

THE NORTHEAST TENNESSEE REGION

before the birth of the oldest mountains on earth 230,000,000 years ago, was on low land near the shore of the Cambrian Sea. Many changes have occurred in this land where deep and narrow valleys formed into the Appalachian Mountains. The Holston River flows through the divide where the Cumberland range turns westward and the Blue Ridge Mountains continue southward. It is through this divide, the only one south of Pennsylvania, that animals sought the easiest routes to water and salt. This is where Indians lived on the land and developed animal trails into trading and warpath routes and where pioneers used these Indian routes to made their roads on the way to settle their various destinations here and further west.

This region is truly a marvel of a land awaiting your travels in it. Even the people living here continue to be fascinated by the wealth of history it holds for all of us. We can learn from the settler's history what it took to travel in a land with all its' uncertainties from the elements, friends and foe. The foe were their own kind as well as the original people whose land was slowly disappearing from their way of life.

While driving this historical route you will need to let your imagination put you on a dirt road in a thick forest with trees that have been growing all around you for hundreds of years, The air is pure and you are not the least bit afraid to drink the water from the nearby stream. When you stop for the night's camp and everyone is settling down for their nights sleep the silence is deafening.

Please See Map for GPS Coordinates.

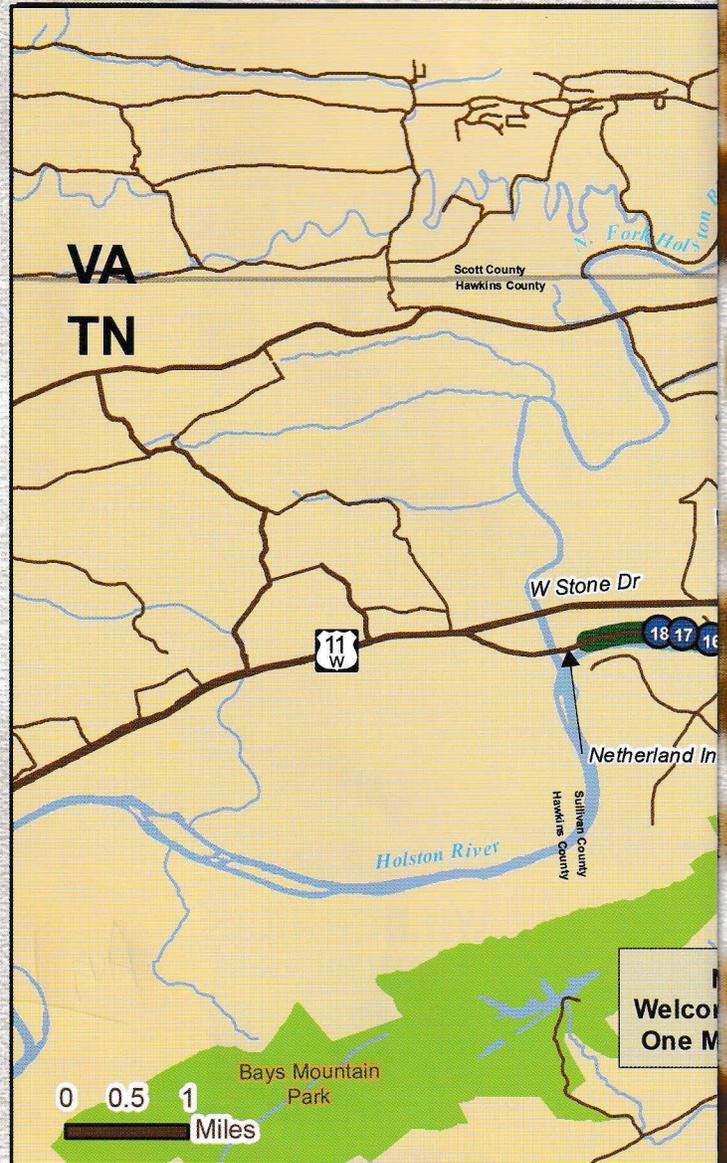
This brochure was produced as a project of the Kingsport Metro Transportation Planning Organization
Netherland Inn Exchange Place Association

TENNESSEE WELCOME CENTERS I-81 AND I-26

The Pioneer Pathways begin here and the brochure will show how they are linked to the many trails that were in use during the past. Animal trails became Indian paths, which were developed into roads allowing settlers to drive their wagons to point's west. These animal trails are now, for the most part, paved roads that you can use to experience the type of country the pioneers had to face in their journey.

1 REEDY CREEK ROAD (1773) KENTUCKY ROAD (1774) and BLOOMINGDALE PIKE (1879)

This road was built by Fincastle County, Virginia in 1773 to the mouth of Reedy Creek across from Long Island. The



road was used to haul freight into The Boatyard located on the banks of the Holston River. Much of the old road closely followed the Great Indian Trading Path. The road's name has remained the same since it was first built. These names were given to Reedy Creek Road at different times during its history. This road closely parallel's the Great Indian Trading Path. Reedy Creek Road is described above. The Kentucky Road was so named due to pioneers assembling at the Anderson Blockhouse before traveling through the Moccasin and Cumberland Gaps on their way to Kentucky and beyond. The pioneers would have used the Daniel Boone



Wilderness Trail where it intersects with Lucy Road (old Virginia Road) on their way to the Anderson Blockhouse.

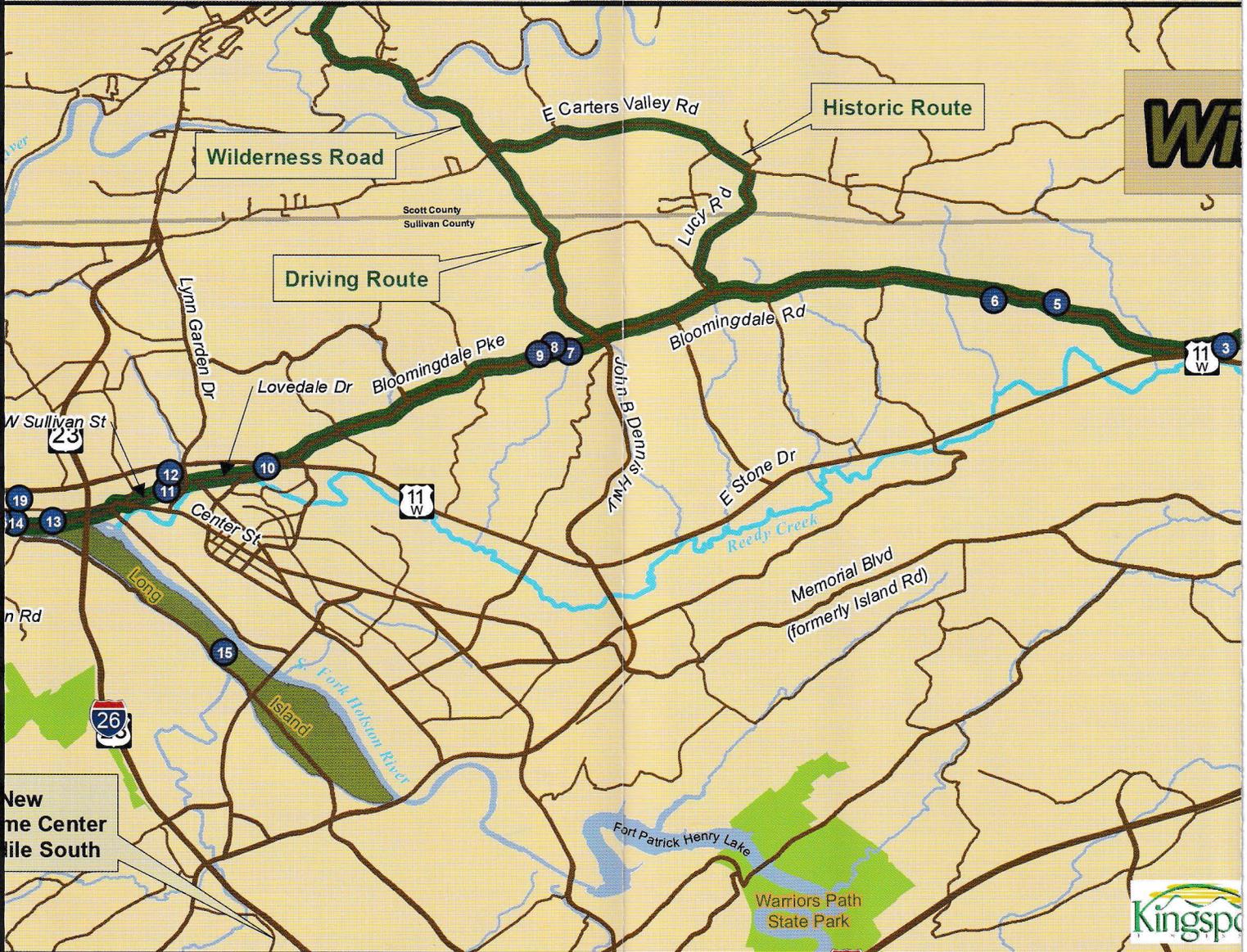
2 THE HUGHES-PENDLETON HOUSE

This house stands at the junction of Highway 11W and Bloomingdale Pike. This property was part of Edmund Pendleton's land grant in 1756.



3 KING'S MILL FORT SITE

(You will need to stretch your imagination to see the fort.)

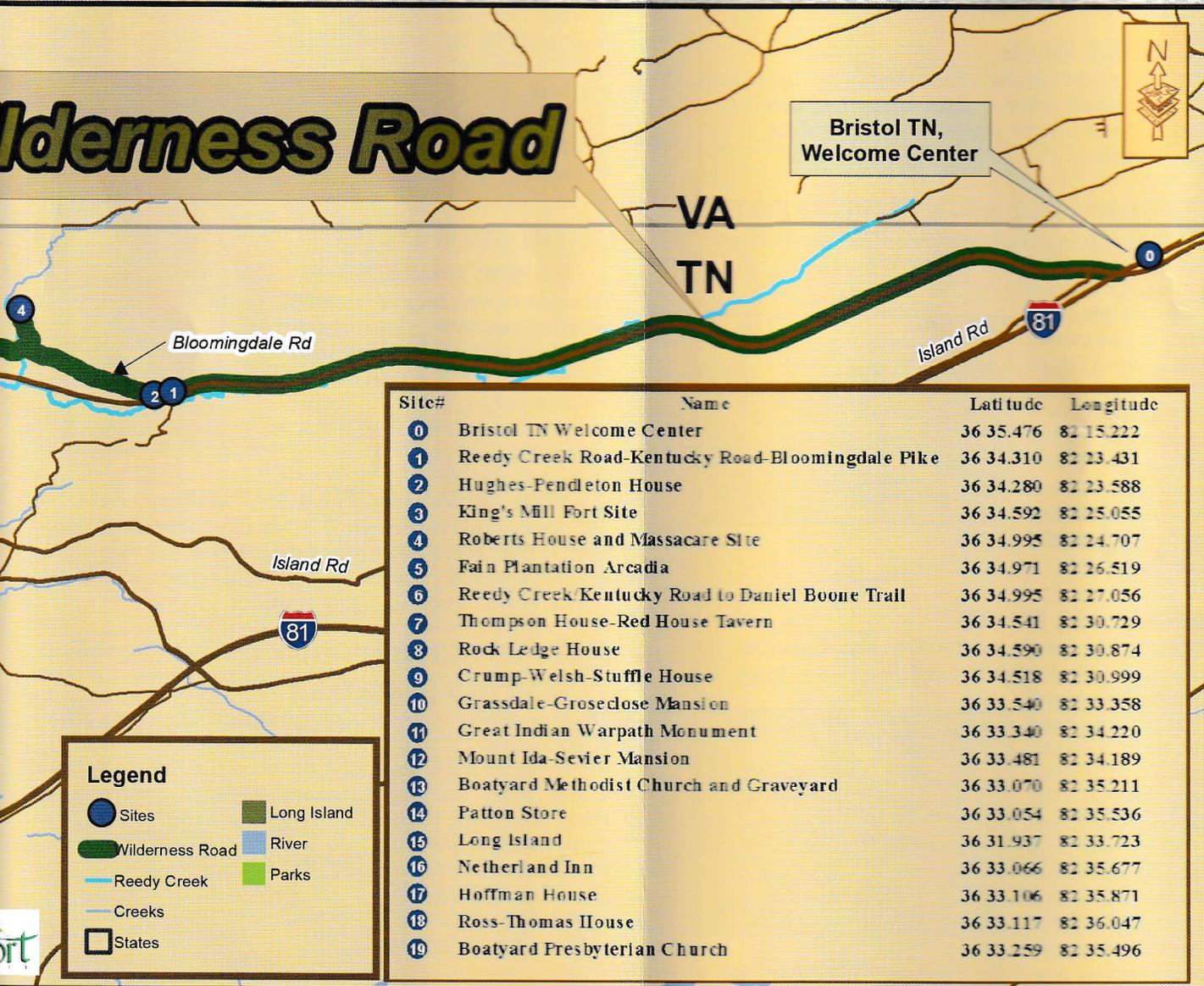


This site, located on the flat beside the North Fork of Reedy Creek (now known as Boozy Creek) was originally a grist-mill. It was fortified before 1774 with palisades and a nail-studded gate. This site is among the most historic sites in Sullivan County and stood at the center of the Reedy Creek Settlement of 1772-73. On the hill east of the fort site is the Old Salem Church Cemetary that contain the remains of early settlers. One of the oldest stones markers that can be read show * — Jackson, Nov. 1756 - July 8, 1821.

4 ROBERTS HOUSE and MASSACRE SITE

This home still stands on the north side of Boozy Creek where on September 24, 1774 the family was massacred by half-breed Chief Logan and a band of Shawnee Indians

from the Ohio territory. The Shawnee's crept over hill behind the house and killed John, his wife and three children. One son, James was ten years old and taken prisoner and later returned in a prisoner exchange. Another son who had been tomahawked in the head and scalped was found alive and taken to King's Mill Fort. He was taken to a home in Virginia where he received help from a person known for his skill in treating scalped victims. The boy could not be saved and died as a result of the wounds.



5 MAIN PLANTATION – ARCADIA

This house is on the National Register of Historic Places. It is a ten-room, hand-fired red brick structure. Thomas Fain started this building toward the middle of the nineteenth century. His grandfather, John Fain was killed by the Cherokee Indians during the battle of Sitica. This home was searched many times by Confederate soldiers since it was well known the Fains were Union sympathizers. He owned many slaves and gave each a cash payment or employment when they were freed.



6 KENTUCKY ROAD

This site, next to the Arcadia United Methodist Church cemetery, shows a small portion of the actual road used by pioneers. It is worn down below the surface of the surrounding ground.

7 THOMPSON HOUSE – RED HOUSE TAVERN

This house stands on Bloomingdale Pike just west of Wadlow Gap Road (Daniel Boone Wilderness Trail.) It was a friendly stop for thousands of pioneers migrating westward. The house was built in 1809 and is located on property included in a 1780 land grant to William Nash. The house has been used as both a tavern and home. The portico has been added in recent years.



8 ROCK LEDGE HOUSE

This house, built starting in 1806, is also known as the Shaver-Welsh-Stuffle house. It has been in the family for 135 years. The hand-fired bricks were made in a kiln located on the property. The Chestnut logs are original. The original barn and blacksmith shop are still standing on the property. President Andrew Johns visited this home many times. Well known Tennessee portrait artist, Samuel Shaver lived here and is credited with painting the landscapes over the mantles.



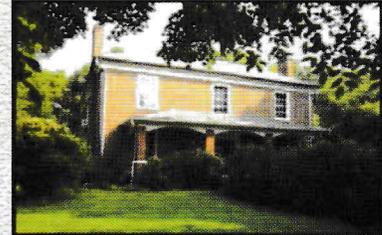
9 CRUMP-WELSH-STUFFLE HOUSE

The Crump family according to the family built this house in 1840. The hand-fired bricks came from the same kiln on the Rock Ledge property. The Chestnut logs are original.



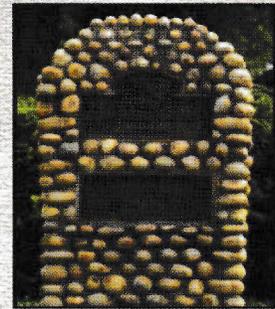
10 GRASSDALE – GROSECLOSE MANSION

This home is located at the junction of Bloomingdale Pike (old Reedy Creek Road) and Stone Drive. Construction of the home was started in 1856 and is part of the Edmund Pendleton land grant of 1750. The brick in this home and its out-buildings are all hand-fired. A log house on the property was built before 1806.



11 THE GREAT INDIAN WARPAT MONUMENT

This monument, located at 1105 West Sullivan Street, shows the direction of the warpath. The Long Island Chapter of the DAR erected it November 11, 1934.

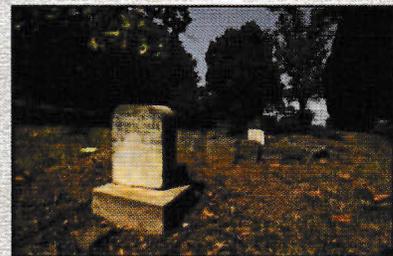


12 MOUNT IDA – SEVIER MANSION

This site is made up of two structures the hewn log cabin, built in 1790, was on the site of the mansion that was built in 1884 by David Sevier. David's grandfather was a brother of John Sevier, Tennessee's first governor.

13 BOATYARD METHODIST CHURCH AND OLD GRAVEYARD

The graveyard was part of Colonel Gilbert Christian's plantation during 1775-1815. The stone and brick foundation and old steps are located near the center of the graveyard. It has been said by older citizens of Kingsport that the church was a frame structure. This property is owned by the Holston Conference of the Methodist Church.



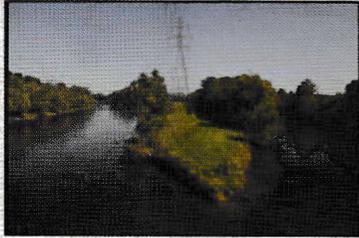
14 PATTON STORE

This two-story store, located on Netherland Inn Road, was built between 1803, and 1820. It is one of the oldest stores still standing in Tennessee and served the community for more than a hundred and ten years. Much of the building is original where doors, windows, floors, brick-work and hardware remain. It is owned by the heirs of J.M. Dodson.



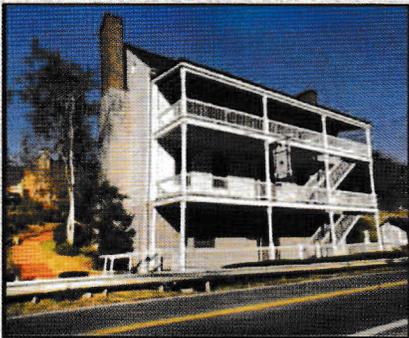
15 LONG ISLAND

This ancient island is four miles long and averages a half-mile in width. The western tip is located next to the Ridgefields bridge off of Netherland Inn Road. It was a sacred place to all Tribes in the Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and West Virginia area. This Island was used for gatherings, much like the Pow Wows of today. The Indians believed that all "talks" or treaties held on the Island were blessed by the Great Spirit. In 1673 James Needham and Gabriel Arthur saw this island on their way to establish trade with the Cherokees. In 1976 Kingsport gave back to the Eastern Band of the Cherokees approximately 3.5 acres on land on their sacred Island.



16 NETHERLAND INN

This structure, located on Netherland Inn Road (the former Great Stage Road) was built beginning in 1802 and completed in 1808 by William King to house his boatman. It is the Nation's only registered historic site that served as a boatyard and river-port. Vast numbers of flatboats were built on the banks up and down the Holston River and carried millions of pounds of salt, iron ingots, animal skins, ginseng and many other products to westward markets as far south as New Orleans. Richard Netherland purchased the site from the William King estate in 1818. Three presidents, Andy Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson have stayed at this Inn. Kingsport was first incorporated in this Inn in 1822. It is also the starting point for the Daniel Boone Wilderness Trail.

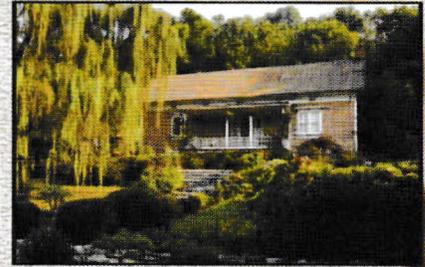


17 HOFFMAN HOUSE

This house was built by Aaron Hoffman in 1830. He was a tanner by trade and his signature can be seen on a wall in the Netherland Inn's East Tavern Room. This house and the Netherland Inn represent the greatest degree of original building remaining in the Boatyard Historic District. The woodwork on the first floor is original and retains its original finish. This house is located at 2248 Netherland Inn Road.

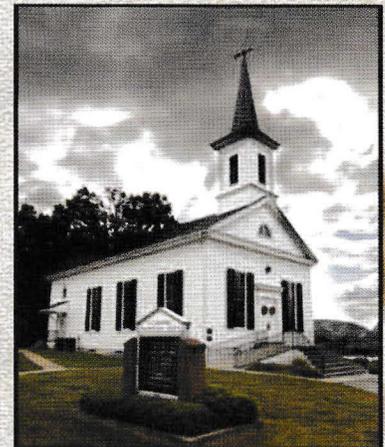
18 ROSS-THOMAS HOUSE

This one story residence on a hand-cut stone foundation is built using a system of mortise and tenon joints match-marked with Roman numerals. It is the only one story historic home still standing in the Boatyard Historic District. It is believed the house was built between 1818 and 1830. The present owners have developed the house and grounds into a showplace of landscaping and restoration.



19 BOATYARD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church originally stood northwest of the Netherland Inn in the Boatyard Historic District and is on the National Register of Historic Places. This church was organized in 1820 with Reverend James Gallaher as the minister. He later became the Chaplin of the United States House of Representatives. The church was moved in 1953 to its present location. The building remains in its original condition with hand-hewn wood and square nails.



Netherland Inn
Exchange Place
Association

KINGSPOINT TENNESSEE
TimesNews

