

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received FEB 28 1985

date entered MAR 28 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Broylesville Historic District

and or common Same

2. Location

street & number In an irregular pattern along the Little Lick Creek and
roughly bounded by State Highway 34, Taylor Mill Road -N/A not for publication
and Gravel Hill Road,

city, town Washington College -X vicinity of

state Tennessee code 047 county Washington code 179

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Jonesborough state Tennessee 37659

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Washington County Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983-1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records Tennessee Historical Commission, 701 Broadway

city, town Nashville state Tennessee 37203

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated in rural Washington County, Tennessee, the Broylesville Historic District is comprised of ten properties dating from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries. This concentration of buildings is all that remains of the once thriving Broylesville community which is located approximately ten miles southwest of Jonesborough and has a current population of twenty residents. The 60 acre district, irregular in shape, is located in an area surrounded by open fields and bisected by the Little Limestone Creek. Formal landscaping is minimal and some areas are overgrown. Properties are scattered around a north-south axis formed by the Little Limestone Creek and are of mixed use. Six properties are residential, three are commercial and one is industrial. The buildings in the Broylesville Historic District are vernacular or vernacular adaptations of nineteenth century designs. Although some of the buildings are in poor condition, overall the district has undergone few alterations and has retained a high degree of architectural integrity. Highlights of the district are the ca. 1797 Broylesville Inn (#3) a vernacular Federal style structure; the Thomas Telford House (#1 - NR 1982), a ca. 1815 Federal style residence, and the Broyles Mercantile Establishment (#5), a ca. 1840 Greek Revival commercial building.

Although first settled in the 1780s by the Broyles family, the oldest extant building is the ca. 1797 Broylesville Inn (#3), located near the center of the district. South of the inn are the ca. 1812 vernacular style Ira Green House (#2), and the ca. 1815 Federal style Thomas Telford House (#1 - NR 1982). By the 1840s both the Greek Revival Broyles Mercantile Establishment (#5), and the vernacular style Cobbler's House (#4) had been constructed near the inn. Circa 1847, the vernacular Garst House (#10) was built north of the inn. While a grist mill had been in operation in Broylesville since 1803, it was not until ca. 1869 that the present Michael Bashor Mill (#7) was constructed. Broylesville had a population of 300 people in 1888 but few buildings associated with this early development still exist. Community residents attest to a blacksmith shop, tannery, doctor's office, foundry, distillery school and more houses being located in Broylesville. B. F. Parker arrived here in around 1912 when he purchased the mill and built his residence north of it (#9).

Inventory of Buildings in the District

Eight of the properties in the Broylesville Historic District are contributing and two are non-contributing. Contributing properties are those that are architecturally distinctive or are associated with significant people or events. They have retained much of their architectural and historical integrity. Non-contributing properties are less than fifty years old, have no historical associations with significant people or events, or have suffered a loss of integrity through alterations. Contributing structures are designated by (c) and non-contributing structures are designated (nc). Inventory numbers are keyed to the tax map.

1. Thomas Telford House, Water Plant Road, (ca. 1815), (NR 1982), Federal style, two story, five bay, brick, flemish bonding on west (front) elevation, shingled gable roof, central hall

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plan with rear kitchen ell, no front porch, central entries on both stories with sidelights and fixed transom, lintels have bulls eye corner blocks, replaced windows and doors, four interior end chimneys with corbeled caps, brick dentiled cornice along east facade. (c)

2. Ira Green House, McQueen Road, (ca. 1812, 1867), Vernacular with Italianate detailing, two story, three bay, frame with aluminum siding, metal sheathed hipped roof, pedimented gable dormers, bracketed cornice, one story porch with large sawn wood brackets and ornamental latticework, central entries on both stories with sidelights and transom, 6/6 sash windows, rectangular plan with one story wings on east and west elevations, two brick interior chimneys, original mantels, moldings and stairway; six frame outbuildings are located north and west of the house (c)

3. Broylesville Inn, Gravel Hill Road, (ca. 1797), Vernacular Federal style, five bay, two story, T-shaped, frame, clapboard siding, metal sheathed gable roof, one story porch with shed roof across front and rear, paneled front door with multi-paned transom and sidelights, 2/2 sash windows, second story window over entry flanked by multi-paned sidelights, three interior brick chimneys, two run open well paneled staircase, paneled interior doors, mantels ornamented with fluted pilasters and molded cornices; two story frame barn to southeast of building. (c)

4. Cobbler's House, Taylor Mill Road, (ca. 1845), Vernacular, one and one half stories, three bay, frame, clapboard siding, metal sheathed gable roof, no porch, sidelights flank front entry, multi-paned sash windows, sawn bargeboard, brick foundation, two exterior brick end chimneys, rectangular plan, ornamental woodwork on interior stairway; frame barn to west of house. (c)

5. Broyles Mercantile Establishment, Gravel Hill Road, (ca. 1835), Greek Revival, two story, brick, metal sheathed gable roof, main facade is three bays wide defined by four giant stucco pilasters with wood Doric capitals which support the elaborate entablature and pediment, Palladian window in gable end, main entry is located in center of east facade and is composed of a double leaf paneled door flanked by frame pilasters, transom area blocked off, wood lintels with Greek key design surmounted by a soldier course lintel, walls laid in common bond, multi-paned sash windows enclosed by original shutters, rear gable is brick with wooden returns, foundation and steps to the main entry are limestone, rectangular plan, interior retains some original detailing, the main floor has large open space with counters and wooden cornice with sunburst pattern, rear partitioned off for living space, second story undivided, three carved mantels; two story frame barn to southeast of building. (c)

6. Mobile Home, Gravel Hill Road (1970), one story, metal, rectangular plan. (nc)

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7. Michael Bashor Mill, Gravel Hill Road, (1869), Vernacular industrial, three story, clapboard siding, metal sheathed gable roof, front porch with shed roof, 8/8 sash windows, gable returns and corner boards, rectangular plan, chamfered beams and posts, no mill-work extant. (c)

8. Taylor Auto Repair, Taylor Mill and Gravel Hill Roads (1960). One story, concrete block, rectangular, gable roof structure. (nc)

9. Parker House, Taylor Mill Road, (ca. 1912) American Foursquare, two stories, clapboard siding, metal sheathed hip roof with pedimented gable dormers, one story porch surrounds the house, square plan, two interior brick chimneys. (c)

10. Garst House, Taylor Mill Road, (ca. 1847-1850), Vernacular, two story, brick laid in common bond, metal sheathed gable roof, one story, hip roof, front porch with elaborate sawn and turned wood detailing, ornamental brackets under porch eave, corbeled cornice, rowlock lintels, 6/6 sash windows, three interior end chimneys with corbeled caps, nineteenth century one story brick addition to south, rectangular plan, original blue and white marbled plaster walls, two run open well stairway, original mantels; two log barns, a log corn crib and a frame barn are north of the house. (c)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1797-1912 **Builder/Architect** Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Broylesville Historic District is being nominated under National Register criteria A, B, and C for its local historical and architectural significance. The district, located in Broylesville, Tennessee (pop. 20), is historically significant to Washington County for the important role it had in the nineteenth century as a stage stop and commercial center for the surrounding rural area. In addition, the community is historically significant for its association with the Broyles family and especially Adam Broyles who was responsible for the initial commercial development of Broylesville. Architecturally, the district is significant as an excellent example of architecture in a small community in eastern Tennessee. Developed between the 1790s and the 1910s, the Broylesville Historic District contains fine examples of Federal, Greek Revival, and vernacular style buildings. Having undergone few exterior alterations, the district, which includes all extant properties associated with Broylesville, has maintained its historical and architectural integrity.

Although John Broyles and his family emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1717, the development of the Broylesville community by the family does not begin until 1783 when Nicholas and Cyrus Broyles purchased 840 acres of land adjacent to the Little Limestone Creek, a good source of water power. During the next few years the Broyles family, farmers and blacksmiths by trade, continued to purchase more property in the area. The development of the Broylesville Historic District begins with Adam Broyles, Jr. in the 1790s. In 1797 he purchased 240 acres of land and the next year he married Rosanna Broyles, widow of Reuben Broyles. His new wife and her son Tobias had recently purchased a house and enough land for a mill race and dam.

Adam Broyles, Jr. continued to acquire property near the Little Limestone Creek while he worked as a blacksmith, merchant, inn keeper and farmer. His first known commercial enterprise, the Broylesville Inn, is probably an extension of the house Rosanna purchased in 1797. It served as an inn and the post office along the stage road between Jonesborough and Greeneville, Tennessee. The Broyles mill (non-extant), a lumber and grist mill, was in operation by 1803. In 1810 Adam Broyles Jr., his stepson Tobias and Daniel Broyles sold the mill to Thomas Telford. Around 1815, three years after Ira Green purchased 297 acres and moved to Broylesville and built his house, Telford built his own residence in the community (NR 1982). The Telford family had come to the area from Charleston, South Carolina and were responsible for the development of the Telford community several miles north of Broylesville.

Between 1830 and 1840 Adam Broyles, Jr. built the Broyles Mercantile Establishment, a store and warehouse, thereby initiating mercantile trade in the Broylesville area.

After his first wife died in 1837, Adam Broyles, Jr. married Nancy Doak Mitchell, daughter of Reverend Samuel Doak, the Presbyterian minister responsible for founding nearby Washington College, Salem Presbyterian Church, and Tusculum College (NR 1974). By 1850, Adam had added to his inventory of properties and businesses owned in Broylesville with the addition of a shoemakers, now known as the Cobbler's house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 60 acres

Quadrangle name Telford, Tennessee

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

B

1	7	3	5	5	9	0	0	4	0	0	9	0	6	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

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

D

1	7	3	5	5	5	8	0	4	0	0	7	8	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E

Zone	Easting				Northing									

F

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

Zone	Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Gray Hagedorn

organization First Tennessee Development District date November 1, 1984

street & number 207 N. Boone Street, Suite 800 telephone 615/928-0224

city or town Johnson City state Tennessee 37601

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Herbert E. Hagan

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission date 2/15/85

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

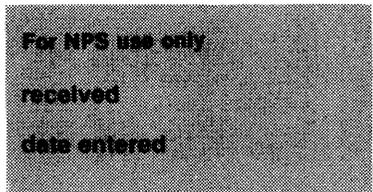
for Melvina Byers Entered in National Register date 3/28/85
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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Additional development in Broylesville occurred when Frederick Garst purchased 147 acres along the west bank of the Little Limestone Creek and built a brick residence for himself between 1847 and 1850.

Broylesville had a population of 206 people in 1850. It was now a thriving community of farmers, professional and businessmen and artisans. In 1852 Michael M. Bashor, a farmer and miller from Virginia, married Frederick Garst's daughter and inherited Garst's house and 280 acres in the Broylesville community. The next year Adam Broyles, Jr. sold much of his property to his son Adam Alexander Broyles. This included the store, a tan yard (non-extant), saw mill (non-extant), shoemaker's shop, tin factory (non-extant), blacksmith's shop (non-extant), and two houses (non-extant).

Continuing development of the community occurred in the 1860s when Dr. Andrew Silas Newton Dobson purchased the former Green house and remodeled it in 1867. Dobson, raised in Greeneville and educated at Tusculum College, came to Broylesville to be the community physician. In 1884-1885, Dobson was a member of the State Legislature, and later was a trustee of Washington College.

Bashor and Charles H. Swatzel built the flour and saw mill on the site of the Broyles and Telford mill in 1869. The Bashor family left Broylesville in 1872 after selling the mill and a foundry (non-extant) to John F. Smith, Hannah Anderson, Samuel Doak Mitchell, and William Montgomery Mitchell, the latter two both sons of Nancy Doak Mitchell Broyles. The mill was then called the Mitchell and Smith Merchant Flouring Mill. The Mitchells and Anderson also purchased the old Garst house from Bashor at this time.

In 1888 when Broylesville had a population of 300 people, nearby Limestone had a population of 250 but was beginning to eclipse Broylesville in importance as a commercial center. (By 1870 the post office was already located in Limestone.) Within two years, Jacob F. Broyles, owner of the Broyles Mercantile Establishment and Broylesville Inn, sold the properties, thus ending the family's economic dominance of the community.

The Michael Bashor Mill was purchased from the Mitchell family in 1912 by B. F. Parker, a retired railroad engineer. He soon built his own house in the community. Seven years later he sold the mill to J. H. Taylor and later gave him his home in exchange for room and board.

Many of the buildings associated with the development of Broylesville have been demolished. The buildings that comprise the Broylesville Historic District constitute a distinct element representative of the development of Broylesville as a commercial center and stage stop in Washington County, Tennessee.

Two properties, the Broylesville Inn and Broylesville Mercantile Establishment are associated with Adam Broyles, Jr, a member of the founding family of the community and the person responsible for initiating commercial trade in Broylesville. Architecturally the district

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spans the time from 1797 when the Broylesville Inn (#3) was built to 1912 when the Parker House (#9) was completed. Excellent examples of Federal (#1,3), Greek Revival (#5) and vernacular styles (#7, 10) are represented in the district, which is a significant example of design in northeastern Tennessee.

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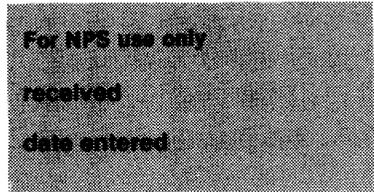
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The Broylesville Historic District, an irregularly shaped district of 60 acres, is comprised of a group of ten properties situated along the north/south axis of the Little Limestone Creek with the rear property lines forming the east, west and south boundaries of the district. The north boundary of the district is formed by State Highway 34. The district includes all extant properties associated with the development of Broylesville.

