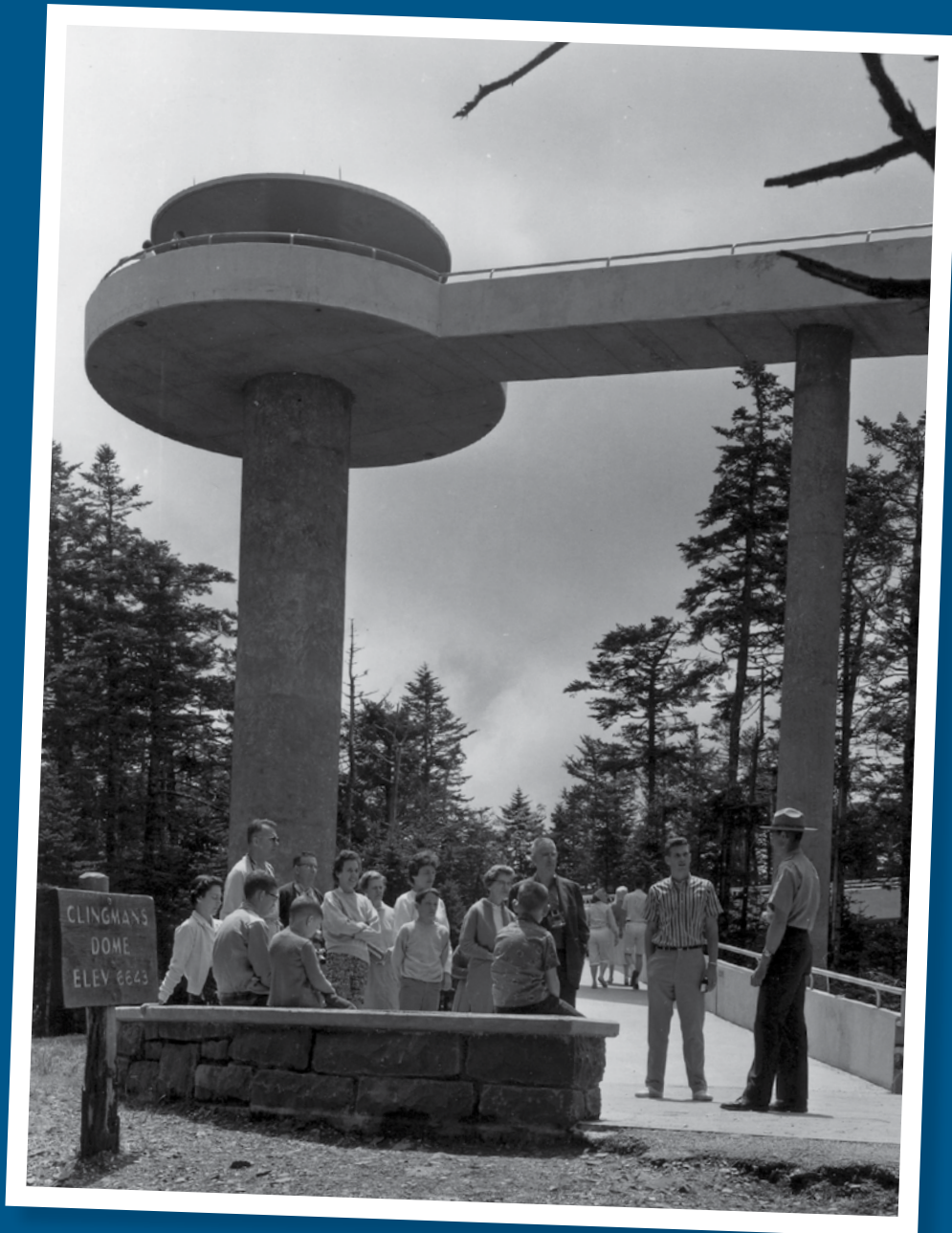




Great Smoky Mountains NATIONAL PARK



Appendix A: Relevant Existing Documentation

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National Register Documentation

Alex Cole Cabin, listed 1/1/76

Cades Cove Historic District, listed 7/13/77

Clingmans Dome Observation Tower, listed 8/15/12

Elkmont Historic District, listed 3/22/94

Elkmont Memorandum of Agreement, 12/8/2008

Elkmont Record of Decision, 7/1/2009

Hiking Club (Messer) Barn, listed 1/1/76

J. H. Kress Cabin, listed 1/30/76

John Ownby Cabin, listed 1/1/76

Junglebrook Historic District, listed 11/23/77

Little Greenbrier School, listed 1/11/76

Mayna Treanor Avent Studio, listed 2/7/94

Roaring Fork Historic District, listed 3/16/76

Smokemont Baptist Church, listed 1/1/76

Tyson McCarter Place, listed 3/16/76

Walker Sisters' Place, listed 3/16/76

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DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

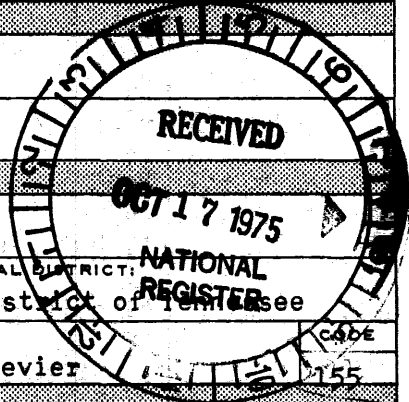
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Tennessee
COUNTY:	Sevier
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE:	JAN 1 1976

1. NAME	
COMMON:	Cole, Alex--Cabin
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Cole, Alex Cabin

2. LOCATION	
STREET AND NUMBER: S of Gatlinburg US 441 in 5 mi. Great Smoky Mountains National Park	
CITY OR TOWN:	Gatlinburg vic
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	1st District of Tennessee
STATE:	Tennessee
CODE:	47
COUNTY:	Sevier
CODE:	155



3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) cultural exhibit	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. AGENCY	
National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior	
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)	STREET AND NUMBER:
Southeast Regional Office	3401 Whipple Avenue
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:
Atlanta	Georgia
	CODE:
	13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:	
Sevier County Courthouse	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
N/A	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:
Sevierville	Tennessee
	CODE:
	47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY:	
None	
DATE OF SURVEY:	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:
	CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Sevier
ENTRY NUMBER: 1
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Cole, Alex--Cabin--Building #131
 Recommended level of Treatment: Preservation
 Cost Estimate: N/A

This is a rectangular, one story building with loft. The walls are hand hewn, dovetail notched logs. The walls have been chinked with mud in the past, but most chinking is now missing.

The foundation is fieldstone piers, and loose rock.

The roof is gabled and was originally covered with hand-split, wooden shingles. The cabin is presently covered with asphalt roofing over the shingles. The roof shingles should be replaced.

Windows: There is one window. It is in the east wall of the cabin and was a four light stationary window. At present all sash and lights are missing and the window is boarded over as a security measure.

Floors: The floor is hewn puncheon. The floor shows years of wear, but some broad ax marks are still visible. Surviving puncheon floors are unique, since most cabins having them have disappeared.

Doors: There is one door. It is in the west wall of the cabin. It is built of sawn boards and has manufactured metal hinges. The cabin has been subject to vandalism so the door is boarded up for security.

Basic Interior Appearance: The interior is one room with loft. There is no stairway; a ladder was used to reach the upper portion.

The fireplace is on the north end of the room. It is built of masonry rubble, as is the chimney. Interior walls are board and batten. The ceiling of the main room is sawn board over hewn joists. The loft is unceiled.

General Location: The cabin is located about one mile east of Highway 441 and about five miles south of Gatlinburg, Tennessee. The structure is on the Old Indian Gap Road, about 100 yards west of the West Prong, Little Pigeon River.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cole, Alex--Cabin
 Order of Significance: 3rd

There were about 400 to 500 people living in what was called the Sugarlands in 1930. When the area was included in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the people were moved from the area. There were houses, cabins, schools, and churches up and down the hollows and narrow valleys of the steep and rocky sides of the mountains. Small fields were cleared wherever the land was level enough for corn to grow, and moonshine whiskey was distilled in the most secluded spots. Livestock was raised on the mountain pastures, and life went on at a leisurely pace.

The life of the people reflected ways and lifestyles that had disappeared from all of America except the Appalachian mountains. Most work was still done by hand labor and the roads were primitive or non-existent.

But time literally was running out for the mountain way of life in much of the Appalachians. The coming of logging to the mountains meant the end of a way of life.

Today the Alex Cole Cabin is the only surviving dwelling of the Sugarlands community. It alone stands as a reminder of a way of life in its particular vicinity. Other cabins remain in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, but this cabin is alone in the Sugarlands.

There have been no alterations to the cabin. There is a temporary asphalt roof, but a shingle roof could easily be added. Examples of workmanship are obvious and the integrity of architecture (except for the roof) and location are still present.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hall, Joseph S.

Smoky Mountain Folks and Their Lore. The Cataloochee Press. Asheville. 1960.

Kephart, Horace

Our Southern Highlanders. The MacMillan Co. New York. 1913.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		35° 40' 0"	83° 31' 17"	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		UTM Reference		
SW	° ' "	° ' "		17/271640	17/3949690	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than one

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul Gordon, Historian DATE: 4/17/74

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

STREET AND NUMBER: N/A PHONE:

CITY OR TOWN: Gatlinburg STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

- Yes
- No
- None

Lauren O'Keefe
State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance: National State

Raymond C. ... OCT 15 1975
Federal Representative Signature Date
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Title

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

Ken ...
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Acting

Date 1/1/76

ATTEST:
Ronald M. ...
Keeper of The National Register
Date 12/30/75

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PH0670600

...HEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE:
Tennessee

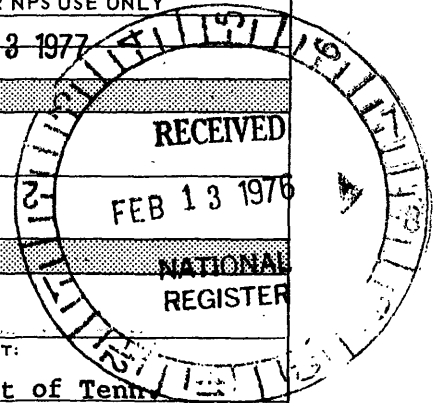
COUNTY:
Blount

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE
JUL 13 1977

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)



1. NAME

COMMON: **Cades Cove Historic District**

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
10 miles S. W. of Townsend

CITY OR TOWN:
Townsend

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Second District of Tennessee

STATE: **Tennessee** CODE: **47** COUNTY: **Blount** CODE: **009**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. AGENCY

Department of the Interior, National Park Service

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
South East Regional Office

CITY OR TOWN:
Atlanta

STREET AND NUMBER:
3401 Whipple Ave.

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Maryville

STATE:
Tennessee

CODE:
47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

STATE: **Tennessee**

COUNTY: **Blount**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Gades Cove was the site of one of the earliest settlements in what is now the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. An eleven mile looproad circles the valley, following much of the original roadway that was used by the mountain people. The cabins and other farm buildings located within the district are all representative of nineteenth century pioneer life. There is continuity within the district in that the materials used for construction were extracted from the immediate environment. But there is a certain amount of diversity in architectural style represented by the structures within Gades Cove. All structures within the district, however, present the appearance of typical pioneer adaptation to the realities of mountain life.

The structures of Gades Cove District are listed as follows:
 Lat.35°36'35" Long.83°47'42"

(1) Oliver, John Cabin Structure #186

This is a 1½ story log structure, square in plan with a wood shingled gable roof. The exterior walls are made of hand-hewn saddle-notched logs. It appears as if a broad ax was used in the construction of the cabin. The foundation of the structure is of field-stone piers. There are two porches, one on the east end and one on the west end, which gives the entire structure a rectangular shape. The roof and porch supports were replaced in the winter of 1972.

The basic plan of the interior is one room with a fireplace on the south side and an enclosed stairway leading to the loft. The interior walls are of hand-hewn logs with chamfer. The floor is of random-width board, as is the ceiling.

Recommended treatment: Preservation Cost Estimate N/A

Special components:

(1) windows-- There are two windows, one facing south from the main room, and one facing south from the loft. The one in the main room is a single-hung four over four window with a board sash. The loft window has a hinged shutter with a board sash. There are no lights present.

(2) doors-- There are a total of three doors. The doors on the east and west ends are of unplanned board and are unique in that they have hickory drop latches. The single door on the north side is also of unplanned board but is not serviceable.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1818**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cades Cove is preserved today as a unit that exemplifies a way of life that has disappeared in this country. Fields are maintained and livestock still graze along the streams. The buildings within the district, reflect the materials, skills, and needs of the people that inhabited them. The locations of the houses and their outbuildings reflect the economic needs they fulfilled by their relation to the overall environment, and their relation to each other. They are located close to the fields of the farms, water, and other resources needed to support life in a frontier area.

Although several of the buildings have been either reconstructed or almost so, great care has been taken to preserve the architectural form, materials, and appearance. In its present form, Cades Cove preserves its unique appearance as a frontier farming area which maintained its activities long after other such communities and areas had disappeared. Order of significance: 1st

(1) Oliver, John-- Cabin Order of significance: 3rd
 This cabin is a typical log structure of the area. John Oliver is believed to have been one of the earliest settlers of Cades Cove. Oliver, a veteran of the War of 1812, built his first cabin near the site of the present structure. The existing cabin served as a residence for Oliver and his descendants until the land was included in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The cabin was designed and built by John Oliver, and is perhaps the oldest building in Cades Cove.

(2) Oliver, Leige Complex Order of significance: 3rd
 (a) cabin
 This large (by Cades Cove standards) house was typical of a dwelling found on a rather prosperous farm in the Southern Appalachians. Leige was deacon and clerk of the Primitive Baptist Church of Cades Cove for 37 years. Many church meetings were held here during the winter months. Although repaired and rehabilitated, the integrity of architecture and workmanship has been preserved.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

James, Helen and Harry. Cades Cove in the Smokies. Privately printed 1957.

Shields, A. Randolph. "Cades Cove in Great Smoky Mountain National Park" Tennessee Historical Quarterly. Vol. XXIV no. 3. Summer 1965.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 35 ° 36 ' 58 "	Degrees Minutes Seconds 83 ° 51 ' 50 "		Degrees Minutes Seconds " " "	Degrees Minutes Seconds " " "	
NE	35 ° 36 ' 58 "	83 ° 45 ' 56 "				
SE	35 ° 33 ' 30 "	83 ° 45 ' 56 "				
SW	35 ° 33 ' 30 "	83 ° 51 ' 50 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **6,853**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Sam Easterby & Paul Gordon--Historian, George Richardson, Park Aids** DATE: **June 19, 1973**

BUSINESS ADDRESS: **Great Smoky Mountains National Park**

STREET AND NUMBER: _____ PHONE: **436-5615**

CITY OR TOWN: **Gatlinburg** STATE: **Tennessee** CODE: **47**

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes
 No
 None

Lauren Henry
 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local

[Signature] **MAY 25 1977**
 Federal Representative Signature Date

 Title

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

[Signature]
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Date **7.13.77**

ATTEST:

[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date **8/13/77**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED NOV 30 1977

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6

PAGE

Archeological Survey of Great Smoky Mountains
National Park (Quentin R. Bass II, Charles M. Faulkner,
and C. R. McCollough)
1976

On file at Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service
P. O. Box 2416, Tallahassee, Florida 32304

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Blount	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 13 1977

(Number all entries)

Item #7 cont'd (1)

(3) Chimney and fireplace-- The chimney is constructed of field stone rubble masonry. The hearth, fire box, and chimney piece of the fireplace are all of field stone construction. There is no mantel piece. The fireplace is original while the chimney appears to be of relatively recent construction.

(4) loft-- The floor of the loft is of random-width boards. The rafters are exposed peeled poles with pinned joints.

(2) Oliver, Elijah (Leige) Farm--consisting of a cabin, smokehouse, springhouse, corn crib, and barn. Lat.35°35'50" Long.83°51'04"
Bld. 169

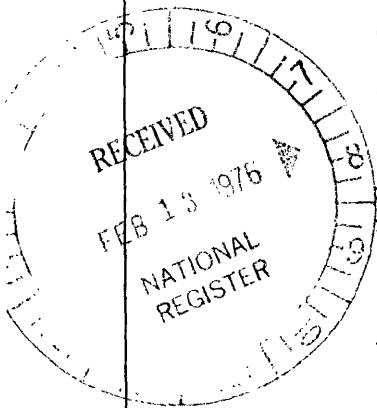
(A) Oliver, Elijah Cabin-- This is a onestory log structure, complete with loft and basement, that is irregular in plan and has a wood shingled gabled roof. The exterior wall construction is of a mixed style. Portions of the wall are board and batten, while other areas are constructed of hand-hewn saddle-notched logs with chamfer and chinking. It appears as if an adze was utilized in the construction of the exterior walls. The foundation of the structure is also mixed with both loose stone rubble and field stone piers, which support the structure on the west side.

The basic plan of the interior is two rooms, with a main room and a kitchen. The kitchen is separated from the main part of the structure by a breezeway. The northern 1/3 of the main structure consists of a "stranger's room" or bedroom and a porch. The interior wall construction is of the same mixed variety as the exterior walls: some are board and batten and some are hand-hewn. The interior floor and ceiling are made of random-width boards.

Special components:

(1) windows-- There are a total of three windows. Two are in the main room on the East (or back) side of the structure. Both are single-hung with a single light and have a board sash. The third window is in the "stranger's room" on the West (or front) side of the structure. This window is also single-hung, single light with a board sash.

(2) doors-- There are a total of five doors: (a) on the north end of the main room that exits to the porch, (b) on the south end of the main room that exits to the breezeway, (c) on the north end of the kitchen that exits to the breezeway, (d) on the east side of the



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Blount	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 13 1977

(Number all entries)

Item #7 cont'd (2)

kitchen that exits to the outside, and (e) on the west side of the kitchen that also exits to the outside. All doors are of board and have hand-made metal hinges and hand-made latches. In addition to the main doors mentioned above, there is a door leading to the cellar on the west side of the main structure. This door is unique in that it is constructed of pegged boards and has sappling braces in addition to the hand-made wooden hinges used for hanging the door.

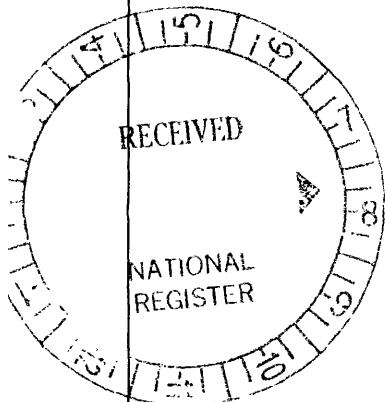
(3) basement-- The west wall is approximately four feet high and is constructed of field-stone rubble. The mortar work appears to be of relatively recent construction. The walls of the basement follow the contour of the hill side.

(4) fireplace and chimney-- (a) central room-- The fireplace in the main room has a field stone hearth, rubble masonry fire box, and a wooden mantle shelf. The chimney is on the east end of the main room and is constructed of rubble masonry. (b) kitchen-- The fireplace and chimney for the kitchen are on the south side. They are constructed like the fireplace and chimney for the main room except there is no wooden mantle over the fireplace in the kitchen.

(5) Other components

(a) stairway to loft--situated in the northeastern corner of the main room and is made of 1" x 5" boards.
(b) storage shelves--situated in the northeastern and southwestern corners of the kitchen. Preservation is the recommended level of treatment. Maintenance Cost Est. N/A

Bld. 171 (B) Oliver, Elijah Barn-- This is a two-pen gable-roof structure with a one-pen lean-to addition. The walls are constructed of hand-hewn saddle-notched logs supported on a field stone foundation, laid without mortar. Both the gable and shed roofs are of rib pole construction covered with board shingles. The three pens were originally fitted with doors, but only one is now in place. The one door is of planed board and appears to be of recent construction. All three pens have earth floors. All that remains of the hay loft are the pole joists. The log troughs and fodder racks are in place in two of the pens.
Recommended level of treatment: Preservation Cost. Est. N/A



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Blount	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
111	13 1977

(Number all entries)

Item # 7 cont'd (3)

Bld. 170(C) Oliver, Elijah Corn Crib--This is a long, narrow hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure supported on eight fieldstone piers laid without mortar. The lean-to roof is covered with hand-split wooden shingles. The upper portions of the north wall and the two end walls are covered with random-width boards of varying lengths applied vertically and horizontally. The puncheon floor, laid with the length of the building, is carried on four log joists. A small hand-split board door with wood hinges is located in the west end of the structure. Recommended level of treatment: Preservation
Maintenance Cost Est. N/A

Bld.168 (D) Oliver, Elijah Smokehouse--This is a one story rectangular log structure. The wall construction is mixed; some logs are hand-hewn and some are round. There is no chinking, but there is chamfer. The roof is gabled and is constructed of hand-split shingles which were replaced just recently. The foundation is of fieldstone rubble on all sides. The one door is on the north side and is attached by wooden hinges. Recommended level of treatment: preservation
Cost Est. N/A

Special components--There are exposed beams inside for hanging meat, and at the south end there is a shelf that runs the width of the structure for the salting of meat.

Bld. 167(E) Oliver, Elijah Springhouse--This is a one story hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure that is rectangular in plan. The roof is gable and is constructed of hand-split wood shingles. The foundation of the structure is log. The one small door is on the west end and has braces pegged to the hand-split boards. The interior is one small room with an earth floor and no ceiling.

Special components--There is a trough inside for cooling perishable food items that is made from a single chestnut log. The overflow spout to the outside is a hollowed-out tree limb. Recommended level of treatment: preservation
Cost Est. N/A

Bld.(3) 219 Primitive Baptist Church--This is a one story frame structure, with an attic, that is rectangular in plan. The foundation is of ashlar stone and the roof is gabled with galvanized metal for roofing material. There are a total of eight windows, all of which are single hung with six lights over six. The single door is of painted board with hand-made metal straps on wooden pegs for hinges. The interior plan is one rectangular room with the floor, walls, and ceiling all constructed of random-width, unpainted board. Recommended level of treatment: preservation
Cost Est. N/A

Lat.35°36'06"
Long.83°48'49"

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Item #7 cont'd (4)

Special components:

- (A) There is a belfry with bell on the North end of the structure above the door.
- (B) There is a central chimney that is constructed of cut brick.
- (C) Is furnished--services are still held here.

Bld. 220 (4) Methodist Church--
Lat. 35°36'26"
Long. 83°49'02"

This is a one story drop-siding frame structure, with loft, that is rectangular in plan. the present structure was erected in 1902, replacing a log structure that once stood on the site. The roof is gabled with galvanized metal as roofing material. The foundation is of cinder block. There are a total of six windows, three on each side, all of which are single hung with two lights over two. There are two doors on the front end of the building, both being constructed of painted board. They are four-paneled doors with a three-light transom over each door. The interior is one large single room with the floor, walls and ceiling constructed of regular 1"x5" boards.

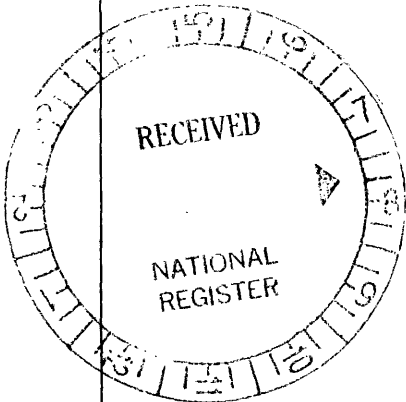
Special components:

- (A) There is a belfry with bell over the front of the building.
- (B) The central chimney is constructed of cut brick.
- (C) The structure is furnished with pews and a pulpit since religious services are still held here.

Recommended level of treatment: preservation Cost Est. N/A

Bld. 221 (5) Missionary Baptist Church--
Lat. 35°36'26"
Long. 83°49'34"

This is a one story drop-siding frame structure, with loft, that is irregular in plan, and rests on a foundation of cinder block. There is a gabel roofed portico on the front of the structure and a five-sided choir room on the rear. The roof of the main structure is also gabled and is constructed of galvanized metal. There are a total of nine windows, all of which are of the single hung variety with two lights over two. The four-paneled double doors on the front are constructed of painted board with a three-light transom above. The interior plan is one large single room with a choir room in the rear behind the pulpit.



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Item #7 cont'd (5)

The floor, walls, and ceiling are constructed of tongue and groove 1"x3" boards.

Special components

- (A) There is a belfry with bell over the front of the structure.
- (B) The central chimney is constructed of cut brick.
- (C) The structure is furnished with pews and a pulpit since religious services are still held here.

Recommended level of treatment: preservation Cost Est. N/A

Lat. 35°34'06" (6) The John P. Cable and Becky Cable Farm consisting of a house, Long. 83°50'38.5" corncrib, smokehouse, mill, barn, blacksmith shop and a drive-through barn.

Bld. 172

- (A) Cable, Becky House-- This is a two story frame structure that is rectangular in plan and has a gabled roof with shake shingles and a foundation of field stone rubble. The exterior walls are of sash-sawn boards that are painted white with maroon trim. There are a total of six doors, all of which are wood with four panels each. There are a total of ten windows, all of which are single hung with four lights over four. The upstairs windows are slightly smaller. There are five rooms in this structure, three downstairs (a living room and two other rooms) and two bedrooms upstairs. The kitchen, which is no longer there, was adjacent to the house. The floor, walls and ceiling of the interior is of random-width boards with newspaper used as wall paper.

Special components

- (a) There is a semi-spiral stair case leading to an upstairs room from the front porch.
- (b) The firebox, chimney piece, hearth and chimney are all of course fieldstone. There is a wooden mantle piece. This structure is not on its original site, but was moved from the Parsons Branch Road in the winter of 1955-56. Recommended level of treatment: Preservation Cost Est. N/A

Bld. 175

- (B) Cable, John, P. Corn Crib-- This is a one story hand hewn saddle notched log structure that is rectangular in plan

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and is supported by a log foundation. The roof is gabled and has wooden hand-split shakes for shingles. The roof extends eight feet from the structure on both sides forming protective areas for the storing of farm equipment. The one small door is of hand-hewn boards with a hand-made hinge and brace. The interior is one room with a puncheon floor and no ceiling. The interior walls are hand-hewn logs with some battens. Broad ax marks are visible throughout the structure. Recommended treatment: preservation Cost. Est. N/A

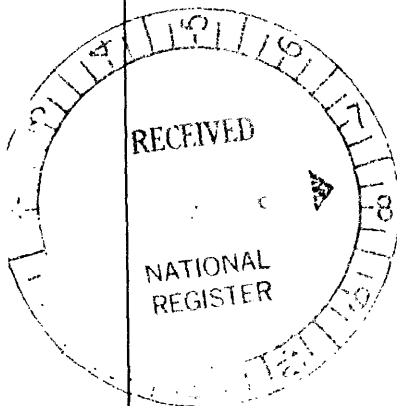
Bld.461 (C) Cable, John P. Smokehouse--This is a one story hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure that is square in plan, having a shake shingled gable roof and a fieldstone rubble and log foundation. There is one small door to this structure. Hand-made wooden pegs are used to attach the casement to the logs. The door braces are also pegged with hand-made pegs. The interior is one room with sawed board walls and no ceiling. The floor is of hand-hewn boards of random width. Recommended treatment: preservation Cost Est. N/A
Special components--There are exposed beams inside for hanging meat. There is also a shelf at one end extending the width of the structure for the purpose of salting meat.

Bld.173 (D) Cable, John P. Overshot Mill--This is a one story wooden frame structure that is rectangular in plan, having a shake shingled gable roof and a dry fieldstone rubble foundation. There are a total of two doors and two windows in this structure. The windows have wooden casements but both are without lights or sash, having wooden shutters. The interior is one large room with a raised platform above the mill machinery with stairs leading to it. The walls and floor are of random-width sawed lumber. There is no ceiling.

Special components

- (a) There is a foot bridge that crosses Mill Creek and leads to the front door of the mill.
- (b) The wooden mill race is 225 feet long.
Recommended treatment: preservation Cost Est. N/A

Bld.174 (E) Cable, John P. Barn-- This is a one story sawed board structure, with loft, that is supported by a loose fieldstone, and log foundation. The roof overhand is supported by round log poles. The structure is rectangular in plan. There are two stock pens on the ground level that are constructed of hand-hewn logs without chinking.



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Item #7 cont'd (7)

Special components

(a) windows-- There are no windows in this structure.

(b) doors-- There are two doors, both to the ground level stock pens. Both are constructed of random-width board and hung on hand-made wooden hinges. These doors also have hand-made wooding sliding bars and latches.

(c) floors-- The floor for the ground level is earth while the floor for the loft is of random width board.

Recommended level of treatment: Preservation Cost. Est. N/A

Bld. 459

(F) Cable, John P. Blacksmith Shop-- This is a one story hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure that is rectangular in plan; it is supported on a foundation of loose fieldstone and has a wood shingled gable roof. There are no windows, but there is one door which is unique in that it has horse shoe hinges. The exterior and interior wall construction is the same with noticeable broad ax and adze marks on the logs, and no chinking. The basic plan of the interior is one room with a dirt floor. The blacksmith shop is operational for display purposes at this time. Level of treatment: preservation

Cost Est. N/A

Bld. 460

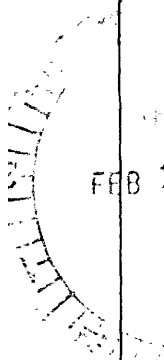
(G) Cable, John P. Drive-Through Barn
This is a one story log structure that is rectangular in plan with hand-hewn saddle-notched logs as the exterior of the lower portion, and board frame as the exterior of the loft. The structure has a wood-shingled gable roof, and is supported by a foundation of loose fieldstone on the north side, and logs on the south side. There is a stall on each side of the drive-through part. The doors to these stalls are made of random-width boards and are supported by hand-made wooden hinges. There is a one - room loft with a random-width board floor.

Special components:

(a) There are feed troughs in both stalls.

(b) There are broad ax marks on the logs that are hand-hewn.

(c) The floor on the ground level is earth.
Level of treatment: Preservation Cost Est. N/A



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Item #7 cont'd (8)

Lat: (7) The Peter Cable Farm consisting of a house, smokehouse,
35°35'15.5" and granary

Long: (A) Cable, Peter House-- This is a one story wood structure
83°49'14" that is rectangular in plan, having a loft and a porch.

Building no. 178

Rec TMT.:
Preservation
Cost Est.
N/A

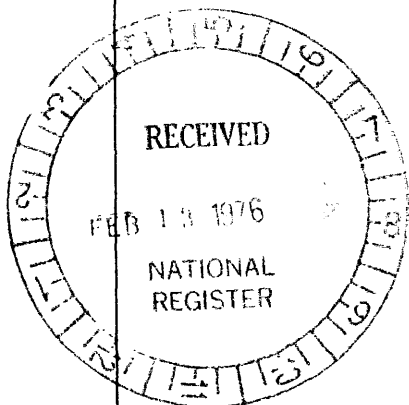
The structure is supported on a foundation of loose fieldstone and has a wood shingled gable roof. The exterior wall construction is of a mixed variety with the main portion of the house being constructed of hand-hewn saddle-notched logs with mud chinking, while the exterior walls of the "stranger's room," porch, loft, and kitchen are constructed of boards. The basic plan of the interior is three rooms and a porch on the ground level and a single room loft. There are a total of seven windows in this structure. The two windows in the central room are both single hung with a single light. The three windows in the kitchen are also single hung with a single light. One window in the "stranger's room" that faces to the outside is single hung, single light with a wooden shutter. The other window in the "stranger's room" faces into the central room and has no casement, sash, or light. This structure has a total of four doors all of which are constructed of random-width board and all having hand-made metal hinges except the door leading from the porch to the "stranger's room" which has manufactured metal hinges. All the floors in this structure are constructed of random-width boards with cut nails. The interior walls are constructed of hand-hewn logs with battens except in the "stranger's room" where the walls are board and batten.

Special components

- (a) Chimney and fireplace-- The hearth is concrete while the fire box, chimney piece, and chimney are constructed of cut brick. There is a wooden mantelpiece above the chimney. The chimney is on the side of the central room.
- (b) steps-- The front and back steps are puncheon which are pegged to the supports.
- (c) There is a semi-circular stairway leading from the central room to the loft with a closet under the stairs.

Building No.
179

(B) Cable, Peter Smokehouse-- This is a one story hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure that is rectangular in plan, having a wood shingled gable roof and a loose fieldstone



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Item #7 cont'd (9)

Rec TMT: foundation. There are no windows and one door which is
Prsrvation constructed of hand-split boards with wooden hinges.
Cost. Est.: The interior is one room with no ceiling and an earth
N/A floor. The interior walls are of hand-hewn logs with
battens. There are four exposed beams for hanging
meat.

Rec TMT: (C) Cable, Peter Granary-- This is a one story hand-hewn
Prsrvation saddle-notched log structure that is square in plan,
Cost Est: having a foundation of loose fieldstone, and a gable
N/a roof with wooden shingles. There are no windows and
Building No. one door, which is constructed of hand-split board
180 with wooden hinges. The floor is constructed of random-
width puncheon logs.

Lat: (8) Whitehead, Henry House-- This is a hand-split log structure
35°34'41" connected to a hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure by
Logg: a breeze way. The foundation for both structures is loose
83 50'17" fieldstone while the roof is wood shingled gable.

Rec. TMT: The East Room-- There are two windows in the east room,
Restoration one on the north side of the loft and one on the south side
Cost Est: of the ground floor. The window downstairs is single hung
\$1,200.00 with one light. The loft window has no casement, no sash,
and no light. The two doors for the east room are both
Building No. constructed of hand-split boards with manufactured metal
176 hinges. The floor and walls are of random-width boards.
The ceiling is the same except there are sawed 2½" x 8"
joists underneath. There is a fireplace and chimney on the
south side of the east room. The hearth of this fireplace
is concrete while the chimney, chimney piece, and firebox
are made of cut brick. There is a stairway in the southwest
corner of this room that leads to the loft.

The West Room-- The west room is square in plan and appears
to be older than the east room. There are a total of three
windows in this room. All three windows are single hung
with three lights over three. There is one door on the east
end of the west room that leads to the breezeway. This door
is constructed of hand-split boards and has manufactured metal
hinges. The chimney, chimney piece, fire box, and hearth
are on the south side and are constructed of fieldstone with
mud masonry. The interior walls are of hand-hewn logs with
battens, and the floor is of random-width board.

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Rec. TMT: (9) Whitehead, Henry Smokehouse-- This is a one story hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure that is rectangular in plan. It is supported by a foundation of loose fieldstone and has a wood shingled gable roof. There are no windows and one door, which is constructed of hand-split logs hung on wooden hinges. The interior plan is one room with an earth floor and no ceiling. The interior walls are constructed of hand-hewn saddle-notched logs. There is a shelf on the south side of the structure for salting meat, and exposed beams for hanging meat. The exterior and interior logs have adze marks on them.

Restoration
Cost Est:
\$200.00
Building No.
177

Lat: (10) Birchfield, Noah Pig Pen-- This is a one story hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure that is rectangular in plan. The exterior walls of the upper 1/3 of the structure, however, are constructed of hand-split boards. The foundation is both loose fieldstone and log. The gable roof is constructed of wooden shingles. The interior plan is one room with an earth floor and no ceiling.

Long: 35°35'47"
83°50'31.5"
Building no.
201
Rec. TMT:
preservation Cost Est: N/A

Lat: (11) The Tipton Oliver Farm consisting of a house, blacksmith shop, apiary, corncrib, woodshed, smokehouse, and barn.

Long: 35°35'17.5"

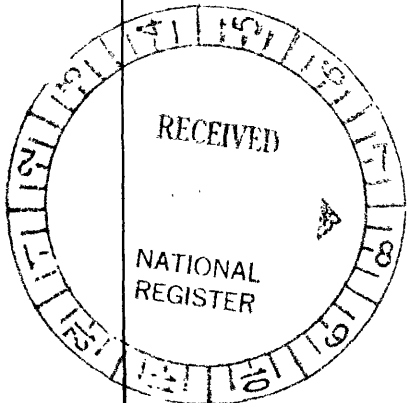
Building no. 181
Rec. TMT:
Preservation
Cost Est: N/A

(A) Oliver, Tipton House-- This is a one story wooden structure that is constructed of boards over hand-hewn logs. The central room is flanked on the north end by a porch and on the south end by a kitchen and a small porch making the structure L-shaped in plan. The foundation is of loose fieldstone piers while the gable roof is constructed of hand-split wooden shingles

*EB review
1 1/2 stories -
see next page
for description
of left -
ground*

The Main Room-- The main room on the north end has five windows all of which are single hung with six lights over six. There are two doors on the north end, one leading from the front porch to the living room and one leading from the front porch to the bedroom that is west of the living room. Both doors are constructed of random-width boards hung on manufactured metal hinges. The single chimney and fireplace is located on the east side of the living room. The chimney, chimney piece, firebox, and hearth are all constructed of fieldstone with mud masonry. The interior walls of the main room are constructed of hand-hewn logs with chamfer and chinking. The floor is constructed of random-width sash-sawn boards.

The Kitchen-- The kitchen on the south end has two



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windows, both facing east to the outside. Both windows are single hung with six lights over six. There are a total of three doors on the south end: one leading from the living room to the kitchen, one leading from the kitchen to the rear of the house, and one leading from the kitchen to the rear porch. All these doors are constructed of random width boards hung on manufactured metal hinges. The interior floor and ceiling of the kitchen are constructed of random-width sash-sawn boards. The interior walls are constructed of random-width sash-sawn boards with chamfer and chinking.

The Loft-- The loft is above the living room of the main structure and consists of one room with a 5 feet high board partition. There are three windows in the loft, all of which are single hung with six lights over six. The stairway leading to the loft is in the northeast corner of the living room.

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Building No. 185
Rec. TMT:
Preservation
Cost Est:
N/A

(B) Oliver, Tipton Blacksmith Shop -- This is a one story hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure that is rectangular in plan. The structure is supported on a loose fieldstone foundation, and has a wood shingled gable roof. The exterior walls are wide set without either chamfer or chinking. The one door is constructed of hand-split boards and is hung on metal hook hinges. The interior plan is one room with an earth floor and no ceiling. The interior has a work shelf and the remains of a forge. The blacksmith shop is south of the house.

Building No. 184
Rec. TMT:
Preservation
Cost Est:
N/A

(C) Oliver, Tipton Apiary-- This is a one story wood structure that has a wood shingled gable roof supported by log posts. There are no walls, no ceiling, and the floor is earth. The structure is rectangular in plan.

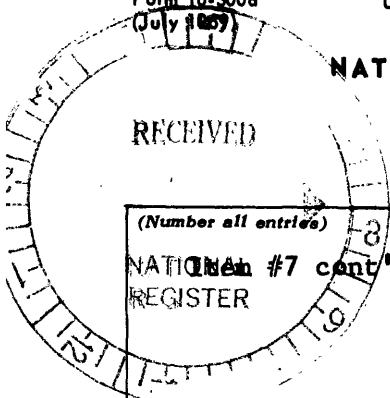
Building No. 182
RecTMT:
Preservation
Cost Est:
N/A

(D) Oliver, Tipton Corn Crib-- This is a one story hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure that is rectangular in plan, that is supported on a foundation of loose fieldstone. The structure consists of two storage pens separated by a central drive-through area. The gable roof is constructed of hand-split wood shingles. The exterior walls are wide set and there is no chamfer or chinking. The interior walls of the two storage pens do not extend all the way to the roof; this is to allow corn to be thrown over the top into the cribs. Each crib has a floor that is constructed of hand-split boards of

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random width. The floor of the drive-through portion is earth. The doors to the cribs are of random-width boards.

Building No. (E) Oliver, Tipton Woodshed-- This is a one story wood structure that consists of a lean-to shingled roof supported by four forked log poles. There are no walls and an earth floor. The shed is situated west of the Tipton Oliver house.
 318
 Rec TMT:
 Preservation
 Cost Est:
 N/A

Building NO. (F) Oliver, Tipton Smokehouse-- This is a one story hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure that is rectangular in plan, and is supported on a foundation of fieldstone piers. The gable roof is constructed of wood shingles. There are no windows and one door, which is on the north end of the structure. The door is of random-width boards hung on hand-made iron hook hinges. The interior plan is one room with a puncheon log floor, no ceiling, and hand-hewn log walls. There are exposed beams inside for hanging meat.
 296
 Rec TMT:
 Preservation
 Cost Est:
 N/A

Building No. (G) Oliver, Tipton Barn-- This is a two story cantilever barn with two storage pens on the ground level beneath a gable roof overhang. The structure is supported on a foundation of loose fieldstone. The storage pens are made of hand-hewn saddle-notched logs while the upper portion is made of boards. Each storage pen has a board door that is hung on wooden hinges. The storage pen interior is one room with earth floor and a board over hewn log ceiling. The loft interior is one room with board floor and no ceiling.
 668
 Rec TMT:
 Prservation
 Cost Est:
 N/A

Lat: (12) Shields, Carter House-- This is a one story hand-hewn saddle-notched log structure complete with a porch on the north end and a loft above the main room. The structure is supported on a foundation of fieldstone piers. The gable roof is constructed of wood shingles. There are a total of five windows in this structure. The two windows on the west side of the main room, on either side of the fireplace, are boarded up. The other two windows on the ground level are single hung with two lights over two. The one window in the loft, facing east, has no lights. There is space for two doors, one on the north end and one on the south end; both doors are missing. The interior plan is one room with floor and ceiling of random-width hand-split boards.
 35°35'22"
 Long: 83°04'55"
 Building No. 331
 Rec.TMT:
 Partial Rec't
 Cost Est: \$12,000.00

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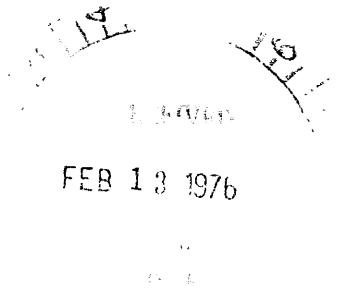
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Special components

(a) chimney and fireplace-- The chimney, chimney piece, firebox, and hearth are made of fieldstone rubble with mud masonry. The chimney and fireplace is located on the west side of the structure.

(b) stairway-- The stairway to the loft is located in the northwest corner of the main room.



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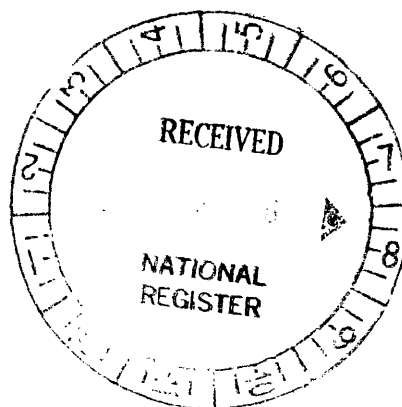
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Item 7 Addendum

The Cades Cove Historic District boundary follows the 2000' contour level. This line was chosen because it protects the entire historic resource and it is easily followed on all maps.



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CADES COVE HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

40BtV15

[REDACTED] It has produced Middle to Late Archaic and Early to Late Woodland materials. Although testing revealed no stratigraphy, the late occupations may be represented by subsurface features.

40BtV16

[REDACTED] It has produced Middle Archaic and Middle Woodland materials. Testing revealed no stratigraphy.

40BtV17

[REDACTED]. It has produced Early Archaic materials. Testing revealed no stratigraphy or subsurface features.

40BtV18

[REDACTED]. It has produced Early and Late Archaic materials and Early Woodland ceramics. Testing revealed no stratigraphy.

40BtV21

[REDACTED]. It has produced Early Archaic materials. Testing suggests the possible existence of stratigraphy or middens in low-lying sections of the site.

40BtV22

[REDACTED]. It has produced materials which are possibly Archaic. No stratigraphy was documented in testing.

40BtV29

[REDACTED]. It has produced shell-tempered ceramics.

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CADES COVE HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

40BtV30

[REDACTED]. It has produced Late Woodland materials. No stratigraphy is present.

40BtV31

[REDACTED] It has produced Late Archaic materials. No stratigraphy is present.

40BtV32

[REDACTED]. It has produced undifferentiated debitage and possesses no stratigraphy.

40BtV34

[REDACTED]. It has produced Early and Middle Archaic materials. Testing revealed no stratigraphy.

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	JUL 13 1977

(Number all entries)

Item #8 cont'd (1)

(b) Smokehouse Level of Sig.: 3rd.
 Since pork was a staple of most Southern Appalachian diets, a smokehouse for curing and preserving the meat was an important part of any farm prior to the development of refrigeration. The Leige Oliver smokehouse is typical in both architectural style and materials to many others in the area. Also, as in most other farm complexes, the smokehouse was located in handy proximity to the kitchen.

(c) Oliver, Leige-- Spring House Level of Sig. :3rd.
 Prior to the development of refrigeration, a spring house was built by those persons fortunate enough to have a spring to furnish cold water. Here was kept milk, butter, and other foods that needed to be kept cold. The Leige Oliver spring house was located as close to the house as possible to better serve the kitchen. In location, construction, and ingenuity of design, the spring house reflects the feeling of the period as perhaps no other building on the farm.

(d) Corn Crib Level of Sig. : 3rd.
 Corn was the staple crop of both Cades Cove farms and farmers throughout the Southern Appalachians. A stout crib for storing this most important of crops was a must. Leige Oliver's place had such a crib. It was located mid-way between house and barn, to provide easy access to the grain for stock feed, or to be hauled to the mill to be ground for meal as needed. The construction of logs, set off the ground allowed the air to freely circulate to help retard spoilage of the corn. The crib in location, design, and construction, is a good example of crib construction in the Southern Appalachian region.

(e) Barn Level of Sig. : 3rd.
 A barn for storing fodder and farm implements was a must on any frontier farm. Without fodder and hay in the winter, the milk cow and work horses could not survive, and they were in many cases the key to survival of the frontier family. The Leige Oliver barn reflects the uses of a barn on a farm in the late 19th century in style of architecture, location, and construction.

FEB 13 1978

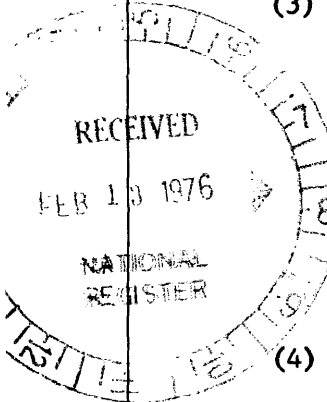
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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Tennessee	
COUNTY	
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(3) Primitive Baptist Church Level of Sig. : 3rd
 The Primitive Baptist Church was organized soon after the community of Cades Cove was founded. Since many of the Cove people were of a religious nature, this and other churches in the neighborhood played an important role in their lives. Marriages, funerals, and other activities of an important nature took place in the churches. This church building, which replaced an earlier structure was a representative example of a church of the region and the time in which Cades Cove was a thriving community.

(4) Methodist Church Level of Sig. ; 3rd
 This was one of the two methodist churches which helped to fill the religious needs of the Cades Cove people. This church, which was built in 1902, replaced an older log structure.

(5) Missionary Baptist Church Level of Sig. : 3rd
 This church was one of two Baptist churches that served the religious needs of Cades Cove. Although this structure replaced an older building, it carried on a function little changed in the lives of the cove people until well into the 20th century. The building was apparently repaired and rehabilitated over the years, but the architecture and location appear little changed from an earlier time.

(6) Cable, John P. and Becky, Farm Level of Sig.: 3rd
 (a) Cable, Becky--House
 This, the first frame house built in Cades Cove, was built by John P. Cable for his daughter Becky. A store operated from the building for many years. Although moved from its original location to where it now stands, great care has been taken to preserve its architectural features. It is unique in that it was not only the first frame house in Cades Cove, but also it was one of the first structures to sport a coat of paint. Since it is maintained in a good state of repair, it is one of the unique houses of the area.

(b) Cable, John P.-- Corn Crib Level of Sig. : 3rd
 Corn was the staple crop in lives of the Cades Cove farmers. A stout crib for storing this most important of crops was a must. The Cable Complex has such a crib. It is located halfway between the house and barn, and in this way could provide easy access to the barn for stock feed, or to the house if need be. Here was stored the corn which would be hauled to the mill as needed.

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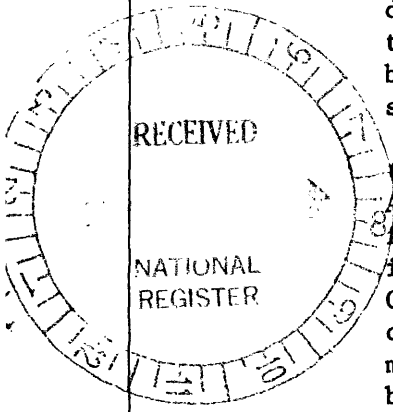
Item #8 cont'd (3)

(c) Cable, John P.--Smokehouse Level of Sig. : 3rd
 A smokehouse was an absolute necessity in preserving meat in the days before refrigeration. The Cable smokehouse is a good example of a smokehouse found in the area. This is both in the architectural style and materials. Although repaired and refurbished in recent years, care was taken to maintain the architectural integrity of the structure.

(d) Cable, John P.--Mill Level of Sig. : 3rd
 This mill is one of the few surviving examples of the hundreds that once dotted the Southern Appalachians. The John Cable Mill is still in operation, grinding meal which is sold to visitors. The mill is owned by the Federal Government, as are all buildings in Cades Cove. It is operated by the Great Smoky Mountains Natural History Association. Although extensively rehabilitated in 1936, and 1951, with other work done at other times, care was taken to maintain the architectural integrity of the structure. The mill is visited by thousands yearly, and operates during the heavy travel season.

(e) Cable, John--Barn Level of Sig. : 3rd
 A barn was a necessity on any frontier farm. It protected fodder, livestock, and farm implements. The John Cable barn is an excellent example of a barn type found in the Cades Cove area. It typifies the farm out buildings of the period of the late 18th, early 19th century. The handiwork and materials of construction reflect a time and place of the barn perfectly, thus creating a feeling of the period and the barn's use.

(f) Cable, John P.--Blacksmith Shop Level of Sig. : 3rd
 A blacksmith shop was an important part of any frontier community. Since many indispensable items had to be made by a blacksmith, a shop was a frequent sight across frontier America. The John P. Cable shop in Cades Cove reflects its relation to other buildings in the Cable complex, and to other farms in the Cove by its location. A farmer could have his corn ground, visit the store, and have smith work done in a single visit. Although the Cable shop has been rehabilitated, care has been taken to preserve the architectural integrity of the building. Demonstrations of the blacksmith's skills are held at the shop during the heavy visitor use season.



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(g) Cable, John P.--Drive Through Barn Level of Sig. : 3rd
 This barn is an excellent example of a "drive through" barn, common in the Cades Cove area in the late 19th and early 20th century. The Passage way through the barn allowed a team and wagon to drive through after unloading in the barn. Although the barn has been renovated and repaired care has been taken to maintain the architectural integrity of the building.

(7) Cable, Peter Complex Level of Sig. : 3rd

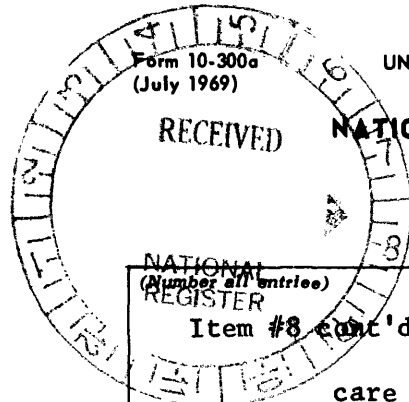
(a) Cable, Peter--House
 The Peter Cable House is one of the oldest cabins in Cades Cove. Peter Cable, the builder, was one of the earliest settlers of the Cove The structure exhibits some of the finest workmanship found in Cades Cove buildings. Although extensively repaired and rehabilitated, care was taken to maintain the architectural integrity and fine examples of workmanship in the building.

(b) Cable, Peter--Smokehouse Level of Sig. : 3rd
 The Peter Cable smokehouse is a good example of this type structure to be found in the Cades Cove area. Prior to the development of refrigeration, a smokehouse was a must for the preservation of meat on frontier farms. As in many cases, the Peter Cable smokehouse is located close to the house to bring the meat into close proximity to the kitchen. Although it has been rehabilitated and repaired, care was taken to maintain the integrity of architecture and workmanship.

(c) Cable, Peter--Granary Level of Sig. : 3rd
 The Peter Cable farm was in a large measure self-sufficient. To this end, a stout granary for the storing of grain from year to year was a must. Therefore this building which is typical of such structures in the Cades Cove area was of importance on the farm. Although rehabilitation and repair have taken place over the years, care was taken to preserve the integrity of architecture and workmanship of the building.

(8) Whitehead, Henry Farm Level of Sig. : 3rd

(a) Whitehead, Henry House
 This building consists of an apparently older log structure and a newer log and siding addition which is typical of the area. The building is located in what was once the center of vegetable and corn fields. This enabled the family to easily reach their work and protect their property. The house is located near water and wood supplies and such other natural resources as were needed to sustain a farm of the period late 18th-early 19th century. By its location and appearance, the house lends to an atmosphere of the period. Although the structure has undergone extensive rehabilitation over years,



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care was taken to maintain the integrity of architecture and workmanship.

(b) Whitehead, Henry-- Smokehouse Level of Sig. :3rd
This is a typical smokehouse of the late 19th-early 20th century period. Prior to the development of refrigeration, a smokehouse was a must. The Whitehead smokehouse reflects this in its well used appearance and its location handy to the house. Although repaired and rehabilitated over the years, care was taken to preserve the integrity of architecture and workmanship.

(9) Burchfield, Noah--Pig Pen Level of Sig. :3rd
This is the only surviving pig pen in Cades Cove. It is a "bear proof" or roofed pen. This type of pen was often found in the mountains as bears were a threat to penned up hogs. This pen would have been used to fatten hogs prior to slaughtering. During most of the year the hogs ran loose feeding on "mast" or acorns and other wild fruits. Penned in the fall they would be fattened and killed. Although the pen has been rehabilitated and repaired, care was taken to preserve the integrity of architecture and workmanship.

(10) Oliver, Tipton Complex Level of Sig.: 3rd
(a) Oliver, Tipton--House
This was one of the largest, most imposing of the remaining farm homes in Cades Cove. It was built by Jackie Stevenson for Col. J. W. Tipton, a descendant of earlier Cades Cove settlers. The house is an example of fine mountain craftsmanship. Although it has been repaired and rehabilitated, care was taken to preserve the integrity of architecture and workmanship.

(b) Oliver, Tipton-- Blacksmith Shop Level of Sig. : 3rd
On a farm as large as the Tipton Oliver place, a blacksmith shop was a necessity to make the dozens of items needed to keep the farm going. The shop would probably also supply the needs of surrounding neighbors. The shop was set away from the other buildings of the farm to give room necessary to park vehicles and other large equipment often found around a neighborhood. The forge and other components of the shop are in ruins, but the location, design, and workmanship of the building give a definite feeling of time, place, and use.

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(c) Oliver, Tipton--Apiary Level of Sig. :3rd
Honey and sorghum were the only "sweetings" readily available to many mountain people. Therefore, to protect the valuable bee hives, there was constructed an apiary. A simple structure, its appearance is appealing. The original structure was razed between 1959 and 1961. The building was then rebuilt to original scale, with care being taken to produce equal workmanship.

(d) Oliver, Tipton, Corn Crib Level of Sig. :3rd
Corn was a staple of both human and livestock diets. A stout crib to protect this most valuable commodity from year to year was a must. The sturdy buildings of Tipton Oliver include an equally sturdy crib. Although repaired and renovated over the years, care was taken to preserve the integrity of architecture and workmanship of the building.

(e) Oliver, Tipton--Woodshed Level of Sig. :3rd
Wood was the only fuel available to the Cades Cove people until relatively recent times. Therefore, a good supply, plus a shed to protect it was important to any farm. The Oliver woodshed, an extremely simple structure, is located in the yard of the house, and reflects the use to which it was put. Although it has been reconstructed, the shed reflects both the architectural style and workmanship of the original.

(f) Oliver, Tipton--Smokehouse Level of Sig. :3rd
Prior to the development of refrigeration, a smokehouse was a must on any frontier farm. The Oliver place was no exception. By its location, near the house, and its well used appearance, the Oliver smokehouse reflects its long and honorable use. Although the building has been reconstructed, care was taken to preserve the integrity of architecture and workmanship.

(g) Oliver, Tipton--Barn Level of Sig. :3rd
This large, imposing cantilevered barn was an intergal part of the Tipton Oliver farm. Here was stored fodder, hay and other livestock feed. Also the barn would have sheltered livestock and farm implements. The present structure was constructed in 1968 on the site of a barn that existed about 1890 or 1900. Extensive architectural and historical research was done by Lenard E. Brown, office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. His findings were reported in Historic Structures Report, Parts I and II, Tipton Oliver Barn, Jan, 1968.

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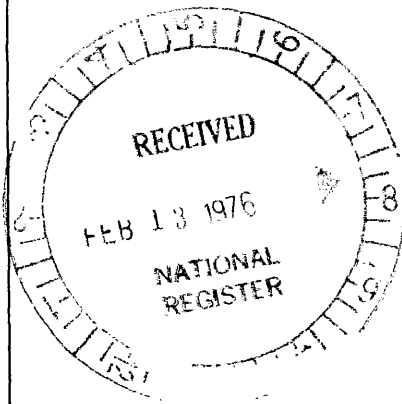
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- (11) Shields Carter, Cabin Level of Sig. :3rd
This cabin exhibits excellent mountain craftsmanship. This cabin would probably be typical of hundreds of Southern Appalachian dwellings, late 19th early 20th century. Although in need of repair, the cabin still reflects the fine architectural and workmanship traits of the builder.



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Unlike coves located outside the Park boundaries, Cades Cove has not been altered by extensive commercial development or cultivation. It remains relatively unaltered since the time it was first encountered by early nineteenth century settlers. The undisturbed nature of this area provides the best preserved complex of prehistoric sites within a cove ecotone in the Great Smoky Mountains.

The eleven recorded prehistoric sites within the cove offer a data base that could provide a general understanding of technological and subsistence patterns dating from Early Archaic to Late Woodland times within a cove ecotone. The cove landform, like the floodplain, the alluvial "benches", and the gaps were important ecotones for prehistoric occupation and resource exploitation in the Great Smoky Mountains.

Bass suggests the possibility that three of the recorded sites may have stratigraphy or subsurface features (1977). These are 40Bt^V15, 40Bt^V22, and [REDACTED] 40Bt^V29.

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ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE

CADES COVE HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

UMT REFERENCES

40Bt^V15

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

40Bt^V16

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

40Bt^V17

40Bt^V18

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

40Bt^V21

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

40Bt^V22

40Bt^V29

40Bt^V30

- A.
- B.
- C.

40Bt^V31

40Bt^V32

40Bt^V34

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Geographic Data Cades Cove (Great Smoky Mountains National Park)

UTM Reference



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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Clingmans Dome Observation Tower

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number At the Terminus of Clingmans Dome Road, Great Smoky N/A not for publication
Mountains National Park (GRSM)

city or town Bryson City x vicinity

State North Carolina/ code NC/ county Swain/Sevier code 173/ zip code 28786/
Tennessee TN 155 37862

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Robert A. Watts, Chief Historian, Deputy FPO 6/25/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

See continuation sheet for State Historic Preservation Officers' signatures
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain:) _____

Jan [Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

8/15/2012
Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 3

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In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow JHPO 8/4/10
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

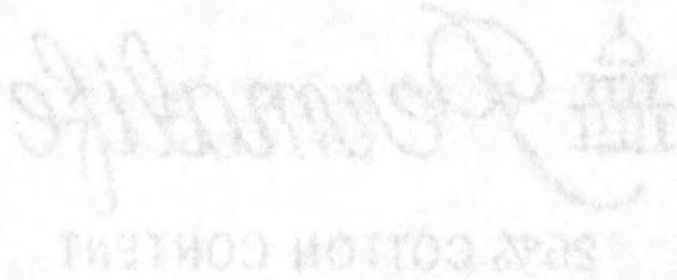
E. Patrick M. ...

Signature of certifying official/Title

January 6, 2010

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau



5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement

Other: Park Service Modern

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Concrete/ Stone

roof Concrete

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Clingmans Dome Observation Tower Swain County, NC/ Sevier County, TN

Description of Resources

Setting¹

Located atop Clingmans Dome, the highest point in the Great Smoky Mountains (6,643'), Clingmans Dome Tower is a prominent landmark and destination in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GRSM). The park encompasses over 800 square miles and preserves a significant portion of the natural and cultural resources of the southern Appalachia region.

The Great Smoky Mountains are located in the Blue Ridge physiographic province of the Appalachian mountain chain. Although the mountains are located in the southern portion of the United States, their high elevation and the effects of past glacial activity have resulted in an environment similar to that of a Canadian forest. Within the Smokys, the vegetative community atop Clingmans Dome is distinctly classified as a Southern Appalachian spruce-fir forest, predominated by Fraser Fir (*Abies fraseri*) and Red Spruce (*Picea rubens*). Secondary tree species common to the spruce-fir forest include American Mountain-ash (*Sorbus americana*), Yellow Birch (*Betula allegheniensis*) and American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). A significant number of understory shrubs are often present, including the rare thornless blackberry bush (*Rubus fruticosus*) and Minnie-bush (*Menziesia pilosa*), and numerous wildflower species carpet the woodland floor including coneflower (*Echinacea*), bee balm (*Monarda fistulosa*), spring-beauty (*Siberian squill*), wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), pink turtlehead (*Chelone lyonina*), small purple-fringed orchid (*Platanthera psycodes*), mountain St. John's wort (*Hypericum graveolens*), Rugel's ragwort (*Cacalia rugelia*), skunk goldenrod (*Solidago glomerata*), thyme-leaved bluets (*Houstonia serpyllifolia*), asters (*Aster amellus*), Clingman's hedge-nettle (*Stachys clingmanii*), and tall rattlesnake root (*Prenanthes altissima*). At the peak of Clingmans Dome, where the tower sits, there is an almost pure stand of Fraser Firs. Unfortunately, the majority of the surrounding spruce-fir forest is in decline, as many trees on Clingmans Dome have been killed by the balsam wooly adelgid (*Adelges piceae*). This invasive insect feeds off the sap of trees and in doing so releases toxins which eventually kill the trees.

Located in the Tennessee River Watershed, Clingmans Dome is drained by Little River and Forney and Noland creeks. The tower straddles the North Carolina/Tennessee state line and is located in both Swain County, North Carolina, and Sevier County, Tennessee (fig. 1). From the top of the observation tower visitors can see distances of up to 100 miles, with views including the mountain ridges and valleys of Great Smoky Mountains NP and nearby Nantahala National Forest. Visitors traveling by car to the observation tower park in a lot at the terminus of Clingmans Dome Road, accessed via US Highway 441 (Newfound Gap Road), then walk a steep, .5-mile paved trail, rising 330 feet to the observation tower at the top of Clingmans Dome Mountain. Clingmans Dome Tower is also accessible by way of the Appalachian Trail. The Appalachian Trail, which

¹ This section is derived from Cantrell, Geoff. *Clingmans Dome*. (Gatlinburg, TN: Great Smoky Mountains Association in cooperation with the National Park Service, 2005).

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Section number 7 Page 2

Clingmans Dome Observation Tower Swain County, NC/ Sevier County, TN

follows the ridge of the Appalachian Mountains from Maine to Georgia, passes close by on the northwest side of the summit. Hikers on the trail can easily access the observation tower.

Structure Description²

Clingmans Dome Tower is an example of Park Service Modern architecture.³ The structure, constructed mainly of reinforced concrete, features a 45-foot tall, circular observation platform supported by a massive cylindrical concrete column. The platform, which is shaded by a circular canopy, is reached by a spiral concrete ramp supported by seven smaller cylindrical concrete columns. The diameter and height of each column changes along the course of the ramp.

Visitors approach Clingmans Dome Tower by way of a circular flagstone terrace where the ramp meets the ground. The terrace is 19 feet in diameter and is paved with irregularly shaped, light-grey flagstones. Flanking each side of the terrace are low stone walls, semicircular in plan, composed of two courses of dark-grey rusticated stone blocks capped with concrete coping which provides for visitor seating.

At the entrance to the ramp, the termination of the low walls forms a 90-degree angle with the ramp's concrete sidewalls which run the length of the ramp and eventually become the guard wall around the observation platform. An aluminum pipe handrail, 2 inches in diameter, is attached to square upright posts that curve slightly inward and are set in the top of the sidewalls and the guard wall. The 6-foot wide, 375-foot long ramp rises 45 feet in a clockwise spiral to the observation platform, with the 12% grade of the ramp approximating that of the mountain trail that leads to the tower. The consistent grade unites the ramp and the approach trail, making the ramp a continuation of the trail.

A storage room is located under the beginning portion of the ramp. This room is enclosed by three concrete-block walls faced in stone, with the sloping ramp serving as its roof. The stone is the same dark-grey rectangular rusticated stone used in the walls around the terrace. The sidewalls of the utility room are flush with the ramp's edges. An industrial steel door and frame, which is now badly rusted, is located on the end wall beneath the ramp. A single stone lintel is located above the door. The interior walls of the storage room are made of concrete masonry units.

Beyond the stone walls of the storage room, the ramp is supported by pre-cast sections of concrete pipe set upright on concrete footings that are approximately 3 feet below grade. The first four columns have diameters of 21 inches and heights of 17 feet, 21 feet 6 inches, 26 feet, and 30 feet 4 inches. The fifth column has a diameter of 24 inches and is 34 feet 10 inches tall; the sixth column has a diameter of 27 inches and is 39 feet 8 inches tall; the seventh column has a diameter of 30 inches and is 43 feet 9 inches tall. The central column that supports the observation platform has a diameter of 72 inches. All of these pipes, the lengths of which varied

² Tommy Jones, NPS SERO Architectural Historian, made significant contributions to this section.

³ Sara Allaback defines "Park Service Modern" in Appendix III of *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Clingmans Dome Observation Tower Swain County, NC/ Sevier County, TN

from column to column, were cast with male and female flanges so that they could be stacked upright. They were then tied together with iron reinforcing bars (rebar) attached to the inside of the column drums and running the length of each column. Except for the massive central column, all of the columns were then filled with concrete to form a single monolithic unit. The central column remains hollow and through it runs the grounding line for the lightning protection system.

Set on the central column, the observation platform is 28 feet in diameter and is surmounted by a flat, circular, concrete canopy, 20 feet in diameter, supported by a 45-inch diameter, hollow, reinforced-concrete column like the others. A six-sided redwood bench with beveled edges encircles the column that supports the canopy. The bench is attached to the column by painted steel brackets.

All of the concrete elements of the tower were originally finished with a smooth parge coat, but in the 1970s a pebble-dash, shotcrete finish was applied to the inner face of the guard wall, to the underside of the observation tower canopy, and to the observation tower canopy's support column. This finish has begun to delaminate in some areas. Probably at the same time, a rough stucco-like finish was applied to the support columns. These finishes detract from the visual effect created by the original smooth concrete surface, but they do not significantly diminish the tower's overall aesthetic effect.

Three interpretive panels are mounted on the guard wall of the observation platform. The panels, which are bolted into the concrete wall, project beyond the edge of the observation platform and tilt upward. These panels are not original to the structure, but documentary evidence shows that "orientation panels" were installed as part of the original design.

A lightning protection system that employs a single rod and a grounding cable that runs inside the central column currently protects the tower. Photographs dating from 1961 show a three rod system. It is unknown when the system was changed.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record# _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/ RECREATION
POLITICS/ GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1959-1966

Significant Dates

1959-constructed

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bebb and Olson Architectural Firm

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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National Park Service

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Statement of Significance

Clingmans Dome Tower, constructed in 1959, is significant as a representation of the National Park Service's Mission 66 program, which resulted in a significant change in National Park Service planning, management, and architecture. As a result of these changes, the visitor experience in national parks—system-wide—was fundamentally altered. The Mission 66 program, which spanned from 1955 to 1966, resulted in the construction of hundreds of building and structures. Yet, of the many structures built during the program, only nine were towers.⁴ As one of the nine towers built during the program, Clingmans Dome Tower is an example of a comparatively rare Mission 66 structure type.

Furthermore, the tower merits special consideration by virtue of its precedent-setting design. The designs of two later National Park Service Mission 66 towers are based on Clingmans Dome Tower (Look Rock Tower in Great Smoky Mountains NP and Shark Valley Tower in Everglades NP).

Clingmans Dome Tower is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for national significance under National Register Criterion A for its association with the Mission 66 program, and National Register Criterion C as an example of mid-century modern (Park Service Modern) architecture. The structure's period of significance spans from its construction in 1959 to the end of the Mission 66 program in 1966.

Great Smoky Mountains NP Background

To the Cherokee, Clingmans Dome is known as *Kuwahi* (meaning mulberry place), a sacred site where bears gather to dance before hibernating in the winter. To European settlers of the 1800s, Clingmans Dome was known as "Smoky Dome," smoky referring to the fog, and dome referring to the rounded shape of the peak. In 1858 Smoky Dome was re-named after Thomas Lanier Clingman (1812-1897), an attorney, politician, and explorer from Asheville, North Carolina, who led a scientific investigation of the Great Smoky Mountains. The expedition included Arnold Guyot, a Princeton professor who applied the appellation "Clingmans Dome" to the mountain.

Today Clingmans Dome is within the boundary of Great Smoky Mountains NP. The park encompasses approximately 800 square miles, historically much of the area was occupied by the Cherokee, however, the combined effects of European settlement, war, disease, and actions by the Federal Government—culminating with the Indian Removal Act of 1830—decimated the Cherokee population.⁵ Following the removal of the Cherokee, the presence of settlers of European descent increased significantly in the area. Many of whom

⁴ National Park Service. *Mission 66 Progress Report*. (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1966), 9. The report cites 9 as the number of "additional, replacement, reconstructed, or financed" fire lookout towers. Although Clingmans Dome Tower is thought of as an observation tower it was intended to function as an auxiliary fire tower. Since an observation tower category does not exist in the report it is assumed that Clingmans Dome Tower was recorded as a fire lookout tower.

⁵ Some Cherokees managed to remain in or later return to the area. In 1866 they were recognized as the Eastern Band of the Cherokee.

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exploited the natural resources of the Great Smoky Mountains by logging. Piecemeal subsistence logging evolved into a commercial undertaking by the early 20th century. Wood from the spruce-fir forest of Clingmans Dome was particularly desirable for paper making and airplane construction. In part, conservationists promoted establishment of GRSM to combat the effects of logging. Congress authorized GRSM in 1926 and the park was officially established in 1934 when sufficient land had been acquired. Early park development was aided by New Deal programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC created trails, campgrounds, and other facilities including a wood-framed tower at the summit of Clingmans Dome.

Mission 66 Overview

The United State's involvement in World War II caused the federal government to refocus its resources. New Deal programs ended and park budgets were reduced. Limited resources (economic and labor) resulted in a period of stagnation for the National Park Service. Conditions did not improve with the end of World War II. The National Park Service's ability to serve as the steward of America's cultural and natural resources continued to be threatened by a combination of aging park facilities, reduced funding as result of the Cold War and Korean conflict, and increased visitation.⁶ National Park facilities, which had been in a state of decline since the early 1940s when New Deal programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Public Works Administration (PWA) ended, were unable to accommodate visitors of the 1950s and 60s. In addition to aging facilities, the demands on national parks were changing.

More people than ever— many of them in cars— were visiting national parks. Increased visitation was due to the growth of the American population and the booming post-war economy that afforded Americans more leisure time and greater disposable incomes. A recorded 11,990,000 people visited national parks in 1926; 21,752,000 in 1946; 50,000,000 in 1955; and National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth expected that by 1966 visitation would reach 80,000,000.⁷ In actuality, visitor use surpassed Wirth's predictions, and by 1966 visitor use exceeded 130,000,000.⁸ Park visitation was especially high at GRSM because of its location on the densely populated East Coast. GRSM received 1,310,101 visitors in 1941 and nearly 3,000,000 visitors in 1956. This made GRSM, at the time, the most visited national park.⁹

In a 1953 *Harper's* magazine article entitled, "Lets Close the National Parks" Bernard DeVoto suggested it would be better for National Parks to be closed until sufficient funding was available for their care. Following this article the National Park Service became the subject of growing public criticism for failing to properly care for the resources with which it was entrusted. Outdated park facilities were a systemic problem that confronted

⁶National Park Service, *Our Heritage, A Plan for Its Protection and Use: "MISSION 66"* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1956). And, Carr, Ethan. *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma*. (Amherst: University of Massachusetts, 2007), 34.

⁷Linda Flint McClelland. *Building the National Parks*. (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins UP, 1998), 463.

⁸National Park Service. *Mission 66 Progress Report*. (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1966), 13.

⁹"Mission 66 for Great Smoky Mountains National Park," undated, box 18, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia

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park managers. Changing visitor use patterns and visitor expectations compounded the problems created by aging facilities and increased visitation. As explained in the Mission 66 information booklet, *Our Heritage*:

These [preservation] problems multiply when travel includes more city-bred people unfamiliar with wilderness ways; more children and more older people requiring special attention; more people whose rising level of education demands more knowledge and guidance; and more citizens accustomed through the press, radio, television and motion pictures to the professional and graphic presentation of knowledge.¹⁰

To accommodate visitors of the 1950s and 60s, while simultaneously protecting park resources, the National Park Service needed to increase staffing levels and provide corresponding housing and administrative work spaces, create visitor use facilities, develop more sophisticated interpretive and educational programs, construct necessary infrastructure, and build the maintenance facilities required to support park operations. Wirth realized that in order to fund all necessary improvements, a major budget increase was required. Instead of petitioning for appropriations on a project-by-project basis, Wirth asked Congress to fund a ten-year program. Wirth titled the program—which was to be completed to coincide with the National Park Service's 50th anniversary in 1966—Mission 66.

Conrad L. Wirth (1900-1993) was a trained landscape architect who began working for the National Park Service in 1931. He first served as assistant director in charge of the Branch of Lands. Shortly after joining the service he was asked to administer CCC programs for state park systems, in this capacity Wirth influenced the design and planning of 560 state parks.¹¹ Later, Wirth would also be put in charge of overseeing the National Park Service CCC program. As a result of his work with the CCC program, in 1936 when congress passed the Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study Act, Wirth had already established the infrastructures needed for effective, large-scale recreational planning.¹² Wirth was appointed Director of the National Park Service in 1951. When he proposed the Mission 66 program, he assembled a committee that was composed largely of National Park Service veterans who had worked for the National Park Service during the New Deal era. Wirth told those employees charged with designing the Mission 66 program to “disregard precedent, policy and present operating and management procedure,” and, “to remember only the fundamental purpose of national parks, and on this basis to develop operating and development plans that would best meet the problem of park use today and in the future.”¹³ The resulting program was thorough and far-reaching.

¹⁰ National Park Service, *Our Heritage, A Plan for Its Protection and Use: "MISSION 66"* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1956).

¹¹ Carr, *Mission 66*, 41.

¹² For more about Wirth see: Carr, *Mission 66*, pp. 39-63 and Conrad Wirth. *Parks, Politics, and the People*. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

¹³ National Park Service, “Mission 66 for the National Park System,” (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1956) 9, Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center.

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While Mission 66 is best remembered for capital developments inside National Parks, the scope of Mission 66 extended beyond the boundaries of existing park units. As part of the Mission 66 program, the National Park Service resumed the Historic American Buildings Survey program (HABS), which had been inactive since 1941, established a division of international affairs, encouraged development of state parks, worked to acquire non-federal land within the boundaries of parks, and added 70 units to the National Park System. Central to all Mission 66 endeavors— both inside and outside parks— was the preservation and protection of America's heritage.

Throughout the Mission 66 program the National Park Service drew visitors' attention to park construction projects by posting signs that boasted, "This is a MISSION 66 project."¹⁴ In response to the question, "What is MISSION 66?" the National Park Service explained to visitors:

MISSION 66 is a forward-looking program for the National Park System intended to so develop and staff these priceless possessions of the American people as to permit their wisest possible use; maximum enjoyment for those who use them; and maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources that give them distinction.

Construction is an important element of the program. Modern roads, well planned trails, utilities, camp and picnic grounds, and many kinds of structures needed for public use or administration, to meet the requirements of an expected 80 million visitors in 1966, are necessary; but they are simply one means by which 'enjoyment-without-impairment' is to be provided.¹⁵

Preservation through Facility Development

Facility development was—and continues to be—the most visible expression of the Mission 66 program. Mission 66 planners saw facility development as directly related to interpretation and preservation. Mission 66 staff consistently stated that Mission 66 was a preservation program which sought to protect resources by managing and controlling visitor use. In the eyes of Mission 66 planners, an essential tool in controlling visitor use was the construction of carefully planned facilities. In an article in *National Parks Magazine*, Wirth expressed the Mission 66 philosophy of the relationship between visitor use, facility development, and preservation:

Substantial public use, benefit and enjoyment remain the best means of protecting the areas from threats of adverse use; but to achieve specific protection goals, use must be controlled or guided. Proper development is the best way to do this.¹⁶

¹⁴ National Park Service. *Mission 66 Progress Report*. (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1966), 1.

¹⁵ "Mission 66 for Great Smoky Mountains National Park," undated, box 18, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia

¹⁶ Quoted in: Jonathan Searle Monroe. "Architecture in the National Parks: Cecil Doty and Mission 66." (Master of Architecture thesis, University of Washington, 1986), 64.

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Wirth's statement expresses an underlying philosophy of Mission 66: engaged and informed visitors were to become stewards and advocates of the parks, but in order to protect resources from overuse, visitor flow needed to be controlled and guided. Facility development was seen as a means to direct visitor use. The visitor center was crucial to Mission 66 efforts to channel visitor use; the visitor center helped to direct visitor use by providing a central location for visitors to learn about park resources and plan their visits.

Preservation through Interpretation

*Through interpretation, understanding; through understanding, appreciation; through appreciation, protection*¹⁷

Mission 66 philosophy held that interpretation was integral to preservation. The National Park Service aimed to inspire stewardship by instilling in visitors an understanding and appreciation of natural and historic resources. As result of this philosophy the professionalization of interpretive services was a major component of Mission 66. Park service leaders recognized that, even with additional personnel, the ratio of visitors to staff would continue to be unbalanced. To augment the efforts of uniformed park rangers, naturalists, and historians, the National Park Service introduced more forms of self-service interpretation. On Clingmans Dome Tower, a self-service "orientation device" that identified features of the landscape was built into the structure.¹⁸ Other visitor information facilities central to the Mission 66 interpretive program included: visitor centers, campfire circle developments, informational and interpretive displays and devices, outdoor exhibits and signs and markers.¹⁹

*Mission 66 Architecture: Park Service Modern*²⁰

Buildings are the most obvious vestiges of the Mission 66 program and the architectural aesthetic which has come to be known as Park Service Modern unites Mission 66 structures. The change in architectural styles of National Park Service buildings and facilities was one of the most visible (and to some disturbing) aspects of the Mission 66 program. For the most part, National Park Service facilities date to either the New Deal era or the Mission 66 era. Each period of construction displays a distinctive architectural idiom.

New Deal era construction is often described as traditional park architecture or as "parkitecture." National Park Service architecture of the New Deal era followed design tenets articulated in Albert H. Good's 1935 publication, *Park Structures and Facilities*. Good's canonical text promotes architecture sympathetic with the surrounding environment, the use of local materials, and deference to local architectural precedents. By

¹⁷ NPS administrative manual quoted in Tilden, Freeman. *Interpreting Our Heritage*. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1957) 38.

¹⁸ Mr. Beatty to File, memorandum, dated July 2, 1958, box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

¹⁹ National Park Service, *Our Heritage, A Plan for Its Protection and Use: "MISSION 66"* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1956).

²⁰ Sara Allaback defines "park service modern" in Appendix III of *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*.

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building hundreds of rustic wooden and stone structures, the National Park Service inculcated the public to expect a consistent and traditional building style. To some, "parkitecture" was an architectural expression of the values and spirit of the National Park Service.

The structures built during the Mission 66 program, including Clingmans Dome Tower, broke away from the long-standing Rustic style of NPS "parkitecture" in favor of modern materials (especially concrete) and designs. Whereas New Deal era programs like the CCC and PWA had strived to employ the greatest number of people by creating labor-intensive projects, the aim of the Mission 66 program was to produce cost-effective facilities. In order to modernize the National Park System within a budget architects needed to use the same labor and cost saving techniques that were being employed by architects across America.

No official Mission 66 design guidelines were ever issued. Park Service Modern developed in response to the attitudes of the time and the ambitious development plans and limited budget of Mission 66. As Cecil Doty, a NPS architect responsible for New Deal and Mission 66 era buildings, explained:

There was a change in philosophy—yes, because architects had all studied the magazines, the Chicago World's Fair... When you get rid of that overwhelming cheap labor, you have to start paying for things, things changed. That's why you started seeing [concrete] block in a lot of things. We couldn't help but change... I can't understand how anyone could think otherwise, how it could keep from changing.²¹

During Mission 66 Congress provided the National Park Service with a generous budget but would have resented the appearance of wasteful or extravagant projects. This necessitated the use of modern materials and centralized design offices; two factors which contributed to a modern and consistent aesthetic. As defined by Sara Allaback, Park Service Modern Architecture is characterized by free plans, flat roofs, use of concrete construction and prefabricated components, and unusual fenestration. Allaback observes that Mission 66 visitor Centers were generally stripped of decorative elements, and that architects employed low profiles, textured concrete with panels of stone veneer, painted steel columns, flat roofs with projecting overhangs, and terraces or covered walks. According to Allaback, Park Service Modern "reinterpreted the long-standing commitment to 'harmonize' architecture with park landscapes..."²² Earlier architects blended Rustic architecture with the environment by employing natural materials; Park Service Modern architecture was designed to be similarly inconspicuous. Mission 66 was a "forward-looking" program;²³ it therefore follows that during Mission 66 the National Park Service would embrace modern material—seeing in them a partial solution to the maintenance backlogs of the time. Modern materials are celebrated in *Grist*, a Mission 66 era NPS publication that addressed maintenance and operational issues. Fiberglass panels are touted in *Grist* as "the modern way to achieve beauty and comfort in park buildings with freedom from maintenance." Aluminum is described as

²¹ Jonathan Searle Monroe. "Architecture in the National Parks: Cecil Doty and Mission 66." (Master of Architecture thesis, University of Washington, 1986), 82.

²² Allaback, 272.

²³ Mission 66 publications often described Mission 66 as a forward-looking program.

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“unique among metals because it has the ability to commune harmoniously with the natural surroundings yet at the same time resist the destructive forces of nature.” And concrete (the primary material of Clingmans Dome Tower) is described as a “low-cost, long-lasting beauty treatment for parks...”²⁴ Clearly the use of modern materials in parks was *not* seen as a compromise. Modern materials are described as compatible with both the utilitarian needs and aesthetic desires of the National Park Service.

National Park Service architects were overwhelmed by, and unable to handle, the amount of work generated by Mission 66. The politics of the appropriations process encouraged the use of contract architects by limiting hiring funds and providing construction funds. Construction funds, which could be used to hire contract architects, were more liberally granted because they resulted in visible results.²⁵ The National Park Service attracted contractors by offering them large projects that generated substantial fees and higher public profiles.²⁶ Consequently, private architectural firms designed many Mission 66 projects—including Clingmans Dome Tower. But contractors did not have full authority over their designs.

Scholarly Study of Mission 66

The Mission 66 program has been the subject of several scholarly works. From its inception, Mission 66 was recognized as a significant National Park Service program. In 1958 NPS historian Roy E. Appleman chronicled the origins of the program in “A History of the National Park Service Mission 66 Program.” Appleman’s role as a member of the Mission 66 planning team and his training as a professional historian make his unpublished report particularly valuable. An important and early analysis of Mission 66 architecture is Jonathan Searle Monroe’s 1986 Master thesis, “Architecture in the National Parks: Cecil Doty and Mission 66.” Monroe’s work is exceptional for its use of primary sources, especially his interview with Cecil Doty, one of the National Park Service’s principal Mission 66 era architects. Architectural historian Sarah Allaback examined visitor centers, a new building type introduced to National Parks during the Mission 66 program. In her 2000 publication, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*, Allaback creates an historic context for Mission 66 visitor centers and establishes a definition for “Park Service Modern,” the architectural style employed by the National Park Service during the Mission 66 period. Ethan Carr’s 2007 book, *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma*, is the broadest of all the Mission 66 histories; it provides a detailed and substantial account of the program’s origins, development, and implementation.

Clingmans Dome Tower: “This is a MISSION 66 Project”

²⁴ As part of efforts to renew relations with state and local parks, NPS began to publish three periodicals which each dealt with a separate issue of park management: *Park Practice: Guidelines, Grist, and Design*. The above quotes are taken from Jonathan Searle Monroe. “Architecture in the National Parks: Cecil Doty and Mission 66.” (Master of Architecture thesis, University of Washington, 1986), 66.

²⁵ Jonathan Searle Monroe. “Architecture in the National Parks: Cecil Doty and Mission 66.” (Master of Architecture thesis, University of Washington, 1986), 67.

²⁶ Jonathan Searle Monroe. “Architecture in the National Parks: Cecil Doty and Mission 66.” (Master of Architecture thesis, University of Washington, 1986), 83.

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Clingmans Dome Tower was part of the National Park Service's effort to allow for "enjoyment-without-impairment," and, the history of Clingmans Dome Tower is illustrative of the Mission 66 program. Clingmans Dome Tower was built to replace a 1930s wood-framed observation tower that was torn down in 1950 after it had become a safety hazard.²⁷ National Park Service planners saw Clingmans Dome, the highest point in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, as an ideal location to build an observation tower. An NPS press release explained that from the advantageous height of 6,688 feet (the combined height of the tower and the mountain) visitors would "have the opportunity to compare the variety of changes in mountain scenery, and to clearly observe the famed smoke-like haze..."²⁸ The press release went on to say that Clingmans Dome Tower was being built as part of the "MISSION 66" program.

Clingmans Dome Tower was built chiefly as a visitor—as opposed to fire— observation tower. This distinction underscores the interpretive function of the tower and the visitor-orientated nature of the Mission 66 program. The tower aids in the understanding of the Great Smoky Mountains by offering visitors a 360-degree view from above the tree line. Visitors to the tower can see distances of up to 100 miles. The extensive viewshed makes the tower an excellent venue for interpretive talks. From atop the tower rangers can refer directly to the extensive surrounding landscape (fig. 2). Both the observation platform and the spiral ramp provide visitors with an opportunity to view the surrounding landscape. Although the .5-mile path leading to the tower is steep, a nearby road and parking lot make it easily accessible to motorists.²⁹

Clingmans Dome Tower is an excellent example of Park Service Modern architecture. Departing from previous Rustic designs, it is characterized by its unconcealed use of concrete, geometric delineation of space, asymmetry, and lack of ornamentation. The qualities which would later be derided—the tower's sense of motion and speed, its urbanity, and its display of mechanical and engineering prowess—are the qualities which define it as a modern structure. The Gatlinburg, Tennessee architectural firm of Hubert Bebb and Raymond I. Olson designed Clingmans Dome Tower. Hubert Bebb, the principal architect, explained that the tower's unprecedented design resulted from the architects' desire to create a site-appropriate structure that could provide access for a growing number of visitors and be built using low-cost, readily available materials.³⁰

Hubert Bebb, the architect of Clingmans Dome Tower, was issued "project directives" which determined some aspects of the tower, such as the platform height and visitor load capacity.³¹ Designs were subject to review and

²⁷ The 1930s observation tower is cited as a safety hazard in public response letters in the archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library, Clingmans Dome Observation Tower correspondence box. The demolition date of 1950 comes from: "National Park Service Press Release," for release December 10, 1958, box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

²⁸ "National Park Service Press Release," for release December 10, 1958, box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

²⁹ The road and parking lot and nearby comfort station were an earlier development. Although they facilitate visitation to Clingmans Dome tower, they are not part of GRSM Mission 66 development and are not included in the boundary.

³⁰ Hubert Bebb, "The Architect's Rebuttal," *National Parks Magazine* 33, no. 139 (1959): 16.

³¹ A complete copy of the "project directives" was not found during the course of research, but, various project directives were discussed in correspondence. See for example, Chief of Eastern Office of Design and Construction (Edward S. Zimmer) to

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approval by the National Park Service's Washington DC office, regional offices, park superintendents, and regional architectural offices. During Mission 66 there were two regional architectural offices: the Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC) located in Philadelphia and the Western Office of Design and Construction (WODC) located in San Francisco. The EODC was the NPS office responsible for coordinating the design and construction of Clingmans Dome Tower.

Design of Clingmans Dome Tower

The design of Clingmans Dome Tower was contracted by the National Park Service to Hubert Bebb. Bebb had graduated from Cornell University's College of Architecture in 1928. His classmate and lifelong friend, Nathaniel Owings, class of 1927, was a founding partner of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, a Chicago based architectural firm known for their work in the International Style. Bebb began his career at the Chicago architectural firm of Armstrong, Furst and Tilton before moving to Gatlinburg, Tennessee, in 1950, where he became a locally prominent architect. In 1970, he received an Award of Merit from the American Institute of Architects for his design of the Emma Harper Turner Building at the Arrowmont School of Arts and Crafts in Gatlinburg. Perhaps his most well-known design was for the 1982 Knoxville World's Fair where he created one of Knoxville's most recognizable landmarks, a steel tower topped by a golden sphere, which is commonly called the Sunsphere. Clingmans Dome Tower was one of Bebb's first major commissions.³² After his death in 1985 his ashes were scattered from the tower, suggesting that it was one of his most personally significant works.³³

Hubert Bebb's original plans for Clingmans Dome Tower vary considerably from the final design. Preliminary plans submitted by Bebb to the National Park Service's Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC) feature a massive central cylinder built of uncoursed masonry and approached by a ramp of the same style (fig. 3).³⁴ A passageway leads from the stone ramp, through the central tower, and onto a concrete ramp that spirals up to the top of the stone tower. An enclosed fire lookout cab is mounted on top of the stone tower. The EODC liked the ramp, John B. Cabot, Acting Chief of the EODC remarked, "...the entire concept [of the ramp] has rather a playful, even romantic, feeling, which would be liked by a great many visitors." The EODC also liked Bebb's use of stone, calling it an "expected" material, but they objected to the use of stone *and* concrete, which

Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains NP, "Clingmans Dome" memorandum, dated August 14, 1957, box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

³² Knowles, Susan W. "Hubert Bebb." *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*. 2002. Middle Tennessee State University. June 2008 <<http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/imagegallery.php?EntryID=B020b>>.

³³ "Clingman's Dome." *Art and Science: the Community Tectonics Quarterly* 1 no. 3 (1999): 1, via <http://www.communitytectonics.com/newsletters/v1_n3_spring99.pdf>

³⁴ November 5, 1957 plan is located in the archives of Community Tectonics Incorporated, a Knoxville based architectural firm founded by Hubert Bebb.

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they saw as contrasting materials. But, Bebb argued that the contrast of materials was intentional, and the EODC acquiesced. The ensuing correspondence, which involved the EODC, the superintendent of GRSM, and the acting regional chief of the Branch of Park Forest and Wildlife Protection, centered on the fire lookout cab.

Fred H. Arnold, acting chief, Branch of Park Forest and Wildlife Protection, made a strong case against inclusion of the fire lookout cab. He argued that, although Clingmans Dome was the highest point in the park, it did not follow that it was a strategic location for fire detection. He noted that during the planning of the park's fire detection system, Clingmans Dome had been eliminated as a useful site and that in the past 20 years the former observation tower was rarely used for fire detection purposes. Furthermore, he pointed out that the elimination of the fire lookout cab did not preclude the use of the tower for fire detection purposes. The Washington, DC Design and Construction Office echoed this sentiment. In a memo dated April 16, 1958, Dick Sutton, the acting chief of Design and Construction, stated that "The observation platform should be combined with the fire lookout so that visitors may observe the functions of fire protection in the park." Consequently the fire-cab was eliminated from the final design.

Sutton also reported in the April 16, 1958, memo that National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth "objected to the ramp." Instead of the ramp, Wirth favored a spiral staircase on the outside of the stone tower.³⁵ Wirth's proposal that the ramp be eliminated changed the entire character of the structure. His suggestion was not welcomed by John B. Cabot, an architect and acting chief of the EODC. On May 6, 1958, Cabot visited Washington, DC, and was able to personally meet with Director Wirth and defend Bebb's design, particularly Bebb's use of a ramp.³⁶ Before meeting with Wirth, Cabot met with Tom Vint, chief of the Design and Construction Division, and Chief Architect Dick Sutton. Cabot was able to convince Vint and Sutton of the ramp's worth. As Cabot described: "After casually listening, Tom Vint strongly endorsed the ramp. With this strong expression, the doubts, created by the thoughts the director had placed in Dick's mind, evaporated."³⁷ The three men were then able to meet with the director and present a case for the ramp's inclusion.

The substantive changes that resulted from the meeting between Wirth, Cabot, Vint and Sutton transformed Bebb's initial design into the design of the current tower. Wirth was convinced of the ramp's value, but, having made a decision to support the ramp, Wirth re-thought the need for a stone tower. In his opinion, "there was no justification for a heavy masonry tower merely to support a platform."³⁸ Instead of the massive stone tower, "a single column [with] a mushroom type cap" was suggested—a suggestion which is reflected in the final design. Although Wirth rejected the stone tower, the final design does retain some stonework. A stone faced wall, similar in appearance to the approach ramp of the earlier design, supports the initial rise of the ramp and the low

³⁵ Acting Chief of Design and Construction [Dick Sutton] to Acting Chief of Design and Construction, "Preliminary Drawing" memorandum, dated April 16, 1958, box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

³⁶ Cabot later recounted the meeting in a memo to the superintendent GRSM, "Clingmans Dome Observation Tower" memorandum, dated May 8, 1958, box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Acting Chief, EODC (John Cabot) to Superintendent, GRSM, "Clingmans Dome Observation Tower" memorandum, dated May 8, 1958, box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

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seating wall. Wirth approved of stonework under the low portion of the ramp, "feeling that it might prevent children, animals, and debris from gathering..." Having won approval for the ramp from the highest level of the National Park Service, Cabot communicated Director Wirth's wishes, along with his rendering of "a single column [with] a mushroom type cap," to the superintendent of GRSM.³⁹

Debate over Clingmans Dome Tower

Should we build like Daniel Boone built or build like Daniel would build if he were alive today?
—Hubert Bebb⁴⁰

Bebb's revisions, based on the comments of National Park Service staff, resulted in the final design (figs. 4-5).⁴¹ On September 28, 1958, GRSM publicly revealed plans for Clingmans Dome Tower.⁴² Upon seeing the proposed design, the National Parks Association (NPA)⁴³ launched an attack against what they saw as a "flashy and conspicuous" architectural intrusion upon the Appalachian landscape.⁴⁴ The group publicly expressed their outrage in an article in *National Parks Magazine*, and in a letter, also published in *National Parks Magazine*, to National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth.⁴⁵ As a consequence of the NPA's disapproval, Clingmans Dome Tower became the subject of magazine and newspaper articles, as well as numerous letters.⁴⁶ National Park Service communications that resulted from the debate provide a greater understanding of the motivations and attitudes of Mission 66 planners.

Soon after it began, the Mission 66 program became the subject of criticism. Generally criticism came from conservation groups who were wary of any development in wilderness areas. The most prominent and organized of all Mission 66 critics was the NPA. According to Director Wirth, criticism of Mission 66 revolved around two projects: Tioga Road in Yosemite NP and Clingmans Dome Tower in GRSM.⁴⁷

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Hubert Bebb, "The Architect's Rebuttal," *National Parks Magazine* 33, no. 139 (1959): 16.

⁴¹ Notes on a review sheet indicate that the design was not universally accepted by NPS region one staff, box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia

⁴² Dr. Dan Hale, Chairman of the National Parks Association's Action Group for the Great Smoky Mountains, compiled a chronology of Clingmans Dome Observation Tower for an article he submitted to the [Knoxville] *News Sentinel*. GRSM Superintendent Fred Overly requested a copy of the article from Dr. Hale. A typewritten copy of the text is found in the archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library, Clingmans Dome Observation Tower correspondence box.

⁴³ Later called the National Parks and Conservation Association

⁴⁴ Smith, Anthony Wayne. "Clingman's Dome" *National Parks Magazine* 33, no. 137 (1959).

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Letters are housed in the archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library, Clingmans Dome Observation Tower correspondence box and in box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

⁴⁷ Letter from NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth to William R. Traum, Director, Department of Public Relations American Automobile Association (AAA), dated March 27, 1958, box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

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Primarily, the NPA was displeased with the modern design and materials of the tower, but it was also clear that the NPA felt betrayed by the National Park Service. In their view, Clingmans Dome Tower—and Mission 66 in general—represented an unwelcome shift in the tenor of NPS planning and design. Additionally, they felt it had been presented as a *fait accompli*. Failure by the National Park Service to provide an “opportunity for adequate public consideration”⁴⁸ was particularly irritating to the NPA because it was formed specifically to work in concert with the National Park Service. Despite sharing common interests and goals, the two groups did not always agree.

The enabling legislation of the National Park Service compelled the agency to give equal weight to visitor use and resource preservation, while the NPA prioritized resource preservation over the “enjoyment” of the public. Nuanced differences in the ideologies of the two organizations were magnified during the Mission 66 program. Although the National Park Service insisted that Mission 66 was a conservation program, the NPA objected to what they perceived as “the present trend toward artificial and incompatible amusements, toward wholly unsuitable architecture, and other developments in the national parks and monuments inconsistent with accepted national park standards.”⁴⁹ The NPA resented development in national parks and, in particular, the introduction of modernist trends, which they saw as inconsistent with the character of national parks.⁵⁰

The NPA launched their public campaign against Clingmans Dome Tower with an article and editorial in the NPA publication, *National Parks Magazine*.⁵¹ Lamenting the fact that they had been blindsided by the tower proposal, the NPA criticized the National Park Service for abandoning principals that had previously guided NPS design. To the NPA, Clingmans Dome Tower seemed incongruous with the surrounding landscape and in opposition to the values of the National Park Service, while the National Park Service viewed the tower as a means to fulfill their mission by providing for visitor access.

Although staff of the National Park Service influenced the final design, Bebb embraced the concept, and publicly took ownership of the design. Bebb combated attacks from the NPA by responding with a letter of his own. In a letter to *National Parks Magazine* Bebb described how, after multiple visits to the site, he developed the idea of a “ramp approximately the gradient of the trail supported on vertical ‘trunks’ of concrete.” He argued that his tower was a “simple, direct solution using today’s materials...”⁵² Bebb attempted to engender professional support by appealing to the editors of *Progressive Architecture*, *Architectural Record*, and *Architectural Forum*. In a memo to the editors, which accompanied an article outlining the controversy, Bebb expressed concern that the small but ill-advised and vocal group would derail the Mission 66 program. Bebb

⁴⁸ Smith, Anthony Wayne. “Clingman’s Dome” *National Parks Magazine* 33, no. 137 (1959).

⁴⁹ Minutes of the Executive Committee, National Parks Association, May 23, 1957. NPCA Papers, quoted in Miles, 193.

⁵⁰ For NPA opinions of Mission 66 architecture see Carr 2007, 132-135, 158

⁵¹ “A ‘Sky-Post’ for the Smokies,” *National Parks Magazine* 33, no. 137 (1959). And Smith, Anthony Wayne. “Clingman’s Dome” *National Parks Magazine* 33, no. 137 (1959).

⁵² Hubert Bebb, “The Architect’s Rebuttal,” *National Parks Magazine* 33, no. 139 (1959): 16.

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believed that structures built as part of the Mission 66 program were necessary for the "health and pleasure" of the growing number of visitors to national parks.⁵³

Bebb's confidence that the architectural community would support the tower was shared by Cabot: "I believe," Cabot wrote in a memo to NPS Landscape Architect and Clingmans Dome project supervisor R.A. Wilhelm that "if the architects or architectural magazines would look into this matter, the effect might easily be enough ridicule so that this sort of thing might not happen again." Cabot, who worked in EODC headquarters in Philadelphia, had been "deluged with correspondence" following the publication of the negative article in *National Parks Magazine* and he supposed Wilhelm, working from GRSM, had been too.

Cabot was angered by the controversy created by the NPA. In his opinion, the issue was "raised purely for the purpose of controversy, and that there was no element of good faith shown by either the executive secretary or the editor [of *National Parks Magazine*]." His memo was intended to reassure Wilhelm of the project's validity. Although Cabot had been "cautioned by Washington not to take the cudgel in hand and provide a suitable rebuttal" he made sure Wilhelm was clear on his position. In his one-page memo, Cabot threw his full support behind the design, writing that "there is no doubt in my mind that the design is sound and that Hubert Bebb has produced, not a monster, but a tower of pleasing and lasting significance." He took the staff of *National Parks Magazine* to task for attempting "to live in cocoons and to close their eyes to progress, and in particular to machine-made and manufactured products." Cabot closed his memo by telling Wilhelm that the National Park Service was in the right: "Don't let the blarney upset you," he advised, "The controversy is unfortunate, but, as conservationists, I am sure we far outshine those who sit behind the shiny desks and create the editorial policy of the *National Parks Magazine*."⁵⁴ Although Washington had prohibited Cabot from launching a public campaign in defense of the tower, the National Park Service did, in some measure, respond to the criticism.

In March of 1959, the regional office circulated an "Item from the Regional Director's 'In Box'" to Region One staff. The communication summarized the controversy raised by the NPA and was accompanied by a copy of a letter stating the National Park Service's position on the issue that the Acting Director had sent to Senator Joseph S. Clark.⁵⁵ Variations of this letter, which outlined and justified the project, would eventually be sent in reply to numerous persons inquiring about the project.⁵⁶ In some cases a sketch prepared by Wilhelm was sent with the letter. Wilhelm's sketch depicts the tower behind a curtain of trees with large sections of the ramp and tower completely hidden from view. Wilhelm's sketch was a response to what NPS staff called "the highly

⁵³Memorandum by Bebb to the editors of *Progressive Architecture*, *Architectural Record*, and *Architectural Forum*. February 27, 1959. (Archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library, Clingmans Dome Observation Tower correspondence box).

⁵⁴Memorandum by Cabot to R.A. Wilhelm. March 10, 1959. (Archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library, Clingmans Dome Observation Tower correspondence box).

⁵⁵Note from Region One regional office to staff of Region One. March 6, 1959. (Archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library, Clingmans Dome Observation Tower correspondence box).

⁵⁶Copies of letters are in Archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library, Clingmans Dome Observation Tower correspondence box.

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distorted sketch which appeared in the National Parks Magazine.⁵⁷ The sketch printed by *National Parks Magazine* had shown the tower without the benefit of the surrounding landscape. Wilhelm's sketch intended to emphasize how the tower's elements could blend with the natural environment and offered nothing more than glimpses of the tower through the trees. Furthermore, Wilhelm depicted trunks of trees in the same manner as he did columns of the ramp, a drawing technique that reinforced Bebb's claim that the ramp's columns were like concrete tree trunks.

The National Park Service claimed that not only would the final design be harmoniously incorporated with the surrounding landscape, but also that the construction techniques used would cause little damage to the surrounding environment: "The tower and ramp are designed for use of precast and prefabricated sections which will permit their construction elsewhere reducing to the minimum the site work with its consequent damage to the trees and shrubbery" (fig. 5).⁵⁸ Wilhelm prioritized the preservation of trees in the vicinity of the tower. He noted that there were 16 trees inside the ramp spiral and that the tower was laid out so "...that large trees will also border the ramp on the outside."⁵⁹ His ability to preserve extant trees was largely due to the tower's design and material which allowed for large sections to be built offsite and then installed on the mountain top (fig. 6-7).

Despite the NPA's concerted efforts, it appears that local public opinion leaned in favor of the tower. A poll by the *Gatlinburg Press* returned a vote of 15 to 2 in favor of the tower. The low number of responses (17) led reporter Bill Postlewaite to conclude, "...many people just don't care enough to express an opinion one way or another."⁶⁰ Several groups took a decidedly supportive stance. Letters of support from the following organizations are in NPS archives of Region One: the Great Smoky Mountain Conservation Association; the Board of Directors of the Blue Ridge Parkway Association; the Tennessee Great Smoky Mountains NP Commission; the Western North Carolina Associated Communities; the North Carolina National Park, Parkway and Forest Development Commission; the Gatlinburg, TN Chamber of Commerce; the Mayor of Gatlinburg; and various state and federal congressional representatives. In the end the National Park Service built the tower according to plan. W.C. Norris of Waynesville, NC was the low bidder who executed the contract.⁶¹ Weather slightly delayed the project but it was completed by October 23, 1959.⁶²

Influence of Clingmans Dome Tower

⁵⁷ Letter from NPS Acting Director E.T. Scoyen to Thomas M. Woodward. March 2, 1959. (Archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library, Clingmans Dome Observation Tower correspondence box).

⁵⁸ Letter from NPS Associate Director Jackson E. Price to [North Carolina Congressman] David M. Hall. March 9, 1959. (Archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library, Clingmans Dome Observation Tower correspondence box).

⁵⁹ Letter from R.A. Wilhelm to Carlos Campbell. February 23, 1959. (Archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library, Clingmans Dome Observation Tower correspondence box).

⁶⁰ Gatlinburg Press News clippings, February 19, 1959 and February 26, 1959, box 26, RG 79, National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

⁶¹ Superintendent's Monthly Report, December 1958. (Archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library).

⁶² Superintendent's Monthly Report, October 1959. (Archives of Great Smoky Mountains NP, Sugarlands Library).

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The tower was well received by the EODC and the Washington Office of Design and Construction. Two subsequent NPS towers strongly resemble Clingmans Dome Tower: the Look Rock Tower in Great Smoky Mountains NP (1965) and the Shark Valley Tower in Everglades NP (1964) (figs. 8-9). The two later towers are both built of reinforced concrete and employ variations of Clingmans Dome Tower's most prominent feature, its dramatic, 375 feet long ramp. The proportions of the two later towers also reference Clingmans Dome Tower—the length of their ramps, height of the guard walls, and size of the observation platforms and canopies recall those of Clingmans Dome Tower. In contrast to Clingmans Dome Tower, the Look Rock and Shark Valley towers have fire watch cabs separate from the viewing platform. The two later towers are supported by four legs that gradually taper out from their cylindrical fire watch cabs. The observation platform of the two later towers is located underneath the fire cab. Also in contrast with Clingmans Dome Tower the two later structures do not feature any stonework

The settings of the towers also vary. Like Clingmans Dome Tower, Look Rock Tower is located in GRSM. Therefore the two towers share similar settings. But it appears that the topography surrounding the Look Rock Tower resulted in a design change. The Look Rock Tower employs a switchback ramp in place of a spiral ramp—this change is likely because Look Rock is built on a narrow ridge. The setting of the Shark Valley Tower is far different than that of the Clingmans Dome and Look Rock Towers. Shark Valley Tower's setting is flat and characterized by seasonally flooded sawgrass prairie, marl soil, and exposed limestone bedrock.⁶³

Plans for the two later towers credit the design to EODC architect Ben Bidermen.⁶⁴ More research is needed to fully articulate the relationship between the three towers, but, based on physical similarities, it is clear that the two later towers were derived from Clingmans Dome Tower.

Conclusion

Numerous National Park Service visitor centers, restrooms, maintenance areas, campgrounds, staff residences, roads, and other facilities like Clingmans Dome Tower are products of the Mission 66 program. The impact of these facilities—which visitors to National Parks continue to use today—is inescapable. Mission 66 forever changed the National Park visitor experience. Of the many buildings constructed during Mission 66 only nine were towers.⁶⁵ Clingmans Dome Tower is, therefore, an example of a relatively rare Mission 66 structure type. Clingmans Dome Tower is particularly important because it influenced the design of two subsequent Mission 66 towers.

⁶³ Dalrymple, George H. "Growth of American Alligators in the Shark Valley Region of Everglades National Park." *Copeia*. Feb. 2, 1996: 212-216.

⁶⁴ Plans for the Look Rock Tower and the Shark Valley Tower are housed at the National Park Service's Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center.

⁶⁵ Nine towers are cited in the 1966 Mission 66 Progress Report, more research is needed to identify the towers. National Park Service. *Mission 66 Progress Report*. (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1966), 9.

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Clingmans Dome Tower is significant as a representation of the ideas and methods of the Mission 66 program. It was built to accommodate a growing number of post-war visitors and was constructed by efficient and modern means. The tower directs and guides visitor use in order to prevent overuse. The tower's main purpose is as an interpretive tool, indicative of the professionalization of interpretive services instituted by Mission 66. The tower's purpose is to engage and inspire visitors by allowing them to view, unobstructed, the landscape of the Great Smoky Mountains.

Clingmans Dome Tower's design, which employs modern materials and construction techniques, places it firmly in the context of Park Service Modern architecture. Park Service Modern developed as architects began to incorporate elements of contemporary modern design into National Park Service structures. Clingmans Dome Tower exhibits characteristically modern features: mass raised off the ground by pilotis (columns), planed progression through space, horizontal banding of viewing space, fluid plan, and geometric massing. Both Clingmans Dome Tower's function and design are illustrative of the Mission 66 program and Park Service Modern Architecture.

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10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 1.4 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>273562.3</u> Easting	<u>3938339.0</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia Walton, Historian
 organization NPS, Southeast Regional Office date 10/26/09
 street & number 100 Alabama St., SW, 1924 Building telephone (404) 507-5792
 city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30303

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name National Park Service
 street & number 1201 Eye Street NW telephone
 city or town Washington state DC zip code 20005

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Geographical Data

Boundary Description

The boundary of Clingmans Dome Observation Tower is shown on Map 1, entitled "Map of Clingmans Dome Tower with National Register Boundary."

Boundary Justification

The contour line that is closest to the tower from the Clingmans Dome USGS topographical was chosen as the boundary for this property. This boundary encloses 1.4 acres encompassing both the tower and a representative portion of the surrounding landscape of the top of Clingmans Dome. The boundary was chosen to include enough of the surrounding landscape to enhance the qualities of setting, feeling, and association. There is no historic boundary associated with the tower, nor are there nearby roads or natural features which could serve as boundaries.

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Photograph 1

Address: Clingmans Dome Observation Tower
Terminus of Clingmans Dome Road, GRSM.
Swain County, North Carolina / Sevier County, Tennessee

Photographer: Bruce McCamish

Date: 4 August 2008

Location of Negative: NPS Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta GA

1 of 4: Aerial view to the Northwest showing entire tower

Photographs 2-4

Address: Clingmans Dome Observation Tower
Terminus of Clingmans Dome Road, GRSM.
Swain County, North Carolina / Sevier County, Tennessee

Photographer: Cynthia Walton

Date: 20 August 2008

Location of Negative: NPS Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta GA

2 of 4: View to the Southeast showing landing, ramp, and observation platform

3 of 4: View to the Northeast showing ramp, aluminum handrails, and observation platform

4 of 4: View to the West showing ramp and utility room

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Documents

Documents

- Figure 1: State Line Location—Vicinity of Clingmans Dome. Date unknown.
- Figure 2: “Naturalist Reid addressing group at top of Tower” NPS photograph by Jack Boucher, 1961. Archives of GRSM.
- Figure 3: 5 November 1957 plans for the Clingmans Dome Observation Tower. Archives of Community Tectonics Incorporated, a Knoxville based architectural firm founded by Hubert Bebb.
- Figure 4: Bebb and Olson. *Clingmans Dome*. 1958. NPS Denver Service Center Technical Information Center (DSC TIC), Denver. *ETIC*. National Park Service. via <http://etic.nps.gov/> accessed July, 2008.
- Figure 5: Bebb and Olson. *Clingmans Dome*. 1958. NPS Denver Service Center Technical Information Center (DSC TIC), Denver. *ETIC*. National Park Service. via <http://etic.nps.gov/> accessed July, 2008.
- Figure 6: “Portion of Ramp Showing Forms and Supports” Showing the proximity of trees to the ramp and the protective casings given to several trees. NPS photograph by R.A. Wilhelm, 1959. Archives of GRSM.
- Figure 7: “Loading Sections of Main Column at Clingmans Dome” NPS photograph by R.A. Wilhelm, 1959. Archives of GRSM.
- Figure 8: Look Rock Observation Tower (1964). Great Smoky Mountains NP.
- Figure 9: Shark Valley Observation Tower (1964). Everglades National Park, Florida.
- Map 1: Detail of USGS Topographic Map Showing Boundary and UTM Reference Point. Area included in Clingmans Dome Observation Tower Boundary is shaded. UTM reference point is indicated by a dot.

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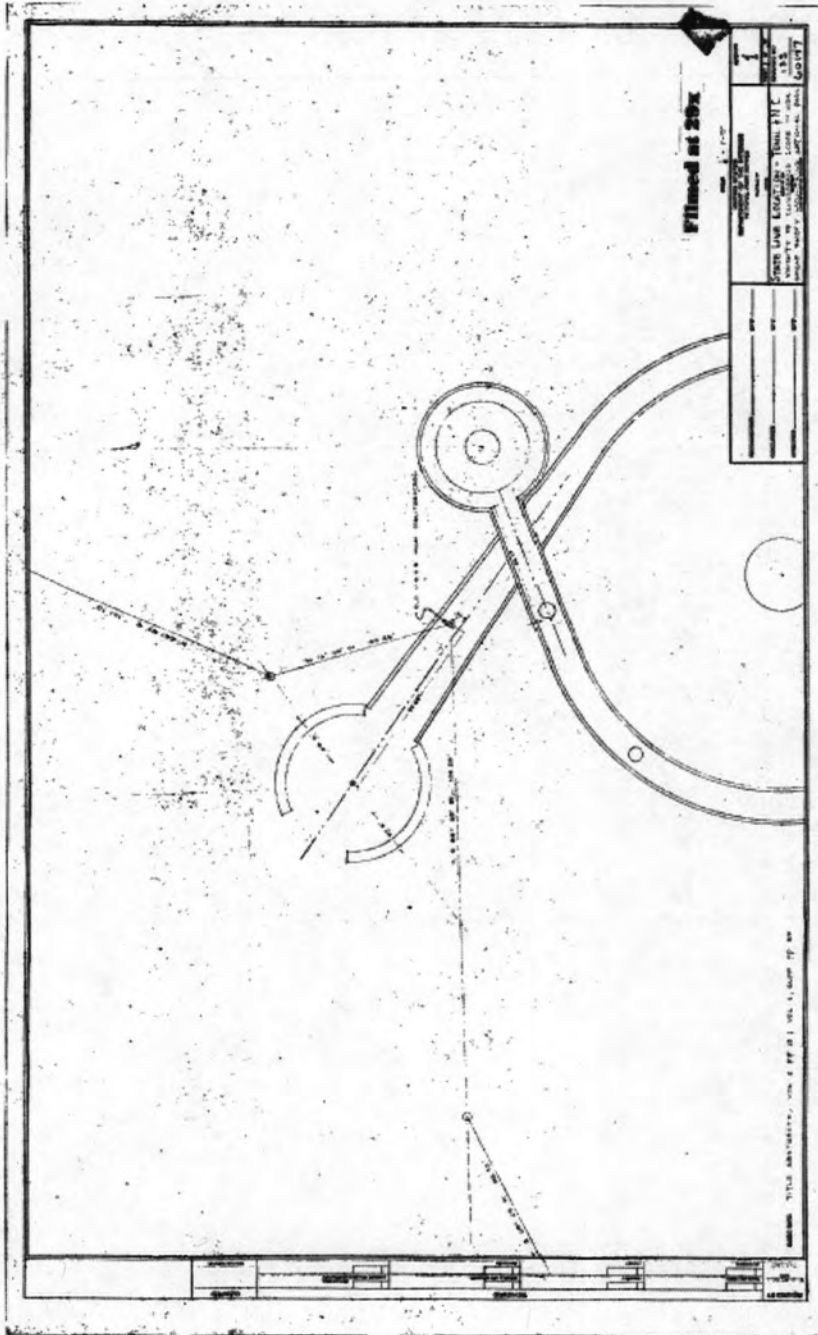


Fig. 1 State Line Location—Vicinity of Clingmans Dome. Date unknown. Archives of NPS Denver Service Center Technical Information Center (DSC TIC), Denver.

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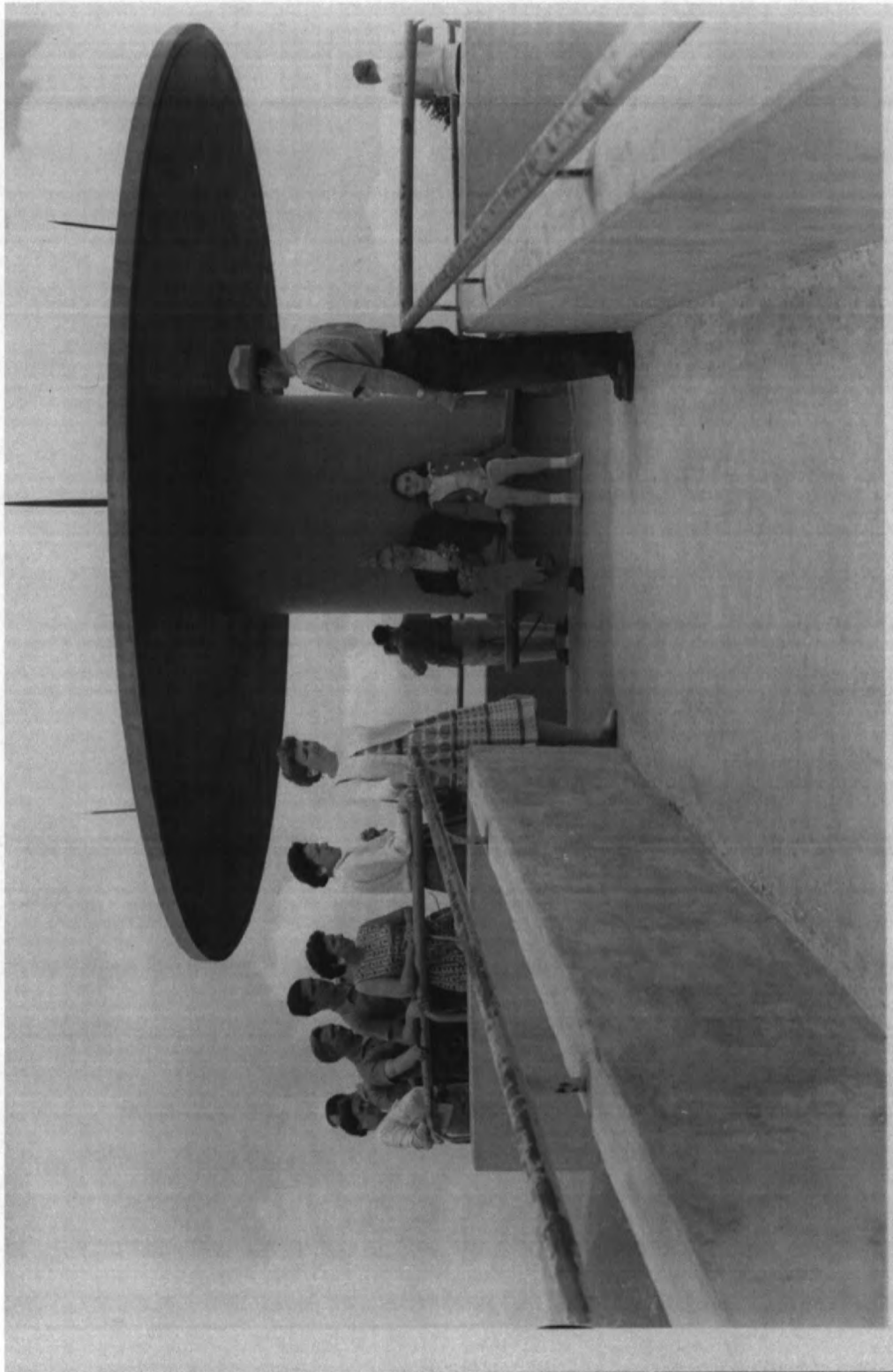


Fig. 2 "Naturalist Reid addressing group at top of Tower" NPS photograph by Jack Boucher, 1961. Archives of GRSM.

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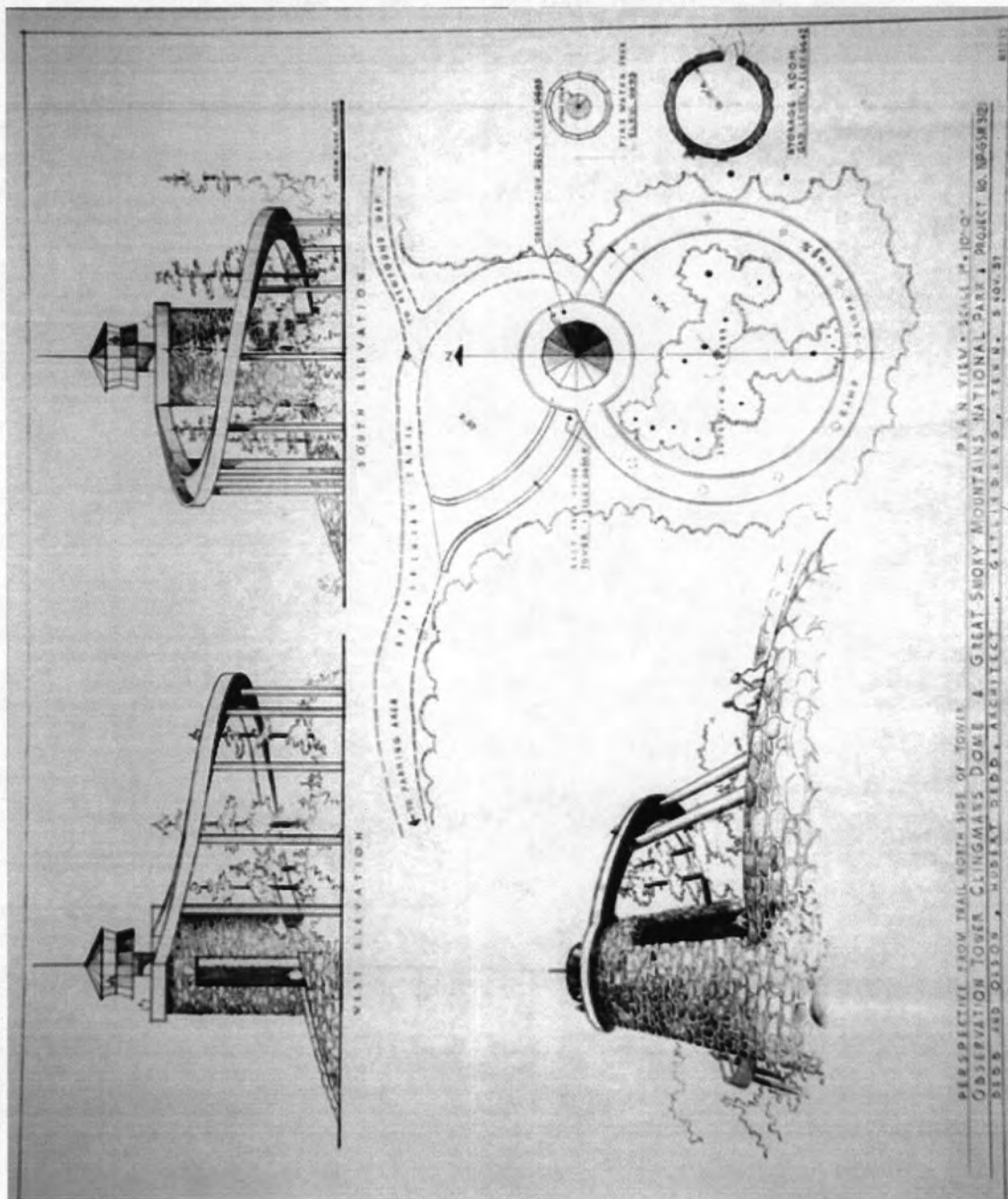


Fig. 3 November 5, 1957 plans for the Clingmans Dome Observation Tower. Archives of Community Tectonics Incorporated, a Knoxville based architectural firm founded by Hubert Bebb.

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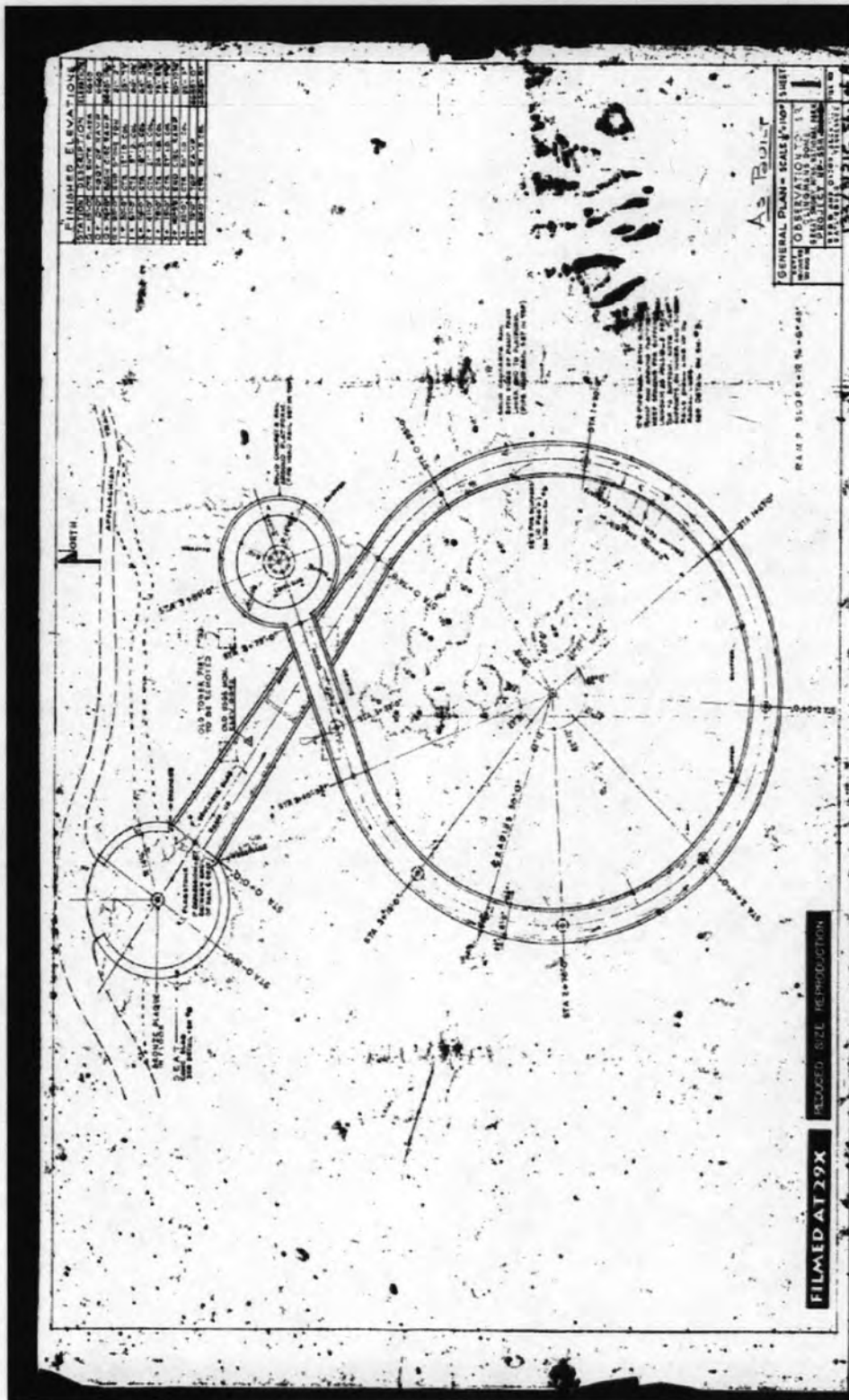


Fig. 4 Bebb and Olson. *Clingmans Dome*. 1958. NPS Denver Service Center Technical Information Center (DSC TIC), Denver. ETIC. National Park Service. via <http://etic.nps.gov/> accessed July, 2008.

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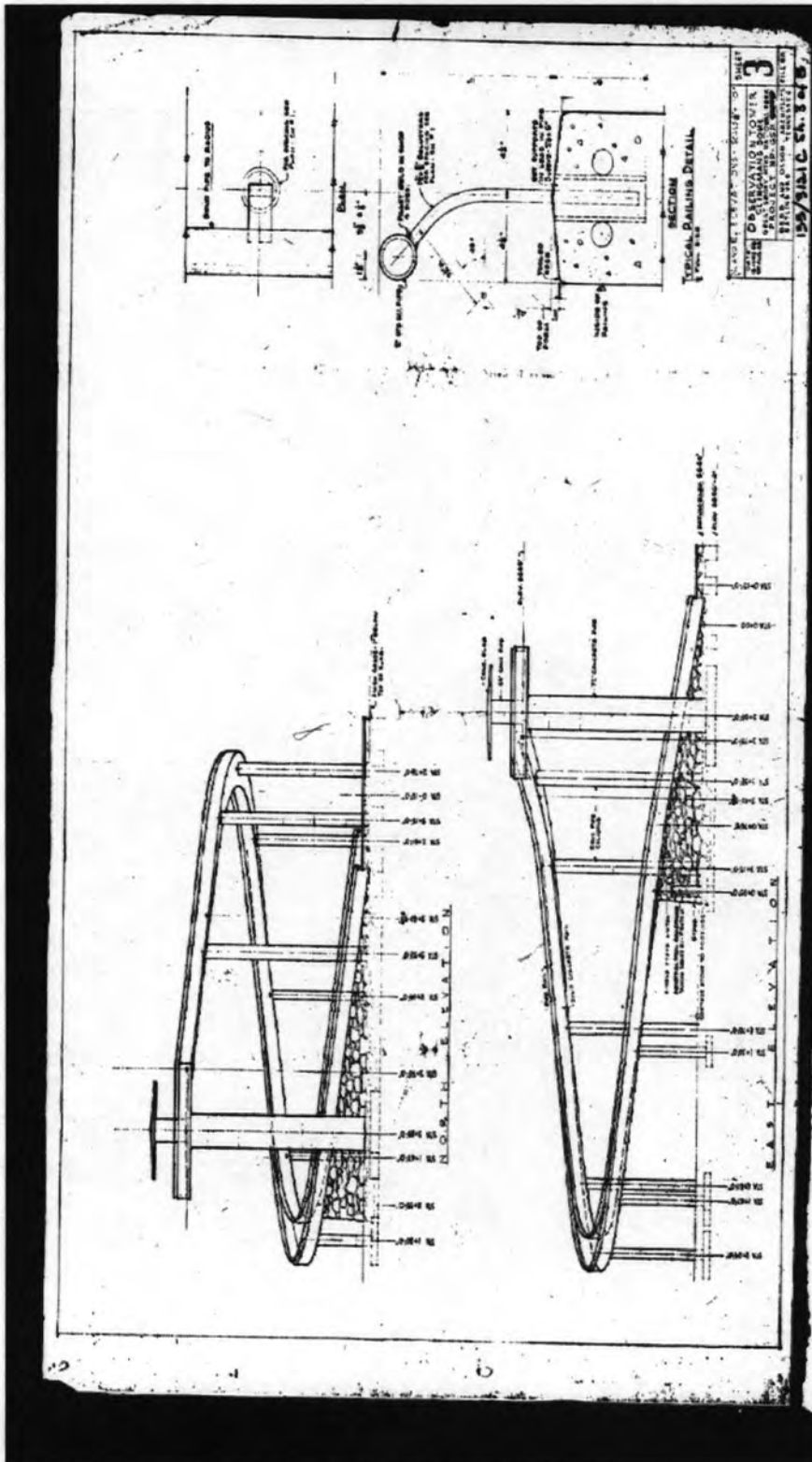


Fig. 5 Bebb and Olson. *Clingmans Dome*. 1958. NPS Denver Service Center Technical Information Center (DSC TIC), Denver. *ETIC*. National Park Service. via <http://etic.nps.gov/> accessed July, 2008.

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Fig. 6 "Portion of Ramp Showing Forms and Supports" Showing the proximity of trees to the ramp and the protective casings given to several trees. NPS photograph by R.A. Wilhelm, 1959. Archives of GRSM.

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Clingmans Dome Observation Tower Swain County, NC/ Sevier County, TN



Fig. 7 "Loading Sections of Main Column at Clingmans Dome" NPS photograph by R.A. Wilhelm, 1959. Archives of GRSM.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Documents Page 31

Clingmans Dome Observation Tower Swain County, NC/ Sevier County, TN

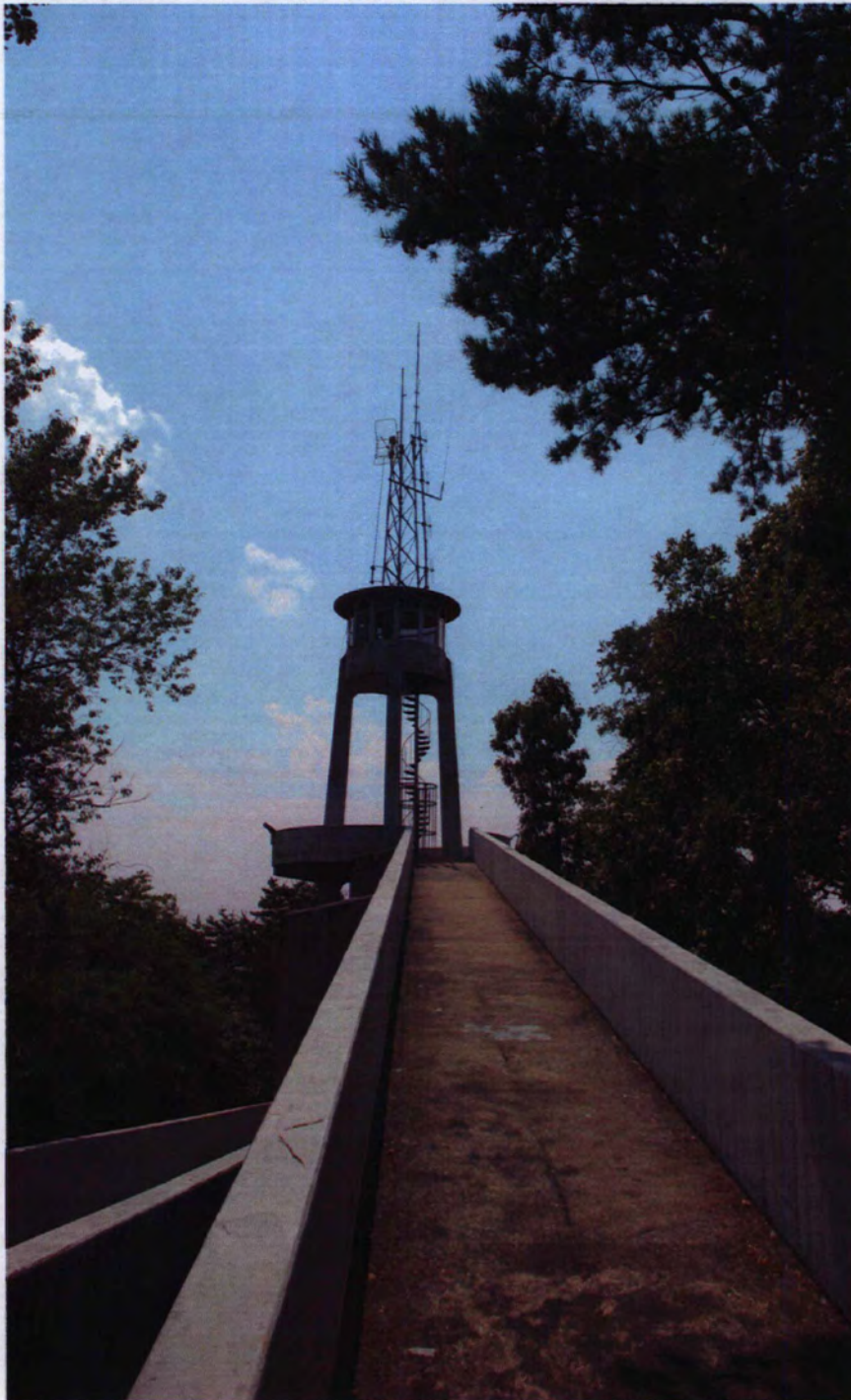


Fig. 8 Look Rock Observation Tower (1964). Great Smoky Mountains NP.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Documents Page 32

Clingmans Dome Observation Tower Swain County, NC/ Sevier County, TN



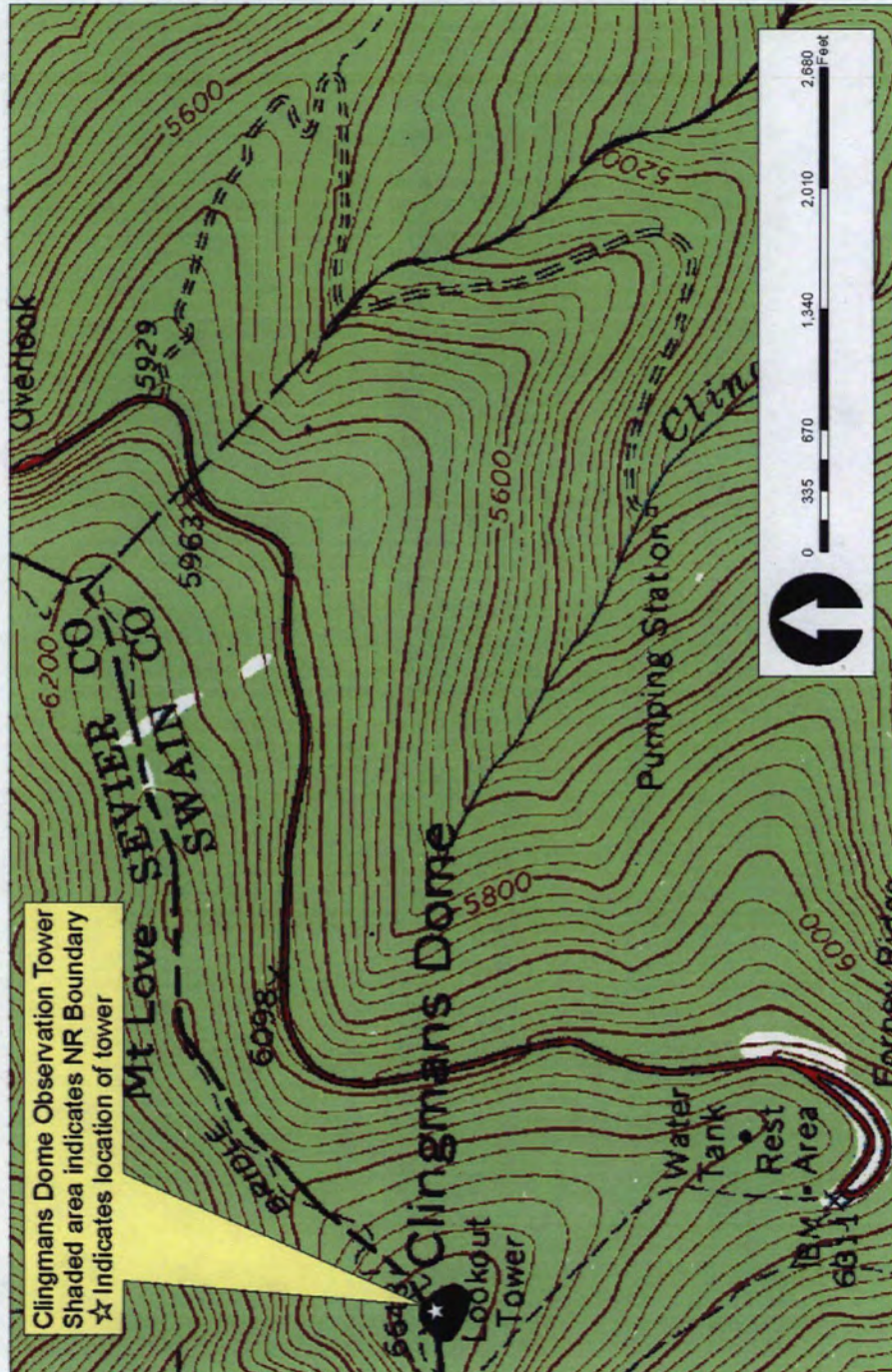
Fig. 9 Shark Valley Observation Tower (1964). Everglades National Park, Florida.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Documents Page 33

Clingmans Dome Observation Tower Swain County, NC/ Sevier County, TN



Map 1 Detail of USGS Topographic Map Showing Boundary and UTM Reference Point. Area included in Clingmans Dome Observation Tower Boundary is shaded. UTM reference point is indicated by a dot.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 12000515

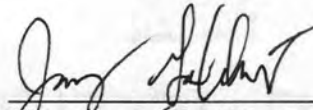
Date Listed: 8/15/2012

Property Name: Clingmans Dome Observation Tower

County: Swain/Sevier

State: NC/TN

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper
fn

8/15/2012

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3: Certification

The nomination form is hereby amended to change the level of significance to STATE.

The tower is a good example of the architectural direction of NPS Mission 66 design. The Mission 66 program itself has national importance, but component parts such as this tower, may not rise to that level of importance. The tower may have influenced other similar structures, but that influence and the initial reaction to the design do not merit national significance.

The Federal Preservation Officer was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)
SHPOs

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Clingmans Dome Observation Tower

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH CAROLINA, Swain

DATE RECEIVED: 6/29/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/27/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/10/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/15/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000515

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The tower is an excellent example of the vision of Mission 66 construction. Controversial in design, it served as a baseline example of other towers in the system.

While mission 66 is a program of national scale and importance, the nomination does not make the case that this tower rises to that level.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept ATC

REVIEWER Jim Lybbert 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.



Clingmans Dome Observation Tower
Swain County, North Carolina
Photograph #
0001

Sevier County, Tennessee

EPSON

Epson Professional Paper

EPSON

EPSON

Epson Professional Paper

Epson Professional Paper

EPSON



Clingmans Dome Observation Tower
Sevier County, Tennessee

Sevier County, North Carolina |
Sevier County, Tennessee

photo graph # 0002

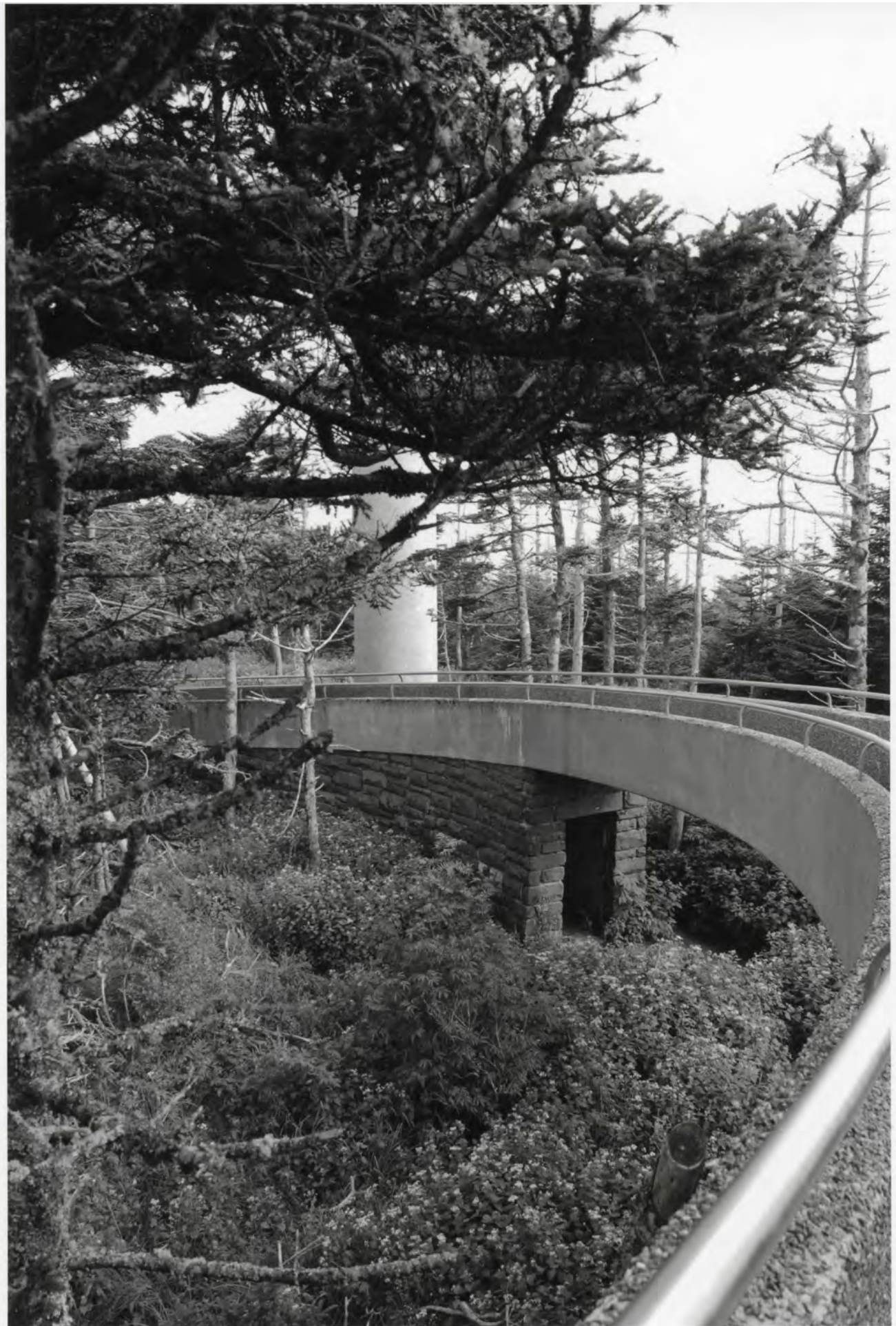


Clingmans Dome Observation Tower

Swain County, North Carolina / Sevier County

Tennessee

photograph 0003



Hingmans Dome Observation Tower

Swain County, North Carolina / Sevier County Tennessee

Photograph # 0004



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

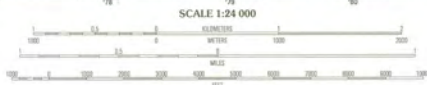
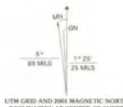
Clingmans Dome Observation Tower
Zone 17 (Easting) 273562 E (Northing) 3933339 N
CLINGMANS DOME QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA-TENNESSEE
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 165-SW



Zone 17
273562 E
3933339 N

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1963 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 2000; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1964.
Boundaries revised 2001

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27)
Projection: North Carolina coordinate system
(Lambert conformal conic)
10 000-foot ticks: North Carolina coordinate system and Tennessee coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

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



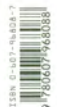
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION (FVA 180-SW)

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

1	2	3	1 Galloway 157-NE
2	3	2 Mount Le Conte 165-NW	
3	4	3 Mount Orest 165-NE	
4	5	4 Marys Bald 157-SE	
5	6	5 Roundwood 165-NE	
6	7	6 Nolichucky Creek 158-NE	
7	8	7 Pisgah City 166-NW	
8		8 Whites 166-NE	

CLINGMANS DOME, NC-TN
2000
NIMA 4355 16 SW-SERIES 1642



Chicago Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill. Dec. 11, 1907
Page 6, Col. 1
S. W. C. T. N.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

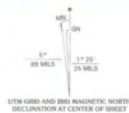
Clingmans Dome Observation Tower

CLINGMANS DOME QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA-TENNESSEE
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 165-SW



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1963 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 2000; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1964. Boundaries revised 2001.

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27)
Projection: North Carolina coordinate system
(Lambert conformal conic)
10 000-foot ticks: North Carolina coordinate system and Tennessee coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private landholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

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AND TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, DIVISION OF GEOLOGY,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				1 Clingmans 165-SW			
				2 Mount Le Conte 165-NE			
				3 Mount Croft 165-NE			
				4 Mount Bald 165-NE			
				5 Newfound Gap 165-SE			
				6 Natural Cove 165-NE			
				7 Pigeon City 164-NW			
				8 Whiteoak 164-NE			

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION (EVA 105 SW)

Primary highway: Solid surface
Secondary highway: Dashed surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface: Dotted surface
Unimproved road: Dashed-dotted surface

Interstate Route: Solid line with shield
U.S. Route: Solid line with shield
State Route: Solid line with shield

CLINGMANS DOME, NC-TN
2000
NINA 4355 III SW-SERIES 5942





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240



June 25, 2012

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, National Park Service *Robert A. [Signature]*
6/25/2012

Subject: Clingmans Dome Observation Tower National Register of Historic Places nomination, Great Smoky Mountains National Park

I am forwarding the National Register nomination form for the Clingmans Dome Observation Tower in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The Park History program has reviewed the nomination and found the tower is eligible under criteria A and C, with the areas of significance of Entertainment/Recreation, Politics/Government, and Architecture.



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
107 Park Headquarters Road
Gatlinburg, TN 37738

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32

Dr. Robert Sutton
1201 Eye St., NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Sutton:

We are pleased to forward for your signature the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination for Clingmans Dome Observation Tower, located within Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GRSM).

Clingmans Dome Observation Tower is eligible for listing in the NRHP for national significance under criterion A for its association with the Mission 66 program, and National Register criterion C as an excellent example of mid-century modern architecture (Park Service Modern).

The nomination has been reviewed and signed by the Tennessee and North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officers. In addition, because the nominated structure is on land that is culturally significant to the Cherokee Indians, we have consulted with Russell Townsend, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. A copy of the nomination was sent to Mr. Townsend's office, but no comments were received.

Thank you for taking the time to review this nomination. Concerns or questions about this nomination should be directed to Erik Kreusch, GRSM Archeologist at (865)-430-0339.

Sincerely,

Dale A. Ditmanson
Superintendent

Enclosures

cc: Frank Miele, Chief, History Branch, SERO

TAKE PRIDE
IN AMERICA

1166

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

JAN 07 1994

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains N.P.

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city or town Gatlinburg vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Sevier code 155
zip code 37738

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Edmund C. Beavers
Signature of certifying official
Chief Historian, NPS

2/9/94
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture _____
- Entertainment/Recreation _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance 1908 to 1940

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property _516 approx.

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Phillip Thomason/Dr. Michael Ann Williams. Revised by L. Brown,
SE. Regional Off.
organization Thomason and Assoc. National Park Sv. date April and July 1993
PO Box 121225 75 Spring St. SW
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town Nashville, TN. 37212
Atlanta, state GA. zip code 30303

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====
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. 470
et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated
to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions,
gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct
comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief,
Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127,
Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork
Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Elkmont Historic District
name of property
Sevier, Tennessee
county and State

=====

SUMMARY

The Elkmont Historic District is located in southwest Sevier County, Tennessee within the boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The Elkmont Historic District contains two hotel buildings, a social clubhouse, and more than sixty dwellings and outbuildings. With the exception of two 19th century cabins, the majority of the contributing properties were built during the early 20th century. The dwellings are of log and frame construction and are located in two major areas: the Appalachian Club and the Wonderland Club. At the Appalachian Club are forty-seven cabins and various outbuildings constructed primarily between 1910 and 1930. The twelve buildings remaining at the Wonderland Club were all built between 1913 and 1928. Located between these two areas is the Elkmont Campground which contains nineteen buildings and three structures built after 1950.

Elkmont is located in the valley of the Little River and elevations range from 2,100 to 2,400 feet above sea level. Surrounding Elkmont are heavily forested mountains rising to more than 3,000 feet. Buildings are located primarily along or near the Little River and its tributary, Jakes Creek. Elkmont is reached by a paved road off Scenic Route 73.

Of the sixty-seven buildings located at the Appalachian Club and Wonderland Club, forty-one are considered contributing to the character of the district. Also at these two locations are twelve contributing structures and three contributing and two non-contributing sites.

ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Permanent Anglo-American occupation of Sevier County occurred during the late 18th century. The Treaty of Dumplin Creek in 1785 resulted in the ceding of land within Sevier County by the Cherokee, and settlement began to take place in mountain valleys and coves. By the mid-19th century, a series of farms were located along the Little River and its tributaries. In the Jakes Creek area much of the land was owned by the Owenby and Trentham families who farmed its fertile bottomlands. These and other families built single and double-pen log dwellings at various locations which were the center of subsistence farms.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Elkmont Historic District
name of property
Seveir, Tennessee
county and State

=====

The creation of Great Smoky Mountains National Park resulted in the demolition of almost all of these 19th century farm dwellings. Two, however, were incorporated into the Appalachian Club development: the Avent Cabin built ca.1845 and the Levi Trentham Cabin built ca. 1830. The Avent Cabin was built by the Owenby family and was originally part of a small farmstead along Jakes Creek. The property was purchased in 1918 by Frank Avent, and he remodeled the cabin into its present form in 1926. Several barns and other outbuildings originally stood at this location, but only the cabin itself survives. The Trentham Cabin originally stood in the upper area of Jakes Creek, but was dismantled and moved to the Appalachian Club about 1932. The cabin was moved behind Cabin 7 and has been used for the past sixty years as a guest cottage. The cabin is a single-pen log dwelling which was extensively remodeled following its move.

With the exception of the Avent and Levi Trentham Cabins, the properties at Elkmont were built after 1910. The Appalachian Club was created in 1910 and many of the cabins along Jakes Creek were built over the next decade. The first section of the Wonderland Hotel was built in 1912 and most of the adjacent cabins were built during the teens and twenties. The last major area of construction was the acreage along the Little River owned by Mrs. Alice Townsend. Those cabins were built following the removal of the railroad in 1926 and are considered part of the Appalachian Club.

The lumber camp and community of Elkmont was located on the east side of Little River between the Appalachian Club and the Wonderland Club properties. The camp was built by the Little River Lumber Company in 1908 and by the 1920s consisted of several dozen dwellings, a few commercial buildings, a school and two churches. After the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was established all these buildings were either razed or moved. No above ground resources associated with the lumber camp or community of Elkmont were identified in this study. The area is presently encompassed by the Elkmont Campground created in the 1950s.

The builders of the Elkmont Cabins included carpenters employed by the Little River Lumber Company and area residents such as "Uncle" Levi Trentham. At least two cabins (numbers 5 and 7) are believed to have originally been built as section or "set" houses for workers on the railroad. These houses were built in three sections, transported on railroad flatcars, and "set" down adjacent to the railroad to provide housing for the workers. These two cabins are believed to have been purchased by the original owners and placed on their lots.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Elkmont Historic District
name of property
Sevier, Tennessee
county and State

=====
At least two cabins have been attributed to local builder, "Uncle" Levi Trentham. Levi Trentham owned a farm in the upper reaches of Jakes Creek and was a neighbor to the club property for many years. Following his death his cabin was purchased and moved to the Appalachian Club about 1932. Trentham is the presumed builder of Cabin 31 and Cabin 25, the Matthews and Franklin Cabins, and may be responsible for the construction of other buildings at Elkmont.¹ Several accounts describe property owners employing "local carpenters," and Trentham may be one of the individuals so identified. Accounts also suggest that some cabins were built by carpenters brought in from Knoxville by the property owners.

The building forms and plans at Elkmont are representative of vernacular designs typical of the early 20th century. Represented at Elkmont are Pyramid Square, Gabled Ell, Single-pen, and Double-pen. The larger buildings of the Wonderland Hotel and Annex, and Appalachian Clubhouse are typical of vernacular hotel and social buildings of the early 20th century.

The majority of buildings in the Wonderland and Appalachian Club complexes were built between 1910 and 1930. Most dwellings are of balloon frame construction with exteriors of board and batten, weatherboard, and drop siding. The majority were built with the exterior siding applied directly to the studs and framing system. In recent decades a number of these dwellings have had the interior walls finished with drywall or sheet rock panels

Common features include exterior wall chimneys of concrete and river stone; foundations of fieldstone, wood posts on poured concrete or fieldstone, or concrete block; and gable or hipped roofs. Most roofs appear to have been metal and a few of the cabins still retain their original roofs. However, most of the cabins have replacement metal roofs or roofs of asphalt shingles.

The cabins display a wide variety of exterior wall finishes. At the Appalachian Club the most common exterior siding is board and batten. Of the fifty-six buildings in this area, twenty-seven have this exterior siding material. Twelve cabins have weatherboard siding, and six are of log construction or have log cores. The remaining eight cabins have a combination of these three exteriors. Four others were rebuilt in 1974 after burning down. Of the twelve buildings

¹. Interview by Phil Thomason with C.L. Matthews and Larry Franklin,, Elkmont, October 19, 1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Elkmont Historic District
name of property
Sevier, Tennessee
county and State

=====

in the Wonderland Club area, two have board and batten siding, one has cedar shingles, and four have weatherboard siding. The remaining five have post-1940 wood siding materials. The early 20th century log cabins at Elkmont have unhewn logs with concrete chinking. Logs are joined by some form of notching and were left in an unpainted and natural condition. The construction of Cabin 19 in the Appalachian Club area is typical of the log buildings.

The primary use of stone, brick, and concrete at Elkmont can be found in chimneys, foundations, and retaining walls. More than fifty of the cabins have chimneys constructed of concrete and cobblestones, also referred to as rubble, fieldstone, and river stone. These were widely used due to their availability from the nearby Little River and its tributaries. The varying sizes of these stones allowed for a variety of construction uses such as walls and chimneys. Most stones in the buildings are rounded with edges smoothed from water erosion. A common form of construction was to layer stones with a layer of concrete to create irregular horizontal bands.

Porches are integral elements to the majority of the Elkmont cabins. The outdoor recreational nature of the area resulted in the construction of large one-story porches on many of the cabins for socialization and relaxation. The wraparound porch at the Wonderland Hotel is the most obvious example of this recreational emphasis, and many cabins have porches on both the main and secondary facades.

Porches can be found on nearly all the Elkmont cabins. On primary facades, porches are generally partial width or full width with square columns and wood railings. The use of unhewn logs is evident at a number of cabins such as Cabins 1 and 18. A few dwellings display cobblestone and concrete construction in the porch piers and porch railings. A good example is the Moore Cabin in the Wonderland complex. It has a low railing of stacked river stones and concrete.

At many of the cabins, exposure to the area's high rainfall has resulted in the deterioration of porch components such as roofs, railings, columns and floors. This has necessitated porch rebuilding including replacement of these components. In many cases replacement has been sympathetic to the character of the cabins through the use of square wood columns, railings of square balusters, and wood floors that are compatible with the original design. In several cases, however, replacement has included expansion or partial infill of the original porch. Much of this replacement and extension of porches appears to have occurred in the early seventies when cabin leases were renewed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Elkmont Historic District
name of property
Sevier, Tennessee
county and State

=====
The majority of the Elkmont properties retain their original entrance doors. Most of these are stock wood paneled doors of four-, five-, or six-panel design. An example of a four-panel door is at Cabin 5 which has four raised panels. Other popular door types found at Elkmont are cross-panel doors and single light glass and wood doors. Only a few cabins have had the original primary entrance doors removed and replaced with modern glass and/or wood solid core doors. The majority of doors on secondary and rear entrances are also original paneled wood design.

A wide variety of window designs are present at Elkmont including casement, sliding, and double-hung. The most common are casement window variations which can be found on the majority of the cabins. Sliding track windows are usually arranged in pairs or larger groups and move horizontally in grooves or between runners. Double hung sash were also widely used, especially for the larger cabins and on primary facades. The Wonderland Hotel is primarily composed of original one over one double-hung sash windows. In several cabins window replacement has required retrofitting of window surrounds to accommodate the new window size. The Faust Cabin is an example of this.

The majority of the interiors of the cabins retain their original design, plan, and detailing. Most of these share similar characteristics in their arrangement and use of materials. The largest rooms are those used for communal living space such as living rooms and dining rooms. These are rooms which generally feature fireplace openings and surrounds. Bedrooms are generally small with room only for a bed, dresser or bureau, and a few chairs or a table. Kitchen areas are usually in rear wings or ells off the back of the dwelling and are also often small in comparison with the living or dining rooms.

The "rustic" nature of the cabins was accented through the use of exposed wood ceilings, wood walls, and floors. The focal point for most cabins was the large stone surrounds at the fireplace openings. This feature is common to the majority of the Elkmont cabins, the Wonderland Hotel Annex, and the Appalachian Club. In recent decades some cabins have had the interiors remodeled with modern materials such as plywood, wood paneling, carpeting, and acoustical tile ceilings. About twenty of the cabins appear to have been remodeled in this fashion.

The construction of the Wonderland Hotel and Annex between 1912 and 1928 followed vernacular hotel designs of the period. By the early 1900s at least ten major hotels operated in the mountains areas of Blount and Sevier counties.

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Historic photographs show that most were of frame construction or two to three stories in height, and built with large porches on one or more facades.² These buildings lacked decorative detailing. Other mountain hotels exhibiting this type of construction were at Tremont, Line Springs, Henderson Springs, and Dupont Springs.

The Wonderland Hotel and Annex are of frame construction with hipped roofs and weatherboard siding. The Wonderland has a one-story porch which wraps around three facades of the building. The building has interior brick chimneys and a large fireplace in the social room. The Annex has similar construction with a large stone chimney on an exterior wall, and one-story porches adjacent to its social room.

The original Appalachian Clubhouse was also a frame vernacular design of the period with large porches. It burned in the early 1930s and was replaced with the present structure in 1934. The present clubhouse is of frame construction with a large porch on the east side. The interior has two large stone fireplaces in the social room along with exposed ceiling beams and paneled walls.

During the twenties and early thirties, cabins continued to be constructed. The cabins built after 1928 along the Little River Road are similar in style to earlier ones in design, detailing, and materials. The last cabin to be built at Elkmont during this period was the Cambier Cabin which was completed in 1940.

In addition to the cabins, a number of outbuildings were also constructed at Elkmont. These include guest cottages, servants' quarters, wood sheds and garages. A fine example of a servants' quarters is located at the rear of Cabin 7 in the Appalachian Club area. This one-story frame building housed servants who stayed with the family during the summer season.³ Frame garages were built adjacent to Cabin 40, the Murphy Cabin, and the Faust Cabin.

The creation of Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the acquisition of the lands and buildings at Elkmont ended the sale of lots at the Wonderland and Appalachian Club complexes. Little new construction occurred at Elkmont over

². Sevier County Saga, Bicentennial Committee of Sevier County, 1976, n.p.

³. Interview by Phil Thomason with Dale Mayo, Elkmont, October 19, 1992.

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the next several decades. A fire in 1974 resulted in the destruction of four cabins in the Appalachian Club area. New cabins (Numbers 12, 14, 16, and 17) were constructed on these lots in 1974 and 1975. These are the most recent buildings in either the Wonderland or Appalachian Club areas.

Many of the cabins in the Elkmont District are examples of Craftsman or Craftsman-influenced designs. The Craftsman movement in America is an outgrowth of the English Arts and Crafts movement. In the United States it flourished from the turn of the century until about 1930. It emphasized interiors that were functional with rooms directly connected to each other. Numerous windows and front or side porches created a continuity between the house and its surroundings. The buildings carried out this theme of harmony with nature through the use of natural readily available materials in construction. Fireplaces and dormers are other features of Craftsman design. Landscape features such as walks or paths, simple entry gates, or walls of stone were used to emphasize the link between the structure and its surroundings. Closely associated with bungalows in urban and suburban areas, these same design elements were found in summer or vacation cottages.

In the Appalachian Club portion of the Elkmont Historic District low rock walls line both sides of Jakes Creek Road and gravel paths lead from openings in the walls to the front porches of the cottages. In other locations stone walls delineate the boundaries between the small lots. Cabins along Little River have decks and patios adjacent to the river with simple gates of wood and stone along the road. Stone steps lead up from the road to the Wonderland Hotel. The cabins or cottages in Elkmont have large fireplaces and chimneys built of cobblestone or river rock in the largest or central room with other rooms leading off from it.

In recent decades, alterations and additions to the majority of the Elkmont properties have consisted primarily of enclosing or extending porches and adding rooms or wings to the side and rear facades. More than half of the properties retain most of their overall historic design and detailing. Of the sixty-seven buildings at Elkmont, twenty-six are considered to no longer retain integrity.

Individual Property Descriptions

The following description and assessment of individual structures within the Elkmont Community is based on an architectural and historical survey by Thomason and Associates, Preservation Planners of Nashville, Tennessee, a separate but similar survey by preservation professionals of the National Park Service, and a structural analysis of each building by architects and engineers from Tennessee Valley Authority. See attached maps for locations of buildings.

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Cabin # 1, Sneed Cabin. One and a half story log dwelling with front porch and gabled roof located on quarter-acre lot. The fireplace and chimney are built of cobblestone and concrete. Built in a gabled ell plan ca. 1910 the building appears to be relatively original. At the roofline is a gable dormer with paired four light casement windows and wood shingle siding. On the north side is a one story log kitchen wing added about 1948. The foundation of wood posts on stacked fieldstone, the log walls chinked with grout, and porches are in good condition needing replacement of 20 percent or less of existing materials. The roof will need replacement in the next several years. **The building has retained its integrity and is a contributing element.** The most notable landscape feature is a stone retaining wall along the road in front of the property.

Cabin # 2, Smith Cabin. Original core of this cabin was a square block with pyramid roof constructed ca 1910. Present roof is metal standing seam. Siding is board and batten. There is an interior brick chimney. On the main or east facade there is a shed roof porch that was rebuilt in 1970. The north part of the porch has screen panels while the remaining portion is open. The shed roof screened porch on the rear of the building is on concrete block piers. It appears the building may have housed two families based on two front entry doors and interior arrangement of rooms. A gravel walk leads up from the stone wall across the front of the lot to the porch. There is some settlement of the building mostly at the rear. The floor on the rear porch is rotten and will need to be replaced. Some of the front porch has been replaced and about half will need replacement. **The building has retained sufficient integrity and is considered to be a contributing element.**

Cabin # 3, Higdon Cabin. A one story frame dwelling with a gable roof of standing seam on a third of an acre. The exterior is board and batten. Built about 1910 the building has retained much of its original appearance. The foundation is stone and concrete. There is an interior brick chimney. There is a full width porch across the front that was rebuilt about 1980. On the rear is a large ell with gable roof and board and batten siding. There is obvious settlement leading to uneven interior floors, exterior walls that lean out at the top. The roof sags along the ridge line. **The building is considered a contributing element of the district.** A stone retaining wall is along the road in front of the building.

Cabin # 4, Swan Cabin. One story frame dwelling with gable roof and horizontal lap siding on a half-acre lot. There is a cobblestone and concrete chimney. The cabin has a wrap around porch that is a recent addition (ca. 1970). A side addition that dominates the main facade has changed the appearance of the

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building. It appears that additions have been added to additions. There are a number of concrete block piers placed beneath the building, however the foundation is out of plumb resulting in obvious sagging and settlement of the floor. Rafters are rotten and broken in the roof requiring an estimated 50 of 60 percent replacement. **The Swan cabin is a non-contributing element because of loss of original appearance.** A stone retaining wall runs parallel to the road.

Cabin # 5, Addicks. Building rests on a stone foundation. It is a one-story frame rectangular dwelling with drop siding and a gable roof. There is an interior concrete block chimney. On the front is a shed roof porch that has been altered by the addition of beadboard to the beltline. On the rear is a shed roof wing built in the 1930s with board and batten siding. The walls and floor show signs of settlement and the roof sags with a poor connection with the rear porch. Building was moved from town of Elkmont and is an example of the set houses moved from one location to another by railroad.

Ten feet north of the cabin is a one-story playhouse built of unhewn logs with saddle notching and concrete chinking. The building has a gable roof and a stone and concrete exterior chimney. At the southeast corner is a shed roof addition with board and batten siding. Named "Adamless Eden" the playhouse was built in 1921. **Both buildings are considered contributing elements to the historic district.** A stone retaining wall runs parallel to the road in front of the main cabin.

Cabin # 6, Creekmore. The building originally rested on timber posts which have been reinforced by concrete blocks. It is a one story frame structure with board and batten siding and a gable roof on a half acre-lot. A gravel walk leads up from the stone wall along the road. The interior chimney is built of cobblestone and concrete. On the front, east side, is a full width porch that was added or rebuilt in 1975. At the north end of the porch is a recent addition (ca 1970). On the south is a shed roof wing built about 1980 and on the west or back is a wood deck constructed at the same time. The additions are finished with a mixture of board and batten, T1-11 (exterior plywood), and horizontal lap siding. Structurally the building is in poor condition--some foundation piers may be moved by hand, older exterior walls have rot, there is evidence that the roof leaks, and some of the original plank roofing appears to be rotten. **Despite the modern additions and its structural condition the cabin is considered a contributing element to the district.**

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Cabin # 7, Mayo Cabin. In addition to the main cabin there is a log cabin and a frame cabin on the property. The main cabin rests on a concrete block foundation. It is a one story frame structure with gable roof, board and batten siding and an interior cobblestone and concrete chimney. There is a full width porch on the west or front of the building and 1930 shed roofed wing on the rear. Like Cabin 5 it was moved to this location from the town of Elkmont.

The single pen log cabin was built on Jakes Creek about 1830 and was moved to its present location in 1932. It sits on a stone foundation and the logs have half-dovetail notching and concrete chinking. The gable roof is metal standing seam. The exterior chimney is cobblestone and concrete.

The third structure is a frame servants quarters built about 1920. The single story structure rests on a stone foundation has a board and batten exterior and gable roof of metal. A shed roof porch was added about 1970 on the front or west side. **All three structures retain enough of their original appearance and contribute to the historic district.** Like other cabins in the vicinity a significant landscape feature is a stone retaining wall along the road.

Cabin # 8, Cain Cabin. This one story frame dwelling rests on a combination of wood posts and concrete blocks on a half-acre lot. Built about 1915 the cabin has board and batten siding. The gable roof is of metal, and there is an interior brick chimney. On the front or east side is a shed roof porch that wraps around the side of the building. It appears that the original porch was expanded in 1970. There also have been recent additions to the rear of the dwelling. Structurally there has been some settlement or sagging of floors and walls with some deflection in walls and roofs. **Because of recent additions and general lack of craftsmanship the cabin is considered non-contributing.** A stone retaining wall and gravel walk are in front of the cabin.

Cabin # 9, Galyon. The stone foundation of the dwelling has been infilled. This one-story frame dwelling has a board and batten exterior, a metal gable roof, and an interior chimney of cobblestone and concrete. Initially the cabin was two rooms and a back porch. In 1919 the bedrooms and kitchen were added.

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On the west (front) and north sides of the building is a shed roof porch that was rebuilt and expanded about 1970. Several additions pile off the rear of the cabin. On the rear is a modern deck with a catwalk leading to a one-room cabin. This gable roof cabin rests on a wood post foundation with board and batten and drop siding and has a small screen porch on the front. **Because of multiple additions and change in the "footprint" of the building the cabin is considered non-contributing.** A stone retaining wall runs parallel to Jakes Creek Road in front of the cabin.

Cabin # 10, Baumann. Resting on a concrete block foundation this single story frame dwelling has board and batten siding, an exterior wall concrete and cobblestone chimney, and a hipped roof of metal. It is on a third of an acre lot with a gravel walk and stone wall in front. At the roofline is a raised hipped roof with six light clerestory windows. There is a shed roof porch with unhewn log posts and lattice panels on the front. The cabin was built in 1910 with the clerestory added in the twenties. A rear ell, added in 1936, has a brick chimney. A screened shed roof porch is on the south side. **Because the overall feeling has been maintained and the appearance of the building on the main facades has not changed since 1931, the building is considered a contributing element to the Elkmont historic district.**

Cabin # 11, Scruggs-Brisco. The foundation of the cabin is stone and concrete block. The single story frame dwelling has a gable roof and board and batten siding. The interior chimney is constructed of cobblestone and concrete. This building along with cabins 9, 13, and 15 has had the original porch expanded about 1970 to wrap around two sides of the cabin. The many additions made to the side and rear have overwhelmed the original massing and altered the exterior appearance. **For these reasons the cabin is considered non-contributing.** A stone retaining wall runs parallel with the road in front of the cabin.

Cabins 12, 14, 16, and 17 were reconstructed in 1974 after burning down. **All four are considered as not contributing to the Elkmont historic district.**

Cabin # 13, Cook. Located on a third of an acre lot this one story frame dwelling (ca. 1912) rests on a foundation of wood posts and concrete blocks. It has board and batten siding and a metal gable roof. The shed roof porch on the north and west side of the cabin was built or expanded about 1970. Two rear

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additions built sometime between 1930 and 1950 doubled the size of the original cabin. These additions have altered the exterior appearance. **The historic integrity of the building has been compromised. It is a non-contributing element.** There is evidence of settlement in the main structure and water damage is visible on the porch roof. A stone retaining wall is at the road.

Cabin # 15, Hale. The present foundation is concrete block piers. This single story frame building has a hip roof of metal and the exterior is board and batten. The interior chimney is cobblestone and concrete. The floor sags and there is some rot and splitting of the walls. It is on a quarter-acre lot with a stone wall across the front. The original structure has been engulfed by additions and the wrap around porch (circa 1970) has changed the appearance of the building. **However after consultation with staff of the State Historic Preservation Office this November the building is considered contributing.**

Cabin # 18, Gilliland. Also known as Walnut Lodge this story and a half log and frame building rests on stone and wood post piers. Originally it may have been a single pen log cabin with a board and batten half story added later. The logs are saddle notched with concrete chinking. The chimney is stone and stucco, and the gable roof is metal standing seam. On the main or east facade is a one story porch recessed beneath the half story. The porch has original unhewn wood columns and a railing of birch branches. There is some settlement and rot in the floor and walls. **The cabin retains its exterior feeling and is considered a contributing element.**

Cabin # 19, Heinson. A one story log dwelling resting on wooden posts. The exterior is log and board and batten and the gable roof is metal. A cobblestone and concrete chimney is on the exterior wall. Additions include a back porch using horizontal lap siding and an extension off the back porch of board and batten with board and batten enclosing the area below. There is an exterior wood staircase on the rear wing. **Because the additions do not intrude on the main block the building is considered a contributing element to the historic district.** Structurally the front porch, roof, and floor are sagging and there is rot in the wooden piers.

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Cabin # 20, F. Andrews (also known as Hemlock Cabin). The building rests on brick piers and is a one and a half story frame and log dwelling. The original building (ca 1910) was a single pen log cabin. It is possible that the half story board and batten addition was added to the log cabin at an early date. The logs on the original section are unhewn and saddle notched. In 1956 a frame wing on the south side was added. Other additions have been added to the sides and on the rear a one story shed roof wing with horizontal board siding has been added. The cabin has a gable roof of metal and an interior chimney of cobblestone and concrete. **Because the 1956 addition and other changes have compromised the original appearance, the building is considered to be non-contributing.**

Cabin # 21, Andrews-Sherling. Built about 1912 the cabin located on a quarter-acre lot was originally a long rectangle with a porch on the south side. The foundation is wooden posts resting on fieldstone and the exterior is weatherboard siding. There is a gable roof of metal standing seam with an exterior cobblestone chimney. A rear addition has board and batten and horizontal lap siding. The porch on the front or east side is screened. **Although additions and changes have occurred the cabin retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.** The cabin will need replacement of twenty-five to fifty percent of the exterior fabric.

Cabin # 22, Congleton-Brownlow. This cabin, built about 1915, is a wide rectangle with a front porch on the east side, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and board and batten siding. While the porch rests on concrete and cobblestone piers the main structure is on a stone foundation. A rear deck of pressure treated lumber rests on fifteen foot concrete block piers. A shed roof addition on the north side has a large picture window. **Although modified, the appearance of the cabin from the road is relatively unchanged and thus is considered a contributing element of the historic district.**

Cabin 23, McDonald. Cabin (ca 1910) is a single story frame building with board and batten siding resting on a concrete block foundation. The roof is hipped and the interior chimney is cobblestone and concrete. A second story addition with an outside wood staircase is located on the west side. These additions date to the historic period. A screened porch of modern materials is on the rear, however, it is not visible from the front of the building. **The property is considered a contributing element.**

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Cabin # 24, W. Arnett. Constructed in 1910 as a single rectangle cabin with hipped roof and board and batten siding. A cobblestone and concrete chimney is on an exterior wall. A projecting gabled wing was constructed on the east or front facade about 1970. The addition has wood shingles on the exterior. On the rear is a wood deck constructed about 1970 which rests on metal columns. **Due to the large addition on the main facade, Cabin 24 has lost integrity of design and is considered a non-contributing element.** Structurally the floor is buckled and the interior walls are bowed and leaning

Cabin # 25, Franklin. Built on a gabled ell plan the foundation is a combination of wood posts on fieldstone and concrete block. The exterior is board and batten. On the front or east side is a partial width porch and on the rear is a modern deck built 1970 and a shed addition with board and batten siding. The cabin is considered one of the worst in regard to structural condition. There is extremely bad settlement of the floors, the walls bow, the roof sags and is rotten, and all the siding would need to be replaced. **Because of loss of structural integrity the building is considered non-contributing.**

Cabin # 26, Hutchins or Laurel Lodge. Built about 1912 the cabin was originally a square block with pyramid roof and board and batten siding. Presently it has a hipped roof of roll roofing, retains the board and batten siding, and has a cobblestone and concrete chimney on an exterior wall. It rests on a stone foundation. A partial width porch is on the front or east side, however, a gabled roof has been grafted onto the pyramid. On the rear is a 1960 addition with a combination of board and batten and T1-11 siding. **Because of the degree of modification of the original appearance the building is considered non-contributing to the historic district.**

Cabin # 27, Gaines. Built in 1910 it has been occupied by the Gaines family for the last sixty years. The cabin rests on a combination of fieldstone piers and wooden posts on fieldstone. The exterior is board and batten siding and the hipped roof is metal. On the exterior wall is a cobblestone and concrete chimney. A porch was added on the east or front of the building in 1970 and a room on the porch was enclosed with board and batten. A two story porch has been constructed on the rear and the foundation enclosed to create a partial basement. **Because of modifications to the original structure this building is considered not to contribute to the historic district.** Structurally there is severe settlement and uneven interior floors. The deterioration of the mortar on the foundation piers has contributed to this condition. Located on a third of an acre lot.

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Cabin # 28, Spengler--Schmid. This began as a single rectangle with horizontal lap siding and a gabled roof. The exterior is weatherboard and a brick chimney is on an exterior wall. The foundation is a combination of wood posts on field stone and concrete block. There is a wraparound porch on the east and south side and a screen porch on the rear or west side. There is a second story addition that is a loft for storage. A shed roof wing, added to the south side about 1960, has T1-11 siding. **Because the side addition and other modifications dominate the building, it is considered as not contributing to the historic district.** There is a gravel walk leading to a stone retaining wall at Jakes Creek Road.

Cabin # 29, F. Arnett. This one and a half story double pen log dwelling rests on posts and timber on fieldstone. The exterior is unhewn saddle notched logs. The usual cobblestone and concrete chimney is on the exterior wall. On the rear is a shed roof addition of frame and logs. The breezeway or dog trot is screened. Along Jakes Creek Road in front of the cabin is a stone retaining wall. **This building with its limited changes is contributing element to the historic district.** Its structural condition is very good.

Cabin # 30, Wright. Constructed in 1921 this one and a half story frame dwelling has a gable roof, board and batten siding, and a foundation of wood posts and rock. A cobblestone and concrete chimney is on an exterior wall. On the front or east is a full width porch recessed beneath the half story. On the rear is an enclosed screen porch. A variety of materials in addition to board and batten have been used on the exterior including drop siding, tongue and groove flooring and tar paper. The structural condition is very poor. Some piers are not plumb. There is settlement (some of it severe) on both floors, there is some rot of the siding and the roof sags badly on both the house and porch. **Despite the deteriorated quality of the building and loss of structural integrity it was determined after consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office that the building contributes to the historic district.**

Cabin # 31, Matthews Cabin and Little Cottage. The gable roof cabin (ca.1910), also known as Wilderness Lodge, is a double pen one and a half story log building resting on wood posts on fieldstone. The metal roof dates to about 1940. The logs are hewn and square notched with concrete chinking. There is a cobblestone and concrete chimney on the exterior wall. The full width porch on the front was added in 1940. On the rear is a frame wing and a rear single pen log wing. The former may date to 1940, while the log wing was either part of the original cabin or added about 1920. A stone retaining wall runs along Jakes Creek Road.

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The Little Cottage adjacent to the cabin is a one story frame dwelling built about 1925. It is a single pen design with a roof of metal standing seam, an exterior of board and batten siding, and rests on concrete block foundation. A shed roof screen porch is on the back. **Both structures are contributing elements in the historic district.** Their structural condition is very good.

Cabin # 32, Allen. A one-story frame dwelling resting on fieldstone and concrete block piers. The exterior is board and batten and there are both an exterior and interior chimney of cobblestone and concrete. The cabin has a gable roof of metal standing seam. On the front or east side is a full width porch of cobblestone and concrete with unhewn log posts and a shed roof. The cabin has been added to about four times including a large back porch and a deck built of modern materials on the rear. Structurally the roof has shifted off the interior walls and the floors are uneven. **The additions are not visible from the road and the structural problems are not sufficient to make it non-contributing, thus it is considered a contributing element of the district.**

Cabin # 33, Jeffords. A single rectangle frame dwelling built about 1920 with a gable roof of roll roofing, weather board siding, and interior chimney of cobblestone and concrete. The foundation of the main house is wood posts on fieldstone while the porch rests on mortared fieldstone. This partial width porch was added about 1970. On the right or north side of the dwelling is an addition that extends from front to rear with non-matching horizontal siding. The shed porch on the rear has board and batten siding. There is obvious deflection of the floors and the roof sags. This structure is severely compromised and has lost its integrity. **It is not a contributing element to the historic district.**

Cabin # 34, McAmis. Built about 1920, this one story frame dwelling rests on a mixture of poles on fieldstone and old and new concrete block. Located on a quarter-acre lot the cabin has a hipped roof of metal, board and batten exterior, and an interior concrete and cobblestone chimney. There is a shed roof entry porch on the front or east facade. On the rear is an attached storage shed and screen porch with a sleeping room underneath. **This is a contributing element to the district.** A stone retaining wall is in front of the cabin along Jakes Creek Road.

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Cabin # 35, Culver. This one-story frame dwelling was built in 1922. The cabin has a gable roof, exterior of weatherboard siding, an interior cobblestone and concrete chimney and a concrete block foundation. A partial width porch is on the front or east side and on the rear is a lateral wing. Structural condition is fair to good. **Although altered the structure has maintained its original massing and is a contributing element to the historic district.**

Cabin # 36, Knaffl. The one story frame cabin has a gable roof. The exterior siding is a mixture of board and batten and shingles. The foundation is a mixture of post on stone, stone piers, and concrete block. The interior chimney is concrete and cobblestone. The original small front porch has been modified to a full width screen porch. A large, six by six foot picture window has been added on the south wall. The kitchen, laundry room, side rooms and a back porch have been added. **Because of the extent of the alterations, this building is considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district.**

Cabin # 37, Johnston. Like Cabin 36 this frame dwelling has been extensively altered. The exterior is board and batten siding and the gable roof is metal. Fieldstone, wood posts on fieldstone, and concrete block make up the foundation. A modern wraparound porch is on the front and side. Other changes include an exterior concrete block chimney, a large picture window (ca. 1950), as well as smaller windows of the same period. There is a stone retaining wall along Jakes Creek Road. **Because of the alterations this cabin is a non-contributing element of the Elkmont Historic District.**

Cabin # 38, Byers Cabin. This one and a half story frame dwelling was owned by Col. David Chapman, one of the "fathers" of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The cabin rests on posts and concrete block piers, has a board and batten exterior, and a gable roof of metal. There is a one story entry porch on the front or east side. A half story sleeping porch was added later over the porch. At the roofline, two shed roof dormers were added. It appears that the entire left or south side was another addition. A one story shed roof porch is on the back. Because of additions and modifications the appearance of the original structure is lost. **This is not a contributing element to the historic district.**

Cabin # 39, Dudley. Built in 1923 this frame cabin has a gable roof, weatherboard siding, the usual concrete and cobblestone chimney on an exterior wall, and concrete block foundation. There is a full length porch on the east

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or front that connects on the north with the original screen porch. On the west or rear is a redwood deck with a concrete block basement with recreation room and kitchen underneath. **It is considered a contributing element to the district.**

Cabin # 40, Kuhlman. Resting on a combination of mortared fieldstone and fieldstone piers this wood frame dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of horizontal lap siding, and an exterior cobblestone and concrete chimney. On the front or west is a gable roof porch. This and other porches on the side and rear are the major alterations. All porches are finished with horizontal lap siding. The consistency of design and materials give this cabin a sense of unity. The original wood entry gate is in front of the cabin along Jakes Creek Road. At the rear is an original one story single bay garage with gable roof, weatherboard siding, and double doors of vertical board design. Adjacent to the garage is a shed roof woodshed with horizontal siding and a stone and concrete foundation. **All the elements in the complex contribute to the historic district.**

Cabin # 41, McNabb. This one story frame dwelling has a gable roof, interior concrete block chimney, and a stone foundation. About 1970 the exterior was covered with wood shingles and at the same time a shed roof porch was added on the north side and a storage shed at the northeast corner. The storage shed has vertical board siding, Plastic skylights have been installed in the ceiling of the main room. A small shed roof privy of vertical board construction built about 1960 is located to the rear. **The cabin has lost integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship and is considered non-contributing.**

Appalachian Clubhouse. Located at the northern end of the complex between Jakes Creek and Jakes Creek Road. Constructed in 1934 the clubhouse replaced an earlier structure that burned two years earlier. It was designed by Knoxville architect, Albert Baumann, Jr. The building has a large social room, a kitchen, various meeting and storage rooms. The exterior is weatherboard siding, there are exterior chimneys of cobblestone and concrete on the north and south ends of the building. The structure is on a wood post foundation and has a metal gable roof. On the main or east side is a full width porch, sections of which have been enclosed with screen panels. The social room has a king post truss system of unhewn logs supporting the roof and at the north and south end are large cobblestone and concrete chimneys. There have been only minor modifications to the original design. **The building is definitely a contributing element to the Historic District.** There is some evidence of termites, rot in the foundation posts, and about ten percent of the siding needs to be replaced.

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The northeast porch has settled significantly. A final structural note by TVA engineers is that the floor, "is probably not designed for assembly usage."

Avent Cabin. This one story log dwelling is the subject of a separate nomination. It was never considered part of the Appalachian Club complex. Built about 1850 it was purchased by Frank Avent in 1918 and remodeled into its present appearance in 1926. The building has a gable roof, an exterior cobblestone and concrete chimney and stone foundation. The logs are half dovetail notched with both mud and concrete chinking. Two of the entrance doors are vertical board design and date to about 1910. On the rear or east is a shed roof wing with vertical board siding that contains a kitchen and enclosed porch. It was rebuilt in 1974.

The following cabins are located in the eastern portion of the Appalachian Club complex toward the Little River. See map of Appalachian Town for location of specific cabins.

Spence Cabin or River Lodge - Building consists of three sections joined at two slight obtuse angles. The center section is built of unhewn logs with concrete chinking. On the south or front side is a large cobblestone and concrete chimney and a section of the chimney encloses the main entrance. The entrance opening is arched and there is a vertical board door with diagonal bracing. The west wing has both horizontal and board and batten siding. There is a gable roofed entry porch. The east wing, which appears to have been added later has weatherboard and board and batten siding. The log section has one large room while the two frame sections contain bedrooms, a kitchen and bathrooms. The building has a gable roof and rests on a foundation of stone and concrete blocks. At the rear is a stone and concrete deck and a separate deck of the same materials is located next to Little River. There are stone and concrete entry gates on Little River Road. **All elements of the property are considered as contributing to the historic district.** There is some rot of foundation posts and exterior siding on the north or rear of the structure.

Brandau Cabin - A one story frame dwelling built in 1928 with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, a stone foundation and an exterior cobblestone and concrete chimney. Additions include the right hand bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, shed roof screen porch, and latticed storage room. All additions are well integrated and finished with drop siding to match the original. On the west side is a concrete and stone patio. **The cabin is a contributing element to the historic district.** It is described as being in reasonably good shape structurally.

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Parrott Cabin - This single story frame building rests on a stone foundation, has weatherboard siding, the usual cobblestone and concrete chimney on an exterior wall, and a gable roof. All the siding and asphalt shingles on the roof are recent. A large rear addition with Ell and front porch which doubles the size of the original cabin have recently been added. There is a loft over half the building. The original rear wall of the cabin has been removed and the footprint of the building has been radically changed. The building has some deflection in the foundation and evidence of water leakage around the fireplace. **For the above reasons the Parrott Cabin is not considered a contributing element of the historic district.**

Murphy Cabin - Built about 1928 the entire cabin appears to be original. The one story frame building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of board and batten, a interior foundation of cobblestone and concrete and an exterior of wood posts, and a cobblestone and concrete chimney. There is a shed roof entry porch on the front or south side. On the rear is a shed roof screen porch. A portion of the roof is raised to accommodate clerestory windows. Ten yards to the southeast of the main building is an original shed roof board and batten garage with two open bays and at the rear of the garage is a shed roof storage wing. About twenty yards to the southwest is a one story open gazebo with gable roof that was rebuilt about 1980 based on an original design at this location. **All elements of the Murphy property are considered as contributing to the historic district.** Overall the cabin is in fair condition.

Cambier Cabin - Built in 1940 the cabin is one and a half stories high and has a gable roof of metal. The exterior siding is board and batten and the entire structure was upgraded with a continuous concrete block foundation. The interior chimney is also concrete block. At the rear is a wood staircase leading to an entrance in the half story. The only apparent addition is the one side room that is also enclosed in board and batten siding. There is some water damage around the fireplace and some sagging of the roof, but structurally it is in good to fair condition. **The property is considered as contributing to the character of the Elkmont historic district.**

Young Cabin - This one-story frame dwelling has a gable roof, board and batten siding, both an exterior and interior chimney of concrete and cobblestone, and a stone and concrete block foundation. Some steel jack posts have been added under the house. On the north side is a single story screen porch. Windows on the north facade are original wood sash, however, the remaining windows are 1960 (c) metal louvered and sliding design. On the west side is a lateral one-story wing with board and batten siding and gable roof that was built in 1970.

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Structurally there is some rot and cracking of the siding and evidence of sagging in roof. **Because of the changes in windows (1960) and the 1970 addition the structure is not considered a contributing element to the district.**

Faust Cabin - Located on a 1 to 2 acre tract this one story frame dwelling (circa 1928) has been altered several times. Walls have been removed to create interior spaces, external porches are now part of the interior, and windows have been modified to picture window dimensions. On the east a shed roof porch was added in 1980. The building has a gable roof, weatherboard siding and a stone foundation. Adjacent to the cabin is a 1930 period gable roof frame two bay garage. The dry stack river rock wall that encloses the yard is considerably higher (3 to 4 feet) than other walls in the complex. **Despite significant alterations the exterior appearance merits inclusion as a contributing element of the district.** The building has the usual structural problems of settlement of foundation and floors and some rotten siding.

Miller Cabin - Originally a cantilever frame structure built about 1928 and remodeled into a dwelling about 1950. It is two stories in height, has weatherboard and board and batten siding with a rock faced concrete block foundation. The main entrance is on the east on the second story and is reached by a staircase. At the roof line is a gable roof belfry with louvered vents that appear to vent the interior fireplace. Leading to the cabin from Little River Road is a dry stack rock wall with entrance gates. Overall the cabin is in good condition, but may need a new asphalt roof in a few years. **Both the building and the rock wall/entrance gates are considered to be contributing to the district.**

Structures other than cabins that are part of the Appalachian Club Town.

The Little River Stone Bridge crosses the river at the northern end of the Appalachian Club Town area. It is a four span stone bridge with each span having a keystone in the arch. It was constructed about 1940 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). There was a CCC camp on the site of the present Elkmont Campground. The bridge is of rock faced limestone construction. **The stone bridge is a contributing element of the historic district.**

Site of the Little River Swimming Hole is one-tenth of a mile southeast of the stone bridge. Until recently a dam composed of rocks and logs trapped water. The swimming hole had been a traditional recreational area since the second decade of this century. **It contributed to the character of the district.**

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Bearwallow Creek Bridge is cobblestone and concrete bridge located between the Young and Faust Cabins. Built about 1930, it is a small single span pedestrian bridge with a deck of poured concrete. **It contributes to the district.**

The New Elkmont Cemetery is located west of Jakes Creek. It was dedicated in 1928 and contains the graves of many of the early Elkmont residents. **The cemetery is contributing site in the historic district.**

Sites of Lem Owenby Cabin and Lee Higdon Cabin are about a mile south of Cabin 41 all that are left are a few scattered stones at Owenby and the Chimney and foundation of Higdon cabin located west of Owenby. **Neither considered as contributing elements.**

WONDERLAND CLUB

In contrast to the Appalachian Club where most of the cabins are arranged along a street in close proximity to each other the cabins of the Wonderland Club are widely scattered and screened by vegetation.

Wonderland Hotel - This two story frame hotel was built in two stages. The front section that faced the Little River Railroad was constructed in 1912, while the two story rear wing was added about 1928 and contains the dining room and rooms on the second floor. The building has a hipped roof of roll roofing. The exterior is weatherboard siding. The foundation is stone and there are two interior brick chimneys. On the front or south side is a one story wraparound porch with original wood columns and diagonal bracing. To the south of the hotel is an original cobblestone and concrete retaining wall and steps that lead to the road below.

The first floor contains the lobby, social room and ballroom in the original section. The original wood check in counter is still present in the lobby. Drywall and acoustical tiles have been added to the social room and ballroom. The ballroom has post and lintel central support system with diagonal bracing. In the northeast corner is a raised wooden stage. The dining room, part of the later addition has its original flooring. An acoustical tile ceiling has been added.

Access to the second floor is by stairwell from the lobby. Originally an open stair it was enclosed in 1972 to meet fire code. There are 27 rooms arranged

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on either side of a central corridor. While the wooden floor is original, hallway walls were covered by drywall in 1985. The rooms have wood paneling added in 1965 and drop ceilings installed about 1980.

A structural evaluation of the hotel states that the exterior siding, roof, interior partitions, and interior finishes are in poor to fair condition. On the first floor there is significant settlement at the interior posts and the center beam for the second floor is clearly sagging in the south wing. A similar situation exists in the newer north section dining room. The sagging in the west end of the second floor is both "seeable and feelable." With the exception of some settlement of the foundation, the front porch is in fair to good condition. **The Wonderland Hotel is a contributing element of the Elkmont Historic District.**

Hotel Annex - This two story frame building was built in 1920 to serve as additional guest accommodations. It is about ten yards west of the hotel. The first floor contains a social room and guest rooms while the upper floor is entirely guest rooms. The building has a hipped roof, weatherboard siding, a large exterior wall cobblestone and concrete chimney and a stone foundation. There are one story porches on the east and west sides.

The interior of the annex has original wood floors and unfinished board ceilings. The social room has tongue and groove beaded board walls and exposed ceiling beams. The original staircase leads to the second floor. There are 24 rooms in the annex. Some of the rooms have circa 1950 wood paneling. The hallways on both floors retain the original tongue and groove walls and doors leading to the rooms are also original. The building is in good condition with some, but not severe settlement. **The building is a contributing element of the district.**

Wonderland Hotel Servant's Quarters (aka Riordan Cabin) - This one story frame building with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, asphalt shingle siding, an exterior cobblestone and concrete chimney, and a foundation of wood posts was built about 1930. The only alterations to the exterior is replacement of round wood posts with square pressure treated posts and addition of some aluminum window units on all four sides of the building. The interior has been partially remodeled, but the original material remains behind the modern paneling. Some of the rooms have retained their original plank walls and doors. There has been severe settlement of the south wall. **Building is a contributing element of the district.**

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May or Moore Cabin - A two story rectangular structure with an enclosed backporch or sleeping porch. Roof is gable and the siding board and batten. The cabin rests on a stone foundation and has an exterior wall cobblestone and concrete chimney. Built in 1917 by Frank May, the cabin was extensively remodeled in 1921 with the addition of a low railing of concrete and cobblestones being added to the full width shed roof porch, and the construction of a chimney, interior walls and a staircase. It appears there have been no other alterations. **The building is a contributing element of the historic district.**

Preston Cabin - Constructed in 1922 on a gabled ell plan the building was remodeled about 1930. A single story frame dwelling it has an exterior of cedar shingles, the usual cobblestone and concrete chimney on an exterior wall, and a concrete and cobblestone foundation. There is a partial width screen porch on the front (east) side and a shed roof screen porch on the back. **The building presents a very unified appearance and contributes to historic district.** No major structural problems noted.

Paine Cabin - Located two-tenths of a mile northeast of the hotel this is a one story frame dwelling built in 1928. It has a gable roof of metal standing seam, the exterior is board and batten siding, and it rests on a stone foundation. There is an interior chimney of cobblestone and concrete. The original building was a single block with a back porch. Another block of similar shape and size was later added and is offset slightly. The whole structure has a unified appearance. **This property contributes to the character of the historic district.** There is some settlement of the foundation and evidence of rot where the siding comes in contact with the ground.

Bowman Cabin or Brown Cabin - Constructed in 1913 the cabin was purchased by the E.L. Bowman family in 1920. At that time it consisted of a single large room and a bedroom. Forty years later it was purchased by the Fred Brown family who extensively remodeled it in 1974 adding plywood and batten and wood shingle siding, a large screen porch on the south side and a basement. Because of these additions, the cabin no longer retains integrity of design, craftsmanship. **It is not a contributing element of the district.**

The Hicks Cabin - This one story frame dwelling was built on the gabled ell plan with a porch built on the west side of the projecting gabled bay. The cabin has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and the exterior is enclosed in a combination of vertical beadboard and tongue and groove flooring, both of which are interior

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materials. There is an exterior cobblestone and concrete chimney and the foundation is combination of brick piers, timber posts and timber poles, the latter two resting on either concrete block or fieldstone. Although the mixture of siding and foundation supports destroys some continuity the overall appearance is not severely affected. It is in good structural condition. **The cabin is a contributing element to the historic district.**

McMillian/Keith Cabin - Built about 1922 this one story frame dwelling has a gable roof, an exterior of wood panels and a concrete block foundation. The wood panel siding was added in 1972. On the front or north side is a full width shed porch and on the rear a full width screen porch resting on concrete blocks and metal posts. The interior of the cabin was extensively remodeled in the early 1970s. **Because of the exterior siding replacement, addition of two porches and interior alterations this building does not contribute to the historic district.** The foundation is described as "bad" with posts and concrete block out of plumb. Some posts not in contact with the floor beams.

Vandergriff Cabin - A one story frame dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles resting on a cast concrete foundation. The original exterior of board and batten siding was replaced about 1972 with the present plywood and batten strip panels. At the same time a shed porch was added on the north side. Although the interior has retained most of its original fabric, the exterior has lost its integrity of materials and craftsmanship. **For this reason the building is not considered a contributing element.**

Tate, Beaman, and Tucker Cabin - This cabin is a long rectangle with a porch. The exterior is drop wood siding. There is a concrete and cobblestone chimney on a exterior wall and the foundation is concrete and fieldstone on the perimeter and posts on concrete or fieldstone beneath the cabin. The building has a full basement. The building appears to have retained much of its original appearance. Its structural condition is also very good. **The property contributes to the character of the historic district.**

Richards or Brandau Cabin - The building has a gable roof of metal standing seam, an exterior of weatherboard siding, the usual cobblestone and concrete chimney on an exterior wall, and a foundation of cast concrete on the perimeter and fieldstone or posts on fieldstone beneath the building. There is a shed roof porch on the north. Described as the worst of the Wonderland Cabins in the structural assessment the building has very obvious settlement, has lost most or all of its structural stability, the roof is distorted and the porch is

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rotten. Essentially the cabin would need to be totally replaced. **Because of this degree of deterioration the cabin is not considered a contributing element in the Elkmont Historic District.**

One site in addition to the cabins exists within the Wonderland Club area.

The Old Elkmont Cemetery is located northwest of the Wonderland Hotel. There are approximately fifty graves dating from 1910 to the present. The cemetery served both the community of Elkmont and the surrounding area. **It is considered a contributing site in the historic district.**

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SUMMARY

The Elkmont Historic District meets National Register eligibility under Criteria A and C for its architectural and historical significance. The district is significant under Criterion A as the only remaining collection of early 20th century resort cabins retaining integrity in the Appalachian Mountains of Tennessee. The district is significant under Criterion C as representative of the rustic or vernacular architecture of the early 20th century. The districts period of significance extends from 1910 when the Appalachian Club was formed to 1940, when the last cabin was constructed.

Criterion A - Entertainment and Recreation

Elkmont is significant under Criterion A in the area of entertainment/recreation. Elkmont was formed during the outdoor recreation movement of the early 20th century. This movement stressed a return to nature and resulted in the construction of hotels and mountain camps throughout America. The universal enthusiasm of Americans for the "back to nature movement" could be seen in the vast expansion of the national park and forest system under presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, the popularity of outdoor adventure stories, creation of the Boy Scouts in 1910 and the Campfire Girls in 1912, and the vogue of birdwatching and sportsman's clubs.¹ In the Southern Appalachians this renewed interest in outdoor life led to the construction of numerous hotels and mountain cottages.

The Little River Lumber Company of Sevier County, Tennessee, realized the possibilities of such mountain camps for its property, and in 1910 and 1911 it deeded land for two private development, the Appalachian Club and Wonderland Park. Summer cabins were soon built at both locations primarily for Knoxville businessmen and their families. The formerly inaccessible location deep in the mountains was a major attraction for the well-to-do eastern Tennesseans who built summer homes at Elkmont. Although earlier resorts in Sevier County such as Glen Alpine and Henderson Springs attracted prominent Knoxville families, Elkmont is probably unique in its permanent long-time association with individuals prominent in the business, professional, social, and civic life of East Tennessee.

¹. Clifford E. Clark, Jr. The American Family Home, 1800-1960.
(Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 180.

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Elkmont has both local and state significance. Not only is this resource unique in Sevier County, but no similar collection of early 20th century cabins and mountain hotels is known to exist in the Appalachian Mountains of East Tennessee.² Other summer resort complexes in the vicinity such as Line Springs and Dupont Springs have been razed, while the resort cabins at Kinzel Springs in Blount County have been modified and no longer retain integrity.³ The creation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the 1930s largely halted construction at Elkmont resulting in few changes to its pre-1940 appearance.

The buildings and structures at Elkmont are especially notable for their survival to the present day. Tourist facilities are particularly vulnerable to the pressures of remodeling and rebuilding. With the creation of the National Park, tourist visitation to the area increased by many fold, especially on the Tennessee side of the mountains. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is the most visited national park in the country. This has brought considerable pressure for new development, particularly in the Gatlinburg area. Immediately outside the boundaries of the Park on the Tennessee side, no similar hotels or summer colonies survive intact from the early twentieth century.

The buildings at Elkmont are also unique in terms of the extant structures now within the boundaries of the National Park. At the time of the creation of the National Park the architecture of the Great Smoky Mountains included early twentieth century timber camps and structures associated with timber related industries (much of it vertical-plank, "boxed" construction), nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural complexes and communities (log, frame, and "boxed" construction), and early twentieth century structures associated with tourism and recreational use of the mountains (mostly of frame construction). On the Tennessee side of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, most of the latter type of structures were located in the area of Elkmont, though elsewhere in the park some families with larger homes did take in borders who were visiting the area.

². Interview by Phil Thomason with Steve Rogers and Claudette Stager, Tennessee Historical Commission, December 18, 1992.

³. "The Historical and Architectural Resources of Blount County, Tennessee." National Register nomination on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 1989.

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With their emphasis on the preservation of the natural environment in parks such as Great Smokies, the National Park Service in the past tended to treat the cultural landscape as an intrusion and few buildings were preserved. Great Smoky Mountains National Park was somewhat unique in its early official policy of preserving mountain culture and the buildings and structures. During the 1930s and early 1940s, structures within the park were documented and photographed and plans were made to preserve certain structures. Many structures, however, were demolished or burned. Preservation was quite selective, favoring 19th century dwellings and agricultural structures (especially those built of log).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Great Smoky Mountains were transformed by logging and tourism. Architectural evidence of this transformation has all but disappeared except for a few early twentieth century frame dwellings which may have been used as boarding houses, such as the Caldwell House in Cataloochee, North Carolina. The structures at Elkmont were preserved not because of the recognition of their significance, but because lifetime leases were granted to the cabin holders. The Voorheis complex, built by a well-to-do Ohio businessman near Gatlinburg, is the only other summer home surviving on the Tennessee side of the Park.

Criterion C - Architecture

The building forms and plans of the cabins at Elkmont are typical of rural building traditions in the Tennessee mountains. House forms include Gabled Ell, Pyramid Square, Single or Double Pen, and Rectangular. The larger buildings, Wonderland Hotel and Annex and the Appalachian Clubhouse are typical of vernacular hotel or social halls of the period. However, there is evidence of craftsman or craftsman influenced designs in some of the cabins. The builders of the cabins at Wonderland and Appalachian Club used materials which were most available such as river or cobble stone and locally milled weatherboard, board and batten or drop siding. Most of the buildings are balloon frame construction representing the availability of sawn lumber. The few log buildings were either moved to the area or represent original locations. Some of the log cabins have frame additions. The mixture of stock window and door elements is also common for building construction of the period.

All the buildings from the smallest cabin to the hotel reflect a simplicity of form and function. In addition they conveyed an impression of shelter, safety, and comfort. The front porches tied the building directly to the surrounding environment. Natural materials including fieldstone piers and cobblestone in chimneys and fireplaces as well as wood exterior walls tended to blend with the site and in most cases required little maintenance.

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The use of natural materials readily found in the immediate area was also expressed in the landscape elements at Elkmont. Cobblestone was used not only for fireplaces and chimneys, but also for walls dividing property from the road or to mark property lines, as retaining walls and gates, and in decks or patios.

The focal point of the Wonderland Club development was the hotel built in two stages in 1912 and 1928. The Wonderland Hotel is typical of the type of hotels built in the southern Appalachian Mountains during the late 19th and early 20th centuries when railroads such as the Little River Railroad made the mountains accessible to tourists or individuals building and possessing cabins in close proximity to the hotel. The Wonderland Hotel and the adjacent annex built in 1920 were constructed in this vernacular tradition. They are of frame construction with hipped roof and weatherboard siding. The hotel has a porch that wraps around three sides of the building while the annex has two small porches adjacent to the social room. Both have chimneys and fireplaces. The hotel chimney is of brick rather than stone.

The Wonderland Hotel was unique. Unlike other resort hotels on commercial rail lines or roads it was located deep within the mountains in an area accessible only by a logging train that was also used as an excursion train for tourists. As a result it became a popular tourist destination. No similar hotel was located within the boundaries of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. As a result, Elkmont was the center of tourist activity on the Tennessee side of the park.

Similar in style to the Wonderland Hotel and Annex, the original Appalachian Clubhouse served more as a social center for the residents of the cabins that lined Jakes Creek Road than as a destination for tourists. The original clubhouse burned and was replaced in 1934. The present building has a large porch on the front and cobblestone chimneys and fireplaces at each end of the large social room.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The scenic beauty and moderate climate of the southern Appalachian mountains have long attracted visitors who came for short or extended stays, particularly in the summer months. However the difficulty of transportation through the mountains in the 19th century limited the type of visitors and the areas developed for summer visitation. Soon after the construction of the Buncombe Turnpike, which connected Greeneville, Tennessee, to Greenville, South Carolina, in the 1820s, summer colonies of wealthy South Carolinians developed in the

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North Carolina mountains south of the Great Smokies. The purported healthy climate of the mountains was a particular lure for visitors during the mid- and late-nineteenth century.

Various types of health resorts, many located on springs, developed in both western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. One of the earliest in Sevier County was Henderson Springs, known as a health retreat as early as the 1830s. Later in the century a two story frame hotel and twenty-two cabins were built at Henderson Springs, attracting the patronage of prominent Knoxville families.⁴

The construction of railroads vastly enhanced the potential of the Great Smokies region for recreational purposes, particularly for those with more moderate incomes. The railroad did not reach Asheville until 1880, but as it extended into western North Carolina, summer resorts began to flourish. Knoxville, Tennessee, was accessible by rail prior to the Civil War, but rail lines did not extend into Sevier County until after the turn of the century.⁵ While resorts did develop prior to the building of the railroad in these counties, they grew along the more accessible roads or water routes. An advertisement in an 1897 Knoxville Journal for Dupont Springs, located 12 miles west of Sevierville, touted not only its three kinds of water, but also its "cool and invigorating" air and "unequaled" scenery. Visitors were advised to take a boat or hack for Sevierville.⁶ The more remote reaches of the Smokies, however, remained out of reach of most summer visitors until after 1900.

The construction of railroads also allowed the timber resources of the southern Appalachians to be utilized for commercial purposes. After 1900, large northern timber companies faced with depletion of the timberlands in the northeast and Great Lakes area moved into the Great Smoky Mountains and began to develop the means to extract the timber.⁷ Among the several large timber companies that

⁴. Vertical files, "Hotels and Resorts," Sevier County Library.

⁵. The Gentle Winds of Change: A History of Sevier County, Tennessee, 1900-1930 (Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1986), 64-68.

⁶. Vertical files, "Hotels and Resorts," Sevier County Library

⁷. For a history of timbering in Southern Appalachia, see Ronald D. Eller, Miners, Millhands and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1982), 86-127.

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worked within the Great Smokies was the Little River Lumber Company. Under the direction of the General Manager, Col. W.B. Townsend, the company began to purchase land in eastern Tennessee in 1901. The Little River Lumber Company was especially interested in cutting the hardwood and hemlock at the higher elevations. To enable them to extract this wood, they created the Little River Railroad Company. Chartered in 1901, it existed until 1940 when the company was dissolved.

A standard-gauge railroad, the Little River Railroad connected to the Knoxville and Augusta Railroad which the previous year had extended its line in Blount County from Maryville to Walland.⁸ The Little River Lumber Company set up headquarters, established a large band mill in Tuckaleechee Cove, and established the town of Townsend, named after the General Manager. The railroad ran from Walland to Townsend and then ultimately into the heart of the mountains. By 1908 the railroad had extended through the narrow Little River Gorge and up the East Prong of the Little River in Sevier County. The Town of Elkmont was established as the base for operations along the East Prong.⁹

The Little River Company must have soon realized that its railway through the gorge provided more than an efficient means to extract timber from the mountains. An observation car was added to the lumber train for passengers who wished to view the scenery along the Little River, and by 1909 daily train service was available from Knoxville's Southern Station to Elkmont.¹⁰ In that year a local paper reported an outing by a party of young people from Wears Valley who took the train up to Elkmont.

The lumber company not only encouraged, it also promoted the development of cut-over land. In 1910, the Little River Lumber Company deeded the Appalachian Club, 50 acres "more or less" along Jakes Creek just upstream from Elkmont. The

⁸. Inez E. Burns, History of Blount County Tennessee (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Commission, 1957), 236.

⁹. Robert S. Lambert, "Logging on Little River, 1890-1940," East Tennessee Historical Society Publications, no. 33 (1961): Gentle Winds of Change, 103-128. Ed Trout, "Logging in Sevier County" and Elkmont files, Great Smoky Mountains National Park Archives. Hereafter cited as GRSM Archives.

¹⁰. Vic Weals, Last Train to Elkmont (Knoxville: Olden Press, 1991), 29.

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lumber company retained timber and mineral rights, while the Appalachian Club was "to construct at its own expense, a Club House for the accommodation of members and guests, and the right or privilege, of constructing such cottages, or cabins, by itself, or by its members as may be desired."¹¹

The Appalachian Club was a Knoxville-based social club. A 1915 brochure describes the Appalachian Club as "composed principally of Knoxville business men, for the purpose of providing a place for recreation and rest for themselves."¹² In 1919 the club was reconstituted and formally incorporated as the New Appalachian Club with its headquarters in Knoxville and its principle club house at Elkmont.¹³ Membership in the Appalachian Club and the New Appalachian Club included banker J. Wylie Brownlee, university professor R.C. Matthews, several attorneys including Forrest Andrews and James B. Wright, as well as a couple members associated with the Little River Lumber Company or the Railroad (General Manager W.B. Townsend and Railroad Superintendent J.P. Murphy).¹⁴

While predominantly based in Knoxville, members of the Appalachian Club did come from other places in the South. Testimony by H.E. Wright in 1933 stated that, "we have located at Elkmont now 65 summer homes owned by the very best citizens of Knoxville, some from Memphis, some from Athens, some from Nashville, and some from Kentucky, and other places."¹⁵ However most of the former cottage owners at the Wonderland and Appalachian clubs who became leaseholders were from Knoxville. Their Knoxville business affiliations included Richards Loan Company

¹¹. Deed Book 16, page 343, Sevier County, Tennessee.

¹². Copies of Elkmont country brochures are located in the Elkmont file, GRSM Archives

¹³. Deed Book 40, page 228, Sevier County. The Club conveyed to the New Appalachian Club their tract of land at Elkmont with the exception of 49 cottages and lots. Charter of Incorporation for the New Appalachian Club, March 5, 1919, Book 288, page 216.

¹⁴. Wright, Townsend, Murphy, and Brownlee were all cabin owners by 1919.

¹⁵. Condemnation against James B. Wright, 1933, testimony of H.E. Wright; Tennessee condemnation files, GRSM Archives.

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and Bowman Hat Company (Margaret Richards and E.L. Bowman of Wonderland) and Price-Baumann Tire, Swan Brothers Bakery, and Galyon Lumber (J. Fred Baumann, Charles Swan, and Eugene Galyon of the Appalachian Club)¹⁶

One year after the Appalachian Club established its clubhouse at Elkmont, the Little River Lumber Company deeded to C.B. Carter a tract of land immediately downstream from the town of Elkmont. Carter and his brothers founded the Wonderland Park Company and the next year purchased an adjacent tract of land from the lumber company. The Wonderland Hotel was begun in the spring of 1912 and was ready for business by June 15 of that year.

After construction of the Appalachian Club and Wonderland Hotel, a daily passenger train, the Elkmont Special ran from Knoxville up the Little River with its final three stops, just minutes apart, at the Wonderland Park Hotel, Elkmont, and the Appalachian Club. The trip took approximately two and a half hours from Knoxville. The Little River Railroad and the Knoxville and Augusta Railroad also promoted "Elkmont Country" through brochures. A 1914 brochure assured the reader that besides being noted for its beautiful scenery, Elkmont country, "is becoming more popular each year as a recreation place for people from all over the South, some of whom have built summer cottages so they and their families may spend the summers in one of the most delightful mountain climates in the entire country." In the same brochure the Appalachian Club was described in the following terms:

The Appalachian Club . . . has made extensive improvement on its club house and annex since last year, and is now in position to serve its members better than ever before. A complete water and sewerage system has been installed, also a new and up-to-date electric light plan.

Here, situated at an elevation of twenty-five hundred feet above sea level and commanding a magnificent view of the Smoky mountains, some forty or fifty cottages have been built by members of the club. The natural surroundings of the cottages are so beautiful that the possibilities for enhancing the natural beauties are manifold, and this is one of the charms of the place. On the west side of Townsend avenue flows a tumultuous little mountain stream which furnishes

¹⁶. List of Sevier County leaseholders. Land Acquisition II-24, GRSM Archives.

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running water in each summer home, and the cottages, rustic and simple, can boast of bath rooms, shower baths and sewer connections together with a natural swimming pool near the club house.

Wonderland Park is described in equally glowing terms in a 1915 brochure.

One of the most beautiful recreation places in the Elkmont country. Elevation two thousand five hundred feet. Hotel new and modern, situated in the heart of the Great Smoky Mountains. Wonderland Park is noted for its picturesque scenery, with river and mountains in delightful vista. A number of rustic cottages have been built here, which add to the attractiveness of the place. Excellent mountain and rainbow trout fishing in Little River. Horseback riding, bathing and mountain climbing. Accommodations for two hundred guests.¹⁷

Wonderland Park and Appalachian Club were not the only resorts served by the Little River Railroad. Mount Nebo Springs near the Melrose station, the Chilhowee Inn near Walland, and Kinzel Springs at Sunshine all received visitors who used the railroad in Blount County. In Sevier County the Line Springs Hotel overlooked Wears Valley and was accessible from the Line Springs depot. As at Wonderland Park, additional cottages were built near the hotel, but families took their meals in the big dining room. The Line Springs Hotel was demolished in 1969.

While the Wonderland Park Hotel was fairly typical of the resorts of the day, the owners of the Wonderland Park Company, the Carter brothers from Knoxville, had grander schemes in mind. The original plat for Wonderland had more than 650 tracts, and the Wonderland Park Addition had thousands more. The land which had cost \$5 per acre and less, was subdivided into 16 lots per acre.¹⁸ Had it actually been built, Wonderland Park would have had the density of a major city for its time. However, even if the grid of streets had been laid, many of the tracts were tiny and on sites not suitable for building.

It seems probable that the Carter brothers were engaged in land speculation of the type that seized Florida and the western North Carolina towns of Asheville and Hendersonville and crashed in the 1920s. The President of the Wonderland Company himself sold land through agents in Orlando, Florida. Aside from the hotel and annex, less than twenty structures were built at Wonderland. Many of

¹⁷. Copies of brochures in the Elkmont file in GRSM Archives.

¹⁸. Wonderland Files, GRSM Archives

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the purchasers of land, in fact, never saw the tracts they had bought, and it was not until decades later, after creation of the National Park, that some of the business practices of the Carter brothers became known.

After the Carters conveyed this land to the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association, the deeds and title papers of all prior lot owners in this section were canceled as clouds upon the title, since the Carters had possession of the land and the location of the owners of the tracts were unknown. However, even those who had clear title seldom recouped their purchase price and taxes in the creation of the Park. Many were notified that their tracts were only 25x100 feet and were on the side of a hill or mountain. Generally they were offered from \$2 to \$25 for each tract, depending on location.¹⁹

Despite the legal nightmare it was to create, the activities of the Wonderland Park Company were short-lived. By 1913, legal disputes developed between the Carter brothers and the subsequent lawsuit dragged on for a number of years. during which time the defendant, T. M. Carter, died. In 1915, the Wonderland Park Hotel and immediately adjacent lands and buildings were sold to a group of Knoxville citizens who formed a private club, similar in nature to the Appalachian Club. Both clubs operated hotels which were available to members, but were apparently also rented to paying guests. The Appalachian Club Hotel burned in 1933 and was replaced by the Club House. In 1920 the Wonderland Club built the hotel annex which provided additional rooms for club members.

For almost a decade and a half, recreational and industrial use of the East Prong of the Little River existed side by side. The train from Knoxville made day trips to Elkmont possible. Some stayed at the hotels for short periods, while club members often made more extended visits. Passengers could disembark at the imposing frame hotel on the hill. The next stop was the town of Elkmont. The final passenger stop was the Appalachian Club Station where visitors would cross the river on a footbridge to the Clubhouse.²⁰ The lumber town of Elkmont with its plain, vertical plank boxed structures must have contrasted starkly to the quaint rusticity of the Wonderland and Appalachian Clubs' cabins. The Hotel Elkmont, almost indistinguishable from the other boxed houses, served a different clientele than the Wonderland Club.

¹⁹. Ibid.

²⁰. Just beyond the Appalachian Club Station, Shays or geared engines replaced the piston driven locomotives and continued up the steep hills to where lumbering was occurring.

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It should be noted that industrial and recreational users of the East Prong of the Little River were not mutually exclusive groups. Several members of the Appalachian Club were at some point connected to the Little River Lumber Company. Furthermore, in 1928, a 65-acre tract of land belonging to Little River Company, adjacent to the Appalachian Club holdings, was deeded to Alice U. Morier who had married the aging Col. Townsend. Townsend had been listed as a lot owner in 1919. These properties along "millionaires row," although not part of the original Appalachian Club deed, were later included in the negotiation of leases.

By 1923 much of the accessible timber above the East Prong was removed and the lumber company began to focus their efforts on its operations on the Middle Prong. The train to Elkmont was discontinued in 1925 and the tracks torn up. In 1926, a gravel road was built through the gorge from Townsend to Elkmont, providing an easier route than the steep mountain road from Gatlinburg through Fighting Creek Gap.

The development of roads into Elkmont in the middle years of the twenties is reflective of the fact that by then a sizeable number of Americans owned cars. Many of the cottage owners were driving as far as Townsend and taking the train from there to Elkmont.²¹ In those same years auto-tourism eclipsed the importance of the railroad in development of the southern mountains for recreational purposes. It was later to be a major contributing factor in the creation of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The road from Townsend to Elkmont and on to Gatlinburg was part of the hundred mile scenic loop that began and ended in Knoxville. This road, passing through Maryville, Walland, Elkmont, Pigeon Forge, Sevierville, and along the route of present day I-40, exists today. The section from Towsend to Gatlinburg is within the national park.

Tourism grew and some of the structures within the town of Elkmont were purchased to be developed to meet the needs of tourist and visitor to the Wonderland and Appalachian clubs who arrived by bus and private car. In 1927 hotel rooms at the Wonderland Park rented for \$2.50 per day. The weekly rate was lower. Cottages were also available for rent. At the Appalachian Club residents and visitors stayed in cabins and dined at the club house. Some residents brought their servants along for the summer. Recreation at both locations included hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, outdoor games including horseshoes and badminton, and dances both formal and informal. In an area of

²¹. Weals, Last Train to Elkmont, 85-86.

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the Little River dammed by the Appalachian Club was the Swimming Hole, a popular spot during the summer.²²

Construction of cabins continued through the twenties. By 1931 nineteen cabins were located at Wonderland.²³ At the Appalachian Club a number of cabins were built during the decade. Some seventy-five cabins were located in the two areas just before the Depression. A few cabins were built in the 1930s, most notably those built by Mrs. Alice Townsend along the Little River. The Elkmont area in the early thirties consisted of the cabins, hotel, clubhouse, the small community of Elkmont, and a few mountain farmsteads. When the community of Elkmont was created about 1908 a cemetery was established. Located north of the Wonderland Hotel it was the only cemetery in the area. In 1928 a new Elkmont Cemetery was dedicated adjacent to the Appalachian Club. The cemetery was given by Levi Owenby in memory of his wife.²⁴

The enthusiasm that led to the growth of the Appalachian and Wonderland clubs was one of the reasons for the movement to create either a national forest or park in the Great Smokies to manage or preserve the scenic and natural resources of the region. The movement started in Tennessee and later was embraced by supporters in North Carolina. Knoxville businessmen along with the Chamber of Commerce and the Knoxville Automobile Club launched the campaign. In 1923 the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association was formed. Initially its concern was more with building roads than creating a park or forest preserve. In 1926 Congress passed a law authorizing the creation of several national parks in the Appalachians--land would be acquired by the states involved. Eight years later Congress authorized the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and it was formally dedicated by President Roosevelt in 1940.

²². The Lure of the Great Smokies (Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1927), 302. A film taken late in the 1920s shows life at the Appalachian Club. It is on file in the GRSM Archives.

²³. Interview by Phil Thomason with Vernon and Helen Moore, Wonderland Hotel, November 3, 1992.

²⁴. Interview by Phil Thomason with J.T. Higdon, Caretaker of the Appalachian Club, October 19, 1992.

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Considering the role that Tennessee politicians and businessmen had in promoting and opposing the establishment of the park, it is not surprising that major players on both sides were associated with the Elkmont communities. Governor Austin Peay who spearheaded the purchase of the first large tract of land was a member of the Wonderland Club. Mr. and Mrs. Willis P. Davis and Col. David Chapman were some of the organizers of the Conservation Association along with J. Wylie Brownlee and attorneys Forrest Andrews and James B. Wright. Wright who supported the establishment of a national forest, but not a national park, resigned from the Conservation Association and became one of the park movement's strongest foes.

Despite the role several members played in the Great Smoky Mountain Conservation Association, many in the Appalachian Club eventually opposed condemnation of land for the park, possibly when they discovered that their properties would be among those condemned. They retained James Wright to represent their interests. Faced with political opposition particularly by members of the Appalachian Club, Congress in 1932 consented to a plan in which land-owners could be offered long term leases. As a result Appalachian and Wonderland Club properties were acquired from the members for half the appraised value, plus a life-time lease. Some cabin owners chose to sell their land for full value. At the Wonderland Club some nine or ten cottages were acquired and demolished during the 1930s.²⁵

Leases were also offered to some long term full time residents of the park area. However, restrictions on use of the natural resources, particularly wildlife and timber, and the loss of the rural communities that made life in the mountains viable presented major obstacles for them. Despite these restrictions some mountain families remained in the Elkmont area until the 1950s.

With the creation of the national park, commercial development ended at Elkmont. Development of Gatlinburg at the northern entry began to grow. However, Elkmont retained some commercial activity. Park Superintendent J. Ross Eakin, in a letter to the Director of the National Park Service in 1934, noted that some of the lessees were subletting their cabins and the Wonderland and Appalachian Clubs are entertaining paying guests and were in effect hotels.²⁶

²⁵. Interview with Vernon and Helen Moore, November 3, 1992.

²⁶. Chapman Files, GRSM Archives.

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The community of Elkmont was gradually removed during the thirties and forties. Many of the frame buildings were dismantled for their lumber. Others were moved. The Elkmont Baptist Church was moved to Wears Valley where it stands today as Valley View Church. A 1943 Geological Survey map shows only two buildings and the Elkmont School remaining on the site. The last class in the school was held that same year. A Civilian Conservation Corps camp was established on the site in the late thirties. The post office closed in 1950. In 1952 the National Park Service established a campground at Elkmont on the site of the community and the CCC camp which destroyed the last remaining evidence of the town and the camp. However, the road system which followed the same alignment of the Little River Railroad that historically tied the town and the Wonderland and Appalachian Clubs together remains in use today.

The creation of the National Park preserved, perhaps inadvertently, a fragment of the architecture that was typical of the recreational use of the mountains in the four decades prior to the park's dedication in 1940. Restrictions on further commercial development or transfer of property and new construction after 1932 has preserved much of the original character of the communities. Physical evidence of the railroad, except for the road system, the timber industry, and the town of Elkmont have disappeared. The buildings that made up the Appalachian Club and the Wonderland Club remain.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Elkmont Historic District is marked on the enclosed USGS Gatlinburg Quadrangle (7.5 minute Series) and is described as follows:

The boundary begins on the south where Meigs Mountain Trail crosses Jakes Creek. It turns north following Jakes Creek and the 2400-foot contour line and continues east along that line to Bearwallow Branch. The boundary goes down the branch to the Little River and runs along the north side of Little River and then follows the west side of the nature trail. At the point where the nature trail turns east the boundary goes north to the 2400-foot contour line and follows that contour line across Cotton Branch to the point where the contour line touches UTM Coordinates 266 Easting and 3950 Northing. The boundary runs along 3950 Northing to Pine Knot Branch and follows it to and across Little River and up the dirt road to the 2200 foot contour line and follows that contour line to the point shown on the map at southern end of the campground loop then turns due west to the 2400 foot contour line and follows that contour line to a point shown on the map. It then runs on a straight line south and west to Meigs Mountain Trail and follows the trail to point of beginning on Jakes Creek.

The boundary of the Elkmont Historic District includes all existing properties associated with the Elkmont Historic District. This boundary is enclosed in a quadrilateral whose corners are marked by the following UTM reference points.

Zone	Easting	Northing
A. 17	265060	3950000
B. 17	266320	3950000
C. 17	267200	3948180
D. 17	266060	3947080
E. 17	265560	3947080

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VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encloses both the Appalachian Club and Wonderland Club that make up the Elkmont Historic District and the environment or setting in which the resources are located. The area between the two complexes which was the town of Elkmont is now a National Park Service campground. The boundary follows contour lines, streams, and features such as roads and trails.

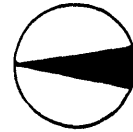
SV-965 (C)
OLD
ELK MOUNT
CEMETERY

PARK
GATE

WONDERLAND CLUB

SV-964 (C)
PAINE

DEAD END ROAD



SV-902 (C)
PRESTON

SV-901 (C)
MAY/MOORE

SV-963 (C)
WONDERLAND
HOTEL SERVANTS'
QUARTERS

SV-903 RICHARDS/BRANDAL (NC)

SV-904 TATE/BERMAN/TIKKER (C)

SV-905 VANDERGRIFF (NC)

SV-906 McMILLAN/NIETH (NC)

SV-907 HICKS (C)

SV-908 BOWMAN/BROWN (NC)

SV-962 (C)
ANNEX

SV-961
WONDERLAND HOTEL (C)

TO HNY. 73

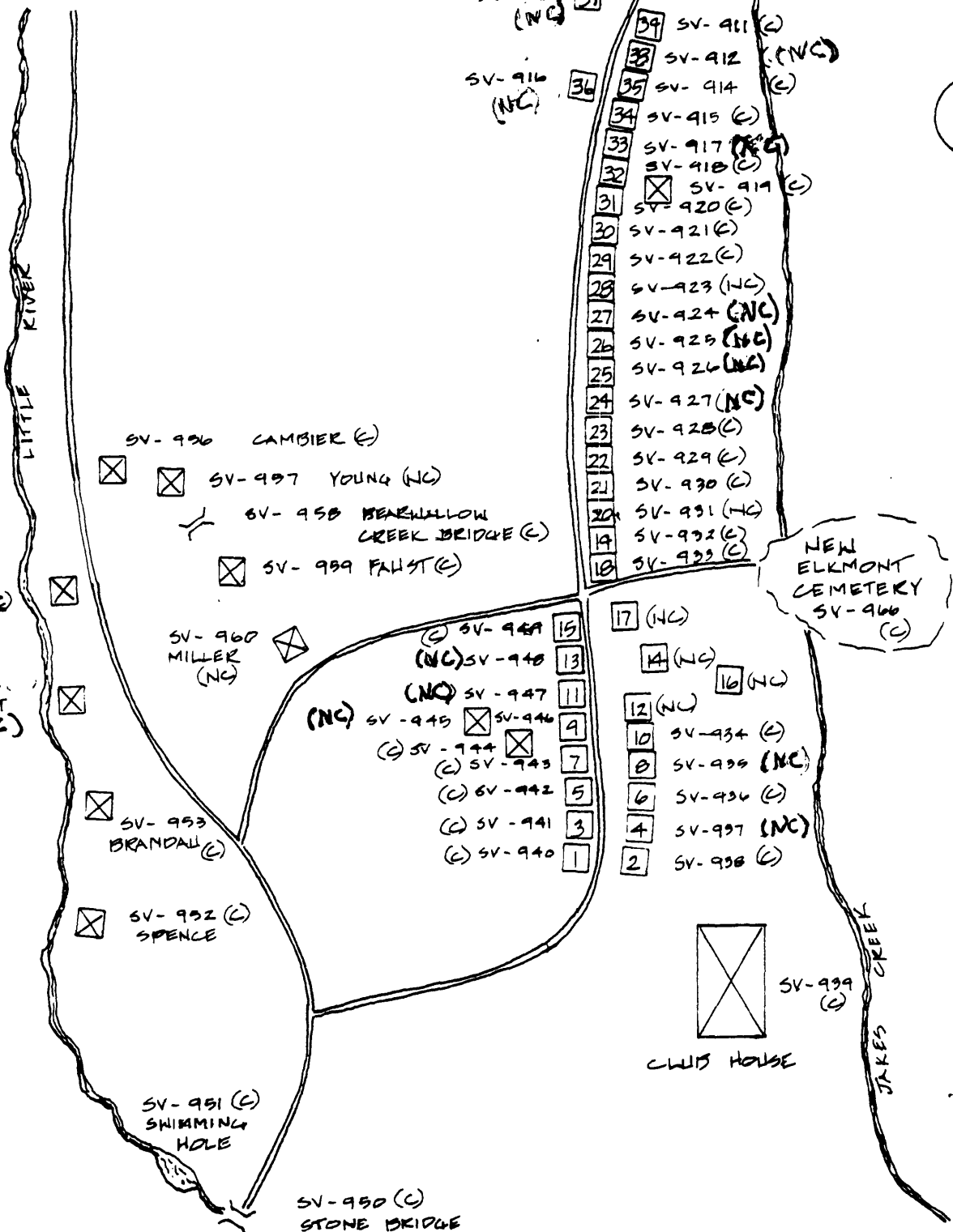
ELK MOUNT

(C) - CONTRIBUTING
(NC) - NON-CONTRIBUTING

NOT TO SCALE

APPALACHIAN CLUB TOWN

↑ AVENUE CABIN
SV-900 (C)
SV-909 (NC)



SV-955 MURPHY (C)

SV-994 PARROTT (NC)

SV-953 BRANDALL (C)

SV-952 (C) SPENCE

SV-951 (C) SWIMMING HOLE

SV-950 (C) STONE BRIDGE

SV-996 CAMBIER (C)
SV-997 YOUNG (NC)

SV-958 WHEATWALLOW CREEK BRIDGE (C)

SV-999 FALST (C)

SV-960 MILLER (NC)

SV-949 (C) 15
(NC) SV-948 13
(NC) SV-947 11
(C) SV-945 9 SV-946 9
(C) SV-944 7
(C) SV-943 7
(C) SV-942 5
(C) SV-941 3
(C) SV-940 1

17 (NC)
14 (NC)
16 (NC)
12 (NC)
10 SV-934 (C)
8 SV-935 (NC)
6 SV-936 (C)
4 SV-937 (NC)
2 SV-938 (C)

NEW ELKMONT CEMETERY
SV-966 (C)

CLUB HOUSE
SV-999 (C)

NOT TO SCALE

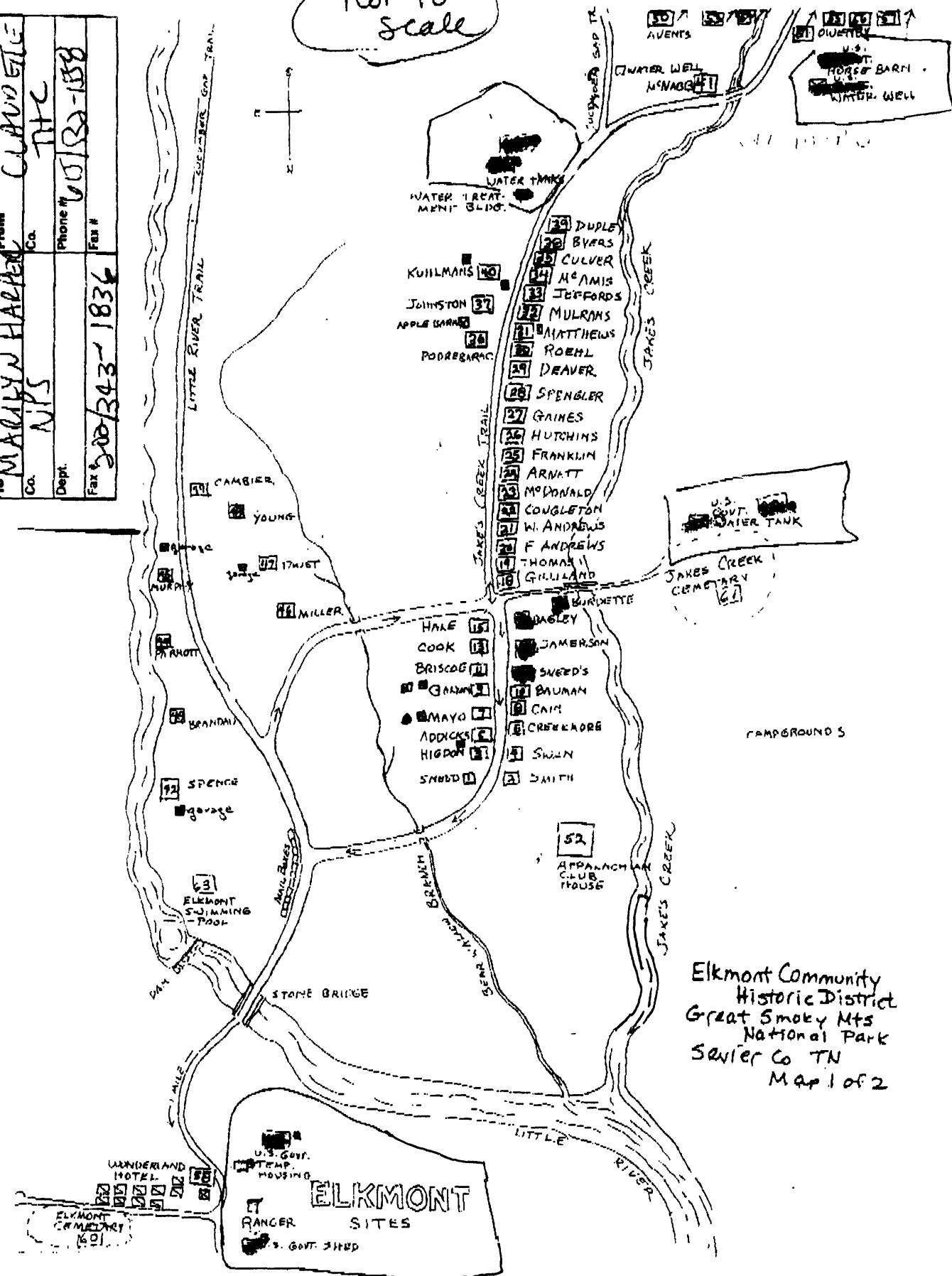
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(NC) - NON-CONTRIBUTING

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Co.	NIPS
Dept.	RHC
Phone #	607/343-1538
Fax #	607/343-1836

not to scale



Elkmont Community
 Historic District
 Great Smoky Mts
 National Park
 Sevier Co TN
 Map 1 of 2

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94000166

Date Listed: 3/22/94


Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains NP
Property Name

Sevier
County

TENNESSEE
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

3/28/94

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

This nomination is amended to show the following buildings as contributing to the character of the historic district:

Cabin # 8, Cain Cabin--the changes to the rear are not conspicuous, the impact of the enclosure of a portion of the front porch is not great, and the very simple design and detailing of the cabin have been preserved.

Cabin # 9, Galyon Cabin--most of the alterations occurred during the historic period and the impact of the enclosure of the porch is not great. The two recent outbuildings in the rear of the main cabin should be added to the count as two separate non-contributing buildings.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD (page 2)
Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains NP
Sevier County, TN

Cabin # 11, Scruggs-Brisco--additions to the side and front are not intrusive. Changes to the open front porch, which may have been expanded, do not compromise the character of the cabin.

Cabin # 13, Cook Cabin--alterations to the rear are not conspicuous and the rebuilt porch probably replaces an earlier porch original to the cabin.

Cabin # 36, Knaffl Cabin--additions in rear are unobtrusive and porch may be historic. Picture window on the side may date to the period of significance for the district and is not intrusive enough in itself to compromise the character of the cabin.

Cabin # 38, Byers Cabin--sleeping porch over the entrance is obtrusive, but may be historic. Sleeping porches are features commonly found on cabins of this type.

The following cabins are non-contributing to the significance of the district:

Cabin # 20, F. Andrews Cabin--very large addition to the south, apparently added in 1956, has greatly altered the appearance of the original cabin

Cabin # 25, Franklin Cabin--gable roofed addition on the front of the cabin has altered the appearance of the original cabin.

Cabin # 26, Hutchins Cabin--very large gable front porch has compromised the integrity of the original cabin

Parrott Cabin--replacement of siding, enclosure of portion of front porch, and addition of blinds has greatly changed the appearance of the original cabin.

Richards or Brandau Cabin (Wonderland Club area)--engineers report indicates that this building has lost its structural integrity.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD (page 3)
Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains NP
Sevier County, TN

The following non-contributing buildings should be added to the count (see map attached):

In the Appalachian Club area: 2 water tanks and a pump house (pre-NPS), a horse barn, pump house, and two water tanks (NPS)

In the Wonderland Club area: two houses (NPS).

These changes have been confirmed by phone with the Southeast Regional Office (3/17/94) and the Tennessee SHPO (3/18/94).

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 1. Photographic Documentation

Elkmont Historic District
name of property
Sevier, Tennessee
county and State

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Each of the 65 plus photographs that accompany this nomination have been labeled on the back with the name of the property and historic district, the county and state, and a photographic number. To simplify the listing the photographic number assigned for those cabins that are identified by number as well as name is the same as the number assigned to the cabin. Numbers for the other buildings are noted on the back of the photograph. All these photographs, unless noted otherwise, were taken by Phil Thomason and Associates of Nashville, Tennessee, in late summer or early fall of 1992. The negatives are stored in the library of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

APPALACHIAN CLUB

- Cabin 1, Sneed. View looking northeast. Photo # 1.
Cabin 2, Smith. View looking south. Photo # 2.
Cabin 3, Higdon. View looking southeast. Photo # 3.
Cabin 4, Swan. View looking southwest. Photo # 4.
Cabin 5, Addicks. View looking southeast. Photo # 5.
Adamless Eden. View looking east. Photo # 5a.
- Cabin 6, Creekmore. View is to northwest.
Cabin 7, Mayo. View of main cabin is to northeast
Log Outbuilding. View is to southwest. Photo # 14.
Frame outbuilding. View is to southwest. " # 16.
- Cabin 8, Cain. View is to northwest.
Cabin 9, Gaylon. View is to southeast.
One-room cabin. View is to northwest. Photo # 9a.
- Cabin 10, Baumann. View is to southwest.
- Cabin 11, Scruggs-Brisco. View is to northeast.
Appalachian Clubhouse. View is to southwest. Photo # 12.¹
Cabin 13, Cook. View is to the east. Photo # 13.
Cabin 15, Hale. View is to the east. Photo # 15.
New Elkmont Cemetery. View looking north and west. Photo # 17.
Cabin 18, Gilliland. View looking northwest.
Cabin 19, Heinson. View looking northwest.

¹. Cabins 12, 14, 16, and 17 burned and were rebuilt in 1974.
Photo numbers 12, 14, 16, and 17 are assigned to other buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 Photographic Documentation

Elmont Historic District
name of property
Sevier, Tennessee
county and State

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Cabin 20, F. Andrews. View looking northwest.
Cabin 21, Andrews/Sherling. View looking northwest.
Cabin 22, Congleton/Brownlow. View looking northwest
Cabin 23, McDonald. View looking northwest.
Cabin 24, W. Arnett. View looking west.
Cabin 25, Franklin. View looking northwest.

Cabin 26, Hutchins. View looking northwest.
Cabin 27, Gaines. View looking north.
Cabin 28, Spengler-Schmid. View looking northwest.
Cabin 29, F. Arnett. View looking north.
Cabin 30, Wright. View looking east.

Cabin 31, Matthews. View is to northwest.
Cabin 32, Allen. View is to northwest.
Cabin 33, Jeffords. View is northwest and 33a is to east.
Cabin 34, McAmis. View is to northwest.
Cabin 35, Culver. View is to northwest

Cabin 36, Knaffl. View is southwest.
Cabin 37, Johnston. View is to northeast
Cabin 38, Byers. View is looking west
Cabin 39, Dudley. View is looking north
Cabin 40, Kuhlman. View is to north
Cabin 41, McNabb. View is to southeast

The remaining cabins in the Appalachian Club area are identified by name only.

Avent Cabin--Photo # 42. View is to southeast.
Spence " " 43. Both photos are taken looking northwest.
Brandau Cabin--Photo # 44. View is to northeast.
Parrott " " 45. View is to southwest.

Murphy Cabin--Photo 46. The view is west.
" Garage-Photo 46a. View is to the south.
Cambier Cabin--Photo 47. View is looking east.
Young " " 48. View is looking east.
Faust " " 49. View is to the south.
Miller " " 50. View is looking north.
Miller Entry Gate--Photo 50a. View is looking northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 - Photographic Documentation

Elkmont Historic District
name of property
Sevier, Tennessee
county and State

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Wonderland Club

Paine Cabin--Photo # 51. View is to northeast.
Clark-Kieth Cabin--Photo # 52. View is to the south.
Hicks Cabin--Photo # 53. View is looking south.
Brown " " 54. View is looking north.
Vandergriff Cabin--Photo 55. View is southeast.

Tucker-Beaman Cabin--Photo 56. View is to northeast.
Brandau Cabin--Photo 57. View is to southwest.
Wonderland Hotel--Photo 58. View is to southwest.
" " " " 59. Steps and entrance gates--view is north.
" " " " 59a. Front porch--view is looking west.

W'land Hotel Annex--Photo 60. View is looking south and west.
" " " " 60a. View is looking east.
" " " " 60b. Interior with fireplace.

Preston Cabin--Photo # 61. View is to southeast.
May/Moore Cabin " 62. View is looking northeast.
Old Elkmont Cemetery--Photo 63. View is looking north.

Streetscape in Appalachian Club Town--Photo 64. View is looking west and north
past Cabins 10, 8, and 6 on the west side of Jakes Creek Road.

Streetscape in Appalachian Club Town--Photo 65. View is north and east past
Cabin 9 toward Cabin 7 on east side of road.

The following three streetscapes in Appalachian Club Town were taken by
Historian Ed Trout, Great Smoky Mountains National Park on August 23, 1993.
Negatives on file at the National Park.

Photo. # 66 - Looking uphill (south) with Cabins 13, 11, and 9 on left and 10
on the right.

Photo. # 67 - Looking north with Cabins 8, 6, 4, and 2 visible.

Photo. # 68 - Looking north with Cabins 11, 9, and 7 (white siding) visible.

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MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Re: ELKMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

WHEREAS, the National Park Service (NPS) intends to implement the actions necessary to execute and/or amend portions of the Great Smoky Mountains General Management Plan (1982) concerning the stewardship and long-term management of the Elkmont Historic District; and

WHEREAS, in fulfillment of responsibilities pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Park Service (NPS) intends to implement the actions documented in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) through the issuance of a Record of Decision (ROD) concerning the stewardship and long-term management of the Elkmont Historic District; and

WHEREAS, the NPS intends to document and adhere to the stipulations and findings of this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) within the Elkmont Historic District's Record of Decision (by reference); and

WHEREAS, the Elkmont Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and consists of more than 70 structures and outbuildings; 49 of which have been determined as contributing to the NRHP, including a hotel annex, a social clubhouse, and numerous early 20th century summer cottages; and

WHEREAS, the NPS has determined that implementation of the proposed undertaking will have an adverse effect on the Elkmont Historic District, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, the NPS has and continues to consult and collaborate with the Tennessee Historical Commission / State Historic Preservation Office (TNSHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and has, in accordance with Section 800.8(c), used the NEPA process to fulfill its Section 106 responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, the National Park Service (NPS) intends to implement the actions presented under Alternative C, the NPS preferred alternative, (Undertaking) contained in the Elkmont Historic District (EIS) and General Management Plan Amendment. The EIS is made part of this MOA by reference and serves as the basis of a Preservation Plan for this Undertaking.

In summary, the Undertaking encompasses the following actions:

- Eighteen contributing and one non-contributing building (Structure #4, Swan Cabin) will be retained. These includes the Appalachian Clubhouse, sixteen buildings in the core Daisy Town portion of the district, the Chapman (Byers) Cabin in Society Hill and the Spence Cabin in Millionaire's Row. The structurally failed Wonderland Hotel was removed in late 2006.

- The exterior of the Appalachian Clubhouse will be restored, and its interior rehabilitated for day use, interpretive exhibits and public rental.
- The exterior of the Chapman Cabin will be restored and the interior rehabilitated.
- The Spence Cabin will be rehabilitated for visitor day use.
- The exterior of the sixteen buildings in Daisy Town will be restored and their interiors rehabilitated.
- A total of 30 contributing buildings will be removed, including the Wonderland Club cabins and annex, and other buildings in the Millionaire's Row and Society Hill portions of the district.
- Parking areas within the Elkmont Historic District will be improved or developed for day-use visitors.
- Native plant communities will be restored and allowed to regenerate in disturbed areas and at former building sites.
- Contributing cultural landscape features will be preserved (i.e., stone walls, paths, and the site of the Little River swimming hole).
- Facilities for wayside exhibits and walking tours will be installed and interpretive programs will be developed and implemented to educate the public regarding the area's natural and cultural history;

WHEREAS, in anticipation of this MOA, the NPS has applied for specific project funds to support the undertaking and continues to seek funding through appropriate mechanisms (see Appendix 1 for information on NPS funding). These efforts include seeking collaborative opportunities with consulting parties, stakeholders and interested individual and/or groups to maximize opportunities for the timely completion of this project. NPS will carry out the stipulations in this agreement subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. Sections 1341, 1342 and 1517, formerly codified under Sections 3678 and 3679 of the Revised Statutes); and

WHEREAS, the NPS has determined that the undertaking achieves the most reasonable balance between preserving cultural and natural resource values in accordance with National Park Service policies and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's policy guidance on "Balancing Cultural and Natural Values on Federal Lands" (December 29, 2002); and

WHEREAS, NPS acknowledges that this undertaking is multi-year and concurs with the TNSHPO and the ACHP that phased compliance is appropriate to address project associated effects; and

WHEREAS, the following consulting parties participated in the consultation and have been invited to concur in this MOA: Smoky Mountain Hiking Club, National Parks Conservation Association, Sierra Club, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Elkmont Preservation Committee; and

WHEREAS, the NPS has contacted the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the Chickasaw Nation with regard to the undertaking and has invited these tribes to participate in the planning process; and

WHEREAS, the NPS has afforded the general public multiple opportunities to comment on the undertaking; and

WHEREAS, supporting documentation has been provided in Appendices 1 and 2 of this MOA to demonstrate NPS funding opportunities to support aspects of this agreement and to present an overview of short-term stabilization recommendations for the Elkmont Historic District.

NOW, THEREFORE, the NPS, the TNSHPO, and the ACHP agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The NPS will ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. Funding

The NPS will submit requests in qualifying fund source categories (cyclic, repair/rehab, cultural cyclic, cultural resource protection program, natural resource protection program and others as appropriate, see Appendix 2) as part of the annual service wide combined call. The TNSHPO will assist in identifying private fund sources, as appropriate to the park, additional consulting parties, and other interested stakeholders to further assist in securing opportunities that will facilitate the completion of work outlined within the undertaking. Cost estimates based on 2004 monies are provided in the Elkmont Historic District Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan Amendment, Volume II, Appendix C, Table C1. Funds will be used to ensure that the following measures are carried out but all signatories acknowledge the order in which implementation of specific measures will occur largely depends upon the order of receipt of funds.

II. Documentation

The NPS Southeast Regional Office (Cultural Resources Division) shall advise the Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, on the type and level of recordation required for each contributing structure within the Elkmont Historic District. At a minimum, documentation shall consist of:

1. A full set of black and white 35 mm digital photographs appropriately labeled and printed on acid free paper documenting the current exterior and interior condition of each contributing building. Documentation will be consistent with *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation*.
2. A full set of these photographs shall be submitted to the TNSHPO.
3. A full set of these photographs shall be retained in park archives.
4. A full set of these photographs shall be offered to the Library of Congress.

III. Treatment

A). Given the complexity of the undertaking, NPS, ACHP and the TNSHPO agree that the work will be phased to occur over six years. Therefore, within the completion period stipulated in this MOA, and in consultation with the TNSHPO, the NPS shall phase elements of the undertaking as outlined within the Elkmont Historic District Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan Amendment, Volume II, Appendix C, table C1. NPS will continue to actively consult with the TNSHPO, ACHP and the consulting parties, as appropriate during each phase of this project. Work that has the potential to affect historic properties in the implementation of this undertaking will be reviewed by individuals that meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards*, 36 C.F.R., Part 61 Appendix A. Project-specific activities are listed as follows in basic sequence and will include the production of the following documents:

1. **Emergency Stabilization**: Emergency stabilization of the 19 structures identified within the undertaking, which will include brushing of the immediate surroundings of the buildings, removal of trash, replacement in-kind of compromised structural material and roof repair. Priorities for this work will be based on an assessment provided by NPS's Southeast Regional Office historic architect (Appendix 2).
2. **Historic Structure Reports**: Historic Structure Reports (HSRs) shall be completed on all historic properties to be retained. Spence Cabin, Chapman Cabin and Appalachian Clubhouse structures are highest priority for completion of HSRs because of their proposed future use and / or their individual significance. These reports will document the physical evolution of the buildings, identify historic fabric, assess existing conditions, and provide a plan for treatment and use that is consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The HSRs shall specify measures to prevent any further physical deterioration and correct unsafe conditions. The HSRs will be submitted to the TNSHPO for review and comment before any work is begun.
3. **Stabilization**: The NPS shall develop and initiate stabilization according to the recommendations outlined in HSRs for all the historic properties retained in the Elkmont Historic District and in accordance with treatment provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation* (with particular reference to the standards and guidelines for preservation). Priority will be given to those in greatest need of stabilization. Stabilization efforts shall include measures to ensure that the project area is secured and protected against damage and vandalism until long-term treatment activities can be carried out.
4. **List of Classified Structures Documentation**: Each of the 18 retained contributing structures and 31 removed structures (30 cabins plus the Wonderland Hotel) will be listed on the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) database, with LCS records for all the structures documenting their location, current condition, architecture, National Register status, construction history, management category, and current appearance (images of each structure). The LCS records for the retained structures will be updated as needed. The 31 removed structures will have their LCS records moved to the NPS "Shadow" LCS database where their information will be accessible for future consultation and/or information needs.

5. **Interpretive Plan**: An Interpretive Plan (including a Media Concept Plan) shall be prepared that presents the themes, exhibits and other educational methods that will be developed and employed to properly interpret the Elkmont Historic District's history. Additional research will be undertaken as necessary to broaden contextual understanding of Elkmont's history, and information gathered will be incorporated into site interpretive planning and programs. This planning effort will encompass elements of other planning processes listed herein (i.e., the Archeological Resources Management Plan and Natural Resources Restoration Plan) to ensure consistency and context. This effort will be consistent with Director's Order 6 (Interpretation and Education) and NPS Management Policies 2006 Section 7.2.

6. **Cultural Landscape Inventory**: A Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) shall be completed for the undertaking's Area of Potential Effects (APE). This inventory shall more fully describe the relationship between the cultural and natural features located within the undertaking's APE and the relationship of natural and cultural elements to site interpretation. Among the natural resource elements that will be discussed in the CLI are the cultural landscape plantings and restoration of native plant communities. The CLI shall include specifics on how the NPS will modify and / or improve the infrastructure (e.g., parking areas, utilities, waste water treatment) in support of the undertaking.

7. **Archeological Resources Management Plan**: An Archeological Resources Management Plan shall be prepared addressing how identified and as yet unidentified archeological resources will be treated within the APE to avoid, protect and / or mitigate the loss or disturbance of archeological resources. In accordance with archeological mitigation recommendations provided in the EIS, and all applicable policies and guidelines, the Archeological Resources Management Plan shall discuss any additional archeological work and / or strategies for avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating impacts to known archeological resources. It will provide recommendations for each proposed project activity including archeological assessments for individual buildings proposed for removal or preservation.

The Archeological Resources Management Plan shall provide the framework for more specific provisions at the implementation level (e.g., additional survey work; construction monitoring; significance evaluations for resources identified by additional survey work; a process for addressing unexpected discoveries; treatment of discovered human burials, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony in accordance with applicable laws and policies including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990); and further specific steps to avoid or mitigate impacts to archeological resources).

8. **Natural Resources Restoration Plan**: A Natural Resources Restoration Plan will be prepared addressing how natural resources affected by implementation of the Undertaking will be treated. The plan will detail how the NPS will restore and protect sensitive vegetation and aquatic communities, and the associated ecological processes / systems. Restoration activities employed will be consistent with Director's Order 77 (NPS-77). In general, this work will include: development and implementation of a plan to restore native plant communities that pre-date the site's development; recontouring of soil at building removal sites (in compliance with Standards for Archeological Documentation." under NHPA sections 101(a)(7)(A) and 110); removal of exotic invasive plants; and replanting native species propagated from on-site materials.

9. **National Register of Historic Places Nomination:** A National Register of Historic Places nomination shall be prepared and submitted to the TNSHPO for review and evaluation as to whether there remains a new historic district resulting from implementation of the undertaking. The TNSHPO shall use this nomination to reassess the National Register eligibility of the district. The nomination will include information from the CLI to identify and evaluate contributing and non-contributing cultural landscape features and character-defining landscape qualities.

10. **Demolition and Salvage:** A total of 30 contributing buildings will be removed -- either by demolition or removal from within the boundary of Great Smoky Mountains National Park -- including the Wonderland Club cabins and annex, and other buildings in the Millionaire's Row and Society Hill portions of the district. Structures slated for demolition will be documented, as appropriate (See Section I. Documentation) before removal. All materials (i.e., chestnut architectural elements, moldings, fixtures etc.) that can be used in the rehabilitation of the retained buildings will be salvaged and securely stored for future use. Removal of structures must be consistent with the provisions outlined and follow Federal Acquisition Regulation (Title 48, FAC 2005-22 DECEMBER 24, 2007 including Subpart 37.3 (Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements))

11. **Removal of Structures:** The NPS will investigate and actively pursue the feasibility and appropriateness of offering properties or portions thereof slated for demolition as defined by the Undertaking to be moved beyond the boundary of Great Smoky Mountains National Park and at the recipient's expense. Any offering would be subject to federal regulations governing excess property including the McKinney-Vento Act (42 U.S.C. Sections 102 - 502), Property Management (Title 40 U.S.C Section 572), and Public Contracts and Property Management regulations (41 CFR 102-75). Should this investigation demonstrate to NPS that excising real property of this nature is infeasible and/or inappropriate, then representative examples of significant architectural features as defined by the HSR will be dismantled and removed in such a manner as to ensure the least amount of damage and shall be made part of the park's collection. Salvage of materials must be consistent with the provisions outlined and follow Federal Acquisition Regulation (Title 48, FAC 2005-22 DECEMBER 24, 2007 including Subpart 37.3 (Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements)) follow guidelines outlined in John Obed Curtis' *Moving Historic Buildings* (1979).

12. **Implement Long-Term Treatment:** Retained buildings will be brought to a condition that allows for satisfactory protection, maintenance and interpretation (NPS Management Policies 2006, Section 5.3.5.4). The implementation of long-term treatment (i.e. preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration) of the retained buildings will be based on sound preservation practice, as recommended by the HSRs, to enable long-term preservation of historic features, materials, and qualities in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*.

B). The NPS shall submit draft copies of the various report / plan / inventory treatment elements associated with the undertaking for the review and comment of the TNSHPO, the ACHP and concurring parties. All review comments must be submitted in writing to the Superintendent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. The NPS shall take into account the written review comments of the TNSHPO and the ACHP in making final decisions relative to implementation of the treatment steps.

C). The NPS will follow agency guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006, Director's Order 12: Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis and Decision Making, and Director's Order 75A: Civic Engagement and Public Involvement) in continuing to seek public and consulting party input at key points in the phased process. The NPS shall take into account substantive comments received as a result of this public input in making final decisions relative to implementation of the treatment steps. The NPS, in consultation with the TNSHPO and the ACHP, will convene a meeting at the written request of the consulting parties and/or other interested parties should substantive concerns arise as a result of NPS actions planned or initiated as part of this agreement.

D). The NPS will schedule a meeting in February of each year with the TNSHPO and the ACHP to report progress on project milestones and planned implementation phases. This will also include updates on funding request submissions and approvals. The Chief of Resource Management and the Cultural Resource Manager are the primary park contacts for this project. This meeting allows for the required monitoring and reporting on the implementation of this MOA according to 36 CFR Part 800.6 (c) (4).

IV. Dispute Resolution

A). Should the TNSHPO or the ACHP object in writing within thirty (30) calendar days to any plans and documents submitted in writing to the TNSHPO and ACHP by the NPS pursuant to the terms of the agreement document, the NPS shall consult with the TNSHPO and the ACHP pursuant to the stipulations contained in this agreement document and 36 CFR Part 800.6 to seek to resolve the objection. If the NPS determines that the objection cannot be resolved through the consultation process, as specified in 36 CFR Part 800.6, the Superintendent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park shall initiate additional consultation efforts by forwarding all documentation relevant to the dispute to the ACHP. Within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of the pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall either:

1. provide the NPS with recommendations, which the NPS shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or
2. notify the Superintendent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park that it shall comment pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6(b), and proceed to comment. Any ACHP comment provided in response to such a request shall be taken into account by the NPS in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.6, with reference to the subject of the dispute.

B). Any recommendations or comment provided by the ACHP shall be understood to pertain only to the subject of the dispute. The responsibility of the NPS to carry out all actions under this agreement document that are not the subject of the dispute shall remain unchanged.

V. Implementation

Any requirement for the payment or obligation of funds by the Government established by the terms of this agreement shall be subject to availability of appropriated funds. No provision in this agreement shall be interpreted to require obligation or payment of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 USC Section 1341. If the availability of funds and compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act impair the NPS's ability to perform under this MOA, then the NPS will consult in accordance with the above stipulations.

VI. Amendments

The principal signatories to this agreement document (the NPS, the TNSHPO, and the ACHP) may request that it be amended or modified, whereupon the NPS, the TNSHPO, and the ACHP, shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR Sections 800.5 and 800.6 to consider such amendments or modifications. Any resulting amendments or modifications shall be developed and executed among the NPS, the TNSHPO, and the ACHP in the same manner as the original agreement document.

VII. Termination

Any of the principal signatories to this agreement document (the NPS, the TNSHPO, and the ACHP) may terminate the agreement by providing thirty (30) days notice to the other signatories, provided that the signatories shall consult during the period before termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination.

VIII. Duration

Unless duly amended, this agreement document shall be considered complete once the NPS has fulfilled the stipulations specified in this document. If the above terms, conditions and stipulations have not been fulfilled and acted upon or implemented within six (6) years, the NPS shall reinitiate consultation in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.3 through 800.6 or, should NPS elect to continue with the undertaking, shall seek to amend the agreement to extend the duration of the agreement in accordance with VI Amendments.

IX. Execution

Execution of this Memorandum of Agreement by the National Park Service, the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and subsequent acceptance and implementation of its terms, is evidence that the NPS has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment on the proposed treatment and management of the Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee, and its effects on historic properties, and that the NPS has taken into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

SIGNATORIES

SIGNED:

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: *John M. Fowler*
Mr. John M. Fowler, Executive Director

Date: 1/5/09

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By: *Dale A. Ditmanson*
Mr. Dale A. Ditmanson, Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Date: 12/8/08

TENNESSEE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: *E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.*
Mr. E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr. State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 12-06-08

CONCUR:

NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

By: My S Kedd Date: 1/27/09

CONCUR:

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:  Date: 2/25/09

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COPY AW



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

(SER-PC)

JUL 01 2009

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park

From: Regional Director, Southeast Region *Daintela*

Subject: Record of Decision for the Final Environmental Impact Statement/General Management Plan Amendment, Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky National Park, Tennessee and North Carolina

Attached please find the signed Record of Decision for the above mentioned project.

If you require further assistance or information, please contact the Acting Chief, Planning and Compliance Division, at 404-507-5709.

Attachment

TAKE PRIDE
IN AMERICA 

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Final RECORD OF DECISION

Final Environmental Impact Statement/General Management Plan Amendment

Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee/North Carolina

INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS), has prepared this Record of Decision (ROD) on the *Final General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)* for the Elkmont Historic District (District) of Great Smoky Mountains National Park (park), Tennessee and North Carolina. This ROD includes a statement of the decision made, synopses of other alternatives considered, the basis for the decision, a description of the environmentally preferable alternative, a discussion of impairment of park resources or values, measures to minimize environmental harm, and an overview of public involvement in the decision-making process.

DECISION (SELECTED ACTION)

The NPS will implement the selected action (the preferred Alternative C) as described in the *Final GMPA/EIS* issued according to the notice published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the *Federal Register* (Volume 74, Number 83, Page 20297 on May 1, 2009, the waiting period ended on June 1, 2009).

Under the selected alternative, the NPS will preserve a representative collection of 19 historic buildings in the District of the park. The District is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Within the District, the core of the former Appalachian Club resort community known as “Daisy Town” will be preserved including the Appalachian Clubhouse and a cluster of 16 cabins. Fifteen of these cabins are identified as contributing to the significance of the District. An additional non-contributing cabin will be preserved to maintain the visual continuity of the Daisy Town streetscape. The exteriors of these buildings will be restored to approximate the appearance of this portion of the District during its early 20th century period of significance. The Appalachian Clubhouse interior will be rehabilitated for public rental and day use activities. The 16 cabins will be retained for interpretive purposes.

In addition to the Daisy Town buildings, the exterior of the Chapman cabin in the “Society Hill” portion of the District will be restored to the early 20th century period of significance and retained for interpretive purposes, the exterior of the Spence cabin in “Millionaire’s Row” will also be restored and its interior rehabilitated for public rental and day use. The gravel pathway from the Appalachian Clubhouse to Jakes Creek Cemetery will be restored. Historic plantings that are not invasive would be retained throughout the District. To provide access and circulation, existing parking areas will be reconfigured and resurfaced, and a new day use parking area will be constructed.

Altogether, 30 buildings identified as contributing to the District’s significance will be removed. Buildings slated for removal include the Wonderland Hotel Annex, 26 cabins, and 3 garages. The remains of the structurally failed Wonderland Hotel were removed in December 2006.

The preserved buildings and cultural landscape features, along with wayside exhibits and other interpretive media, will be used to enhance visitor understanding of the history and development of the Elkmont vacation community, its architecture, and the area’s important cultural and natural resources.

To increase species diversity, improve and increase wildlife habitat, and provide soil stabilization within the District, the NPS will restore native plant communities in suitable areas, including the sites where buildings have been removed. Removal of buildings within the Little River floodplain would allow for gradual succession to native communities.

The selected alternative will not generate wastewater discharge above the permitted allowable level from the sewage treatment plant or contribute nonpoint runoff into the Little River or its tributaries. No additional structures or activities within the 100-year floodplain are proposed.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The NPS evaluated six other alternatives for the treatment and management of the District in the GMPA/EIS. The No-Action Alternative represents a continuation of the management direction established for the District under the 1982 *GMP*. Under this alternative all of the District's buildings and structures would be removed and the area would be allowed to return to a natural state. The NPS management objectives for the District regarding visitor use, recreational opportunities, and natural resource management would remain unchanged from the 1982 *GMP*.

Alternative A proposed the greatest protection of natural resources and natural systems in the District, with all buildings and structures removed in accordance with the 1982 *GMP*. This alternative differed from the No-Action Alternative in that the park would undertake an active plant restoration program in disturbed areas, and within areas conducive to the reestablishment of montane alluvial forest to mitigate for past human activities and development.

Under Alternative B, the Appalachian Clubhouse and a cluster of 12 cabins would be preserved in the Daisy Town area of the District with exteriors restored to assist with interpretation. The interior of the clubhouse would be rehabilitated for public day use. Features of the cultural landscape including stone

walls and building foundations would be preserved. Regeneration of native plant communities would be managed for in disturbed areas, including the control of invasive exotic plants. Wayside exhibits and other interpretive features would be placed in the District. A new parking area would be constructed for day use visitors and hikers accessing trails from the area.

Under Alternative D, the Appalachian Clubhouse and a cluster of 16 cabins in Daisy Town would be preserved. The Chapman cabin in Society Hill and the Spence cabin in Millionaire's Row would also be preserved. The exteriors of these buildings would be restored for interpretation, and the interior of the Appalachian Clubhouse would be rehabilitated for public day use. Two options were provided for the Wonderland Hotel and Annex: D1) complete removal of both structures, and D2) reconstruction of the hotel and rehabilitation of the annex as a curatorial facility. Six cabins in the vicinity of the hotel would be retained to provide temporary housing for researchers. The historic circulation pattern and configuration of roads and pathways would be retained. Small scale cultural landscape features including the Little River Swimming Hole, Bear Wallow Branch Footbridge, stone walls, stone entrance gates and developed springs would be retained and preserved. Structures including the CCC Bridge, stone patios, and other features would be retained and preserved. Historic plantings that are not invasive would be maintained throughout the District.

Native plant communities would be restored in disturbed areas. Wayside exhibits and other interpretive features would be placed in the District. A new parking area would be constructed for day use visitors and hikers accessing trails from the area.

Under Alternative E, the Appalachian Clubhouse and a cluster of 16 cabins in Daisy Town would be preserved. The Chapman cabin in Society Hill and six other contributing cabins in Millionaire's Row, including the Spence cabin, would also be preserved with restored exteriors. The interior of the Appalachian Clubhouse would be rehabilitated for public day use, and the Millionaire's Row cabins would be rehabilitated for use as temporary housing for researchers. Two options were provided for the

Wonderland Hotel and Annex: E1) complete removal of both structures, and E2) reconstruction of the hotel and rehabilitation of the annex for overnight lodging under the management of a private concession operation. All cultural landscape features would be preserved unless they pose a safety hazard. Historic plantings that are not invasive would be maintained throughout the District.

Native plant communities would be restored in disturbed areas, primarily in the Society Hill area where buildings would be removed. Wayside exhibits and other interpretive features would be placed in the District. A new parking area would be constructed for day use visitors and hikers accessing trails from the area. Alternative means of sewage treatment would be required to address the increased visitation demands on the existing system.

Under Alternative F, most of the historic buildings in the District would be preserved and under this alternative there are limited opportunities to restore natural resources. The Appalachian Clubhouse and a cluster of 16 cabins in Daisy Town would be preserved with restored exteriors for interpretive purposes. Twenty-two cabins in Society Hill (including the Chapman cabin) and 6 other contributing cabins in Millionaire's Row (including the Spence cabin) would be rehabilitated for overnight lodging under the management of a private concession operation. The interior of the Appalachian Clubhouse would be rehabilitated for public day use. Two options were provided for the Wonderland Hotel and Annex: F1) complete removal of both structures, and F2) reconstruction of the hotel and rehabilitation of the annex for overnight lodging under the management of a private concession operation. Eight other cabins in the vicinity of the hotel would also be rehabilitated for overnight concession-managed lodging. Wayside exhibits and other interpretive features would be placed in the District. A new parking area would be constructed for visitor day use and hikers accessing trails from the area. Alternative means of sewage treatment would be required to address the increased visitation demands on the existing system. Natural resources would remain as they are since most buildings would be retained in the District.

BASIS FOR DECISION

The Organic Act of 1916 established the NPS in order to “promote and regulate the use of parks...” As defined by the Organic Act, the purpose of the national parks is “to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” The Organic Act provides overall guidance for the management of the park and the District. The park’s 1926 authorizing and 1934 establishment legislations, and other relevant laws and policies [e.g., the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), NPS *Management Policies 2006*, and the park’s 1982 *GMP*)] provided further comprehensive guidance for this planning effort.

In addition, the primary goal for this planning process (identified through public participation) was to foster enjoyment, understanding, appreciation, and protection of natural and cultural resources both within the District and park-wide. Based on this primary goal, the objective of this decision was to balance the protection of natural and cultural resources within the District, while providing for visitor enjoyment in a cost-effective, sustainable manner.

Implementation of the selected alternative will likely require improvements to roadways, trails, bridges, waterlines, as well as stream stabilization. These actions may require compliance with Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and other laws and policies before work could begin (*Final GMPA/EIS, Volume 2, Pages 41 to 43; Appendix A, Pages 3 to 6*). In the long-term, implementation will maintain and enhance the condition and productivity of many natural resources: soils; floodplains; aquatic and terrestrial communities; wetland functional values; threatened, endangered, rare, and sensitive species; and water quality.

Benefits to the long-term productivity of all biotic resources will occur because of the increase in land available for restoration of native plant communities. Removal of selected buildings and structures

throughout the District, especially within the floodplain along the Little River (Millionaire's Row area), will increase the area available for reestablishment native plant communities. In addition, restoration of native plant communities will further protect the water quality of the Little River, an Outstanding National Resource Water by providing increased buffering capacity.

Adverse effects to historic properties will occur because of removal of 30 contributing buildings and the diminished sense of spatial organization and layout associated with the District's cultural landscape.

While the overall effect on historic properties is adverse, the preservation, restoration and rehabilitation of selected buildings and cultural landscape features in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* will have long-term beneficial impacts for this core group of retained buildings. The selected alternative preserves the core collection of historic resources in the Appalachian Clubhouse area. This particular area evokes the strongest sense of community within Elkmont and offers the greatest opportunity for visitors to understand the broad cultural patterns and historical associations of this 20th century resort community. The buildings and landscape features proposed for retention represent a realistic and feasible long-range management option for the preservation of Elkmont's cultural resources.

The selected alternative provides for a wide range of visitor uses and opportunities for understanding of natural and cultural resources, and a minor increase in visitation above current levels is projected. The District's retained cultural resources and natural resources are anticipated to accommodate visitation levels without sustaining major adverse impacts. Impacts to the Little River will be negligible from both point and non-point pollution sources.

Long-term, moderate benefits to park operations will be achieved because the current level of effort to maintain buildings in a stabilized state of repair will be reduced, as the buildings being retained are stabilized and restored. The level of NPS patrols and monitoring required to prevent vandalism will be

reduced with fewer buildings remaining. The potential safety hazards to the visiting public associated with large numbers of unstable buildings will also be reduced. Most impacts will be short-term and, with the exception of permanent adverse impacts to removed contributing buildings, all other impacts will be minor to negligible in intensity.

To identify the preferred alternative for managing the District, the NPS employed the "Choosing by Advantages" decision-making process. This process was used to analyze the advantages of each alternative, and the total advantages of each were then quantified and ranked. A cost/benefit analysis was applied and the preferred alternative was identified as providing the most advantages for the associated costs. Each of the seven project alternatives was individually evaluated under the following four factors:

- protection of natural resources
- protection of cultural resources
- provision for visitor education and enjoyment
- protection of public health, safety, and welfare

The preferred alternative was identified by the NPS as providing the most benefit for the associated cost in conjunction with all other factors analyzed.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE

The environmentally preferable alternative is defined as the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in §101 of NEPA, as amended. Section 101 states that "... it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal government to: (1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations; (2) assure for all American safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings; (3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences; (4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and

maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice; (5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and (6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources."

The environmentally preferable alternative is also the NPS's preferred Alternative C (selected action) in the *Final GMPA/EIS*. Alternative C surpasses the other alternatives in realizing the full range of NEPA goals in Section 101 because it "best protects, preserves and enhances cultural, historic and natural resources" in the District by causing "the least damage to the biological and physical environment." This alternative was determined to achieve the best balance among conflicting resource protection and preservation objectives. Although 30 contributing historic buildings will be removed, 19 historic buildings will be retained primarily in a core area of the District along with cultural landscape features to convey a sense of the District's historical character and associations. The environmentally preferred alternative allows for restoration of native plant communities in previously disturbed areas of the District including locations where buildings will be removed.

The environmentally preferred alternative (Alternative C) strikes a reasonable and operationally sustainable balance among the alternatives, some of which were more protective of natural resources and others more protective of cultural resources. The selected alternative best achieves the intent of criterion (2) by providing all park visitors with positive experiences in aesthetically, culturally pleasing, and safe surroundings, and criterion (3) by providing the widest range of beneficial uses with the least amount of environmental degradation and safety concerns. To nearly equivalent degrees, the selected alternative best achieves criterion (4) by preserving the District's important historic, cultural, and natural features while supporting diversity and variety of individual choice, and criterion (5) by balancing long-term resource preservation objectives with provision for visitor access, interpretation, and enjoyment of the District's resources in a sustainable fashion.

FINDINGS ON IMPAIRMENT OF PARK RESOURCES AND VALUES

The NPS may not allow the impairment of park resources and values unless directly and specifically provided for by legislation or proclamation establishing the park. Impairment that is prohibited by the NPS Organic Act and the General Authorities Act is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. In determining whether impairment would occur, park managers examine the duration, severity and magnitude of the impact; the resources and values affected; and direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the action. According to *NPS Management Policies 2006* (1.4.5), "an impact would be more likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is (a) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park; (b) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or (c) identified as being of significance in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents."

This policy does not prohibit all impacts to park resources and values. The NPS has the discretion to allow impacts to park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, so long as the impacts do not constitute impairment. Moreover, an impact is less likely to constitute impairment if it is an unavoidable result, which cannot be further mitigated, of an action necessary to preserve or restore the integrity of park resources or values.

Adverse effects to historic properties will occur because of removal of 30 contributing buildings and the diminished sense of spatial organization and layout associated with the District's cultural landscape. The removal of these 30 contributing buildings within the District will constitute an irretrievable commitment or loss of cultural resources as defined in Section 102(C) (v) of NEPA. A small historic district within

the Appalachian Clubhouse portion of Elkmont will remain following the implementation of this alternative. After analyzing the environmental impacts described in the *Final GMPA/EIS* and the public comments received, the NPS has determined that implementation of the selected action will not constitute an impairment of the park's resources and values. The actions comprising the selected action are intended to achieve the most reasonable balance for protection, preservation, and enhancement of the park's natural and cultural resources, and provide for high-quality visitor experiences. While this alternative will adversely affect cultural resources within the District through the removal of 30 contributing buildings, a small historic district will remain and the adverse effects will be mitigated through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed among the NPS, the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). From an overall park-wide perspective, implementation of the selected action will have no major adverse impacts on the park's fundamental resources or the range of visitor experiences.

MEASURES TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

Measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm that could result from implementation of the selected action have been identified and incorporated into the preferred alternative and are described in detail in the *Final GMPA/EIS (Section 2.10 Mitigation)*.

The objectives for minimizing impacts to natural resources include protection of montane alluvial forest in areas conducive for its regeneration; protection of the Little River's water quality consistent with its designation as an Outstanding National Resource Water, along with other streams, seeps, wetlands, and floodplains; protection of federally-listed threatened or endangered species and their habitats; avoiding loss of habitat for synchronous firefly populations; and maintaining visitor use at levels that sustain natural resources and minimize disturbance. A variety of mitigation measures will be employed including controlling invasive exotic plant species in disturbed areas such as the locations of removed buildings;

establishing buffers around important habitat areas and water resources to avoid construction-related impacts; timing of selected structure and tree removal to avoid disturbance of critical nesting and roosting periods for bird and bat species; use of pervious concrete for parking area paving to minimize erosion from storm water runoff ; and use of low ground pressure construction equipment in the District.

Because of the adverse effects to historic properties associated with removal of buildings contributing to the significance of the District, a MOA was finalized by signature on January 5, 2009 among the NPS, the Tennessee SHPO, and the ACHP pursuant to regulations of the Advisory Council at 36 CFR Section 800.6 (a). The following consulting parties were invited to concur with the agreement: Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Chickasaw Nation, Smoky Mountain Hiking Club, National Parks Conservation Association, Sierra Club, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Elkmont Preservation Committee. The agreement stipulates several measures that will be undertaken by the NPS to mitigate the adverse effects on historic properties. These measures include photographic documentation of the District's buildings in accordance with standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey; preparation of a cultural landscape inventory for the District; preparation of a NRHP nomination documenting the significance of the remaining historic buildings and landscape features as a new historic district; preparation of historic structure reports for retained buildings to guide stabilization, restoration, and rehabilitation treatments; preparation of an interpretive plan; and preparation of an archeological resources management plan addressing any additional archeological survey requirements, avoidance/monitoring measures, and treatment of unexpected discoveries.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Between 1994 and 1999, the park prepared three plans for management of the District (listed in the NRHP in 1994). The ACHP advised that the 1999 planning proposal constituted a new action compared to the

direction provided in the park's 1982 *GMP*. As a result, the park initiated planning in 2001 to amend its 1982 *GMP* and develop a long-term management approach specifically for the District.

The *Final GMPA/EIS* has included extensive consultation and participation by the public, government agencies, and other organizations. Initial public scoping began in 2002. A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the plan amendment was published in the Federal Register on March 31, 2004. The EPA Notice of Availability (NOA) of the *Draft GMPA/EIS* was published in the Federal Register on February 10, 2006.

Public meetings and newsletters were used to keep the public informed and involved in the planning process for the District. A mailing list was compiled and updated periodically. The list included members of governmental agencies, organizations, businesses, legislators, local governments, and interested citizens. Park staff distributed five newsletters and held six sets of meetings or workshops for the general public between April 2002 and March 2006. The purpose of the newsletters and meetings was to provide information and updates on the project, and solicit public input. The last newsletter was distributed to the public in March 2006 to announce the location and time of the public meetings for the *Draft GMPA/EIS*. Discussion of these meetings and a summary of public and agency comments and NPS responses are provided in the *Final GMPA/EIS (Volume 2)*.

In October 2003, the planning team initiated informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to determine the presence of federally-listed threatened and endangered species in the Elkmont area. The USFWS responded in November 2003 that no records were found to indicate the presence of federally-listed or proposed endangered or threatened species within the project area. In January 2006, the USFWS was sent a copy of the *Draft GMPA/EIS* for review of proposed alternatives and associated potential impacts. The USFWS did not send the park any comments on the *Draft GMPA/EIS*.

The NPS recognizes that indigenous peoples may have ancestral ties to lands now under NPS management. American Indian concerns and issues regarding NPS actions are sought through consultations held on a government-to-government basis in accordance with applicable federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies. Consultation also fulfills requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and NEPA. Letters were sent to the following American Indian tribes on May 7, 2002, to formally invite their participation in the planning process:

- Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
- United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
- The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
- The Chickasaw Nation

Of the four tribes contacted, the Chickasaw Nation and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians responded to the park regarding their interest in the project and became consulting party members. Consultation with these tribes was concurrent with the NEPA planning process, with particular emphasis on archeological resources and surveys within the District. In September 2002, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians provided comments on a report concerning the cultural and archeological resources of the District. Members from the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians also conducted an on-site visit with NPS staff in October 2002. Informal correspondence and updates were conducted and provided between these two tribes and the park throughout the course of this planning process. Copies of the *Draft GMPA/EIS* were sent to the Chickasaw Nation and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in January 2006. The park did not receive any formal comments from either tribe on the *Draft GMPA/EIS*.

Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470, et seq.) requires that Federal agencies take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The District was listed in the NRHP in 1994. Consultation was initiated early in the planning process

between the NPS, the Tennessee Historical Commission (SHPO), and the ACHP. Public involvement procedures were followed that integrated the requirements of the NHPA with those of NEPA.

Consistent with 36 CFR 800, regulations implementing the NHPA, the NPS invited other interested groups and individuals to participate in the consultation process as consulting parties. The consulting parties have demonstrated substantial interest in this and previous planning efforts for Elkmont. In addition to the ACHP and the SHPO, the following tribes and organizations have participated in Section 106 consultations:

- The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
- The Chickasaw Nation
- The Elkmont Preservation Committee
- National Parks Conservation Association
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Sierra Club
- Smoky Mountain Hiking Club

Over the course of this planning effort the NPS has held seven meetings with the consulting parties. The last meeting was held in June 2008 to outline the MOA. Additional meetings and correspondence have occurred with the SHPO and ACHP. A summary of the consulting parties meetings is included in Table 5-1 of the *Final GMPA/EIS*. A record of correspondence received from the SHPO and ACHP following the publication of the *Draft GMPA/EIS* is included in the *Final GMPA/EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 6)*.

The NPS received 226 separate electronic, written, or verbal comments on the *Draft GMPA/EIS*. A Summary of Substantive Comments and NPS Responses are included in Appendix B of the *Final GMPA/EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 6)*. Among the substantive comments received from the public, some expressed the opinion that the park should remove all buildings from the District in accordance with the 1982 *GMP*. The NPS responded that because the District was listed in the NRHP in 1994 (after the 1982

GMP was completed) the NPS was required to reassess its prior decision, and to comply with requirements of the NHPA and NEPA in assessing alternative proposals for managing the District. Other commenter's felt the NPS was required to preserve all the District's historic buildings because of the District's listing in the NRHP. The NPS responded that although Section 106 of the NHPA requires the agency to take historic preservation values into consideration and to consult regarding actions that could affect historic properties, Section 106 does not mandate preservation in all instances. The NPS must also address measures to protect important natural resources and to consider social, economic, and other factors in its decision making.

Some commenter's felt the Elkmont cabins should be returned to the original owners and lease holders, while others felt the NPS should not extend special preference to former lease holders in determining the District's future management. The NPS noted that all prior leases have expired, and to return the cabins to the former lease holders or original owners and/or to grant them preferential consideration would not be consistent with the purpose of the original acquisition of the area in the 1930s as part of the park's establishment for the benefit of all citizens.

Some commenter's felt the Elkmont buildings are not historically significant, are poorly constructed, and/or do not meet the purposes of the park. Consequently they do not merit preservation. The NPS responded that the District's listing in the NRHP serves as the basis for recognition of its historical significance, and prompts the requirements for the NPS to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA in assessing the effects of proposed undertakings on the District. While the buildings were not originally constructed in most instances to endure for an extended period, and require substantial stabilization and restoration, the selected alternative offers the most balanced approach for preserving and maintaining a core group of buildings to assist in conveying the District's history and significance.

CONCLUSION

Among the alternatives considered, the selected alternative best protects the diversity of park resources while also maintaining a range of quality visitor experiences, meets NPS purposes and goals for the Elkmont Historic District of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and meets National Environmental Policy Act goals. The selected alternative will not result in the impairment of park resources and will allow the NPS to conserve park resources and provide for their enjoyment by visitors. The officials responsible for implementing the selected alternative are the Regional Director, Southeast Region, and the Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Approved: David Vela

Date: 6-30-09

David Vela, Regional Director
Southeast Region

DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Sevier
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE JAN 1 1976

1. NAME

COMMON: Hiking Club Barn
AND/OR HISTORIC: Messer Barn <i>use this</i>

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: <i>SE of Gatlinburg near Greenbrier Cove in Great Smoky Mts. NP</i>			
CITY OR TOWN: <i>Gatlinburg, Tenn.</i>		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 1st of Tennessee	
STATE: Tennessee	CODE 47	COUNTY: Sevier	CODE 155

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Cultural exhibit</u>

4. AGENCY

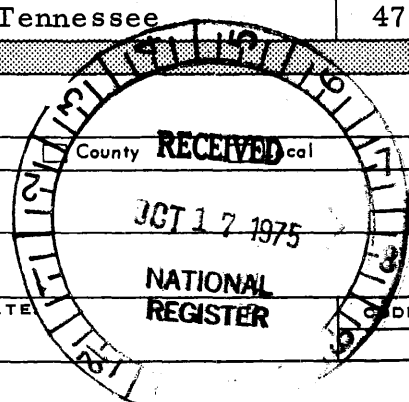
National Park Service, Department of Interior			
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) Southeast Regional Office		STREET AND NUMBER: 3401 Whipple	
CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta		STATE: Georgia	CODE: 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Sevier County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Sevierville		STATE: Tennessee	CODE: 47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: None			
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:	CODE:



STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Sevier
ENTRY NUMBER: JAN 1 1976
DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Messer Barn
 Building #467
 Recommended Level of Treatment: Preservation
 Cost Estimate: N/A
 Lat. 35° 41' 14"
 Long. 83° 23' 40"

This is a large, rectangular, one story barn with loft. The roof is gabled and shingled. The walls are random width board on the ends. The two sides are open, providing access to the two interior cribs or pens.

The foundation is dry stone, and since the barn is built on a hillside, the foundation is about 4 feet high on the front to make the structure level.

The roof has considerable overhang to create shed space for livestock. The roof is supported by poles set along the outer edge.

The interior of the barn consists of two pens with a drive through between. Each pen is divided into two stalls. These pens are built of hewn logs. Beams are laid over the pens to support the hayloft. The loft is built of poles laid over beams set on two-foot centers.

Doors and Windows:

There are no windows in the building. The doorways into the pens are four in number, two into each pen. All openings are rectangular, and all doors are missing.

Floors:

The ground floor is earth, and the hayloft is pole set on two foot centers.

General Location:

The barn is generally oriented north and south, and is 300 yards west of the Greenbrier Jeep Trail.

This barn has just undergone extensive rehabilitation. All work was done under the direction of an historical architect and the work was done by a carpenter skilled in this type of rehabilitation. Original material was used as far as feasible.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Messer Barn: order of significance 3rd

A stout barn was an absolute necessity to any successful Smoky Mountain farm. The barns provided storage for the vast amounts of hay needed to feed the animals through the winters. Livestock raising was a major economic activity in the mountains, therefore barns were common. Today, there are but a handful of the structures left, and one of the outstanding is the Messer barn.

The barn is the last surviving original structure in what was Greenbrier community. Prior to the development of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Greenbrier was a populous area. With the National Park movement in the 1920's and 1930's the land was purchased and the people moved away.

Prior to that time Greenbrier had been a fairly populous farming community. It had also been a center of political power in the area.

Greenbrier was one of the first areas of settlement on the northern side of the Great Smoky Mountains. Starting in the 1850's, settlers pushed into the coves and valleys of the area, and communities were established. Although relatively isolated, Greenbrier was aware of outside events more so than certain other areas of the mountains.

The farms produced corn, vegetables, and grain along with cattle and hogs. Quantities of moonshine whiskey were distilled and drunk, and there was a certain amount of social stagnation that took place, but not to the same extent as in other areas of the mountains.

Today the only reminder of the people of Greenbrier and their way of life in this section of Great Smoky Mountains National Park is the Messer barn.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hall, Joseph H. Smoky Mountain People and Their Lore. Cataloochee Press, Asheville, 1960.
Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Mountain Culture Museum Program.

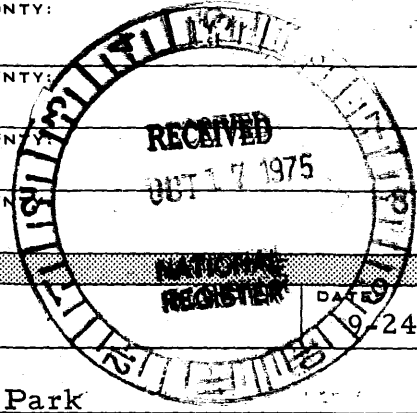
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		35 ° 41 ' 14 "	83 ° 23 ' 40 "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		UTM References		
SW	° ' "	° ' "		17/282960	17/3951670	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul R. Gordon, Historian

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

STREET AND NUMBER: _____ PHONE: (615) 436-5615

CITY OR TOWN: Gatlinburg STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:
 Yes
 No
 None

Lauren [Signature]
 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local

[Signature] OCT 15 1975
 Deputy Regional Secretary

Title _____

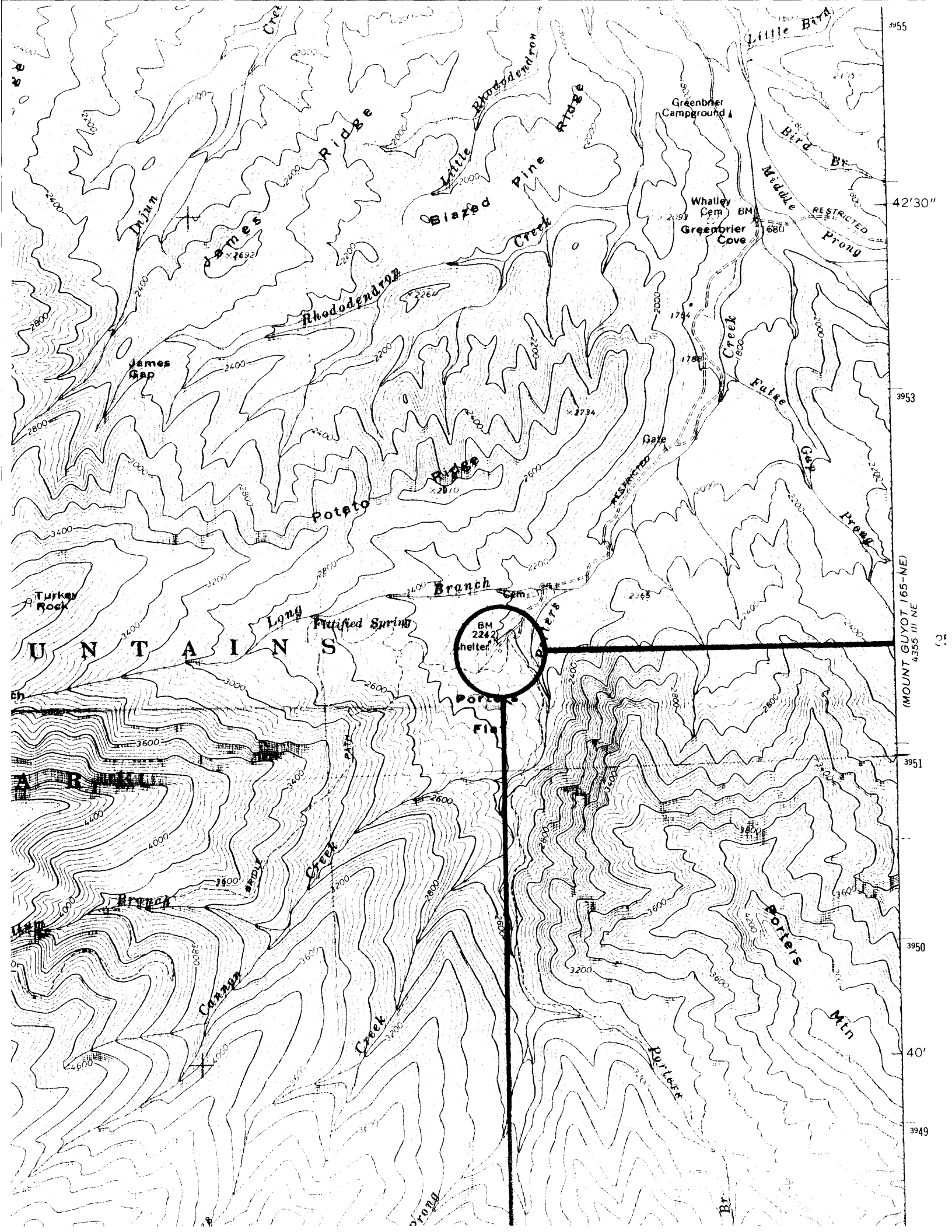
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Acting [Signature]
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 1/1/76

ATTEST: [Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 12/30/75



U N T A I N S

BM 2242
shelter

3955
42'30"
3953
3951
3950
40'
3949

(MOUNT GUYOT 165-NE)
4355 III NE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

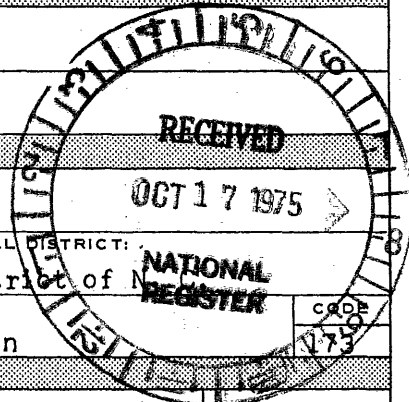
STATE:
North Carolina
COUNTY:
Swain
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE
JAN 30 1976

1. NAME

COMMON:
Kress, J. H. Cabin
AND/OR HISTORIC:
Hall Cabin *use this*

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
15 miles northeast of Fontana, N.C.
CITY OR TOWN:
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
11th District of N.C.
STATE:
North Carolina
CODE
37
COUNTY:
Swain
CODE
173



3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>cultural</u> <u>exhibit</u>

4. AGENCY

National Park Service, Department of Interior
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Southeast Regional Office
CITY OR TOWN:
Atlanta
STREET AND NUMBER:
3401 Whipple Ave.
STATE:
Georgia
CODE
13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Swain County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN:
Bryson City
STATE:
North Carolina
CODE
37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None
DATE OF SURVEY:
 Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN:
STATE:
CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: N.C.
COUNTY: Swain
ENTRY NUMBER: JAN 30 1976
DATE: FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Kress, J. H.--Cabin
 Building #311
 Recommended level of Treatment: Preservation
 Cost Estimate N/A
 Lat. 35° 31'13" Long. 83° 40'38"

This is a rectangular 24'x17' building with a 6' porch across the front. It is 1½ stories, gable roof. The roof is covered with asbestos shingles.

The walls are split, hewn log. The corners are dove-tail notched, and all cracks between logs are unchinked. The gable ends of the building are board and batten.

The building rests on masonry piers.

Windows: There are a total of five windows in the cabin. There are stationary 6 light windows in the attic. In the north room there is a 4 over 4, single hung window, set in the north wall. There is also a 3 over 3 in the east wall of the same room. In the south room there is 6 over 6, single hung window in the east wall. All sash and components are manufactured.

Doors: There are three doors in the building. The main entrance is on the east side of the building, opening into an entry way. There is also a doorway in the north wall of the north room, and one in the west wall of the north room. The doors to the latter are missing. The main door is 4 panel wooden, with butt hinges. All locks and other hardware are missing.

Chimneys: There are no chimneys in the building.

Floors: The floor of the north room is missing. The floor of the south room is 1"x8" sawn board. The floor of the porch and the upstairs room is random-width rough sawn lumber. The floor of the upper room over sawn joist forms the ceiling of the lower portion of the structure, while the upper story has no ceiling.

Interior Plan: There are two 12'x17' rooms downstairs. There is a stairway leading from the lower story beginning just inside the front door. It consists of nine steps made of pine board. There are no bannister or newell posts. Upstairs there is a full room in the attic. All interior walls are hewn log.

General Location: This is the only remaining building of the Kress complex. It is off Bone Valley Creek, and can be reached only by Jeep up a nine mile trail from Lake Fontana.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
- 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1910

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> Art
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Industry
<input type="checkbox"/> Invention
<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape
Architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> Literature
<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Political
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-
losophy
<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-
itarian
<input type="checkbox"/> Theater
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
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<hr/> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Kress, J. H. Cabin--Order of Significance: 3rd

This building, erected by a man named Hall in 1910, was remodeled in 1940. Originally it was the cabin on a mountain farm but in 1940 a hunting lodge was established by J. H. Kress and the cabin was partially remodeled.

Prior to the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, hundreds of families inhabited the coves and hollows along the creeks of the mountains. Grist mills dotted the creek banks, there were schools in most valleys, and there were a few post offices, stores, and churches.

About the turn of the century, logging companies came to the mountains. They established huge mills and camps, and clear-cut vast amounts of country. There were several hundred people living in the Bone Valley vicinity, but the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and the construction of Fontana Dam, with its huge lake, caused the area to be left by the inhabitants.

The area around Bone Valley, and its major water course, Hazel Creek, was characterized, as was much of the mountain area, by isolation. For generations contact with the outside world was limited, there was inbreeding, and much distilling and drinking of moonshine whiskey. Illiteracy was prevalent, and violence was common.

But for all its shortcomings, the area was one of generally self-reliant, independent people. They formed small farms, herded cattle on the high mountains, and, later, worked in the logging industry.

Today they are gone from this section of the mountains, and even where their descendants live in nearby communities, their way of life has disappeared.

Of the buildings that stood along the creeks of the southwestern edge of the park, the Kress Cabin alone remains in its immediate vicinity. It has survived in a fairly good shape, and although in need of repair, it exhibits some of the finest features of log construction to be found in the Smokies.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Campbell, John C. The Southern Highlander and his Homeland. The University of Kentucky Press.

Hall, Joseph. Smoky Mountain Folks and Their Lore. Cataloochee Press, Asheville, 1960.

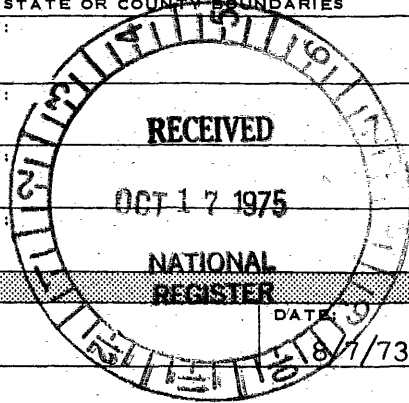
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		35° 31' 13"	83° 40' 38"	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		UTM Reference		
SW	° ' "	° ' "		17/257010	3933830	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than one

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul Gordon Historian DATE: 8/1/73

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

STREET AND NUMBER: _____ PHONE: (615) 436-5615

CITY OR TOWN: Gatlinburg STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

<p>State Liaison Officer recommendation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p><u>Jonathan A. Hutchell</u> State Liaison Officer Signature</p> <p>In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> <u>OCT 15 1975</u> Federal Representative Signature Date <u>Deputy Assistant Secretary</u> Title</p>	<p>NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION</p> <p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: <u>1/30/76</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: <u>1-26-76</u></p>
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DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Sevier
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE JAN 1 1976

1. NAME

COMMON:
Ownby, John Cabin

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Same

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 3 miles south of Gatlinburg, Tenn.

CITY OR TOWN:
Gatlinburg

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
2nd District of Tenn.

STATE: Tennessee CODE 47 COUNTY: Sevier CODE 155

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. AGENCY

National Park Service, Department of Interior

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Southeast Regional Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
3401 Whipple Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Atlanta

STATE:
Georgia

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Sevier County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Sevierville

STATE:
Tennessee

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

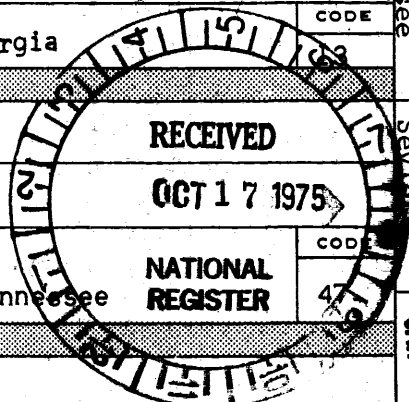
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Tennessee

COUNTY: Sevier

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER: JAN 1 1976

DATE:

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Ownby, John--Cabin
 Building #604
 Recommended level of Treatment: Preservation
 Cost Estimate: N/A

This is a rectangular building 19'6"x17'8". It is one story, with hewn, split log walls. The logs are white pine and poplar, some 25" in width. There is some rot present, but the logs are generally in good shape. The cracks between the logs are chinked in some cases and in others there are split board battens covering the openings. In a few instances vandals have removed both battens and mud from the wall cracks.

The corners of the building are dove-tail notched. They exhibit excellent workmanship in the notching, and many logs show both broad axe and adze marks. The gable ends of the cabin are split poplar and pine weather board.

There is a porch across the front of the building. It is 4' wide, and floored with sawn boards, random-width, over a hewn sill. There are two split poplar log steps leading from the ground to the porch. The porch is covered by a roof which butts into the wall six inches below the eaves of the roof of the house. The porch roof is shingled, and supported by four hardwood posts resting on the porch floor. The roof of the structure is gable, covered with split oak shingles.

Chimney: The chimney is located on the north end of the cabin. It is rubble masonry. The mortar is red clay from the nearby spring branch. It exhibits fine workmanship, and although the rest of the building has been repaired or rehabilitated over the years, little has been done to the chimney, which still appears much as it must have when it and the cabin were new.

Interior: The interior is one room, unceiled, with no loft or attic. The floor is random width, sawn board, with large cracks in places. Many of the boards exhibit considerable wear, especially in front of the doorways. The walls are hewn log, unpainted, with battens. The fireplace is in the north end of the cabin, and hearth, firebox, and chimney piece are all rubble limestone masonry.

Windows: There are two windows in the cabin. All sash and glass are missing. Both openings are rectangular in shape. One is in the south wall, and the other, a smaller opening, is in the north wall, on the east side of the fireplace.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<u>Distinctive</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Cultural Exhibit</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Owby, John Cabin--Order of Significance: 3rd

Prior to the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, there were over 25 families in what was called the Forks of the River community. In 1935 the area was included in the Park and the people moved away.

Today, the only building remaining in what was Forks of the River is the Ownby Cabin.

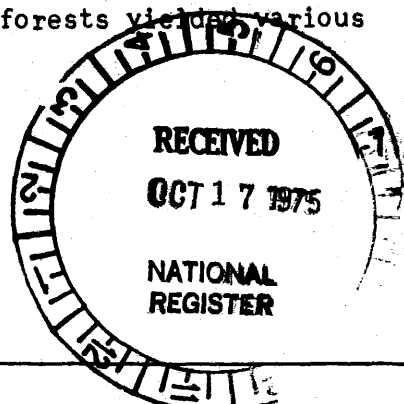
The Ownby family was one of the earliest to settle in the area of White Oak Flats, now Gatlinburg, Tennessee. The exact date of the family's arrival is uncertain but predates the Civil War. They along with a handful of other families settled the area in the mountain valleys along the forks of the Little Pigeon River.

One of the neighboring families of the Ownbys were the Regans. John H. Regan left the area for Texas, and later served as the Postmaster General of the Confederacy. It is somewhat ironic that a man originating in the mountains of East Tennessee should have held such high position in the Confederacy since the people of the region were loyal to the Union almost to a man.

The Forks of the River community grew over the years. A school, churches, and a store were added. Grist mills dotted the creek banks, and moonshine stills were located in the most inaccessible places.

People made their living by farming small fields of corn, beans, and vegetables. Cattle were herded in the high meadows or "balds" of the Smokies. There were small sawmills in connection with some of the grist mills, and chestnut bark was stripped and sold to tanneries. The woods and streams were hunted and fished, and the forests yielded various herbs and plants useful in many ways.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



1. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Campbell, John C., The Southern Highlander and His Home.
University of Kentucky Press: 1921.

Hall, Joseph H., Smoky Mountain Folks and Their Lore.
Cataloochee Press, Asheville: 1960.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		35° 41' 22"	83° 32' 50"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				
				UTM Reference 17/269500 3952290		
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: <u>less than one</u>						
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES						
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul Gordon		DATE: 8/2/73
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Great Smoky Mountains National Park		
STREET AND NUMBER:		PHONE: (615) 436-5615
CITY OR TOWN: Gatlinburg	STATE: Tennessee	CODE:

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

<p>State Liaison Officer recommendation:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Lauren Henry</i> State Liaison Officer Signature</p> <p>In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby ^{Noting} nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is <input type="checkbox"/> National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i> Deputy Assistant Secretary Title</p> <p style="text-align: right;">OCT 15 1975 Date</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vernon J. Rous</i> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>1/1/96</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ronald M. Greenberg</i> Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date <u>12/30/75</u></p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

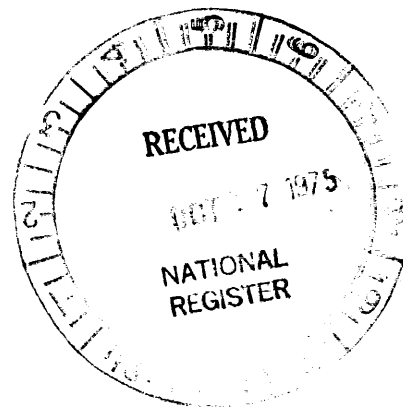
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 1 1976

(Number all entries) Item #7 cont'd (1)

Doors: There are two doorways into the cabin. Both are rectangular openings, 6'6"x3'. One is located in the east wall, and there is a stone serving as a step. The other in the west wall opens onto the porch. The doors are built of split boards with battens. Both are hung on butt hinges, and the west door has a manufactured lock and knob. The door on the east has no latch of any sort.

General Location: The cabin is located on the Sugarlands Nature Trail, in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 1 1978

(Number all entries) Item #8 cont'd (1)

The mountain communities were characterized by extreme isolation, and the consequences of this were seen in a certain amount of social stagnation and little exposure to or acceptance to change. However, the outside world crowded in on the mountain people, first by the logging industry cutting the timber from the mountains, and then the National Park movement resulting in a total disappearance of a number of communities.

Today the people of Forks of the River are gone, although many of them and their descendants still live in nearby communities. The fields have grown over and disappeared, and the fences, roads, and gates are gone. Of all the buildings that once made up the community only the John Ownby cabin remains, a reminder of a time and way of life gone by.

The cabin was originally built in 1860. Some 104 years later, in 1964, the structure was rehabilitated. Most original material was used, except the front porch which was deteriorated to the point where it had to be completely replaced. Care was taken to preserve the integrity of workmanship and architecture of the cabin.



PH0691160

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 31 1977

DATE ENTERED NOV 23 1977

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Junglebrook Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Bud Ogle Farm *was this*

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 3 miles southeast of (on the Cherokee Orchard Motor Nature Trail)

CITY, TOWN

Gatlinburg

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Tennessee

VICINITY OF

CODE
47

1st Tennessee

COUNTY
Sevier

CODE
155

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Cultural

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service, Department of the Interior

STREET & NUMBER

Southeast Regional Office, 1895 Phoenix Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

VICINITY OF

Georgia 30349

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Sevier County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Court Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Sevierville

STATE

Tennessee 37862

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The boundary encompassing the Junglebrook Historic District follows the 2400' contour line from the Cherokee Orchard motor nature loop west and south and back to the loop again. The small clearing taken in by the boundary once contained gardens kept up by the settlers. The land itself is rocky and now is overgrown with brush and weeds.

<u>Corner</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>Long.</u>
NW	35° 41' 03"	83° 29' 46"
NE	35° 41' 03"	83° 28' 57"
SW	35° 40' 35"	83° 29' 46"
SE	35° 40' 35"	83° 29' 57"

The buildings in the Junglebrook District are as follows:

- (1) Noah (Bud) Ogle House
Recommended treatment: Preservation
Cost Estimate: N/A
Lat. 35° 40' 59"
Long. 83° 29' 25"
Building #464

This structure is a "saddle-bag" house, consisting of two cabins joined by a common chimney. They were built about five years apart, and five feet apart. Each cabin has one story with loft, and measures eighteen by twenty feet. The walls are of hewn logs joined at the corners by chamfer (or half-dovetail) notches. There is no evidence of any former exterior chinking material. A front porch spans the length of the structure, but the back porch is missing. All roofs are covered with split oak shingles laid on pole rafters and laths. The four gable ends are boarded with sawn lap siding. Although the roofs are not of equal height, the two cabins and porch share a common floor level. The entire structure stands on a dry laid rubble foundation.

There are three windows in the structure: one 8 over 8 light vertical sash; one 6 beside 6 sliding horizontal sash; one unglazed window closed by a wooden shutter.

The structure has six doors: one on the front and rear of each cabin and two which open onto each other on the porch beside the central chimney. The lofts were entered through scuttles in their flooring, although there are no stairs or ladders now.

The flooring of both main rooms, lofts, and front porch is of sawn boards. Interior log faces are chinked with split battens.

Each room has a rubble hearth and fireplace, vented into the central chimney, all of which is laid in mud mortar. Both fireplaces are faced with wooden mantles.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1885 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Order of significance: 3rd

A) Architectural significance:

Each of the Ogle buildings is significant in its own way as an architectural specimen. The house is a "saddlebag" type, one of the rarer plans used in the Smokies. The barn is the only four-pen one remaining in the Park, and is an excellent example of that type. The tub mill is typical of countless ones that were used all over the Appalachians, and whose ancestry dates at least as early as the Norse invasions of the British Isles. Used under hydraulic conditions of high velocity and small volume, it was common in hill country, but rare elsewhere.

Taken as a group, the Ogle structures represent the general level of craftsmanship and response to the environment typical of this rocky portion of the Smokies.

B) Historical significance:

The Ogle family was one of the first to settle in the backwoods community of White Oak Flats (now Gatlinburg), Tennessee in the early years of the nineteenth century. The nucleus of that clan grew and prospered until by the latter part of the century, the Ogles were a prominent force in all phases of local life. Most of them were farmers, as were their neighbors. Yet they were active in the politics, education, economics and religion of Sevier County.

Noah W. "Bud" Ogle was a descendant of the early settlers, and lived from 1863 to 1913. His farm was a bit larger than the usual in his neck of the woods. Starting with 400 acres, it was gradually subdivided until he left 150 acres to his heirs upon his death. It is this last portion of his estate which constitutes the bulk of the Junglebrook Historic District. (The name "Junglebrook" was applied to the property by a subsequent owner in the 1920's, and was never used by the Ogle family.) The land is extremely rocky, hilly and drained by numerous creeks and branches. In spite of the assessor's comment (1929) that the land was not fit for farming, the Ogles made a living on it for many years.

Noah Ogle's house and outbuildings reflect the way of life in this vicinity around the turn of this century. He fathered a sizeable family, which necessitated building the "other half" of his original house. The large fireplaces were the principal source of heat for the dwelling, which is set in a hollow subject to heavy snows and brutal winds. A small window cut into one wall gave safe refuge for chickens pursued by wild animals nearby.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Jane Whitney, Park VIP, and Glenn Cardwell, Naturalist, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Lucinda Ogle, granddaughter of Noah (Bud) Ogle, "Historic Buildings Report: The Junglebrook Farm Group" NPS, 1958.

"Cemetery Inscriptions in the Smoky Mountain Area," Donald B. Reagan, Knoxville, TN, 1971.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 62 Acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	17	27,510,60	39,516,50	B	17	27,505,0	39,507,10
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	17	27,405,0	39,507,20	D	17	27,406,0	39,516,70
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary encompassing the Junglebrook Historic District follows the 2400' contour line from the Cherokee Orchard motor nature loop west and south and back to the loop again.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Edward L. Trout, Historian

January 4, 1977

ORGANIZATION

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Division of Interpretation

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE 615 436-5615

CITY OR TOWN

Gatlinburg,

STATE Tennessee 37738

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Edward L. Trout
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE Charles B. Rettig

MAY 25 1977

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Robert B. Rettig

DATE 11/23/77

ATTEST:

Charles B. Rettig

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 11-10-77

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 31 1977

DATE ENTERED NOV 23 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Interior trim consists of plain board window and door casings, batten doors hung on metal straps, and wooden thumb latches. All of the above is replacement material and does not necessarily match original.

- (2) Noah (Bud) Ogle Barn
Recommended treatment: Preservation
Cost Estimate: N/A
Lat. 35° 40' 59"
Long. 83° 29' 25"
Building #133

This structure consists of four pens measuring eleven feet square; each is one story with loft. All are spanned by a common gable roof made of split shingles, laid on pole rafters and split laths. Two central halls run through the barn, intersecting at right angles, although each end of the north-south hall was boarded over at some undetermined time. The walls of the pens are made of hewn logs joined at the corners by chamfer (half-dovetail) notches, with the chinks left open. The two gables are closed with sawn horizontal lap siding, except for the top eighteen inches which is left open to serve as a vent. This opening is covered by a grill made of unworked sticks.

The interior of the barn is simple. All floors are dirt. Each pen has a single door which opens onto the east-west hall. The doors are made of split boards, hung on hewn wooden hinges and pintles, and secured by sliding wooden latches. The lofts are floored with sawn boards over log joists.

Much rehabilitative work was done on the structure in the 1960's. The entire roof system was replaced, gables re-boarded, and some logs replaced. The barn was then sprayed with wood preservative. In spite of these repairs, the structure looks essentially the same as in pre-rehabilitation photographs.

- (3) Noah (Bud) Ogle Tub Mill
Recommended treatment: Preservation
Cost Estimate: N/A
Lat. 35° 40' 45"
Long. 83° 29' 33"
Building #132

Ogle's tub mill is a very small one story building that measures about eleven feet square. The walls are of split logs, triangular in section, which are joined at the corners with saddle notches. The chinks are left open. Logs are carried up through the gables and support purlins, on which the split shingles are laid directly. The structure stands on mudsills and round log posts beside LeConte (formerly Mill) Creek.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED MAY 31 1977
NOV 23 1977
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

The sole opening in the building is the front doorway. Its batten door hangs on hewn wooden hinges and pintles reproduced from fragments of original ones. Present flooring consists of puncheons, although physical evidence in the past suggested that circular sawn boards were originally used. Extending from one sidewall to the other is a platform (or husk), that is 42" high and 56" deep. The mill machinery rests on this, and is powered by a turbine ("tub") wheel underneath the building via a vertical wooden shaft. Water is conducted from the creek to the mill through a hollowed log flume supported by rocks and posts along its 80' length.

The mill was restored in the 1960's and is in operating condition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED MAY 31 1977

DATE ENTERED NOV 23 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Corn was the most suitable crop for the hardscrabble land that Noah occupied. He stored it in his crib (now missing), and ground it in his mill. Thirteen mills like Ogle's were reputedly strung out along Mill Creek alone. His is the only one left. He built it around 1885, when he built his house. Being small and simple to operate, numerous relatives and friends ground their own corn free of charge.

Noah Ogle's barn was essential to his own farm operation, and reportedly brought him a little extra income. A lot of traffic passed along the rocky sled road running up the mountain, and past his home. Travellers would stop to feed and water their stock, and would give Bud a little something in return.

Ogle's home was many things. It was a farm among farms, and a sociable place in a sociable time, and a natural outgrowth of the rock and timber around him.

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DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Sevier
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE JAN 11 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
Little Greenbriar School

AND/OR HISTORIC:
School
Little Greenbrier, Church

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Two miles south of Wear's Valley

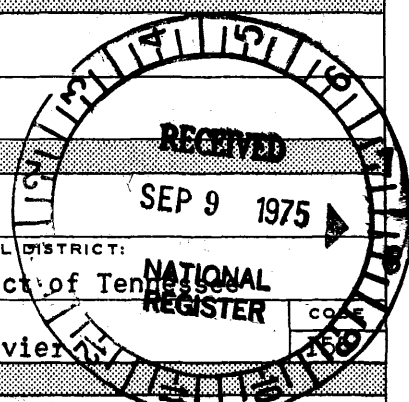
CITY OR TOWN:
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
1st district of Tennessee

STATE:
Tennessee

CODE:
47

COUNTY:
Sevier



3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

4. AGENCY

National Park Service, Department of Interior

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Southeast Regional Office

CITY OR TOWN:
Atlanta

STREET AND NUMBER:
3401 Whipple Ave.

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Sevier County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Sevierville,

STATE:
Tennessee

CODE:
47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: **1936** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D. C.

CODE:
001

STATE: Tennessee

COUNTY: Sevier

ENTRY NUMBER: JAN 11 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE:

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Little Greenbrier School and Church
 Building #129
 Recommended level of Treatment: Preservation
 Cost Estimate: N/A

This is a rectangular, one story building with attic and gable roof.

Foundation: Dry stone piers

Sills: Locust 10"x10"

Floor: Present floor 5 1/2" to 6"x1" sawn oak boards. Original floor was wide pine boards.

Walls: Yellow poplar, all logs split and hewn on two sides. Some logs are hewn on four sides to make width of chink uniform. Doors and windows were cut out after walls were laid up.

Chinks: Filled with short boards and pieces of log hewn to fit and driven tight, then dressed flush with inside of walls.

Ceiling: Sawn chestnut boards, hand dressed one side, 6"x1" and 8"x1".

Shingles: Rived oak, random-width.

Gable ends: Sawn poplar weather boarding.

Windows: There are a total of four windows. There are two each, on the east and west sides of the building. All sash and glass are missing. There was a window behind the teacher's desk on the south end of the building. This opening has been closed with logs sawn to fit.

All windows, except the one on the south, were enlarged and fitted with sash and glass in 1910.

Doors: There is one doorway in the structure. It is located in the north end of the building. It is a rectangular opening. The door is made of four white pine boards, braced top, center, and bottom with hewn, dressed hardwood 6"x1" boards. The door is swung by iron butt hinges, and is latched by a staple and hasp.

Chimney: Originally, there was a central brick chimney, and heat was supplied by first a cook stove, and later by a pot-bellied wood heater. An iron pipe led from the stove to the chimney.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Little Greenbrier School and Church
 Order of Significance: **3rd**

Construction was begun on Little Greenbrier School and Church in January 1882. The first classes were held in the fall of that same year, and continuously held, except for 1900, until 1936.

Along with school, church services were also held in the building by the Primitive Baptists.

The land on which the school stood was donated by Gilbert Abbott, and the poplar logs for the walls were donated by another member of the community, Ephraim Ogle. The logs were chosen so they could be split, and two logs thus made. They were hauled by oxen to the building site. Shingles for the roof were rived from oak, and when materials had been assembled, a date for a house raising was set. The date of the raising is unknown, but four of the participants were John N. Walker, Ephraim Ogle, John Abbott, who was also the local preacher, and his brother Gilbert Abbott.

The first classes started in the fall of 1882. The teacher was Richard Perryman, a Primitive Baptist preacher. Since neither the county or the state of Tennessee provided any assistance to the school, the teacher's salary had to be paid by the community. Since money was almost non-existent in the mountains of Tennessee in the late 1800's, he was paid by whatever commodity was at hand, or by boarding with families having children in school. It was a hard life, but he made a living which was about all anyone managed in the area.

All told, 39 teachers kept school in Little Greenbrier, for a total of 52 school years. The qualifications of the teachers often left much to be desired, but generally they could provide the rudiments of reading, arithmetic, spelling, and important to the Greenbrier community, religion.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Historic American Buildings Survey, 1936, Survey # Tenn. 116.

Interview with Mr. Jim Shelton, Wears Valley, Tennessee,
August 30, 1950.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	35°	41'	01"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	83°	38'	17"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than one

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul R. Gordon, Historian DATE: July 31, 1973

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

STREET AND NUMBER: _____ PHONE: _____

CITY OR TOWN: Gatlinburg STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes
 No
 None

Lawrence W. King
State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local

Walter P. Reeder SEP 3 1975
Federal Representative Signature Date

Deputy Assistant Secretary

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Acting
Cheryl A. Ryan
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 1/11/76

ATTEST:

Charles W. King
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 1-9-76

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

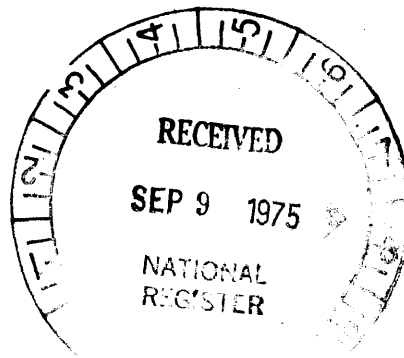
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 11 1975

(Number all entries) Item #7 cont'd (1)

Interior Appearance: The interior walls are hewn, unpainted log. Vandals have defaced the interior, as well as the exterior. On the south wall, nine dressed planks were nailed to the wall and painted flat black to form a blackboard. Visitors have rubbed this with their hands until it is slick and greasy.

There are 29 hand-made school desks in the building. They show the hard use to which they were subjected by generations of bored children. They are heavily carved with initials, dates, and names. Recent visitors have also added their graffiti.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JAN 11 1976	

(Number all entries)

Item #8 cont'd (1)

No school was held in the building in 1900. Due to an error in the deed, the land on which the school stood was found to be the property of someone referred to only as "a negro" and a year went by with no school before the matter could be settled. Finally Sevier County came to the community's aid and purchased the land, and school was resumed in 1901.

The children who attended the school came not only from the Greenbrier section, but also from Meigs Mountain, nine miles away. They either walked or rode horseback over muddy, narrow trails and roads to reach the school, and then retraced the journey in the evenings. When they reached home they might be required to assist with the many chores around the mountain farm before they could rest or study.

Since the work to be done demanded all the hands a family could muster, often the children were kept out of school to help. This, coupled with the isolation of the families tended to shorten the school terms. Some years classes lasted only six weeks

The last school held in the building was in 1935. It was taught by Herman Matthews, who like Richard Perryman, the first teacher, was a Primitive Baptist preacher.

With the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1935, the people of Greenbrier left the area. The building was vandalized, and fell into disrepair.

However, care has been taken in recent years to stabilize the building and make needed repairs, taking care to preserve the architectural integrity of the building, and to duplicate the craftsmanship.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 27 1993

NATIONAL
REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Avent, Mayna Treanor, Studio

other names/site number Avent Cabin

2. Location

street & number Jake's Creek Trail not for publication

city or town near Elkmont, Great Smoky Mountains National Park vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Sevier code 155 zip code 37377

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Edward Burns 12/12/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Chief Historian, National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays 11/3/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, TN Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Maq M. [Signature]

2/7/94

Avent, Mayna Treanor Studio
Name of Property

Sevier, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Cultural/Artist Studio

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture/outdoor

Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Log Cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone - fieldstone

walls wood: poplar logs with cement
chinking

roof metal: sheet aluminum

other chimneys: fieldstone

porch: wood - poplar

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is: N/A

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Art

Period of Significance

1919 - 1940 (Art)

1850 (architecture)

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Avent, Mayna Treanor

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Avent, Mayna Treanor Studio

Sevier, Tennessee

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 21 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 265270 3946980
Zone Easting Northing

3 17 265950 3946700
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Douglas J. Harnsberger, Architectural Historian

organization Harnsberger and Associates date May 1, 1993

street & number 108 N. 1st Street telephone 804/648-5040

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Mr. Randall Pope, Superintendent

street & number 107 Park Headquarters Road telephone 615/436-5615 Xt203

city or town Gatlinburg state Tenn. zip code 37738

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Sevier Co., TN

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The cabin is a one room log cabin with a simple gable roof, and a partially enclosed porch that extends along the southeast side of the structure. An attached kitchen shed extends from the structure on the east elevation. The hand-hewn poplar log walls are chinked with wood, mud and mortar. The interior is horizontally divided by a railed sleeping loft, supported by hand-hewn poplar timbers. The loft extends over one-half of the first floor and is accessible by a wood ladder. The stone fireplace is located at the northeast wall of the house. A window and a paned door located on the southeast wall help to provide external light. A plank door on the northwest wall serves as the cabin's main entrance.

The cabin is located about one mile south/southwest of the Elkmont community. It is accessible on the Jake's Creek trail by automobile to approximately two hundred yards from the house. A foot path winds down to Jake's Creek; over traces of the old Elkmont Road, crosses over the Creek by footlog, and up the ridge where the cabin is located on a steep bluff. Located in a small clearing surrounded by forest, a path leads from the cabin to an outdoor shower, bathing area and privy. Retaining walls exist near the cabin, notably at the northeast side and northwest side, where steps leading to the creek are joined. Water emanating from a spring above the cabin supplies the cabin's needs.

Naturally occurring features add colorful dimension to the site. The "thinking rock", a large rock and hemlock tree in close proximity, is located some 40 feet to the north of the cabin. A mature balsa fir tree, planted by Jim Avent in 1926, is located near the bluff and has been repeatedly clawed and marred by bears.

Frank Avent bought the cabin for \$200 from Steve and Eva Owenby, who had received it from Eva's parents, Sam and Minnie Cook, as a wedding gift. Mayna began using the cabin as a studio in 1919 and continued to do so for over 20 years. In 1926, Frank and Mayna Avent gave the cabin to their son, Jim Avent. In an effort to improve the cabin for his mother's use, Jim Avent made several alterations to the building. To improve illumination, he installed two large openings: a window at the southwest elevation, and at the southeast wall, a door providing access to the porch. He further added a fireplace and stone chimney at the northeast wall. The roof was rebuilt and covered with tar paper. A new pine floor replaced the original floor and a loft was created over the main room of the cabin from reused poplar boards. Additionally, the porch was enlarged and enclosed with screening and a new separate kitchen shed was built at the northeast of the building. The

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gravity flow water system, still in use, was also installed at that time.

Additional repairs and alterations followed. When a bear demolished the kitchen outbuilding in the 1940's, the remnants of the kitchen shed were moved to the main cabin. In 1972 several other small alterations took place. A new sheet aluminum roof replaced the asphalt roof. Deteriorated log timbers notably below the large windows, were replaced with matching hand-hewn poplar logs. Similarly, deteriorated floor joists were removed and replaced. One half of the porch was enclosed as a part of the kitchen and a storage room and new door were added to the kitchen. A propane stove replaced the kerosene stove. Half the loft was removed to improve light and air circulation at the ground level and to provide heat circulation into the loft. Most recently in 1982-83, additional deteriorated logs in the northwest corner were replaced with matching hand-hewn poplar timbers.¹

Ownership of the cabin and its 18 1/2 acres of land was transferred to the National Park Service in 1932. A lifetime lease was given to James Avent and his wife Jeannette. He subsequently transferred the lease to his children, Jacqueline and James Avent Jr. The son surrendered his interest in 1972. The lease was held by Jacqueline Avent and Mayna Avent MacKinnon for the following twenty years until its expiration in 1992.

The Avent Cabin and site is an important physical symbol of the life and work of a significant American artist. As the artist's studio and lodging, the cabin memorializes the artistic life of Mayna Treanor Avent. The mountainous site reflects the physical features, panoramas and aura of this nationally recognized artist's work. In addition, as a rare surviving example of the region's earliest log dwellings built by the original settlers to Great Smoky Mountain region of Tennessee, this humble structure also represents an important American vernacular building type.² For the modern visitor, the cabin remains a poignant reminder that before the logging of the virgin forest, there was a time when man lived in harmony with these beautiful mountains.

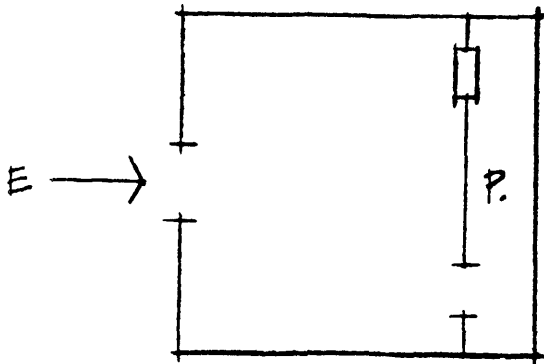
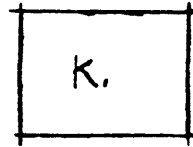
¹ See Photograph No. 1.

² Edited from a narrative report written by Walter and Mayna Avent Nance, May 1, 1993.

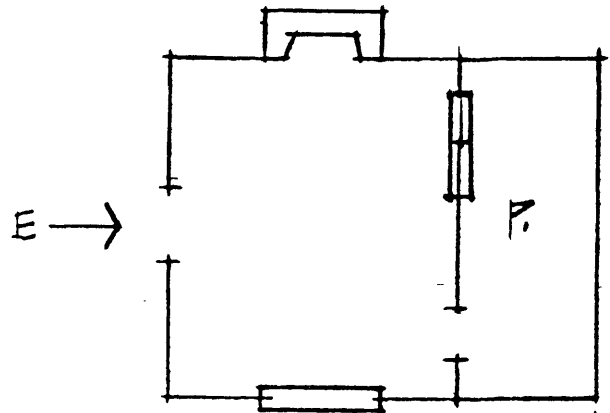
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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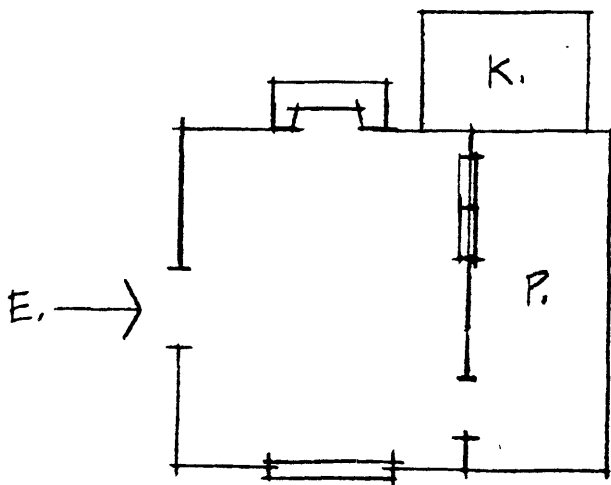
Avent, Mayna Treanor, Studio
Sevier Co., Tennessee



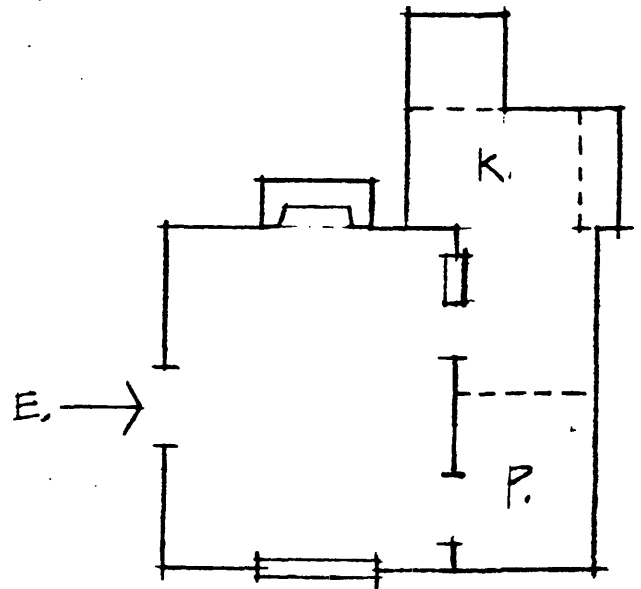
CIRCA 1850



1926



1940



1972

PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION

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Avent, Mayna Treanor, Studio
Sevier Co., Tennessee

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Avent Cabin is a primitive log dwelling situated approximately one mile south of the Elkmont community in the Great Smoky Mountains of eastern Tennessee. It is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of its significant association (under Criterion B) with the noted regional artist, Mayna Treanor Avent, who utilized the cabin as her summer studio retreat in the early twentieth century. The cabin is also significant under Criterion C as a rare surviving mid-nineteenth century log structure representative of the pioneering architecture once prevalent in this mountainous region.

Mayna Treanor Avent (1868-1959) was a regional Anglo-American artist whose work is nationally recognized.¹ Her paintings are represented in the collection of the Smithsonian Institute's National Portrait Gallery and she is cited in the American Art Directory of 1932 and the 1940 edition of Who's Who in American Art. She is one of Tennessee's most esteemed artists. In 1907 she was awarded the gold medal by the Nashville Art Club and has been widely recognized through state and national exhibitions. Her paintings and drawings are exhibited in the Tennessee Fine Arts Center at Cheekwood in Nashville, Tennessee, and the Morris Museum, Augusta, Georgia, and in important private collections throughout the South. Among her well-known works are several portraits, such as "The Brown Madonna," and landscape compositions, such as "Tennessee Wheatfield" and "Off Franklin or Nolensville Pike, Nashville."²

An excerpt from the catalog, Tennessee Painting - The Past, profiles the life and work of Mayna Treanor Avent:

"Mayna Treanor Avent was the daughter of Thomas O. and Mary Andrews Treanor. She was born on September 18, 1868, at Tulip Grove Mansion, across Lebanon Pike from Andrew Jackson's Hermitage, near Nashville. Study at Cincinnati was followed by two years at the Julian Academy in Paris. In 1891 she married Frank Avent, a Murfreesboro attorney who later served as State Railroad Commissioner for many years. He died in 1941.

¹See Appendix I for letters documenting her national stature as an artist.

²See Appendix II for representative catalog entries.

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Avent, Mayna Treanor, Studio
Sevier Co., Tennessee

"Avent taught painting in Nashville for many years and exhibited throughout the United States. Besides Tennessee, she painted in Massachusetts and South Carolina. She produced oil and watercolor paintings, drawings and wood block prints in the Japanese manner. She was commissioned by Vanderbilt Medical School to do a portrait of Dr. W E. Garrey, Chairman of the Physiology Department. She was particularly noted for her portraits of blacks. She was more prolific, however, at still lifes and landscapes, Tennessee wheatfields being one of her favorite subjects. She was a member of the Nashville Studio Club, the Nashville Artists Guild, and the Centennial Club, which in 1951 held a retrospective exhibition of her sixty-eight year artistic career. She died at Sewanee, Tennessee on January 2, 1959."

The Avent Cabin is essential to understanding the life of the artist and the setting that inspired her work. It provides an important physical record of the artist's life because other structures associated with her, namely her Nashville home and studio, no longer exist. Because of her long association with the Avent Cabin, it is an essential symbol of this important American artist in the context of her work. The summers spent at the cabin contributed significantly to her oeuvre. The inspiration of the landscape renowned for its awesome beauty³ is reflected in her sketches, prints and paintings.⁴

Mayna Treanor Avent was born and raised in Nashville, Tennessee. Although she traveled to France to complete her training at the Academie Julian in Paris in the 1880's, she held closely to her regional ties throughout her life, returning to Nashville thereafter to embark upon her artistic career. Important among her works are the landscape and portrait paintings inspired and executed from approximately 1919 to 1940 during her annual summer residence at the cabin. From that remote location she was influenced by the primitive beauty, simplicity and isolation of the Jake's Creek Valley, Elkmont, and the surrounding communities and people. In a 1934 wood block, the artist captured the natural beauty of the Avent Cabin and surroundings in a wildly polychromed composition entitled "The Log."⁵

³Hutchins, R.E., Hidden Valley of the Smokies, Dodd, Meade and Co., New York, 1971.

⁴See artist paintings "Indian Pinks in the Smoky Mountains" and "Old Smoky" for the representative landscapes.

⁵See Appendix II for reproductions of the artist's work.

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Because the Avent family chose to preserve the cabin in its primitive character, the structure retains much its original historic fabric and integrity.⁶ Built around 1850 and occupied by the Ownby family for several generations the cabin was purchased by the artist's husband, Frank Avent in 1918. In addition to its significance as an artist's studio, the cabin is associated with an interesting regional folk history, recorded in a journal containing the notes of travelers and friends who stayed there between the years 1936 and 1993. This unusual tradition, which was encouraged by the owners, recorded the experiences at the cabin and surroundings, and expressions of thanks for the lodging. These documents add a rich social history dimension to the last half-century of the cabin's existence.⁷

The Avent Cabin is the last pioneer structure to survive in its original location along the banks of Jakes Creek,⁸ and has been in continual use since the time of its construction in the mid-19th century.⁹ ¹⁰ The single-pen cabin design is a compact and efficient domicilliary unit whose architectural integrity remains substantially intact. Succeeding generations of inhabitants frequently modified this type of structure by the addition of doors, porches, lofts, lean-to sheds, second floors, extra windows¹¹ and even second pens¹² to meet their changing needs.

⁶See photographs and slides of the cabin.

⁷Examples of journal entries are given in Appendix III.

⁸One other 19th century cabin has been relocated to a new site in the Elkmont community.

⁹ Russell, J.T., Call Me Hillbilly, Russell Publishing, Alcoa, Tenn., 1974.

¹⁰ The first cabin on Jakes Creek was built by Jacob Hauser, for whom the creek is named. Hauser initially came from Pennsylvania to Knox County, Tenn., where he was listed as a resident in the U.S. Census of 1840. His cabin was probably constructed between 1840 and 1850, when he was listed as a resident of Sevier County in the U.S. Census of 1850.

¹¹ Morgan, J., The Log House in East Tennessee, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 1990, p.69.

¹² O'Malley, J.R. and Rehder, J.B., "The Two-story Log House in the Upland South:", Journal of Popular Culture, 11:904-915, 1978.

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Sevier Co., Tennessee

Viewed in this context, the sympathetic alterations that were made by the artist more than 50 years ago to accommodate the requirements of her profession, are typical for this building type. These changes now constitute an important physical record of the cabin's continuous occupancy and varied use for more than 140 years.

The Avent Cabin was built in the first historical epoch of the Great Smoky Mountains in the middle of the nineteenth century, when settlers crossed the mountains from the Carolinas. The Cabin was home for generations of the Ownby Family, one of the original pioneer families that settled in the Elkmont region. Originally intent of searching for gold, these early pioneers developed a subsistence agricultural economy in the mountain terrain. Small areas of the forest were cleared for apple orchards, potato and corn fields and for bee-keeping.¹³ Water mills, powered by Jake's Creek, were also established along the waterway. This small scale agricultural life sustained the Appalachian pioneer economy, and was an integral part of the region's early development.

The growth of the logging industry that marked the region's second historical epoch¹⁴ decimated most of the forest along Jake's Creek. With the founding of the Little River Lumber Company in 1901, the wooded landscape of Jake's Creek was clear-cut. New logging camps were built and thousands of logs were transported along railroads, sluiceways and waterways.¹⁵ With the denuding of the land complete by the 1930's, most of the remaining pioneer structures were disassembled by the National Park Service and the land was allowed to reforest. When the last operating farm was destroyed in 1980's, the Avent Cabin remained the only original pioneer home along Jake's Creek.

The third and final historical period began when the cabin was incorporated, in 1932, into the Great Smoky Mountains National Park at the time of its creation.¹⁶ Since then the cabin has gradually regained much of its original forested setting, even though the types and distribution of flora differs markedly from

¹³ Ramsey, B., Honey for Sale, Unpublished manuscript, 1976.

¹⁴ Lambert, R.S., Logging on Little River (1890-1940), East Tennessee Historical Society Publications, 33, 1961.

¹⁵ Weals, V., Last Train to Elkmont, Olden Press, Knoxville, Tenn., 1991.

¹⁶ Campbell, C. Birth of a National Park in the Great Smokies, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 1966.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8Avent, Mayna Treanor, Studio
Sevier Co., Tennessee

those found in the Virgin forest.¹⁷ As a consequence, the cabin and its setting more closely resemble their original character than at any time in the recent past.

The Avent Cabin is a rectangular 16 foot by 23 1/2 foot, single-pen structure made of large, hand-hewn poplar logs interlocked with half dove-tail corner joints. Subtle differences in the corner notches reflect the cabin's raising by a communal group with multiple "cornermen", as was the usual practice.¹⁸ Although poplar logs were used for the construction of only 5% of the 19th century log dwellings, in adjacent Blount County¹⁹ poplar would have been the natural choice at the higher elevation of Jakes Creek. Although milled timber, cut by portable steam powered circular saws first became available in the area in the 1850's²⁰ and sash cut timber was available even before that time,²¹ the remote location of the cabin as well as cost would have precluded the importation of milled lumber for frame construction. The virgin forest along the creek held abundant stands of poplar, that are know to have included some of the largest specimens in the Smoky Mountains.²² The timber logs were cut, felled, and shaped with axes, adzs and hand saws from trees taken near the construction site. All other building materials were carried to the site on foot paths, which today remains the only method of access. The cabin has no electricity. An outdoor privy substitutes for indoor plumbing. (modern, NC)

¹⁷ Weals, V., Op. cit.

¹⁸ Owsley, F.L., Plain Folk of the Old South, Louisiana University Press, Baton Rough, 1949, pp.106-107.

¹⁹ Morgan, J., Op. cit.

²⁰ Kerr, J., East Tennessean, 10 Feb., 1858.

²¹ Morgan, J., Op. cit.

²² Weals, V., Op. cit. One day during the summer of 1909, the largest poplar tree in the Smoky Mountains was felled less than 1000 yds. from the cabin site at the confluence of Jakes Creek and Tulip Branch. Its 32 foot girth was so great the log had to be blown up with powder for processing.

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Section number 8 Page 9 Avent, Mayna Treanor, Studio
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The primary facade of the cabin remains unchanged in its original appearance. The front door measures 2'8" X 5'9" and is composed of three finished planks that are attached to battens with a large number of square nails of the type that first became available in the region in the 1830's²³. When the loft was constructed in 1926, random width planks cut by circular saws were taken from the inner walls of the cabin and used for floor boards. Originally, there was only a single window in the cabin with a single sash and six lights, measuring 1'9" X 2'4".

²³ Patrick, James, Architecture in Tennessee, 1768-1987, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 1981.

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Avent, Mayna Treanor, Studio
Sevier Co., Tennessee

Verbal Boundary Description

The following verbal boundary is excerpted verbatim from the "Deed of Conveyance", dated March 10, 1933, conveying the cabin and its irregular 21 acre site from James and Jeanette Avent to the State of Tennessee:

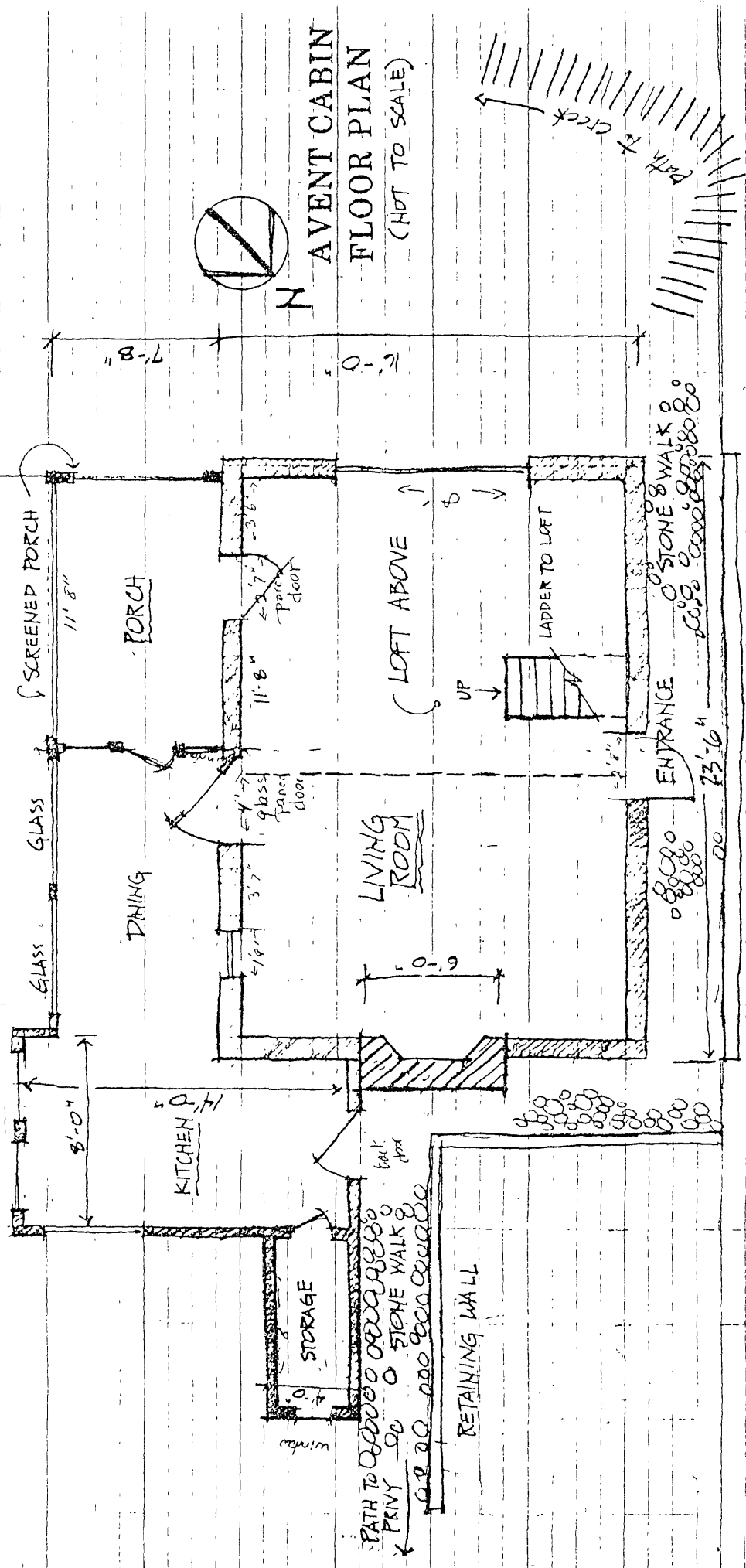
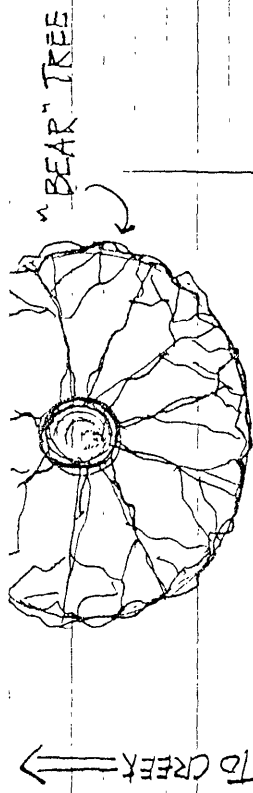
"THAT WHEREAS, on the 10th day of March, 1933, the parties of the second part sold and conveyed to the party of the first part the following described property:

BEGINNING on a corner to the lands formerly owned by John Trentham and Bert Ownby, formerly a waterbirch on Jakes Creek; thence with and up Jakes Creek and with a line of lands formerly owned by the Little River Lumber Company S. 1 deg. W. 100 ft; S. 10 E. 336 ft; S. 31 W. 435 ft; S. 25 W. 90 ft.; S. 5 deg. W. 45 ft. to a corner of lands owned by Mary M. Avent; thence with the lines of said last named tract and lands formerly owned by Sam R. Cook; N. 66 deg. W. 425 ft; N. 49 W. 479 ft; N. 48 deg. W. 335 ft; N. 45 deg. W. 381 ft. to a double chestnut, a corner of said Cook and also a corner of the Bert Ownby tract; thence with the lines of the Bery Ownby tract N. 78 E. 658 ft; S. 71 E. 420 ft; N. 83 deg. E. 585 ft. to the beginning, containing 21 acres, located in the 11th Civil District of Sevier County, Tennessee."

Reference on the deed is made to "Map Tract 569", however, this map does not accompany the deed record today.

Boundary justification

The land parcel conveyed in the 1933 Deed of Conveyance represents the exact boundaries of the cabin property owned by the Avents during the significant period of Mayna Treanor Avent's residency at the cabin (1919-1940). The artist's experience with the immediate landscape surrounding the cabin is directly linked to these once private property boundaries.



AVENT CABIN
FLOOR PLAN
(NOT TO SCALE)



RETAINING WALL

RETAINING WALL

STONE WALK
PATH TO CREEK

LADDER TO LOFT

LOFT ABOVE

LIVING ROOM

KITCHEN

DINING

PORCH

SCREENED PORCH

BEAR TREE

TO CREEK

STORAGE

STONE WALK

STONE WALK

ENTRANCE

UP

7'-8"

7'-0"

8'-0"

11'-8"

11'-8"

6'-0"

7'-6"

4'-0"

4'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

8'-0"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93001575

Date Listed: 2/7/94

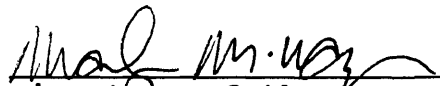
Property Name
Avent, Mayna Treanor, Studio

County
Sevier

State
TENNESSEE

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

2/7/94

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 2

This nomination is amended to show that locational information about this property can be published; the not for publication box was checked through oversight.

This information was provided by the Tennessee SHPO (2/7/94)

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 12 Avent, Mayna Treanor, Studio
Sevier CO., TN

PHOTOGRAPHS

Avent Cabin
Near Elkmont, Sevier County, Tennessee

Photos by: Mayna Avent Nance
1704 Park Ave.
Richmond, Virginia

Date: March 1993

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
701 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37132

View from south below cabin site on path to creek, 1926 photo
#1 of 14

Portrait of Mary Avent Adams (cabin right background before window
installation), 1918 photo
#2 of 14

View from south taken from old railroad bed, 1929 photo
#3 of 14

West elevation
#4 of 14

View from east to kitchen shed
#5 of 14

View from west of northwest (rear) elevation
#6 of 14

View from north of rear elevation
#7 of 14

View from south of screened porch
#8 of 14

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 13 Avent, Mayna Treanor, Studio
Sevier County, TN

Interior, view to south wall of living room
#9 of 14

Interior, view to kitchen from porch
#10 of 14

Interior, view to porch from kitchen
#11 of 14

Interior, view to west wall of living room
#12 of 14

Interior, view to loft ladder and ceiling joists
#13 of 14

Portrait of Mayna Treanor Avent, circa 1920's photo
#14 of 14

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DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Sevier
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE MAR 16 1976

1. NAME	
COMMON:	Roaring Fork Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

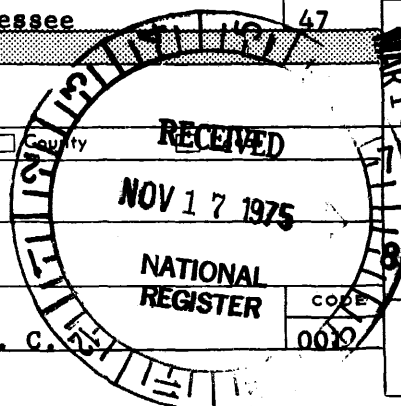
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 5 miles southeast of Gatlinburg, (on the Roaring Fork motor-nature trail)			
CITY OR TOWN: Gatlinburg		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 1st of Tennessee	
STATE: Tennessee	CODE 47	COUNTY: Sevier	CODE 155

3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) cultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. AGENCY	
National Park Service, Department of the Interior	
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) Southeast Regional Office	STREET AND NUMBER: 3401 Whipple Ave.
CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta	STATE: Georgia
	CODE 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Sevier County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Sevierville	STATE: Tennessee	CODE 47	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Building Survey			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1935	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> County
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D. C.	CODE 0010	



7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The boundaries of the Roaring Fork Historic District are so designated to protect the two cabins and the components that accompany them.

The land encompassed by the district is indicative of the rugged mountains once occupied by the settlers of the Smokies. Sharply rising mountains and rocky slopes are distinctions ever present.

The intrusions within the district are few; a motor-nature trail and visitor sanitation facilities.

The motor nature trail, in part, follows a road bed which was once used by the settlers as a market road. Portions of the old road are included in the District and constitute a reason for the designation of this large area as a district.

<u>Corner</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>Long.</u>
NW	35° 42' 17"	83° 28' 31"
NE	35° 42' 17"	83° 27' 37"
SE	35° 41' 31.5"	83° 27' 37"
SW	35° 41' 31.5"	83° 28' 31"

- Ephraim Bales Cabin: Building #135
 Recommended treatment: Preservation
 Cost estimate: N/A
 Location: Lat.: 35° 41' 47" Long.: 83° 28' 11:

The Ephraim Bales Place is a 1½ story rectangular shaped cabin with two rooms and a "dog trot" between.

The exterior walls are constructed of hand-hewn dove-tail notched logs and has a gabled roof made of hand-cut shake shingles. The foundation is constructed of both log and fieldstone piers.

There is only one window in the cabin; it is located on the south side of the structure on the same wall as the fireplace. The window has no special components.

The structure has five doors: one in the north wall, one in both the east and west walls, and two leading into the "dog trot" that enables access to the two room adjoined by the breezeway.

All of the doors are constructed of random-width board and have hand forged hinges and hand-made wooden latches.

The floor is constructed of random width hand-hewn logs.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<u>cultural</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Order of significance: 3rd

The valley of the Roaring Fork is an extremely narrow, rock-strewn hollow that heads beneath Mount LeConte and ends near Gatlinburg. Rock is more common than soil. The pitifully small, overgrown fields, where corn was once planted, are poignant reminders of man's willingness to sacrifice for the right to live in a forlorn (beloved) land. The slope of some of the abandoned fields is so steep that it is difficult to believe they were ever farmed, but they were. As the old mountain adage goes, oft times a handful of soil was placed between the rocks so the corn could be planted.

1. Ephraim Bales Cabin

Level of significance: 3rd

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this cabin is tied to the personality of the owner. "Eph" was a "stereotype of the popular conception of the mountain man who feuds with his neighbors and has no dealings with outsiders."¹ "He was, without doubt, a hard cruel man who was despised by his neighbors, and in turn despised them."² Eph Bales farmed 71.7 acres of land in the Roaring Fork area.³ This, in itself, is a feat when the terrain is considered; the inclines are steep and the earth rocky. The Ephraim Bales Cabin was built around 1880 and is a good example of the sturdy cabins built by the pioneer of the late 19th century.

2. The Ephraim Bales Barn

Level of significance: 3rd

This large barn played an essential role in the Roaring Fork area. Cattle being driven across the mountains were allowed to stop here. Eph was able to collect some pay for this service in the form of grain.

¹Ephraim Bales Historic Structures Report, Robert Maden, April 1970, Great Smoky Mountain National Park. pp. 7.

²Ibid. pp. 8

³ Ibid. pp. 8

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Madden and Jones, Ephraim Bales Wood Shed and Meat House Historic Structures Report, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1970.

Madden and Jones, Alfred Reagan House and Tub-Mill: Historic Structures Report, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1969.

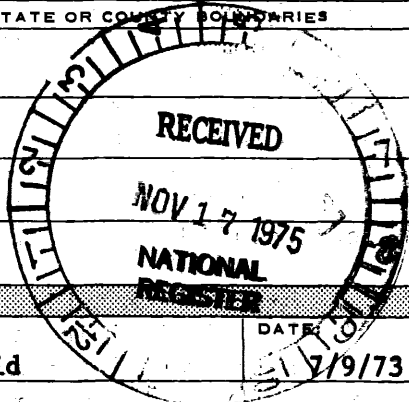
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 35 ° 42 ' 17 "	Degrees Minutes Seconds 83 ° 28 ' 31 "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "		
NE	35 ° 42 ' 17 "	83 ° 27 ' 37 "				
SE	35 ° 41 ' 31.5 "	83 ° 27 ' 37 "				
SW	35 ° 41 ' 31.5 "	83 ° 28 ' 31 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **156**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Paul Gordon, Historian--Sam Easterby, Park Aid** DATE: **11/9/73**

BUSINESS ADDRESS: **Sugarlands Visitor Center**

STREET AND NUMBER: _____ PHONE: **(615) 436-5615**

CITY OR TOWN: **Gatlinburg** STATE: **Tennessee** CODE: **47**

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes
 No
 None

Lauren Henry
 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State

[Signature]
 Deputy Assistant Secretary Date: **NOV 11 1975**

Deputy Assistant Secretary
 Title

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

[Signature]
 Acting Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: **3/16/76**

ATTEST:

[Signature]
 Acting Keeper of The National Register

Date: **3-14-76**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

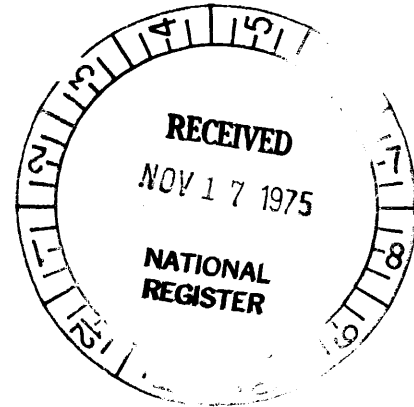
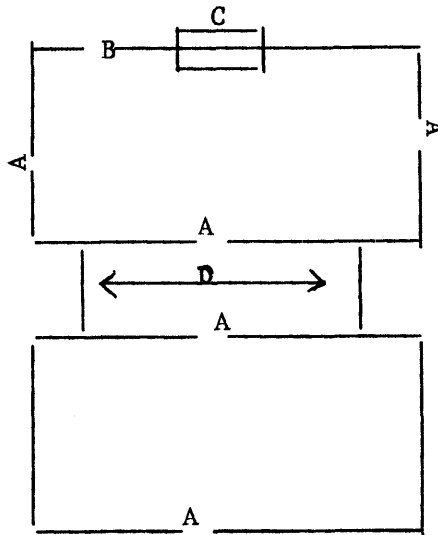
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Swain	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
16076	

(Number all entries) Item #7 cont'd (1)

The basic plan of the interior is shown in the following diagram.

- A: Doors
- B: Window
- C: Fireplace
- D: "Dog Trot"



The interior walls are log with batten and the ceiling of the first story is constructed of random-width boards laid over log joists while the loft is unceiled.

The cabin's fireplace, located on the south wall, has a field-stone hearth and masonry rubble firebox, chimney piece, and chimney.

The first restoration work on this cabin was in 1941: the work accomplished was not itemized but listed as "repair and restoration." In 1948, the following work was accomplished: "straightened up building with rock pillars, braced walls, sheathed with salvage material, covered with 65 #asphalt roofing, replaced 8 new rafters. Used locust pins in rafters as before, stabilized foundation." In 1959, the roof was reshaked, and the building treated. In 1960, work order B-2 accomplished: repairs or replacement of hand-hewn and notched beams, rafters, and sills of the framing and walls; hand-hewn logs for floors, ceiling and other enclosures; roofing with hand-made shake shingles; repairs to chimneys, fireplace and other stone masonry structures.

2. Ephraim Bales Barn
 Recommended treatment: Preservation
 Estimated cost: N/A
 Lat.: 35° 41' 47" Long.: 83° 28' 11"
 Building #137

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 16 1978

(Number all entries) Item #7 cont'd (2)

The Bales barn is a 1 story structure with a loft in the shape of a rectangle. The walls are constructed of hewn logs notched in a dove-tail fashion. The roof is gabled and is made of hand-cut shake shingles. Loose fieldstone makes up the foundation.

There is one window, in the south pen of the barn, which has no special components. However, there is evidence that a shutter was once attached to the window.

There are two small doors in the barn: one on the west side of the north pen, the other is located on the north side of the south pen. Both doors are constructed of random-width boards and have a combination latch-hinge arrangement made of hardwood sappling.

The basic interior plan is: a central throughway with pen on north and south side and a shed on the west side of the structure.

The loft is unceiled and the floor of the loft is random-width hewn boards.

Some restoration work was accomplished in 1948: "New sill under shed; foundation stabilized, gabled in full with salvaged material, covered with 65# asphalt roofing, new right barn rafters and new gable rafter, braced north gable." In 1959 the building was re-roofed with oak shakes. In 1959-1960 (work order B-2) some rehabilitation work was done, but the work was not specified.

- 3. Ephraim Bales Corn Crib
 Recommended treatment: Preservation
 Cost estimate: N/A
 Lat.: 35° 41' 47" Long.: 83° 28' 11"
 Building #136

The "Eph" Bales corn crib is a one story, rectangular, hand-hewn saddle notched log structure with a gabled roof made of hand-split shake shingles resting on a loose fieldstone foundation. The structure has two cribs on either side of a breezeway. Two openings on the east side of each crib provide accessibility to the enclosures. The openings at one time had some sort of shutter but none are in place at this time. The flooring of the crib is earth and rock.

In 1958, the roof was covered with oak shakes. Also the crib was rehabilitated, but the specific work was not shown on the PCP of the completion report. In 1959, additional rehabilitation was done, on work order B-2, but the actual work was not specified.

- 4. Ephraim Bales Pig Pen
 Recommended treatment: Preservation
 Cost estimate: N/A

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 10 1976

(Number all entries)

Item #7 cont's (3)

Lat.: 35° 41' 47"
Building #138

Long.: 83° 28' 11"

The pig pen is rectangular one story structure with walls constructed of saddle-notched logs and is covered by a gabled roof constructed of shake shingles. The pen rests on a loose fieldstone foundation. There is one door, on the south side of the pen, which has no special components. The pen has an earthen and rock floor and is unceiled.

In 1948, the following work was accomplished:

"Foundation stabilized, roof sheathed with salvaged material, covered with 65# roofing, end 5 gabled, and door made of salvaged material (the door is no longer a component.) In 1958, the roof was covered with oak shakes. In 1959, work order B-2 listed rehabilitation, but did not list specifically the work done.

5. Alfred Reagan House

Recommended treatment: Preservation

Cost estimate: N/A

Lat.: 35 42' 8"

Long.: 83 28' 16"

Building #134

Originally a one story hewn log structure on stone piers. At an undetermined date the walls were raised to provide two attic rooms. This extension as well as the gables are of stud construction. The lower exterior walls are covered with vertical boards and battens and the gables are covered with lap siding. The central chimney is fieldstone with mortar. Two first-floor rooms are connected by a passage at the rear of the house which also gave access to a former kitchen ell. Access to the attic is by an enclosed stair from the front porch in the space created by the chimney. The first floor rooms are panelled with random width vertical boards. The building is a good example of a "saddlebag" house.

Circular sawed, random width boards make up the flooring for the structure. The roof is constructed of wood shingles.

The first floor walls and partitions are finished with vertical board paneling.

The attic floor is board over joists and the walls and ceiling are unfinished, exposing the framing members.

The first floor windows are 4 over 4, double hung with a fixed top sash. All sash are missing.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 16 1976

(Number all entries) Item #7 cont'd (4)

A five panel door opens from the porch into each first-floor room. The door frames have no trim. A framed opening from the rear passage formerly provided access to the kitchen wing.

The fieldstone chimney is laid with mud mortar. Both fireplaces originally had mantels although the living room mantel is missing. Both fireplaces have a fieldstone hearth.

- 6. Alfred Reagan Tub Mill
- Recommened treatment: Preservation
- Cost estimate: N/A
- Lat.: 35° 42' 8" Long.: 83° 28' 16"
- Building #406

The Tub Mill is a one story rectangular structure constructed on a sloping creek bank. Circular sawn dimension timbers, boards and siding, are the principal construction materials. The foundation is fieldstone and log post.

The roof, originally wood shingle on shingle laths and rafters, has been replaced with modern construction covered with roll roofing.

The exterior walls are random-width boards. A board and batten door is located in the west or front wall and the only window is in the south or right side. Neither of these openings are trimmed. The window sill is missing and there is no evidence that a sash was ever installed in the opening.

There is no interior wall finish or ceiling in the building.

Very little of the Gristmill machinery is in place. It is understood that parts of the machinery were removed and placed in storage pending restoration.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 10 1976

(Number all entries)

Item #8 cont'd (1)

3. The Ephraim Bales Corn Crib

Level of significance: 3rd

Because of the terrain in the Roaring Fork area a necessity was created to protect the harvest that a few acres of corn yielded. The corn crib, quite common to the mountains solved the problem.

4. Ephraim Bales Pig Pen

Level of significance: 3rd

The hog played a part in the diet of the mountain man. During the spring and summer months he would allow the hogs to roam the mountains; to eat acorns and berries. When it came time to fatten the hog and prepare him for slaughter, the pig-pen played an important role. The hog or sow was penned-up until ready for the kill.

5. Alfred Reagan House

Level of significance: 3rd

Originally a log house typical of the mountains, the Reagan house was built between 1886 and 1894. The construction of the cabin predates Reagan's ownership. At an undetermined date Reagan rennovated the structure: raising the roof and adding a porch and kitchen ell.

An interesting feature of the cabin is a double fireplace in the center of the house; it was used to keep the bedroom and living room warm and besides a wood burning cook stove in the kitchen was the only source of heat.

6. Alfred Reagan Tub-Mill

Level of significance: 3rd

The grist mill, constructed around 1900, was a turbine or "tub" mill, the most common type found in the mountains. Water was channeled to strike a primitive horizontal wooden turbine wheel, which turned and provided direct drive power to the mill stones.

The only unusual feature known about the mill is that it had a hand-powered, home-made bolting machine. Apparently some wheat was ground there, and the bolting machine was needed to remove the chaff and separate the ground wheat into different grades.⁴

⁴ Alfred Reagan House and Tub Mill Historic Structures Report, Robert Madden, Oct. 12, 1969, Great Smoky Mountain National Park, pp. 15-16.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
NOV 17 1975
RECEIVED
MAR 16 1976
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Geographical Data - Roaring Fork Historic District (Great Smoky Mountains N.P.)

UTM References

- A. 17/277410 / 3953790
- B. 17/277410 / 3952380
- C. 17/276010 / 3952410
- D. 17/276030 / 3953830

DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Swain
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE JAN 1 1976

1. NAME

COMMON:
Smokemont Baptist Church

AND/OR HISTORIC: (~~Smokemont~~)
Oconaluftee Baptist Church

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
6 miles south of Cherokee, NC on US 441 in Great Smoky Mts NP

CITY OR TOWN:
Cherokee *vic.*

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
11 North Carolina

STATE:
North Carolina

CODE
37

COUNTY:
Swain

CODE
173

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. AGENCY

National Park Service, Department of Interior

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Southeast Regional Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
3401 Whipple

CITY OR TOWN:
Atlanta

STATE:
Georgia

CODE
13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Swain County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Bryson City

STATE:
North Carolina

CODE
37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

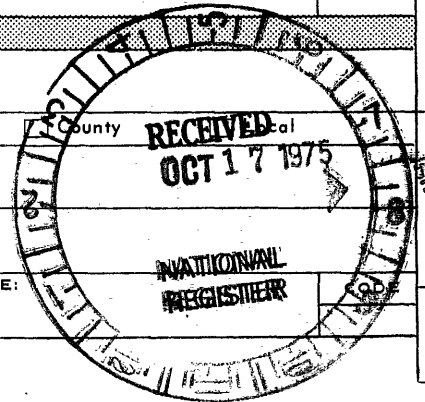
STATE: North Carolina

COUNTY: Swain

ENTRY NUMBER: 416

DATE: JAN 1 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY



7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Smokemont (Luftee) Baptist Church
 Building #276
 Lat. 35° 33' 12"
 Long. 83° 18' 20.05"
 Recommended level of Treatment: Preservation
 Cost Estimate N/A

This is a rectangular building with a single, extended steeple on the front. It is one story with attic. It is a frame structure with weather-board walls, painted white. The roof is gabled, and covered with sheet metal. The upper portion of the steeple extends approximately 10' above the roof, and is roofed in sheet metal, topped by a lightning rod. The top four feet of the steeple is louvered to form a belfry.

Overall size of the main room is 50'X30', and the entryway formed by the extended tower is 8'X8'.

Basic Interior Plan: Basic interior is an auditorium with foyer. The bell is still in place in the belfry, and attic and belfry may be reached by ladder through a trap door. There are no stairs.

Religious and homecoming services are held occasionally, so the building is still furnished with pews, a pot-bellied stove, and a pulpit. There are no modern utilities.

Floors: The floor is 1"x8" board, unfinished.

Ceilings: The ceiling is 1"x8" pine, unfinished.

Windows: There are a total of seven windows in the building. All are rectangular, single hung. There is a 9 over 9 in the end of the extended steeple, and the steeple is flanked by 4 over 4 windows. There are two 4 over 4's on the east and west sides of the main room. All components of the windows are manufactured. There are several broken lights.

Doors: There are a total of three doors. There is one on the south, or back of the building, and two opening into the extended steeple. All doors are standard size, rectangular. They are four panel, wooden, with modern hardware.

Heat for the building is provided by a wood burning pot-bellied stove and there is a central, single, brick chimney.

General Location: The building is oriented north and south, and sits on a hill overlooking Smokemont Campground. It is located on the east side of Oconaluftee River, off U. S. Highway 441, in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Smokemont Baptist Church, historically known as Oconaluftee Baptist. Order of significance: 3rd

The present church building was erected in 1912. However, the church was organized at a much earlier date. The church was constituted June 6, 1836. The constituting presbytery was made up of Adam Corn and David Elder. Robert Collins and Ephraim Minges were elected deacons, and the charter membership totaled 21.

Rules of decorum were established, by-laws were promulgated, and the church as an organization was a reality.

Records of the church were kept until 1895.

In the isolated communities of the Great Smoky Mountains, the church was a center of social, as well as spiritual life. The records of the Oconaluftee Baptist contain records of deaths, marriages, baptisms, and the joining and leaving of the fellowship by members. There are also records of members being called before the church and being charged with such offenses as swearing, lying, and slander. In many cases the accused was found guilty and excluded from membership in the church. In others, the charges were proven unfounded, and the cases dropped.

The name of the community and church were changed in the early 1900's from Oconaluftee to Smokemont. This came about when logging and lumbering operations began in the mountains, and a lumber company established its headquarters on the Oconaluftee River and called the camp Smokemont.

It cannot be determined why no church records were kept following 1895. The church continued as a body until 1935, some 40 years later. At that time the Smokemont area was included in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Records, 1836-1894, Oconaluftee Baptist Church

Hall, Joseph H. Smoky Mountain Folks and Their Lore.
Cataloochee Press, Asheville, 1960.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		35° 33' 12"	83° 18' 20.05"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		UTM Reference		
SE.	° ' "	° ' "		17/290730	17/3936780 ⁶⁸⁰	
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **3 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul Gordon, Historian		DATE: 7-27-73
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Great Smoky Mountains National Park		
STREET AND NUMBER:		PHONE: (615) 436-5615
CITY OR TOWN: Gatlinburg	STATE: Tennessee	CODE: 47

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:
 Yes
 No
 None
[Signature]
 State Liaison Officer Signature

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

Acting *[Signature]*
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local

Date 11/1/96

ATTEST:
[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 12/31/75

[Signature] **OCT 15 1975**
 Federal Representative Signature Date
 Deputy Assistant Secretary
 Title

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

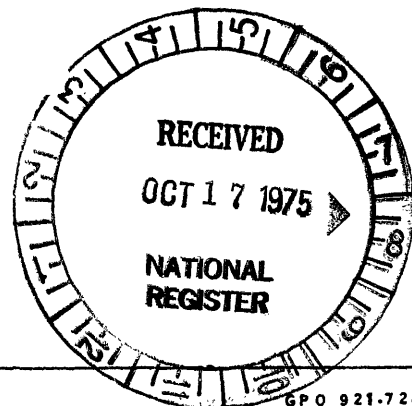
STATE	
North Carolina	
COUNTY	
Swain	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
VAN 1	1975

(Number all entries) Item #8 cont'd (1)

The church is still used on occasion, chiefly as a homecoming site for descendants of Oconaluftee area pioneers.

The church has been rehabilitated and repaired by the persons using it in the years since 1935. Unfortunately, care has not always been taken to maintain the original integrity of the building.

However, the association of a distinctive culture, and the documentation provided by the records make it a valuable part of the pioneer story. Generally, documented history is non-existent in the mountains.



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DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Sevier
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE MAR 16 1976

1. NAME

COMMON:
McCarter, Tyson Place

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Same

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
10 miles east of Gatlinburg, Tennessee

CITY OR TOWN:
Gatlinburg

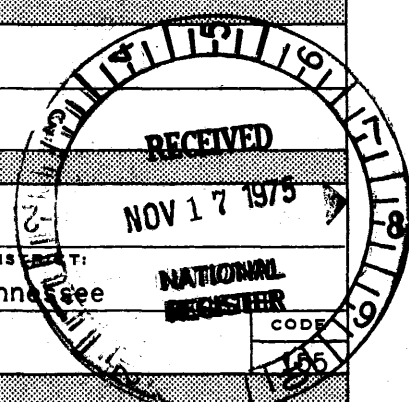
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
1st of Tennessee

STATE:
Tennessee

CODE
47

COUNTY:
Sevier

CODE
166



3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____

4. AGENCY

National Park Service, Department of Interior

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Southeast Regional Office

CITY OR TOWN:
Atlanta

STREET AND NUMBER:
3401 Whipple Ave

STATE:
Georgia

CODE
13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Sevier County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Sevierville

STATE:
Tennessee

CODE
47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Building Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1938 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D. C.

CODE
001

STATE: Tennessee	COUNTY: Sevier	FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER MAR 16 1976		
DATE		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One) Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Tyson McCarter Place was once a typical Smoky Mountain area farm. In what is now Great Smoky Mountains National Park there were once hundreds of such farms.

Today, the fields have grown over on the McCarter farm, and fences, roads, and gates have disappeared. Where there were once patches of corn, beans, and tobacco, there are now hardwood trees and undergrowth.

The only surviving structures of the farm are three buildings, a springhouse, a barn and corncrib combination, and a smokehouse. Originally, these had shingle roofs, but at present they have a temporary asphalt roof to protect them. Except for the roofs and the fact that some doors and windows are missing, the appearance is little different from the original.

A. McCarter, Tyson Springhouse Lat. 35° 45' 36" Long. 83° 17' 56"
 Building # 144
 Recommended level of Treatment: Preservation
 Cost Estimate N/A

This is a rectangular building 8'x12'. It is one story, constructed of hewn chamfer notched logs. All chinking is missing from between logs.

The roof is gabled, and has a new 65# asphalt sheeting roof. This roof is temporary, until such time as a shingle roof can be laid.

The foundation is loose fieldstone, and log.

Windows: None

Doors: There is one doorway. The door is missing. The opening is on the south end of the building.

Basic Interior Plan: This is a one room, unceiled, hut. The floor is earth, with a stone trough through which spring water flowed for cooling food. The trough is now full of trash and debris. Interior walls are hewn log, showing some adze marks and weathering.

B. McCarter, Tyson--Barn and Corncrib
 Lat. 35° 45' 36" Long. 83° 17' 56"
 Building # 142
 Recommended level of Treatment: Preservation
 Cost Estimate N/A

This is a rectangular log structure with an attached lean-to corn crib. It is one story high. The walls are of unhewn, saddle-notched logs on the ends of the main building, and the front and back of the structure are hewn log. The lean-to corn crib is un-hewn, saddle-notched log.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

McCarter, Tyson Place

Tyson McCarter was a descendant of one of the earliest families to settle the Gatlinburg, Tennessee area. The descendants of the family spread out over the area, and Tyson McCarter moved to the Webb's Creek community and established himself. The dates which the various buildings were constructed cannot be determined, but they predate 1900.

McCarter arranged his buildings in an unusual way. They are closely spaced, in a ring around the farmyard. In this way the farmstead could be easily protected from wild animals, or the possibility of thieves.

The surviving buildings are the barn and corn crib, the smokehouse, and the springhouse.

A. McCarter, Tyson--Springhouse
Order of Significance: 3rd

Prior to the development of refrigeration, a springhouse was a valuable asset to anyone fortunate enough to live near a branch or spring to provide cold water. Here food that spoiled easily could be preserved for some time. This made the springhouse a center of activity, just as the family refrigerator is today.

The McCarter springhouse was typical of hundreds that once could be found in what is now Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Today it is the only such structure to be found in the portion of the park where the farm is located.

The roof is the only alteration to the structure, and since it is intended to be temporary protection, it can easily be replaced by a shingle roof when the opportunity arises. Other than the roof, the building retains its integrity of architecture and workmanship.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Historic American Buildings Survey, McCarter, Tyson Place,
Survey # Tenn. 115.

Hall, Joseph S., Smoky Mountain Folks and Their Lore, Cataloochee
Press, Asheville, N. C., 1960.

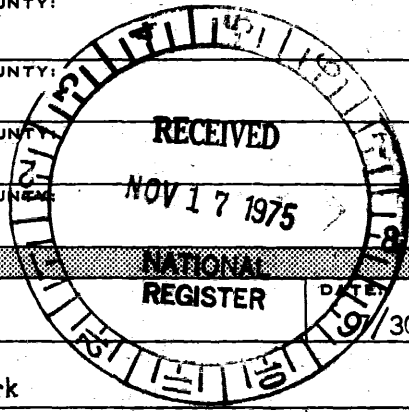
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		35° 45' 36"	83° 17' 56"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		UTM Reference		
SE	° ' "	° ' "		17/292070	3959570	
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than one

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul Gordon, Historian

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

STREET AND NUMBER: _____ PHONE: (615) 436-5615

CITY OR TOWN: Gatlinburg STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

<p>State Liaison Officer recommendation:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p><u>Lauren C. Baker</u> State Liaison Officer Signature</p> <p>In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> NOV 11 1975 Federal Representative Signature Date Deputy Assistant Secretary Title</p>	<p>NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION</p> <p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> Acting Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>3/16/76</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>Robert B. Rattig</u> Acting Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date <u>3-14-76</u></p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 16 1976

(Number all entries)

Item #7 cont'd (1)

The roof is gabled, and was originally hand-split wooden shingles. There is presently an asphalt roll roof to protect the structure until a shingle roof can be laid.

The foundation is loose stone and log. In places the foundation logs have rotted away allowing the bottom log of the wall to rest on the ground.

Windows: There are three windows in the building. One is on the north end of the barn, and there is a small window into each of the two stalls in the barn's interior. All sash or other means of closing the windows are missing.

Doors: There are three doors into the structure. One opens into each of the two interior stalls. Another opens into the east end of the corn crib. The doors are missing from the two interior openings. The door of the corn crib is built of hand-split boards. It is hung on a wooden hinge, and is secured with a wooden latch, both hand-made.

Basic Plan: The barn consists of two stalls or pens, each 11'x16'. There is an 8' wide drive through separating the two. There is a shed roof overhang on both the east and west of the stalls. On the west, the overhang is 8', on the east 6'. In both cases the overhang is 30' long. On the south end of the barn there is a 7' wide by 18' long shed roof from the end of the barn to the corn crib. All portions of the building are un-ceiled, and all floors are of earth.

General Location: The barn is located 1/2 mile south of Highway 73, 10 miles east of Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

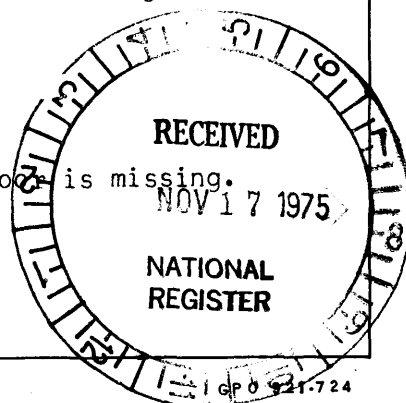
3. McCarter, Tyson--Smokehouse Lat. 35° 45' 36" Long. 83° 17' 56"
Building #143
Recommended level of Treatment: Preservation
Cost Estimate N/A

This is a rectangular building 11'x17'. It is one story, built of split, dove-tail notched logs. The roof is gable, and was originally covered with hand-made wooden shingles. At present, 65# asphalt roll roofing has been placed as a temporary measure to protect the building.

The foundation is loose fieldstone and log.

Windows: None

Doors: There is one doorway on the south, and the door is missing.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 16 1975

(Number all entries)

Item #7 cont'd (2)

Interior Plan: The interior of the building is one small room. The floor is earth, and beams and storage shelves for the storage of meat are missing. The walls are hewn log, and show adze marks, and are badly weathered. There is no ceiling.

General Location Description: The building is east of the barn, and forms what was once the eastern border of the circle of buildings that surrounded Tyson McCarter's farmyard.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Tennessee	
COUNTY	Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		MAR 16 1975

(Number all entries)

Item #8 cont'd (1)

B. McCarter, Tyson--Barn and Corncrib
Order of Significance: 3rd

To a self-sustaining farm in the Great Smoky Mountains, a stout barn was an absolute necessity. Here were stored the livestock feeds, farm tools, and dozens of other items necessary to keep a farmstead in operation. The barn was the center of farm activities much of the year, and even in winter there were always jobs that could be accomplished in the barn.

The McCarter barn is unique in that the corn crib is joined to it. Also, since much of the barn is given to shed room for livestock, this indicates that stock raising was the major activity of the McCarter farm. Today this is the only barn left in the Webb's Creek portion of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Also, the farms outside the Park have modern structures so that in its vicinity the McCarter barn is a relic of a by gone era, and a way of life that is largely gone.

C. McCarter, Tyson--Smokehouse
Order of Significance: 3rd

Prior to the development of refrigeration, a smokehouse was important in the preservation of meat, a staple of the frontier diet. Meat was salted down and smoked in houses such as this. Here meat would keep from year to year, and the slaughtering, butchering, and curing of meat was an important operation.

The appearance of the McCarter smokehouse testifies to its long honorable use, and is a relic of the hundreds of such small buildings that once dotted the Great Smoky Mountains.



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DATA SHEET

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Tennessee
COUNTY:	Sevier
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	MAR 16 1976

1. NAME

COMMON: Walker Sisters' Place

AND/OR HISTORIC: ~~King Walker Place~~
King Place, John H. Walker Place

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: W of Gatlinburg off TN 73
Two miles south of Wear's Valley

CITY OR TOWN: Gatlinburg, TN
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 1st District of Tennessee

STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47 COUNTY: Sevier CODE: 155

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) not used at present

4. AGENCY

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Southeast Regional Office

STREET AND NUMBER: 3401 Whipple

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta

STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Sevier County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: N/A

CITY OR TOWN: Sevierville

STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

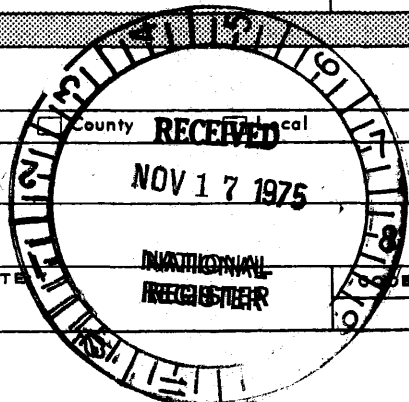
TITLE OF SURVEY: None

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:



STATE: Tennessee

COUNTY: Sevier

ENTRY NUMBER: 10196

DATE: MAR 16 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
(Check One)			(Check One)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Altered			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Moved		
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Walker Sisters' Place

This was originally a 122 acre farm, with corn patches and other fields. There were a number of buildings, including a house, springhouse, corncrib, mill, and blacksmith shop. There were also a number of smaller structures about the place.

Today all that remains of the farmstead are the house, springhouse, and corncrib.

- Walker Sisters' House
 Building #640
 Recommended level of Treatment: Restoration
 Cost Estimate: \$125,000

This is a three room, one and a half story L-shaped log structure on a stone foundation. The one and a half story portion measures 20'6" x 22'5½". The one story kitchen ell, including the porch, measures 18'4-3/4" x 27'3".

The walls are constructed of hewn logs and are joined at the corners for half-dovetail notching. The joints between logs are chinked with mud and small stones.

The porch is constructed of sawn board on hewn log framing and is enclosed by one rail set between four posts supporting the roof. A rock step appearing in historic photographs has been removed.

The floor in some cases is in a deteriorated condition, and some boards are missing. A number of blacksnakes have taken up residence under the porch.

Access to the building is by three doors; from the porch to the kitchen, from the porch to the living-bedroom, and the third from the living-bedroom in the west wall. The step for this door has also been removed. Access to the garrett is by ladder and crawl hole from the living-bedroom.

There are six windows--five on the first floor and one in the garrett. Four of the first floor windows have a single six light sash. The two remaining windows are closed by shutters. To protect the building, several windows and one door have temporarily been boarded up.

The kitchen and the living-bedroom are both heated by a fireplace and massive outside chimney constructed of fieldstone laid in mud mortar. The fireplaces in both rooms have rubble masonry hearths, fireboxes, chimney pieces, and mantles.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Walker Sisters' Place: Order of Significance: 3rd

Of all the people who once lived in what is now Great Smoky Mountains National Park, none exhibited better the character of the mountain people than the Walker family of Little Greenbrier or Five Sisters' Cove. Isolated by their environment, each generation was raised with the idea that dependence on any strength save God's or their own was less than wholesome. Close family ties and a strong religious faith were inherent in the Walkers.

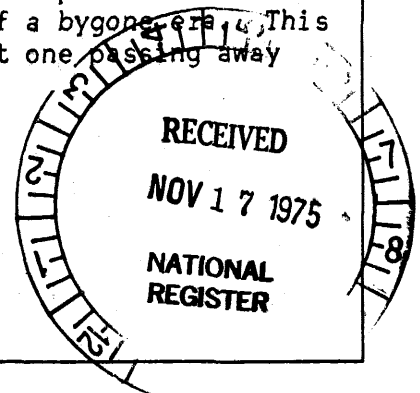
Resourceful, strong-willed, self-reliant, and loving, their land and home were characteristic of the Walkers. In a time when new ideas and ways had begun to invade the mountains, they clung to old ways, and old habits. When Great Smoky Mountains National Park was established in 1935, the Walkers still lived in a manner that had disappeared before World War I.

Of all the inhabitants of the National Park area, none became better known than did the five spinster Walkers, children of John and Margaret Jane Walker. The sisters, in order of their birth, were: Margaret Jane, Mary Elizabeth (called Polly), Martha Ann, Nancy Melinda, Louisa Susan, and Hettie Rebecca.

Another sister, Caroline, married, and they also had four brothers. As time went by, the brothers and Caroline left home; the parents died; and the five sisters lived alone on the farm they inherited from their father.

With the establishment of the National Park, visitors became aware of the existence of the sisters and their way of life. There were numerous articles that appeared about them in national and local publications. They became an institution, almost a living museum of a bygone era. This continued until one by one the sisters died, the last one passing away in 1964.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Madden, Robert L. and T. Russell Jones.

Walker Sisters Home, Historic Structures Report, Part II.
National Park Service. March 1969.

Hall, Joseph H.

Smoky Mountain Folks and Their Lore. Cataloochee Press,
Asheville. 1960.

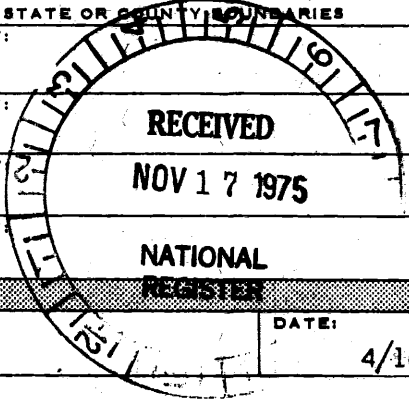
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		35° 41' 39"	83° 37' 45"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than 10

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul R. Gordon, Historian DATE: 4/16/74

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

STREET AND NUMBER: N/A PHONE: _____

CITY OR TOWN: Gatlinburg STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

<p>State Liaison Officer recommendation:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p><u>Lawrence</u> State Liaison Officer Signature</p> <p>In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local</p> <p><u>Robert B. Ketting</u> <u>NOV 17 1975</u> Federal Representative Signature Date</p> <p><u>Deputy Assistant Secretary</u> Title</p>	<p>NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION</p> <p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>Robert B. Ketting</u> Acting Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>3/16/76</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>Robert B. Ketting</u> Acting Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date <u>3-17-76</u></p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Tennessee	
COUNTY	Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		MAR 10 1976

(Number all entries)

Item #7 cont'd (1)

The roof of the building is gabled, and was originally shingled. Both the roof of the building itself and the porch roof have been covered with roll roofing to prevent leaking. Both roofs are framed with pole rafters, shingle lath, and then the shingles and temporary roll roofing.

Floors throughout the house are sawn boards. The garrett floor is supported on hewn joist forming the ceiling of the living-bedroom. The kitchen is ceiled in the same manner.

The interior walls of the kitchen are smoked from years of fires in the fireplace. The walls of the living-bedroom are covered with newspapers and magazine pages. Many of the latter have been removed by vandals.

- 2. Walker Sisters²--Corn Crib
Building #641
Recommened level of Treatment: Reconstruction
Cost Estimate N/A

This is a rectangular, one story building. It has a gabled roof covered with shingles, and the north half has been covered with tin. There is a single center crib with two side sheds. The crib is set on fieldstone piers, laid dry. Overall measurements are 24'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x19'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The walls are hewn log, with half-dovetail.

Access to the crib is by means of a small door in the west end wall hung on wrought iron strap hinges. The door is constructed of split board, and secured with a wooden latch.

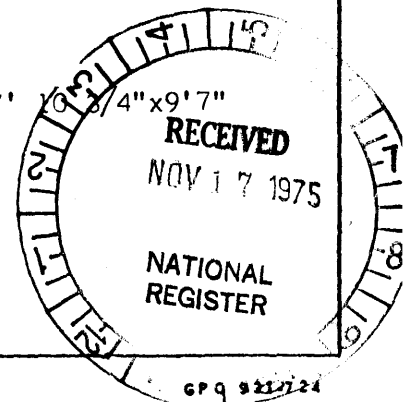
Two harness racks are located at the east end and one at the west end of the north shed.

The crib has a puncheon floor, 3 to 4 inches thick laid transversely on the log sills. The shed floors are earth.

General Location: The corn crib is southeast of the main house about 100 feet.

- 3. Walker Sisters' Springhouse
Building #642
Recommened level of Treatment: Reconstruction
Cost Estimate N/A

This is a rectangular, hewn log structure measuring 7' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x9'7"
on a stone foundation.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 16 1976

(Number all entries)

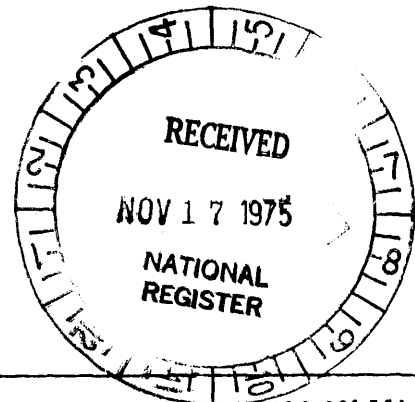
Item #7 cont'd (2)

The roof overhangs the front wall approximately four feet and is framed with rib poles. Originally covered with wooden shingles, the present roof is plywood with roll roofing for protection of the building.

The spring house is entered through a rectangular doorway on the north side. The door is board and batten, and is hung on a wood gudgeon and pintel hinge.

There is a stone trough in the floor through which water still flows. This pit was at one time lined with stone, and the floor was apparently paved with rock, but this is now missing. There are two shelves across the interior rear wall, and a small box is in the left front corner.

General Location: The springhouse is located about 200 feet southeast of the main house, and is on the road leading to the place from the Greenbrier road.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Tennessee	
COUNTY	Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		MAR 16 1976

(Number all entries)

Item #8 cont'd (1)

The Walker Sisters' father and mother were married in 1866 upon John Walker's return from the Civil War. Although Tennessee was a member of the Southern Confederacy, John Walker, like most East Tennesseans, was an ardent unionist, and was one of the over 100,000 mountain area men who enlisted when Abraham Lincoln sent the call for troops for the union army.

The Walker Land: The land on which the Walker family lived is located in Little Greenbrier, or Five Sister's Cove, Sevier County, Tennessee. The first known owner of the property was John Renfro, who acquired 2,000 acres on January 29, 1824. Nothing is known of Renfro, but on December 10, 1838, he conveyed 400 acres of the land to Brice McFalls. Later McFalls sold the north 205 acres to William Richardson, and Richardson's heirs deeded the land to Wiley King in 1853.

After the death of King, the land eventually went to his son-in-law, John N. Walker, the father of the Walker Sisters. Walker conveyed part of his land to his unmarried daughters in 1909, and the remainder to his youngest son, Giles. Giles in turn turned his share over to the sisters in 1921. The land was owned by the sisters until sold to the United States Government in 1940.

Life of the Sisters: Work was the greatest feature in the life of the Walkers. At all times, and in all seasons there were chores to be done. The sisters chose to live as their father and grandfather had done, and this made their work slow and tedious. They did many things in the old way, ways that had disappeared at other places. Herb and vegetable gardens, sweet and Irish potato and corn patches were tended by the sisters. They did all the work in these fields but the plowing, and if the occasion arose where no one else was available to do it for them, they could plow also.

The Walkers kept sheep, and mutton was common fare, along with pork on the family table. The sheep were sheared, and on a loom made by their father, the Walker Sisters wove linsey--woolsey for their winter clothes. They also grew or traded for cotton which they ginned on a small, hand-powered gin. They then spun, wove, dyed, and sewed cotton clothing for summer wear. Also the sisters made coverlets, and other bedding for their use.

Food was preserved by drying, pickling, smoking, or salting. The Walker women prided themselves on serving good meals. Originally the cooking was done in the fireplace, but eventually two wood burning cookstoves were obtained.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Sevier	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 16 1976

(Number all entries) Item #8 cont'd (2)

Nancy, the fourth sister had asthma and did most of the housework, away from the pollen and dust of the fields. The other women did the farming and chores, but all would pitch in help at certain jobs requiring all hands.

When the National Park was established, arrangements started to purchase the Walker land. The sisters resisted several offers, but a sale was finally agreed upon. One stipulation was that the sisters could live and use the property until their deaths.

At first suspicious and shy around park visitors, they gradually thawed and became friends with many people, made and sold souvenirs, and became famous characters. Louisa composed poems which were written and illustrated by her neice.

In the April 27, 1947 issue of Saturday Evening Post there appeared an article about the sisters which brought them national publicity. Some attempts were made to picture the sisters as typical mountain people. In actuality the sisters were as much of a relic in the mountains as if they had clung to ways outdated by 50 years in any other section of the country.

In a land where girls married early, the sisters were old maids. Few people in the mountains had had great reverence for the past, but the Walker sisters lived in the past, and in this way became legends to the mountain people as well as to the outsider.

1. Walker Sisters House: Level of Significance: 1st
Although it cannot be substantiated, it is likely that Brice McFalls made the first improvements on the Walker land. He probably built the log house that was later dismantled and added to the Walker Sisters cabin. The probably construction date was the 1840's.

When Wiley King, grandfather of the Walker Sisters, moved his family onto the property, he lived in the existing cabin. He began work on a second house, and had completed all but the chimney at his death in 1859. His sons completed this. The new house was a two room story and a half structure.

In 1870 John Walker brought his family to live in the house, along with Grandmother King. Mrs. King continued to live with the Walkers until her death in 1886.

The growth of the family forced the enlargement of the house. The McFalls cabin was dismantled and used as a kitchen addition. This was probably done in the late 1870's. At the same time the porch was added. This was the only major alteration made to the place, although the shingle roof was changed periodically.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Tennessee
COUNTY	Sevier
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 16 1976

(Number all entries) Item #8 cont'd (3)

Today plans are afoot to repair the structure, refurbish it, and use it as a cultural exhibit by the National Park Service.

2. Walker Sisters' Corncrib: Order of Significance: 1st

Besides the house, John Walker built numerous other buildings on the farm. The only two that remain are the corn crib and the springhouse.

Corn was the staple crop on the farm. From it were ground meal for human consumption, and whole grain for animal feed. To store and protect this vital crop from year to year it was necessary to have a stout corn crib.

The Walker crib was built by John Walker. He was a carpenter, blacksmith, and skillful at the dozens of other crafts needed to survive on an early day farm. The crib served long after his death while his daughters still lived on and operated the farm.

The crib is still in reasonably good shape, and reflects the skill of the builder. It will be included in any reconstruction of the farm.

3. Walker Sisters' Springhouse: Order of Significance: 1st

The Walker Sisters had a reputation as excellent cooks. Since there was no such thing as refrigeration in the mountains, the springhouse served as one of the major resources for food preservation. Here the butter, eggs, and milk were kept that appeared on the table in vast quantities.

The Walkers were big, strong people, and put in long hours at back-breaking work. They consumed three huge meals a day, and the quality and quantity of food was renowned in their neighborhood.

Traditionally, many mountain people lived on a scanty diet of poorly cooked food of inferior quality. Many mountain folks scorned dairy foods and lived chiefly on cornbread, pork, and wild game.

The Walkers had orchards to produce a variety of fruits, gardens, poultry, and milk cows. They took pride in their table, and Christmas feasts at their farm were legendary.

The springhouse with its icy stream of water and its stout construction was a source of pride to the Walkers. The building still retains its original appearance, and will be included in any possible rehabilitation of the farm.

Federal Determinations of Eligibility

Smoky Mountains Hiking Club Cabin, 6/9/88

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H32 (SER-OCR)

AUG 16 1988

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park

From: Deputy Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources,
Southeast Region

Subject: Determination of Eligibility Great Smoky Mountains
Hiking Club Cabin

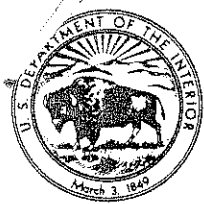
Enclosed is official notice from the National Register that the Hiking Club Cabin has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This determination is equal to placement on the National Register. Thus, any actions or proposals that would have an effect on the property are subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

As time permits, we ask that you have Park Historian Trout prepare a nomination form for this property and submit it to region for review and transmittal to the National Register.

(sgd) Paul B Hartwig

Enclosure

bcc: Len Brown w/enc.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

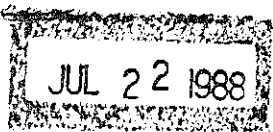
P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(418)



Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southeast Region

From: Chief Historian

Subject: Determination of Eligibility, Great Smoky Mountains Hiking Club
Cabin, Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Attached please find a copy of the documentation certifying that the Secretary of the Interior has determined that the subject property has been determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C.

*Ben Levy
for EC Bearss*

Attachment

EO. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Ed Beards-
NPS

Name of property: Smoky Mountains Hiking Club Cabin

Location: Sevier County, Great Smoky Mountains

State: TN

Request submitted by: DOI/NPS, Robert Baker; AD submitted by Cecil N. McKilk

Date received: 09/09/85

Additional information received: 04/26/88

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Eligible Not Eligible No Response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

Eligible Applicable criteria: A, C Not Eligible

Comments:

The Great Smoky Mountain Hiking Club Cabin is significant as the only extant representation in the Tennessee section of the Great Smoky Mountains of a local adaptation of rustic design promoted by the National Park Service for recreational purposes in the 1930s. The Cabin also is the building most closely associated with the Hiking Club, which played an important role in the planning and development of recreational hiking trails in the Park. The Club consulted with NPS on the location of a proposed Skyline Highway, a major route through the Park; helped measure some pre-existing hiking trails within the Park and establish new trails.

Documentation insufficient
(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

Charles D. Hull
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 6-9-88

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State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Correspondence

Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead and Little Cataloochee Baptist Church
CDOE (NC)

Look Rock Observation Tower and Campground CDOE (TN)

Willis Baxter Cabin CDOE (TN)

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North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

October 8, 2012

Dale Ditmason
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
107 Park Headquarters Road
Gatlinburg, TN 37738

Re: Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead and Little Cataloochee Baptist Church, Determinations of Eligibility, Haywood and Swain Counties, ER 12-1597

Dear Superintendent Ditmason:

Thank you for your letter of August 31, 2012, which we received on September 10, 2012, transmitting the National Register of Historic Places evaluations of the above properties.

In 2005, we concurred with the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report prepared by Kimley-Horn for the improvements to Newfound Gap Road, that the Park Development Historic District was eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A its association with the park's founding and Criterion C for architecture/design. While the 2005 report does not evaluate the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead (also known as the Mountain Farm Museum), we believe that the farmstead is best understood within the context of the larger historic district. We ask that a revised report be submitted evaluating the farmstead as a potential contributing resource within the historic district. We also suggest expanding the Park Development Historic District's period of significance to 1959 to include the creation of the Pioneer Farmstead.

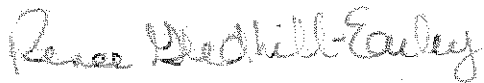
Before we can make our final recommendations, we offer the following comments:


- For the farmstead and the church, please provide a location map and a site plan that includes the proposed National Register boundaries (or those of an expansion to the historic district).
- Please provide interior photographs of the house, blacksmith shop, and church, and photographs of each exterior elevation of the church.
- Is the original location of the Joe Queen House, Blacksmith Shop, and/or Pig Pen known?

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Renee Gledhill-Earley".

 for Ramona M. Bartos

Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Archives and History
4610 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4610

Dear Dr. Crow,

Great Smoky Mountains National Park seeks your concurrence in a Concurrence Determination of Eligibility (CDOE) for ten historic structures within the boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Your concurrence will allow us to officially list these structures in the National Park Service's (NPS) List of Classified structures (LCS), which is a database of NPS properties listed in or eligible for the listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or ineligible resources that are managed as cultural resources. Designation as ineligible does not exclude a resource from the normal Section 106 consultation process. NPS managers use the LCS as a planning and management tool; to ensure proper management of cultural resources it is important that resources are represented in the LCS.

We believe that within the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead (also known as the Mountain Farm Museum) located in Swain County, North Carolina: Blacksmith Shop, Joe Queen House, Blacksmith Shop, Pig Pen, Outhouse, Bee Gum Stand and Woodshed are eligible for the National Register under Criteria A for its association with early historic preservation efforts from 1937-1959. We believe that the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead Sorghum Furnace, because it was built less than fifty years ago and does not meet the test of exceptional importance required for resources less than fifty years old, is a noncontributing element to the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead. The furnace's eligibility will be reevaluated once it passes 50 years old.

We further believe that the Little Cataloochee Baptist Church and its contributing resource the Little Cataloochee Cemetery Headstones (also known as the Ola Missionary Baptist Church) in Haywood County, North Carolina are eligible for the National Register under Criteria A for the church's association with the history the Cataloochee community.

Enclosed for your review is a statement of significance for these structures and descriptions and photographs of the same. If you concur with our determination, we request that you sign the enclosed form and within 45 days of its receipt return it to:

Erik Kreuzsch
Archeologist
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
107 Park Headquarters Road

Gatlinburg, TN 37738

Upon receiving your concurrence we will certify the individual LCS records. Thank you for your assistance in the continuing efforts of Great Smoky Mountains National Park to properly manage cultural resources in North Carolina.

Sincerely,

Dale Ditmanson
Superintendent
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Context for the Pioneer Farmstead (Mountain Farm Museum)

The Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead (also known as the Mountain Farm Museum) is eligible for the National Register for its association with the development of Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the early preservation efforts of the National Park Service.

During the development of Great Smoky Mountains National Park (1932-1942), park planners surveyed existing structures within the park. Park interpretation was based on a romantic and idealized presentation of residents of the area, as people wholly isolated from modern life. To that end, consideration for maintaining historic buildings was weighted towards buildings representative of early park settlement (prior to the 20th century) with little or no consideration given to frame buildings except for public buildings and churches. Most of the frame houses and ancillary structures associated with them were removed or razed. The few that remain occur along Hazel Creek and in Cataloochee in North Carolina.

In 1938, Park Architectural Historian Charles Grossman first proposed the creation of an outdoor museum made up of moved and reconstructed buildings as part of a park-wide interpretation plan for mountain culture history. This outdoor museum would consist of “a typically primitive mountain cabin [to] lend a desirable atmosphere. In connection with the cabin, a spring house, corn crib, pig pen and tub mill might well be added, -- these, together, constituting an outdoor exhibit entirely in keeping with the main story of mountain culture.” His proposal reflected a growing trend of preserving and grouping buildings to be as an interpretive tool, a trend that was popularized by Colonial Williamsburg. John D. Rockefeller Jr. and the Reverend W.A.R. Goodwin opened began work on Colonial Williamsburg, an outdoor museum that used both restorations and reconstructions to interpret colonial life in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1926 and opened it in 1934. Rockefeller was also influential in the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The use of outdoor museums within the National Park Service began in the 1930s; in Yosemite a replica Indian village was created in the mid-1930s and Pierce Mill in Rock Creek Park was restored as a working gristmill in 1936.¹

The Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead was constructed in the 1950s and was built along the lines of the 1938 proposal. On August 12th, 1952, Mr. Grossman supervised the moving of selected buildings from their various original locations and re-erecting them to create a “typical” pioneer farmstead next to the Oconaluftee Visitors Center. Rounding out the pioneer farmstead were several ancillary structures constructed in the 1950s as replicas, these designs based on examples

¹C.S. Grossman, A. Stupka and H.C. Wilburn, *Report on the Proposed Mountain Culture Program for Great Smoky Mountains National Park* (Gatlinburg, TN: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1938), 15; Barry Mackintosh, *Interpretation in the National Park Service, a Historical Perspective* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, History Division, 1986), 54-55.

surveyed around the park in the 1930s. The goal of the museum was to provide the visitor with an overview of mountain culture, by showing examples of buildings that were found on farms in the park and through live demonstrations of mountain crafts, and this influenced the design. The buildings were moved close to the Visitors Center, and arranged so that visitors to the park could easily circulate through the farmstead. A similar program for the conservation of mountain culture was created in nearby Blue Ridge Parkway in the 1940s. Mabry Mill historic area was established as an outdoor museum. The original house, which was judged to be in poor condition, as well as the spring house granary, chicken house, woodshed and small barn were removed in the 1950s and replaced with a different cabin, whiskey still, sorghum press and woodshed.² Mabry Mill was restored as a working gristmill and like the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead incorporates living history.

Artificially created groupings are not generally considered eligible for the National Register unless they meet Criteria Consideration B for moved properties. An artificially created grouping is only eligible if it has achieved significance since the time it was assembled and cannot be considered as a reflection of the time period in which individual buildings were constructed. The Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead is significant for its association with the early preservation efforts of the National Park Service. The Pioneer Farmstead retains its integrity of setting and location, the setting of the Visitors Center and the surrounding park grounds have not changed. The Pioneer Farmstead retains its integrity of materials and workmanship. Records indicate that some of the buildings may have been moved around the Farmstead since they were installed in the 1950s, further research is needed to determine what structures were moved and when. The Pioneer Farmstead retains its feeling and association as an early preservation effort. Each of the contributing resources is discussed in detail below.

Queen, Joe House (LCS no. 13096) – 1901, moved 1950-1959

The Joe Queen house (also known as the Davis House) is a 23 foot by 31 foot L-shaped hewn log house (**Figures 1-3**). It consists of a 1-1/2 story, side gable main crib and a smaller gabled one-story crib containing the kitchen, set perpendicular to the main block. The half-dovetailed-notched hewn planks are up to 22 inches wide, the foundation is of fieldstone, and the roof has wood shingles. Each pen has a stone chimney and the front has a full-façade, shed-roofed porch. Interior has sawn board floors and sawn board walls.

The Joe McQueen House retains integrity of location and setting as part of the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead. The house has undergone no alterations since it was incorporated in the Pioneer Farmstead in the 1950s, and is still used for living history demonstrations. The Joe

² Barry M. Buxton, *Mabry Mill: Historic Resource Study* (Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Blue Ridge Parkway, 1989), 119.

Queen house retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship. It retains its feeling and association with the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead.

Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead Blacksmith Shop (LCS no. 13095) - 1875-1900, moved 1950-1959

The Blacksmith Shop (**Figure 4**) is a 12 feet by 14 feet by 9 feet high, front-gabled, single crib log structure. The logs are roughly squared and minimally notched and set with wide chinks to allow for ventilation. The purlin and wood shake roof overhangs above the shelter batten door. The building rests on fieldstones. The earthen floor has a furnace.

The Blacksmith Shop retains integrity of location and setting as part of the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead. The building has undergone no alterations since it was incorporated in the Pioneer Farmstead in the 1950s. The Blacksmith Shop retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship. It retains its feeling and association with the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead.

Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead Pig Pen (LCS no. 90267) - 1880-1900, moved 1950-1959

The Pig Pen (**Figure 5**) is a 12 feet by 22.5 feet by 6 feet high, side gable, double crib log structure with unhewn irregularly notched logs. It is enclosed on three sides and the fourth opens onto an area fenced in with logs.

The Pig Pen retains integrity of location and setting as part of the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead. The Pig Pen retains its integrity of design, having undergone no alterations since it was incorporated in the Pioneer Farmstead in the 1950s. The Pig Pen house retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship. It retains its feeling and association with the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead.

Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead Outhouse (LCS no. 90264) - 1950-1959

The Outhouse (**Figure 6**) is 4 feet by 4 feet with a shed-roof, vertical plank siding, and a plank door which is fastened with horseshoe hinges. Inside are two seats on the south wall. The floor is earthen.

The Outhouse retains integrity of location and setting as part of the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead. It retains its integrity of design, having undergone no alterations since construction. The Outhouse retains integrity of materials and workmanship. It retains its feeling and association with the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead.

Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead Bee Gum Stand (LCS no. 90265) - 1950-1959

The Bee Gum Stand (**Figure 7**) is an 11 foot by 3 foot, shed-roofed, open-sided shelter used by the park for exhibiting bee gums (hollowed-out logs used for keeping bees). The roof has wood shingles and is supported by six earthfast posts.

The Bee Gum Stand retains integrity of location and setting as part of the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead. It retains its integrity of design, having undergone no alterations since construction. The Bee Gum Stand retains integrity of materials and workmanship. It retains its feeling and association with the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead.

Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead Woodshed (LCS no. 90266) -1959

The Woodshed (**Figure 8**) is a 12 foot by 15.5 foot shed-roofed structure. It is open at the front with vertical plank siding on the rear and sides. The shed roof has wood shakes and is supported by six earthfast posts.

The Woodshed retains integrity of location and setting as part of the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead. It retains its integrity of design, having undergone no alterations since construction. The Woodshed retains integrity of materials and workmanship. It retains its feeling and association with the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead.

Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead Sorghum Furnace (LCS no. 90268) -1988-1990

The Sorghum Furnace (**Figure 9**) is a metal evaporator pan set above a fieldstone furnace and fireplace covered with a shed-roofed, open-sided canopy supported by five earthfast log posts measuring 18 feet by 13 feet by 11.5 feet. This structure is a reproduction of an earlier structure.

The Sorghum Furnace is less than 50 years old and does not meet the test of “exceptional importance,” laid out in Criterion G, and therefore is noncontributing to the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead.

Little Cataloochee Baptist Church (LCS no. 07369) and Little Cataloochee Cemetery Headstone (LCS no.10263) c. 1890, additions c.1910 and 1929

Religious properties are not generally eligible for the National Register unless they meet Criterion Consideration A, deriving significance for architectural, artistic or historical importance. The Little Cataloochee Baptist Church (also known as the Ola Missionary Baptist Church) is locally significant under National Register criteria A for its association with the

mountain community of Cataloochee from 1890 to the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1941.

The Little Cataloochee Baptist Church in Little Cataloochee, one of two settlements in the Cataloochee Valley. The building is a 24 foot by 40.5 foot gable-front frame church on a continuous river stone foundation (**Figure 10**). The church has double-door entry centers on façade and four two-over-two windows on each sidewall. The exterior siding of the church is weatherboard, the eaves and gable ends decorated with jig-sawn boards and the roof is covered with stamped metal shingles. A square-plan, cross-gabled belfry with unglazed windows rises from the roof above the entrance. Clad with round-butt “fishtail” shingles, the belfry is topped by a conical sheet metal steeple. The interior consists of an open auditorium with a raised dais and the ceiling is made of square-edge boards. The Little Cataloochee Church Cemetery is located on the southeast side of the church and has 66 graves marked with commercial stones & fieldstones. The headstones are enclosed in a woven wire fence on a half-acre of sloping land.

Little Cataloochee Baptist Church was built by local residents in the 1890s, during a boom period of Cataloochee settlement. From 1870-1900 the population of the Cataloochee Valley increased four times, from just under 200 to slightly over 800 residents. Poor road infrastructure meant that Cataloochee residents, like other communities in the Great Smoky Mountains, relied on extended kinship ties for mutual assistance. Churches played an important role in mountain life in the Smokies serving as a place where neighbors met and socialized. Although visits by trained preachers were infrequent, nearly all the residents gathered weekly for informal Sunday school sessions. For a brief time Little Cataloochee Baptist Church also operated as the community school. In the 1910s the belfry was added to the church, and in 1929 the foundation was replaced and the original roof was replaced with a metal one. Since that time the church has not been altered. The church is among the few remaining frame buildings in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park that predate its establishment.³

The church and its cemetery are located on its original site and retain integrity of location and design. There has been no development around the church and it retains its isolated setting. The church and cemetery retain integrity of materials and workmanship. The Little Cataloochee Baptist Church and Cemetery conveys its feeling and association with turn of the twentieth century mountain life in the Great Smoky Mountains.

³ Peter Shelburn Givens, “Cataloochee and the Establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park,” (M.A. Thesis, Western Carolina University, 1978) 58, 80; Southeast Regional Office “Determinations of Eligibility for Cataloochee Section of Great Smoky Mountains National Park”, 1998, DRAFT, 6.

Eligibility

I concur that the following structures are **eligible** for the National Register: Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead Blacksmith Shop, Joe Queen House, Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead Pig Pen, Outhouse, Bee Gum Stand, Woodshed, Little Cataloochee Baptist Church, and Little Cataloochee Baptist Church Headstones. I further concur that the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead Sorghum Furnace is **noncontributing**.

Name

Date

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Photos:



Figure 1: Joe Queen House, looking west- 2012



Figure 2: Joe Queen House, looking northeast- 2012



Figure 3: Joe Queen House, looking east- 2012



Figure 4: Blacksmith Shop- 2012

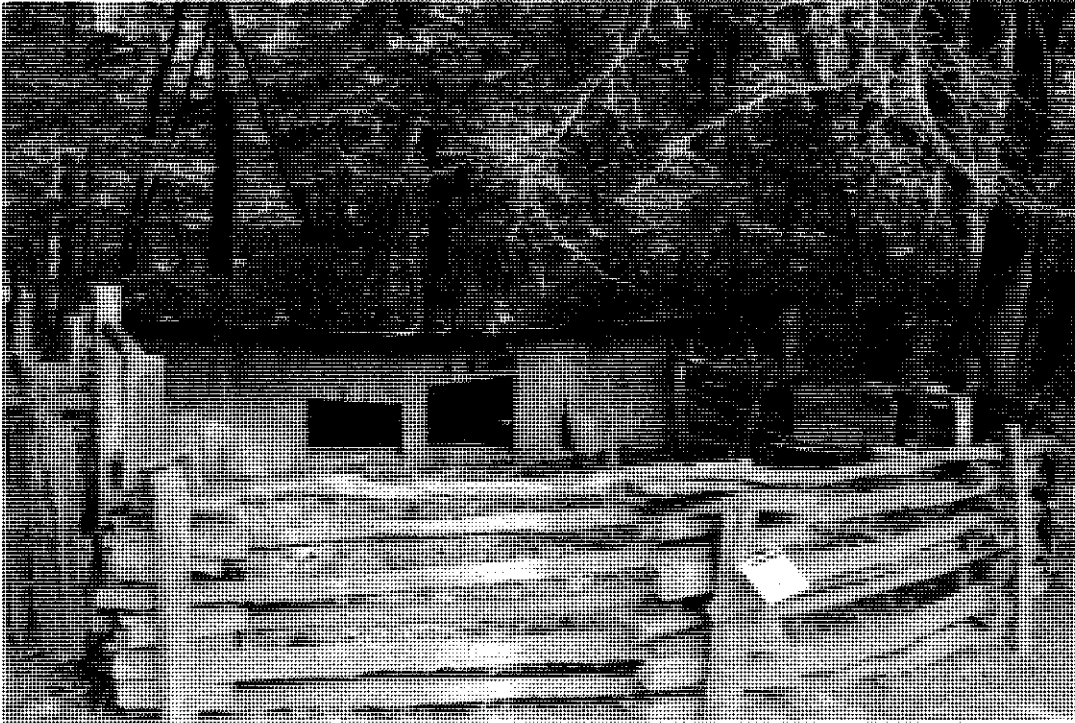


Figure 5: Pig Pen- 2012



Figure 6: Outhouse- 2012



Figure 7: Bee Gum Stand- 2012



Figure 8: Woodshed- 2012

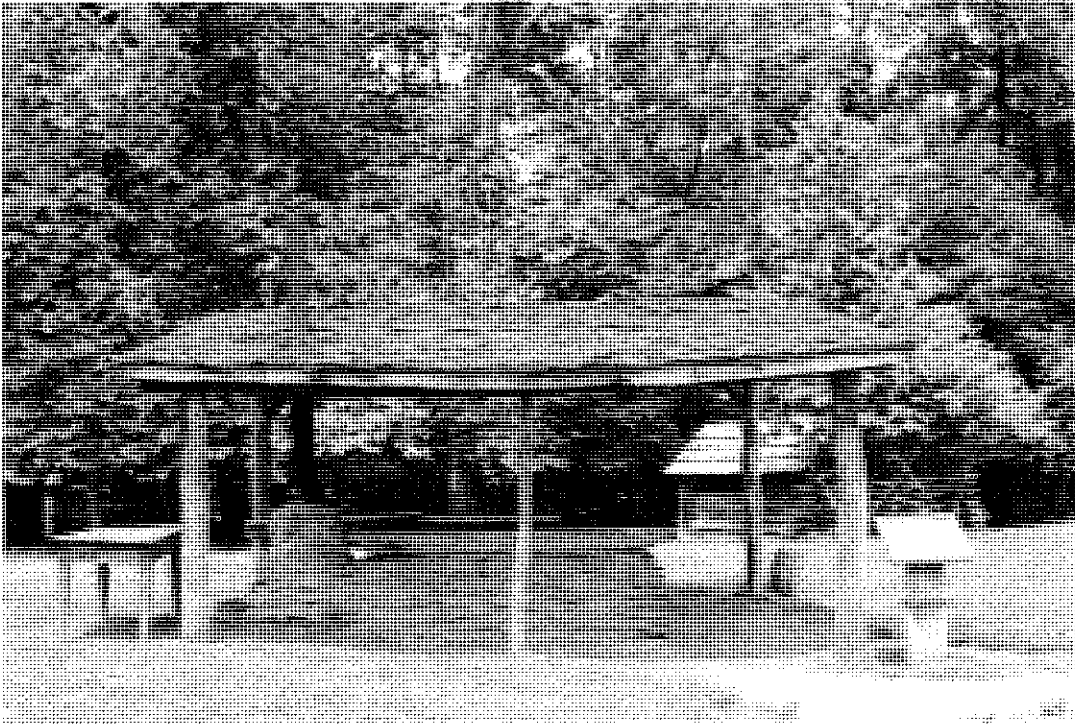


Figure 9: Sorghum Furnace, 2012



Figure 10: Little Cataloochee Church and Cemetery



Figure 11: Little Cataloochee Cemetery Headstones

Mr. E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director TN SHPO
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243-0442

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

The Great Smoky Mountain National Park seeks your concurrence in a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the Look Rock Observation tower and Campground at the Great Smoky Mountain National Park (GRSM). The building was designed and constructed between 1966 and 1967 as part of the NPS Mission 66 program. This DOE is part of our Division's ongoing work of assessing the significance of our Region's Mission 66 resources. We believe that Look Rock observation tower and campground represent the Mission 66 architecture and has a distinct architectural design that has retained its integrity over time.

Look Rock Observation Tower and Campground

Date of Original Construction: 1966-1967

Architect of Record: Ben Biderman/ Hart Construction Company

Major Additions/Alterations: 2012 addition of microwave antennas

Description:

Fire and Observation Tower (B-12-2): 1967, Contributing

The fire and observation tower located at Look Rock is composed of reinforced concrete. Designed by Mission 66 designer Ben Biderman, the observation tower represents the "Park Modern" architectural design. The purpose of constructing the observation tower at the Look Rock site was to provide "outstanding panoramic views of the mountain and valley scenery", while allowing the views to identify "major topographic and cultural features" from all of the viewpoints of the tower.¹ The tower was designed to fit into the surrounding natural environment. Material and labor cost had an impact on the design.

The observation/fire tower has a three section ramp composed of concrete that lead to three different observation decks. Each of the ramps contains hand rails composed of aluminum. The top observation deck is circular that includes stairs that lead to the radio repeater building. The observation deck contains four metal photographs approximately 12' x 40" composed of aluminum.

Air quality control stations- 63209 LR536- Circa 1967 and 1970 Non-contributing

Near the observation/fire tower is two small one-room structures that are used for measuring air quality from the Chilowee Mountains. Each of the air quality control stations are around 214 square feet.

Look Rock Campground/ Visitor Use Facilities (M-18): 1966

Under Mission 66 many campgrounds were designed to fit to the surrounding environments while providing accessibility for the park visitor to find recreation and comfort while staying within the National Park. The campfire development of Look rock would have to be developed smaller than originally planned due to high

¹ United States Department of Interior National Park Service, Interpretive Prospectus for Foothills Parkway Great Smoky Mountains National Park. 1965 Lofl

elevation terrain. The picnic area can accommodate 120 cars while the campground consists of 250 campsites. “It was the original intent that the development of the picnic grounds and campground at Look rock would to some degree absorb a number of local campers and thus reduce a little of the pressure of this type use of the park.”²

Comfort Stations- 63211 LR530, 63212 LR605, 63213 LR606, 63215 LR 607- Contributing

Mission 66 Comfort Stations were designed to meet the increasing tourism during this era. The increasing demand to meet their needs to build these facilities and their size led to a standardization of design in the typical comfort stations. Mission 66 Comfort stations were established at the Look Rock Campground adjacent to the Look Rock Tower. Built by the Hart construction company of Sevierville, TN, these comfort stations would typically be designed in a rectangular shape, composed of concrete cylinder blocks. In 1965 the comfort stations constructed by the park cost \$ 7,540. The exterior walls were composed of masonry block with a concrete foundation and floor. The roof has red cedar shakes over a wood frame. The dimensions of the comfort stations are 24’0” x 15’6” that each have an extended gable end roof. The stations are one story buildings that have three rooms in which the men and women’s rooms are separated by a pipe space located between them. The total area of these campground comfort stations are 372 sq. feet.

Campground Office- 63210 LR 651 (1966)- Contributing

At the Entrance of the Look Rock Campground there are a combination checker station and two unit seasonal dwelling. According to Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Foothills Parkway the facility was “Strategically located to control visitor entrance flow along the one way loop road encompassing the campsite area”.³ This one story one room structure composed of a wood frame and a concrete block foundation cost \$7,226.80 to build. The exterior walls are composed of board and batten while the interior walls are gypsum wall board. The floor is concrete while the roof is a wood frame with asphalt shingles. The structure is 15’5.25”x 15’.75” with an extending porch that is 12’4” long that is 335.2 square feet. The campground office was started on April 28, 1966 it was completed on October 25, 1966.

Water System Pump House- 63207 LR669-Non Contributing

The water system pump house is located at the back of the campgrounds near the amphitheater. The building is a one story, one room structure that is 153 square feet total.

Campground Amphitheater- Contributing

The Campground Amphitheater is located at the back of the Campground near the water system pump house. The Amphitheater contains one screen and a projection shelter used for showing videos to campground visitors. Near the front of the stage is a fire pit constructed of square cut field rocks.

History and Chronology of Construction

² Memorandum between Superintendent of Great Smokies and the Regional Director, Region On. Water Supply, Look rock Development, Foothills Parkway. March 23, 1962.

³ Master Plan for the preservation and use of Foothills Parkway Chapter 5, design Analysis Look rock Developed Area- PKY-FH 3006, Benard Grace, Landscape architect, 12/8/1960

The Look Rock Tower and Development Area is located off the Foothills (Blount County) Parkway, in the Chilhowee Mountains, approximately ten miles southwest of Walland, TN and about three miles from the southernmost parkway entrance at the junction with U.S. Highway 129. Look Rock is the highest peak of the Chilhowee Mountain range at 2,843 ft. The Chilhowee Mountain was once the home to the Overhill Cherokee Village during the 18th century. As European settlers began to inhabit the area, the Cherokees were pushed out of this region. By the 20th century, the Chilhowee Mountains had become a tourist destination of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Entrepreneurs, taking advantage of the surrounding environment established resorts and “watering places”. These resort hotels were a popular destination within the Chilhowee Mountain area and were important to the local economy.

By the 1930’s visiting Look Rock had become a tradition for travelers in the region. Look Rock remained a popular destination even after the resorts and watering places no longer existed within the area. Along with its popularity for tourism, it became a useful tool in spotting forest fires and became a fire lookout point for the State of Tennessee. During this time there were no structures or ways of communication located on the site. This method of identifying fires throughout the region would become too difficult and was replaced by a CCC tower to the west of the Look Rock site in 1938.

As tourism to the foothills increased, the National Park Service (NPS) looked to create access for park visitors to enjoy this area. Following the creation of the Blue Ridge Parkway, The Foothills Parkway was established in 1944, but construction did not start until funding was available under the Mission 66 program and has yet to be completed. One of the main goals of establishing the Parkway was “to provide and appropriate view of the Great Smoky Mountains from the west”. The views from the parkway also display the contrasting scenery of the developed flat land of the Tennessee Valley to the Northwest.⁴ The increasing demand to meet the needs of expanding tourism throughout the Foothills Parkway would lead to the construction of an observation tower and fire lookout on the Foothills Parkway. While providing an extraordinary view of a surrounding landscape and unique architectural design to amaze the increasing amount of tourism to the National Park it would also provide educational opportunities for visitors. On the observation deck of the tower tourist there were four metal photographs approximately 12’ x 40” in size that was supplied by the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard at Bremerton, Washington, on a .064 inch aluminum for a total cost of approximately \$200 Plus transportation.⁵ The theme of the exhibit is the geology and physiographic environment of the Great Smoky Mountains, Chilhowee Mountain, and the Tennessee Valley. Now exist only two metal photographs with a description of the local geology and park information.

Look Rock Tower was constructed in 1967, under the Mission 66 program. Mission 66 aimed to improve NPS facilities to meet the needs of the increasing amount of tourism. According to the Parkway’s Construction Program 1961 Fiscal Year there would be a shelter, comfort stations, a maintenance garage, water and sewage systems, incinerator, a campfire circle, tables and benches all located within the Look Rock Development area.⁶ Look Rock tower represents an important trend in NPS history as it was used to modernize the National Park and to accommodate the increasing amount of tourism to the park. The amount of funding available to construct new Mission 66 structures throughout the NPS had an effect on the architectural materials and design. Concrete was abundant, cheap, and therefore a common material in Mission 66 construction.⁷

The structures associated with Mission 66 can be described as “Park Service Modern”.⁸ Although there are many building types that can be associate with Park Service Modern style of the Mission 66 Program, observation towers were highly limited to this style and remain unique structures designed under the Mission 66. Only 9 observation towers were constructed under the Mission 66 program and only three towers represent the architectural style of mid-century modern, Clingmans Dome, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Shark Valley, Everglades National Park, and Look Rock Tower, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Similar to the

⁴ United States Department of Interior National Park Service, Interpretive Prospectus for Foothills Parkway Great Smoky Mountains National Park. 1965 Lofl,1, 4.

⁵ Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Memorandum to Regional Director, Southeast Region From superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains. Subject: interpretive prospectus, foothills parkway K1817 SER(OIV). December 14, 1965.

⁶ Filed in D.22 Construction Programs 1959

⁷ Clingsman Dome NR Nomination

⁸ Sarah Allaback, 270

architectural design of the Shark Valley Observation Tower of the Everglades National Park, and Clingmans Dome of the GRSM, Look Rock Tower represents one of these few unique structures built in the Mission 66 program. The modernist approach of these observation towers were considered by many to be an architectural mistake for the NPS and seemed “inappropriate” by some.⁹ The new Modern design structures of the National Parks were designed to meet the increasing tourism with upgraded facilities while allowing the structure to blend in with the surrounding environment.¹⁰

The Mission 66 Program is considered to be one most significant Federal undertakings of the 20th century. Under this Federal program around 584 new comfort stations, 221 administrative buildings, 36 service buildings, 1,239 units for employee housing, and more than 100 new visitor centers were constructed.¹¹ Cost of Mission 66 structures had a large impact on the design and materials used in the construction and According to Director Wirth, the “Mission 66 buildings were intended to blend into the landscape, but through their plainness rather than by identification with natural features”.¹² The remaining mission 66 architecture of the National Parks represents a significant time of expansion in the United States during post war era.

Significance and Integrity: Because the Look Rock tower and campground is less than fifty years old it must not only be listed under criterion A its association with Mission 66 and Criterion C for its unique Architecture of Park Service Modern, it must meet the qualifications of criterion G. Understanding Criterion G means that the property must be of “exceptional importance” and that the resources must be fragile when associated to an event and architecture. The Look Rock observation tower represents only three Park Service Modern observation towers in the United States, the others being the Shark lookout at Everglades National Park and the Clingmans Dome at Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Being one of only three Park Service Modern observation towers makes the Look Rock observation tower an “exceptional resource” because it represents a fragile class of remaining resources.

The observation tower has not had significant changes over time and has the buildings integrity remains. The metal education panels have since been removed and replaced with two new panels that still discuss the topography and environmental effects of the Smoky Mountains National Parks. The views from the observation tower still are there. The campground stills remains its integrity of a Mission 66 Campground with the original comfort stations and amphitheaters integrity remains. The observation tower structure has not received any additions that would have altered the structure from its original design. There has been vandalism in the form of graffiti on the concrete walls near the top observation deck. In 2012 a project to create communications with Blount County and the GRSM National Park constructed microwave antennas on the cupola and has been determined to have an adverse affect on the observation tower.

Conclusion: The Look Rock Observation Tower and Development Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the Mission 66 program, which modernized our National Parks for increased tourism and under Criterion C for its unique mid-century modern architecture. The period of significance begins with the beginning of the Mission 66 program in 1956 and ends with the construction of the Look Rock Development Area in 1967. The level of significance is at the local level.

Please indicate your concurrence in this determination by signing this letter and returning it to us. Please direct any questions on this DOE to Bob Blythe at 404-562-3117, ext. 641. We appreciate the assistance of your office in evaluating NPS historic resources in the State of Florida.

⁹ Ethan Carr, 301

¹⁰ Allback, 11

¹¹ <http://www.mission66.com/documents/intro.html#2>

¹² Allback, 11

Sincerely,

Riley Hollenbaugh,
Intern, National Council for Preservation Education, Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Dale A. Ditmanson
Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Enclosures

Enclosures

Name

Date



Facing North Observation Tower (2012)



Facing West Observation Tower (2012)



Observation Deck and Radio Repeater (2012)



Air Quality Control Stations
(2012)



Campground Entrance (2012)



Campground Amphitheater (2012)



Camping Area (2012)



Campground Comfort Station (2012)



Water Pump House Station (2012)



Underpass leading to Picnic Area (2012)



Picnic Area Comfort Station (2012)



Picnic Area (2012)



Historic View from Look Rock before Observation Tower



USGS Quad Map of Look Rock



October 26, 2012

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442
(615) 532-1550

Mr. Dale A. Ditmanson
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
107 Park Headquarters Road
Gatlinburg, Tennessee, 37738

RE: NPS, NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION,
WILLIS BAXTER CABIN, UNINCORPORATED, COCKE COUNTY

Dear Mr. Ditmanson:

In response to your request, received on Thursday, October 25, 2012, we have reviewed the documents you submitted regarding your proposed National Register of Historic Places eligibility determination. Our review of and comment on your proposed undertaking are among the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Based on available information, we find that the above-referenced property does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as it is not associated with events which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; nor is it associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; nor does it embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period or method of construction; nor does it represent the work of a master; nor does it possess high artistic values; nor does it represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; nor has it yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, unless project plans change, no additional action is necessary to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act relative to this property.

Please direct questions and comments to Joe Garrison (615) 532-1550-103. We appreciate your cooperation

Sincerely,

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

EPM/jyg

Mr. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director,
State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243-0442

Dear Mr. McIntyre,

Great Smoky Mountains National Park seeks your concurrence in a Concurrence Determination of Eligibility (CDOE) for the Willis Baxter Cabin located within the boundary of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Your concurrence will allow us to officially list this building in the National Park Service's (NPS) List of Classified structures (LCS), which is a database of NPS properties listed in or eligible for the listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or ineligible resources that are managed as cultural resources. NPS managers use the LCS as a planning and management tool; to ensure proper management of cultural resources it is important that resources are represented in the LCS. Concurrence with this determination will allow NPS to list the Willis Baxter Cabin in the LCS as "ineligible, managed as a cultural resource." Categorization in the LCS as "ineligible, managed as a cultural resource" does not exclude a resource from the normal Section 106 consultation process.

We believe that the Willis Baxter Cabin (LCS no. 90269) in Cocke County, Tennessee is ineligible for the National Register because it lacks sufficient integrity of design and setting to the Settlement period of the park (1790-1933). Although we believe the cabin is ineligible as a representation of the Settlement period, more research is needed to determine if the cabin is eligible as an example of early NPS preservation philosophy. A Historic Resource Study is to be undertaken this year, part of that study will establish a context for early NPS preservation philosophy. All resources related to early NPS preservation philosophy in Great Smoky Mountain National Park will be identified as a part of this study and recommendations for their nomination will be made.

The Willis Baxter Cabin (also known as the Chandler Jenkins Cabin) is an 18 feet by 16 feet by 16 feet high one-room, side-gable, single-bay log cabin. It is located .7mi from the Maddron Bald Trailhead which is at the edge of the park near Crosby, Tennessee. The cabin has a door on either side wall and a single-shoulder stone chimney on one gable; there are no windows. The walls are made from split chestnut with chamfer-notch joints and are set on fieldstones.

The Willis Baxter Cabin was built by Willis Baxter and his son William Baxter as a honeymoon cabin for William and his bride Nan in 1889. This cabin (**Figure 1**) was built a short distance down the creek from Willis and Vina Baxter's cabin. The lack of windows, even a grannyhole (small shuttered window near the chimney, allowing someone to take advantage of the warmth of the fire but still see outside) in the cabin makes it unusual. In most log cabins and houses in the Smokies the wall logs are hewn two sides from round logs and the joists and rafters are often round poles. In the Willis Baxter cabin, all the material that can be identified as original was split from large chestnut logs. It is possible that a single chestnut tree may have provided all the original material for the cabin. In addition to the present cabin there was a lean-to approximately 18 feet by 8 feet on the west, which contained the kitchen.

NPS took over the property in the 1930s and the area was surveyed in 1937 as a part of a park-wide survey of Pioneer Cabins. At that time the Baxter Place, in addition to the remaining cabin, contained a frame house, another cabin, a barn, corner crib, smokehouse, chicken house, blacksmith shop, and pig pen. In keeping with the park interpretive philosophy, which was to retain only the best examples of log construction, all of the structures except the Willis Baxter Cabin and a chicken house (which was moved to the Oconaluftee Pioneer Farmstead) were taken down. It is not clear whether the lean-to kitchen was removed at that time, or some time before the 1930s survey.¹

In 1964, plans were authorized to move the cabin to the Junglebrook area. In anticipation of the move, the cabin was mothballed to slow down damage to the structure; the roof was replaced with a sheathing/roll roofing system and the puncheon floor replaced with sawn lumber. The Willis Baxter Cabin was rehabilitated from 1975-1978. The rehabilitation consisted of restacking the collapsing stone piers, realigning and replacing floor joists, replacing the sawn flooring with new puncheons, realigning the wall logs, rehangng the doors, replacing the roof with new shingles, and relaying the stone chimney and chinking it with mud mortar. The planned relocation of the Willis Baxter Cabin to Junglebrook never occurred.²

The Willis Baxter Cabin retains integrity of location, materials, and workmanship. The removal of the kitchen has negatively impacted its integrity of design. Additionally the cabin has lost its integrity of setting. The Willis Baxter Cabin was part of a larger settlement, the Baxter Place. The honeymoon cabin type was, by its nature, the outgrowth of a previous house, and is indicative of the multigenerational living that characterized American settlement in the Great Smoky Mountains from the late 18th century to the park's inception. Although on its original

¹ Charles Grossman, *Historic Structures Report Part I and II: The Chandler Jenkin Cabin Building #145 and Pig Pen, Indian Camp Truck Trail* (Richmond, VA: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, 1965) i.

² Grossman, *Historic Structures Report*, 8-11; "Section 106 Compliance Statement: Rehabilitation of Chandler Jenkins Cabin," November 20 1975, Great Smoky Mountain National Park, Great Smoky Mountains National Park Archive.

location, the cabin now sits alone on the Maddron Bald Trail. The removal of kitchen as well as the removal of the rest of buildings has negatively impacted the feeling and the association of the Willis Baxter Cabin. The Willis Baxter Cabin is ineligible for the National Register because it lacks integrity of setting, design, feeling, and association.

If you concur with our determination, we request that you sign the enclosed form and within 45 days of its receipt return it to:

Erik Kreusch
Archeologist
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
107 Park Headquarters Road
Gatlinburg, TN 37738

Upon receiving your concurrence we will certify the individual LCS records. Thank you for your assistance in the continuing efforts of Great Smoky Mountains National Park to properly manage cultural resources in Tennessee.

Sincerely,

Dale Ditmanson
Superintendent
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Eligibility

I concur that the Willis Baxter Cabin is **ineligible** for the National Register:

Name

Date

References

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- Lambert, Robert S. *The Pioneer History of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park: A Report to the Superintendent Based Upon Documentary Sources*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1957.
- Lix, H. W. *Short History of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park*. Gatlinburg, TN: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1958.



Figure 1: Willis Baxter Cabin-2012

**Appendix B: Listed, Determined, and
Recommended Eligible Historic Districts &
Archeological Areas for Further Evaluation**

RESOURCE TABLE

(Districts are sorted geographically beginning in Blount County, TN and moving clockwise through the park. Resources within each district are sorted alphabetically. Archaeological resources requiring additional evaluation are at the end of the table.)

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
<i>Cades Cove Historic District</i>	N/A	N/A		NR-HD	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Loop Road	57696	90242	1840-1860; 1930-1935	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Methodist Church	62662	13039	1902	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Missionary Baptist Church	62694	13043	c. 1915	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Primitive Baptist Church	62660	13040	c. 1884	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Carter Shields Cabin	62705	13037	1880-1885	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Dan Lawson (Peter Cable) Granary	62652	13059	c. 1860	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Dan Lawson (Peter Cable) House	62646	13051	1856	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Dan Lawson (Peter Cable) Smokehouse	62650	13060	c. 1860	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Dan Lawson Barn	102374	90240	1900-1920	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Elijah (Leige) Oliver Cabin	62637	13041	1849	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Elijah Oliver Barn	62639	13065	1845-1855	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Elijah Oliver Corn Crib	62638	13064	1845-1855	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Elijah Oliver Smokehouse	62636	13062	1845-1855	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Elijah Oliver Springhouse	62635	13061	1961	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Henry Whitehead House	62644	13053	1881, 1896	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Henry Whitehead Smokehouse	62645	13052	1893-1896	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John Oliver Cabin	62659	13042	1816	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. and Becky Cable House (Cable Mill Area)	62640	13046	1875-1879; moved 1956	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Barn (Lequire and/or Huston Barn) (Cable Mill Area)	62642	13066	1875-1900; moved 1955	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Blacksmith Shop (Cable Mill Area)	62706	13049	1956	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Corn Crib (Cable Mill Area)	62643	13045	1875-1900; moved 1956	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
John P. Cable Drive-Through Barn (McGee Barn) (Cable Mill Area)	62707	13050	1875-1900; moved 1956	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Overshot Mill	62641	13048	1875	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Smokehouse (Homer Caldwell Smokehouse) (Cable Mill Area)	62709	13047	1875-1900; moved 1956	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John W. Oliver Barn	102372	90238	1920	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John W. Oliver Barn	102372	90238	1920	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Parsons Branch Road	59453	None	1861	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Primitive Baptist Church Cistern House	None	90241	1900-1910	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Rich Mountain Road	29253	90239	1839, 1925	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Sorghum Furnace and Mill (Cades Cove)	115125	None	1959; rebuilt several times since	RNRE-NC	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Apiary	62657	13057	1959-1961	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Barn	62715	13058	1968	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Blacksmith Shop	62658	13055	1870-1900	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Corn Crib	62655	90236	1966-1967	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver House	62635	13056	1865-1870	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Smokehouse	62700	90235	1875-1900	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Woodshed	62703	13044	1965-1975	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Roaring Fork Historic District	N/A	N/A		NR-HD	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Alex Cole Cabin	62719	13080	c. 1880; moved 1978	NR, RNRE-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Alfred Reagan House	62754	13097	1886-1894	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Alfred Reagan Tub Mill	62752	14002	1900-1920	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Ephraim Bales Barn	62739	14000	1870-1890	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Ephraim Bales Corn Crib	62736	13099	1870-1890	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Ephraim Bales House	62777	13098	1880	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Ephraim Bales Pig Pen	62742	14001	1870-1890	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Ephraim Bales Stone Walls	Asset of 71771	90246	1880-1920	RNRE-Feature	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Jim Bales Barn	62750	90249	1870-1890	RNRE-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Jim Bales Corn Crib	62744	90248	1870-1890	RNRE-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Roaring Fork-Cherokee Orchard Road	57753, 57817	None	1963	RNRE-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
<i>Junglebrook Historic District</i>	N/A	N/A		NR-HD	Junglebrook	TN	Sevier
Noah Ogle Barn	62754	13087	1880-1890	NR-C	Junglebrook	TN	Sevier
Noah Ogle House	62768	13085	1875-1890	NR-C	Junglebrook	TN	Sevier
Noah Ogle Stone Walls	Asset of 71771	90247	1880-1890	RNRE-Feature	Junglebrook	TN	Sevier
Noah Ogle Tub Mill	62753	13086	1885	NR-C	Junglebrook	TN	Sevier
<i>Tyson McCarter Place</i>	N/A	N/A		NR-HD	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Barn	62885	14003	c. 1876	NR-C	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Cabin Ruins	Asset of 71771	90250	1876-1890	RNRE-Feature	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Corn Crib	62886	90252	c. 1876	NR-C	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Place Rock Walls	Asset of 71771	90251	1876-1900	RNRE-Feature	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Smokehouse	62888	14004	c. 1876	NR-C	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Springhouse	62889	14005	c. 1876	NR-C	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
<i>Elkmont Historic District</i>	N/A	N/A		NR-HD	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Appalachian Clubhouse	80224	266607	1934	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #1, Sneed Cabin ("Wild Rose")	80168	261521	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #10, Baumann Cabin	80181	None	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #11, Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin	80182	None	c. 1915	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #13, Cook Cabin	80184	None	c. 1912	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #15, Hale Cabin	80186	None	c. 1914	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #2, Smith Cabin	80172	262831	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #3, Higdon Cabin	80173	None	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #38, Chapman-Byers Cabin	80210	501721	c. 1912	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #4, Swan Cabin	80175	None	c. 1910	NR-NC	Elkmont	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Cabin #5, Addick Cabin ("Happy-Latch-On")	80176	264251	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #5A, "Adam-less Eden"	105397	None	c. 1921	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #6, Creekmore Cabin ("Dear Lodge")	80177	264273	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #7, Mayo Cabin ("Just-A-Mere")	80178	None	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #7A, Levi Trentham Cabin	105398	None	c. 1830	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #7B, Mayo Servants' Quarters	105399	None	c. 1920	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #8, Cain Cabin	80179	None	c. 1915	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #9, Galyon Cabin	80180	None	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Spence Cabin ("River Lodge")	80216	266525	1928	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
<i>Newfound Gap Road Historic District</i>	N/A	N/A	1932-1939; 1961-1965	RNRE-HD	Newfound Gap Road	TN/NC	Sevier/ Swain
Chimney Tops Tunnel, Newfound Gap Road	60807	91432	1937	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Cole Creek Bridge, Newfound Gap Road	60816	91433	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Couches Creek Bridge, Newfound Gap Road	61994	91439	1930-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Horse Trail Bridge, Newfound Gap Road (Culvert at Smokemont Horse Trail, 5460-092P)	61995	91669	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Loop Bridge, Newfound Gap Road	60811	91423	1936-1942	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Mingus Creek Bridge, Newfound Gap Road	61993	91438	1930-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Morton Tunnel, Newfound Gap Road	60825	91437	1937	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Newfound Gap Comfort Station	63454	90603	1938-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Newfound Gap Parking Plaza	60082	None	1938; altered 1965-1967	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Newfound Gap Road	55726, 55724	91690	1932-1939; 1961-1965	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN/NC	Sevier/ Swain
Rockefeller Memorial	83612	91427	1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Tree Wells, Newfound Gap Road	Asset of 55726	91443	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Trout Branch Bridge, Newfound Gap Road	62101	91434	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Two Mile Branch Bridge, Newfound Gap Road	60868	91694	1935-1942	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Walker Camp Prong Bridge, Newfound Gap Road	60822	91435	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Walker Camp Prong Bridge, Newfound Gap Road	60824	91436	1937-1938	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
West Prong Little Pigeon River Bridge 1, Newfound Gap Road (5460-001P)	60800	91422	1935-1942	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
West Prong Little Pigeon River Bridge 2, Newfound Gap Road (5460-002P)	60805	91429	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
West Prong Little Pigeon River Bridge, Newfound Gap Road (5460-007P)	60823	91668	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
<i>Clingmans Dome Road Historic District</i>	N/A	N/A	1933-1935	RNRE-HD	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Clingmans Dome Road	57685	91691	1933-1935	RNRE-C	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Forney Ridge Comfort Station	63455	90602	1940-1941	RNRE-C	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Forney Ridge Overlook and Parking Area (Clingmans Dome Overlook Parking Area)	60613 and asset of 64913	91426	1933-1942	RNRE-C	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Guardrail, Clingmans Dome Road	Asset of 82989	91663	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Horse Trail Underpass, Clingmans Dome Road	Asset of 82989	91431	1934-1935	RNRE-C	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Retaining Walls, Clingmans Dome Road	Asset of 82989	91664	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
<i>Little River/Laurel Creek Road Historic District</i>	N/A	N/A	1937-1953	RNRE-HD	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount/Sevier
Bote Mountain Tunnel, Laurel Creek Road	60845	91677	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Elkmont Spur	57687	91697	1933-1942	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Fighting Creek Bridge, Fighting Creek Gap Road	60830	91671	1953	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Laurel Branch Bridge, Elkmont Road	60894	91428	1938-1939	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Laurel Creek Bridge 1, Laurel Creek Road	60847	91679	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 2, Laurel Creek Road	60848	91680	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 3, Laurel Creek Road	62077	91681	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 4, Laurel Creek Road	60849	91682	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Laurel Creek Bridge 5, Laurel Creek Road	60850	91683	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 6, Laurel Creek Road	60852	91685	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 7, Laurel Creek Road	60853	91686	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 8, Laurel Creek Road	60854	91687	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge, Fighting Creek Gap Road	60839	91672	1947	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Little River Bridge 1, Little River Road	60840	91673	1950	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Little River Bridge 2, Little River Road	60841	91674	1950	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Little River Bridge 3, Little River Road	62076	91675	1947-1960	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Little River Bridge, Elkmont Road	60895	91425	1938-1939	NR-C, RNRE-C	Elkmont, Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Little River Bridge, Townsend Entrance Road	60842	91702	1933-1942	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Little River/Laurel Creek Road	5767, 57677	91692	1937-1953	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount/Sevier
Middle Prong Little Pigeon River Bridge, Laurel Creek Road	60843	91676	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Pinkroot Branch Bridge, Laurel Creek Road	60851	91684	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Townsend Entrance Road	57678	91695	1933-1942	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
West Prong Little River Bridge, Laurel Creek Road	60846	91678	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
<i>Sugarlands Headquarters Area</i>	64928	None	1931-1958	RNRE-HD	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Bridge, Sugarlands Utility Road	60978	91704	1933-1942	RNRE-C	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Fighting Creek Bridge, Headquarters Residential Road	60910	91667	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Headquarters Building	64205	90600	1938-1940	RNRE-C	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Headquarters Garage	64208	91424	1940-1941	RNRE-C	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Visitor Center	64201, 64203	None	1958-1960; additions 1988 and 1999	RNRE-C	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
<i>Oconaluftee Administration Building Area</i>	NA	None		RNRE-HD	Oconaluftee Administration Building Area	NC	Swain
Drinking Fountains, Oconaluftee Administration	Asset of	91744	1938-1940	RNRE-Feature	Oconaluftee Administration	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Building Area	64917				Building Area		
Oconaluftee Administration Building	63704	91430	1938-1940	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Administration Building Area	NC	Swain
Parking Area, Oconaluftee Administration Building	103446	91812	1938-1940	RNRE-Feature	Oconaluftee Administration Building Area	NC	Swain
Retaining Walls and Terraces, Oconaluftee Administration Building Area	Asset of 64917	91743	1938-1940	RNRE-Feature	Oconaluftee Administration Building Area	NC	Swain
<i>Chimneys Campground/Picnic Area</i>	64709	None	1937-1939	RNRE-HD	Chimneys Campground	TN	Sevier
Chimneys Picnic Area Comfort Station #1	64244	90607	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Chimneys Campground	TN	Sevier
Chimneys Picnic Area Comfort Station #2	64268	90608	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Chimneys Campground	TN	Sevier
Chimneys Picnic Area Comfort Station #3	64271	90609	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Chimneys Campground	TN	Sevier
Drinking Fountains, Chimneys Picnic Area	Asset of 64709	91700	1937-1938	RNRE-Feature	Chimneys Campground	TN	Sevier
<i>Smokemont Campground</i>	64624	None		RNRE-HD	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Drinking Fountains, Smokemont Campground	Asset of 64624	91699	1928-1939	RNRE-Feature	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Ranger Station	63657	None	1959	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Amphitheater and Covered Shelter	63638, 70034	None	1958	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station #1	63660	90604	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station #2	63663	90605	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station #3	63665	90606	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station, SM 426	63670	None	1958	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station, SM 427	63672	None	1958	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station, SM 428	63674	None	1958	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Kiosk	63639	None	1975	RNRE-NC	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
<i>Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area</i>	64731, 64735	None	1953-1958	RNRE-HD	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 334	63424	None	1955	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 335	63425	None	1955	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 338	63426	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 339	63427	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 340	63428	None	1957	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 342	63429	None	1957	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Store and Shelter	63417, 63423	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Store Bike Building	63418	None	1958; altered 2009-2010	RNRE-NC	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Covered Picnic Shelter	63422	None	1993	RNRE-NC	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Picnic Area Comfort Station, CC 343	63430	None	1955	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Picnic Area Comfort Station, CC 351	63431	None	1953	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
<i>Cosby Campground</i>		None	1956-1964	RNRE-HD	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Amphitheater	64123	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 324	64130	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 325	64139	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 326	64141	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 327	64144	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 548	64149	None	1961	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 549	64160	None	1961	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 550	64162	None	1961	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 551	64166	None	1961	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Kiosk	64113	None	1975	RNRE-NC	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Water System Pump House	64128	None	1992	RNRE-NC	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Cosby Quarters at Campground	64095	None	1957	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Wastewater Chlorinator Building	64121	None	1958	RNRE-NC	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area	64632	None	1954–1962	RNRE-HD	Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Comfort Station, DC 430	63525	None	1960	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Comfort Station, DC 431	63526	None	1960	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Comfort Station, DC 552	63528	None	1961	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Comfort Station, DC 558	63529	None	1962	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Comfort Station, DC 559	63530	None	1962	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Kiosk	63522	None	1975	RNRE-NC	Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Picnic Area Comfort Station	63527	None	1954; rebuilt 2010	RNRE-NC	Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Picnic Pavilion	63524	None	1956	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Elkmont Campground	64716	None	1960-1966	RNRE-HD	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Amphitheater	64396	None	1964	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 539	64418	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 540	64420	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 541	64441	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 542	64442	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 543	64443	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 572	64445	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 573	64446	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 574	64448	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 575	64449	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 576	64450	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 577	64451	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 578	64452	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Concession Wood Shed	64453	None	1980	RNRE-NC	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Kiosk	64415	None	1975	RNRE-NC	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Seasonal Quarters, EL 463	64456	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area	64732, 64736	None	1965-1967	DOE-NRE	Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Campground Amphitheater	63204	None	1968	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Campground Comfort Station, LR 605	63212	None	1965	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Campground Comfort Station, LR 606	63213	None	1965	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Campground Comfort Station, LR 607	63215	None	1965	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Campground Kiosk and Ranger Station	63210	None	1965	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Observation Tower	115121	None	1967	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Picnic Area Comfort Station, LR 530	63211	None	1965	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Pump House	63207	None	1967	DOE-NRE-NC	Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	64710	None	1961-1962	RNRE-HD	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area Comfort Station, MB 553	64020	None	1961	RNRE-C	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area Comfort Station, MB 554	64024	None	1961	RNRE-C	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area Comfort Station, MB 555	64027	None	1962	RNRE-C	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area Comfort Station, MB 556	64029	None	1962	RNRE-C	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area Comfort Station, MB 557	64030	None	1962	RNRE-C	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Metcalfe Bottoms Picnic Pavilion	64031	None	1986	RNRE-NC	Metcalfe Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalfe Bottoms Water System Pump House	64036	None	1976	RNRE-NC	Metcalfe Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Estate Historic District	N/A	None		RNRE-HD	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
"House of the Fairies" Springhouse and Stone Terraces	Asset of 64934	91378	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Access Road (Twin Creeks Research Area Road, ND RT 0212)	58097	230601	1900	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Apple Barn (Garage/Stable)	64289	90282	1900	RNRE-C	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Barbecue and Patio	Asset of 64934	91707	1928-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Bridge Piers and Retaining Wall	Asset of 64934	92192, 231052, 230781	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Caretaker's House	64394	90280	1932	RNRE-C	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Caretaker's House Rock Garden	Asset of 64934	92210	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Concrete Block Springhouse and Retaining Wall	Asset of 64934	92195	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Dam and Turbine Box	Asset of 64934	92193	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Estate Stone Walls	Asset of 64934	230737, 230788, 230754, 92197	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Fieldstone Wall	Asset of 64934	90285	1900	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Grape Arbor Stone Features	Asset of 64934	92196	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Guest House	64285	90281	1900	RNRE-C	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Horse Barn	64287	90283	1928-1929	RNRE-C	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis House (Lodge)	64297	90279	1928-1929	RNRE-C	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis House Rock Gardens and Stone Path	Asset of 64934	92198	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Loop Roads (Twin Creeks Research	58097	230605	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Area Road, ND RT 0212)							
Voorheis Mill and Woodshop Ruins	None	92194	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Pool, Dam, and Fountain (Water Garden)	Asset of 64934	90284	1928-1929	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Cataloochee Historic District		None		RNRE-HD	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Cataloochee Road (Cataloochee Valley Road, Cataloochee Creek Road)	28692, 59352	None	1825-1860, 1938, 1964-1971	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Cataloochee Turnpike (Old Cataloochee Turnpike Road, Rt. 284)	59143	None	1825, 1860	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Daniel Cook Cabin (Cataloochee)	65844	None	1999	RNRE-NC	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Hall Springhouse	115126	07372	1900	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Hiram Caldwell Barn	62962	07359	1875-1900	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Hiram Caldwell House	62960	07358	1902	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Hiram Caldwell Springhouse	62961	07360	1980-1985	RNRE-NC	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Hub Caldwell House	63543	90275	1919	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Indian Creek School (Beech Grove School)	62959	07362	1907	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Jarvis Palmer Barn	62892	07365	1924	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Jarvis Palmer Blacksmith Shop	62901	07366	c. 1860	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Jarvis Palmer House	62898	07364	1840-1860	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Jarvis Palmer Springhouse	62904	07367	c. 1910	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Jim Hannah Cabin	65842	07368	c. 1865	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Little Cataloochee Baptist Church	62963	07369	1890-1891	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Lower Cataloochee Creek Bridge	62009	90273	1920	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Old Cataloochee Road (Cataloochee Valley Road)	None	90272	1825-1860	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Palmer Chapel (Big Cataloochee Methodist Church)	62964	07363	c. 1902	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Palmer Tourist Cabin	63551	90276	1923	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Steve Woody House	62965	07356	1830-1870	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Steve Woody Springhouse	92966	07357	1910	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Upper Cataloochee Creek Bridge	62011	90274	1920	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Will Messer Barn	62967	07371	1900-1910	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
<i>Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum</i>		None		RNRE-HD	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Bee Gum Stand (Mountain Farm Museum)	None	90265	1959; rebuilt several times since	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Caldwell Springhouse (Mountain Farm Museum)	62862	13093	1875-1900; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Conard Meat House (Smokehouse) (Mountain Farm Museum)	62861	13092	1875-1900; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Floyd/Enloe Barn (Mountain Farm Museum)	62777	13088	c. 1849; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Gregory Blacksmith Shop (Mountain Farm Museum)	62864	13095	1875-1900; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Jenkins Chicken House (Mountain Farm Museum)	62860	13091	1875-1900; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Jenkins Pig Pen (Mountain Farm Museum)	62865	90267	1880-1900; moved 1959	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Jim Beard Corn Crib and Gear Shed (Mountain Farm Museum)	62778	13089	1875-1900; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Joe Queen Corn Crib (Mountain Farm Museum)	62859	13090	c. 1910; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Joe Queen House (Mountain Farm Museum)	62866	13096	c. 1901; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Messer Apple House (Mountain Farm Museum)	62863	13094	1900-1905; moved	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
			1952-1953				
Outhouse (Mountain Farm Museum)	None	90264	1950-1959; rebuilt several times since	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Sorghum Furnace and Mill (Mountain Farm Museum)	115124	90268	1988-1990	RNRE-NC	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Woodshed (Mountain Farm Museum)	62867	90266	1950-1959; rebuilt several times since	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
RESOURCES REQUIRING ADDITIONAL EVALUATION							
<i>Cades Cove Bloomery Forge (Blount County, TN)</i>							
Cades Cove Bloomery Forge	None	None	c. 1821- 1847	Additional Evaluation Needed	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
<i>Proctor (Swain County, NC)</i>							
Calhoun House	65854	91703	1920s	RNRE	N/A	NC	Swain
Ritter Company Dam and Log Pond	None	None	c. 1915	Additional Evaluation Needed	N/A	NC	Swain
Ritter Company Drying Kiln	None	None	c. 1915	Additional Evaluation Needed	N/A	NC	Swain
Ritter Company Pump House	None	None	c. 1915	Additional Evaluation Needed	N/A	NC	Swain
Ritter Company Valve House	None	None	c. 1915	Additional Evaluation Needed	N/A	NC	Swain
<i>The Adams Copper Mine (Swain County, NC)</i>							
Adams Copper Mine Landscape	None	None	c. 1889- 1944	Additional Evaluation Needed	N/A	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
<i>The Fontana Copper Mine (Swain County, NC)</i>							
Fontana Copper Mine Landscape	None	None	1901-1944	Additional Evaluation Needed	N/A	NC	Swain

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:

NR – Individually listed in National Register

NR-HD – District listed in National Register

NR-C – Contributing resource in listed district

NR-NC – Non-contributing resource in listed district

DOE-NRE – Property determined eligible through NPS and SHPO consultation

DOE-NRE-C – Property determined eligible as contributing resource

DOE-NRE-NC – Property determined to be non-contributing resource

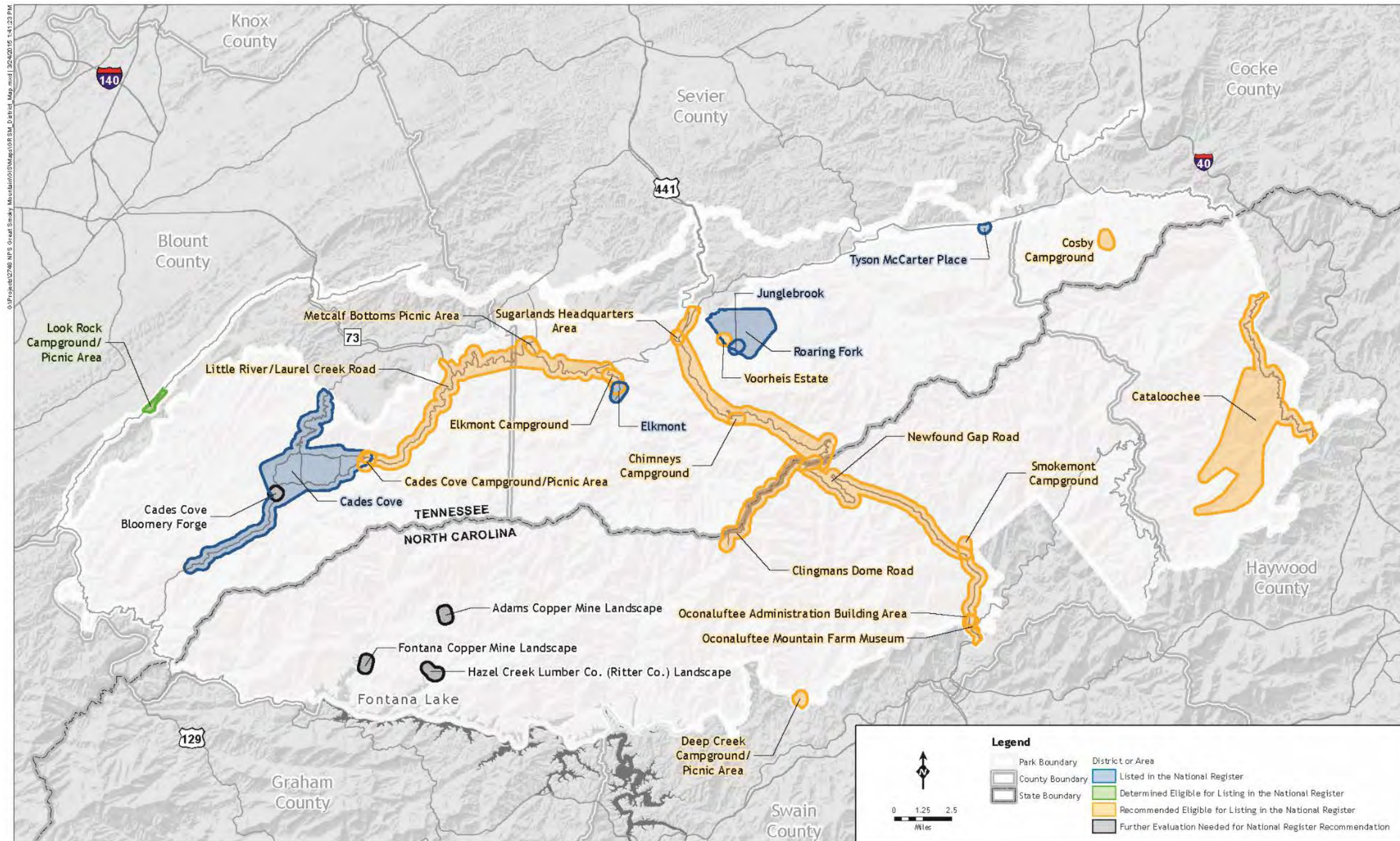
RNRE-HD – Recommended National Register district

RNRE-C – Recommended as contributing resource in listed or eligible district

RNRE-Feature – Recommended as historic associated feature in listed or eligible district

RNRE-NC – Recommended as non-contributing resource in listed or eligible district.

MAP OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS LISTED IN AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE OR RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER, OR REQUIRING ADDITIONAL EVALUATION.¹



¹ National Register boundaries are approximate, based on the location of contributing resources within each listed, determined, or recommended National Register property. For currently listed properties, the related National Register documentation should be consulted for the exact boundary locations. The exact boundaries of determined and recommended eligible properties will be studied and established in the course of preparing National Register nominations to be submitted under the park-wide MPDF.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS (Districts are sorted geographically beginning in Blount County, TN and moving clockwise through the park. Resources within each district are sorted alphabetically. Archaeological districts requiring further study are at the end of this section.)

Cades Cove Historic District (Blount County, TN)

Cades Cove Loop Road, 1840–1860; 1930–1935 (Structure, IDLCS 90242). Eleven-mile loop road encircles valley floor, following portions of original road alignment and reflecting NPS approach to naturalistic design. Road offers striking views of cove and guides visitor experience of historic sites. Northern, western, and portions of the southern sections are most intact. Southeastern-most section realigned in the late 1950s to accommodate Mission 66 development.



Cades Cove Methodist Church, 1902 (Building, IDLCS 13039). A 28.5' x 42' x 30' high, rectangular-plan, front-gable, frame church with fieldstone pier foundations, weatherboard cladding, and a galvanized sheet metal roof. Facade has two evenly spaced doors, each with a three-light transom and a pedimented hood. Each side wall has three 2/2-light windows, also with pediments. The ridgeline belfry, set back slightly from the facade, is open-sided with a pyramidal roof supported by clusters of three posts at each corner. The interior, partitioned at one time, is now an open auditorium with floor and ceiling of 1" x 6" boards.



Cades Cove Missionary Baptist Church, ca. 1915 (Building, IDLCS 13043). A 29' x 40' x 28' high, front-gable, frame church with an enclosed front-gable entrance porch topped by a belfry. Church has a later concrete block foundation, weatherboard cladding, and a galvanized sheet metal roof. A double-leaf entry door is centered in the enclosed porch and topped by a three-light transom. The pyramidal-roofed belfry has a small unglazed window in each side. Three evenly spaced, 4/4-light windows are present in each side wall. A half-octagon apse, also with 4/4 windows, projects from the rear wall. The auditorium has floor, walls, and ceiling of 1" x 4" tongue-and-groove boards and a raised platform at the apse end.



Cades Cove Primitive Baptist Church, ca. 1884 (Building, IDLCS 13040). A plain, rectangular, front-gable, frame church founded on dry-laid stone piers, clad in weatherboards, and roofed with galvanized sheet metal. A batten door is centered in the facade, and small 6/6-light windows light the interior (three in each side wall and two in the back wall). A ridgeline belfry, with open sides and a pyramidal roof carried on triple posts at each corner, is set back slightly from the facade. The auditorium is floored with 1" x 6" pine boards. Ceiling and walls are hand-planed 1" x 8" x 12" tongue-and-groove boards of white pine.



Carter Shields Cabin, 1880–1885 (Building, IDLCS 13037). A 20' x 18' x 19' high, single-pen, one-and-one-half-story, hewn-log house with a side-gable roof and shouldered fieldstone end-wall chimney. Logs are half-dovetail notched with board chinking. Set on isolated fieldstone piers, the house has a full-facade porch with shed roof that continues slope of gable roof. East wall and gable end of west wall are sheathed with weatherboards. House has three doors (front, rear, and side), wood-shingle roof, and four windows (two with 6/6 sash).



Dan Lawson (Peter Cable) Granary, ca. 1860 (Structure, IDLCS 13059). A 12' x 12' x 13' high, single-crib, front-gabled, hewn-log granary with a deep roof overhang sheltering the front-gable entry. Features half-dovetail-notched chestnut logs, fieldstone pier foundation, and wood-shingle roof. Central batten door and puncheon floor.



Dan Lawson (Peter Cable) House, 1856 (Building, IDLCS 13051). A 22' x 34' x 19' high, side-gabled, single-pen, hewn-log house with a shed-roofed rear addition and a shed-roofed front porch that is partially enclosed to form a traveler's room. Hewn logs exhibit half-dovetail notching and are chinked with brick and clay. Foundations are fieldstone piers, porch and addition have shiplap siding, and roof is wood shakes. Shouldered brick end chimney on west side. Four-light and six-light windows in main house, four six-light windows in addition.



Dan Lawson (Peter Cable) Smokehouse, ca. 1860 (Structure, IDLCS 13060). A 12' x 12' x 11' high, single-crib, front-gabled, hewn-log structure with a low-pitched gable roof. Foundations are isolated fieldstone piers, notching is half-dovetail, roof is wood shingles. Roof overhang supported by round-log purlins shelters off-center vertical plank door.



Dan Lawson Barn, 1900–1920 (Structure, IDLCS 90240). A 54.5' x 50' x 21' high, transverse-crib, frame barn. Low-pitched front-gable roof is of sheet metal and has a continuous braced vent opening below the eaves; a hayloft door is above the opening to the central runway.



Elijah (Leige) Oliver House, 1849 (Building, IDLCS 13041). A one-and-one-half-story, 21' x 49' x 26' high, side-gabled log house with a full-width shed-roofed front porch and a gabled rear ell separated from the main house by a breezeway. Cabin has a dry-laid fieldstone foundation, saddle-notched log walls with extensive cement chinking, a wood-shingle roof, and shouldered exterior stone chimneys on main house and ell. One end of porch is enclosed with board-and-batten siding to form a traveler's room.



Elijah Oliver Barn, 1845–1855 (Structure, IDLCS 13065). A 26' x 13' x 17.5' high, double-crib, side-gabled barn with a shed-roofed lean-to addition. Constructed of saddle-notched hewn logs, the barn is founded on mortared fieldstone and has a wood-shingle roof, a hatch-type vertical board door in each crib and in the addition, and feed troughs on the interior.



Elijah Oliver Corn Crib, 1845–1855 (Structure, IDLCS 13064). A 6.5' x 18' x 10' high, single-crib, shed-roofed log building featuring saddle notching and set on isolated fieldstone piers. Upper walls are sheathed with random-width vertical boards, a small hatch-type door is present in west wall, and roof is covered with board shingles.



Elijah Oliver Smokehouse, 1845–1855 (Structure, IDLCS 13062). A 10' x 12', single-crib, combination round-log and hewn-log structure with a low-pitched front-gable roof that projects over the off-center entrance. Founded on fieldstone piers, the structure has a dirt floor and wood-shingle roof.



Elijah Oliver Springhouse, 1961 (Structure, IDLCS 13061). A 6' x 8' x 6', front-gable, single-crib, hewn-log structure with a projecting roof overhang at front. Set on fieldstone piers, the springhouse is constructed of half-dovetail-notched logs and has large board shingles on roof. Front-gable entry leads to log pipes and trough that channel spring flow.



Henry Whitehead House, 1881, 1896 (Building, IDLCS 13053). The house consists of two side-gabled log pens built with their long sides parallel a few feet from each other. The older cabin at the rear (used as a kitchen after the front cabin was built) is a 16.5' x 16' x 13.5' high building of roughly hewn logs founded on stone piers. Fieldstone end chimney employs mud mortar, and roof is covered with wood shingles. The later front cabin is 26' x 18' x 21' high and employs sash-sawn logs. This building has full-width front and rear shed-roofed porches, an off-center entry, and a shouldered brick end chimney. Gable ends are weather boarded, and loft is lit by a single unglazed window.



Henry Whitehead Smokehouse, 1893–1896 (Structure, IDLCS 13052). A 9.5' x 11.5' x 11' high, single-crib, front-gable structure founded on fieldstone piers. Hewn oak logs are half-dovetail-notched, and roof is covered with wood shingles. Roof overhang shelters the entry, which has a hatch-type vertical plank door.



John Cable Corn Crib, 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 13045). The corn crib features an 8' x 8' x 16' high single crib with a front-gable roof that overhangs some 8 feet on both sides to form sheltered bays for equipment storage. Foundation is log and stone, hewn logs of crib are saddle-notched, and roof has wood shingles. Two small hatch-type batten doors provide access to crib.



John Cable Smokehouse, 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 13047). A 12' x 12' x 15' high, single-crib, hewn-log smokehouse. Wood-shingled front-gable roof projects over front entrance, which is secured by a hatch-type batten door. The 12"-wide logs feature half-dovetail notching, and the building has a log and fieldstone foundation. Interior has a plank floor.



John Oliver Cabin, 1816 (Building, IDLCS 13042). A 17' x 19' x 18.5' high, single-pen, side-gabled, hewn-log cabin with full-width, shed-roofed front and rear porches. Half-dovetail-notched logs are mixed yellow pine and poplar, foundations are isolated fieldstone piers, and roof is wood shingles. Cabin has doors in three sides and a single-shouldered stone chimney on south side. Gable ends have horizontal weatherboards.



John P. and Becky Cable House, 1875–1879 (Building, IDLCS 13046). A two-story, side-gabled, frame I-house (49' x 16.5' x 20.5' high) with a reconstructed one-story kitchen ell at back, a full-facade shed-roofed porch, and a small enclosed shed-roofed porch between main block and ell. Main block and ell each have a shouldered fieldstone gable-end chimney. Fieldstone foundation, sash-sawn board siding with wide board cornice, and wood-shingle roof. Four doors in five-bay facade; windows are 4/4 single-hung. The building has been moved.



John P. Cable Barn, 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 13066). A 55' x 30.5' x 22' high, log and frame barn with a side-gable roof, a central wagon runway, and a cantilevered frame hay loft. Two hewn log cribs are at base, while exterior, including hay loft, is sheathed in vertical boards. Foundation is log and dry-laid fieldstone; roof is wood shingles. The structure has been moved.



John P. Cable Blacksmith Shop, 1956 (Structure, IDLCS 13049). This reconstruction is 24' x 16' x 12.5' high and is constructed of a single crib of saddle-notched hewn logs with no chinking. Side-gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Vertical planks cover the gable ends, a single batten door provides access, and the shop is supported on isolated fieldstone pads.



John P. Cable Drive-Through Barn, 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 13050). 43' x 12' x 16' high overall, this double-crib hewn-log barn employs a wide central runway. The two roughly square, half-dovetail-notched cribs support a rectangular upper portion that is clad with vertical boards. The side-gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Hatch-type doors provide access to the two cribs and the loft above. Foundation is logs on the south side and dry-laid fieldstones on the north. The building has been moved.



John P. Cable Overshot Mill and Flume, 1875 (Building, IDLCS 13048). An 18' x 22.5' x 24' high, front-gabled, frame building of one story with a basement. Built on a continuous rubble stone foundation, the mill building has horizontal lap siding on the gable ends, board-and-batten siding on the long sides, and a wood-shingle roof. Earthen-floored basement contains the gear assembly; the open main floor contains the millstones, meal bin, and other milling equipment. Entry door in north elevation is reached by a footbridge across Mill Creek; batten door to basement on west side; and two hatch-type window openings with plank shutters in east elevation. The vertical overshot water wheel is 11' in diameter and 5' wide. 235' wooden flume on log crib supports brings water from millrace to water wheel.



John W. Oliver/Hugh Myers Barn, c. 1930 (Structure, IDLCS 90238). A large, 40' x 72.5' x 32' high, front-gable, frame barn on a poured concrete foundation. Barn has two openings in front fitted with sliding wood doors on casters, a transverse runway, and a standing-seam metal roof. The structure has been moved.



Parsons Branch Road, 1861 (Structure, IDLCS None). An approximately 7.9 mile-long packed gravel road (including section named Forge Creek Road) that extends from the Cades Cove Visitor Center to the park boundary at Route 115/129 in Tennessee. Road alignment dates to 1861, except 1 mile along Forge Creek changed by the CCC in 1930s.



Primitive Baptist Church Cistern House, 1900–1910 (Structure, IDLCS 90241). A 10' x 10' x 13' high, single-bay, front-gabled, frame building with a weather-boarded exterior, concrete block foundation, and sheet metal roof.



Rich Mountain Road, 1839, 1925 (Structure, IDLCS 90239). A winding 12-mile long, packed gravel road that begins at the Missionary Baptist Church and traverses Rich Mountain to Townsend. The road section within the park's boundaries is approximately 10.5 miles long and is one-way. The current alignment and roadbed were established in 1920–1925 to replace portions of the earlier Rich Gap Road, and several roadway cut and/or fill embankments are 1934–1938 CCC improvements.



Sorghum Furnace and Mill (Cades Cove), 1959 (Structure). A metal evaporator pan set above a reconstructed fieldstone furnace with short chimney. Four log posts with angled braces support shed-roofed, open-sided shelter.



Tipton-Oliver Apiary, 1959–1961 (Structure, IDLCS 13057). Reconstructed apiary is a 33' x 8' x 7.5' high, open-sided, gable-roofed structure supported on eight round log posts. Low-pitched roof has wood shingles. Structure provides shelter to bee gums.



Tipton-Oliver Barn, 1968 (Structure, IDLCS 13058).

34' x 12' x 22' high overall, this is a reconstruction of a classic East Tennessee double-crib cantilever barn. Cantilevered upper portion clad in vertical boards rests on two saddle-notched log cribs. Side-gable roof is clad with wood shingles. Each crib is equipped with a batten door, and foundation is dry-laid fieldstone.



Tipton-Oliver Blacksmith Shop, 1870–1900

(Structure, IDLCS 13055). A 14.5' x 14' x 11.5' high, one-story, side-gabled, single-crib, hewn-log structure founded on dry-laid fieldstone. Saddle-notched logs are unchinked, roof is wood shingles, and gable ends are sheathed with narrow vertical boards. Earthen floor.



Tipton-Oliver Corn Crib, 1966–1967 (Structure,

IDLCS 90236). Reconstructed corn crib is a 24.5' x 17' x 14' high, double-crib with central runway, side-gable, hewn-log structure on fieldstone pier foundations. The logs are saddle-notched and unchinked, the gable ends have horizontal board sheathing, the roof is wood shingle, and each crib has a hatch-type batten door.



Tipton-Oliver House, 1865–1870 (Building, IDLCS

13056). A 20' x 30' x 25' high, one-and-one-half-story, single-pen, hewn-log house that is now entirely clad with weatherboards. House has a side-gable roof, a full-facade shed-roof porch, and a gable-roof rear ell with its own integral shed-roof porch. Features include dry-laid fieldstone pier foundations, 6/6 sash windows, a shouldered fieldstone chimney on the east gable end, and floors of random-width sash-sawn boards.



Tipton-Oliver Smokehouse, 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 90235). 11' x 12' x 7' high, the smokehouse is a front-gabled, single-crib structure of saddle-notched hewn logs with a roof of large board shingles. Founded on fieldstone piers, the smokehouse has a single batten door in the front gable end and a puncheon floor.



Tipton-Oliver Woodshed, 1965–1975 (Structure, IDLCS 13044). Reconstructed woodshed is a simple 8' x 8' x 6' high shelter with a wood-shingle shed roof supported on four round-log posts. Three walls are enclosed by vertical board panels.



Roaring Fork Historic District (Sevier County, TN)

Alex Cole Cabin, ca. 1880, moved 1978 (Building, IDLCS 13080). A 20.5' x 19' x 17' high, single-pen, one-story, side-gable cabin with half-dovetail-notched hewn-log walls of chestnut. Founded on isolated fieldstone piers, the cabin has a fieldstone end-wall chimney and a wood-shingle roof. *Note: Nominated in its original location but later moved to Roaring Fork District.*



Alfred Reagan House, 1886–1894 (Building, IDLCS 13097). A 31' x 16' x 19', one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, saddlebag house with a one-story front-gable ell projecting from the center of the rear elevation. Half-dovetail-notched hewn logs are sheathed in boards and battens, while gable ends are clad in horizontal lapped siding. Full-facade porch has shed roof sheltering three doors: one in each pen and a central opening between the two pens leading to stair to attic level.



Alfred Reagan Tub Mill, 1900–1920 (Building, IDLCS 14002). A 10.5' x 12.5' x 13' one-room, front-gable stud frame mill founded on fieldstones and log posts (at rear where building projects out over stream). Mill has weatherboard cladding, wood-shingle roof, batten-type plank door, and one small square window opening. Wooden flume carries water to 32"-diameter horizontal water wheel, which directly drives the millstone above.



Ephraim Bales Barn, 1870–1890 (Structure, IDLCS 14000). A 20' x 18' x 16' high, side-gable, double-crib barn of half-dovetail-notched hewn logs. Barn has wagon passage supported on posts in front of cribs and cut into mass of building. Each crib has a single batten door. Fieldstone foundations and wood shingle roof.



Ephraim Bales Corn Crib, 1870–1890 (Structure, IDLCS 13099). A 12' x 10' x 11' high, side-gable, double-crib structure with central wagon passage. Walls are half-dovetail-notched hewn logs, foundation is fieldstone, and roof is wood shingles. NPS enlarged one crib to make structure symmetrical. Each crib has a small hatch-type batten door in east wall.



Ephraim Bales House, 1880 (Building, IDLCS 13098). A 35' x 14' x 14' high, one-story, double-pen, dogtrot-type house, where the side-gable roof of one of the pens extends over the central breezeway. Walls are of logs hewn into broad planks and half-dovetail notched. Foundations are isolated fieldstone piers, gable ends have horizontal board sheathing, and roof is clad in wood shingles. Each pen has an exterior fieldstone chimney.



Ephraim Bales Pig Pen, 1870–1890 (Structure, IDLCS 14001). A 6' x 6' x 4' high, single-crib, hewn-log structure with irregular half-dovetail notching, a front-gable roof with board shingles, fieldstone pier foundation, and an earth and rock floor. Small opening in gable end.



Ephraim Bales Stone Walls, 1880–1920 (Structure, IDLCS 90246). Remnants of dry-laid fieldstone road retaining walls, 322' and 258' long, respectively, located south and west of house. Walls are approximately 3 to 4' high.



Jim Bales Barn, 1870–1890 (Structure, IDLCS 90248). A 28' x 19' x 15' high, double-crib structure with central runway. Founded on fieldstone piers, the barn has saddle-notched hewn-log walls and a wood-shingle roof.



Jim Bales Corn Crib, 1870–1890 (Structure, IDLCS 90249). A 16' x 11' x 11.5' high, double-crib structure with central runway. Foundation is fieldstone, walls are half-dovetail-notched hewn logs, and roof is wood shingles.



Roaring Fork–Cherokee Orchard Road, ca. 1963 (Structure). An 11-mile asphalt-paved loop between Roaring Fork and Cherokee Orchard. The road begins at the Cherokee Orchard Road as a 14'- to 18'-wide, two-way road and narrows to 10' wide, becoming a one-way road near Cherokee Orchard as it heads downhill towards Roaring Fork following a historic wagon road trace.



Junglebrook Historic District (Sevier County, TN)

Noah Ogle Barn, 1880–1890 (Structure, IDLCS 13087). A four-crib, side-gabled barn, measuring 33' x 29' x 19.5' high, with the cribs at the corners, two runways crossing in the center, and topped by a hayloft. Hewn logs feature half-dovetail notching, roof is wood shingles, floors of cribs are split puncheons, and foundation is fieldstone piers.



Noah Ogle House, 1875–1890 (Building, IDLCS 13085). A 45' x 18' x 25.5' high saddlebag house consisting of two single-pen hewn-log buildings joined by a common stone chimney. Full-width, shed-roofed porches run along front and rear of house. Dry-laid fieldstone foundation, half-dovetail notching, six doors, three windows, and wood-shingle roof.



Noah Ogle Stone Walls, 1880–1890 (Structure, IDLCS 90247). Two parallel stone walls, approximately 4' high and 40' long, located on the nature trail west of the Ogle House.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 1994)

Noah Ogle Tub Mill, 1885 (Building, IDLCS 13086). A 10.5' x 10' x 11.5' front-gable, single-crib, mill house of roughly hewn logs founded on fieldstones at front and on braced timbers at rear. Spaces between logs are unchinked, log purlins project at gable ends, and roof is clad with large wooden shingles. A 50' wooden flume directs water to the 27"-diameter horizontal water wheel that is connected to the runner stone by a vertical shaft.



Tyson McCarter Place (Sevier County, TN)

Tyson McCarter Barn, ca. 1876 (Structure, IDLCS 14003). A 36.5' x 30' x 9' high, double-crib barn with central wagon passage. The side-gable roof extends over a full-facade porch carried on round-log posts, and there are shed-roofed additions at the back and west sides. Construction is a combination of round and hewn logs, exhibiting both saddle notching and half-dovetail notching. Foundation is fieldstone piers, roof is wood shingles. Differences in construction suggest two cribs may have been built at different times.



Tyson McCarter Cabin Ruins, 1876–1890 (Site, IDLCS 90250). Ruin consists of two fieldstone chimneys, each approximately 9' high, located 30' apart.



Tyson McCarter Corn Crib, ca. 1876 (Structure, IDLCS 90252). A 6.5' x 15.5' x 8' high, single-crib corn crib of saddle-notched round logs exhibiting little craftsmanship. Founded on fieldstones, the structure has a shed roof covered with wood shingles and a small square batten door in north wall.



Tyson McCarter Place Rock Walls, 1876–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 90251). Dry-laid fieldstone walls, 3-4' high, that are located in several places on the property, primarily following an abandoned roadbed that runs along the southeast edge of the house site.



Tyson McCarter Smokehouse, ca. 1876 (Structure, IDLCS 14004). A 10.5' x 10.5' x 10' high, single-crib, front-gabled structure of half-dovetail-notched hewn chestnut logs. Smokehouse has a two-foot roof overhang that shelters opening in front. Foundation is loose fieldstones and logs, while roof is wood shingled, and floor is unfinished dirt.



Tyson McCarter Springhouse, ca. 1876 (Structure, IDLCS 14005). An 8' x 12' x 9' high, single-crib front-gable structure of saddle-notched hewn logs, founded on dry-laid fieldstones. Gable roof overhangs front, which has a single batten door. Roof is covered with board shingles.



Elkmont Historic District (Sevier County, TN)

Appalachian Clubhouse, 1934 (Building, IDLCS 266607). One-story, wood-frame building with large rectangular footprint. Designed by Knoxville architect Albert Benjamin Baumann, Jr. (1897–1952) and restored and rehabilitated by NPS in 2011. Metal side-gabled roof with exterior cobblestone chimneys in each gable end, weatherboard siding, post-and-beam foundation covered by wood lattice, brick foundation at north end of rear (west) elevation. Metal shed roofs cover full-width facade (east elevation) porch and smaller porches on the north and south side elevations.



Cabin #1, Sneed Cabin (“Wild Rose”), ca. 1910 (Building, IDLCS 261521). One-story log cabin with L-shaped plan and gable roof. Asphalt roll roofing over earlier shake roof. Wood shingles and stick-work in front gable. Gabled dormer centered above front porch. Exterior stone chimney on northwest end. Log walls chinked with grout. Limestone pier and wood post foundation partially covered with wood lattice. One-story front porch with shed roof and replacement decking and posts. Stone retaining wall along road.



Cabin #10, Baumann Cabin, ca. 1910 (Building). One-story, four-bay, frame cabin with half-story enclosed belvedere; reportedly the first cabin at Elkmont. Metal hipped roof, board-and-batten siding, concrete pier foundation. Hip-roof wrap-around porch on all but rear (west) elevation with rustic round wood posts, wood decking, wood lattice balustrade. Exterior stone chimney on south elevation. Concrete flower boxes on concrete block piers extend full length of front porch.



Cabin #11, Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin, ca. 1915

(Building). One-story, three-bay, frame cabin with one-story additions on north and rear (east) elevations. Metal side-gabled roof with low hip roof over full facade porch, board-and-batten siding, concrete block and brick pier foundation.



Cabin #13, Cook Cabin, ca. 1912 (Building). One-story, three-bay, frame cabin. Metal side-gabled roof with stone interior chimney set on angle, board-and-batten siding, concrete block foundation, stone steps. Wrap-around porch with collapsed metal shed extension/flat roof, wood decking, square wood posts, partially replaced sawn balustrade.



Cabin #15, Hale Cabin, ca. 1914 (Building). One-story, six-bay, frame cabin constructed from three joined "set-off" houses. Metal hipped roof with offset stone chimney, board-and-batten siding, concrete pier foundation, and stone steps. Partially enclosed wrap-around porch features metal hip roof, wood decking, square wood posts, sawn balustrade.



Cabin #2, Smith Cabin, ca. 1910 (Building, IDLCS 262831). One-story, six-bay, frame cabin. Metal pyramid roof, offset interior brick chimney, board-and-batten siding, pier foundation covered with wood lattice. Wrap-around, partially screened porch with square wood posts, enclosed beadboard balustrade, and wide stone steps. Small shed-roof porch on north elevation.



Cabin #3, Higdon Cabin, ca. 1910 (Building). One-story, three-bay, frame cabin with stone wall bordering front yard. Side-gable metal roof with exposed rafters, board-and-batten siding, stone foundation. Full-length front porch with wood decking, posts, and sawn balustrade and metal shed extension roof. Single-leaf wood entrance door with six lights in upper half, sidelights, and a divided light transom. Rear addition with interior brick chimney.



Cabin #38, Chapman-Byers Cabin, ca. 1912 (Building, IDLCS 501721). One-story, three-bay, frame cabin with attic-level sleeping porch addition. Metal side-gabled roof with multiple shed dormers and interior brick chimney, board-and-batten siding, wood post foundation with some posts set on a stone base. Large screened sleeping porch with shed roof extends above open entrance porch supported by square wood posts with replacement sawn balustrade. Center entrance flanked by half-paneled sidelights. Metal shed-roof extension over L-shaped deck on rear (west) elevation with un-hewn log posts and railings.



Cabin #4, Swan Cabin, ca. 1910 (Non-contributing Building). One-story, three-bay, frame cabin with gravel walk and stone wall in front. Side-gable metal roof with shed extension on facade and side elevations over wrap-around porch. Exterior stone end chimney. Replacement weatherboard siding, concrete block pier foundation. One-story, shed-roof addition on rear corner of north elevation, built c. 1980.



Cabin #5, Addick Cabin (“Happy-Latch-On”), ca. 1910 (Building, IDLCS 264251). One-story, six-bay, frame cabin constructed from three joined “set-off” houses used by Little River Lumber Company for logging camp housing. Side-gable metal roof, drop siding, stone pier and wood post foundation. Off-center interior stone chimney with replacement concrete block stack above roof line. Full-length front porch under metal shed roof extension. Stone walls border front and sides of lot.



Cabin #5A, “Adam-less Eden,” ca. 1921 (Building). Single-pen, two-bay, log cabin ten feet north of Cabin #5, built as a children’s playhouse. Front-gable metal roof with exposed rafter tails and exterior stone chimney at rear. Un-hewn log walls with saddle notching and concrete chinking. Stone foundation, concrete floor. Stickwork in west gable, four-light fixed window in facade.



Cabin #6, Creekmore Cabin (“Dear Lodge”), ca. 1910 (Building, IDLCS 264273). One-story, three-bay, frame cabin with 1918 rear addition. Side-gabled tin roof with shed extension over rebuilt full-length front porch and exterior stone end chimney on south elevation. Board-and-batten walls, concrete block pier foundation covered with wood lattice. Stone steps, gravel walk, and stone wall in front.



Cabin #7, Mayo Cabin (“Just-A-Mere”), ca. 1910 (Building). One-story, four-bay, frame cabin constructed from two joined “set-off” houses. Side-gable metal roof, board-and-batten siding, and stone foundation. Central interior brick chimney with double stone fireplaces. Shed-roof extension over full-length front porch with replacement square wood posts, enclosed balustrade, and wood decking. Shed-roof addition on rear. Stone wall, walk, and steps.



Cabin #7A, Levi Trentham Cabin, ca. 1830 (Building). Single-pen, two-bay, hand-hewn log cabin with full dovetail notching moved to rear of Cabin #7 from original site on west side of Jakes Creek in 1932. Relocation included replacement and raising of original puncheon floor, raising of rafters, and addition of casement windows. Side-gabled metal roof, exterior fieldstone end chimney, north gable sided with weatherboard, stone foundation. Later shed roof and concrete replacement steps at entry.



Cabin #7B, Mayo Servants' Quarters, ca. 1920 (Building). One-story, two-bay, frame cabin at rear of Cabin #7 lot. Side-gabled metal roof with shed extension over rear addition, board-and-batten siding, stone pier foundation covered by vertical laths. Three-quarter-length porch on facade (west) elevation with square wood posts and decking.



Cabin #8, Cain Cabin, ca. 1915 (Building). One-story, four-bay, frame cabin. Side-gabled metal roof with hipped extension over partially enclosed wrap-around porch; interior offset stone chimney. Board-and-batten siding, wood pier foundation covered with lattice. Enclosed porch on rear. Stone wall and steps in front.



Cabin #9, Galyon Cabin, ca. 1910 (Building). One-story, three-bay, frame cabin with 1919 rear addition. Side-gabled metal roof with hip extension over partially enclosed and screened wrap-around porch; interior offset stone chimney. Board-and-batten siding, stone and wood pier foundation. Porch has wood decking, square wood posts, and braced sawn balustrade along front. Non-contributing ca. 1965 frame cabin (#9A, Galyon Guest Quarters) connected to rear of cabin via short wood bridge is slated to be removed.



Spence Cabin (“River Lodge”), 1928 (Building, IDLCS 266525). One-story, wood-frame building on south bank of Little River; restored and rehabilitated by NPS in 2012. V-shaped plan composed of central core with two wings projecting at angles to the southeast and southwest; west end of west wing is later addition with raised roof. Asphalt-shingled, side-gable roofs with exposed rafters. Central facade (south) elevation features round un-hewn log walls and exterior cobblestone chimney adjacent to arched front doorway; lap and board-and-batten siding on wings with front-gabled porch at south entrance to west wing. Foundation of wood piers combined with continuous stone foundation wall along three perimeter elevations. Screened porch and three stone patios on north side of cabin, overlooking river; largest patio abuts river and is bordered by a river stone wall with a slab sill and two stone gateposts at entrance with metal pipe framing to provide support for a light fixture. Landscape also includes stone steps, walkways, and a crescent-shaped wall with two gateway posts at entrance.



Newfound Gap Road Historic District (Sevier County, TN/Swain County, NC)

Bridge #1 (Headquarters Area Bridge), Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 1.50, 1935–1942 (Structure, IDLCS 91422). A three-span elliptical arch, reinforced concrete bridge, overall size 273' long and 41.5' wide. Span lengths are approximately 54'. Bridge is reinforced concrete with quarry-faced stone cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments. Stone parapets. Regular arch ring stones.

(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)



Bridge #2 (Little Pigeon River), Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 6.30, 1937–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91429). Single-span, segmental arch concrete bridge, curving footprint to follow road alignment, and overall size 192' long by 37' wide. 82' arch span. Quarry-faced random ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments. Stone parapets. Regular arch ring stones.



Chimney Tops Tunnel (Tunnel #2), Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 8.46, 1937 (Structure, IDLCS 91432).

A 253'-long concrete tunnel with quarry-faced stone portals. The opening is 30' wide at road level and features a double row of ring stones.



Cole Creek Bridge, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 9.260, 1937–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91433).

A 112'-long, filled spandrel, concrete arch bridge on a curving footprint incorporated a single, 30' semicircular-arch span. Quarry-faced random ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments. Stone parapets. Regular arch ring stones.



Couches Creek Bridge, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 27.18, 1930–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91439). A 52.5'-long, segmental arch concrete bridge with a 16' span. Quarry-faced random ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments. Stone parapets. Regular arch ringstones.

(Photo courtesy NPS, 2003)



Culverts, 1933–1942 (Structures, IDLCS 91440, 91559, 91661, 91696, 91698). The Newfound Gap, Laurel Creek, Elkmont, and Townsend Entrance roads have more than 600 culverts, basically of two standard types. Pipe culverts accommodate 18", 24", and 30" concrete or metal pipes, while box culverts typically employ a conduit of average 4' x 6' section constructed with a concrete ceiling, stone walls, and a concrete floor. Both types use un-coursed rubble stone masonry headwalls. The pipes within pipe culverts do not contribute to the significance of their respective roadways.



Guard Walls, 1933–1942 (Structures, IDLCS 91441, 91663). Uncoursed rubble stone masonry guard walls with parapet walls averaging 18" high (above road grade) by 18" thick and curved to meet various road alignments. Most parapet walls are interrupted at intervals by crenellated sections rising several inches above the main wall.



Horse Trail Bridge, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 25.39, 1937–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91669). A segmental arch concrete bridge with quarry-faced stone ashlar cladding. Overall length is 62' with an 8'-wide opening; carries Newfound Gap Road over a horse trail.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2001)

Loop Bridge, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 9.05, 1935–1940 (Structure, IDLCS 91423). Approximately 158' long on inside curve, this is a skewed, curved concrete bridge that brings the Newfound Gap Road back beneath itself in a 360-degree loop to avoid numerous switchbacks in the road. The road width is 27', bridge deck length 71', and underpass length 92'. Quarry-faced random ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls. Regular ring stones. Timber guardwalls.



Mingus Creek Bridge, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 28.11, 1930–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91438). An 85.5'-long, two-span, segmental arch concrete bridge with 18' spans. Quarry-faced random ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls, abutments, and cutwater pier. Stone parapets. Regular arch ringstones.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2003)

Morton Tunnel, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 13.85, 1937 (Structure, IDLCS 91437). A 287'-long concrete-lined tunnel with quarry-faced stone arch portals. The opening is a 30'-wide round arch.



Newfound Gap Comfort Station, 1938–1939 (Building, IDLCS 90603). 81' x 19' x 13.5' high, the comfort station is a low gable-roofed stone building with stone privacy walls extending out from the building at both narrow ends. An asymmetrical gable roof shelters most of the structure, and a lower, symmetrical roof continues from the main roof at the east end. The walls are slightly battered, larger stones are used at the base, and long stones are used for sills.



Newfound Gap Parking Plaza, 1938, altered 1965–1967 (Structure). A large asphalt paved parking area with granite curbing and concrete sidewalks. Located off State Route 71 and US Route 441, the parking area is triangular near the roads and terminates in a U-shape for ease of traffic flow. The lot is mostly paved, with a few grassy islands between parking areas.



Newfound Gap Road (U.S. 441), 1932–1939; 1961–1965 (Structure, IDLCS 91690). A 31-mile long, two-lane major access road through the park from Gatlinburg on the Tennessee side to Cherokee, North Carolina. The road has numerous examples of stone bridges, culverts, guardrails, tunnel portals, and curbing and represents NPS naturalistic design as developed by the Eastern Division of the Branch of Plans and Design.



Retaining Walls, 1933–1942 (Structures, IDLCS 91442, 91662, 91743, 91664, 91660). Walls of uncoursed rubble stone masonry with raked joints.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 1994)

Rockefeller Memorial, 1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91427). Memorial consists of two semicircular terraces with battered sandstone walls and sandstone pavers and steps. The wall of the lower terrace is approximately 6' high and 74' long. The upper terrace wall is 15.5' high and 83' long. The walls of both terraces extend above the flagstone pavers to form low parapets. A curving stair of 26 steps ascends from the lower to the upper terrace on the south. Just north of the base of the stair is a drinking fountain, consisting of a basin stone projecting from the battered wall and a bronze spout with a stylized Art Moderne-influenced geometric design. At the north end of the upper terrace are steps to a small lookout area that swells out from the main wall. Mounted on a large rectangular stone in the wall of the upper terrace so as to be legible from the lower terrace is the bronze tablet, 6' wide by 4.5' high, inscribed as follows:



For the permanent enjoyment
of the people
this park was given
one half by the peoples and states
of North Carolina and Tennessee
and by the United States of America
and one half in memory of
Laura Spelman Rockefeller by the
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial
founded by her husband
John D. Rockefeller.

Tree Wells, 1933–1942 (Structures, IDLCS 91443).

Four semicircular stone masonry tree wells along the Newfound Gap Road designed to protect notable tree specimens.



Trout Branch Bridge, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 9.50, 1937–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91434).

Single-span, segmental arch concrete bridge; 74' long, 33.5'-wide deck, 18' span. Quarry-faced random ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments. Regular arch ring stones.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)

Two Mile Branch Bridge, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 0.8, 1935–1942 (Structure, IDLCS 91694).

A 62'-long, double-span, concrete arch bridge with 9' spans. Quarry-faced ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments, no parapet, earth shoulders. Regular arch ring stones.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 1994)

Walker Camp Prong Bridge, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 12.98, 1937–1938 (Structure, IDLCS 91436).

A single-span, elliptical arch, concrete bridge with a 30' span. Quarry-faced random ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and battered abutments. Regular ring stones with a raised keystone. Stone parapets with extended wingwalls.

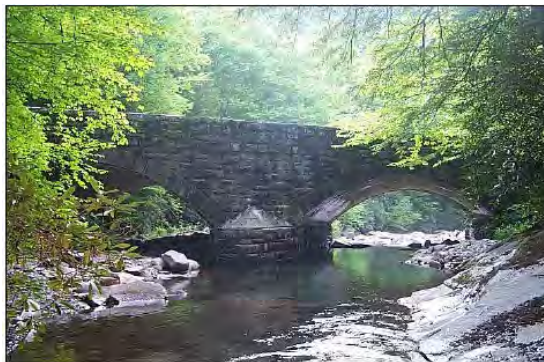


(Photo courtesy NPS, 1994)

Walker Camp Prong Bridge, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 9.69, 1937–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91435).

Double-span, segmental arch, concrete bridge with an overall length of 191'. Span lengths of 32.5' and 36'. Quarry-faced random ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls, abutments, and cutwater pier. Regular arch ring stones.

(Photo courtesy NPS, 2004)



West Prong Little Pigeon Bridge, Newfound Gap Road, Milepost 12.12, 1937–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91668).

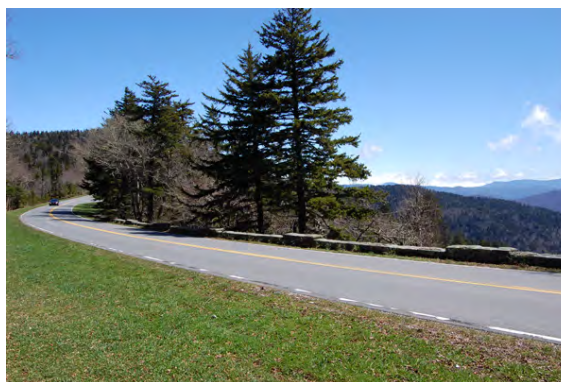
A single-span, elliptical arch, concrete bridge with a 36' span. Quarry-faced random ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and battered abutments. Regular ring stones with a raised keystone. Stone parapets with extended wingwalls.

(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)



Clingmans Dome Road Historic District (Swain County, NC)

Clingmans Dome Road, 1933–1935 (Structure, IDLCS 91691). A 7.66-mile, dead-end road that leads from the main Newfound Gap Road to a parking area and lookout on the southern slope of Clingmans Dome. Carefully sited just below the crest of the main ridge of the Smokies, the two-lane road incorporates numerous stone culverts, guardrails, and curbing.



Forney Ridge Comfort Station, 1940–1941 (Building, IDLCS 90602).

A 54' x 20', side-gable, rustic-style stone comfort station built into the hillside on the path to the Clingmans Dome observation tower; converted to seasonal visitor information center c. 2010. Walls are slightly battered, larger stones are used at the base, and long stones are used for sills. Stone privacy walls extend from north end. Wood roof shingles, wood doors, aluminum nine-light windows.



Forney Ridge Overlook and Parking Area, 1933–1942 (Structure, IDLCS 91426). Located at the end of the Clingmans Dome Road on Forney Ridge is an overlook with parking for 250 automobiles. The parking area is crescent-shaped and follows the contours of the ridge. An elongated, boomerang-shaped planted island separates parking lanes and mediates the grade change; traffic is routed one way around the island, and another small island splits the two lanes of traffic at the entrance to the parking area. Curbing and parapet walls are of local stone. Along the downslope edge of the parking area is a sidewalk that provides scenic views south into Tuckasegee Valley. Three vault toilets built near the west end of the larger island c. 2010.



Guard Walls, 1933–1942 (Structures, IDLCS 91441, 91663). Uncoursed rubble stone masonry guard walls with parapet walls averaging 18" high (above road grade) by 18" thick and curved to meet various road alignments. Most parapet walls are interrupted at intervals by crenellated sections rising several inches above the main wall.



Horse Trail Underpass, Clingmans Dome Road, 1935 (Structure, IDLCS 91431). A narrow tunnel that carried a horse trail under the Clingmans Dome Road. Structure is concrete with a facing of rock-faced stone masonry. Semicircular arch ring has a prominent keystone.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2007)

Retaining Walls, 1933–1942 (Structures, IDLCS 91442, 91662, 91743, 91664, 91660). Walls of uncoursed rubble stone masonry with raked joints.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 1994)

Little River/Laurel Creek Road Historic District (Blount County, TN/Sevier County, TN)

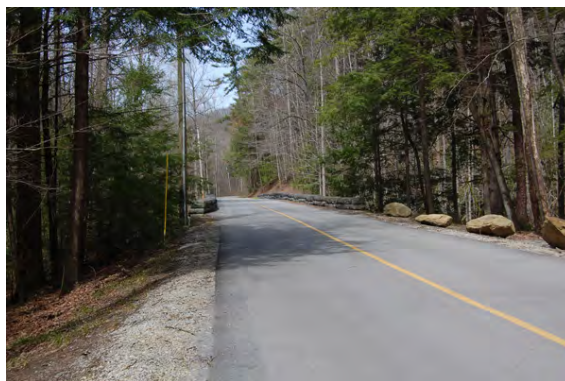
Bote Mountain Tunnel, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 1.15, 1948 (Structure, 91677). A 121'-long tunnel with a 30'-wide opening at pavement level. Tunnel is lined with concrete and has quarry-faced stone portals.



Culverts, 1933–1942 (Structures, IDLCS 91440, 91559, 91661, 91696, 91698). The Newfound Gap, Laurel Creek, Elkmont, and Townsend Entrance roads have more than 600 culverts, basically of two standard types. Pipe culverts accommodate 18", 24", and 30" pipes and have stone lintels over the pipes. Box culverts employ a segmental arched opening averaging 4' x 6'. Both types use uncoursed rubble stone masonry headwalls.



Elkmont Road, 1933–1942 (Structure, IDLCS 91697). A 1.9-mile-long road connecting Elkmont area to the Little River Road. Road has stone-faced culverts and bridges.



Fighting Creek Bridge, Fighting Creek Gap Road, Milepost .37, 1953 (Structure, IDLCS 91671). Three-span filled spandrel concrete arch bridge with overall length of 126'. Spans average 28' in length and are topped by shallow segmental stone arches; quarry-faced stone cladding.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)

Guard Walls, 1933–1942 (Structures, IDLCS 91441, 91663). Uncoursed rubble stone masonry guard walls with parapet walls averaging 18" high (above road grade) by 18" thick and curved to meet various road alignments. Most parapet walls are interrupted at intervals by crenellated sections rising several inches above the main wall.



Laurel Branch Bridge, Elkmont Road, 1938–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91428). Located just south of the junction with the Little River Road, this is a 93-foot-long, slightly curving, single-elliptical-arch concrete bridge with stone facing.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 1994)

Laurel Creek Bridge 1, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 2.2. Concrete arch bridge with overall length of 104', 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91679). Single span, segmental arch concrete bridge with a 50' span. Filled spandrels and abutments clad with quarry faced ashlar and topped by a 2'-high parapet. Regular arch ring stones.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)

Laurel Creek Bridge 2, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 2.7. Concrete arch bridge with overall length of 152', 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91680). Single span, segmental arch concrete bridge with a 57' span. Filled spandrels and abutments clad with quarry faced ashlar and topped by a 2'-high parapet. Regular arch ring stones.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)

Laurel Creek Bridge 3, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 2.75, 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91681). Double-span, segmental arch concrete bridge/culvert with 18'-long openings and a deck length of 59'. Quarry-faced ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments. No parapets, headwalls are below road grade, earth road shoulders. Regular arch ring stones.

(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)



Laurel Creek Bridge 4, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 3.11, 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91682). Double-span, segmental arch, concrete bridge/culvert with 21'-wide openings. Bridge has quarry-faced stone cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments. No parapets, headwalls are below road grade, earth road shoulders. Regular arch ring stones.

(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)



Laurel Creek Bridge 5, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 3.65, 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91683). Single-span, concrete elliptical arch bridge with an overall length of 142' and a 48'-span. Quarry-faced ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments, stone parapet. Regular arch ring stones.

(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)



Laurel Creek Bridge 6, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 4.56, 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91685). Double-span, segmental arch concrete bridge with an overall length of 72', a deck width of 38', and 18'-long spans. Quarry-faced ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments, no parapet, earth road shoulders. Regular arch ring stones.

(Photo courtesy NPS, 2004)



Laurel Creek Bridge 7, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 4.96, 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91686). Double-span, segmental arch concrete bridge with overall length of 71', a deck width of 39', and 18'-spans. Quarry-faced ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments, no parapet, earth road shoulders. Regular arch ring stones.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)

Laurel Creek Bridge 8, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 5.37, 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91687). Single-span segmental arch concrete bridge with overall length of 55', a deck width of 40', and a 20'-long span. Quarry-faced ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments. No parapet, earth road shoulders. Regular arch ring stones.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)

Laurel Creek Bridge, Fighting Creek Gap Road, Milepost 4.69, 1947 (Structure, IDLCS 91672). Single-span segmental arch, filled spandrel concrete arch bridge with overall length of 110'. Span length is 30'. Bridge clad with quarry-faced, random ashlar masonry and topped with 2'-high stone parapets.

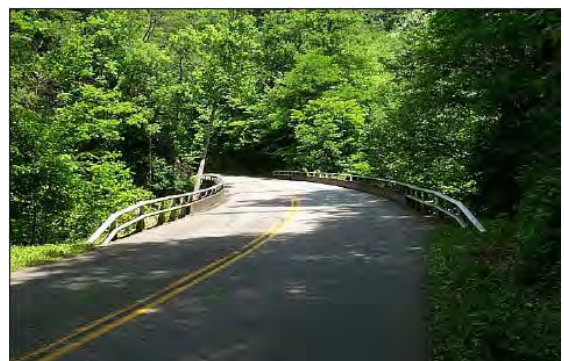


(Photo courtesy NPS, 2004)

Laurel Creek/Little River Road, 1937–1953 (Structure, IDLCS 91692). A 25-mile two-lane road running from the Newfound Gap Road at park headquarters to the Cades Cove Loop Road. Running through dramatic river canyon scenery, the road has many stone-faced features: guardrails, culverts and bridges, and tunnel portals.

[No photo]

Little River Bridge 1, Little River Road, Milepost 2.48, 1950 (Structure, IDLCS 91673). Two-span, steel multi-beam bridge with a concrete deck, stone-clad concrete abutments, and a concrete pier; overall length is 99'.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2004)

Little River Bridge 2, Little River Road, Milepost 6.82, 1950 (Structure, IDLCS 91674). Single-span, steel multi-beam bridge with stone-clad concrete abutments; 66' clear span, 26' deck width, aluminum railings.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2004)

Little River Bridge 3, Little River Road, Milepost 8.6, 1947–1960 (Structure, IDLCS 91675). Two-span, steel multi-beam bridge with a concrete pier and stone-faced abutments; overall length is 98' with a 26' deck width.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2004)

Little River Bridge, Elkmont Road, 1938–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91425). This is an impressive, 201-foot-long, four-span concrete arch structure. Filled spandrels faced with locally quarried random ashlar stone masonry. Corrugated steel arch barrel liners (used as form work) with regular ringstones. Stone parapets.



Little River Bridge, Townsend Entrance Road, 1933–1942 (Structure, IDLCS 91702). A single-span, filled spandrel concrete bridge with an overall length of 152' and an elliptical opening 90' wide. Bridge curves slightly, is faced with stone random ashlar masonry, and has 2'-high parapets.



Middle Prong Little Pigeon River (Tremont Junction) Bridge, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 0.2, 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91676). Single-span, filled spandrel concrete arch bridge with overall length of 152' and a deck width of 34'. Span measures 70' long. Spandrel walls and abutments clad in quarry-faced random ashlar masonry and topped by stone parapets. Regular arch ring stones.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 1994)

Pinkroot Branch Bridge, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 4.27, 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91684). Double-span concrete arch bridge with overall length of 42', deck width of 33', and 9' spans. Quarry-faced ashlar cladding on the spandrel walls and abutments, stone parapet with arched profile. Regular arch ring stones.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 2002)

Retaining Walls, 1933–1942 (Structures, IDLCS 91442, 91662, 91743, 91664, 91660). Walls of uncoursed rubble stone masonry with raked joints.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 1994)

Townsend Entrance Road, 1933–1942 (Structure, IDLCS 91695). A 3/4-mile-long road following the valley of the Little River from the Townsend Wye to the park boundary at Townsend. Road has rustic-type stone-faced culverts and one bridge.



West Prong Little River Bridge, Laurel Creek Road, Milepost 2.10, 1948 (Structure, IDLCS 91678).

Single-span, filled spandrel concrete segmental arch bridge with overall length of 132' and deck width of 36'. Bridge has a 53' span. Spandrel walls and abutments clad in quarry-faced random ashlar masonry and topped by 2'-high stone parapets. Regular arch ring stones.

(Photo courtesy NPS, 2004)



Sugarlands Headquarters Area (Sevier County, TN)

Bridge, Sugarlands Utility Road, 1933-1942 (Structure, IDLCS 91704). Concrete-deck bridge with quarry-faced stone wing walls, abutments, and piers. Measures 162' on downstream side and 122' on upstream.

(Photo courtesy NPS, 1994)



Fighting Creek Bridge, Headquarters Residential Road, Milepost 0.06, 1937–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91667). A two-part bridge with a 235' continuous wall on downstream side and discontinuous 116' and 48' sections on the upstream side. Abutments, piers, and wing walls of quarry-faced stone.



Headquarters Building, 1938–1940 (Building, IDLCS 90600). A symmetrical, five-part, one-and-one-half-story, 164' x 64' concrete and steel building faced with a veneer of quartzite masonry. Central block is side-gable and connected to the two front-gable end pavilions by hyphens. Full basement story is at grade at rear of building. Integral full-facade porch carried on wooden posts extends across the central block. Two end-wall chimneys in central block; flagstone pavers in porch and lobby; 12/12 double-hung windows; slate roof.



Headquarters Garage, 1940–1941 (Building, IDLCS 91424). A 120' x 25', one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, reinforced concrete building with a veneer of quartzite masonry and a slate roof. Each of the ten garage bays has a paneled door with two windows. In each gable end is a single door and an attic vent. On the back (west) side are four 6/9 double-hung windows. A 1991 remodeling added two shed dormers and an external concrete stair to the rear elevation.



Sugarlands Visitor Center, 1958, additions 1988 and 1999 (Building). A large T-shaped building with a diagonally projecting wing in the right side, an asphalt-shingle gable roof, panels of alternating diagonal board-and-batten siding, and banded casement windows. Random ashlar stone walls support the gable ends. A 1988 comfort station is attached to the left arm of the T by an open grid roof. Large skylights installed in roof during recent renovations.



Oconaluftee Administration Building Area (Swain County, NC)

Oconaluftee Administration Building, 1938–1940 (Building, IDLCS 91430). A two-and-one-half-story, T-plan building measuring 59' wide x 66' deep overall executed in an eastern variant of the NPS rustic style. The exterior material is rock-faced quartzite masonry. The prominent slate roof extends over a full-facade front porch carried on massive squared and chamfered chestnut posts fitted with knee braces and left unpainted. Another small porch is present where the rear ell joins the main block. Flooring for both porches is Tennessee crab orchard flagstone. The main block of the building houses a meeting room in the former lobby/visitor contact area and an office originally used by the chief ranger. Both rooms have end-wall fireplaces veneered with quartzite masonry, and the flagstone pavers of the front porch continue into the lobby. Chestnut timbers and paneling are used throughout these spaces. The roof framing of the lobby is exposed and consists of chestnut beams, rafters, kingposts, and braces, all hand squared and chamfered. The rear ell contains offices, and the full basement has restrooms, the heating system, and storage areas. The attic, originally an unfinished storage area, has been converted partially to offices.



Oconaluftee Parking Area, Retaining Walls and Terraces, Drinking Fountains, 1938–1940 (Structures, IDLCS 91812, 91743, 91744). Stone retaining walls, terraces, and drinking fountains, as well as a stone-curbed parking area to the west of the building are part of the original design for the Oconaluftee Administration Building area.



Chimneys Campground (Sevier County, TN)

Chimneys Campground Comfort Stations, 1937–1939 (3 Buildings, IDLCS 90607, 90608, 90609). One-story, gable-roofed rustic comfort stations constructed of large slabs of locally quarried stone laid up in battered walls, average dimensions of 31' x 20' x 14' high. Larger stones are used near the foundation, and long stones are used as sills. Purlins made from 6 x 6 dimensioned lumber project at the gable ends. Men's and women's toilets are accessed by doors in the gable ends flanked by square windows. In one long side of each station is a door to a utility room; two windows on either side of this door light the restrooms.



Drinking Fountains, Chimneys Picnic Area, 1937–1938 (Structure, IDLCS 91700). Four simple, freestanding stone monoliths, approximately 2' square at base and 3' high, accommodating pipes for drinking fountains.



Smokemont Campground (Swain County, NC)

Drinking Fountains, Smokemont Campground, 1928–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 91699). Nine rustic-type stone drinking fountains with flat stones laid horizontally, approximately 2' square at base and 2-1/2' high; some have single stone steps.



Oconaluftee Ranger Station, 1959 (Building, SM 366). Located at entrance to Smokemont Campground. One-story rectangular building with vertical fiberglass board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle gable roof. One end of the building is supported by metal poles and concrete block retaining wall and shelters a concrete slab storage area. Central entrance flanked by horizontally sliding glass windows; two 2/2 single-hung windows in gable end.



Smokemont Amphitheater and Covered Shelter, 1958 (Structure). Outdoor amphitheater and stage with covered and open-air seating arranged in a semi-circle facing stage. Stage has a shed enclosure with board-and-batten walls surrounding a projection screen, slab foundation, and asphalt roof. Stage itself sits on split stone retaining walls. Open-air seating with plank benches; covered seating at rear under metal-framed asphalt-shingle plywood roof with concrete slab floor and retaining wall and board-and-batten projection booth.



Smokemont Campground Comfort Stations, 1937–1939 (3 Buildings, IDLCS 90604, 90605, 90606). One-story, gable-roofed rustic comfort stations constructed of large slabs of locally quarried stone laid up in battered walls, average dimensions of 31' x 20' x 14' high. Larger stones are used near the foundation, and long stones are used as sills. Purlins made from 6 x 6 dimensioned lumber project at the gable ends. Men's and women's toilets are accessed by doors in the gable ends flanked by square windows. In one long side of each station is a door to a utility room; two windows on either side of this door light the restrooms.



Smokemont Campground Comfort Stations, 1958 (3 Buildings, SM 426, SM 427, SM 428). Low rectangular buildings with random ashlar and vertical board-and-batten walls and asphalt-shingle gable roofs situated on concrete slabs. Random ashlar privacy walls shield separate men's and women's entrances in gable ends; bands of six-light wood sash windows with pebbled glass; large triangular windows in gables replaced original board-and-batten siding.



Smokemont Campground Kiosk, 1975 (Building, SM 647). A one-story, rectangular building with vertical board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle gable roof with wide overhang, situated on a poured concrete slab. Public entry doors in gable end and at left end of eaves side; 1/1 aluminum windows.



Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area (Blount County, TN)

Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, 1958 (Building, CC 339). A low, rectangular, rustic stone building with an asphalt-shingle roof, situated on a concrete slab. The lower walls are constructed of split stone, while the upper walls consist of several sets of aluminum windows or vertical fiberglass board-and-batten siding. Stone privacy walls protect separate men's and women's entrances in the gable ends.



Cades Cove Campground Comfort Stations, 1955 (2 Buildings, CC 334, CC 335). Low, rectangular, rustic stone buildings with slate-shingle or asphalt-shingle gable roofs, situated on concrete slabs. The walls are constructed of split stone with clapboard gables. Separate men's and women's entrances at each end and utility door in center of eave side. Two sets of four windows in each end and on either side of utility door.



Cades Cove Campground Comfort Stations, 1957–1958 (3 Buildings, CC 338, CC 340, CC 342). Low, rectangular, rustic buildings situated on concrete slabs, with slate-shingle gable roofs and privacy entrances at each gable end. Lower walls are constructed of flat laid stone topped with large slabs of stone; upper walls are windows or vertical fiberglass board-and-batten siding.



Cades Cove Campground Store and Shelter, 1958 (Building). A long, one-story, rectangular building on a concrete slab with vertical fiberglass board-and-batten siding and a wood-shingle gable roof that has wide overhangs. Entrance in center of east wall; restroom entrances in gable ends; outside service window added to west wall in 2009. Open amphitheater space attached to north end, protected by a large gable roof supported by fieldstone footings and enclosed by fieldstone and board-and-batten walls, with a board-and-batten ceiling. Stage and stone lectern at far end against a narrow fieldstone backdrop and vertical wood fence. The floor is poured concrete with four rows of low benches. Amphitheater rehabilitated in 1966 to replace rotten beams.



Cades Cove Campground Store Bike Building, 1958 with 2009–2010 additions (Non-contributing Building). A low building consisting of two perpendicular sections on a concrete slab, used for bicycle rentals and storage and souvenir sales. Addition of west and south sections in 2009–2010 doubled original building size. Fiberglass vertical board-and-batten siding and intersecting gable roofs with wide overhangs. Garage door in approximate center of west side, with double glass doors to the right. Double glass doors to souvenir shop adjacent to intersection, and vending machines sheltered by gable end of souvenir shop.



Cades Cove Covered Picnic Shelter, 1993 (Non-contributing Structure). An open steel post and beam shelter with high-pitched, asphalt-shingle, gabled roof; gable ends sheathed in vertical wood planks.



Cades Cove Picnic Area Comfort Stations, 1953, 1955 (2 Buildings, CC 343, CC 351). Low, rectangular, rustic stone buildings with asphalt-shingle roofs, situated on concrete slabs. The walls are constructed of split stone with clapboard gables. Separate men's and women's entrances at each end and utility door in center of eave side. Sets of four windows in each end and on either side of utility door.



Cosby Campground (Cocke County, TN)

Cosby Campground Amphitheater, ca. 1958 (Structure). Outdoor amphitheater with a board-and-batten projection booth sheltered by a shed roof and open-air plank benches arranged in a semi-circle facing a stage. Stage has a shed enclosure with board-and-batten walls surrounding a projection screen, a slab foundation, and an asphalt roof. The stage itself is plywood surrounded by crushed stone.



Cosby Campground Comfort Stations, 1958 (4 Buildings, CO 324, CO 325, CO 326, CO 327) and 1961 (4 Buildings, CO 548, CO 549, CO 550, CO 551). Low rectangular buildings with split stone and vertical board-and-batten walls and side-gable roofs. Banded clerestory pebble glass windows and triangular gable windows separated by louvered panels. Split stone privacy walls separate men's and women's entrances at each end.



Cosby Campground Kiosk, ca. 1975 (Non-contributing Building). A one-story building with front-gable roof and vertical fiberglass board-and-batten siding. Roof supported by metal posts extends to shelter porch with poured concrete slab floor. Entrance is through covered porch.



Cosby Campground Water System Pump House, 1992 (Non-contributing Building). A small concrete block building with asphalt-shingle, front-gable roof, overhanging eaves, vertical board siding in gable ends.



Cosby Quarters at Campground, 1957 (Building). A one-story ranch-style house with an asphalt-shingle gable roof and offset ridge chimney situated on a cinderblock foundation. Vertical board-and-batten siding; split stone knee wall extends beyond left side. Nine-light steel doors in center of facade and left gable end. Irregularly placed 2/2 and horizontal sliding aluminum windows.



Cosby Wastewater Chlorinator Building, 1958 (Non-contributing Building). Small concrete block utility building set into hillside; flat concrete roof.



Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area (Swain County, NC)

Deep Creek Campground Kiosk, DC 648, 1975 (Non-contributing Building). One-story building with end-gable roof and vertical fiberglass board-and-batten siding. Roof extends over porch with poured concrete slab floor, supported by metal posts. Entrance is through covered porch.



Deep Creek Comfort Stations, 1960–1962 (5 Buildings, DC 430, DC 431, DC 552, DC 558, DC 559). Low, rectangular, decorative concrete block buildings with asphalt-shingle gable roofs that have wide overhangs, situated on concrete slabs. Running bands of large windows in wood frame-and-panel surrounds along tops of concrete block walls; triangular windows in gables. Concrete block privacy walls shield separate men’s and women’s entrances in gable ends.



Deep Creek Picnic Area Comfort Station, DC 462, 1954, rebuilt 2010 (Non-contributing Building). A low, rectangular building constructed of random coursed split stone and vertical board-and-batten siding with asphalt-shingle end-gable roof that extends beyond main block at rear to shelter dishwashing stations; roof extension supported by wooden posts set into random-laid split stone pillars. Separate men’s and women’s entrances in gable ends. Skylights, banded clerestory windows with board-and-batten interstices, and windows filling gable ends.



Deep Creek Picnic Pavilion, 1956 (Structure). One-by-three bay, gable-roof shelter constructed of coursed split stone with chimney at north end connected to bathroom wing. Picnic tables are arranged on poured concrete slab. Split stone privacy walls shield bathroom entrances; vertical board-and-batten gable on bathroom wing with two pairs of nine-light wood sash windows.



Elkmont Campground (Sevier County, TN)

Elkmont Campground Amphitheater, ca. 1964 (Structure). An open-air amphitheater with rows of plank benches arranged in a rough semi-circle in front of a stage. The stage consists of a vertical board-and-batten shed set on a poured concrete slab with a projection screen sheltered by a gable roof supported by metal rafters set into concrete footings. The apron of the stage is stone set on a coursed ashlar retaining wall. A wood shed-roof projection booth is located near the back of the center section of benches, and a small stone fire pit is to the left of the stage.



Elkmont Campground Comfort Stations, 1960–1963 (12 Buildings, EL 539, EL 540, EL 541, EL 542, EL 543, EL 572, EL 573, EL 574, EL 575, EL 576, EL 577, EL 578). Low, rectangular, decorative concrete block buildings with asphalt-shingle gable roofs that have wide overhangs, situated on concrete slabs. Running bands of large windows in wood frame-and-panel surrounds along tops of concrete block walls; triangular windows in gables. Concrete block privacy walls separate men’s and women’s entrances in gable ends.



Elkmont Campground Concession Wood Shed, 1980 (Non-contributing Building). A small, square, end-gable building with vertical board-and-batten siding situated on a concrete slab; semi-detached awning attached to left roof slope extends above vending machines and an enclosed storage area.



Elkmont Campground Kiosk, 1975 (Non-contributing Building). One-story, side-gable, rectangular building with off-center double glass entry doors. Vertical board-and-batten siding, asphalt shingles, and two 1/1 aluminum windows.



Elkmont Seasonal Quarters, EL 463 (1960) (Building). One-story, side-gable, rectangular building with central recessed entry porches protecting two entry doors. Vertical board-and-batten siding, asphalt shingles, and four pairs of 1/1 aluminum windows.



Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area (Blount County, TN)

Look Rock Campground Amphitheater, 1967 (Structure). An open-air amphitheater consisting of two sets of plank benches arranged in rows in a semi-circle facing a projection screen under a wooden shed-roof frame. A small board-and-batten projection booth with a shed roof is behind benches. A fire pit, built of square cut rocks, is near the projection screen.



(Photo from Look Rock DOE)

Look Rock Campground Comfort Stations, 1965 (3 Buildings, LR 605, LR 606, LR 607). Low, rectangular, concrete block buildings with asphalt-shingle gable roofs situated on concrete slabs. Decorative concrete block walls and vertical fiberglass board-and-batten gables; low concrete block privacy walls shield separate men's and women's entrances at each gable end.



(Photo from Look Rock DOE)

Look Rock Campground Kiosk and Ranger Station, 1966 (Building). One-story building with gable roof and vertical fiberglass board-and-batten siding. Gable roof extends to shelter a porch situated on a poured concrete slab and supported by metal posts. Entrance is through covered porch.



(Photo from Look Rock DOE)

Look Rock Observation Tower, 1967 (Structure). A 50'-high concrete observation tower with a 20'-tall observation area that has three separate decks, accessed by a three-section concrete ramp. The uppermost observation deck is accessed by a spiral staircase and is circular, affording 360° views of the valley.



Look Rock Picnic Area Comfort Station, 1965 (Building). Low, rectangular, concrete block building with asphalt-shingle gable roof, situated on a concrete slab. Decorative concrete block walls and vertical fiberglass board-and-batten gables; low concrete block privacy walls shield separate men's and women's entrances at each gable end.



(Photo from Look Rock DOE)

Look Rock Pump House, 1967 (Non-contributing Building). Small, low, concrete block building with aluminum shed roof and two small single-pane windows in upper half of eave wall, situated on a concrete slab.



(Photo from Look Rock DOE)

Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area (Sevier County, TN)

Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area Comfort Stations, 1961–1962 (5 Buildings, MB 553, MB 554, MB 555, MB 556, MB 557). Low concrete block buildings with gable roofs that have wide overhangs. Concrete blocks are arranged in geometric designs; banded clerestory windows in upper walls; vertical board-and-batten siding with louvers in gable peaks. Concrete block privacy walls shield separate men's and women's entrances in gable ends; utility doors in center of long walls.



Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Pavilion, 1986 (Non-contributing Structure). An open metal post and beam shelter with high-pitched, fiberglass-shingle, gabled roof; gable ends sheathed in vinyl siding.

[No photo]

Metcalf Bottoms Pump House, 1976 (Non-contributing Building). Small, low, concrete block building with fiberglass shed roof, situated on a concrete slab.

[No photo]

Voorheis Estate Historic District (Sevier County, TN)

“House of the Fairies” Springhouse and Stone Terraces, 1929–1932 (Structure, IDLCS 91378). A barrel-vaulted stone springhouse built into the side of a hill and flanked by stone steps. A series of terraced, stone-lined pools lead down the hill from the springhouse.



Voorheis Access Road, 1900 (Structure, IDLCS 230601). Road (approximately 750' long) running from Cherokee Orchard Road to the Voorheis Estate; built before 1928 when this was the Ogle-Oakley Farm.

[No photo]

Voorheis Apple Barn (Garage/Stable), 1900 (Structure, IDLCS 90282). A 28' x 36.5' x 22', two-level, front-gable structure built into a hill to allow at-grade access to both levels. A remodeling of an existing apple barn. The upper level has a front-gable opening for automobile access, now secured by a chain-link gate. The lower level contains three horse stalls and an open-sided drive-through area. The garage has vertical plank siding, a stone and concrete foundation, and a metal roof.



Voorheis Barbecue and Patio, 1928–1932 (Structure, IDLCS 91707). Stove is of roughly squared stone blocks with a stepped chimney.



Voorheis Bridge Piers and Retaining Wall, 1929–1932 (Structures, IDLCS 92192, 231052, 230781).

Stone bridge pier remnant on left bank of lower section of Le Conte Creek and stones from right bank pier; bridge provided access from main estate area to guest houses on island. Stone bridge piers carrying modern bridge deck over Scratch Britches Branch. Remains of stone bridge piers and related stream bank stone retaining wall where access road crosses Le Conte Creek.



Voorheis Caretaker's House Rock Garden, 1929–1932 (Site, IDLCS 92210). Area planted with perennials and azaleas and surrounded by boulders; located southeast of the Caretaker's House.

[No photo]

Voorheis Caretaker's House, 1932 (Building, IDLCS 90280). A 44.5' x 34' x 22' high, one-story, side-gable building on a raised basement of rubble stone with an irregular footprint. The original gabled front porch has been enclosed. The house features an interior chimney and shingle siding.



Voorheis Concrete Block Springhouse and Retaining Wall, 1929–1932 (Structure, IDLCS 92195). A concrete-block springhouse and rubble stone retaining wall on slope southeast of Voorheis House. Retaining wall may have been intended to create a level terrace at this spot.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 1992)

Voorheis Dam and Turbine Box, 1929–1932 (Structure, IDLCS 92193). Concrete dam and turbine box across Le Conte Creek to the east (upstream) of the Apple Barn; provided electricity to the estate buildings.

[No photo]

Voorheis Estate Stone Walls, 1929–1932 (Structures, IDLCS 230737, 230788, 230754, 92197). Dry-laid stone wall supporting right bank of Le Conte Creek in places along road trace. Dry-laid stone retaining wall near parking lot along east side of access road between Scratch Britches Branch and Le Conte Creek. Short section of dry-laid stone wall (approximately 25' long by 3' high) on north bank of Le Conte Creek near concrete dam. Remnant of 140' stone retaining wall east of Voorheis House that helped to define rock garden area behind house.

[No photo]

Voorheis Fieldstone Wall, 1900 (Structure, IDLCS 90285). A 3-4' high, dry-laid fieldstone wall that runs for approximately one-tenth mile along southeast edge of access road to Voorheis Estate.



(Photo courtesy NPS, 1992)

Voorheis Grape Arbor Stone Features, 1929–1932 (Structure, IDLCS 92196). Stone steps, stone retaining walls, and stone-lined water garden feature remnant situated on hillside south of Voorheis House.

[No photo]

Voorheis Guest House, 1900 (Building, IDLCS 90281). A 34' x 46' x 20' high, shingle-sided guest house. An extensive remodeling of an existing farmhouse. The building has a side-gable main block with a gabled front dormer and a gabled rear ell. A full-facade shed-roofed front porch features posts and a balustrade made from peeled logs. The foundation is of rubble stone, a brick chimney is present, and roof is asphalt shingles.



Voorheis Horse Barn, 1928–1929 (Building, IDLCS 90283). A 32' x 36' x 28' high, gambrel-roofed, transverse-frame barn, three bays wide, with a central wood block driveway flanked by stalls. Shed-roofed dormers are present on either side, and a hanging-gable hood shelters the hayloft door in the front gable. Foundation is concrete, and roof is asphalt shingles.



Voorheis House (Lodge), 1928–1929 (Building, IDLCS 90279). Consists of a two-story front-gable stone block with three one-story, gable-roofed wings, overall dimensions of 53' x 80' x 25.5' high. To the left of the main block is the living room wing, which has a hewn-log facade and an end-wall stone chimney. At the back of the dining room wing is a smaller wing that originally contained a bedroom and bath. Extending to the right of the main block at the back is the kitchen wing, which originally contained a servant's bedroom and bath. A shed-roofed porch wraps around two sides of the living room. The second story of the main block and all the walls of the wings retain shingle siding, which appears to be original.



Voorheis House Rock Gardens and Stone Path, 1929–1932 (Structure, IDLCS 92198). Rock gardens and stone path opposite Voorheis House. Path leads past Apple Barn to Horse Barn.

[No photo]

Voorheis Loop Roads, 1929–1932 (Structure, IDLCS 230605). Roads branch to left and right from access road. To the left, the road makes a loop in front of Voorheis House; to the right, the loop in front of the Caretaker's House has been paved over for parking.

[See photo of Voorheis House]

Voorheis Mill and Woodshop Ruins, 1929–1932 (Site, IDLCS 92194). Ruins of a water-powered mill and woodshop on right bank of Le Conte Creek east (upstream) of the Apple Barn.

[No photo]

Voorheis Pool, Dam, and Fountain (Water Garden), 1928–1929 (Structure, IDLCS 90284). Ruin of an aquatic landscape in a densely vegetated area. Former fountain has foundation and one standing wall. Concrete dam and spillway are intact, and outlines of four rubble stone pools are visible.



Cataloochee Historic District (Haywood County, NC)

Beech Grove School (Cataloochee/Indian Creek School), 1907 (Building, IDLCS 07362). A 24' x 48' x 26', one-story, two-room, front-gable frame building. Building has a continuous stone foundation, weatherboard cladding, exposed beveled rafter ends, and a stamped metal shingle roof. Fenestration consists of four 4/4 windows on each long side. A brick stove chimney is present on the west side elevation. Currently in use as a historic interpretive exhibit.



Big Cataloochee Methodist Church (Palmer Chapel), ca. 1902 (Building, IDLCS 07363). A 23' x 47' x 29' high gable-front frame church with a later (1929) articulated bell tower projecting from the facade. Featuring weatherboard cladding and a continuous fieldstone foundation between the original stone piers, the church has a stamped metal shingle roof. The bell tower shelters the double doors of the only entrance, and three 4/4-light windows grace each sidewall. Bell tower has a pediment-hooded, louvered opening above entrance; belfry is louvered with a pyramidal roof. Interior has a ceiling of hand-planed yellow poplar boards. Rehabilitated in 1979–1980; currently in use as a historic interpretive exhibit.



Cataloochee Road (Cataloochee Valley Road, Cataloochee Creek Road), 1825-1860, 1938, 1964-1971 (Structure, IDLCS None). An approximately 4.5 mile-long packed gravel and asphalt road. The road begins at Cataloochee Turnpike (see separate entry) near the Cataloochee Group Campground and runs southwest through the Cataloochee Valley to its terminus at the Rough Fork Trail (about 2,000 feet southwest of the Jarvis Palmer House). The road alignment between the beginning point at Cataloochee Turnpike and Beech Grove School is a 1935-1942 CCC alteration to replace the Old Cataloochee Road (see separate entry), and a portion of this CCC alignment was widened and paved 1964–1971.



Cataloochee Turnpike (Old Cataloochee Turnpike Road, Rt. 284), 1825, 1860 (Structure, IDLCS None). A packed gravel road approximately 9.8 miles long. The road enters the northeast end of the park at Mount Sterling Gap in North Carolina and exits the park approximately 6 miles to the southeast at Cove Creek Gap. The general route follows the Cherokee Trail, and the current alignment was established by the states of North Carolina and Tennessee in 1851 and 1860, respectively. The CCC widened and improved the roadbed in 1934–1938.



Cook Cabin, 1999 (Building). A 21' x 17', one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, one-room (single pen), hewn-log cabin. Reconstruction of 1856–1860 cabin that collapsed in 1975; contains approximately 30 percent original timbers.² Foundation is fieldstone piers, gable ends have horizontal weatherboards, and roof is wood shingle. Full-width shed-roof porches along front and rear, with cabin roof extending over rear porch. Fieldstone end-wall chimney.



Hall Springhouse, ca. 1900 (Structure, IDLCS 07372). An approximately 10' x 20' front-gable concrete structure with pebbledash walls clad in rounded streambed stones set in mortar. Corrugated metal roof; gable ends are vertical wood planks; plank-framed windows missing sash; concrete trough in interior. Currently not in use, accessed by a short maintained trail from nearby group campground.



² Flaugh, *Cataloochee Historic District: Cultural Landscape Report*, 134.

Hiram Caldwell Barn, 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 07359). A 47' x 46' x 22', four-crib, gable-roofed, hewn-log and frame barn with a central runway. Interior has log cribs at ground level and hayloft above. Foundation is fieldstone piers, siding is mixture of horizontal and diagonal boards, and roof is corrugated metal. Currently open as a historic interpretive exhibit.



Hiram Caldwell House, 1902 (Building, IDLCS 07358). A 42' x 43', two-story, nine-room, center-hall plan, frame house with a hip roof with several gabled projections. House has a one-story, hip-roofed porch wrapping around front and one side and a shed-roofed porch at rear. Foundation is fieldstone piers, siding is weatherboard, windows are 2/2, and roof is stamped metal shingles. Interior is paneled with beaded boards. Vernacular interpretation of Queen Anne design indicated by cross-gables, turned porch columns and ornamental railing, Palladian window, and elaborate interior woodwork. Rehabilitated between 1975 and 1979; currently open as a historic interpretive exhibit.



Hiram Caldwell Springhouse, 1980–1985 (Structure, IDLCS 07360). This 6' x 8' x 10' frame springhouse is a reconstruction of a historic springhouse. Foundation is concrete, walls are weatherboard at base and latticed above, and wood-shingled roof with exposed rafters projects over door in front.



Hub Caldwell House, 1919 (Building, IDLCS 90275). A 28' x 39' x 24' high, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable bungalow with a cut-away front porch, rear ell, and shed-roofed rear porch. Foundation is concrete block, and roof is wood shingle. Features include a central three-window shed dormer, an interior brick chimney, paired porch posts, exposed rafter ends, and knee braces in the gable ends. Rehabilitated in 1952; currently used as a ranger station/employee bunkhouse.



Jarvis Palmer Barn, 1924 (Structure, IDLCS 07365).

Entirely of frame construction, this is a 49' x 60' x 29' high, front-gable, transverse-crib barn with shed-roofed extension along one side. Central runway at ground level provides access to animal stalls, while a wood ramp leads to loft. Foundation is stone, upper walls have diagonal-slat clerestory vent, and roof is stamped metal shingles. Rehabilitated in 1978; currently used for storage.



Jarvis Palmer Blacksmith Shop, ca. 1860 (Structure, IDLCS 07366).

A 15' x 15' x 15' high, front-gable, single-crib structure constructed of half-dovetail-notched hewn logs. Founded on fieldstone piers, it has horizontal boards in the gable ends, a batten door centered on the front, and a wood-shingle roof. Currently functions as a historic interpretive exhibit.



Jarvis Palmer House, 1840–1860, with numerous subsequent alterations (Building, IDLCS 07364). A 66' x 42' x 23', one and-one-half-story, side-gable house clad in weatherboards, with a shed-roofed porch extending across nearly the entire facade. Originally a double-pen dogtrot house of hewn logs, the structure was enlarged with an L-shaped addition at one end that housed the post office and an extension with an integral porch across the back. The open breezeway has been enclosed. Foundation is fieldstone, each original pen has an exterior end-wall chimney of stone, and roof is wood shingles. Rehabilitated in 1978 and 1991; currently open as a historic interpretive exhibit with photograph and artifact collections on display.



Jarvis Palmer Springhouse, ca. 1910 (Structure, IDLCS 07367). An 8' x 12' x 12' high frame structure with weatherboard siding and a wood-shingle front-gable roof. Upper walls and door at front are of lath open-work. Concrete floor and trough in interior. Roof projection shelters door. Currently functions as a historic interpretive exhibit.



Jim Hannah Cabin, ca. 1865 (Building, IDLCS 07368). A 22' x 17.5', one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, single pen cabin of half-dovetail-notched hewn poplar and chestnut logs. Board shingle roof continues over full-facade front porch supported by four peeled log posts. Cabin has chimney of handmade brick, exterior board chinking, and puncheon floors. Rehabilitated in 1975; currently open as a historic interpretive exhibit.



Little Cataloochee Baptist Church, 1890–1891 (Building, IDLCS 07369). A 24' x 40.5' gable-front frame church on a continuous river stone foundation. Weatherboard-clad building has double-door entry centered in facade and four 2/2-light windows in each sidewall. Eaves and gable ends are decorated with jig-sawn boards, and roof is covered with stamped metal shingles. A square-plan, cross-gabled belfry with unglazed windows rises from the roof above the entrance. Clad with round-butt “fishtail” shingles, the belfry is topped by a conical sheet metal steeple. Interior consists of an open auditorium with a raised dais and has a ceiling of square-edge boards. Currently in use as a historic interpretive exhibit.



Lower Cataloochee Creek Bridge, 1920 (Structure, IDLCS 90273). Three-span steel bridge with deck girder approach spans and Pratt through-truss main span. Three-panel trusses are pinned and assembled from riveted and bolted upper chords and compression members. Tension members are iron rod. Lower chords are straps. 12' x 123' built-up wood deck and wood guardrail supported on an I-beam floor beam and stringer system. Concrete-filled steel pile piers, stone and concrete abutments.



Old Cataloochee Road (Cataloochee Valley Road), 1825-1860 (Structure, IDLCS 90272). A trace of the Cataloochee Valley Road (aka Cataloochee Creek Road or Cataloochee Road) now used for foot and horse traffic only. The 5–9-foot wide dirt track follows Cataloochee Creek approximately 0.4 miles between Palmer Chapel and a ford at Upper Cataloochee Creek Bridge. Vehicular traffic on the road ceased ca. 1938 when the current alignment of the Cataloochee Road (see separate entry) was established. (Photo courtesy NPS, 1992)



Palmer Tourist Cabin, 1923 (Building, IDLCS 90276). A 28.5' x 25.5' x 15', one-story, side-gable frame duplex cabin with a front porch and a rear shed addition. Exterior cladding is mostly board and batten, and roof is metal. Currently not in use and in poor condition.



Steve Woody House, 1830–1870 (Building, IDLCS 07356). A 43.5' x 36', T-shaped, two-story, frame house with gable roofs, incorporates original single-pen log house. One angle of the T has a shed-roofed full-width porch, while the other has a shed-roofed one-story addition with integral porch. Foundation is fieldstone piers, cladding is weatherboard with decorative shingles in some gable ends, windows are 4/4 and 6/6, and roof is wood shingles. Rehabilitated in 1978; currently open as a historic interpretive exhibit.



(Photo courtesy Erik Kreusch, NPS)

Steve Woody Springhouse, 1910 (Structure, IDLCS 07357). A 7' x 9' x 11' high, front-gable, frame structure with deep roof projection at front carried on braced posts. Foundation is fieldstone, cladding is horizontal lapped boards with latticed middle section, and roof is wood shingles. Currently open as a historic interpretive exhibit.

[No photo]

Upper Cataloochee Creek Bridge, 1920 (Structure, IDLCS 90274). Three-span steel bridge with deck girder approach spans and Warren pony truss main span. The truss consists of five panels with vertical subdivisions. Lower chords are pinned straps, all other members are bolted rolled I-beams and C-channels joined with gusset plates. Main span deck is 12' x 113' with a built-up wood roadway supported on steel floor beam and stringer system. Concrete-filled steel pile piers and concrete and stone abutments. Railings have been removed.



Will Messer Barn, 1900–1910 (Structure, IDLCS 07371). A 41' x 30' log and frame barn located on a slope, with animal pens below and a hayloft above. Barn has weatherboard and vertical board siding, fieldstone foundation, and shingled gable-on-hip roof. The barn was moved from Little Cataloochee to its present location in Big Cataloochee in 1978. Currently used for storage.



Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum (Swain County, NC)

Bee Gum Stand, 1950–1959 (Structure, IDLCS 90265). An 11' x 3', shed-roofed, open-sided shelter for bee gums. Six log posts support wood-shingle roof. NPS re-creation of a typical structure; rebuilt several times.



Caldwell Springhouse, 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 13093). An 8.5' x 11', single-crib, front-gable, hewn-log springhouse. Founded on stone piers, it features half-dovetail notching and a board shingle roof. Roof overhang shelters centered batten door at front. Moved from Little Cataloochee to Oconaluftee between 1952 and 1953.



Conard Meat House (Smokehouse), 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 13092). A 10' x 12', front-gable, single-crib structure of half-dovetail-notched hewn logs with clapboards in gable ends. Wood-shingled roof extends over front, sheltering a batten door. Stone pier foundations; puncheon floor; interior has table and wood poles for meat storage. Moved from Little Cataloochee to Oconaluftee between 1952 and 1953.



Floyd/Enloe Barn, ca. 1849 (Structure, IDLCS 13088). A large, 53' x 58' x 26' high, transverse-crib barn with four cribs on either side of central runway. Massive front-gable roof extends on all sides of cribs to form sheltered bays carried on log posts. Gable ends are sheathed in weatherboards and roof is wood shingle. The only resource original to the Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum area, the NPS moved the structure approximately 200 yards in 1952–1953.



Gregory Blacksmith Shop, 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 13095). A 12' x 14' x 9' high, front-gabled, single-crib structure of minimally notched, roughly squared logs set with wide chinks to allow ventilation. Wood shingle-clad roof overhangs at front to shelter batten door. Moved from Cades Cove to Oconaluftee in 1952–1953.



Jenkins Chicken House, 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 13091). A 10' x 9' x 9' high, single-crib, front-gable chicken house of square-notched hewn logs founded on fieldstone piers. Front has a centered batten door with an offset unglazed window above in clapboard gable end. Roof is clad with board shingles. Interior has a dirt floor and a chicken roost of wood poles. Moved from near Cosby, Tennessee, to Oconaluftee between 1952 and 1953.



Jenkins Pig Pen, 1880–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 90267). A 12' x 22.5' x 6' high, double-crib log structure with unhewn, irregularly notched logs. Wood-shingle shed roof, vertical plank walls. The structure opens onto a semi-circular area fenced with split logs. Moved from near Cosby, Tennessee, to Oconaluftee in 1959.



Jim Beard Corn Crib and Gear Shed, 1875–1900 (Structure, IDLCS 13089). A 16' x 18', side-gable structure of saddle-notched logs roughly and incompletely hewn. Roof extends over runway in front of crib and is supported by three log posts. Corn crib rests on isolated stone piers and has horizontal board sheathing in gable ends and wood board shingles on roof. Moved from the Indian Creek/Thomas Divide area, north of Bryson City, North Carolina, to Oconaluftee between 1952 and 1953.



Joe Queen Corn Crib, ca. 1910 (Structure, IDLCS 13090). A 10' x 17', single-crib, front-gable structure with exceptionally wide hewn plank walls half-dovetail-notched at the corners. Foundation is fieldstone piers, gable ends are weather boarded, roof overhangs slightly at front, and access is via a centered batten door. Roof has board shingles. Moved to the Oconaluftee site from the Indian Creek/Thomas Divide area, north of Bryson City, North Carolina, between 1952 and 1953.



Joe Queen House, 1901 (Building, IDLCS 13096). An L-shaped hewn-log house, overall dimensions 23' x 31', consisting of a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable main pen and a smaller gabled one-story pen containing the kitchen, set perpendicular to the main block. The half-dovetail-notched hewn planks are up to 22" wide, the foundation is fieldstone, and the roofs are clad in wood shingles. Each pen has an exterior stone chimney. The front has a full-facade, shed-roofed porch, and the kitchen has a shed-roof extension over a side porch. Furnished interior has sawn board floors. Moved to the Oconaluftee site from the Indian Creek/Thomas Divide area, north of Bryson City, North Carolina, between 1952 and 1953.



Messer Apple House, 1900–1905 (Structure, IDLCS 13094). A 16' x 20' x 19' high, single-crib, front-gable structure with a 5'-high raised foundation of rubble stone and upper walls of hewn and notched logs. Wood shingle-clad roof extends over front gable end to shelter hatch-type batten door in upper wall. Interior has earthen floor with loft above. The upper portion of a log apple house built in Little Cataloochee and moved to Oconaluftee between 1952 and 1953.



Outhouse, 1950–1959 (Structure, IDLCS 90264). 4' x 4' in plan, this two-seater structure has a shed roof, vertical plank siding, and batten door. NPS re-creation of a typical structure; rebuilt several times.



Sorghum Furnace and Mill, 1988–1990 (Non-contributing Structure, IDLCS 90268). A metal evaporator pan set above a fieldstone furnace with chimney. Five log posts support shed-roofed, open-sided shelter measuring 18' x 13'. NPS re-creation of a typical structure.



Woodshed, 1950–1959 (Structure, IDLCS 90266). A 12' x 15.5' shed-roofed structure open in front and supported on log posts. Roof is wood shakes, and vertical planks partially enclose rear of structure. NPS re-creation of a typical structure; rebuilt several times.



RESOURCES REQUIRING ADDITIONAL EVALUATION

Cades Cove Bloomery Forge (Blount County, TN)

Cades Cove Bloomery Forge (Site). Wood structural remains and artifact scatters. [No photo]

Proctor (Swain County, NC)

Calhoun House, 1920s (Building, IDLCS 91703).

Original portion of house is 47' wide x 25' deep, side-gable frame building with a 16' x 22' addition at one end. A shed-roofed porch extends across the front, and a small rear porch adjoins kitchen. Asphalt shingle roof with two internal brick chimneys, weatherboard walls with plank trim, stone foundation. Paired 2/2 double-hung wood windows with plank surrounds. Wood panel entry doors. Interior finished with papered plank ceilings and walls and stripwood floors.



Ritter Company Dam and Log Pond (Structure).

Earth berm dam and earth impoundment basin, now overgrown with trees.



Ritter Company Drying Kiln (Site). Brick and concrete ruins with a collapsing concrete T-beam roof and concrete walls with brick flues and chimneys. The floor is missing, but structural piers and sills remain.



Ritter Company Pump House (Structure). One-by-one-bay equipment hut constructed of poured reinforced concrete. Hipped pyramidal roof, window openings with sash now missing. No equipment is retained.



Ritter Company Valve House (Structure). One-by-one-bay equipment hut constructed of poured reinforced concrete. Barrel arch roof strengthened with iron tension rods on the interior. Concrete walls with door and window openings now missing their respective fixtures. Concrete slab floor with machine footing. No equipment is retained.



The Adams Copper Mine (Swain County, NC)

Adams Copper Mine Landscape (Site). Mine head ruins including a mortared stone foundation/machinery footing, a stone retaining wall and associated waste rock pile, a possible building site (brick and wood rubble pile), and at least two mine shafts/adits.



The Fontana Copper Mine (Swain County, NC)

Fontana Copper Mine Landscape (Site). Mine head on the Mine Branch of Eagle Creek and an administrative and residential complex at the confluence of the Ecoah and Mine branches (now mostly within Fontana Lake). The two sub-sites are connected by fragments of a railway incline structure. Visible remains of the mine head infrastructure include cast concrete foundation or machinery footings, concrete piers, a stone retaining wall, a large riveted sheet iron tank, a cable hoist, and three open shafts/adits. Visible remains of the administrative and residential complex include a collapsed chimney, unidentifiable brick scatters, and a cistern.



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Appendix C: Listed and Recommended Eligible Individual Properties

RESOURCE TABLE (resources are sorted geographically beginning in Blount County, TN and moving clockwise through the park)

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS*	STATE	COUNTY
John Ownby Cabin	62772	13084	c. 1860	NR	TN	Sevier
Little Greenbrier School	62776	14006	1882	NR	TN	Sevier
Smoky Mountains Hiking Club (John Messer) Barn	62771	13083	1850-1870	NR	TN	Sevier
Smoky Mountains Hiking Club Cabin	65856	91810	1934-1936	DOE-NRE	TN	Sevier
Smoky Mountains Hiking Club Springhouse	65837	91811	1934-1936	RNRE-C	TN	Sevier
Walker Sisters' House	62773	13038	1840-1859 and 1870-1879	NR	TN	Sevier
Walker Sisters' Springhouse	62775	90243	1850-1875	NR-C	TN	Sevier
Walker Sisters' Corn Crib	62774	90244	1850-1875	NR-C	TN	Sevier
Walker Sisters' Cistern	Asset of 71771	90245	1850-1875	RNRE-C	TN	Sevier
Mayna Treanor Avent Cabin/Studio	65838	None	c. 1850	NR	TN	Sevier
Clingmans Dome Observation Tower	63458	None	1959-1966	NR	TN/NC	Sevier/ Swain
Smokemont Baptist Church	62884	13081	1912	NR	NC	Swain
J. H. Kress Cabin	62769	13082	c. 1910	NR	NC	Swain
Shuckstack Fire Tower	115118	None	1935	RNRE	NC	Swain
Mount Sterling Fire Tower	115117	None	1935	RNRE	NC	Haywood
Cove Mountain Fire Tower	115119	None	1935	RNRE	TN	Sevier
Mount Cammerer Fire Tower	65882	90601	1937-1939	RNRE	NC	Haywood
High Rocks Fire Lookout Cabin	None	None	1935-1936	RNRE	NC	Swain
Mingus Mill	62868	05000	1886	RNRE	NC	Swain
Mingus Mill Dam, Race, Flume, and Penstock	62870	91818	1980s	RNRE-NC	NC	Swain
Bradley Fork Luten Bridge	62000	90270	1921	RNRE	NC	Swain
Ravens Fork Luten Bridge (5460-105P)	62007	90271	1921	RNRE	NC	Swain

***NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:**

NR – Individually listed in National Register

NR-C – Contributing resource in listed property

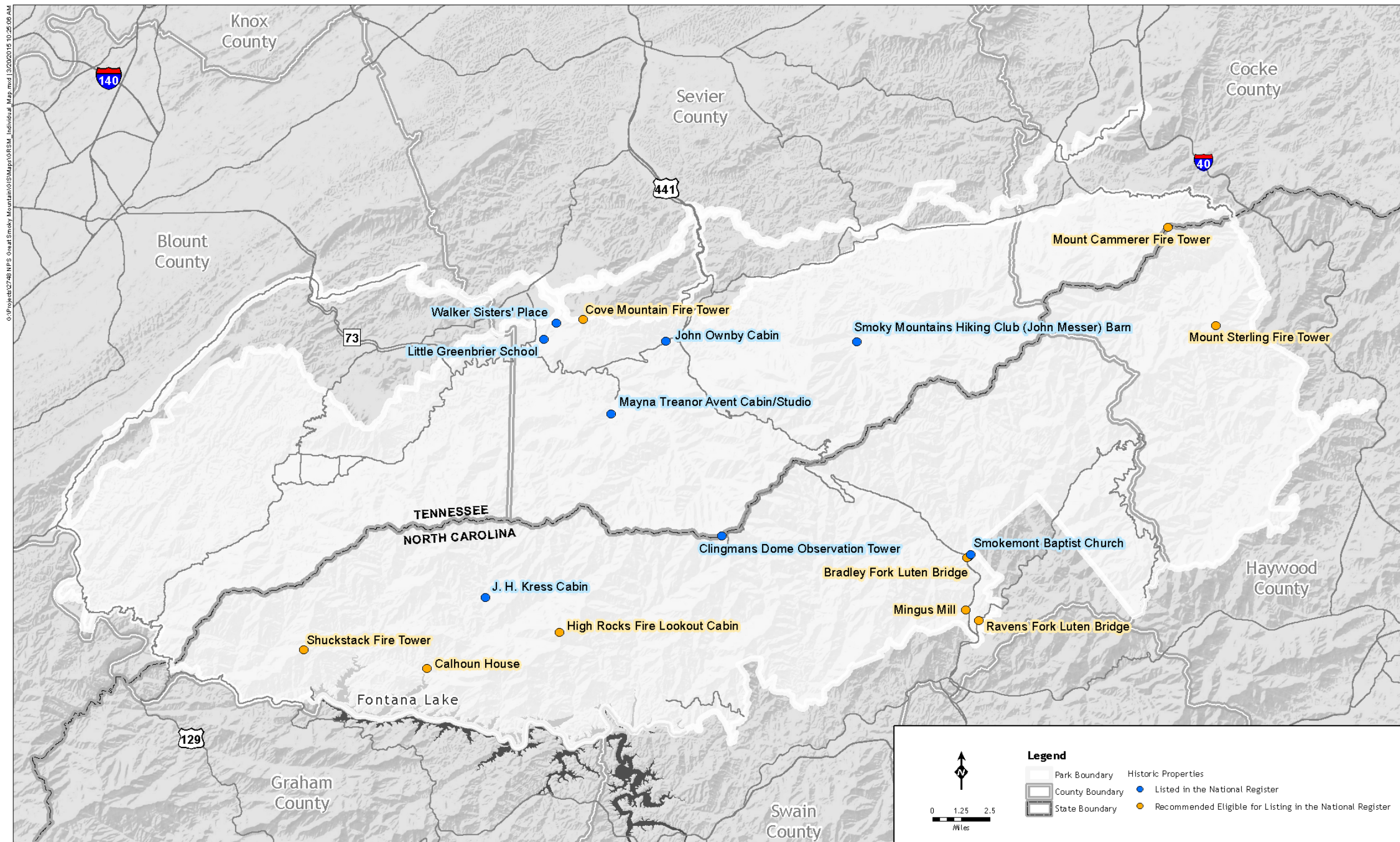
DOE-NRE – Property determined eligible through NPS and SHPO consultation

RNRE – Recommended National Register eligible

RNRE-C – Recommended as contributing resource in listed or eligible property

RNRE-NC – Recommended as non-contributing resource in listed or eligible property

MAP OF INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES LISTED IN OR RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.¹



¹ National Register boundaries are approximate, based on the location of contributing resources within each listed, determined, or recommended National Register property. For currently listed properties, the related National Register documentation should be consulted for the exact boundary locations. The exact boundaries of recommended eligible properties will be studied and established in the course of preparing National Register nominations to be submitted under the park-wide MPDF.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS (Resources are sorted geographically beginning in Blount County, TN and moving clockwise through the park.)

John Ownby Cabin (Sevier County, TN)

John Ownby Cabin, ca. 1860 (Building, IDLCS 13084). A 19.5' x 18' x 18.5', single-pen, side-gable cabin with broad, half-dovetail-notched hewn logs of white pine and poplar. Cabin is raised on fieldstone piers and has a fieldstone end-wall chimney; a full-facade, shed-roofed porch; a wood-shingle roof; one door in each of the west and east walls; and two windows.



Little Greenbrier School/Church (Sevier County, TN)

Little Greenbrier School, 1882 (Building, IDLCS 14006). A 24' x 29.5' x 19.5', single-pen, front-gable building of unusually wide, hewn poplar logs. Founded on isolated fieldstone piers, the school has weatherboards in the gable ends, half-dovetail notching, and a wood-shingle roof. The four extant 6/4 windows replaced smaller original window openings. The original fireplace and central chimney were removed fairly early in the building's history and replaced with an iron woodstove.



John Messer Barn and Smoky Mountains Hiking Club Buildings (Sevier County, TN)

Smoky Mountains Hiking Club (John Messer) Barn, 1850–1870 (Structure, IDLCS 13083). A 54.5' x 34' x 26' high, four-crib cantilever barn built into a slope. Barn features include a central runway, saddle notching in the cribs, dry-laid stone foundation, a frame hayloft, and vertical board cladding on the south elevation.



Smoky Mountains Hiking Club Cabin, 1934–1936 (Building, IDLCS 91810). A 46.5' x 25' x 17.5' high saddlebag cabin constructed with logs salvaged from pioneer-era structures. Cabin has a continuous fieldstone foundation, cement chinking, and a stone chimney located between the two pens. Notching is mostly half-dovetail, and the roof of the larger pen continues to form a porch carried on posts.



Smoky Mountains Hiking Club Springhouse, 1934–1936 (Structure, IDLCS 91811). A 9' x 10.5' x 8.5' single-crib, front-gable structure. Logs are mixed hewn and unhewn and feature saddle notching. Interior has floor of flat stones.



King-Walker Place (Walker Sisters' Place) (Sevier County, TN)

Walker Sisters' House, 1840–1859 and 1870–1879 (Building, IDLCS 13038). A 23' x 35' x 20.5' high, one-and-one-half-story house consisting of two separate, gable-roofed pens set perpendicular to one another and connected by a shed-roofed porch. Half-dovetail-notched logs are hewn into planks as much as 25" wide. Each pen has a fieldstone end-wall chimney and two doors in facing walls. House has continuous fieldstone foundation; wood-shingle roof; and six windows, four with six-light sash and two with batten shutters.



Walker Sisters' Springhouse, 1850–1875 (Structure, IDLCS 90243). An 8' x 9' x 9.5' high, front-gable, single-crib structure of half-dovetail-notched hewn logs founded on dry-laid fieldstone. Roof projects 3-4' over front of springhouse, sheltering a batten door; roof has board shingles.



Walker Sisters' Corn Crib, 1850–1875 (Structure, IDLCS 90244). A 7' x 19.5' single crib is covered by a 24.5' x 30' front-gable roof carried on posts that creates sheltered bays on both sides. Hewn logs of crib are half-dovetail-notched, foundation is isolated fieldstone piers, and roof cladding is wood shingles. Small hatch-type door in front has iron strap hinges.



Walker Sisters' Cistern, 1850–1875 (Structure, IDLCS 90245). A well-defined, stone-lined cistern, 3-4' in diameter and 6-10' deep, located east of springhouse. May once have had aboveground shelter covering the structure.

[No photo]

Mayna Treanor Avent Cabin (Sevier County, TN)

Mayna Treanor Avent Cabin, ca. 1850 (Building). Single-pen, side-gable, hewn poplar log cabin with attached kitchen shed on east elevation; partially enclosed shed-roof porch along southeast wall features braced sawn balustrade and log posts. Fieldstone foundation, sheet metal roof. Exterior fieldstone chimney at east end, large paired 16-light windows in west end.



Clingmans Dome Observation Tower (Sevier County, TN/Swain County, NC)

Clingmans Dome Observation Tower, 1959–1966 (Structure). A circular observation tower consisting of a 28'-diameter concrete observation platform supported by a 45'-high massive concrete pillar. Platform is accessed by a 6'-wide, 375'-long spiraling ramp and protected by a 20'-diameter shade.



Smokemont (Oconaluftee) Baptist Church (Swain County, NC)

Smokemont (Oconaluftee) Baptist Church, 1912 (Building, IDLCS 13081). A 30.5' x 58' x 31' high, three-bay, front-gable, frame church with a projecting bell tower. Clad in weatherboard siding, the church has a stone pier foundation and a corrugated metal roof. Access is by way of two doors on either side of the bell tower, which forms an 8' x 8' foyer on the interior. 4/4-light windows flank the entry, and five identical windows pierce each side wall. The rear wall has a centered door flanked by two 4/4-light windows. The bell tower has a 9/9-light window in front and is topped by a square belfry with two louvered openings on each side and an overhanging shed roof. The interior is an open auditorium with 1" x 8" pine boards covering floor and ceiling.



J. H. Kress (Hall) Cabin (Swain County, NC)

J. H. Kress (Hall) Cabin, ca. 1910 (Building, IDLCS 13082). A 24' x 17', one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, single-pen, hewn-log cabin. Foundation is fieldstone piers, gable ends have board-and-batten cladding, and roof is wood shingle. Cabin was remodeled in 1940 as part of J. H. Kress hunting lodge, but NPS later removed the Kress alterations.



Shuckstack (Swain County, NC), Mount Sterling (Haywood County, NC), and Cove Mountain (Sevier County, TN) Fire Towers

Shuckstack Fire Tower, 1934 (Structure). A 60'-high open-frame steel tower with a 7' x 7' metal observation cab at the top. Cab has tilting windows and is accessed through a trap door in the floor. [No photo]

Mt. Sterling Fire Tower, 1935 (Structure). A 60'-high open-frame steel tower with a 7' x 7' metal observation cab at the top. Cab has tilting windows and is accessed through a trap door in the floor. [No photo]

Cove Mountain Fire Tower, 1935 (Structure). A 60'-high open-frame steel tower with a 7' x 7' metal observation cab at the top. Cab has tilting windows and is accessed through a trap door in the floor. [No photo]

Mount Cammerer Fire Tower (Haywood County, NC)

Mt. Cammerer Fire Tower, 1937–1939 (Structure, IDLCS 90601). A two-story octagonal tower, measuring 8.5' per side, of locally quarried stone and round timber rafters in the National Park Service rustic style. Tower is built into the side of a ridge and has three windows on each side and an octagonal pyramidal roof sheathed with asphalt roofing.

[No photo]

High Rocks Fire Lookout Cabin (Swain County, NC)

High Rocks Fire Lookout Cabin, 1935–1936 (Building). A 17' x 17' side-gable, one-room, frame cabin with wood-shingled roof and walls and a shed-roof entry porch. Associated fire tower is no longer extant.

[No photo]

Mingus Mill (Swain County, NC)

Mingus Mill, 1886 (Building, IDLCS 05000). A two-and-one-half-story, rectangular-plan building measuring 26' x 36' x 32' with a heavy timber frame of yellow poplar and exterior cladding of weatherboards with beaded trim. The front half of the building rests on dry-laid fieldstone piers, while the rear is supported on braced timber posts as the ground level falls away. The front-gable roof is covered with hand-split oak shingles. Hatch-type batten doors are centered on the facade at the first- and second-story levels. Fenestration is irregular and consists of 6/6 single-hung sash windows. The turbine is located beneath the building. In the interior, the main floor is open, with the corn and wheat mills located on a raised platform at the rear. The second floor contains a wheat cleaner and a bolting machine, while the attic floor is an open area reserved for bulk grain storage. A conveyor system moves grain from floor to floor.



Mingus Mill Dam, Race, Flume, and Penstock, 1980s (Non-contributing Structure, IDLCS 91818). An approximately 200' open-topped wooden flume carries water to the 4' x 4' by 22' high penstock, which developed the water pressure necessary to power the mill's turbine. The resource is reconstructed.



Luten Bridges, Ravensford and Smokemont (Swain County, NC)

Bradley Fork Bridge, 1921 (Structure, IDLCS 90270). A single-span, reinforced concrete arch bridge spanning Bradley Fork of the Oconaluftee River at Smokemont Campground. Deck is 19' x 55' and decorative parapets have cast incised panels and a bridge plaque inscribed “Designed & Built by Luten Bridge Co., Knoxville, Tenn 1921.”



Ravens Fork Bridge, 1921 (Structure, IDLCS 90271). A single-span, reinforced concrete arch bridge spanning Ravens Fork of the Oconaluftee River, north of the Oconaluftee Visitor Center. Deck is 17' x 105' with a cantilevered sidewalk. The decorative parapets have cast incised panels and a bridge plaque identifying county officials.



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Appendix D: Resources Determined or Recommended Ineligible for Listing

RESOURCE TABLE (sorted alphabetically by Resource Name)

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	STATE	COUNTY
Balsam Mountain Campground	64627	None	1953-1955	RNE	NC	Swain
Balsam Mountain Campground Comfort Station, HB 306	63618	None	1953	RNE	NC	Swain
Balsam Mountain Campground Comfort Station, HB 332	63621	None	1955	RNE	NC	Swain
Balsam Mountain Camptender Residence (Quarters & Ranger Station), BM 323	63605	None	1955	RNE	NC	Swain
Cades Cove Offices and Carpenter Shop	63339	None	1958	RNE	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Paint Storage Building	63348	None	1960	RNE	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Quarters, CC 321	63433	None	c. 1957	RNE	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Quarters, CC 354 (Interpretation & Visitor Services Offices)	63419	None	1957	RNE	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Quarters, CC 423	63435	None	1958	RNE	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Riding Stables Comfort Station	63440	None	1968	RNE	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Visitor Information Kiosk	63415	None	1958; rebuilt 2008	RNE	TN	Blount
Collins Creek Picnic Area	64914	None	1967	RNE	NC	Swain
Collins Creek Picnic Area Comfort Station, CL 414	63632	None	1967	RNE	NC	Swain
Collins Creek Picnic Area Comfort Station, CL 415	63633	None	1967	RNE	NC	Swain
Collins Creek Picnic Area Well House	63629	None	1955; rebuilt 2013	RNE	NC	Swain
Cosby Apartments, CO 570	64093	None	1963	RNE	TN	Cocke
Cosby Maintenance Building	64120	None	1963	RNE	TN	Cocke
Cosby Quarters at Maintenance Area, CO 517	64112	None	1963	RNE	TN	Cocke
Cosby Quarters at Maintenance Area, CO 518	64110	None	1963	RNE	TN	Cocke
Cosby Ranger Station	84056	None	1963	RNE	TN	Cocke
Deep Creek Ranger and Maintenance Offices	63491	None	1961	RNE	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Seasonal Quarters/Bunkhouse, DC 519	63521	None	1961	RNE	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	STATE	COUNTY
Elkmont Ranger Station	64454	None	1960	RNE	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Seasonal Quarters, EL 600	64459	None	1966	RNE	TN	Sevier
Foothills Parkway (including Gatlinburg Spur and Gatlinburg Bypass)	101354, 101355, 57695, 103311, 103318, 57694, 231708, 57674, 103222, 57673	None	1957-1968	RNE	TN	Blount, Sevier, Cocke
Greenbrier Picnic Area	64715	None	1959	RNE	TN	Sevier
Greenbrier Quarters and Ranger Station	64017	None	1956	RNE	TN	Sevier
Heintooga Picnic Area	64637	None	1953-1955	RNE	NC	Swain
Heintooga Picnic Area Comfort Station, HB 333	63622	None	1955	RNE	NC	Swain
Heintooga Picnic Area Comfort Station, HB 350	67551	None	1953	RNE	NC	Swain
Heintooga Ridge Road	64185	None	1949-1953	RNE	NC	Swain
Le Conte Cabin #10	72082	None	1936-1943	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #4	72041	None	1936-1943	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #5	72065	None	1936-1943	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #6	72068	None	1936-1943	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #7	72072	None	1936-1943	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #8	72075	None	1936-1943	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #9	72076	None	1936-1943	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Employee Cabin/The Shack	72292	None	1960	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Honeymoon Cabin/Employee Cabin	72083	None	1936-1943	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Lodge/Dining Room	72085	None	1941	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte New Lodge	72087	None	1935-1943	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Old Lodge	72088	None	1933-1934	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Recreation Building	72203	None	1968-1974	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Tack House/Employee Cabin	72316	None	1939-1960	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Wash House/Employee Cabin	72284	None	1962	RNE	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Woodshed	72310	None	1946	RNE	TN	Sevier
Look Rock Maintenance Area	58141	None	1965	RNE	TN	Sevier
Look Rock Maintenance Garage	63206	None	1965	RNE	TN	Blount
Look Rock Maintenance	63205	None	1965	RNE	TN	Blount

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	STATE	COUNTY
Storage Building						
North Shore Road	None	None	1947-1972	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Apartments, OC 516 - 1 & 2	63720	None	1958	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Apartments, OC 516 - 3-6	63980	None	1958	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Apartments, OC 516 - 7 & 8	63983	None	1958	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Auto Shop - Equipment Garage	63709	None	1957	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee B&U Shops	63714	None	1957	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Maintenance Offices	63706	None	1957	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Maintenance Warehouse	63707	None	1957	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 319	63987	None	1957	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 347	63988	None	1957	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 422	63993	None	1957	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 511	63994	None	1957	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 513	63995	None	1957	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 514	63996	None	1959	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 515	63998	None	1959	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee South District Ranger Offices	63710	None	1968	RNE	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Vehicle Equipment Shed	63708	None	1957	RNE	NC	Swain
Sugarlands Apartments, SU 363 - 1 & 2	64385	None	1958	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Apartments, SU 363 - 5 thru 8	64383	None	1958	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Apartments, SU 363 - 3 & 4	64384	None	1958	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Auto Shop and Offices	64176	None	1956	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Equipment Storage Shed	64181	None	1952	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Gas and Oil Building	64177	None	1952	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Hazmat Storage Building	228551	None	1952	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Little River Ranger Station	64239	None	1954; addition 1995	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Maintenance Offices	64175	None	1957	RNE	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	STATE	COUNTY
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 226	64213	None	1950	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 227	64389	None	1950	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 228	64388	None	1950	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 494	64390	None	1958	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 495	64391	None	1958	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 496	64392	None	1958	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 497	64393	None	1958	RNE	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Warehouse Building	64178	None	1952	RNE	TN	Sevier
Tremont Ranger Station and Office (317-B)	63170	None	1956	RNE	TN	Blount
Willis Baxter Cabin	62891	90269	c. 1889	DOE-NE	TN	Cocke

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS (sorted alphabetically by resource name)

Balsam Mountain Campground and Heintooga Picnic Area Comfort Stations, HB 306, HB 350, 1953, and HB 332, HB 333, 1955 (4 Buildings). Low, rectangular, split stone buildings with clapboard gables and sets of two six-light windows, situated on concrete slabs. Wood privacy fences shield separate men's and women's entrances at gable ends. Building No. HB 350 is currently not used.



(Photo courtesy Erik Kreusch, NPS)

Balsam Mountain Quarters and Ranger Station, ca. 1955 (Building). One-story house with vertical fiberglass board-and-batten siding and side-gable roof with louvers at gable peak. Right side is supported by metal poles and shelters a covered concrete slab parking area; lower half of left side is clad in split stone. Entrance is in center of eave side; irregular fenestration with combination of horizontal sliding windows and 1/1 double-hung windows.



(Photo courtesy Erik Kreusch, NPS)

Cades Cove Offices and Carpenter Shop, 1958 (Building). A low rectangular building with fiberglass board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle gable roof with wide overhang. Shed-roof carport attached to one gable end, supported by metal posts. Irregularly spaced windows, a set of glass entrance doors, and a series of irregularly spaced metal doors.



Cades Cove Paint Storage Building, 1960 (Building). A low, square, concrete block building with corrugated aluminum shed roof. A metal roll-up door with one small rectangular window in the center of facade.



Cades Cove Quarters, CC 321, ca. 1957 (Building). A one-story, L-shaped ranch house with asphalt-shingle gable roof and two-bay carport supported on two sides by wood posts. Concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, low split stone wall along carport and lower half of gable end. Entrance at corner of L, irregularly spaced 1/1 aluminum windows.



Cades Cove Quarters, CC 354 (Interpretation and Visitor Services Offices), 1957 (Building). A one-story, L-shaped ranch house with asphalt-shingle gable roof and enclosed carport attached to left end. Ramp leads to main entrance at corner of L. Clad in vinyl siding with split stone on lower half of gable end. Set of eight windows along upper portion of facade.



Cades Cove Quarters, CC 423, 1958 (Building). A one-story, L-shaped ranch house with asphalt-shingle gable roof, vinyl siding, and aluminum sliding windows. Semi-detached garage with attached carport supported by metal posts. Entrance at corner of L.



Cades Cove Riding Stables Comfort Station, 1968 (Building). A low, rectangular, hip-roofed, concrete block building with privacy entrances at each gable end; lit by rectangular windows in sides and ends and situated on a concrete slab.



Cades Cove Visitor Information Kiosk, CC 444, 1958, rebuilt 2008 (Structure). An open, wood-frame, front-gabled shelter with short stone walls and flagstone floor. Low-pitched, asphalt-shingle roof has a wide front overhang, a soffit covered with vertical wood tongue-and-groove planks, and a gable sheathed in T1-11 siding.



Collins Creek Picnic Area Comfort Stations (2), CL 414, CL 415, 1967 (Buildings). Low, rectangular, concrete block buildings situated on concrete slabs with asphalt-shingled gable roofs that have wide overhangs. Running bands of large windows in wood frame-and-panel surrounds along tops of concrete block walls; triangular windows in gables. Concrete block privacy walls shield separate men's and women's entrances in gable ends.



Collins Creek Picnic Area Well House, 1955 (Building). Low concrete block building with asphalt-shingle pent roof. Reconstructed 2013.



Cosby Apartments CO 570, 1963 (Building). A one-story, side-gable duplex with vertical board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle roof. Covered entry porches flank projecting center bay and protect steel doors fitted with outer storm doors. Regularly spaced, 1/1 aluminum windows in facade. Gable ends have no windows and small louver in peak. Square wood porches attached to the rear of each unit.



Cosby Maintenance Building, 1963 (Building). A five-bay-by-one-bay, one-story, concrete block building with asphalt-shingle gable roof and louvered gables. Open carport at center supported by metal posts; two eight-light steel garage doors; six sets of top-hung casement windows.



Cosby Quarters at Maintenance Area, 1963 (2 Buildings, CO 517, CO 518). One-story, side-gable-roof ranch houses with attached carports. Vertical board-and-batten siding, asphalt-shingle roof. Central entrance flanked by two groups of windows: two 1/1 aluminum windows on the left, a set of three 1/1 aluminum windows on the right.



Cosby Ranger Station, 1963 (Building). A one-story, side-gable-roof ranch house with carport attached to two-car garage and additional room. Wood plank siding, asphalt-shingle roof. Fenestration is irregular with aluminum windows.



Deep Creek Ranger and Maintenance Offices, 1961 (Building). A four-by-two-bay ranch with clapboard walls and asphalt-shingle side-gable roof situated on a concrete block foundation; enclosed carport attached to left side. 1/1 wood windows. Six-panel steel door centered in facade; nine-light double doors in carport.



Deep Creek Seasonal Quarters/Bunkhouse, DC 519, 1961 (Building). One-story, four-by-two-bay ranch with clapboard walls and asphalt-shingle side-gable roof situated on a concrete block foundation. 1/1 wood windows, attached carport not visible in photo.



Elkmont Ranger Station, 1960 (Building). A one-story ranch house with attached carport, vinyl siding and asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. Center entrance in facade flanked by single and paired 1/1 aluminum windows; recessed rear entry porch with storm door and picture window; two sets of 1/1 aluminum windows in rear elevation.



Elkmont Seasonal Quarters, EL 600 (1966) (Building). A one-story, low, rectangular, two-unit apartment building with vertical board and batten siding and asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. Four-bay facade with entrances in the two outer bays and banks of three aluminum windows.



Foothills Parkway, 1957–1968 (Structure). Three completed, discontinuous sections through foothills north of park: 6 miles from I-40 west to Route 321 in Cosby, TN; 16.5 miles from Route 321 in Walland, TN, west to Route 129 in Chilhowee, TN; and 4-mile Gatlinburg Spur from Pigeon Forge south to Gatlinburg along the West Prong of the Little Pigeon River, with 3.5-mile Bypass from Gatlinburg over hills west of town to Newfound Gap Road in park near Sugarlands Visitor Center. Winding ridge-top alignments and multiple overlooks with views of Great Smoky Mountains and surrounding foothills. Spur includes tunnel through ridge and two cross-over bridges.¹



¹ “Great Smoky Mountains National Park Roads and Bridges, Foothills Parkway,” HAER No. TN-35-E (Washington, DC: Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1996), 3–6.

Greenbrier Quarters and Ranger Station, GR 348, 1956 (Building). A one-story ranch house clad in vinyl siding and stone veneer with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. One-car garage attached to left side; covered entry porch supported by wooden posts shelters main entrance. Sets of horizontal sliding aluminum windows.



Heintooga Ridge Road, 1949–1953 (Structure). Two-lane paved road begins outside park near southern terminus of Blue Ridge Parkway in NC, heads north for 3.6 miles along ridge to enter park at Black Camp Gap, and continues 5.2 miles over abandoned logging railroad beds to traffic circle turn-around at Heintooga Picnic Area and Overlook, where it connects with unpaved one-way Balsam Mountain Road.²

[No photo]

Le Conte Cabins #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, and #10, 1936–1943 (Buildings). All approximately 10' x 12', these are one-room, front-gable cabins set on isolated stone piers, with wood shingle roofs, board-and-batten siding, shed-roof side porches, and casement windows. Many resheathings and reroofings. Interiors are wood paneled.



² “Great Smoky Mountains National Park Roads and Bridges, Heintooga Round Bottom Road and Balsam Mountain Road,” HAER No. TN-35-M (Washington, DC: Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1996), 3–6.

Le Conte Employee Cabin/The Shack, 1960 (Building). Approximately 14' x 12', one-room frame house with board-and-batten siding, casement windows, and a wood shingle roof.



Le Conte Honeymoon Cabin/Employee Cabin, 1936–1943 (Building). A 10' x 12', front-gable, one-room cabin with shed-roof side addition, board-and-batten siding, and a wood shingle roof.



Le Conte Lodge/Dining Room, 1941 (Building). Approximately 80' x 33' overall, the shingle-sided frame building has a five-part plan, consisting of a 21' x 33' central block and two wings connected by hyphens. Kitchen wing was rebuilt in the 1980s.



Le Conte New Lodge, 1935–1943, reconstructed 1984 (Building). Approximately 38' x 26' overall, this three-room, front-gable cabin has flanking side-gable wings, creating a cruciform plan. Fieldstone end-wall chimney, coursed ashlar foundation and piers, double-hung 1/1 sash, wood shingle roof.



Le Conte Old Lodge, 1933–1934 (Building).

Approximately 26' x 38' overall, this half-dovetail-notched hewn-log cabin is cruciform in plan, with four rooms, an interior stone chimney, casement windows, and a wood shingle roof.



Le Conte Recreation Building, 1968–1974 (Building).

A 44' x 22' side-gable hewn-log building constructed on a slope to provide a partial basement space. Basement walls are stone, hewn timbers are square-notched, and roof is wood shingles. Large wooden deck across east side of building.



Le Conte Tack House/Employee Cabin, 1939–1960 (Building). A 12.5' x 16', one-room, frame building with shingle siding and side-gable shingle roof. Incised porch is carried on two posts. Moved from location near stables at unknown date.



Le Conte Wash House/Employee Cabin, 1962 (Building). A 22.5' x 15.5', two-room, single-pen, side-gable cabin of square-notched hewn logs. Founded on fieldstone piers and log posts, the cabin has a small wooden deck and wood shingle roof.



Le Conte Woodshed, 1946 (Structure). A 32' x 15.5', side-gable structure with wood shingle roof, board-and-batten siding, stone and coursed ashlar foundation piers.



Look Rock Maintenance Garage, 1965 (Building). A one-story, rectangular, concrete masonry unit building with side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Large hipped-roof overhang extends over entrance in left side of facade; two overhead garage doors in right half.



Look Rock Maintenance Storage Building, 1965 (Structure). A single-story, rectangular, concrete masonry unit structure with shed roof. Large opening onto raised concrete platform with metal side railings fills facade.



North Shore Road, 1947–1972 (Structure). Completed section is short spur into park approximately 2.5 miles from Bryson City, NC; runs east-west for 1.5 miles with overlook toward Fontana Lake, then climbs north-south ridges to overlook at 3.3 miles, crosses Noland Creek just past 5-mile point, closed to vehicular traffic after parking area at 5.8 miles; roadway continues 0.4 miles to tunnel through Forney Ridge and ends just beyond west side.³ [No photo]

³ “Great Smoky Mountains National Park Roads and Bridges, North Shore Road,” HAER No. TN-35-I (Washington, DC: Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1996), 3–4.

Oconaluftee Apartments (2), 1 & 2 and 7 & 8, ca. 1957 (Buildings). One-story duplex houses with vertical board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle side-gable roofs. Covered entry porches flank projecting center bays and protect nine-light steel entry doors with exterior storm doors. Symmetrically placed, large 1/1 aluminum windows next to entry doors; two smaller 1/1 aluminum windows in projecting center bays. Wood porches with low railings attached to rear of each unit.



Oconaluftee Apartments 3–6, ca. 1957 (Building). A one-story set of four apartments with vertical board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. Covered entry porch situated between two projecting end bays shelters separate entrances to each apartment and central nine-light steel door. Six sets of paired 1/1 aluminum windows in facade; no windows in gable ends. Wood porches with low railings attached to rear of each unit.



Oconaluftee Auto Shop – Equipment Garage, 1957 (Building). Long rectangular building, approximately thirteen bays by one bay, with five vehicle bays protected by metal garage doors and two projecting high bays with cross-gable roofs; projecting garage bay at rear. Brick knee walls and aluminum clerestory windows, many replaced with plywood infill.



Oconaluftee B&U Shops, 1957 (Building). Four-by-three-bay, two-story, end-gable garage with raised center bay and cross gable in west elevation. Entrance door in second floor of cross gable accessed by a set of stairs. Clerestory windows and aluminum ribbon windows; combination of glazed brick and vertical board-and-batten siding on walls. Four garage bays in north elevation and two in south; south doors have a raised loading dock.



Oconaluftee Maintenance Offices, 1957 (Building).

One-story, end-gable glazed brick building situated on a concrete slab. Clerestory banded aluminum windows on north, south, and west elevations; east elevation has curtain windows and central glass door, shaded by projecting corrugated steel awning below plywood gable.



Oconaluftee Maintenance Warehouse, 1957

(Building). Six-bay-by-two-bay side-gable warehouse with one-by-two-bay office wing on west elevation, brick walls, and asphalt-shingle roof, situated on a concrete slab foundation. Warehouse portion is on raised foundation with loading dock at south elevation. Clerestory aluminum ribbon windows in warehouse; vinyl double-hung windows in office wing.



Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 319, ca. 1957 (Building).

A one-story, L-shaped ranch house with asphalt-shingle gable roof, situated on a concrete slab. Semi-detached projecting carport with storage shed on right side, projecting bay with cross gable on left. Main block is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding; lower quarter of projecting bay is clad in coursed split stone. Carport is supported by metal posts, half of which are set into a split stone knee wall. Irregularly spaced aluminum windows in facade; regularly spaced double-hung aluminum windows in rear elevation; entrance doors located under carport overhang and at intersection of main block with cross gable.



Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 347, ca. 1957 (Building).

A one-story, L-shaped ranch house with asphalt-shingle gable roof, situated on a concrete slab. Semi-detached projecting carport with storage shed on right side, projecting bay with cross gable on left. Main block is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding with louvered gables; lower half of projecting bay is clad in coursed split stone. Carport is supported by metal posts, half of which are set into a split stone knee wall. Four clerestory and two sliding aluminum windows; set of twelve sliding aluminum windows and two sets of sliding aluminum windows at rear corner; entrance doors located under carport overhang and at intersection of main block with cross gable.



Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 422, ca. 1957 (Building).

A one-story, L-shaped ranch house with asphalt-shingle gable roof, situated on a concrete slab. Semi-detached projecting carport with storage shed on right side, projecting bay with cross gable on left. Main block is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding with louvered gables; lower half of projecting bay is clad in coursed split stone. Carport is supported by metal posts, half of which are set into a split stone knee wall. Four clerestory and two sliding aluminum windows; set of twelve sliding aluminum windows and two sets of sliding aluminum windows at rear corner; entrance doors located under carport overhang and at intersection of main block with cross gable.



Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 511, ca. 1957 (Building).

A one-story, L-shaped ranch house with asphalt-shingle gable roof, situated on a concrete slab. Semi-detached projecting carport with storage shed on left side, projecting bay with cross gable on right. Main block is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding; lower half of projecting bay is clad in coursed split stone. Carport is supported by metal posts, half of which are set into a split stone knee wall. Irregularly spaced 1/1 and sliding aluminum windows; entrance doors located under carport overhang and at intersection of main block with cross gable.



Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 513, ca. 1957 (Building).

A one-story, L-shaped ranch house with asphalt-shingle gable roof, situated on a concrete slab. Projecting bay with cross gable and carport in line with main block. Main block is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding; lower quarter of projecting bay is clad in coursed split stone. Carport is supported by metal posts, half of which are set into a split stone knee wall, and shelters main entrance. Irregularly spaced aluminum windows; square wood porch off right side.



Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 514, ca. 1957 (Building).

A one-story, L-shaped ranch house with asphalt-shingle gable roof, situated on a concrete slab. Semi-detached projecting carport with storage shed on right side, projecting bay with cross gable on left. Main block is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding; lower quarter of projecting bay is clad in coursed split stone. Carport is supported by metal posts, half of which are set into a split stone knee wall. Irregularly spaced aluminum windows in facade; regularly spaced double-hung aluminum windows in rear elevation; entrance doors located under carport overhang and at intersection of main block with cross gable. Square wood porch at rear.



Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 515, ca. 1957 (Building).

A one-story, L-shaped ranch house with asphalt-shingle gable roof, situated on a concrete slab. Semi-detached projecting carport with storage shed on left side, projecting bay with cross gable on right. Main block is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding; lower half of projecting bay is clad in coursed split stone. Carport is supported by metal posts, half of which are set into a split stone knee wall. Irregularly spaced aluminum windows; entrance doors located under carport overhang and at intersection of main block with cross gable. Square wood porch at rear.



Oconaluftee South District Ranger Offices, 1968

(Building). Low brick building with side-gable roof, attached to Auto Shop – Equipment Garage on the right side. Two steel entrance doors, one in approximate center of facade and one to the right; clerestory aluminum windows, lower set of eight aluminum windows adjacent to right entrance.



Oconaluftee Vehicle Equipment Shed, 1957

(Structure). Open-sided, side-gable shed with asphalt roof and glazed brick knee walls, situated on a concrete slab.



Sugarlands Apartments 1 & 2, 1958 (Building).

A one-story duplex with vertical board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. Covered entry porches flank projecting center bay and protect solid wood entry doors with exterior storm doors. Symmetrical large 1/1 aluminum windows next to entry doors and two smaller 1/1 aluminum windows in projecting center bay.



Sugarlands Apartments 3 & 4, 1958 (Building). A one-story duplex with vertical board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. Covered entry porches flank projecting center bay and protect solid wood entry doors with exterior storm doors. Symmetrical large 1/1 aluminum windows next to entry doors and two smaller 1/1 aluminum windows in projecting center bay.



Sugarlands Apartments 5–8, 1958 (Building). A one-story set of four apartments with vertical board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. Covered entry porch situated between two projecting end bays shelters separate entrances to each apartment and a central steel door. Six sets of paired 1/1 aluminum windows in facade; no windows in gable ends.



Sugarlands Auto Shop and Offices, 1956 (Building). A long, rectangular, concrete block building with a corrugated metal side-gable roof. Eight vehicle bays are protected by nine-light rolling steel doors; office spaces at right end. Irregularly spaced six-, nine-, and fifteen-light wood windows.



Sugarlands Equipment Storage Shed, 1952 (Building). A rectangular, concrete block building with asphalt-shingle side-gable roof and cross gable at left end. Gables are louvered, small access door in center of right end gable peak. Two steel entry doors in right gable end and one to right of cross gable. Irregularly spaced 1/1 single-hung windows and casements.



Sugarlands Gas and Oil Building, 1952 (Building).

A small, rectangular, concrete block building with a corrugated metal side-gable roof that has wood clapboard gables. Corrugated metal porch along facade supported by metal poles protects oil storage and gas pumps.



Sugarlands Hazmat Storage Building, 1952

(Building). A small, square, cinderblock building with a flat roof, situated on a concrete slab. Steel entry door and PPE storage cabinet on facade.



Sugarlands Little River Ranger Station, 1954, addition 1995 (Building).

A one-story, rectangular building with a raised addition and understory garage, clad in vertical board-and-batten siding, with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. Two sets of windows and covered entry door in facade of main block. Exterior stairs lead to entry porch over garage, with half-light steel entry door and 1/1 window under louvered end gable. Moved from Chimneys Campground



Sugarlands Maintenance Offices, 1957 (Building).

A one-story, rectangular building with a cross wing at right end and an asphalt-shingle hipped roof; built of concrete blocks and clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. Pairs of 1/1 aluminum windows; single solid steel doors with paired steel half-light windows.



Sugarlands Quarters, SU226, 1950 (Building). A one-story Cape house with small ell on right side and detached gable-roof carport; clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof and a fieldstone foundation. Covered nine-light entry in center of facade flanked by 8/12 sash windows; 8/12, 6/6, and 4/1 sash windows in gable ends. Covered entry porch on ell.



Sugarlands Quarters, SU227, 1950 (Building). A one-story Cape house with a small ell on left side and detached gable-roof carport; clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof and a fieldstone foundation. Covered nine-light entry in center of facade flanked by 8/12 sash windows; 8/12, 6/6, and 4/1 sash windows in gable ends. Covered entry porch on ell.



Sugarlands Quarters, SU228, 1950 (Building). A one-story Cape house with one-story addition to right side and two-bay garage attached via enclosed hyphen to left side, vinyl siding, and asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. Central nine-light entry adjacent to large four-light picture window; single and paired 6/6 aluminum windows.



Sugarlands Quarters, SU494, 1958 (Building). A two-story, rectangular, concrete block building with projecting center bay, upper story clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. Low-pitched end-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles extends on right over large carport. Large nine-light window in first story of projecting bay and two sets of sash windows in the second; two small windows in gable peak.



Sugarlands Quarters, SU495, 1958 (Building). A two story, rectangular, concrete block building with projecting center bay, upper story clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. Low-pitched asymmetrical shed roof clad in asphalt shingles extends on left over large carport. Large nine-light window in first story of projecting bay and two sets of sash windows in the second; two small windows in gable peak.



Sugarlands Quarters, SU496, 1958 (Building). A rectangular building with vertical board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle end-gable roof, situated on a concrete block foundation. A large shed-roof carport extends from right side, sheltering an entry door and series of windows. Two 1/1 wood-frame windows and two casement windows set into the concrete block in gable end.



Sugarlands Quarters, SU497, 1958 (Building). A rectangular building with vertical board-and-batten siding and asphalt-shingle end-gable roof, situated on a concrete block foundation. A large shed-roof carport extends from left side, sheltering an entry door and series of windows. Two 1/1 wood-frame windows in gable end.



Sugarlands Warehouse Building, 1952 (Building). A long, rectangular, concrete block building converted to offices. Corrugated metal side-gable roof and coursed ashlar granite retaining wall. A roof overhang protects central section, shielding two horizontal sliding windows and a steel entry door with vertical sidelight. Irregularly spaced sliding and casement windows interspersed with steel half-light doors; three-light garage door in far right bay.



Tremont Ranger Station and Office, TR317-B, 1956

(Building). A one-story, rectangular, side-gabled Park Service Modern ranch with attached one-car garage. Low-pitched asphalt-shingle roof, vinyl siding, and concrete block foundation. Split stone siding sheathes half of the southeastern corner. From Tremont Road, a series of concrete stairs lead to a centered, recessed, three-bay porch with squared metal supports. Fenestration includes sliding aluminum windows tucked beneath the eaves, single rectangular windows piercing the gable ends, and a set of nine windows at the northwest corner of the building.



Willis Baxter Cabin, Maddron Bald Trail, ca. 1889
(Building, IDLCS 90269). An 18' x 16' x 16' high, one-story, single-pen, side-gable cabin of half-dovetail-notched hewn logs founded on fieldstone piers. Cabin has stone end-wall chimney, horizontal boards in gable ends, and wood shingle roof. Also known as the Chandler Jenkins Cabin.

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Appendix E: Resources included in Historic Resource Study

RESOURCE TABLE (sorted by FMSS ID)

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Rich Mountain Road		29253	90239	1839, 1925	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Newfound Gap Road		55726, 55724	91690	1932-1939; 1961-1965	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Little River/Laurel Creek Road		57676, 57677	91692	1937-1953	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount/S evier
Townsend Entrance Road		57678	91695	1933-1942	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Clingmans Dome Road		57685	91691	1933-1935	RNRE-C	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Elkmont Spur		57687	91697	1933-1942	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Cataloochee Road (Cataloochee Valley Road, Cataloochee Creek Road)		28692, 59352	None	1825, 1860, 1938, 1964- 1971	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Cades Cove Loop Road		57696	90242	1840-1860; 1930-1935	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Roaring Fork-Cherokee Orchard Road		57753, 57817	None	1963	RNRE-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Access Road (Twin Creeks Research Area Road, ND RT 0212)		58097	230601	1900	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Loop Roads (Twin Creeks Research Area Road, ND RT 0212)		58097	230605	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Look Rock Maintenance Area		58141	None	1965	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Cataloochee Turnpike (Old Cataloochee Turnpike Road, Rt. 284)		59143	None	1825, 1860	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Parsons Branch Road		59453	None	1861	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Newfound Gap Parking Plaza		60082	None	1938; altered	RNRE-C	Newfound	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
				1960s		Gap Road		
Forney Ridge Overlook and Parking Area (Clingmans Dome Overlook Parking Area)		60613 and asset of 64913	91426	1933-1942	RNRE-C	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
West Prong Little Pigeon River Bridge 1, Newfound Gap Road (5460-001P)		60800	91422	1935-1942	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
West Prong Little Pigeon River Bridge 2, Newfound Gap Road (5460-002P)		60805	91429	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Chimney Tops Tunnel, Newfound Gap Road		60807	91432	1937	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Loop Bridge, Newfound Gap Road		60811	91423	1936-1942	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Cole Creek Bridge, Newfound Gap Road		60816	91433	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Walker Camp Prong Bridge, Newfound Gap Road		60822	91435	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
West Prong Little Pigeon River Bridge, Newfound Gap Road (5460-007P)		60823	91668	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Walker Camp Prong Bridge, Newfound Gap Road		60824	91436	1937-1938	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Morton Tunnel, Newfound Gap Road		60825	91437	1937	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Fighting Creek Bridge, Fighting Creek Gap Road		60830	91671	1953	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Laurel Creek Bridge, Fighting Creek Gap Road		60839	91672	1947	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Little River Bridge 1, Little River Road		60840	91673	1950	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Little River Bridge 2, Little River Road		60841	91674	1950	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
						Creek Road		
Little River Bridge, Townsend Entrance Road		60842	91702	1933-1942	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Middle Prong Little Pigeon River Bridge, Laurel Creek Road		60843	91676	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Bote Mountain Tunnel, Laurel Creek Road		60845	91677	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
West Prong Little River Bridge, Laurel Creek Road		60846	91678	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 1, Laurel Creek Road		60847	91679	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 2, Laurel Creek Road		60848	91680	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 4, Laurel Creek Road		60849	91682	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 5, Laurel Creek Road		60850	91683	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Pinkroot Branch Bridge, Laurel Creek Road		60851	91684	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 6, Laurel Creek Road		60852	91685	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 7, Laurel Creek Road		60853	91686	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Laurel Creek Bridge 8, Laurel Creek Road		60854	91687	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel	TN	Blount

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
						Creek Road		
Two Mile Branch Bridge, Newfound Gap Road		60868	91694	1935-1942	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Laurel Branch Bridge, Elkmont Road		60894	91428	1938-1939	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Little River Bridge, Elkmont Road		60895	91425	1938-1939	NR-C, RNRE-C	Elkmont, Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Fighting Creek Bridge, Headquarters Residential Road		60910	91667	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Bridge, Sugarlands Utility Road		60978	91704	1933-1942	RNRE-C	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Mingus Creek Bridge, Newfound Gap Road		61993	91438	1930-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Couches Creek Bridge, Newfound Gap Road		61994	91439	1930-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Horse Trail Bridge, Newfound Gap Road (Culvert at Smokemont Horse Trail, 5460-092P)		61995	91669	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Bradley Fork Luten Bridge		62000	90270	1921	RNRE	N/A	NC	Swain
Ravens Fork Luten Bridge (5460-105P)		62007	90271	1921	RNRE	N/A	NC	Swain
Lower Cataloochee Creek Bridge		62009	90273	1920	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Upper Cataloochee Creek Bridge		62011	90274	1920	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Little River Bridge 3, Little River Road		62076	91675	1947-1960	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Laurel Creek Bridge 3, Laurel Creek Road		62077	91681	1948	RNRE-C	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Trout Branch Bridge, Newfound Gap Road		62101	91434	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Elijah Oliver Springhouse		62635	13061	1961	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver House		62635	13056	1865-1870	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Elijah Oliver Smokehouse		62636	13062	1845-1855	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Elijah (Leige) Oliver Cabin		62637	13041	1849	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Elijah Oliver Corn Crib		62638	13064	1845-1855	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Elijah Oliver Barn		62639	13065	1845-1855	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. and Becky Cable House (Cable Mill Area)		62640	13046	1875-1879; moved 1956	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Overshot Mill		62641	13048	1875	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Barn (Lequire and/or Huston Barn) (Cable Mill Area)		62642	13066	1875-1900; moved 1955	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Corn Crib (Cable Mill Area)		62643	13045	1875-1900; moved 1956	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Henry Whitehead House		62644	13053	1881, 1896	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Henry Whitehead Smokehouse		62645	13052	1893-1896	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Dan Lawson (Peter Cable) House		62646	13051	1856	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Dan Lawson (Peter Cable) Smokehouse		62650	13060	c. 1860	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Dan Lawson (Peter Cable) Granary		62652	13059	c. 1860	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Corn Crib		62655	90236	1966-1967	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Apiary		62657	13057	1959-1961	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Blacksmith Shop		62658	13055	1870-1900	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John Oliver Cabin		62659	13042	1816	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Primitive Baptist Church		62660	13040	c. 1884	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Methodist Church		62662	13039	1902	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Missionary Baptist Church		62694	13043	c. 1915	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Smokehouse		62700	90235	1875-1900	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Woodshed		62703	13044	1965-1975	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Carter Shields Cabin		62705	13037	1880-1885	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Blacksmith Shop (Cable Mill Area)		62706	13049	1956	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Drive-Through Barn (McGee Barn) (Cable Mill Area)		62707	13050	1875-1900; moved 1956	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John P. Cable Smokehouse (Homer Caldwell Smokehouse) (Cable Mill Area)		62709	13047	1875-1900; moved 1956	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Tipton-Oliver Barn		62715	13058	1968	NR-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Alex Cole Cabin		62719	13080	c. 1880; moved 1978	NR, RNRE-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Ephraim Bales Corn Crib		62736	13099	1870-1890	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Ephraim Bales Barn		62739	14000	1870-1890	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Ephraim Bales Pig Pen		62742	14001	1870-1890	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Jim Bales Corn Crib		62744	90248	1870-1890	RNRE-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Jim Bales Barn		62750	90249	1870-1890	RNRE-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Alfred Reagan Tub Mill		62752	14002	1900-1920	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Noah Ogle Tub Mill		62753	13086	1885	NR-C	Junglebrook	TN	Sevier
Noah Ogle Barn		62754	13087	1880-1890	NR-C	Junglebrook	TN	Sevier
Alfred Reagan House		62754	13097	1886-1894	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Noah Ogle House		62768	13085	1875-1890	NR-C	Junglebrook	TN	Sevier
J. H. Kress Cabin		62769	13082	c. 1910	NR	N/A	NC	Swain
Smoky Mountains Hiking Club (John Messer) Barn		62771	13083	1850-1870	NR	N/A	TN	Sevier
John Ownby Cabin		62772	13084	c. 1860	NR	N/A	TN	Sevier
Walker Sisters' House		62773	13038	1840-1859 and 1870-1879	NR	Walker Sisters' Place	TN	Sevier
Walker Sisters' Corn Crib		62774	90244	1850-1875	NR-C	Walker Sisters' Place	TN	Sevier
Walker Sisters' Springhouse		62775	90243	1850-1875	NR-C	Walker Sisters' Place	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Little Greenbrier School		62776	14006	1882	NR	N/A	TN	Sevier
Ephraim Bales House		62777	13098	1880	NR-C	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Floyd/Enloe Barn (Mountain Farm Museum)		62777	13088	c. 1849; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Jim Beard Corn Crib and Gear Shed (Mountain Farm Museum)		62778	13089	1875-1900; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Joe Queen Corn Crib (Mountain Farm Museum)		62859	13090	c. 1910; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Jenkins Chicken House (Mountain Farm Museum)		62860	13091	1875-1900; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Conard Meat House (Smokehouse) (Mountain Farm Museum)		62861	13092	1875-1900; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Caldwell Springhouse (Mountain Farm Museum)		62862	13093	1875-1900; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Messer Apple House (Mountain Farm Museum)		62863	13094	1900-1905; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Gregory Blacksmith Shop (Mountain Farm Museum)		62864	13095	1875-1900; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Jenkins Pig Pen (Mountain Farm Museum)		62865	90267	1880-1900; moved 1959	RNRE-NC	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Joe Queen House (Mountain Farm Museum)		62866	13096	c. 1901; moved 1952-1953	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Woodshed (Mountain Farm Museum)		62867	90266	1950-1959; rebuilt several times since	RNRE-NC	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Mingus Mill		62868	05000	1886	RNRE	N/A	NC	Swain
Mingus Mill Dam, Race, Flume, and Penstock		62870	91818	1980s	RNRE-NC	N/A	NC	Swain
Smokemont Baptist Church		62884	13081	1912	NR	N/A	NC	Swain
Tyson McCarter Barn		62885	14003	c. 1876	NR-C	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Corn Crib		62886	90252	c. 1876	NR-C	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Smokehouse		62888	14004	c. 1876	NR-C	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Springhouse		62889	14005	c. 1876	NR-C	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Willis Baxter Cabin		62891	90269	c. 1889	DOE-NE	N/A	TN	Cocke
Jarvis Palmer Barn		62892	07365	1924	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Jarvis Palmer House		62898	07364	1840-1860	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Jarvis Palmer Blacksmith Shop		62901	07366	c. 1860	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Jarvis Palmer Springhouse		62904	07367	c. 1910	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Indian Creek School (Beech Grove School)		62959	07362	1907	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Hiram Caldwell House		62960	07358	1902	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Hiram Caldwell Springhouse		62961	07360	1980-1985	RNRE-NC	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Hiram Caldwell Barn		62962	07359	1875-1900	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Little Cataloochee Baptist Church		62963	07369	1890-1891	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Palmer Chapel (Big Cataloochee Methodist Church)		62964	07363	c. 1902	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Steve Woody House		62965	07356	1830-1870	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Will Messer Barn		62967	07371	1900-1910	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Tremont Ranger Station and Office		63170	None	1956	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Look Rock Campground Amphitheater		63204	None	1968	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Maintenance Storage Building		63205	None	1965	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount
Look Rock Maintenance Garage		63206	None	1965	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount
Look Rock Pump House		63207	None	1967	DOE-NRE-NC	Look Rock Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Campground Kiosk and Ranger Station		63210	None	1965	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Picnic Area Comfort Station, LR 530		63211	None	1965	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Campground Comfort Station, LR 605		63212	None	1965	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Campground Comfort Station, LR 606		63213	None	1965	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Campground Comfort Station, LR 607		63215	None	1965	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Offices and Carpenter Shop		63339	None	1958	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Paint Storage Building		63348	None	1960	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Visitor Information Kiosk		63415	None	1958; rebuilt 2008	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Store and Shelter		63417/ 63423	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Store Bike Building		63418	None	1958; altered 2009-2010	RNRE-NC	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Cades Cove Quarters, CC 354 (Interpretation & Visitor Services Offices)		63419	None	1957	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Covered Picnic Shelter		63422	None	1993	RNRE-NC	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 334		63424	None	1955	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 335		63425	None	1955	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 338		63426	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 339		63427	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 340		63428	None	1957	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Campground Comfort Station, CC 342		63429	None	1957	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Picnic Area Comfort Station, CC 343		63430	None	1955	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Picnic Area Comfort Station, CC 351		63431	None	1953	RNRE-C	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Quarters, CC 321		63433	None	c. 1957	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Quarters, CC 423		63435	None	1958	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount
Cades Cove Riding Stables Comfort Station		63440	None	1968	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount
Newfound Gap Comfort Station		63454	90603	1938-1939	RNRE-C	Newfound	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
						Gap Road		
Forney Ridge Comfort Station		63455	90602	1940-1941	RNRE-C	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Clingmans Dome Observation Tower		63458	None	1959-1966	NR	N/A	TN/NC	Sevier/ Swain
Deep Creek Ranger and Maintenance Offices		63491	None	1961	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Seasonal Quarters/Bunkhouse, DC 519		63521	None	1961	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Kiosk		63522	None	1975	RNRE-NC	Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Maintenance Storage Building		63523	None	1990s	RNRE-NC	Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Picnic Pavilion		63524	None	1956	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Comfort Station, DC 430		63525	None	1960	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Comfort Station, DC 431		63526	None	1960	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Picnic Area Comfort Station		63527	None	1954; rebuilt 2010	RNRE-NC	Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Comfort Station, DC 552		63528	None	1961	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Comfort Station, DC 558		63529	None	1962	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground Comfort Station, DC 559		63530	None	1962	RNRE-C	Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Hub Caldwell House		63543	90275	1919	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Palmer Tourist Cabin		63551	90276	1923	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Balsam Mountain Camp tender Residence (Quarters & Ranger Station), BM 323		63605	None	c. 1955	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Balsam Mountain Campground Comfort Station, HB 306		63618	None	1953	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Balsam Mountain Campground Comfort Station, HB 332		63621	None	1955	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Heintooga Picnic Area Comfort Station, HB 333		63622	None	1955	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Collins Creek Picnic Area Well House		63629	None	1955; rebuilt 2013	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Collins Creek Picnic Area Comfort Station, CL 414		63632	None	1967	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Collins Creek Picnic Area Comfort Station, CL 415		63633	None	1967	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Smokemont Amphitheater and Covered Shelter		63638/ 70034	None	1958	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Kiosk		63639	None	1975	RNRE-NC	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Ranger Station		63657	None	1959	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station #1		63660	90604	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station #2		63663	90605	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station #3		63665	90606	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station, SM 426		63670	None	1958	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station, SM 427		63672	None	1958	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Smokemont Campground Comfort Station, SM 428		63674	None	1958	RNRE-C	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Oconaluftee Administration Building		63704	91430	1938-1940	RNRE-C	Oconaluftee Administration Building Area	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Maintenance Offices		63706	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Maintenance Warehouse		63707	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Vehicle Equipment Shed		63708	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Auto Shop - Equipment Garage		63709	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee South District Ranger Offices		63710	None	1968	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee B&U Shops		63714	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Apartments, OC 516 - 1 & 2		63720	None	1958	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Apartments, OC 516 - 3-6		63980	None	1958	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Apartments, OC 516 - 7 & 8		63983	None	1958	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 319		63987	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 347		63988	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 422		63993	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 511		63994	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 513		63995	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 514		63996	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Quarters, OC 515		63998	None	1957	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Greenbrier Quarters and Ranger Station		64017	None	1956	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area Comfort Station, MB 553		64020	None	1961	RNRE-C	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area		64024	None	1961	RNRE-C	Metcalf	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Comfort Station, MB 554						Bottoms Picnic Area		
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area Comfort Station, MB 555		64027	None	1962	RNRE-C	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area Comfort Station, MB 556		64029	None	1962	RNRE-C	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area Comfort Station, MB 557		64030	None	1962	RNRE-C	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Pavilion		64031	None	1986	RNRE-NC	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Water System Pump House		64036	None	1976	RNRE-NC	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Cosby Apartments, CO 570		64093	None	1963	RNE	N/A	TN	Cocke
Cosby Quarters at Campground		64095	None	1963	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Quarters at Maintenance Area, CO 518		64110	None	1963	RNE	N/A	TN	Cocke
Cosby Quarters at Maintenance Area, CO 517		64112	None	1963	RNE	N/A	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Kiosk		64113	None	1975	RNRE-NC	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Maintenance Building		64120	None	1963	RNE	N/A	TN	Cocke
Cosby Wastewater Chlorinator Building		64121	None	1958	RNRE-NC	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Amphitheater		64123	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Water System Pump House		64128	None	1992	RNRE-NC	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 324		64130	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 325		64139	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 326		64141	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 327		64144	None	1958	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 548		64149	None	1961	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 549		64160	None	1961	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 550		64162	None	1961	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Cosby Campground Comfort Station, CO 551		64166	None	1961	RNRE-C	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Sugarlands Maintenance Offices		64175	None	1957	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Auto Shop and Offices		64176	None	1956	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Gas and Oil Building		64177	None	1952	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Warehouse Building		64178	None	1952	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Equipment Storage Shed		64181	None	1952	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Heintooga Ridge Road		64185	None	1949-1953	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Sugarlands Visitor Center		64201/ 64203	None	1958; additions 1988 and 1999	RNRE-C	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Headquarters Building		64205	90600	1938-1940	RNRE-C	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Headquarters Garage		64208	91424	1940-1941	RNRE-C	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 226		64213	None	1950	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Little River Ranger Station		64239	None	1954; addition 1995	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Chimneys Picnic Area Comfort Station #1	64244	90607	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Chimneys Campground	TN	Sevier
Chimneys Picnic Area Comfort Station #2	64268	90608	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Chimneys Campground	TN	Sevier
Chimneys Picnic Area Comfort Station #3	64271	90609	1937-1939	RNRE-C	Chimneys Campground	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Guest House	64285	90281	1900	RNRE-C	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Horse Barn	64287	90283	1928-1929	RNRE-C	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Apple Barn (Garage/Stable)	64289	90282	1900	RNRE-C	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis House (Lodge)	64297	90279	1928-1929	RNRE-C	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Apartments, SU 363 - 5 thru 8	64383	None	1958	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Apartments, SU 363 - 3 & 4	64384	None	1958	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Apartments, SU 363 - 1 & 2	64385	None	1958	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 228	64388	None	1950	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 227	64389	None	1950	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 494	64390	None	1958	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 495	64391	None	1958	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 496	64392	None	1958	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Sugarlands Quarters, SU 497	64393	None	1958	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Caretaker's House	64394	90280	1932	RNRE-C	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Amphitheater	64396	None	1964	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Kiosk	64415	None	1975	RNRE-NC	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 539	64418	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 540		64420	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 541		64441	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 542		64442	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 543		64443	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 572		64445	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 573		64446	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 574		64448	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 575		64449	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 576		64450	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 577		64451	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Comfort Station, EL 578		64452	None	1963	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground Concession Wood Shed		64453	None	1980	RNRE-NC	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Ranger Station		64454	None	1960	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Seasonal Quarters, EL 463		64456	None	1960	RNRE-C	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Seasonal Quarters, EL 600		64459	None	1966	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Smokemont Campground		64624	None	1937-1975	RNRE-HD	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Balsam Mountain Campground		64627	None	1953-1955	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area		64632	None	1954-1962	RNRE-HD	Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Heintooga Picnic Area		64637	None	1953-1955	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Chimneys Campground/Picnic Area		64709	None	1937-1939	RNRE-HD	Chimneys Campground	TN	Sevier
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area		64710	None	1961-1962	RNRE-HD	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Cosby Campground		64711	None	1934-1940s; 1961-1975	RNRE-HD	Cosby Campground	TN	Cocke
Greenbrier Picnic Area		64715	None	1959	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Elkmont Campground		64716	None	1960-1966	RNRE-HD	Elkmont Campground	TN	Sevier
Cades Cove Campground/Picnic Area		64731/ 64735	None	1934-1940s, 1953-1965	RNRE-HD	Cades Cove Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Look Rock Campground/Picnic Area		64732/6 4736	None	1965-1967	DOE-NRE-HD	Look Rock Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Collins Creek Picnic Area		64914	None	1967	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Sugarlands Headquarters Area		64928	None	1931-1958	RNRE-HD	Sugarlands Headquarters Area	TN	Sevier
Smoky Mountains Hiking Club Springhouse		65837	91811	1934-1936	RNRE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Mayna Treanor Avent Cabin/Studio		65838	None	c. 1850	NR	N/A	TN	Sevier
Jim Hannah Cabin		65842	07368	c. 1865	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Daniel Cook Cabin (Cataloochee)		65844	None	1999	RNRE-NC	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Calhoun House		65854	91703	1920s	RNRE	N/A	NC	Swain
Smoky Mountains Hiking Club Cabin		65856	91810	1934-1936	DOE-NRE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Mount Cammerer Fire Tower		65882	90601	1937-1939	RNRE	N/A	NC	Haywood
Heintooga Picnic Area Comfort Station, HB 350		67551	None	1953	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain
Le Conte Cabin #4		72041	None	1936-1943	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Le Conte Cabin #5	72065	None	1936-1943	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #6	72068	None	1936-1943	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #7	72072	None	1936-1943	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #8	72075	None	1936-1943	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #9	72076	None	1936-1943	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Cabin #10	72082	None	1936-1943	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Honeymoon Cabin/Employee Cabin	72083	None	1936-1943	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Lodge/Dining Room	72085	None	1941	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte New Lodge	72087	None	1935-1943	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Old Lodge	72088	None	1933-1934	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Recreation Building	72203	None	1968-1974	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Wash House/Employee Cabin	72284	None	1962	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Employee Cabin/The Shack	72292	None	1960	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Woodshed	72310	None	1946	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Le Conte Tack House/Employee Cabin	72316	None	1939-1960	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Cabin #1, Sneed Cabin ("Wild Rose")	80168	261521	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #2, Smith Cabin	80172	262831	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #3, Higdon Cabin	80173	None	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #4, Swan Cabin	80175	None	c. 1910	NR-NC	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #5, Addick Cabin ("Happy-Latch-On")	80176	264251	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #6, Creekmore Cabin ("Dear Lodge")	80177	264273	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #7, Mayo Cabin ("Just-A-Mere")	80178	None	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #8, Cain Cabin	80179	None	c. 1915	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #9, Galyon Cabin	80180	None	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Cabin #9A, Galyon Guest Quarters		80180	None	c. 1965	NR-NC	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #10, Baumann Cabin		80181	None	c. 1910	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #11, Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin		80182	None	c. 1915	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #13, Cook Cabin		80184	None	c. 1912	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #15, Hale Cabin		80186	None	c. 1914	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #38, Chapman-Byers Cabin		80210	501721	c. 1912	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Spence Cabin ("River Lodge")		80216	266525	1928	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Appalachian Clubhouse		80224	266607	1934	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Rockefeller Memorial		83612	91427	1939	RNRE-C	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Cosby Ranger Station		84056	None	1963	RNE	N/A	TN	Cocke
Steve Woody Springhouse		92966	07357	1910	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Foothills Parkway (including Gatlinburg Spur and Gatlinburg Bypass)		101354, 101355, 57695, 103311, 103318, 57694, 231708, 57674, 103222, 57673	None	1957-1968	RNE	N/A	TN	Blount, Sevier, Cocke
Caughron Barn		102370	None	1910	Removed	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
John W. Oliver Barn		102372	90238	1920	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Dan Lawson Barn		102374	90240	1900-1920	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Parking Area, Oconaluftee Administration Building		103446	91812	1938-1940	RNRE-Feature	Oconaluftee Administration Building Area	NC	Swain
Cabin #5A, "Adam-less Eden"		105397	None	c. 1921	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Cabin #7A, Levi Trentham Cabin		105398	None	c. 1830	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Cabin #7B, Mayo Servants' Quarters		105399	None	c. 1920	NR-C	Elkmont	TN	Sevier
Mount Sterling Fire Tower		115117	None	1935	RNRE	N/A	NC	Haywood
Shuckstack Fire Tower		115118	None	1935	RNRE	N/A	NC	Swain
Cove Mountain Fire Tower		115119	None	1935	RNRE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Look Rock Observation Tower		115121	None	1967	DOE-NRE-C	Look Rock Campground/ Picnic Area	TN	Blount
Sorghum Furnace and Mill (Mountain Farm Museum)		115124	90268	1988-1990	RNRE-NC	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Sorghum Furnace and Mill (Cades Cove)		115125	None	1959; rebuilt several times since	RNRE-NC	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Hall Springhouse		115126	07372	1900	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Sugarlands Hazmat Storage Building		228551	None	1952	RNE	N/A	TN	Sevier
Little Cataloochee Church Cemetery Headstones		Asset of 53645	10263	c. 1890	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Culverts, Newfound Gap Road, North Carolina		Asset of 55724	91659	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Retaining Walls, Newfound Gap Road, North Carolina		Asset of 55724	91660	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Newfound Gap Road	NC	Swain
Culverts, Newfound Gap Road, Tennessee		Asset of 55726	91440	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Guardrail, Newfound Gap Road, Tennessee		Asset of 55726	91441	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Retaining Wall, Newfound Gap Road, Tennessee		Asset of 55726	91442	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Tree Wells, Newfound Gap Road		Asset of 55726	91443	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Newfound Gap Road	TN	Sevier
Culverts, Townsend Entrance Road		Asset of 57378	91696	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount
Retaining Walls/Guardrail, Little		Asset of	91662	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Little	TN	Blount/S

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
River/Laurel Creek Road		57676, 57677				River/Laurel Creek Road		evier
Culverts, Little River/Laurel Creek Road		Asset of 57676,57 677	91661	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Blount/S evier
Culverts, Elkmont Road		Asset of 57687	91698	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Little River/Laurel Creek Road	TN	Sevier
Drinking Fountains, Smokemont Campground		Asset of 64624	91699	1928-1939	RNRE-Feature	Smokemont Campground	NC	Swain
Drinking Fountains, Chimneys Picnic Area		Asset of 64709	91700	1937-1938	RNRE-Feature	Chimneys Campground	TN	Sevier
Drinking Fountains, Oconaluftee Administration Building Area		Asset of 64917	91744	1938-1940	RNRE-Feature	Oconaluftee Administratio n Building Area	NC	Swain
Retaining Walls and Terraces, Oconaluftee Administration Building Area		Asset of 64917	91743	1938-1940	RNRE-Feature	Oconaluftee Administratio n Building Area	NC	Swain
"House of the Fairies" Springhouse and Stone Terraces		Asset of 64934	91378	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Barbecue and Patio		Asset of 64934	91707	1928-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Bridge Piers and Retaining Wall		Asset of 64934	92192, 231052, 230781	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Caretaker's House Rock Garden		Asset of 64934	92210	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Concrete Block Springhouse and Retaining Wall		Asset of 64934	92195	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Dam and Turbine Box		Asset of 64934	92193	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Estate Stone Walls		Asset of 64934	230737, 230788, 230754,	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME	FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
		92197					
Voorheis Fieldstone Wall	Asset of 64934	90285	1900	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Grape Arbor Stone Features	Asset of 64934	92196	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis House Rock Gardens and Stone Path	Asset of 64934	92198	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Pool, Dam, and Fountain (Water Garden)	Asset of 64934	90284	1928-1929	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Noah Ogle Stone Walls	Asset of 71771	90247	1880-1890	RNRE-Feature	Junglebrook	TN	Sevier
Ephraim Bales Stone Walls	Asset of 71771	90246	1880-1920	RNRE-Feature	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Cabin Ruins	Asset of 71771	90250	1876-1890	RNRE-Feature	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Place Rock Walls	Asset of 71771	90251	1876-1900	RNRE-Feature	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Walker Sisters' Cistern	Asset of 71771	90245	1850-1875	RNRE-C	Walker Sisters' Place	TN	Sevier
Guardrail, Clingmans Dome Road	Asset of 82989	91663	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Horse Trail Underpass, Clingmans Dome Road	Asset of 82989	91431	1934-1935	RNRE-C	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Retaining Walls, Clingmans Dome Road	Asset of 82989	91664	1933-1942	RNRE-Feature	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Cades Cove Historic District	NA	None		NR-HD	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Clingmans Dome Road Historic District	NA	NA	1933-1935	RNRE-HD	Clingmans Dome Road	NC	Swain
Newfound Gap Road Historic District	NA	NA	1932-1939; 1961-1965	RNRE-HD	Newfound Gap Road	TN/NC	Sevier/ Swain
Noah Birchfield Pig Pen (not extant)	NA	NA	-	Removed	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Elkmont Historic District	NA	NA		NR-HD	Elkmont	TN	Sevier

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
Junglebrook Historic District		NA	NA		NR-HD	Junglebrook	TN	Sevier
Roaring Fork Historic District		NA	NA		NR-HD	Roaring Fork	TN	Sevier
Tyson McCarter Place		NA	NA		NR-HD	Tyson McCarter Place	TN	Sevier
Voorheis Estate		NA	NA		RNRE-HD	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Walker Sisters' Place		NA	NA		NR-HD	Walker Sisters' Place	TN	Sevier
Cataloochee		NA	NA		RNRE-HD	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area		NA	NA	1961-1962	RNRE-HD	Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area	TN	Sevier
Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum		NA	NA		RNRE-HD	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Oconaluftee Administration Building Area		NA	NA		RNRE-HD	Oconaluftee Administration Building Area	NC	Swain
Cades Cove Bloomery Forge		None	None	c. 1821-1847	Archeological study needed	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Primitive Baptist Church Cistern House		None	90241	1900-1910	RNRE-C	Cades Cove	TN	Blount
Voorheis Mill and Woodshop Ruins		None	92194	1929-1932	RNRE-Feature	Voorheis Estate	TN	Sevier
Adams Copper Mine Landscape		None	NA	c. 1889-1944	Archeological study needed	N/A	NC	Swain
Fontana Copper Mine Landscape		None	NA	1901-1944	Archeological study needed	N/A	NC	Swain
Ritter Company Dam and Log Pond		None	None	c. 1915	Archeological study needed	N/A	NC	Swain
Ritter Company Drying Kiln		None	None	c. 1915	Archeological study needed	N/A	NC	Swain
Ritter Company Pump House		None	None	c. 1915	Archeological study	N/A	NC	Swain

RESOURCE NAME		FMSS ID	LCS ID	DATES	NR STATUS	NR DISTRICT	STATE	COUNTY
					needed			
Ritter Company Valve House		None	None	c. 1915	Archeological study needed	N/A	NC	Swain
Bee Gum Stand (Mountain Farm Museum)		None	90265	1959; rebuilt several times since	RNRE-NC	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
High Rocks Fire Lookout Cabin		None	None	1935-1936	RNRE	N/A	NC	Swain
Outhouse (Mountain Farm Museum)		None	90264	1950-1959; rebuilt several times since	RNRE-NC	Oconaluftee Mountain Farm Museum	NC	Swain
Old Cataloochee Road (Cataloochee Valley Road)		None	90272	1825-1860	RNRE-C	Cataloochee	NC	Haywood
North Shore Road		None	None	1947-1972	RNE	N/A	NC	Swain

NR STATUS:

NR – Individually listed in National Register

NR-HD – District listed in National Register

NR-C – Contributing resource in listed district

NR-NC – Non-contributing resource in listed district

DOE-NRE – Property determined eligible through NPS and SHPO consultation

DOE-NRE-C – Property determined eligible as contributing resource

DOE-NRE-NC – Property determined to be non-contributing resource

DOE-NE – Property determined not eligible through NPS and SHPO consultation

RNRE – Recommended National Register eligible

RNRE-HD – Recommended National Register district

RNRE-C – Recommended as contributing resource in listed or eligible district

RNRE-Feature – Recommended as historic associated feature in listed or eligible district

RNRE-NC – Recommended as non-contributing resource in listed or eligible district

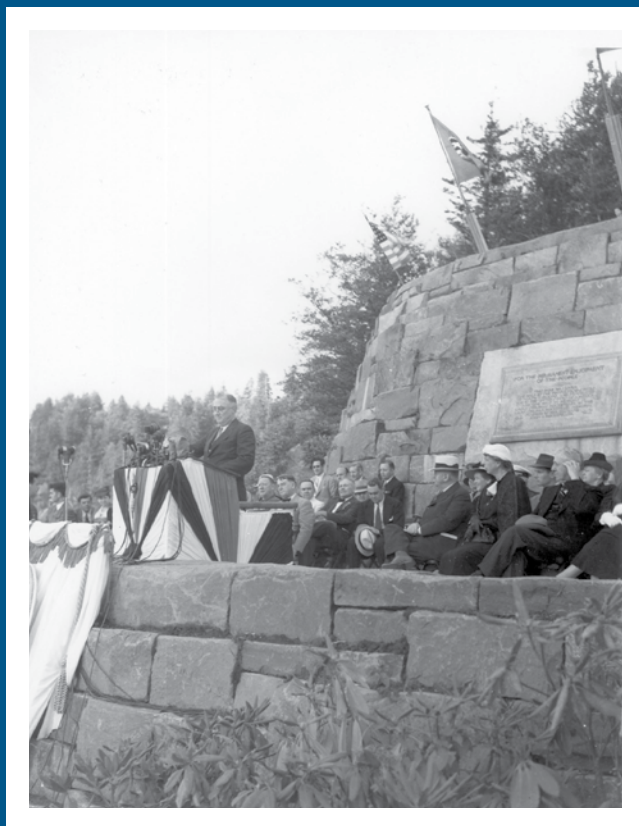
RNE – Recommended not eligible



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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Great Smoky Mountains
NATIONAL PARK



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