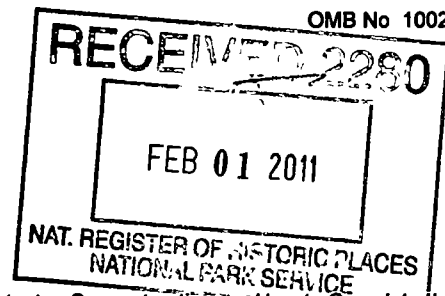
Notice to file:

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.

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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 Broyles, Adam Alexander, House

other names/site number Hardin House

2. Location

street & number 3118 Old State Route 34

N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Limestone

☒ vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Washington code 179 zip code 37681

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 for 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.)

E. Patrick McElroy, Jr.
Signature of certifying official/Title

January 26, 2011
Date

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 certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

3-21-11
Date of Action

Broyles, Adam Alexander, House
Name of Property

Washington County, Tennessee
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 count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

3

3

buildings

sites

structures

objects

3

3

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 dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Tin

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

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7. Description

Located in rural Washington County, Tennessee at 3118 Old State Route 34, just north of Little Limestone Creek, and within 500 feet of the Broylesville Historic District (NR 3/28/1985), the Broyles House is an excellent example of a Federal style dwelling with some Greek Revival characteristics. Completed in about 1840, the house features an L-shaped plan, four flush chimneys, a gable roof covered with tin, and brick walls constructed with common bond brickwork. The main part of the house has three floors – ground, main, and second, while the ell has only one floor. The main floor front porch, which contains late nineteenth century woodwork, extends across the length of the front of the house, as does the second floor balcony. The house faces southeast toward Little Limestone Creek and Old State Route 34. The property also contains five outbuildings and several large trees.

Land uses adjacent to the property are primarily agricultural with some forestland. About ¼ mile to the north of the property is an area of low-density single-family residential land use. The house sits on a slope that rises to the northwest from Little Limestone Creek. The front yard lies in a bend of the creek. Topography of the region consists of rolling hills.

The house retains its original windows and the majority of its original interior features. A major alteration to the house occurred in 1985 when an enclosed rear porch was removed and expanded living space was built in its place. This one story addition does not detract from the character or overall integrity of the house.

Exterior

The house faces southeast and is well set back from the road. The southeast facade is dominated by a one story, full-length porch. Two sets of stairs lead up to a landing. Three steps lead from the landing to the porch. Six posts with decorative carved brackets support the porch roof. Carved wood spandrels span the length between each post. A balustrade featuring intricately sawn balusters runs along the perimeter of the porch. A similar balustrade is found on the roof of the porch as well. The flat roof serves as a deck and is accessible from a central door on the second floor.

The front porch floor joists, posts, and top and bottom rails all appear to be original, as does the ceiling. The front porch was constructed using mortise and tenon joints and wood pegs. The joists supporting the porch are hand-hewn, as is obvious from their appearance. Victorian era balusters and fretwork were probably added in the late 1800s. The front steps are not covered by the porch, and deteriorated due to their continued exposure to rain. They were replaced in 1989. Originally, the house apparently had a second story balcony (three stories above ground level). The doorway at that level certainly indicates that this was the case. Local residents remember the

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balcony as being a part of the house around 1900 and reported that it was removed in the 1950s. However, the current balustrade creating a balcony was constructed in 1989.

The southeast facade has five bays consisting of a central entry flanked by two windows. The first floor entry has a paneled wood door with four-pane sidelights and a seven-pane transom. Windows are original two-over-two double-hung. These windows, like all the rest on the house, have wood sills and a line of rowlock bricks along the window head. The second floor entry has a glass and wood paneled door with three-pane sidelights. Decorative brick corbelling is located along the top of the facade below the eaves. Underneath the porch floor there is direct access to the basement via a central entry that is flanked by one window on each side. The brick on the facade under the porch has penciled mortar.

The northeast elevation of the main two story block has two bays. Each bay has a two-over-two double-hung window on each floor. Two attic vent openings are found at the top of the wall. The northeast elevation of the rear ell is the one story addition that was constructed in 1985. The addition has two gable ends that are covered with brick. The northernmost gable end has single window unit composed of a central arched pane flanked by single panes. The other gable end has a single pane window with an arched transom. Between these bays is a glass and wood door flanked by large single pane windows. Two brick chimneys are located on the roof – one in the center of the roof gable and the other at the north end of the elevation.

The northwest (rear) elevation of the main two story block has two two-over-two double-hung windows located north of the one story ell. A single two-over-two double-hung window is found on the second story. Another two-over-two window is located between the first and second floors and provides light to the interior staircase. Along the top of the elevation is decorative brick corbelling. The northwest elevation of the rear ell has the gable end of the original rear ell. The 1985 addition is differentiated from the original by the color and pattern of the brick. The original building has common bond brickwork, while the addition is laid in a running bond. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the gable end. A six-over-six double-hung window is on the north end of the original section.

The southwest elevation of the one story ell has four bays. The westernmost bay has an entry door with a three-pane transom. A small rectangular concrete pad has been laid in the ground outside this door. The remaining three bays on this elevation each contain two-over-two windows. The southwest elevation of the main two story block has features identical to those found on its northeast elevation.

Interior

The interior of the house has a center hall plan with parlors on either side of the hall and a kitchen and bedroom in the rear ell. The addition contains two bathrooms and additional living space.

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Interior features include wood floors, door and window trim, paneled doors, and transoms. The interior retains its original layout, except that a doorway was removed in 1985 between the kitchen and master bedroom in the rear ell.

The main floor consists of the central hall, two front parlors, the kitchen, the master bedroom, and the addition. The kitchen and master bedroom are in the ell. What now serves as the kitchen probably served as the formal dining room. The master bedroom was probably the winter kitchen. There is evidence of cooking having taken place in the fireplace. The addition was, at one time, a back porch. The top floor consists of the central hall and two bedrooms. Current and historical uses of those rooms are the same. The basement has a central hall and two rooms on either side. The central hall is now used as a utility room and the location of HVAC equipment. The room at the south corner may have been slave quarters. It is now used for storage. The room at the east corner was probably a summer kitchen. There is evidence that food was cooked in its fireplace. It is now used for storage.

The central hall on the main floor also serves as the foyer. On this floor, the formal stairs begin, and continue to the attic. The stairs are U-shaped and include wave trim molding. Stairs from the main floor down to the basement were added in 1985 to provide indoor access to all floors, and are hidden under the original stairs.

With the exception of the basement, walls in the original portion of the house are covered with plaster that has been either painted or covered with wallpaper. Walls in the basement were covered with drywall when the doors there were replaced with windows in 1985. Molded window and door trim and baseboards are found throughout the house.

Each of the main rooms has a fireplace, with the exception of the room at the south corner of the basement. Thus, there are a total of seven fireplaces ranging in mantel-width from six feet to over eight feet. Five of the fireplaces, including those in the front parlors, the upstairs bedrooms, and the current kitchen, have matching mantels that differ only in scale. The mantels have a simple mantelshelf that is supported by unadorned rectangular pilasters. The fireplace in what currently serves as the master bedroom at the end of the ell has a beautiful poplar mantel that is eight feet, four inches wide. The fireplace in the north room of the basement has no mantel.

All of the doors that originally served as interior doors have transoms. These include the doors between the central hall and the parlors in the main floor, the door from the south parlor to what is now the kitchen, and the doors from the central hall to the bedrooms on the top floor. Doors between the central hall and the top floor bedrooms are solid wood, four-panel. Five-panel, wood doors are between the parlors and the central hall on the main floor. The door between the south parlor and what is now the kitchen is a six-panel, wood door, as are all of the doors that access the sun room that was added in 1985. Doors between the central hall and the basement rooms do not have transoms. These six-panel, wood doors were added in 1985 to provide inside access among

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all three basement areas. All original interior doors and transoms have wooden trim that is six inches wide.

The main floor windows are three feet wide and five feet, eight inches tall. Second floor windows are shorter. Original windows have detailed wooden trim molding that is six inches wide and more ornate in the front three rooms of the main floor. The sills are pieces of solid poplar, up to twenty inches wide. The east room on the basement has one small casement window about five feet above the floor on the northwest wall. Originally, there were doors that provided exterior access to the basement, corner rooms. In 1985, these exterior doors were removed and replaced with windows, so that the only exterior access is to the central hall. The solid wood doors have been installed as closet doors on either side of the fireplace in the basement room at the east corner. The rear room of the ell has had one window replaced with a door.

There is wood flooring in the main and top floors, most of which is original. The exceptions are in the central hall, and what is now the kitchen on the main floor, and the south bedroom on the second floor. These newer floors are wood, but the type of nails indicates that they are not original to the house. Older floors in the house use hand-wrought, rather than machine-cut nails. Floors of the basement are brick.

In 1985, the ceiling of the master bedroom was replaced, and a ceiling fan was added.

Much of the area labeled "Addition" on the floor plan was, at one time, a porch. At some point, the porch experienced major water damage and had to be removed. This area has been used to bring modern amenities to the house, such as indoor bathrooms. A major renovation of the addition took place in 1985. This area now contains two bathrooms, a sun-room, and a Jacuzzi. What was once the exterior wall of the ell now comprises much of the southwest wall for the addition.

The house is in overall good condition, but has sustained some damage. The chimney at the back of the ell is beginning to pull the wall inward. As a result, the back wall is "cupped" about four inches.

Smokehouse c. 1840 Contributing

Four feet from the north corner of the house is a building originally used as the smokehouse. Now providing storage, this building appears to be the same age as the house. The smokehouse has board and batten siding, a metal roof, and exposed rafter ends. A vertical board entry door and a rectangular opening are on the southeast facade.

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Store unknown Non-Contributing

About 20 feet to the west of the western corner of the house is a building that was, at one time, a small grocery store. It is in dilapidated condition and its date of construction is unknown. The store has vertical board siding, a metal roof, and rests on a stone pier foundation. A window opening is visible on the northeast elevation. The building is currently empty and the west end is beginning to collapse. The store is non-contributing due to its deteriorating condition.

Barn c. 1900 Non-Contributing

Thirty feet to the northwest of the old store is a barn. The date of construction is uncertain, however current materials suggest an early twentieth century date. The barn has a metal gable roof and a shed added onto the southeast elevation. It is covered with vertical board siding and rests on a stone pier foundation. The northeast elevation has large openings to allow machinery to have direct access to the interior. The barn is non-contributing since it is outside the period of significance.

Springhouse c. 1840 Contributing

About 40 feet west of the house is the springhouse. The core of the springhouse is constructed of stone and brick. The lower three-quarters of the walls are stone except for the northwest elevation which is brick. Above this on all elevations is a wood lattice. The northeast elevation also has an entryway, a small deck constructed of stone, and a gable end with a four-over-one double-hung window. The gable end projects from the elevation and is supported by four wood posts. The building has a metal roof.

Garage c. 1920 Non-Contributing

About sixty feet to the south of the southernmost corner of the house is the garage. The garage has vertical board siding, a metal roof, and exposed rafter ends. A large vehicle entry is on the southwest elevation. The garage is non-contributing since it is outside the period of significance.

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 boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **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

Period of Significance

ca. 1840

Significant Dates

ca. 1840

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

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8. Statement of Significance

The Adam Alexander Broyles House is being nominated for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture. Located in rural Washington County, the house is located near the Broylesville Historic District (NR 3/28/1985). The two story, brick house was constructed in about 1840 and is an excellent example of the Federal style with Greek Revival elements, featuring a symmetrical façade, double-hung windows, and sidelights at the entryway. The historic full-length porch is supported by hand-hewn beams and has historic elaborately sawn spandrels and balusters. On the interior the house retains historic woodwork including door and window trim, mantels, and floors.

Broylesville History

The once-thriving Broylesville Community is located in rural Washington County, Tennessee approximately ten miles southwest of Jonesborough. It was first settled in the 1780s by the Broyles family. By 1888, this community had a population of 300 people.

Development of the community began in 1783 when Nicholas and Cyrus Broyles purchased 840 acres of land adjacent to Little Limestone Creek. The creek would provide a good source of water power, which was extremely important for commercial development. The Broyles family, most of whom were farmers and blacksmiths, continued to purchase property in the area over the next few years. In 1797, Adam Broyles, Jr. purchased 240 acres of land. The next year, he married Rosanna Broyles, widow of Rueben Broyles. Rosanna Broyles and her son Tobias had recently purchased a house and enough land for a mill race and dam.

These land purchases put Adam Broyles, Jr. in position to further develop the nucleus of the community. While working as a blacksmith, merchant, inn keeper, and farmer, he continued to purchase land near Little Limestone Creek. He established the Broylesville Inn, which served not only as an inn, but also the local post office. Broylesville was a stop along the stage road from Abingdon, Virginia to Knoxville, Tennessee. By 1803, the Broyles Mill, a lumber and grist mill, was in operation. Between 1830 and 1840, Adam Broyles, Jr. had a store and warehouse constructed. Known as Broyles Mercantile Establishment, it was purportedly built by Willis and Spencer of Greeneville, Tennessee.

Commercial and residential development continued to grow, and by 1850, Broylesville had a population of 206. Among these residents were carpenters, blacksmiths, a wagon maker, a miller, a cooper, a saddler, farmers, laborers, a surgeon, merchants, store clerks, tailors, and shoemakers. In 1853, for reasons of indebtedness, Adam Broyles Jr. sold much of his property to his son, Adam Alexander Broyles. This property included the store, a tan yard, a saw mill, a shoemaker's shop, a tin factory, a blacksmith shop, and two houses, one of which is the house being nominated.

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The late 1800s saw the zenith and then the rapid decline of Broylesville. In 1869, a sawmill and a flour mill were built and repaired on the site of the Broyles Mill by Michael Bashor and Charles H. Swatzel. However, by 1872, Bashor sold his interest in the mill and moved away from Broylesville. Broylesville's population was 300 by 1888. However, it was already beginning to be eclipsed in commercial importance by nearby Limestone. The post office had relocated to Limestone in 1870.

The Broylesville community declined steadily through the early part of the 20th century, and many of the local buildings were destroyed. However, of the buildings that remained, there were very few intrusions to displace the 19th century appearance of the community. In 1985, the Broylesville community was added to the National Register as a historic district. The Adam Alexander Broyles house was not inside the district boundary due to intervening non-contributing buildings, but was definitely a part of the thriving Broylesville community of the late 18th to late 19th century.

Brief History of the Property

The exact year of construction of the Adam Alexander Broyles house is not known. The 1850 census lists sixteen people as living in the residence of Adam Alexander Broyles. At that time, the house was still owned by his father, Adam Broyles, Jr. It is likely that the house was built around 1840. According to the Broylesville Historic District Nomination, the Broyles Mercantile Establishment was constructed ca. 1835. The fact that the Broyles house and the Broyles Mercantile Establishment use similarly colored bricks, the same brickwork, and have similar features is an indication that they were constructed near the same time and possibly by the same contractor. From the census, it would appear that the house was complete and occupied by Adam Alexander Broyles by 1850.¹ Thus, it is assumed that the house was constructed after the Broyles Mercantile Establishment, but before 1850.

As mentioned previously, Adam Broyles, Jr. sold much of his real property to his son, Adam Alexander Broyles, in 1853. Included in that sale were two houses, one of which is the house being nominated.

During and following the Civil War, Adam Alexander Broyles suffered severe financial setbacks. In 1862, upon the death of his father, Adam Alexander Broyles sold the house and 154 ½ acres of land and, apparently, moved into his father's residence, the Broylesville Inn. The house was purchased by Thomas Doyle, who lived there until 1886. At that time, Mrs. Emma K. Miller purchased the home. Mr. B. F. Parker, a railroad engineer, purchased the home in 1889 and resided there until 1908.

¹ The 1840 census lists two Adam Broyles. Based on the ages one of these is most likely Adam Alexander Broyles. One adult female and one child are listed in his household. The 1850 census lists 16 people in Adam Alexander's household.

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Architecture

The Adam Alexander Broyles house is an excellent example of early 19th century Federal style architecture. Its high ceilings, large windows, detailed wood molding, matching mantles, and interior transoms are indicative of the fact that, as owners of numerous successful business concerns, the Broyles family had considerable means. The winter kitchen was maintained at the rear of the ell, adjacent to the dining room. In addition, however, there was a summer kitchen that was located at the easternmost corner of the basement.

Rooms have been added along the inside of the ell in order to accommodate modern living. Both bathrooms are in this addition. This section also serves as a hallway to provide access from the front parlor and family room to what is now the kitchen and master bedroom at the back of the ell. This has allowed the doorway between what is now the master bedroom and the kitchen (formerly the winter kitchen and the dining room) to be closed off.

According to the booklet "Broylesville, TN" prepared by the First Tennessee Development District in 1984, the Broyles Mercantile Establishment purportedly was constructed by Willis and Spencer of Greeneville, Tennessee. It is likely that the Broyles Mercantile Establishment and the home in which Adam Alexander Broyles lived were built at around the same time. It should be noted that both structures use similar bricks laid in common bond. Although there are no written records, it is commonly assumed that the house of Adam Alexander Broyles was also constructed by Willis and Spencer.

In addition to the Adam Alexander Broyles house, there are at least four other brick buildings in the area that were built in the early 1800s. Three of those structures are part of the Broylesville Historic District. All four buildings are described below to provide architectural context.

One-half mile to the southwest of the Adam Alexander Broyles house, inside the Broylesville Historic District, is the Garst House. It was constructed between 1847 and 1850, which is very close to the time when the Broyles house was built. It is a two-story, rectangular plan, vernacular house with six-over-six double-hung windows, and a porch that extends along the length of the front of the house. The porch has elaborate sawn and turned wood detailing, and ornamental brackets under the eaves. There are three interior end chimneys with corbelled caps. The house has a nineteenth century, one story brick addition to the south. Inside are blue and white marbled plaster walls, a two run open well stairway, and original mantels. Like the Broyles house it is constructed of brick laid in common bond, with a metal sheathed gable roof.

About three-quarters of a mile to the south of the Broyles house, inside the Broylesville Historic District, is the Broyles Mercantile Establishment. It was constructed in about 1835, just prior to the Broyles house. It is a rectangular, two story Greek Revival structure. The main façade has three bays defined by four giant stucco pilasters with wood Doric capitals which support the elaborate

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entablature and pediment. It has a Palladian window in the gable end. The main entry is located in the center of the east façade and is composed of a double leaf paneled door flanked by frame pilasters, and a transom area that has been blocked off. There are wood lintels with Greek key design surmounted by a soldier course lintel. It has multi-paned sash windows enclosed by shutters. The rear gable is brick with wooden returns. The foundation and steps to the main entry are limestone. Like the Broyles house, it has a metal sheathed gable roof, and brick walls laid in common bond.

A mile south of the Broyles house, in the Broylesville Historic District, is the Thomas Telford house, which was built in 1815. Like the Broyles house, it is a two story, five bay, brick, Federal style house. However, its brick is laid in Flemish bond on the west (front) elevation. It has a shingled gable roof and was built using a central hall plan with a rear kitchen ell. Like the Broyles house, there are central entries on both stories with sidelights, but there is no front porch. There are lintels with bull's-eye corner blocks. It has four interior chimneys with corbelled caps, and a brick dentiled cornice along the east façade. Windows and doors have been replaced.

Eight miles to the north-northeast of the Broyles house is the Devault Tavern (NR 6/4/1973). It was constructed between 1819 and 1821 as a stagecoach inn and tavern with some Federal elements. It is a near-square structure and measures approximately 35' by 45'. It is two stories in height. The façade and side elevations are all five bays wide. There is a two-story original ell and a one-story ell addition, which was built ca. 1827. It has a coursed limestone ashlar foundation. The walls are brick with Flemish bond on the front façade and sawed timber trusses. There is a pedimented two-story porch that occupies the central part of the façade. The columns have a turned design. The boards trimming the second floor porch floor and third floor ceiling have segmental arch heads. The cornices on the first and second floors have millwork. The pediment is surrounded by mutules and millwork. Outside-end brick chimneys all rise high above the roof. The main door is a federal fanlight. The second floor porch door is the same but is smaller. Windows are double-hung sash windows with six over nine lights on the second floor and nine over nine lights in the first floor. It has a gable roof with a hipped south end. The ridge is parallel to the façade. The roof covering is standing seam metal. The cornice is decorated with millwork which is similar to that on the porch.

The Broyles Family

In 1717, John Broyles (Breils, Broil, Briles) immigrated with his family from Germany to Virginia. His youngest son, Conrad Broyles (or Breyel) was born in Germany in 1709 and resided for 37 years in Virginia. In 1735, Conrad Broyles married Margaret, whose last name is unknown. She bore him five children, including Adam Broyles, born in Culpeper County, Virginia in 1750. In about 1754, Conrad and Margaret Broyles moved their family to Randolph County, North Carolina, where he died in 1784.

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Washington County, TN

Conrad and Margaret's son, Adam Broyles, at the age of 20, married Elizabeth Speck in 1770. They lived for a time in Randolph County, North Carolina, and had six children, one of whom was Adam Broyles, Jr, born on October 7, 1781. Eventually this family moved to and settled in Washington County, Tennessee in the place that would become known as Broylesville.

On June 22, 1798, at the age of 16, Adam Broyles, Jr. married 28 year old Rosina (Rosannah) Broyles. Rosina had been married to her cousin, Reuben Broyles, who had died in 1796 at the age of 28. Adam Broyles, Jr. and his wife Rosina had seven children together, the youngest of whom was Adam Alexander Broyles, born May 11, 1813 in Washington County, Tennessee.

The father and grandfather of Adam Alexander Broyles were not the only Broyles to move to Washington County, Tennessee. Several other descendants of Conrad Breyel relocated to what became known as Broylesville. David, Cyrus, Nicholas, Mathias, and Simeon are the names of several other Broyles who moved to Washington County, Tennessee, mostly from Culpeper County, Virginia.

Adam Alexander Broyles

Born in 1813, Adam Alexander Broyles was the seventh child of Adam Broyles, Jr. As he matured, he apparently learned many skills from his father, which he put into use in adulthood, including those of an entrepreneur. On July 15, 1835, he married Phebe Doak Horton, who was born in North Carolina. Mr. Boyles was 22 years of age at the time, and Miss Horton was 24. Although nothing is known concerning their place of residence during the early years of their marriage, the 1840 census indicates that they had one female child under the age of six. This would have been Edmonia, who was born on April 15, 1837. Other than the three family members, the 1840 census also shows that they owned one slave.

The 1850 census lists 16 people living in his home. These include Adam Alexander Broyles (39 years), who is listed as a merchant owning \$5,400 worth of property, his wife Phebe D., and his children Edmonia L. (13 years), Edwin A. (10 years), James W. (6 years), Adam C. (8 years), and Sarah (1 year). There were also nine others residing with them. Samuel J. Henly was a 22 year old male whose occupation is listed as "tailor." A female named Mary Milburn was 23 years old and has no occupation listed. Joseph G. Murray was 22 and his occupation was, "clerk in store." Thompson Bele was a 23 year old male laborer. Three tanners resided there, all of whom were male: 40 year old C. S. Rising, 19 year old Thomas Brown, and 24 year old Richard Patton. A 31 year old male named David Hoope was listed as a "cooper," and a 31 year old male named Adam Payne has no occupation listed. Family children Edmonia, Edwin, James, and Adam are shown in the 1850 census as having attended school within the year preceding the census. Phebe is shown as having been born in North Carolina. C. S. Rising's place of birth was Maryland. All others in the house were born in Tennessee. The only person for whom "color" is shown is Adam Payne, who is listed as "black."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number

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Broyles, Adam Alexander, House
Washington County, TN

Adam Alexander Broyles became involved in early railroad activities in the area. The very first railroad to pass through Washington County, Tennessee was the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Chartered in 1849, it was constructed between 1855 and 1858 and went from Bristol to Knoxville. Adam Alexander Broyles was one of the original charter members to purchase stock in this railroad. The railroad is still in use today, and is part of the Norfolk Southern Railroad.

The 1860 census reveals that the fortunes of Adam Alexander Broyles improved significantly during the 1850s. As mentioned previously, it was in 1853 that Broyles purchased virtually all of his father's assets, including the house for which this nomination is being made. According to the 1860 census, Broyles owned real estate valued at \$41,000 and personal property valued at \$110,789. By this point, he had taken over operation of the store that had been started by his father, so the value attached to his personal property was likely derived from the goods in his general store. However, although there was prosperity, there was also sadness, for in October 1851 the Broyles' had a son who died at birth. By 1860, the census shows only seven people living in the home. They include Broyles, his wife, and five children. Although his daughter Edmonia had married Osceola Sitgreaves in 1854 and moved out, a son, Lodecus, was born in 1855.

The Civil War wrought havoc on the economy of the southern states. Although Washington County did not experience any major battles, the effects of the Confederacy's depressed economy were felt in Broylesville as much as they were in any other heretofore small but growing community. Broyles was a merchant. When business declined, his livelihood went with it and he was forced to declare bankruptcy.

Phebe, Broyles' wife, died on March 23, 1880 at the age of 69. Between 1837 and 1855, she had given birth to seven children, all but one of whom lived to become adults. By 1880 their oldest daughter, Edmonia, had moved into the house with the four youngest of her children. Edmonia is listed as widowed in the 1880 census and her two oldest children apparently did not move into the Broyles house. Thus, the census of 1880 indicates that there were six people living in Adam Alexander Broyles house.

Before his death, Broyles was married two more times. On February 1, 1883, at the age of 68, he married 48 year old Nancy Ann Telford. She died two and a half years later. In 1888, he married 42 year old Virginia Buhrman.

Adam Alexander Broyles died on May 16, 1900. He is buried in Urbana Cemetery about two miles northwest of Broylesville. The marker, which is shared with his first wife, Phebe, is located in Section A, the area containing the cemetery's oldest graves.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number

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Broyles House
Washington County, TN

9. Major Bibliographical References

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First Tennessee Development District, "Broylesville, TN", Johnson City, TN, 1984. (Fourteen page informational booklet developed in anticipation of preparation of the National Register Nomination for the Broylesville Historic District.)

Hagedorn, Martha Gray, First Tennessee Development District, "Broylesville Historic District National Register Nomination," Johnson City, TN, 1985.

Henry Johnson Associates. "Railroads of Washington County, Tennessee." *Johnson's Depot*. Johnson's Depot.com, 07 Sep 2009. Web. 28 Sep 2010.
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McConnell, Catherine S. *High on a Windy Hill*. Johnson City, TN: Overmountain Press, 1968.

Verden, Steven. "Descendants of John Broyles." *Steve and Jan Verden's Home Page*. Genealogy.com, 13 Sep 2001. Web. 27 Sep 2010.
<<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/v/e/r/Steven-C-Verden/GENE1-0029.html>>

Broyles, Adam Alexander, House
Name of Property

Washington County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.04 acres Telford 190 NE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 356038 4009506
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4
☐ 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 By

name/title Gray Stothart, Historic Preservation Planner
organization First Tennessee Development District date 9/28/2010
street & number 3211 North Roan Street telephone 423-722-5096
city or town Johnson City state TN zip code 37601

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Callie S. Ruble
street & number 3118 Old State Route 34 telephone (423) 571-0362
city or town Limestone state TN zip code 37681

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 13

Broyles House
Washington County, TN

10. Verbal Boundary Description

The property is defined as parcel 059.07 on Washington County tax map 080. Situated within the 18th Civil District of Washington County, Tennessee more particularly bounded and described to-wit:

BEGINNING at an iron pin located in the westerly line of Old State Route 34, sometimes called Old Highway 11E, corner to Cunningham in the center of 30 foot right-of-way for the purpose of ingress and egress, heretofore called an access right-of-way to and from Old U.S. Highway 11E or a joint right-of-way; thence along the center line of said right-of-way, a 30 foot right-of-way, North 31 deg. 34 min. 08 sec. West a distance of 58.20 feet to an iron pin; thence continuing along the center of said right-of-way North 42 deg. 25 min. 13 sec. West a distance of 36.99 feet to an iron pin; thence North 59 deg. 00 min. 00 sec. West a distance of 66.11 feet to an iron pin at the end of said right-of-way; thence continuing North 59 deg. 00 min. 00 sec. West a distance of 329.05 feet to an iron pin; thence North 25 deg. 24 min. 53 sec. East a distance of 390.59 feet to an iron pin; thence South 77 deg. 36 min. 57 sec. East a distance of 257.81 feet to an iron pin; thence crossing Limestone Creek South 65 deg. 25 min. 16 sec. East a distance of 183.57 feet to a point on the westerly line of Old State Route 34; thence with the westerly line of Old State Route 34 the following four calls and distances to wit: South 13 deg. 57 min. 13 sec. West a distance of 301.76 feet to an iron pin; South 24 deg. 51 min. 51 sec. West a distance of 92.21 feet to an iron pin; South 28 deg. 49 min. 13 sec. West a distance of 87.70 feet to an iron pin; thence South 38 deg. 34 min. 07 sec. West a distance of 61.65 feet to the point of BEGINNING.

Boundary Justification

The boundary described above is the legal description of the property as it is found in the deed. This represents property historically and currently associated with the Adam Alexander Broyles House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 14

Broyles House
Washington County, TN



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 15

Broyles House
Washington County, TN

Photographs

Name of Property: Adam Alexander Broyles House
City or Vicinity: Broylesville (Limestone)
County: Washington
State: TN
Name of Photographer: Gray Stothart
Date of Photographs: August 31, 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: First Tennessee Development District, Johnson City, TN
Number of Photographs: 39

Photo 1 of 39
House, exterior, southeast facade, camera facing northwest

Photo 2 of 39
House, exterior, southeast facade and northeast elevation, camera facing west

Photo 3 of 39
House, exterior, front porch, camera facing southwest

Photo 4 of 39
House, exterior, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 5 of 39
House, exterior, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 6 of 39
House, exterior, northeast and northwest elevation, camera facing south

Photo 7 of 39
House, exterior, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo 8 of 39
House, exterior, northwest and southwest elevation, camera facing east

Photo 9 of 39
Springhouse, exterior, northwest and northeast elevations, camera facing south

Photo 10 of 39
Springhouse, exterior, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 16

Broyles House
Washington County, TN

Photo 11 of 39

Store, exterior, southwest and northeast elevations, camera facing north

Photo 12 of 39

Barn, exterior, northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west

Photo 13 of 39

Garage, exterior, southwest and northwest elevations, camera facing east

Photo 14 of 39

Smokehouse, exterior, southeast and northwest elevations, camera facing west

Photo 15 of 39

House, interior, family room, camera facing west

Photo 16 of 39

House, interior, family room, camera facing east

Photo 17 of 39

House, interior, family room, camera facing southwest

Photo 18 of 39

House, interior, kitchen, camera facing east

Photo 19 of 39

House, interior, kitchen, camera facing northwest

Photo 20 of 39

House, interior, main floor foyer, camera facing north

Photo 21 of 39

House, interior, main floor foyer, camera facing east

Photo 22 of 39

House, interior, front parlor, camera facing north

Photo 23 of 39

House, interior, front parlor, camera facing south

Photo 24 of 39

House, interior, front parlor, camera facing northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 17

Broyles House
Washington County, TN

Photo 25 of 39
House, interior, southeast bath, camera facing north (and down)

Photo 26 of 39
House, interior, addition, camera facing north

Photo 27 of 39
House, interior, addition, camera facing south

Photo 28 of 39
House, interior, master bedroom, camera facing north

Photo 29 of 39
House, interior, master bedroom, camera facing northeast

Photo 30 of 39
House, interior, foyer landing, camera facing southeast

Photo 31 of 39
House, interior, second floor foyer, camera facing north

Photo 32 of 39
House, interior, boys bedroom, camera facing west

Photo 33 of 39
House, interior, boys bedroom, camera facing south

Photo 34 of 39
House, interior, girls bedroom, camera facing east

Photo 35 of 39
House, interior, girls bedroom, camera facing northeast

Photo 36 of 39
House, interior, foyer landing, camera facing south

Photo 37 of 39
House, interior, south storage, camera facing east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 18

Broyles House
Washington County, TN

Photo 38 of 39

House, interior, north storage (old summer kitchen), camera facing east

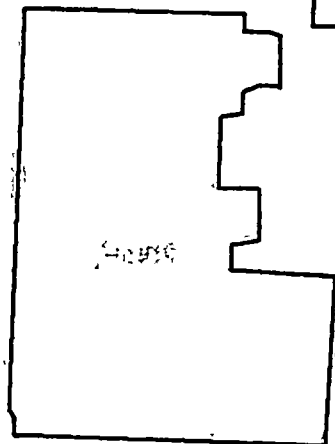
Photo 39 of 39

House, interior, north storage (old summer kitchen), camera facing northeast

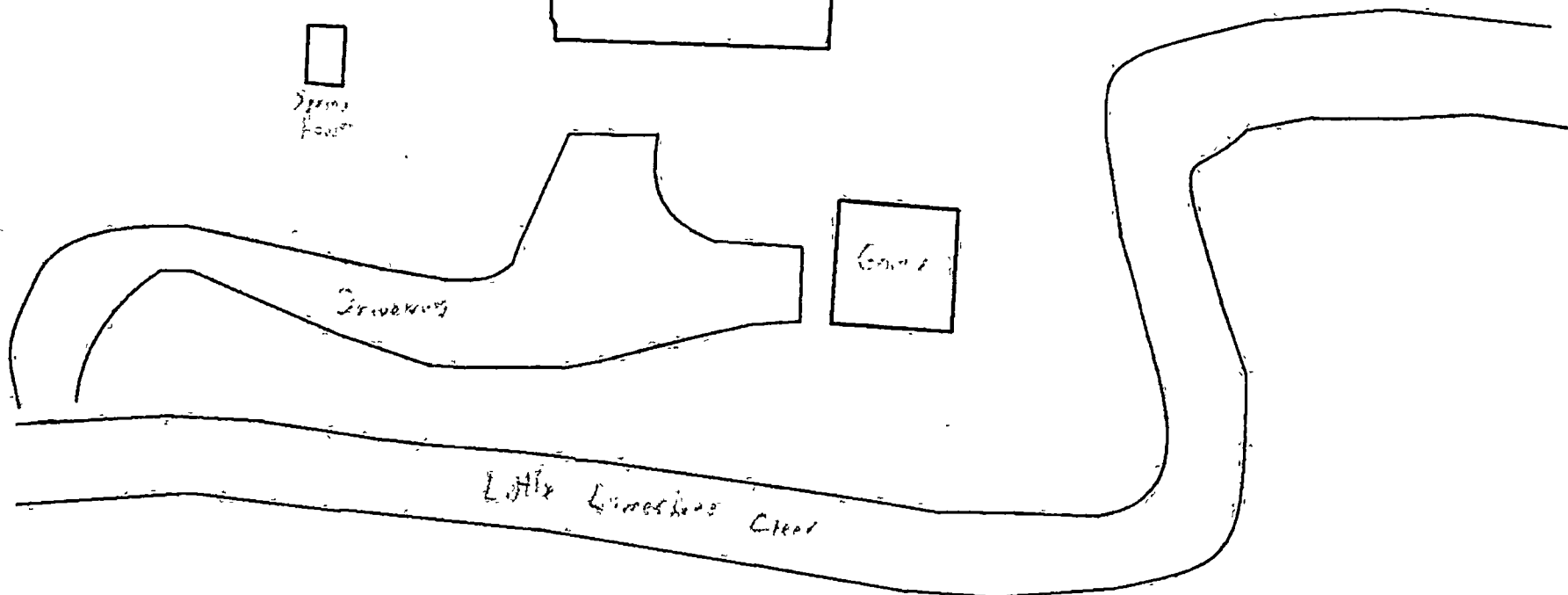
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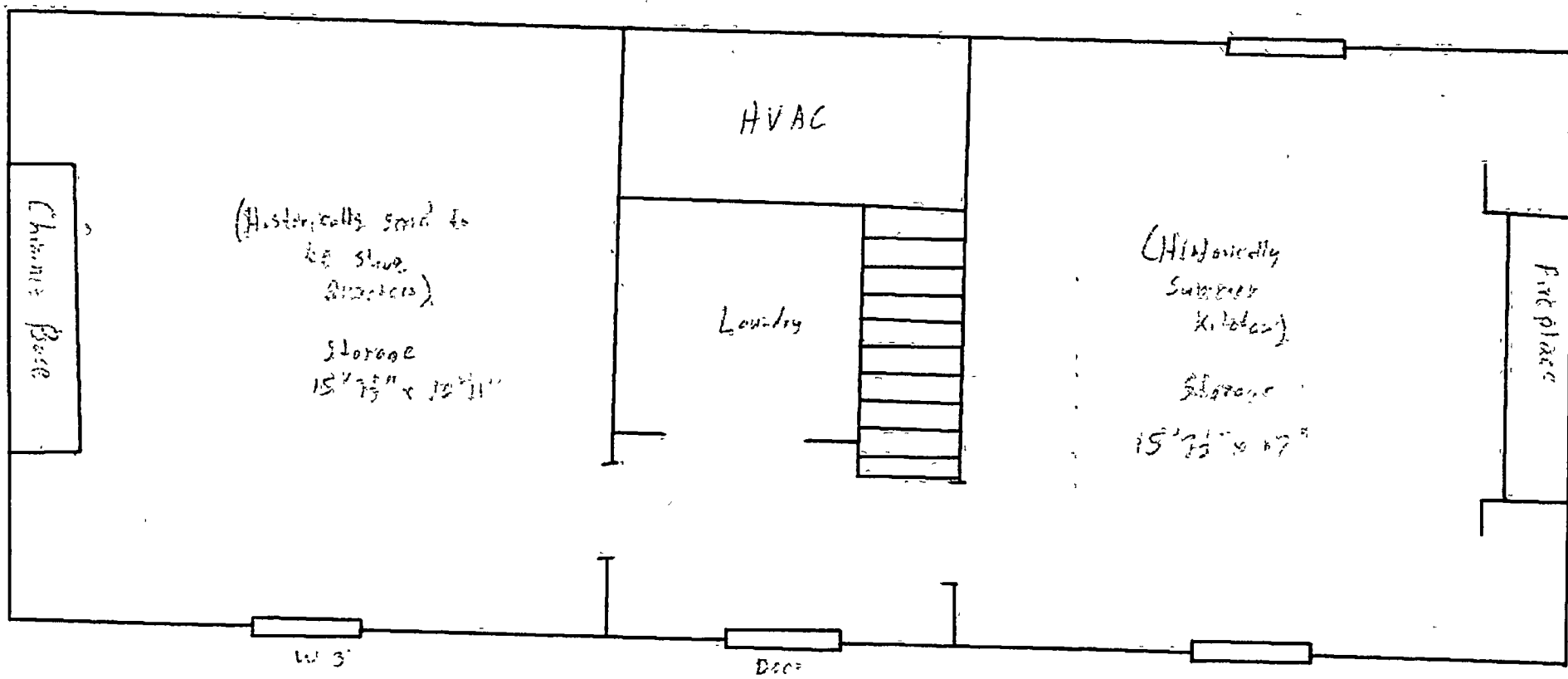
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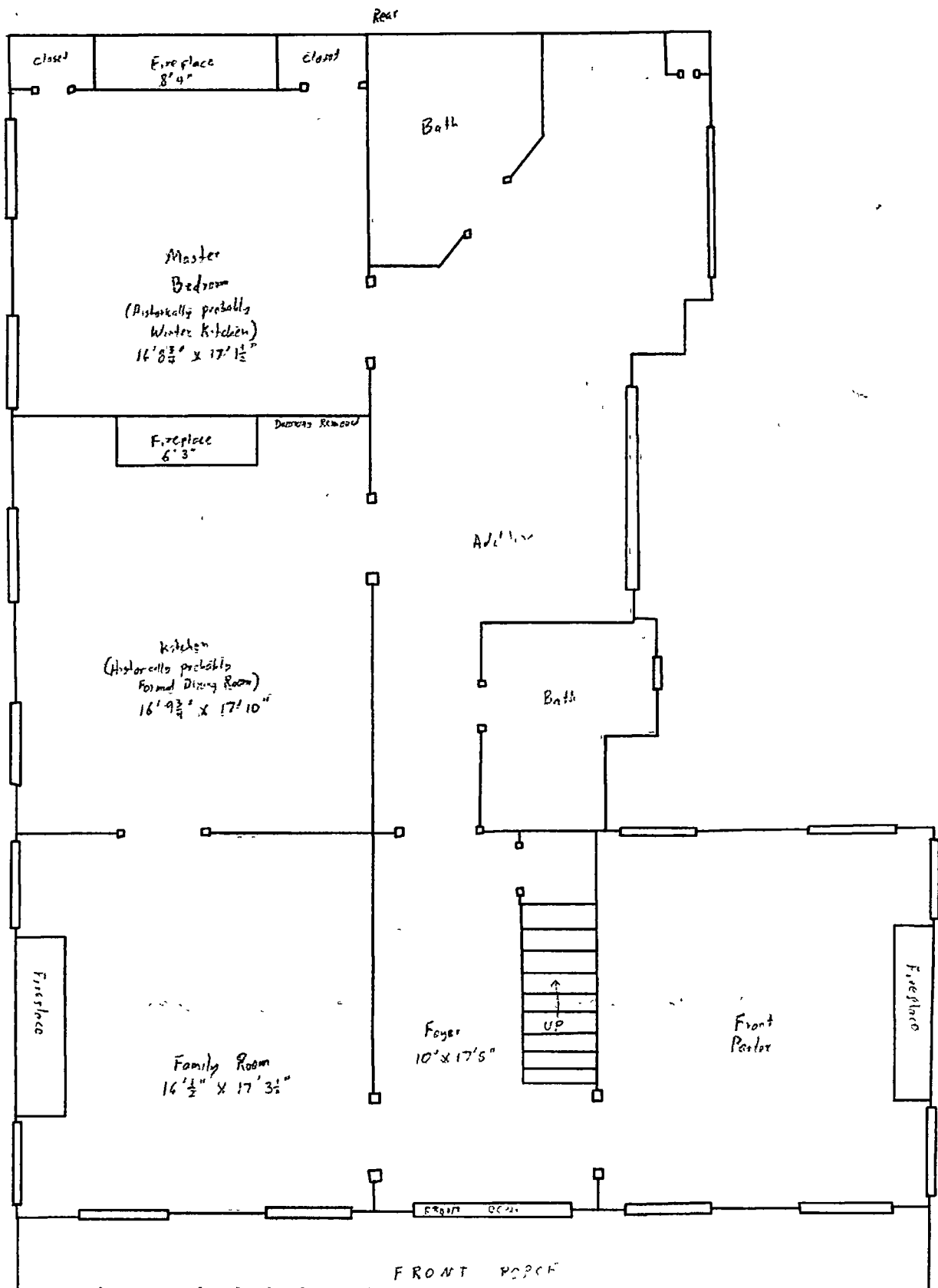


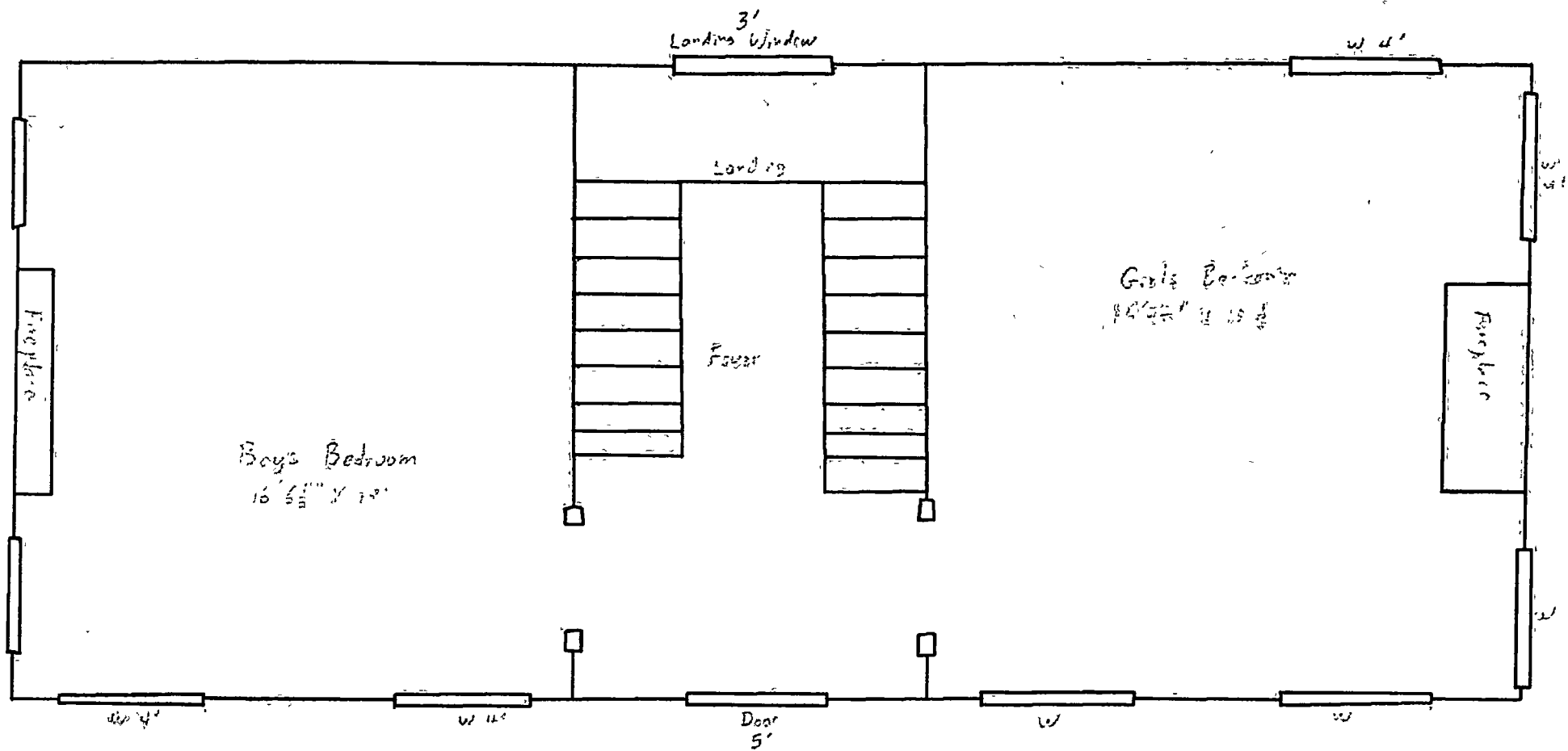
Garage





BASEMENT





2nd Floor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Broyles, Adam Alexander, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 2/01/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/09/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/24/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/19/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000099

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3.21.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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

































































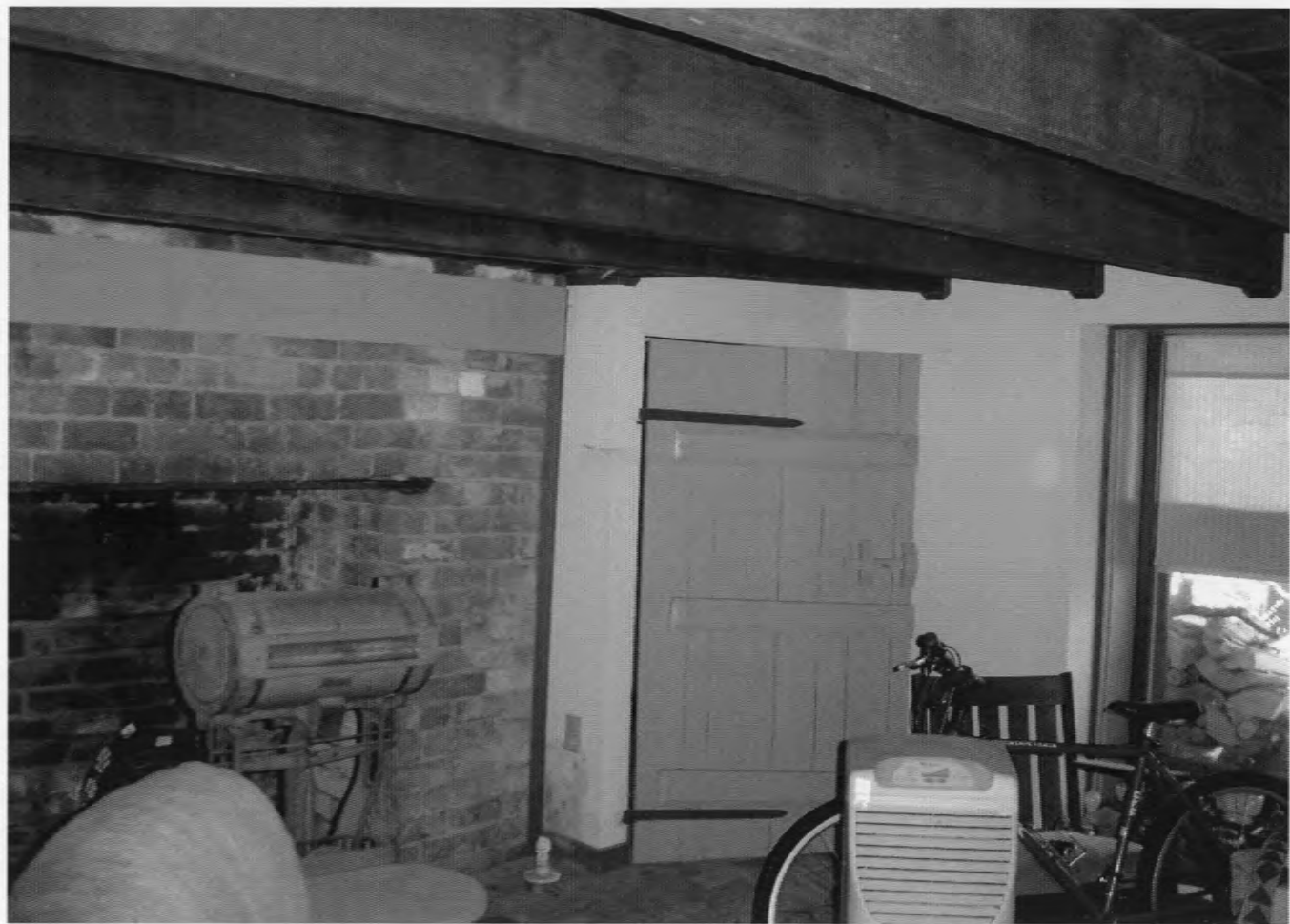






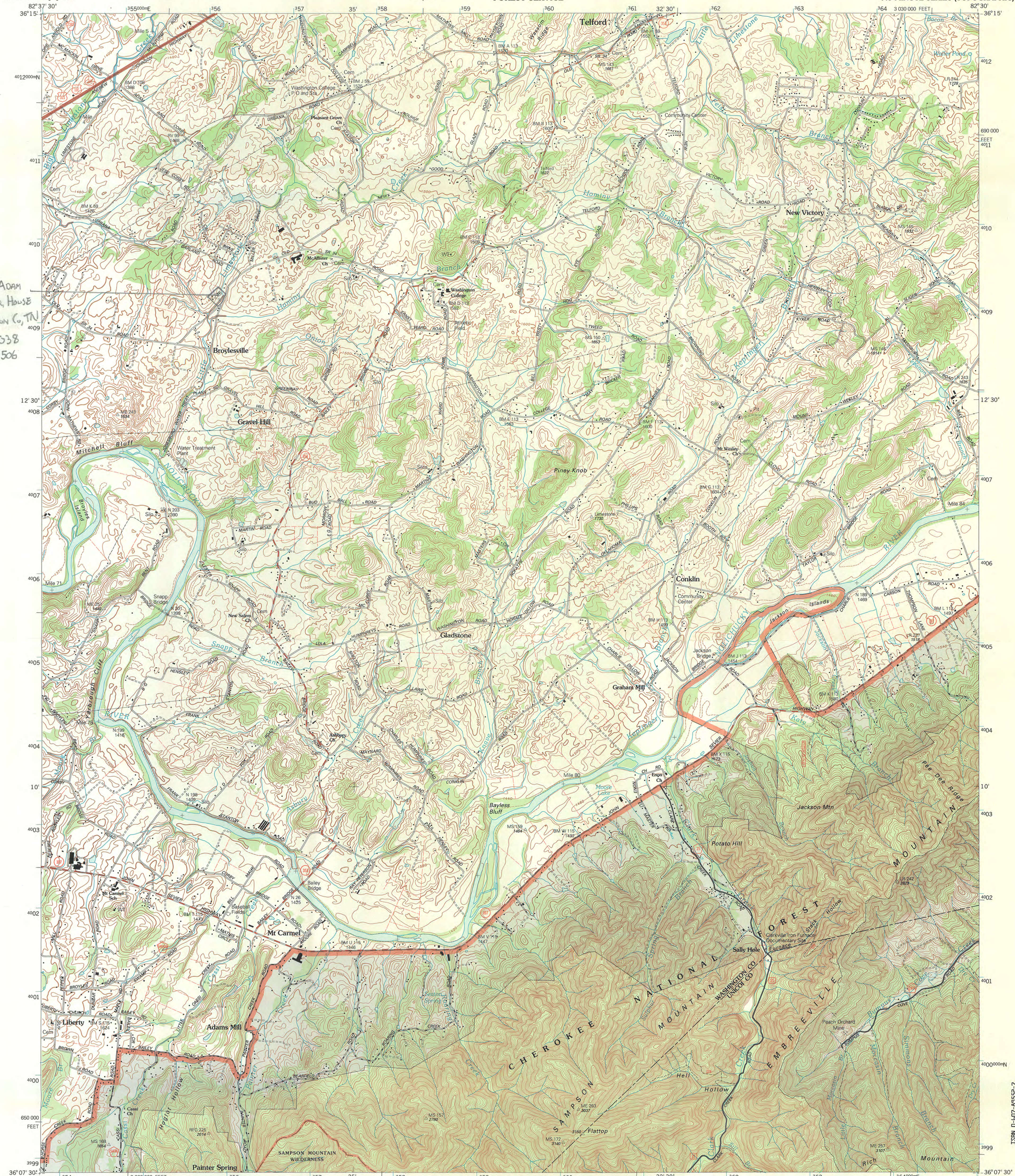








BROYLES, ADAM
ALEXANDER, HOUSE
WASHINGTON, CO, TN
17 356038
4009506

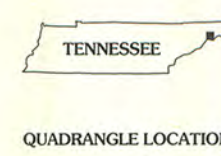


Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1971
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2003
Topography compiled 1939. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1997 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 2002. Boundaries current as of 2003.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Tennessee coordinate system (Lambert conformal conic).
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 17
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest
Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations
This map is not a legal document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with appropriate offices
Obtain permission before entering private lands

UTM GRID AND 2003 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
AND TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, DIVISION OF GEOLOGY,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



1	2	3	1 Jearldstown
4	5	6	2 Leasburg
7	8	9	3 Jonesborough
			4 Chuckey
			5 Erwin
			6 Graystone
			7 Flag Pond
			8 Chestoa

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Interstate	Primary highway
U.S.	Secondary highway
State	Light-duty road
County	Composition: Unspecified
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	Paved
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	Gravel
National Forest Trail	Dirt
	Unimproved; 4 wheel drive
	Trail
	Gate; Barrier

TELFORD, TN
2003
36082-B5-TF-024
NGA 4456 II NE-SERIES V841



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:

Please find the enclosed documentation to nominate the *Adam Alexander Broyles House* to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Brian Beadles at 615/532-1550, extension 125 or Brian.Beadles@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures