



1107

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Brown Farm
Other names/site number Byrd Brown House
Name of related multiple property listing N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 359 Taylor Bridge Road
City or town: Jonesborough State: TN County: Washington
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Clayton M. ...
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date _____
State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of Commenting Official: _____ Date _____
Title: _____ State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Joe Edmund H. Bell
 Signature of the Keeper

12.29.14
 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	0	buildings
1	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
8	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structures
AGRICULTURE/agriculture outbuildings
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

VACANT/not in use
AGRICULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: limestone; BRICK; ASBESTOS; WOOD

Narrative Description

The Brown Farm is located in Lamar, Tennessee approximately seven miles southwest of Washington County seat Jonesborough, Tennessee. The property is a mile west of the intersection of Highway 81 and Taylor Bridge Road. The house faces south 0.4 miles from the confluence of the Cherokee Creek tributary and the Nolichucky River, and sits on a slight rise approximately 100 feet off Taylor Bridge Road. The nineteenth-century Greek Revival building is situated on what was an original part of the Nolichucky Settlement as determined by Jacob Brown and leaders of the Overhill Cherokee in Brown's Purchase of 1775. Thanks to centuries of familial occupation by the Browns, and later the Swingle family, the integrity of the landscape is very much intact on 120 contiguous acres. This rural historic landscape is significant to the history of early residents of Appalachian Tennessee for its contribution to agriculture and industry from 1775 to 1936. Jacob Brown's grandson, Byrd, built the Byrd Brown House circa 1845. Today, in addition to Byrd Brown's farmhouse (circa 1845), contributing buildings include Brown's Mill (1820), the May Day Post Office (1883) a springhouse (circa 1845), smokehouse (circa 1845), and two barns (1900s). A contributing site, the Brown Family Cemetery (1785), further bolsters the Brown Farm's significance to Tennessee and local history.

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Byrd Brown Farmhouse (1845), Contributing building.

Exterior Description.

The Byrd Brown House is a brick, central passage, vernacular Greek Revival house with two ells west (circa 1845) and north (circa 1860s). It was built of site-made brick laid in a common bond pattern, set on a limestone foundation. The house has two main floors, plus an attic level. The primary building is four brick courses thick. The decorative brick coursework of the corbelled cornice highlights the hipped roof with four brick chimneys. The predominant architectural style is Greek Revival, with a five-bay façade and symmetrically aligned large windows and doors.¹

The south elevation has five-bays with a three-bay Colonial Revival porch (1950s) with rectangular columns (1950s) that rest on the porch's brick foundation. The formal entryway is four-step courses above ground level and framed by replacement iron handrails (1960s). The central bay features the formal door (1880s), framed by original rectangular sidelights, transom, and fluted pilasters. The other four bays on the first floor include a symmetrically spaced double-hung six-over-six wood sash window with original temple-inspired square-head lintels. The second story central bay includes an original five-panel door framed by original rectangular sidelights and original temple-inspired square-head lintel (resembling those above the wood sash windows). Like the first floor, the front façade of the second floor includes four symmetrically spaced, double-hung six-over-six wood sash windows with original temple-inspired lintels. Second floor iron porch railings (1960s) match those on the first floor entry stairs. Two interior brick chimneys are visible on each end of the building, east and west.

The five-bay west elevation includes views of the western side of the house, the west ell, and the north (rear) ell. The two southernmost-bays each have two double-hung six-over-six wood sash windows with original temple-inspired lintels. A twentieth-century replacement door with original lintel, cement stairs, and iron railings, slightly offset the symmetry of the third-bay double-hung six-over-six wood sash window. The fourth bay features the west ell's external brick chimney as well as two more double-hung six-over-six wood sash windows with original temple-inspired lintels. The fifth bay is the brick exterior of the western side of the north ell.

The north elevation has five bays that include the northern view of the west ell and north ell addition. The first bay (from the east) is a wooden clapboard (1950s) enclosure of the two-level porch. The second bay is primarily brick with one attic-level single pane window. The remaining three bays of the west ell include: the open breezeway that connects the primary building and historic food preparation spaces, modern replacement window (currently boarded up) to the kitchen storage space, and modern replacement window to the original kitchen (currently boarded up). The common brick bond, tin roof, and chimney crown of the west ell feature prominently.

The five-bay east elevation includes views of the eastern side of the house and the north ell. The southernmost-bay is the brick house with two attic-level single-pane windows. The chimney crown of the interior east chimney is also visible. The next bay (moving northward) is wooden clapboard on the second floor obscuring an exterior replacement door to a rear ell room connected to the primary building block. The first floor of this same bay is encased by wooden clapboard concealing the bathroom addition (1950s) with a double-hung three-over-one window and twentieth-century replacement door. Symmetrically placed four double-hung six-over-six replacement windows characterize both levels of the next two bays. Wooden clapboard obscures both floors of the northernmost-bay, which includes the exterior entrance to the modern

¹The style could be confused with Federal especially since no evidence survives that indicates the original porch form.

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kitchen (1950s) on the first floor and an exterior twentieth-century replacement door to the northernmost room on the second floor. The second level porch railing is wood lattice.

Landscape Details

The house faces south and is set back from the road; pastures are to the northwest and southeast of the house. The northwestern pastures are flat for several hundred feet then rise up and over a hillside. Cherokee Creek flows south through the eastern field then under Taylor Bridge Road, past the mill and turns west in front of house on the far side of the road to join the Nolichucky River. The land slopes gently upward on the far side of the creek. The domestic garden was located just to the northeast of the main house where Browns and Swingles grew vegetables, herbs and flowers, in a plot approximately 50' x 50'.

Interior Description

The central passage floor plan includes two rooms on the first floor (west and east) with symmetrical fireplaces on exterior walls separated by the formal entryway and 9' x 8' central passage. The main block measures 50' x 23'. These rooms in the main block are accessed from the middle hallway, which contains a stairway leading to two private rooms flanking a small hallway directly above. The single-story west ell is accessed from the northwest room of the main block as well as from the outside. The west ell measures 18' x 18'. The two-story north ell is accessed on the first floor also via the northwest room of the main block from the outside as well as from the second level porch ell via the main block's central passage. The entryway of the main block's first floor has a staircase to the right. This passage opens to symmetrical 20' x 18' rooms to the east and west. The house has original floors throughout the main block that are wide plank tongue and groove surface nailed to the joists, and vary in width. Interior original doorframes imitate exterior temple-inspired square-head lintels.

The western room has original floors, mantle, molding, and chair rail. The Greek Revival mantle is characterized by four gradated rectilinear headers that reduce to a 2" reveal above Doric pillars. Trim plaster panels cover the original brick fireplace and highlight the original flush hearth. Window molding is double cove and rests on the original chair rail. Although the rooms are symmetrical, detail of the eastern room varies from the western room. The eastern room has original floors, and wainscoting. The Victorian-era replacement mantle mimics its original counterpart (west room described above) in its four gradated rectilinear cove headers, however, it rests on S-curve or serpentine pillars; the original hearth is missing. The window moldings and chair rail match the western room's style, but differ through the addition of wainscoting (undated). Just off the central passage, behind the primary stairwell, is the bath with 1950s white tile, bathtub, and sink. The flooring is 1990s linoleum.

The 18'x18' west ell consists of two first-floor symmetrical rooms. The flooring in the west ell is tongue and groove, but consistently 4" wide. These two rooms are attached to the house by a metal-roofed breezeway. The room closest to the house offered space for food storage and preparation. The room farthest from the main block is the historic kitchen. The interior wall leading from the main block into the first room of the north ell was originally built as an exterior wall; remnants of the house's original roof sheathing of the main block can be seen in the attic, where they were cut away (circa 1860) to make room for the roof of the north ell. The north ell room closest to the house on the first level features original built-in cabinetry that flanks the fireplace. The north ell room farthest from the house first level is the kitchen, installed in the 1950s. The second level of the north ell has two rooms, accessible through exterior doors to the ell's porch and connected to the main block's interior by the primary stairwell to the second level central passage. The room closest to the main block on the second level of the north ell has a late nineteenth-century replacement

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mantle. The northernmost room of the second level north ell boasts a late-nineteenth-century mantle hand painted to resemble mantle made of stone.

The second level rooms of the main block are identical to those on the first floor in their measurements and symmetry. The second-level entryway to the porch features a Victorian-era faux-grained 5-panel door with rectangular sidelights. The western room has a Greek Revival mantle, chair rail. The mantle in the eastern room on the second level resembles that in the western room but differs in proportion and a modern attempt at hand graining. This room too has original chair rail. The third level attic (accessible via a brief staircase from the main block's second level central passage) appears not have been used as living space, based on minimal extant flooring visible today. This staircase too has a Victorian-era faux-grained five-panel door.

Changes Over Time.

The main house has gone through a number of changes over the years to accommodate growing families and to adapt to the comforts that technology offered. The north-ell is an addition added sometime after the main block was built (circa 1860). The roof was re-shingled in the 1930s with (then) state-of-the-art asbestos shingles and they remain extant. D. R. Beeson Architects in Johnson City replaced the original tongue and groove plank front porch in the mid-twentieth century with the three-bay Colonial Revival brick porch (1950s) with rectangular columns we see today.²

The interior of the house also evolved over time. Interior woodwork and mantels boasts faux graining. This post-Civil War interior painting outdates its period of popularity by nearly four decades; at its peak (circa 1810s) the creativity and whimsy of the Revolutionary and early Republican periods inspired various painting techniques meant to trick the eye.³ This later Fancy painting, however, continues an interesting trend that characterizes many Tennessee interiors of upper echelon homes.

For instance, the five-panel doors throughout the Byrd Brown House were hand-grained during the Victorian era to resemble expensive wood and a mantle in the northernmost room of the north ell is painted to resemble stonework. Patrick Pope of the community of Ervin completed this interior Fancy painting some time during the tenure of B.F. Swingle who purchased the site in 1877.⁴ Although interior door graining and stairway panels appear to have original painting by Pope, the lateral sides of the stairs appear to have late twentieth-century spray paint as though to mimic the Victorian-era addition of Pope.

The house was wired for electricity in the 1930s and indoor plumbing was added in the 1950s. A modern central heating and air-conditioning unit was installed on the first floor in the 1980s. The current owners, however, are in the process of restoring the gutters and are considering a new roof.⁵

Smokehouse (1845), Contributing building.

Less than 30 feet to the immediate north of the north ell is a 12' x 14'8" single pen smokehouse. From the ground to the metal roof, half dovetail squared logs remain tightly linked. In the roof's gable end, weatherboard encloses the building's upper portion to better contain smoke. Black coloring of the interior indicates decades of meat smoking and a central beam from which the meat was suspended is extant.

² Viola Swingle, *Ervin*, (Johnson City, TN.: Overmountain Press, 1986), 55.

³See Sumpter Priddy, *American Fancy: Exuberance in the Arts, 1790-1840* (Milwaukee: Chipstone Foundation, 2004).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ As of 2014.

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Springhouse (1845), Contributing building.

Some 100 feet to the southwest of the Byrd Brown House is a 12' x 18' split-level brick springhouse built into a bank above Cherokee Creek. Site-made common bond pattern brick dates to the house's construction. The north elevation is the primary entryway to the uppermost level used for storage. Both the east and west facades have original double-hung six-over-six wood sash windows. An inset area for storing perishables in creek water characterizes the lower level.

Brown's Mill (1822), Contributing building.

Brown's Mill is to the southeast of the Byrd Brown House on Cherokee Creek. Some 500 yards up Cherokee Creek from the mill are remnants of the original millpond dam and stone-lined millrace that channeled water from Cherokee Creek directly over the mill's waterwheel. The extant three-story wood frame mill building rests on a limestone foundation and is clad in weatherboard. The first level has an arched brick fireplace. Hand-cut marks are visible on supporting beams of the second level, which dates them to original construction. The second level has two doorways whereby grains and milled products were lifted in and out of the building. The third (and uppermost) level was not a workspace but offered space for storage.

Brown Family Cemetery (1785), Contributing site.

The cemetery is located at the top of low hill directly south of the Byrd Brown House. It is fenced and contains mostly hand carved stone markers. The first recorded internment is that of Jacob Brown, one of the original commissioners of the Watauga Association, in 1785. Family oral histories suggest that Jacob Brown's burial marker is the first lettered headstone west of the Alleghenies. One notable exception to the hand carved headstones is the river rock marker installed September 19, 1936 by the State of Franklin Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in addition to Jacob Brown's original headstone.⁶ In addition to the interments of Brown family members, the Swingle family also has members interred on site.

Post Office (1883), Contributing building.

The Post Office, 15 feet west of the mill, served the community of May Day from 1883 to 1900. This wooden one-floor 20' x 14' wood frame building boasts gables, decorative eaves, and a mail slot in the north door. Despite its somewhat poor condition the post office's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association is intact.

"Small" Barn (1910s), Contributing building.

Double-crib frame barn with bisecting drive includes a second-level hayloft. Typical of the Appalachian region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the double crib enabled farmers to enter the barn with a wagon to unload fodder for storage.

"Large" Barn (1920s), Contributing building.

Gable-entry transverse frame barn with eight cribs beneath a shared metal roof divided by one long central aisle. The versatility of purpose with this design allowed the cribs to be used for stock, hay, tobacco, or, later, machinery.

Shed (1960s), Non-contributing structure.

Wooden frame single-level shed approximately 15' x 25', open on the east side, with a slanted metal roof. Wooden siding suffers from mold and is warped causing the building's instability. Outside period of significance.

⁶ *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, Image, (1936), 544.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

Areas of Significance

- 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.

INDUSTRY
 EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
 ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1785-1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Brown Farm, located in the community of Lamar, approximately seven miles southwest of Jonesborough, Washington County, Tennessee is nominated to the National Register under Criterion A. It is significant in the area of Settlement at the State and Local levels and in the area of Industry at the Local level. The Brown Farm is associated with the state's earliest democratic origins through Jacob Brown (1736-1785) and the Watauga Association. Brown Farm history embodies the diversified economy of the Upland South because the Browns (and later Swingles) successfully leveraged agricultural and industrial profits to shape the rural historic landscape of the Nolichucky River Valley. The Nolichucky River tributary, Cherokee Creek, traverses the Brown Farm and fostered industry for two centuries. The Byrd Brown House, arguably the fulcrum of the Brown Farm, is nominated to the National Register under Criterion A for architectural significance at the State and Local levels. The vernacular Greek Revival building embodies a local interpretation of national architectural trends in the antebellum backcountry. Not forgotten, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) State of Franklin Chapter in 1936 installed a lasting tombstone within the Brown Family Cemetery to memorialize Jacob Brown's role in the nation's settlement. The Greek Revival Byrd Brown House stands today as testament to this Appalachian community built upon networks of trade and kinship throughout Tennessee by generations of Browns and Swingles.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Settlement

Surrounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Nolichucky River Valley is characterized by fertile fields originally cleared by Mississippian peoples.⁷ The Overhill Cherokee did not locate lasting towns on the Brown Farm site during the eighteenth century. By the end of the Cherokee War in the 1760s, most of the Overhill peoples had withdrawn farther west into established townships. This culturally linked band of Cherokee did, however, share the Nolichucky River Valley as eighteenth-century hunting grounds.⁸

The land upon which the Byrd Brown House is located was part of an original tract of land purchased by Jacob Brown from the Cherokee in 1775. Jacob Brown, the grandfather of Byrd Brown, arrived in what is now the state of Tennessee in 1770 bringing his skills as blacksmith, gunsmith, and trader. Thanks to supplies provided by John McDowell, an acquaintance from South Carolina, Brown established a temporary trading post where over one hundred Cherokee gathered for general commerce and land negotiations.⁹ Like their neighbors to the north in the Chesapeake and New England, early Tennesseans employed a mixed strategy of negotiation and warfare with the Cherokee to secure ever-growing land rights.

⁷ Kathy Manning, "Archaeological Survey (Phase 1) of the Proposed Jonesborough Wastewater Effluent Outfall Line, Washington County, Tennessee." Submitted August, 2011 to Community Development Partners, LLC, USDA Rural Development, and USDC Economic Development Administration.

During an investigation to direct a wastewater outfall line, Tennessee archeologist Kathy Manning found extensive evidence of long-term Mississippian occupation on what is now considered the Brown Farm. Grit- and sand-tempered body sherds, fire-cracked rocks, and biface thinning flakes indicate extended occupation during which time heat and stone-on-stone striking created tools (1000-1450). Archeological testing revealed a buried cultural horizon where artifacts rest in an undisturbed context

⁸ Gerald F. Schroedel, "Overhill Cherokees," in Carroll V. West ed., *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Nashville, TN: Tennessee Historical Society (January 1, 2010), <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=1026> (accessed June 1, 2014).

⁹ JoAnne Allenbaugh, Jonesborough Genealogical Society Archive, Brown Family File. John McDowell vs. Ruth Brown in Washington County, Tennessee Superior Court Minutes Book B (1791-1804), 397-412.

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Brown bargained with a select group of elder Cherokee chiefs to purchase thousands of acres in what is now referred to as Brown's Purchase. This transaction, according to family history, took place on-site.¹⁰ Brown's Purchase included land on both sides of the Nolichucky River adjacent to the Watauga Purchase tract, "leased" by Watauga settlers. Over the objections of a younger cadre of Cherokee leadership guided by Dragging Canoe, noted for his aggressive opposition to Cherokee land cessions, Brown's Purchase and others like it opened increasing acreage for Euro-American settlement.¹¹ Viewed as illegal by the colonial government because it broke both the Proclamation Line of 1763 and the Treaty of Hard Labor of 1768, these purchases are still considered controversial today.¹²

Brown established the Nolichucky Settlement in 1771 and sold tracts along the Nolichucky River to settlers moving west from the Carolina colonies. The Nolichucky Settlement was a charter member of the Watauga Association. Organized around the Articles of Association, the Watauga Association was a democratic compact wherein backcountry settlers sought to establish a governmental structure west of the Appalachian Mountains.¹³ During this critical period in American history, settlers like the Browns, relied upon networks of kinship, trade, and transportation for protection and community.

Frontier Historian Craig Friend describes contemporary views of the movement of goods and ideas in the young Republic, "the intimate relationship between transportation and Americanization was understood, indeed expected."¹⁴ The earliest Tennesseans of the Watauga and Nolichucky Settlements similarly found themselves navigating diverse relationships along transportation routes like the Great Wagon Road as well as regional waterways like the Nolichucky River. As a patriot, entrepreneur, and surveyor, Jacob Brown played a pivotal role in this process for Tennessee.

Based on an earlier Cherokee Trail, Brown established the "Chucky Ford" to assist traveling settlers across the Nolichucky River.¹⁵ Brown served as a Captain in the Battle of King's Mountain in 1780, having traveled across the Blue Ridge with fellow backcountry Patriots now recognized as the Overmountain Men.¹⁶ Jacob Brown was killed in a hunting accident in 1785. As the first internment of the Brown Family Cemetery, Jacob Brown's burial represents the first lasting tie of this Euro-American community to the extant landscape.

Subsequent Brown family members were interred in this cemetery well into the late nineteenth century. These later interments include: Jacob Brown, Jr., Louisa Sophia Ward, and Sary Brown. Jacob Brown, Jr. was an ensign in the Revolutionary War and a Tennessee State Senator from 1817 to 1819 who died in 1838. Louisa Ward was the daughter of Byrd Brown who, after the death of her first husband, married George C. Ward. The headstone of Sary Brown reads simply "1800." Little more is known of her.

¹⁰ Swingle, 56.

¹¹ John R. Finger, *Tennessee Frontiers: Three Regions in Transition*, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, (2001), 51.

¹² Max Dixon, *The Wataugans*, Nashville, TN: Tennessee American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (1976), 3.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 5.

¹⁴ Craig Thompson Friend, *Along the Maysville Road: The Early American Republic in the Trans-Appalachian West* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2005), 3.

¹⁵ Fink, Paul M "Jacob Brown of Nolichucky". *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. 12 no. 3 (1962): 235.

¹⁶ See Lyman Draper, Anthony Allaire, and Isaac Shelby, *King's Mountain and Its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7th, 1780, and the Events Which Led to It*, Cincinnati: P.G. Thomson, 1881.

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Additionally, the cemetery holds the remains of Benjamin F. Swingle, Clerk & Master of the Jonesborough Court, and his wife Margaret, who purchased the house, mill, and surrounding property in 1877.¹⁷ The site's ownership transitioned from the Browns to Swingles by purchase, to the Ervins by purchase, and into shared ownership by inheritance between the Swingles and Ervins today. Three other members of the Swingle family are buried in the Brown Family Cemetery: Evie Bland, Lou A., and John J. G. Swingle.

Future archeological investigations may also identify the boundaries of a cemetery where enslaved people were interred during the nineteenth century. Family oral history suggests its location is merely 30 yards from the Brown Family cemetery.¹⁸ Extant court documents indicate that Jacob Brown, Sr., Jacob Brown, Jr., and Byrd Brown owned slaves.¹⁹ The cemetery space and its depressions are currently protected from ongoing agricultural endeavors at the Swingle family's request.

Industry

The historic community of May Day was located on the north side of the Nolichucky River, but is better known today as Lamar.²⁰ One of the oldest settlements in Washington County, May Day once boasted schools, stores, and churches. Brown's Mill, established by Jacob Brown, Jr. in 1821, formed the fulcrum of this agricultural community for over a century.

The "agricultural ladder," as described by Archeologist Sara Mascia, offered settlers in rural communities like May Day an opportunity for social mobility.²¹ While cash crops took hold in the mid-state, families like the Browns in East Tennessee leveraged successful agricultural pursuits with burgeoning industrial endeavors to attain a higher social class. Three Brown family generations maintained local farms and managed mill operations including, Jacob Brown, Jr., Byrd Brown, and John Jacob (JJ) Brown; their combined tenure spanned 75 years.

In 1821 Jacob Brown, Jr. (1761-1838), received permission based on his petition to the Tennessee State Legislature to open the mouth of Cherokee Creek in order to construct the mill.²² Cherokee Creek offered a natural advantage for rural industry and played a pivotal role in its early success with an overshot waterwheel.²³ Thanks to the ease of transportation the Nolichucky River offered Brown, Jr. he occasionally traveled to Chattanooga and sold milled grain at Ross' Landing.²⁴ Trips such as these highlight the economic and cultural impact of industry in the mountain South; Jacob Brown, Jr. traveled from Washington County to

¹⁷ "Bird" Brown to Benjamin F. Swingle, "Deed," 1877.

¹⁸ Margaret Ann Swingle.

¹⁹ Bill of Sale Jacob Brown Jr., to "Bird" Brown Washington County Court Records (1833), 465.;
Jacob Brown Sr., Will February 8, 1782. Later deemed invalid due to prior Right of Dowry.;
United States of America 1860 Federal Census, "Bird Brown" entry.

²⁰ Joyce and W.E. Cox, *History of Washington County, Tennessee* (Johnson City, TN: Overmountain Press, (2001), 852.

²¹ Sara Mascia, "The Archaeology of Agricultural Life," in De Cunzo and Jameson, *Unlocking the Past*, 121.

²² Brown, Jacob to State of Tennessee, Petition 4. "Petition of Jacob Brown asking permission to open the mouth of Cherokee Creek and build a grist mill," 1820. Tennessee State Library and Archives.

²³ David R. Starbuck, "The Archaeology of Rural Industry," in L.A. De Cunzo and John H. Jameson ed.s, *Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, (2005), 146.

²⁴ "Miscellaneous correspondence," John Fain Anderson Collection, 1797-1938, Archives of Appalachia, East Tennessee State University, Accession No. 288, vol. 9, box 6.

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Ross' Landing prior to the Cherokee Removal of 1837 to trade milled products with the Cherokee. Ross' Landing became known as Chattanooga after the 1835 Treaty of New Echota.²⁵

The Byrd Brown house illustrates Mascia's "agricultural ladder" paradigm of rural social mobility. Byrd Brown (1801-1886), son of Jacob Brown, Jr., in addition to managing Brown's Mill also ran a mercantile business detailed in his ledgers (circa 1840s-1850s).²⁶ The physical construction of the house fell to the slaves.²⁷

Researchers can access the names and birthdates of the enslaved people of Brown Farm thanks to Byrd Brown's detailed records from 1840 to 1860.²⁸ The cultural significance of the lives of enslaved people in this region of East Tennessee is particularly significant due to the issue's divisive impact on localized politics and literature throughout the nineteenth century. In Jonesborough, the nearest town, Quaker brothers Elihu and Elijah Embree published the first newspaper in the United States fully devoted to abolition, *The Emancipator*.²⁹ Slave-owners themselves, the Embrees represent the complicated relationship southern mountaineers in Tennessee had with slavery. Prior to the house's construction, however, Byrd Brown did conduct mercantile business with the Embree brothers.³⁰ Documents do not indicate whether enslaved people worked at Brown's Mill or exclusively on Brown Farm.

The mill was set up with two bed stones, one set for grinding flour, the other for cornmeal. Surviving mill account books (maintained by Byrd Brown from 1856 to 1862) show an occasional half-peck, but generally the mill would grind 100-pound increments and could mill a variety of grains including wheat, corn, and rye into fine wheat flour, rye flour, cornmeal, bran, and a milling by-product called "middlens" used for poultry and livestock feed. Receipts for the period 1856-1862 show both cash and barter.³¹

During the Civil War and in the decades following, families relied on a barter economy due to the shortage of cash.³² While it is unclear what decisions enslaved people on Brown Farm made during and after the Civil War, by way of example some enslaved people previously of the Ervin/Swingle families moved to Johnson City and still others remained in the Nolichucky River Valley. One of the former slaves, Brook "Ervin," worked on the C.C. & O. Railroad as a freedman.³³

²⁵ "Chattanooga: History," Chattanooga-Hamilton County Bicentennial Library, Local History and Genealogical Collections in Chattanooga, TN. <http://www.city-data.com/us-cities/The-South/Chattanooga-History.html> (accessed July 1, 2014).

²⁶ Physical location of store unspecified.; Byrd Brown ledgers in Ella P. Buchanan Papers, "Bills, 1797-1998," Series 1 Box 1, East Tennessee State University Archives of Appalachia.

²⁷ Monroe County Heritage Book Committee. *Monroe County, Tennessee, Heritage, 1819-1997*. Waynesville, NC: Monroe County Heritage Book Committee, 1997.

²⁸ "List of Byrd Brown's slaves," Ella P. Buchanan Papers. Archive of Appalachia.

²⁹ Tara Mitchel Mielnik, "The Emancipator," in Carroll V. West, *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Nashville, TN: Tennessee Historical Society (January 1, 2010), <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=432> (accessed June 1, 2014).

³⁰ 1839 entry for iron and carpentry tools, Byrd Brown ledgers in Ella P. Buchanan Papers, "Bills, 1797-1998," Series 1 Box 1, East Tennessee State University Archives of Appalachia.

³¹ Misc. Receipts, William Laban Brown and A.R. Brown Family Papers, 1861-1985 and undated. Archive of Appalachia.

³² *Johnson City Comet* (Oct 27, 1885).

³³ Swingle, 31,

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As the region struggled to recover economically between 1870 and 1880, commercial agricultural products like grain and livestock increased.³⁴ By 1875 the Reconstruction government recorded 18 mills in Washington County; although Brown's Mill had increasing competition it continued to serve the region well into the twentieth century.³⁵ Brown's mill sold flour and corn meal in bulk to the Embreeville Town Company for resale in the town store. Established in 1891, the Company worked to develop a town for thirty thousand employees. The Embree Iron Company, having given up on producing commercial iron, turned its efforts to producing zinc and lead as World War I approached.³⁶ The mill continued apace with demand until The Great Depression.

After the Browns, mill owners continued in succession within the Swingle family and included Benjamin F. Swingle, George W. Swingle, and David Jasper Newton Ervin.³⁷ The Swingle family, twentieth-century owners, replaced the waterwheel with a water turbine, which was much more efficient. The mill continued operations until the 1930s from the lasting effects of the Depression. Today, there are still remnants of the original millpond dam and stone-lined millrace that channeled water from Cherokee Creek directly over the mill's original waterwheel, an 1895 Savage & Tyler flour sifter, and an early twentieth-century Savage & Tyler Round Reel Flour Dresser.

During the nineteenth century a road ran between Brown's Mill and the May Day Post Office. Established in 1883, Brown and Swingle family members served as postmasters.³⁸ A surviving account of stamps sold for the quarter ending June 30, 1889 show that Postmaster Brown sold \$13.47 in postage.³⁹ With a postage rate of two cents per letter and a penny for postcards, May Day appears to have had a brisk communication with the outside world. In addition to networks of trade, the post office and its role in the May Day community emphasize the community's personal and business relations with the wider region.

The Tennessee government discontinued the services of this post office in 1900. The state redirected most other postal services to Jonesborough or Johnson City.⁴⁰ Thanks to the railroad, by the first decades of the twentieth century, towns like Jonesborough and Johnson City were commercial centers for the region. Communities like May Day returned to their agricultural roots and many residents relocated outside of the area in search of wage labor.

The establishment of the gristmill in 1820 and the closing of the May Day Post Office in 1900 frame the heaviest period of commerce centered along the roadbed. The people of the Nolichucky River Valley did not forget Jacob Brown's contribution to regional settlement; in 1936 the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) installed a commemorative headstone in the Brown Family Cemetery.⁴¹

³⁴ United States Federal Census, 1870; United States Federal Census, 1880.

³⁵ Grace Bradshaw, *Some Phases of the Social and Economic History of Washington County, Tennessee, 1865-1917*, Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee M.A. thesis (1942), 14.

³⁶ Thomas Wyman, "Embreeville Mines" in Carroll V. West ed., *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Nashville, TN: Tennessee Historical Society (January 1, 2010), <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=434> (accessed June 1, 2014).

³⁷ Swingle, 58.

³⁸ Mary Hardin McCown, Jonesborough Genealogical Society Archive, Washington County Post Office Subject File (1930), 8.

³⁹ John J. Brown, "Statement of differences in postal account," May Day, Tennessee June 30, 1889. Ella P. Buchanan Papers, "Bills, 1797-1998," Series 1 Box 1 Folder 3, East Tennessee State University Archives of Appalachia.

⁴⁰ Mary Hardin McCown, Jonesborough Genealogical Society Archive, Washington County Post Office Subject File (1930), 8.

⁴¹ "State of Franklin Chapter, DAR Dedicates Marker to Soldier," *Johnson City Press-Chronicle* (September 24, 1936). Jonesborough

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Communities throughout the United States in the first decades of the twentieth century promoted local history and historic preservation through early experiments.⁴² Dedicated eccentrics such as Henry Ford and Henry Mercer preserved and displayed pieces of American history to demonstrate history's greater social relevance.⁴³ Mount Vernon, one of America's earliest examples of grassroots preservation, embodied for the women of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association community and family values. The impetus for community preservation originated with the individual worldviews and experiences of community members. Public Historian James Lindgren attributes the origins of historic preservation to this phenomenon of 'personalism,' the sentimental attachment to historic sites.⁴⁴

The State of Franklin DAR Chapter, dismayed by the erosion of both Brown's memory and his original hand carved stone grave marker, installed a commemorative headstone.⁴⁵ After a patriotic ceremony and historical address by Johnson City Judge and Historian Samuel Cole Williams, six young girls who were descendants of Jacob Brown unveiled the marker. In 1936, as the country recovered from the Great Depression, communities like Lamar and Erwin celebrated their American past.

Architecture

Like other regional examples of the Greek Revival architectural style, Byrd Brown (and the unnamed architect) adapted classical themes and shapes to the modern needs of the plantation.⁴⁶ Indeed, dimensions and décor of the building were not paralleled in Washington County. Greek Revivalism in America was most popular between 1820 and 1860 couched between an earlier Romanesque Classicism and followed by the very popular Neoclassical Revival.⁴⁷ The Byrd Brown House chronologically fits within this architectural timeline. Architects Virginia and Lee McAlester argue an added level of significance to Greek Revivalism: its persistence as the "dominant folk style" of rural architecture in the United States thanks to the spread of railway systems.⁴⁸

Extant plantation houses in the Deep South represent, for some, a link between Greek Revivalism and conservative antebellum southern culture. Yet, families like the Browns who lived at the crossroads of Appalachia were influenced by many ideas, styles, and cultures. Architectural classifications in the region are complicated by backcountry dichotomies of heavy trade and the rural agricultural landscape. The Byrd Brown House represents a transition from the Federal style to Greek Revival as a vernacular interpretation of dominant architectural styles.

Genealogical Society Archive at the Washington County Library, Brown Family File.

⁴² See Charles Hosmer Jr., "The Growth of Professionalism" in *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949* Vol. II (University Press of Virginia, 1981), 898.

⁴³ Steven Conn, "Objects and American History: The Museums of Henry Mercer and Henry Ford," in *Museums and American Intellectual Life, 1876-1926* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998), 191.

⁴⁴ James M. Lindgren, "A New Departure in Historic, Patriotic Work: Personalism, Professionalism, and Conflicting Concepts of Material Culture in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries," *The Public Historian* 18, no. 2 (1996): 42.

⁴⁵ "State of Franklin Chapter, DAR Dedicates Marker to Soldier," *Johnson City Press-Chronicle* (September 24, 1936).

⁴⁶ William Barksdale Maynard, *Architecture in the United States, 1800-1850* (New Haven: Yale University Press, (2002), 221.

⁴⁷ Virginia McAlester and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), 6.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 90.

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The Nolichucky River Valley boasts traditional interpretation of the Federal style, like the Broylesville Inn and the Thomas Telford House.⁴⁹ Examples like the Telford House and Broylesville Inn date to the early nineteenth-century and significantly pre-date Byrd Brown's house. The Federal "hall and parlor" floor plan represents one source of classification confusion: rectangular box that is two rooms deep and two stories. Bold exterior details, however, belie a simple "Federal" classification and suggest a vernacular Greek Revival style that celebrates more decorative features.

Byrd Brown's house boasts wide cornices that resemble an American variation of Greek entablature.⁵⁰ The rectangular transom and sidelights on the southern and primary facade further bolster this distinctive style, as do the square-head window lintels. A three-bay Colonial Revival porch (1950s) has rectangular columns (1950s) that rest on the porch's brick foundation. The formal entryway is four-step courses above ground level and framed by replacement iron handrails (1960s). Photographic evidence from the 1880s is the earliest indication of an earlier porch structure, however, there is little to suggest that the porch depicted was original. Therefore, the twentieth-century Colonial Revival porch represents evolving tastes and national trends over time.

Conclusion

Material and documentary evidence of the Brown Farm suggests that the movement of peoples, the establishment of communities, and a diversified economy embodied broad trends in the region's history and the development of an American character. The Byrd Brown House exemplifies integrity of design that illustrates changing tastes, the most dramatic stylistic changes taking place in the late nineteenth century. Although the center of commerce for this western part of Washington County shifted in accordance with the railroad and other employment trends, the site's integrity remains strong thanks to its rural agricultural setting. The people who lived and worked at Brown Farm relied upon Cherokee Creek to maintain trade and familial connections throughout Tennessee's history.

⁴⁹ Jen Stoecker and Carroll Van West, Middle Tennessee State University Center for Historic Preservation, "The Transformation of the Nolichucky River Valley, 1776-1960," National Register of Historic Places (March 1992), Section E pg 15.

⁵⁰ Jonathan and Donna Fricker, "The Greek Revival Style," The Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation (2010), http://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/nationalregister/historic_contexts/greekrevivalrevised.pdf (accessed June 1, 2014).

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Archival Collections

East Tennessee State University Archives of Appalachia
Washington County Court Records, Misc.
Ella P. Buchanan Papers
William Laban Brown and A.R. Brown Family Papers, 1861-1985 and undated

Jonesborough Genealogical Society Archive at the Washington County Library
Brown Family File
Washington County Post Office Subject File

Tennessee State Library and Archives

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	<input type="checkbox"/>	State Historic Preservation Office
<input type="checkbox"/>	previously listed in the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other State agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	previously determined eligible by the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	designated a National Historic Landmark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local government
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	<input type="checkbox"/>	University
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository: Jonesborough City Gov.	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 118.62 **USGS Quadrangle** 199 NW and 198 SW

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

A Latitude: 36.213526, Longitude: -82.492113

B Latitude: 36.213013, Longitude: -82.482337

C Latitude: 36.198560, Longitude: -82.482884

D Latitude: 36.198889, Longitude: -82.492902

Brown Farm
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Verbal Boundary Description

The entire property is an irregularly shaped tract of 118.62 acres cut into three parts by Taylor Bridge Road and Treadway Trail. Cherokee Creek meanders through the property and flows into the Nolichucky River. It is a combination of flat pasture and farmland, wooded hillside, and river bottomland. The Byrd Brown house faces south, toward the Nolichucky River and is located at 359 Taylor Bridge Rd. It is situated on the middle of the three parts on 19.76 acres with approximately 1350 feet of frontage on Taylor Bridge Rd to the south and approximately 1200 feet of frontage along Treadway Trail to the east. Most of this part is pasture with some woods. The land rises up and over a hill to the north. Forest and farmland form the north and west borders. The southern part of the 118.62 acres extends southward across Taylor Bridge Road from the house part to a slough of the Nolichucky River. This portion of the property contains the cemetery, springhouse, mill, post office and two barns. Taylor Bridge Road and the slough form the northern and southern boundaries of this part respectively. Farmland is the east and west. This part is roughly square and contains 58.95 acres. It has approximately 1350 feet of frontage on Taylor Bridge Road and is approximately 1800 feet north to south and approximately 1700 feet east to west. The third part of the 118.62 acres adjoins the 19.76-acre house portion to the east across Treadway Trail. It contains 39.91 acres and has approximately 1260 feet of frontage on Treadway Trail. It consists of two parts of about 20 acres each joined together by a narrow band of land approximately 40 feet wide and 630 feet long. This part runs toward the northeast from Treadway Trail up a wooded hillside. Its deepest part is approximately 2800 feet from Treadway Trail.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include all contiguous property, major roads and waterways (Cherokee Creek and the Nolichucky River) along with all contributing buildings and the cemetery site. The Nolichucky River is critical to the site's historical significance because it offered both American-Indian and Euro-American settlers fertile topography and transportation routes. The entire plot was historically owned by the Browns as was the surrounding acreage. Current owners also possess two other parcels (originally part of the larger Purchase) east of the farm on Taylor Bridge Road and north of the house.

[See Figure 1 for documentation of Brown's original tract]

Brown Farm
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11. Form Prepared By

Name Rocky Swingle (property owner), Ron McCall and Amber Clawson (researchers)
Organization N/A
Street & Number 7213 Sheffield Drive Date June 6, 2014
City or Town Knoxville Telephone (865) 438-0397
E-mail rockys512@gmail.com State TN Zip Code 37909

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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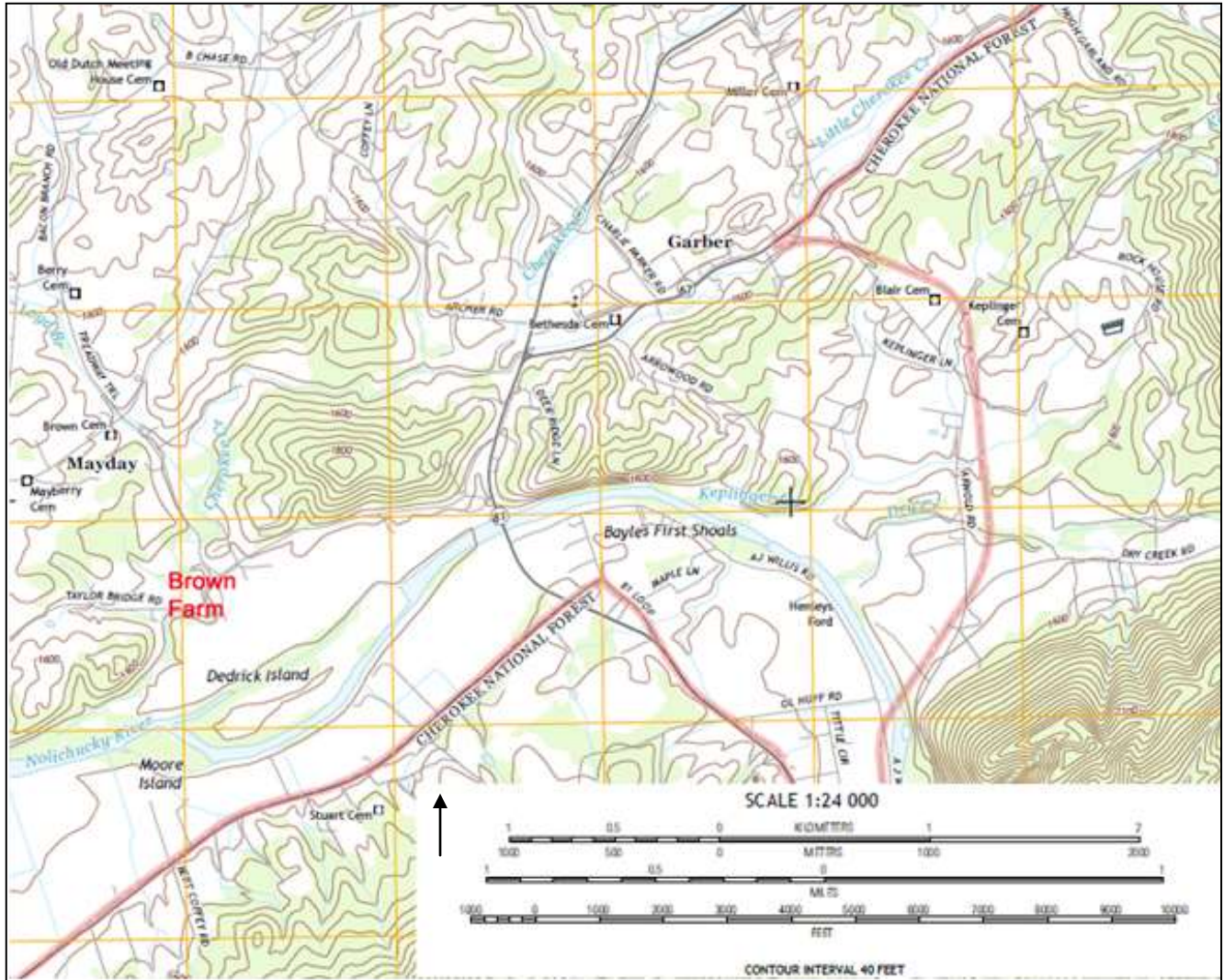
2013 USGS Topo Map



Brown Farm
Name of Property

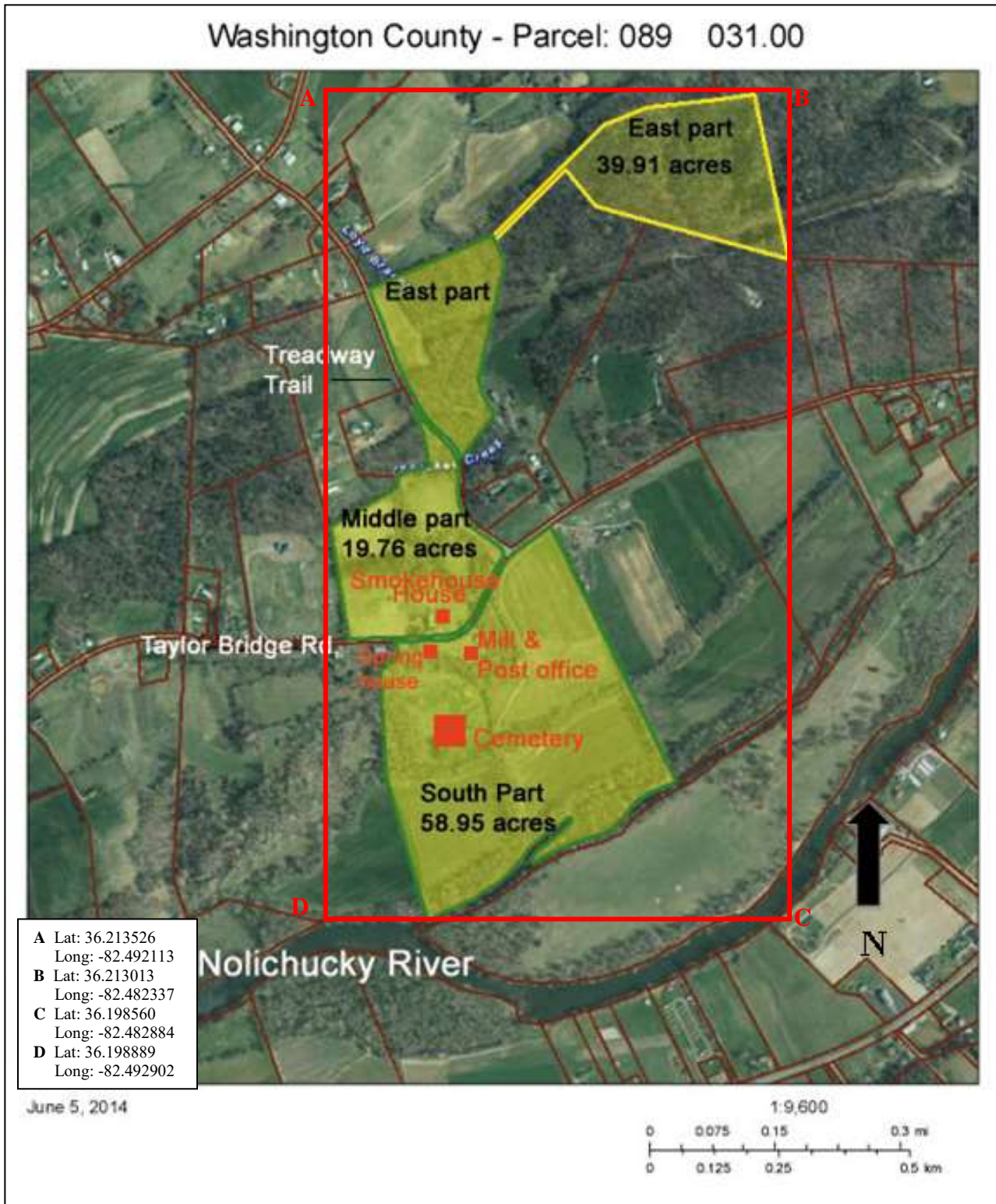
Washington County, TN
County and State

2013 USGS Topo Map, Detail



Brown Farm
Name of Property

Washington County, TN
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Brown Farm
Name of Property

Washington County, TN
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Brown Farm
City or Vicinity: Jonesborough vicinity
County: Washington
State: Tennessee
Photographer: Rocky Swingle and Amber Clawson
Date Photographed: May 8, 2014

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

Image# Image Description

A. Exterior

- 0001 Byrd Brown house front façade. Photographer facing north.
- 0002 Byrd Brown house west façade, side kitchen ell. Photographer facing east.
- 0003 Byrd Brown house west façade, ell connection. Photographer facing east.
- 0004 Byrd Brown house rear façade, side ell. Photographer facing south.
- 0005 Byrd Brown house east façade, rear ell. Photographer facing west.
- 0006 Byrd Brown house east façade, upper porch. Photographer facing west.
- 0007 Byrd Brown house east façade, lower porch. Photographer facing west.
- 0008 Byrd Brown house east façade, southernmost bay. Photographer facing west.
- 0009 Byrd Brown house front façade, eastern oblique. Photographer facing west.
- 0010 Byrd Brown house front façade, western oblique. Photographer facing east.
- 0011 Byrd Brown house front façade, formal entry. Photographer facing north.
- 0012 Byrd Brown house lintel and brick coursework cornice, details. Photographer facing north.
- 0013 Byrd Brown house rear facade. Photographer facing north.
- 0014 Byrd Brown house exterior, upper porch railing. Photographer facing south.
- 0015 Byrd Brown house brick coursework cornice, detail. Photographer facing north.

B. Interior, Floor 1

- 0016 Byrd Brown house entryway, door with graining. Photographer facing south.

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- 0017 Byrd Brown house full entryway. Photographer facing north.
- 0018 Byrd Brown house entryway, stairwell. Photographer facing north.
- 0019 Byrd Brown house entryway, newel. Photographer facing north.
- 0020 Byrd Brown house rear ell, modern bathroom. Photographer facing north.
- 0021 Byrd Brown house front west room, mantle. Photographer facing east.
- 0022 Byrd Brown house front west room, chair rail. Photographer facing east.
- 0023 Byrd Brown house front east room, mantle. Photographer facing west.
- 0024 Byrd Brown house front east room. Photographer facing west.
- 0025 Byrd Brown house north ell, mantle, cabinets. Photographer facing north.
- 0026 Byrd Brown house north ell, modern kitchen. Photographer facing north.
- 0027 Byrd Brown house west ell, original kitchen. Photographer facing east.
- 0028 Byrd Brown house west ell, "pantry." Photographer facing east.

C. Interior, Upper Floors

- 0029 Byrd Brown house central stairwell entry. Photographer facing south.
- 0030 Byrd Brown house central stairwell, porch entry. Photographer facing south.
- 0031 Byrd Brown house central stairwell, open porch entry. Photographer facing south.
- 0032 Byrd Brown house front west room, mantle. Photographer facing east.
- 0033 Byrd Brown house front east room, mantle. Photographer facing west.
- 0034 Byrd Brown house north ell, mantle, cabinets. Photographer facing east.
- 0035 Byrd Brown house north ell, cabinets. Photographer facing south.
- 0036 Byrd Brown house north ell, mantle. Photographer facing north.
- 0037 Byrd Brown house north ell, upper porch. Photographer facing north.
- 0038 Byrd Brown house, attic. Photographer facing west.
- 0039 Byrd Brown house, interior attic stairs. Photographer facing south.

D. Secondary Buildings

- 0040 Byrd Brown house smoke house. Photographer facing west.

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- 0041 Byrd Brown house exterior, rear façade smoke house. Photographer facing south.
- 0042 Byrd Brown house springhouse oblique. Photographer facing east.
- 0043 Byrd Brown house springhouse, north façade. Photographer facing south.
- 0044 Brown's Mill. Photographer facing east.
- 0045 Brown's Mill interior, flooring.
- 0046 Brown's Mill interior, Tyler machinery. Photographer facing north.
- 0047 Brown's Mill interior, limestone foundation. Photographer facing east.
- 0048 Brown's Mill interior oblique, fireplace first floor. Photographer facing north.
- 0049 May Day Post Office, exterior. Photographer facing south.
- 0050 May Day Post Office, exterior door with mail slot. Photographer facing south.
- 0051 Large barn, exterior. Photographer facing west.
- 0052 Large barn, interior. Photographer facing west.
- 0053 Small barn, exterior. Photographer facing east.
- 0054 Shed, exterior. Photographer facing west.

E. Landscape

- 0055 Jacob Brown Historic Marker. Photographer facing north.
- 0056 Mountain View. Photographer facing west.
- 0057 Cherokee Creek, details. Photographer facing west.

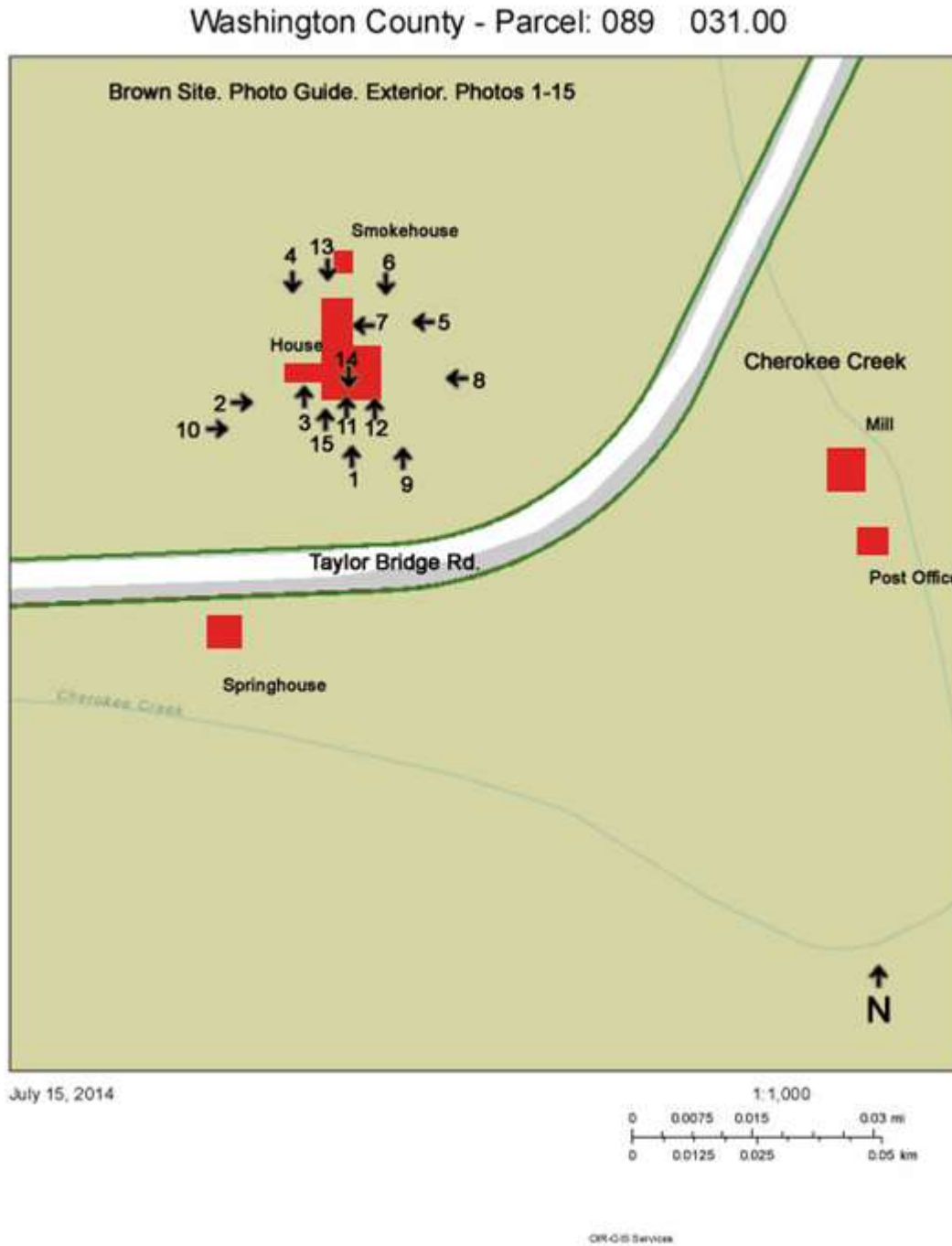
F. Cemeteries

- 0058 Enslaved burial site. Photographer facing south.
- 0059 Jacob Brown Family Cemetery. Photographer facing east.
- 0060 Jacob Brown Family Cemetery, original Jacob Brown Marker. Photographer facing east.
- 0061 Jacob Brown Family Cemetery, DAR Jacob Brown Marker. Photographer facing east.
- 0062 Jacob Brown Family Cemetery, DAR Jacob Brown Marker detail. Photographer facing east.
- 0063 Jacob Brown Family Cemetery, Swingle stone. Photographer facing east.

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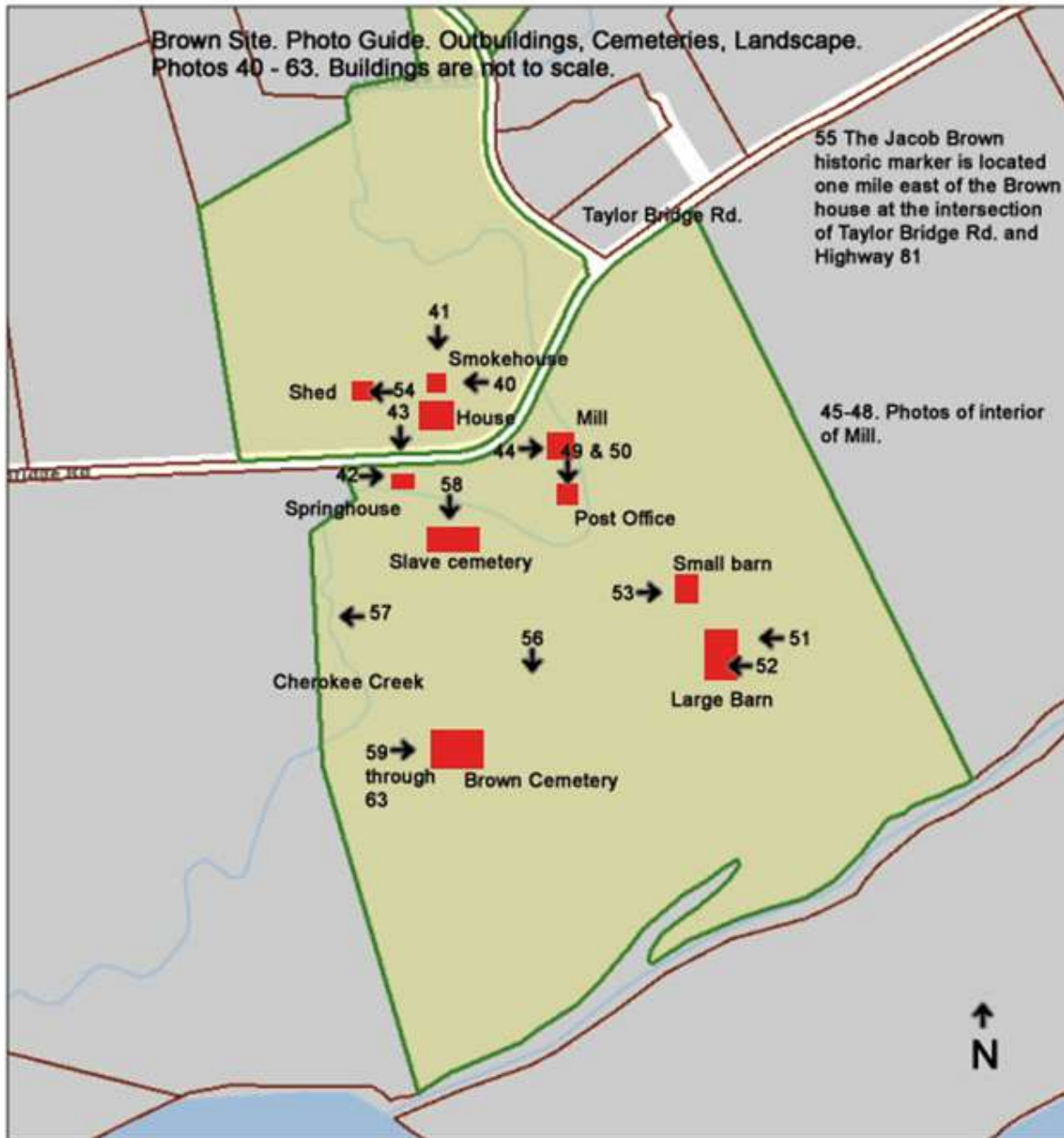
Site Plan



Brown Farm
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Washington County - Parcel: 089 031.00

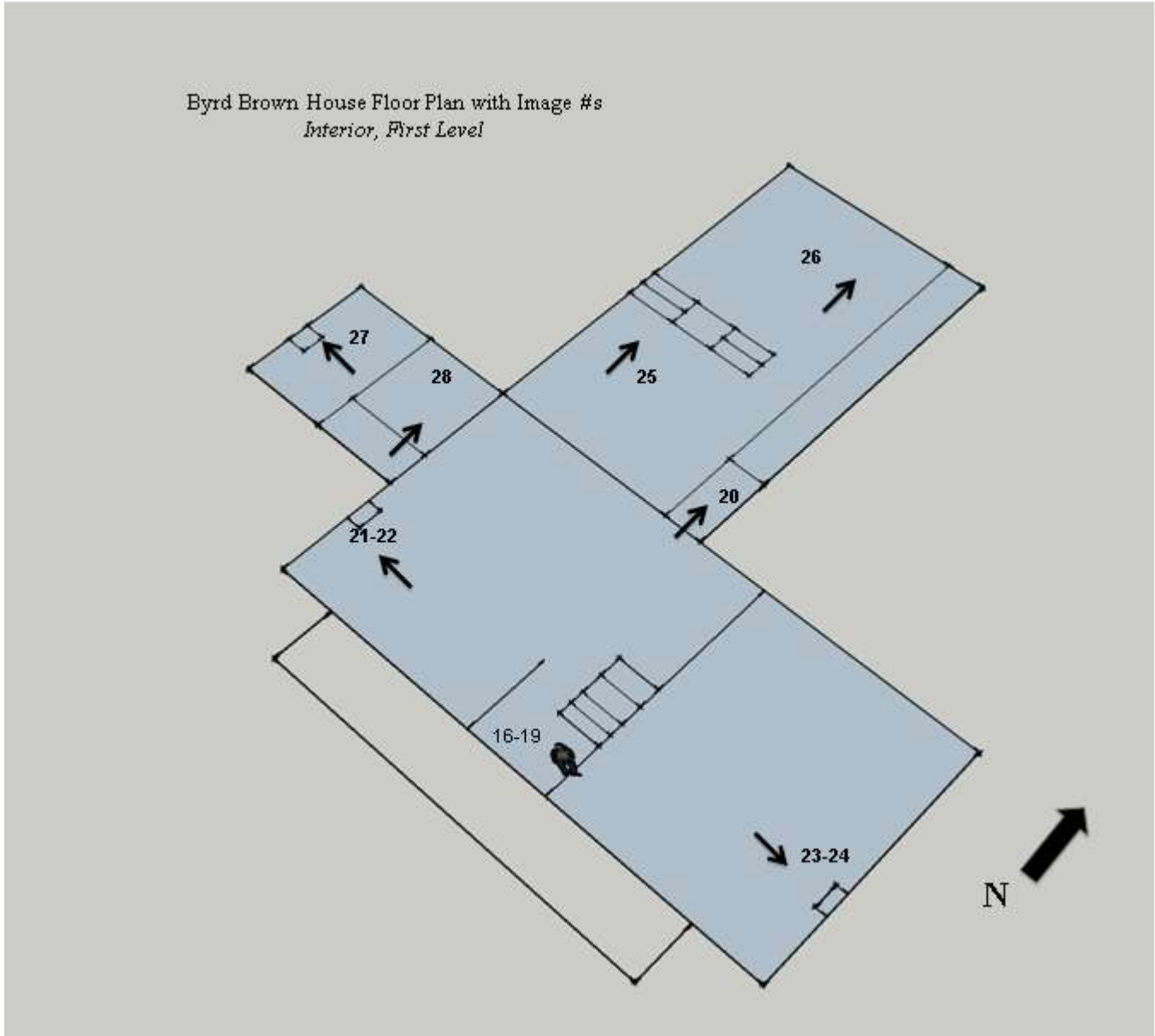


July 15, 2014

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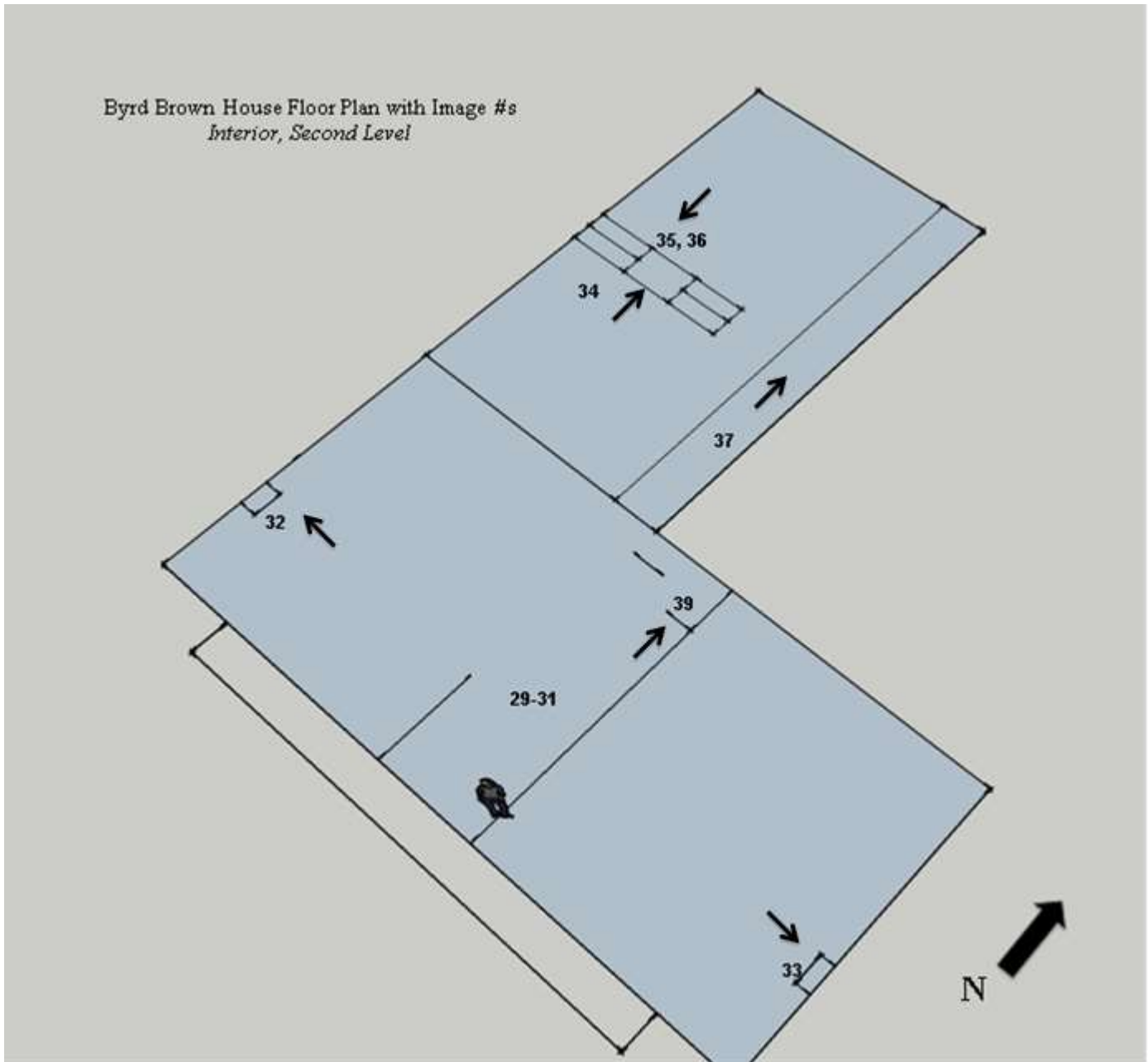
Floor Plan



Not to Scale

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Not to Scale

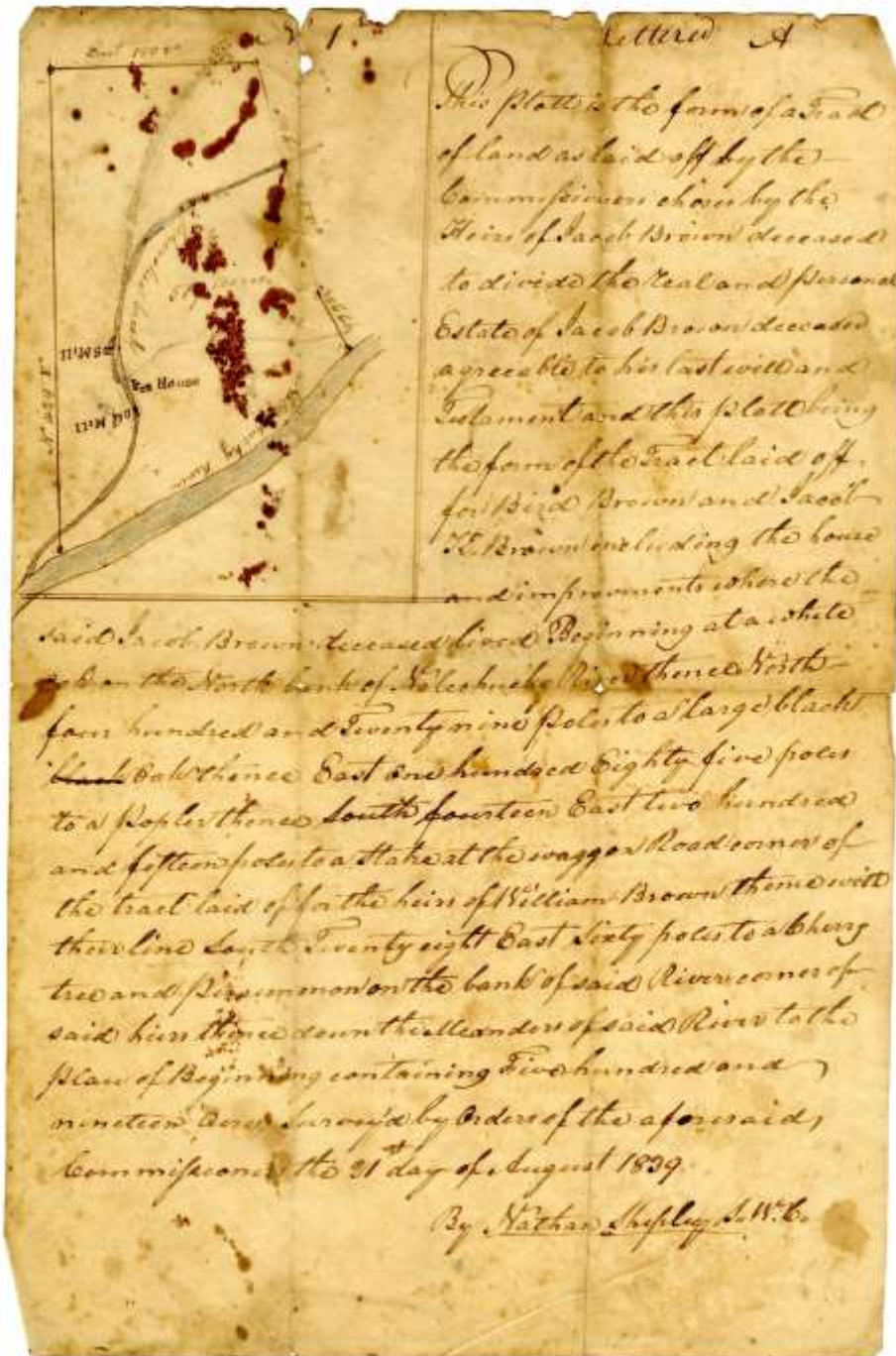
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brown Farm
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 32

Figure 1: Jacob Brown Purchase plat, includes modern Brown Farm tract. Historic Document Scan. Ella P. Buchanan Papers. Archives of Appalachia.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Brown Farm

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State North Carolina 20 August 1775

In consideration of the sum of one thousand pounds in
paid Virginia money in goods for the use of the State
said Jacob Brown is before the Insating and Below
before the Receipt whereof they doth acknowledge
of and Every part and part hereof clearly acquit and
discharge the said Jacob Brown the Receipt whereof the
said to the Board Slave catcher the Genesay warior of
said with a doth hereby acknowledge the said Jacob Brown
granted secured Release and confirmed and by these
present do also Release and confirm unto the said
Jacob Brown in his actual possession now being by a
title of a Bargain and sale to whereof him made for one
ele year by Indenture bearing date the ante the day
before the date hereof and by force of state Transf-
ing us into possession and to his heirs and assigns
that messuage and Tract of land lying on either
side River Below the Mouth of a creek called ^{of the} ~~of the~~
ing us into possession and to his heirs and assigns
that messuage and Tract of land lying on either
side River Below the Mouth of a creek called ^{of the} ~~of the~~
some stone of both sides of said River and bounding
as follows giving the Rest of d Browns purchase
ly on both sides of said River above the mouth of
limestone being on the south side of said River the
across the said River below the old fields that lay
Below the said limestone on the North side of the
knobby Mountain at a large Rock thence running
to the Mouth of a creek called Camp Creek on the
side of said River thence across the said River North
the ascending Ridge between Lick Creek and Watogah
the River thence by the Ridge to the West of said Browns
lands thence down the main fork of ^{of the} ~~of the~~ limestone to
mouth of said creek thence across the ^{of the} ~~of the~~ River above
mouth of a creek thence a straight course to the
Mount ^{of the} ~~of the~~ Mountain thence down the said



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357













































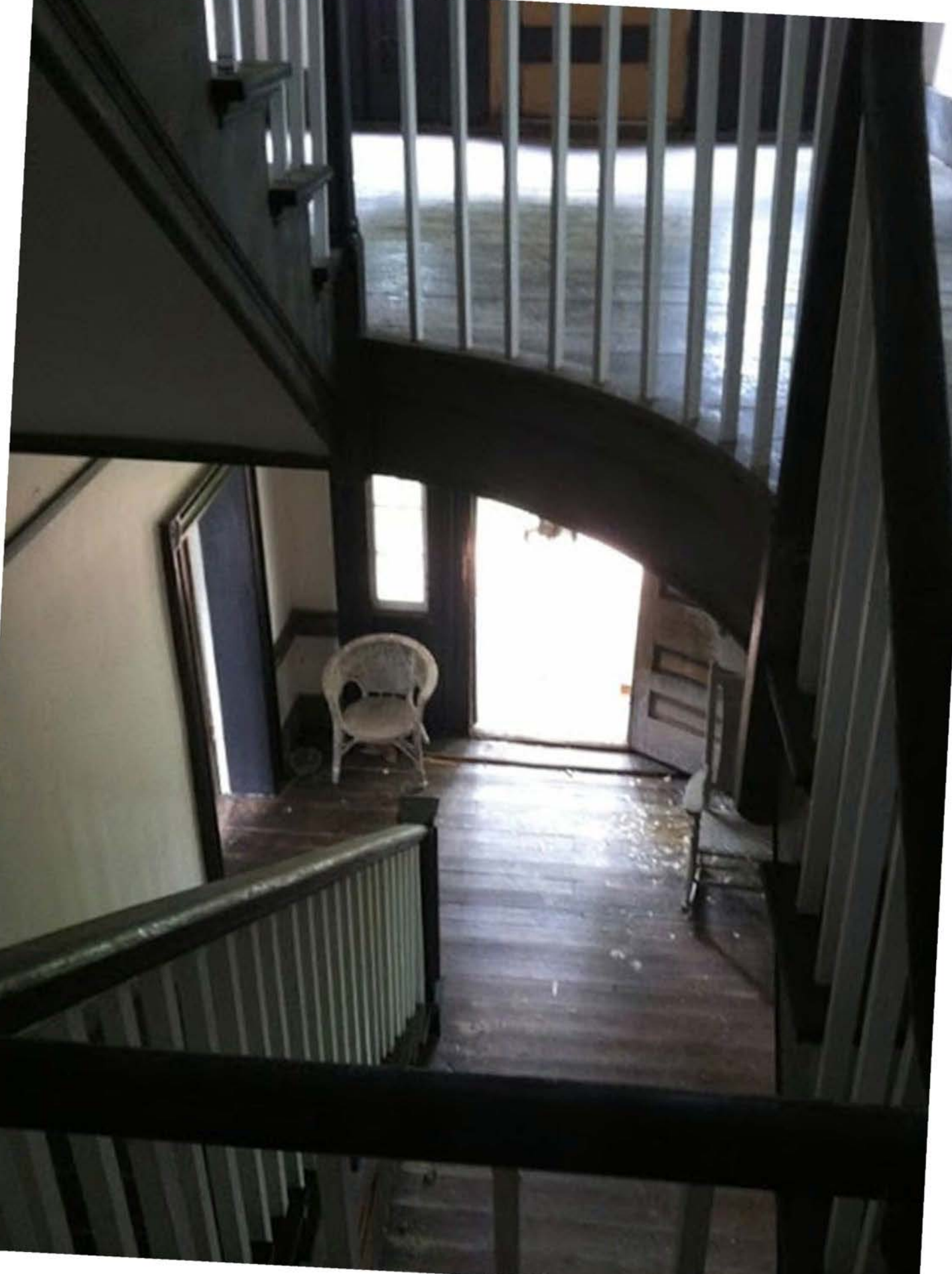










































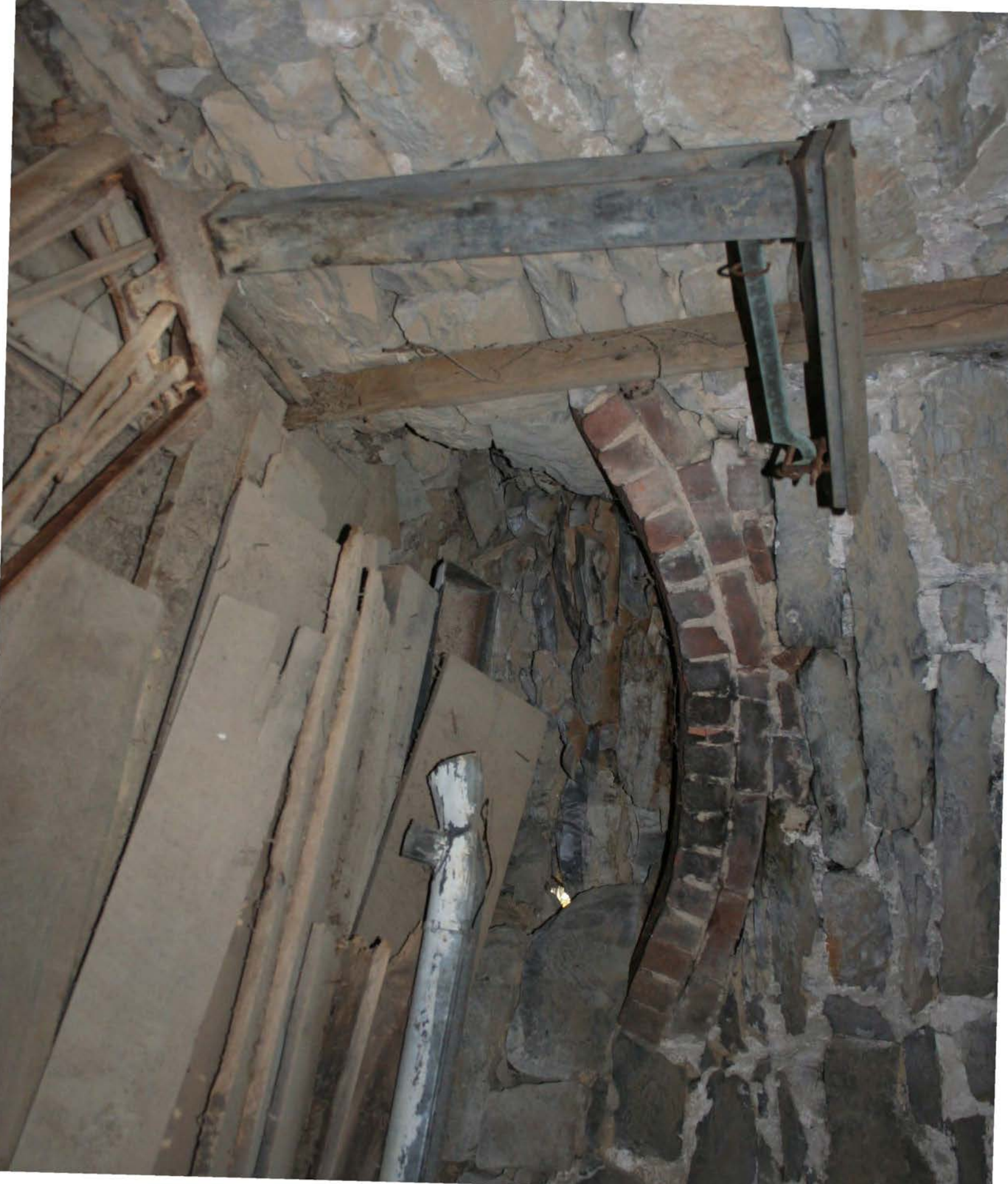




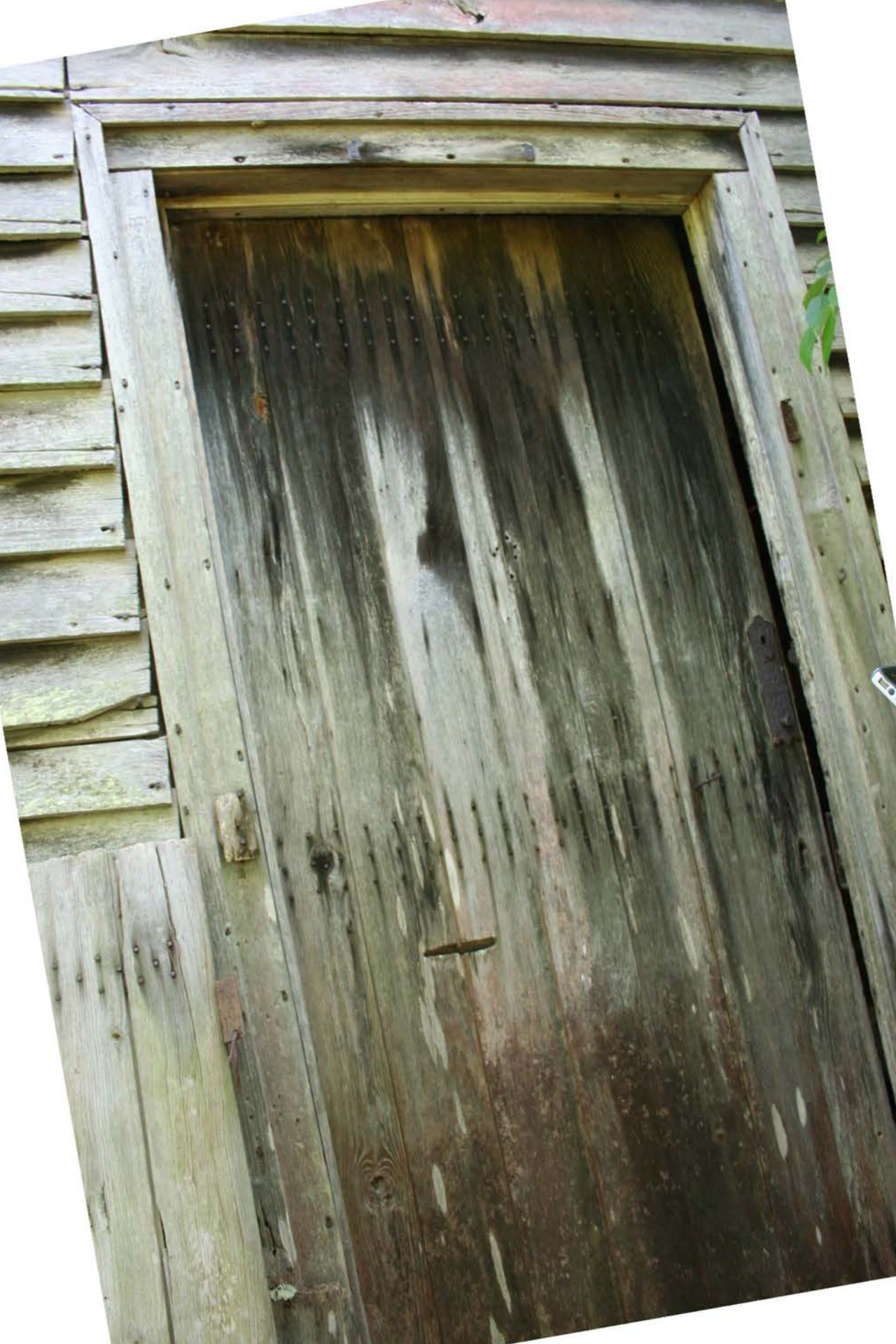
ROUND REEL FLOUR

SAVAGE & TYLER



























WAS BORN
DEC. 17
1820



JAMES BROWN

1766 - 1866

GRANDSON OF

1766 - 1866

JACOB BROWN

1736 — 1785

*FOUNDER OF BROWN'S
SETTLEMENT.*



JOHN J. G. SWINGILL

BORN

FEB. 3, 1861

DIED

JAN. 11, 1893

Jesus is with me..

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Brown Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 11/14/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/11/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/26/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/31/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001107

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 12-29-14 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.



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37214
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550
www.tnhistoricalcommission.org
E-mail: Claudette.Stager@tn.gov
(615) 532-1550, ext. 105
<http://www.tn.gov/environment/history>



October 31, 2014

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 *Brown Farm* to the National Register of Historic Places. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the *Brown Farm* to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, please contact Christine Mathieson at (615) 770-1086 or Christine.Mathieson@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

Claudette Stager
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

CS:cm

Enclosures(4)