



## TIPTON-HAYNES HISTORIC SITE

SELF-GUIDED WALK

- (1) Museum and Education Building**  
The beautiful new Museum and Educational Building contains a visitors center, reception area, gallery, museum shop, library and archives, and offers educational exhibits, including the historic Samuel Shaver portraits.
- (2) Double Crib Barn**  
The double crib barn is built of hand hewn logs with V notching. Food for the animals was kept overhead and farm equipment was stored in the breezeway. Colonel John Tipton housed his fine Virginia-bred race horses in this barn. Horse racing was a favorite sport of the settlers.
- (3) Corn Crib**  
The corn crib, also a double crib, is built from large chestnut logs. The logs with bark still visible are an example of half dovetail notch construction. Although corn was the major crop of that era, other crops, including wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes were also grown.
- (4) Pig Sty**  
Two or three hogs were put in the pig sty as piglets and provided extra feed to increase their fat content. When slaughtered, these special pigs provided lard, which was used for cooking and for making soap and candles. Other hogs foraged freely around the grounds.
- (5) The George Haynes Cabin**  
An historic cabin was moved to this site to represent the home of George Haynes, a slave who worked for the Haynes family.
- (6) Smokehouse**  
Used to preserve meat, the smokehouse is a log reconstruction on the location of the original smokehouse built by the Tipton family.
- (7) The Tipton-Haynes Home**  
On this site, in 1784, Colonel John Tipton, one of the founding fathers of Tennessee, built a 25-by-35 foot log cabin. During his 30+ years of occupancy, Colonel Tipton enlarged the home.
- The stone chimney is original and archeological evidence suggests that there was once a separate kitchen. John Tipton, Jr. inherited the home in 1813 and may have made some changes to the house. In 1839, the estate passed to Landon Carter Haynes, who added the existing kitchen, dining room, and back porch, essentially creating the house as it stands today. However, the original cabin still exists and is contained within the large white house.
- (8) The Law Office**  
This building was the first free-standing law office in what is now Johnson City. It was built sometime in the 1850s by Landon Carter Haynes. The walls are original and the blue ceiling of the porch is the original color.
- (9) The Loom House**  
Although built in the early 1900s, this building is a typical frontier farm outbuilding. The Loom House contains equipment for spinning and weaving wool and linen. Flax was grown on the estate for linen and linseed oil.
- (10) Necessary**  
This is the original, with some restoration, of the Simerly family's "outhouse". The Simerly's were the last owners of the Tipton-Haynes property before it became the property of The State of Tennessee.
- (11) Sorghum Mill**  
This mill is used to grind sorghum cane to provide juice for making molasses. The grain was used as cattle feed and the whole plant as forage.
- (12) Sorghum Furnace**  
The furnace is used to boil the sorghum cane juice down until it forms molasses.
- (13) Still House**  
This is a replica of an early still and is built on the foundation of the original still used by both the Tipton and Haynes families. The term "still" comes from the word "distillation" -- the process by which whiskey is made. Corn whiskey was important to the economy and was used as an astringent, a relaxant, a stimulant, and a preservative.
- (14) Spring House**  
The building is a reconstruction of an 1800s spring house, which was used to keep food cool.
- (15) Cave**  
This limestone cave is still growing. Many artifacts left by Archaic, Woodland, and Cherokee Indians were found around the cave and in surrounding fields. In 1673, early explorers James Needham and Gabriel Arthur, guided by Cherokee Indians, traveled near the site and possibly used the cave for shelter and finding water in the nearby spring. Legend says that Daniel Boone also traveled the same "Buffalo Trace" trail in the 1760s.
- (16) Buffalo Trace Trail**  
Buffalo migrated around Buffalo Mountain, stopping at bold spring to drink, on their way to the salt licks in the Shenandoah Valley. A "bold spring" is a spring with a strong flow. The Old Stage Road followed the buffalo trail, connecting Jonesborough to Elizabethton.
- (17) The Gardens**  
In front of the museum, heirloom plants are displayed in a sampler garden. A medicinal and dye garden is located behind The George Haynes Cabin. The kitchen garden is beside the Tipton-Haynes home. Sorghum is being grown in the field near the Sorghum Mill. The apple orchard contains both historic and more-recently-planted trees.