



**OAK RIDGE
NATIONAL
LABORATORY**



**Foothills Parkway Section 8B
Final Environmental Report**

Volume 6

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Appendix N

Cultural Resources Assessment

July 1999

Prepared for

**The National Park Service
Denver Service Center and
The Great Smoky Mountains National Park**

**MANAGED AND OPERATED BY
LOCKHEED MARTIN ENERGY RESEARCH CORPORATION
FOR THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

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VOLUME 6 SUMMARY

In 1994, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) was tasked by the National Park Service (NPS) to prepare an Environmental Report (ER) for Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GSMNP). Section 8B represents 27.7 km (14.2 miles) of a total of 115 km (72 miles) of the planned Foothills Parkway and would connect the Cosby community on the east to the incorporated town of Pittman Center to the west. The major deliverables for the project are listed below.

Study Plan	August 1994
First Field/Progress Report	October 1994
Second Progress Report	February 1995
Third Progress Report	June 1995
Draft Environmental Report	April 1997
Final Environmental Report	July 1999

From August 1995 through October 1996, NPS, GSMNP, and ORNL staff interacted with Federal Highway Administration staff to develop a conceptual design plan for Section 8B with the intent of protecting critical resources identified during the ER process to the extent possible. In addition, ORNL arranged for bioengineering experts to discuss techniques that might be employed on Section 8B with NPS, GSMNP, and ORNL staff during September 1996.

For the purposes of this ER, there are two basic alternatives under consideration: (1) a build alternative and (2) a no-build alternative. Within the build alternative are a number of options including constructing Section 8B with no interchanges, constructing Section 8B with an interchange at SR 416 or U.S. 321, constructing Section 8B with a spur road on Webb Mountain, and considering operation of Section 8B both before and after the operation of Section 8C. The no-build alternative is considered the no-action alternative and is not to construct Section 8B.

This volume of the ER documents the results of the architectural, historical, and cultural resources assessment for the entire Section 8B ROW that was completed in May 1995 to document the architectural, historical, and cultural resources located within the project area. The assessment included evaluation of the potential for cultural (i.e., rural historic) landscapes in the area of the ROW.

The assessment showed that one *National Register*-listed property is located 0.3 mile south of the ROW, and seven properties appear to meet *National Register* criteria. For six of these seven sites, no audible or visual effects were predicted to result from the construction and operation of the build alternatives of Section 8B. Three areas were evaluated to determine if they could be considered rural historic landscapes: the Cosby Valley, Pittman Center, and Rocky Flats. None of these landscapes met *National Register* criteria for rural historic landscapes.

The ER impact analysis resulted in the following recommendations:

- Consideration should be given to screening the parkway in such a way that the Tyson McCarter Place is not visually impacted from the parkway construction or operation.
- The parkway should be placed on the eastern side of Big Ridge to avoid visual effects to the Lunsford Barn.
- Sutton Cemetery should be protected and public access to it should be provided.

Appendix N
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Thomason and Associates
Preservation Planners
Nashville, Tennessee

May 1995

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Appreciation is due Ms. Beulah Linn, the Sevier County Historian, and Mr. Duay O'Neil, a Cocke County Historian, for their assistance during the course of this project. Thanks are due to Glenn Caldwell and the staff at the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for their help in project research. The librarians and staff of the Cosby Library, the Stokely Library at Newport, and the Sevier County Library at Sevierville are also appreciated for their assistance in locating local contacts. Appreciation is also due the many residents of Cocke and Sevier Counties who provided the Consultant with information concerning their properties.

INTRODUCTION



OVERVIEW

This study documents the architectural, historical, and cultural resources located within the project area of Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway. The Foothills Parkway was authorized in 1944 to provide a scenic highway north of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GSMNP). The route of the Foothills Parkway was designed to extend through Cocke, Sevier, and Blount Counties of East Tennessee. When completed, the Parkway will consist of a 72-mile-long scenic highway with an average right-of-way width of 1,000 feet. To date, approximately 24 miles of the Parkway have been completed and opened for traffic (Sections 8A, 8G, and 8H). Sections 8E and 8F have been largely completed and a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been prepared for Section 8D.

The purpose of this project is to identify all properties which may have architectural, historical, or cultural significance within the project area in accordance with federal guidelines and regulations. The study identifies those properties which are presently listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places. Properties so identified will be assessed concerning effects resulting from the project.

Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway begins at the intersection of US 321 in the community of Cosby in Cocke County (Figure 1). This section begins at the present termination of Section 8A of the Foothills Parkway. Section 8B ascends Big Ridge and runs along and below its crest at elevations ranging from 1800' to 2000' above sea level. The Parkway then descends into the area known as Rocky Flats in Sevier County which has an elevation of approximately 1600'. Ascending the south slope of Webb Mountain, Section 8B undulates along various ridges and spurs at elevations ranging from 1600' to 2400'. Section 8B then descends to the valley of Webb Creek and terminates at the beginning of Section 8C at the community of Pittman Center. Altogether, Section 8B extends approximately 14.2 miles.

The area traversed by Section 8B is composed of mostly mountainous terrain with three major exceptions: the community of Cosby in Cocke County; the area known as Rocky Flats in Sevier County, and; the community of Pittman Center in Sevier County. These areas contain a variety of architectural, historical, and cultural resources which are the subject of this study.

**COSBY
STUDY
AREA**

CK-55
Sam Wilson
House

8A
Ends
Here &
8B Begins

CK-B93
Gr. Torrell Lunsford
Cantilever Barn

CK-68
Dr. Huff
Store &
Post Office

...ve Methodist Church

CK-79
Laurel Springs
Primitive Baptist
Church

**ROCKY
FLATS
STUDY
AREA**

SV-1090
Shults-Williams
Farmstead

...son-McCarter Place
R.

SCALE 1 : 24000



SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The cultural resource survey of Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway was completed in accordance with standards set forth by the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) which serves as the State Historic Preservation Office. Prior to initiating the survey, Thomason and Associates (Consultant), completed a file search at the Nashville office of the THC. The purpose of this file search was to identify previous survey efforts in the project area and the location of any National Register of Historic Places-listed or -eligible properties.

Sevier County was the subject of an intensive architectural and historical survey, funded by a grant provided by the THC and with Sevier County general funds. That survey, completed in 1993, resulted in the documentation of approximately 1,770 properties in the county. A total of 23 of those previously surveyed properties were located within one mile of the proposed ROW of Section 8B in Sevier County. One property within the project area, the Tyson McCarter Place, was identified as being listed on the National Register (3/16/1973). This property is located within the boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park approximately 0.3 mile south of the ROW. The file search did not identify any additional properties listed or determined eligible for the National Register within the project area.

A comprehensive architectural and historical survey of Cocke County has not been conducted, although a 1970s overview survey inventoried almost 200 properties. That survey identified the location of potentially significant properties but did not provide extensive architectural or historical information. Several documented properties were located in the community of Cosby, however, most have not survived. No National Register-listed or -eligible properties were identified within the project area in Cocke County. Information gathered during the file search of both Sevier and Cocke Counties was utilized in the completion of this project.

The project area for this study included the Section 8B ROW which is approximately 1000' wide except where it is enlarged for special uses. Given the potential visual, audible, and atmospheric impacts of this project, all properties located within one mile of the ROW centerline were inventoried. Additional properties in the Cosby area were also inventoried where the potential visual impacts could possibly exceed one mile. The only area within one mile of the ROW centerline not inventoried was the Laurel Branch valley north of Pittman Center. Although within one-half to one mile of the centerline, this valley is on the opposite slope of a large spur of Webb Mountain and separated from the ROW by significant elevation changes and dense woodlands. It is the opinion of the Consultant that the intervening topography would result in no effect to any properties located in the Laurel Branch valley from the construction of the Parkway. An effort to inventory properties in this valley was attempted by the Consultant but met with resistance from property owners.

In accordance with THC guidelines, the Consultant utilized United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps to identify properties built prior to 1945. The three USGS maps which cover the project area, Hartford TN, Jones Cove TN, and Richardson Cove TN, were all mapped in 1940. Both the Hartford and Jones Cove maps were updated in 1978. These maps identify the location of all known dwellings and major outbuildings such as barns. Using these maps, all roads within the project area were driven by a two-person survey team. The survey team walked to properties or sites which could not be reached by vehicle. The survey team utilized by the Consultant included Robbie D. Jones, who was the primary surveyor of the original Sevier County survey in 1992 and 1993.

For each property built prior to 1945 and not previously surveyed, the survey team completed a Tennessee Historic Inventory form, took black and white photographs and color slides, and interviewed property owners or residents to gather historical data. At unoccupied properties, questionnaire forms were left for property owners to complete and return to the Consultant (see Appendix B). If present, outbuildings were noted on the inventory forms and photographed. For properties previously surveyed in Sevier County, a summary statement was completed which noted any changes to the property since the date of the original survey. At the conclusion of this effort a total of 39 properties were surveyed or re-surveyed in Sevier County, and a total of 44 properties were surveyed in Cocke

County. A complete listing of all inventoried properties are located in Appendix A, "A Catalogue of Inventoried Properties."

Following the field survey, historical research was undertaken on potentially significant properties within the project area. This research included an examination of primary and secondary source materials in both counties such as county and community histories, manuscripts, theses, and dissertations. Deed research was performed on a number of properties and interviews were held with the Sevier County Historian, Ms. Beulah Linn, and with a Cocke County Historian, Duay O'Neil. Repositories consulted included the Tennessee State Library and Archives at Nashville, the archives of the East Tennessee Historical Society at Knoxville, the library at the Headquarters of the GSMNP, the public libraries of Sevier and Cocke Counties, and the Sevier and Cocke County Courthouses.

This inventory includes above-ground buildings, structures, or sites and no archaeological analysis was performed as part of this study. An archaeological inventory of Section 8B was completed in 1976 by George F. Fielder and this report was consulted during the course of this project. The GSMNP staff will work with the Eastern Band of the Cherokee to evaluate ethnographically significant locations within or immediately adjacent to the existing right-of-way.

I. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Native Americans lived and hunted in the Unaka Mountains, otherwise known as the Great Smoky Mountains, for several millennia prior to settlement by frontiersmen. By the early eighteenth century, the Cherokees, a tribe of Iroquoian origin, had constructed many villages throughout the area of East Tennessee. Although the Cherokees settled along the rivers and streams of the lowland river valley and the mountainous section of the Smokies, for the most part they settled only in the foothills of the Smokies.¹ The Native Americans of the southern mountains were described by a visiting Spanish missionary in 1557 as "sedate and thoughtful, dwelling in peace in their native mountains; they cultivated their fields and lived in prosperity and plenty."² The Cherokee dwelling is described as a rough log structure with one door and no windows. A small hole in the bark roof allowed smoke from a central fire to escape.³ These log dwellings were constructed around a town house and square, often in large numbers of forty or fifty. A ca. 1900 photograph of a typical log house of a Cherokee family in the Smokies shows that the round logs were saddle-notched and chinked with mud. The dwelling exhibited two exterior end chimneys constructed of log and stone. Similar to the log dwellings of the frontiersman, the house featured a cantilevered roof on the chimney end and is covered with a hand-split wood shingle roof -- known locally as a board roof.⁴

The Cherokee Indians had constructed a system of paths and trails that connected the numerous villages of the area. One of these paths ran along the valley of the "Tanasi" river and parallel to the Unaka (Smoky) Mountains. This path traversed what was to become the Great Valley of East Tennessee and was the earliest road in the area, eventually known as the "Great Indian Warpath" connecting southeastern Tennessee with Pennsylvania via the Valley of Virginia. The first settlers followed the "Warpath" into the East Tennessee area from Virginia and Pennsylvania around 1769, and eventually reached the area of present-day Sevier and Cocke Counties around 1781-83⁵. Although this area of Native American inhabited land was a part of the North Carolina backcountry and illegal to settle, traders and military bodies had explored the area since the 1770s.

In 1784, North Carolina ceded its western lands to the Federal government as payment for its portion of the Revolutionary War debt, but repealed the act later in the same year. The settlers of this area, feeling betrayed, argued that North Carolina had not taken sufficient measures in providing aid for protection against the Native Americans, and in 1784 formed the "State of Franklin". Named after Benjamin Franklin, the independent government petitioned the Federal government for statehood, but lost by six votes. Although not recognized by the Federal or North Carolina government, the State of Franklin adopted a constitution and elected John Sevier it's first governor. Jonesborough was named the first capitol, which was later relocated to Greeneville. On March 31, 1785, the first Franklin legislature convened at Greeneville and divided Greene County into three separate counties, one of them being named Sevier in honor of John Sevier -- an influential leader of the State of Franklin. The first court of Sevier County was held at Newell's Station in northwestern section of the county (Boyd's Creek area).

1 Dykeman, Wilma & Jim Stokely. *Highland Homeland: The People of the Great Smokies*. Washington, D.C.: Division of Publications, National Park Service, Department of Interior, 1978, p.28.

2 Dykeman, Wilma & Jim Stokely, p.28.

3 Dykeman, Wilma & Jim Stokely, p.28.

4 See historic photograph in Wilma Dykeman & Jim Stokely's manuscript, p.30. The photograph is from the Smithsonian Institution.

5 Interview of ChereL Henderson of the East Tennessee Historical Society.

On May 31, 1785, representatives of the State of Franklin met with Cherokee Indian Chiefs at the home of Major Hugh Henry in Dumplin Creek, located in northern Sevier County. A peace agreement -- the Treaty of Dumplin Creek -- was signed between the Native Americans and the pioneer settlers. Under this treaty, the Cherokees would surrender their right and title to the land within Sevier and Cocke Counties and were promised to never be encroached upon by settlers in the future.⁶ After enactment of this treaty, which was the only legislative action taken by the State of Franklin, the settlement of the area south of the French Broad River progressed rapidly.

John Sevier could not muster enough support to force North Carolina to give the settlers independence, which brought the demise of the State of Franklin in March of 1788. North Carolina ceded the western territory in 1789 to the United States Government, which was later made a part of the Southwest Territory, with Rocky Mount the capitol (later moved to Knoxville) and William Blount the territorial governor. John Sevier was given command of the eastern militia over East Tennessee.

John Sevier is considered one of the most influential early leaders in what was to become the State of Tennessee. Sevier had arrived at the Watauga settlement around 1775 from his native Virginia. During the Battle of King's Mountain of South Carolina in 1780, "...Sevier and Isaac Shelby joined forces with those of William Campbell from Virginia and Joseph McDowell of North Carolina and managed to win a decisive victory over the English."⁷ After returning to Tennessee a hero of the war, Sevier continued his militant demeanor with numerous altercations with the native Cherokee Indians. Sevier participated in the destruction of numerous Cherokee towns, including the Cherokee capitol of Chota, and became known as one of the frontier's most feared-Indian fighters.

The Great Indian Warpath was the initial route of early explorers and settlers until a stagecoach road connecting Knoxville and Abingdon, Virginia was constructed in 1777. This heavily-traveled stagecoach road, called the Great Stage Road, traversed the Boyd's Creek area of Sevier County and numerous early to mid-nineteenth century dwellings, schools, stores, and inns/travel stops are retained along the route. The present-day Boyd's Creek road, connecting Sevierville with Maryville in adjacent Blount County, follows the original stagecoach road in sections and runs parallel to the Great Indian Warpath.

Sevier County was formed in 1794 and named for John Sevier. Sevier County is East Tennessee's largest in land size -- consisting of approximately 592 square miles -- and diversity of terrain. The elevation ranges from the 6,643 foot peak of Clingman's Dome (lies on the North Carolina border), the highest point on the eastern seaboard, to around 850 feet at the bottom of the French Broad River in the northern section of the county. The terrain varies from the rugged mountain peaks and ravines of the Smokies to the gently rolling fields and meandering rivers of the river valley. Views of the highest mountain peaks west of the Mississippi River can be had throughout the county, as well as panoramic views of the Great Valley of East Tennessee from those peaks. One major river, two smaller rivers and several creeks flow through the county. The French Broad River and the East and West forks of the Little Pigeon River transverse the county with the French Broad River entering the county from adjacent Jefferson County. The river meanders through a small section of the northern section of the county before entering Knox County. The East and West Forks of the Little Pigeon River, which both empty into the French Broad River, rise from the Great Smoky Mountains. Sevier County contains many creeks, streams and brooks with the major waterbeds being Middle Creek, Walden's Creek, Gist's Creek, Mill Creek, Dumplin Creek and Boyd's Creek. The Great Indian Warpath crossed the French Broad River near the point where Boyd's Creek empties into it.

6 Ramsey, J.G.M. *The Annals of East Tennessee to the end of the Eighteenth Century*. Kingsport, TN: Kingsport Press, Inc., 1967. Reprint of the original edition.

7 Dykeman, Wilma & Jim Stokely, p.38.

By 1796, a census of the territory revealed that the population was large enough to be considered for statehood and territorial governor William Blount called for a constitutional convention to organize the new state. With the required 60,000 population, on 1 June, 1796, Tennessee became the sixteenth state of the Union, named after the great river that flows through the state called "Tanasi" by the native Cherokees. Early settlers, William Blount and William Cocke, were chosen as senators, Andrew Jackson became the U.S. Representative, and John Sevier the state's first governor.

Settlers had been moving into the area and had settled in Boyd's Creek along the French Broad River. Following the Little Pigeon River into the mountainous section, other early settled areas include Jones Cove, Emert's Cove, Wear's Cove, and Richardson's Cove. Sevierville, the county seat of Sevier and also named after John Sevier, was founded in 1795, one year prior to the State of Tennessee.

The land adjacent to northeast Sevier County had been encompassed entirely by Jefferson County, until 9 October, 1797, when 434 square miles were carved out and named Cocke County, in honor of William Cocke -- an early Tennessee leader. William Cocke was one of the two first United States Senators from Tennessee, as well as a Revolutionary War veteran and State of Franklin organizer. Cocke County's topography is similar to Sevier County's with approximately one third located in the Great Valley of East Tennessee, one-third in the foothills, and one-third in the Great Smoky Mountains. The elevation ranges from the 6,621 foot peak of Mount Guyot, one of the three tallest mountain peaks east of the Mississippi River, to around 1,000 feet at the surface of Douglas Reservoir. Three major rivers flow through the county, all of which empty into the Douglas Reservoir at the northern section of the county. The French Broad River, which rises in western North Carolina, enters Tennessee in Cocke County and meanders through the county. The Nolichucky River, which empties into the French Broad River, forms the northern border with Greene and Hamblen Counties and is the location of the first settlements of the county around 1783. The Pigeon River, which also rises from North Carolina and enters Tennessee in Cocke County, enters the French Broad River north of the county seat of Newport. A section of the Great Indian Warpath traversed Cocke County and crossed the Big Pigeon River at what is called the War Ford and the French Broad River.⁸ In 1784, the first road constructed by settlers was built in Cocke County and connected the War Ford with the Nolichucky River. The road forded both rivers at the same places that the Great Indian Warpath used.⁹

Blockhouses were often the first structure constructed by settlers in the frontier. Perhaps hundreds of these structures were built in eighteenth century Tennessee. Presently only two are extant, one in Polk County of southeastern Tennessee, and the other in Cocke County. Known as the Swaggerty Blockhouse, this three-level structure was constructed in 1787 over a spring by James Swaggerty. Constructed of hewn logs, the lower level crib supports an upper level frame loft that cantilevers the crib on all four sides. This is the traditional method of constructing blockhouses and is believed to have provided the archetype for the cantilever barns of East Tennessee. The Swaggerty Blockhouse is located near Parrottsville, the third oldest town in Tennessee, which is in the river valley of the northern section of the county.

In 1799, the first county seat of Cocke County was located on land donated by the county's first documented settler, John Gilliland, near Fine's Ferry on the French Broad River. This ferry, operated by Peter Fine as early as 1787, was located near the settlement called "New Port". The village was called New Port because it was the head of flatboat navigation on the French Broad River. This site was also chosen because it was the juncture of two early roads through the county; the Washington Post Road, which led to Jonesborough and Virginia, and another post road that led up the mountain to North Carolina.

8 O'Dell, Ruth. *Over the Misty Blue Hills: The Story of Cocky County, Tennessee*. Newport, 1951, p.68.

9 O'Dell, Ruth, p.68.

The first courthouses of the county seats of Sevierville and New Port were of log construction. Although Sevierville was founded in 1795, the first courthouse and jail are thought to have been constructed ca. 1802. Initial settlement came with migrating families from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Virginians traveled the stage-coach road from the Valley of Virginia and the Carolinians arrived via wagon roads cut through gaps in the heavy forests and rough terrain of the Smoky Mountains. Population growth in the early nineteenth century was rapid and the villages of Sevierville and New Port prospered. The courthouses were replaced with more modern structures. Sevierville constructed a new frame courthouse in ca. 1820 and New Port followed soon after with a brick courthouse in ca. 1828.

The first areas of the counties to be settled were the rich farmlands of the river valleys and coves. In 1795, Thomas Buckingham constructed the first brick house in Sevier County adjacent to the French Broad River. Substantial dwellings were constructed, mostly of brick and along rivers, throughout the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Several large dwellings were constructed in Cocke County, such as "Beechwood Hall" ca. 1802, "Greenlawn" ca. 1808, and the Gilliland-O'Dell House ca. 1814, which was constructed by Abel Gilliland near the village of New Port. In Sevier County, most of the early settlers constructed brick dwellings, such as ca. 1825 "Wheatlands", along the French Broad River and Boyd's Creek in the northern section of the county. Although many of the initial settlers are thought to have built houses of log construction, very few have survived in the two counties.

Log houses were initially constructed as temporary dwellings and were not substantial, although the d. 1807 Owen House (SV 1614) in Sevier County was originally a two-story dog-trot of log construction. Other early log houses were traditional one-and-a-half story dwellings such as the ca. 1818 log house constructed by Henry Butler, Sr. (SV R17) in Sevier County. These early dwellings exhibit architectural features reminiscent of the tidewater sections of Virginia and North Carolina -- areas that the majority of the initial settlers migrated from. Features such as well-crafted foundations and chimneys of hewn limestone and facades of Flemish bond (while the other facades were of common bond) are common on early houses throughout both counties. Many of the early brick structures of Cocke County can be attributed to one craftsman -- John Allen (1774-1849). The local builder made bricks from the red Tennessee clay and constructed many early dwellings (including his own house in Cosby) chimneys and foundations, and the first brick courthouse at New Port.

Growth eventually slowed in the 1830s and 1840s with the migration of settlers to the frontier areas of Alabama, Arkansas, and Missouri. Like other areas of the state, the once rich farmland had been exhausted by poor farming techniques and the new land of the western frontiers were opening up. For example, in 1800, 3,419 settlers were found in Sevier County. By 1840, the population had grown to merely 6,442 and during the 1840s, the county's population increased to only 6,920. The major means of transportation continued to be the rivers, especially the French Broad River that allowed access to distant markets. Steamboats traveled the French Broad River to Sevierville, Dandridge (in Jefferson County), and as far north as New Port. In 1843, J. Gray Smith wrote that

Steam boats are sent for several months in the year from Knoxville to New Orleans, taking the produce of the country down, and bringing in return Sugar, Coffee, French Brandy, Wines, and various foreign merchandize...¹⁰

By the 1850s, the antebellum boom of the South was felt even in the foothills of the mountains of East Tennessee. The population of Sevier County rebounded from the recent migration and grew to 9,122 in 1860. The growing village of Sevierville replaced the ca. 1820 frame courthouse with one constructed of bricks in ca. 1850. A severe fire destroyed the courthouse in 1856, but both the courthouse and jail were replaced by new brick structures in 1857. Roads improved somewhat and the coves and foothill areas of the counties began to be settled.

10 Smith, J. Gray. "A Brief Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive Review of East Tennessee (London, 1843)." Knoxville: reprinted in the East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, No. 61, 1989. p. 100.

Knoxville, a mere village of only a couple thousand people in 1850, began aggressively campaigning for railroad construction, and by 1860 "the East Tennessee & Georgia and the East Tennessee & Virginia railroads laid track up the Valley floor along the line of an old stagecoach route...(and) passengers and freight could travel from Chattanooga or Knoxville to Washington, D.C. and New York or to Atlanta and Charleston."¹¹ The railroad construction instigated growth of Knoxville and opened the areas produce to distant markets.

Slavery was never heavily practiced by the yeoman farmers of East Tennessee. The mostly small self-sufficient farms were supplanted with a minority of large plantations in the river valleys. Many of these plantation owners constructed extensive farms that resembled the plantations of other areas of the South. During the Civil War, like the majority of East Tennesseans, Sevier and Cocke Counties were Union strongholds. Both counties sent more than two-thirds of its soldiers to fight the Confederates, with the plantation owners among the minority of the county's Confederate supporters. Many of the Sevier County southern sympathizers were so harassed by locals that they were forced to leave the county during the war. Although historians have minimized the impact of slavery in East Tennessee¹², recent scholarly research has discovered that in the years preceding the Civil War, slavery was a viable and growing institution¹³. For example, in 1800 only 162 slaves were located in Sevier County and this number had grown to only 249 slaves by 1850. But between 1850 and 1860, the number of slaves grew to 403. Although these numbers are small compared to the large slave-owning regions of Middle Tennessee, they do show dramatic increases of the number of slaves in the immediate antebellum era of Sevier County's history.

The Civil War had serious and destructive effects on the residents of Sevier and Cocke Counties, although no major battles were fought on their soil.¹⁴ The bipartisan allegiances of the citizens caused much turmoil among neighbors, and even had brothers fighting amongst themselves. Although the majority of Tennesseans voted for secession on 8 June, 1861, the citizens of East Tennessee overwhelmingly voted against secession and supported the Union. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, ordered that all of the citizens of East Tennessee to take an oath to support the Confederate government or leave the country by October, 1861. Many citizens, including Sevier and Cocke Countians, refused to take the oath and left for Kentucky. In November of 1861, the Confederacy was startled by the burning of five bridges in East Tennessee. These bridges were important supply lines for the Confederacy and the accused bridge-burners were sent to Tuscaloosa, Alabama to be held as prisoners of war. Edmond G. Hodges and Samuel "Senator" Pickens were two of the accused from Sevier County. Hodges eventually returned home but Pickens died in the Alabama prison before the end of the war.

After the Civil War ended in 1865, many of the citizens of Sevier and Cocke Counties returned home. Young men who had left to fight for the Union Army returned from Kentucky as well as those that had fought for the Confederate Army. Confederate sympathizers who had fled the area, like the Brabson family of Boyd's Creek in Sevier County, returned to overgrown and plundered farms. Sevierville, which had not fully recovered from the fire of 1856, began to rebuild. Although railroads were constructed in East Tennessee during the 1850s, none were located in Sevier or Cocke Counties until 1867 when a line was constructed in the latter. This railroad was built to connect Morristown in Jefferson County with the markets of North Carolina and traversed the village of Clifton where a depot, called Gorman's Depot, was located. The connecting line from North Carolina was not completed until 1882. Soon after the railroad's completion, the county seat was relocated on land donated by Major Thomas S. Gorman (1812-1876). After much political battling over the legality of the move, a new courthouse was

11 Wheeler, William Bruce & Michael J. McDonald. "The Communities of East Tennessee, 1850-1940: An Interpretive Overview." Knoxville: The East Tennessee Historical Society Publications, No.58-59, 1986-87, p.11.

12 Wheeler & McDonald, p.7.

13 Wheeler & McDonald, p.8.

14 Small skirmishes are reported to have occurred throughout both counties, and one known as the "Battle of Burg Hill" in present-day Gatlinburg involved Cherokee Indians fighting for the Confederacy.

constructed and the name of "Newport" was retained. This courthouse burned in 1876, and the county court returned to the "old" New Port courthouse located on the French Broad River.

The last quarter of the nineteenth century was an era of great change and growth for both Sevier and Cocke Counties. Roads were improved, bridges constructed, and the population grew faster than any time since initial settlement. By 1900, Sevier County's population had more than doubled since 1860 and totaled 22,021 and large numbers of new dwellings, churches, and stores were constructed throughout both counties. In 1885, a new courthouse was built at the "new" Cocke county seat of Newport, which had been relocated in the late 1860s. Both county seats experienced nascent growth in the late nineteenth centuries. In 1893, a new brick jail was constructed in Sevierville and three years later, a new courthouse. Designed by the Louisville, Kentucky architectural firm of McDonald Brothers, the county's fifth courthouse was designed in the Beaux-Arts Classicism, a style used frequently in public buildings in the United States at the turn of the century. Dominated by the clocktower that rises to a height of 130 feet, the courthouse is one of the tallest buildings ever constructed in Sevier County, and is the epitome of the newfound optimism felt by Sevier Countians at the turn of the century.

The growth of the late nineteenth century was not limited to Newport or Sevierville, numerous dwellings, churches, schools, stores, and mills were constructed in communities throughout the counties. The increased population caused the settlement of the more mountainous areas, although by 1900 these areas had begun to lose population to the larger cities of the valley. The tourism industry began with resort inns and summer cottages constructed in the mountains for wealthy clients seeking refuge from Knoxville, which had grown into a industrialized city of almost 33,000 people by 1900.

Transportation had always been poor in both counties and especially in the rough terrain of the foothills and mountainous regions. Dirt roads, barely passable in some areas, connected Gatlinburg, Newport, Maryville and Knoxville with Sevierville and were used by horse-drawn wagons to carry produce to the distant markets. The French Broad River was used to transport goods and produce on flatboats since the late eighteenth century. Since the mid to late nineteenth century, steamboats traveled the river between Knoxville and Newport, and carried goods produced by Sevier and Cocke County farmers. The dirt roads and the river transportation methods were slow and unpredictable, and hindered the growth of the counties. The roads from adjacent counties were in better condition and trade between the farmers of Sevier County and Newport, Maryville and Knoxville was heavier and more viable than with the county seat of Sevierville. In fact, the roads of Sevier County became infamous for their impassable conditions.¹⁵ Although Cocke County had a railroad, the development of railroads in Sevier County were discouraged by the expense of laying rails through the county's rugged terrain.¹⁶ The idea of a railroad leading from Knoxville into adjoining states and passing through Sevier County had been proposed since 1836.¹⁷ Efforts to construct a railroad connecting Sevierville with Knoxville had begun as early as 1887, when the Carolina, Knoxville, and Western Railroad began grading for a line connecting Knoxville with Greenville, South Carolina. The rail company graded a portion of the line including a heavy cut through Bays Mountain at Shook's Gap on the Knox-Sevier County line.¹⁸ This rail line was never actually completed, mostly as a result of the disputes and parochialism among the local communities.

15 Cummings, Joe. "Community and the Nature of Change: Sevier County, Tennessee, in the 1890s." Knoxville: East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, 1986-87, p.68.

16 Cummings, Joe, p.66.

17 Rogers, William Robert. "A History of the Smoky Mountain Railroad." Knoxville: East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, No.44, 1972, p.71.

18 Rogers, William Robert, p.71.

The first improved road in Sevier County was the Old Sevierville Pike that connected Sevierville with Knoxville. This road followed the original stage-coach road, constructed in the late eighteenth century, that the earliest settlers and travelers used. In 1898, the county commissioners undertook to build a road from Sevierville to Shooks Gap at the Knox County line.¹⁹ Completed in 1900, the macadam road, and stone bridge over Boyd's creek, constructed gave Sevier County greater access to distant markets. Rough terrain and numerous creeks caused the roads of the foothills and the mountainous regions of both counties to remain in poor condition. These areas remained isolated well into the twentieth century and suffered from the migration of many citizens to the cities and villages of the valley.

Forests had once covered the entire areas of Sevier and Cocke Counties, but since initial occupancy by settlers in the late eighteenth century, the land had been cleared of forests and used for agricultural purposes. The heavily forested but rough terrain of the mountains had been settled last and retained virgin forests even in the late nineteenth century. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the forests of the northeast and midwest areas of America had been depleted and forced lumbermen to search other areas for timber sources, such as Canada and remote areas of the United States. Development of the great pine and cypress forests of the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf Coast had already begun, but it was the Southern Appalachian coves and ridges that the Northern timber interests turned for their future reserve of hardwoods.²⁰ Logging in the Smokies began in the period between 1880 and 1900 which was characterized by the peripheral logging, or selective cutting, of specific hardwoods in easily accessed areas. The first trees to be widely cut were the black walnut, cherry, and ash, but yellow poplar and oak were in heavy demand as well. These trees were cut in the mountains, then were dragged by teams of oxen to the summit of the ridges from which loggers simply rolled the trees down the hillside along cleared paths into streams (this is referred to as "ballhooting"). Once the logs were rolled into the streams, they were then floated down the streams to mills that had been constructed. These mills were usually located distant cities such as Knoxville and Chattanooga, but among the more ambitious was that of the Glasgow-financed Scottish Carolina Timber and Land Company which constructed a mill and log boom at Newport on the Pigeon River.²¹ Logging was also conducted in Sevier County and...

An example of early logging was the operation of Swaggerty and Eubank. This firm operated 11 steam sawmills in the eleventh district about 1898. The lumber...was transported...by 40 wagon teams to a loading point at Catlettsburg, located on the Little Pigeon River near its junction with the French Broad...(and then) transported by steamboat to the Knoxville market.²²

The majority of the trees cut in the early period of logging were cut by local farmers as a supplement to their farm income. The timber industry of the late nineteenth century was inefficient, unreliable, and plagued by the unpredictable weather and rough terrain. When the inefficiency was coupled with the generally unstable economic conditions of the 1890s, the result could only be failure of these early ventures.²³

19 *The Gentle Winds of Change: A History of Sevier County, Tennessee, 1900-1930*. Sevierville: Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1986, p.13.

20 Lambert, Robert S. "Logging the Great Smokies, 1880-1930." Nashville: Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol.20, No.4, 1961, p.351.

21 Lambert, Robert S. "Logging the Great Smokies." p.352.

22 Odom, L.E. *Soil Survey of Sevier County, Tennessee*. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture, 1956, p.172.

23 Lambert Robert S. "Logging the Great Smokies." p.353.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the improved economic conditions, and most importantly, the construction of new rail lines instigated the second era of the timber industry in the Smokies. Thousands of acres of heavily forested land was purchased by agents of the outside lumber companies and local speculators. Railroads were constructed to connect the existing lines with a mill and then pushed into the company's forest as logging progressed.

Railroads had been constructed in East Tennessee as early as the 1850s, and a line was built in Cocke County in 1867, but no rail line was constructed in Sevier County until 1910. Up until the 1910s, the major transportation route for the goods and produce of Sevier County was by steamboat and flatboats along the French Broad River. Steamboats traveled the river between Newport and Knoxville since the mid-nineteenth century and greatly increased in number by 1900. Small steamboats were a great benefit to the rural farmers and Sevierville merchants. Steamers would come up the Little Pigeon River as far as Catlettsburg where goods were transferred from flatboats that had been floated down from Sevierville. Along the French Broad were numerous ferry and steamboat stops, where farmers could bring their produce to be transported to Knoxville. These ferry crossings, such as Brabson's Ferry in Boyd's Creek, were busy centers of commerce and even had warehouses for storage.²⁴ By 1900 numerous steamboats were plying the French Broad between Newport and Knoxville, with such colorful names as the *Flora Swan*, *Telephone*, *Tate*, *Onega*, and *Isabella*.²⁵

Transportation along the river and the improved roads of the area was slow and unpredictable, yet proved to be beneficial for farmers in the river valley and the citizens of Sevierville and Newport. The county could not afford to issue bonds for railroad construction due to the controversial macadam road constructed between Knoxville and Sevierville in 1898. After a lengthy debate, the Sevier County Court approved of a \$150,000 bond issue in 1907 for a railroad to be constructed by William J. Oliver. Oliver, a successful Knoxville businessman from Indiana, announced plans to construct a rail line from Knoxville to Sevierville, Gatlinburg, and through the mountains into North Carolina. Oliver created the Revalo Construction Company to build the railroad, called the Knoxville, Sevierville & Eastern Railway Company (KS&E), and although construction began in 1909, the line was not completed into Sevierville until 1917. The first passenger trains between Knoxville and Relivo (in Boyd's Creek) began in late 1909, but could not turn around and had to run backwards on the return trip to Knoxville. A engine turning facility was constructed in 1911, but a steel bridge crossing the Little Pigeon River into Sevierville was not completed until 1917. Oliver had intended for the rail line to continue from Sevierville, into Gatlinburg, and eventually into North Carolina. Large amounts of tanbark and lumber were shipped out of Sevierville, which increased the pressure on Oliver to extend the line into the mountains, where lumbering operations were rapidly expanding.²⁶ In 1916, the KS&E announced plans to extend the railroad to the North Carolina line via Gatlinburg to take advantage of the vast tracts of timber and iron deposits. Difficult terrain and high construction costs slowed the railroads progress and by March of 1920, the line had been constructed only ten miles outside of Sevierville, into McCookville, which is just outside of present-day Pigeon Forge.

The timber industry had flourished in the first quarter of the twentieth century with large tracts of forest having been logged in the mountainous areas of Sevier and Cocke Counties. Advanced techniques of removing the trees and sawing them into lumber to be transported to local and distant markets improved, with the "most revolutionary change" being the steam-powered logging implements. Ground skidders, overhead cable skidders, and incline railroads increased efficiency and replaced the need for lumbermen and teams of oxen to extract the trees from the rugged and often dangerous terrain. To compensate for the expensive equipment, larger tracts of timber had to be logged and machine logging marked the end of selective cutting. The utilization of by-products, such as

24 *The Gentle Winds of Change*. p.60-61.

25 *The Gentle Winds of Change*, p.13 & 63.

26 Rogers, William Robert, p.73.

tanbark, also increased and supplemented the income of mountain farmers during the off-season.

These integrated logging operations were the rule except in one large area above Gatlinburg, Tennessee. Here no railroad penetrated the forest, and loggers continued to use teams to bring logs to portable mills and to haul lumber to the shipping point at Sevierville.²⁷

The economy of Sevier and Cocke Counties was greatly affected by the logging industry and Sevierville, the major shipping point in Sevier County, grew by leaps and bounds in the early twentieth century. Between 1890 and 1910, Sevierville's population grew from 283 to 675 people and the small village saw its first telephone (1898), automobile (1909), and electricity (1914).²⁸ With the construction of the Knoxville, Sevierville, and Eastern Railway Company, the logging industry flourished and Sevierville became a major transportation center for the industry. Numerous logging camps were constructed in the mountains and temporary housing and stores serving the lumbermen were built. These logging communities, such as Elkmont, provided employment for many of the males of the counties. During its height, the logging industry employed many Sevier County citizens. For example, in 1900 there were seven logging hands, six lumber inspectors, two lumber manufacturers, four lumbermen, one wood chopper and twenty-four sawyers living in Sevier County.

The Cosby community of southwest Cocke County is a good example of the progress that the rural and extremely isolated areas of the mountainous regions in the early twentieth century. The Cosby area stretches along the Cosby Creek from the Great Smoky National Park area into the Cosby Valley. While most of the structures constructed in the nineteenth century were of log construction, in the first two decades of the twentieth century, numerous frame and brick buildings were constructed in the area. Several stores, many dwellings, a post office, a masonic lodge, and several churches were constructed in the first two decades of the twentieth century and reflect the progress and growth that the area was undergoing. For example, in the years between 1912 and 1914, the Holder Grove Baptist Church (1913), the Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church (1912-13), the Cosby Academy (1913), and several dwellings, barns, and stores were constructed. One of these stores, the John Huff Store and Post Office was built ca. 1915 and is the only early 20th century commercial building remaining in the Cosby area. This building housed the Cosby post office and an Oddfellows Hall for two decades. Also in this period, several diversified industries were instigated, such as the Valentine Nursery in 1919, and the Carver and Baxter Orchards.

The improved transportation into the mountains not only advanced the logging industry, but also increased the recreational and tourism industry as well. Resorts catering to the wealthy citizens of Knoxville had been constructed throughout the region as early as the 1830s. Dupont Springs, Henderson Springs, the Mountain View Hotel, the Line Spring Hotel, the Cascade Cottages, the Appalachian Club, and the Wonderland Hotel were all in operation by the 1910s in Sevier County. The Elkmont community was promoted by the Little River Lumber Company, a large lumber operation based in Blount County, and added an observation car to the rail line in 1909. This was the initial tourism industry in the mountains and the Little River Lumber Company deeded the Appalachian Club of Knoxville land to construct a Club House and cottages for its members in 1910. In 1912, the Little River Lumber Company deeded land for the construction of the Wonderland Hotel. After construction of the Appalachian Club and the Wonderland Hotel, a daily passenger train, the *Elkmont Special*, ran from Knoxville up the Little River to Wonderland Park, Elkmont, and the Appalachian Club.²⁹

27 Lambert, Robert S. "Logging in the Great Smokies." p. 357.

28 Jones, Robbie D. "A Survey of Historic Architecture, Sevier County, Tennessee." A report prepared for the Tennessee Historical Commission in 1993, p.15.

29 Thomason & Associates. "The History and Architecture of the Elkmont Community, Sevier County, Tennessee, Great Smoky Mountain National Park." A report prepared for the National Park Service in 1993, p.17.

By the 1920s, most of the timber reserves had been exhausted and the logging boom ended almost as quickly as it had started. The States of Tennessee and North Carolina had also been discussing the idea of creating a national park in the Great Smokies, which had been contemplated since the late nineteenth century. The federal government published a 210 page volume of the findings of research conducted in the Smokies in 1902, which included a forward by President Theodore Roosevelt. The Weeks Law, a bill almost twenty years in the making, was passed by Congress in 1911 and made national forests possible in the eastern United States. National parks had been established as early as 1872 in the western United States on federally-owned land but the creation of a national forest or national park in the southern Appalachia required the purchasing of thousands of acres of privately owned land. The lack of financial resources and the complexity of this mass land purchasing thwarted the effort to establish a "National Forest" in the Smokies but the devastation of the vast logging tracts continued efforts to preserve the virgin forests of the mountains.

Many citizens of both North Carolina and Tennessee, especially Knoxvilleans, were determined to create a "national park" and instigated national media exposure of the southern Appalachians to promote the idea. Numerous newspaper and magazine articles were written, as well as books, to educate the American public of the impoverished conditions of the southern Appalachian region. Some media coverage was written by religious missionary groups in appeals for financial support of mountain missions and schools constructed throughout the area. This literature often magnified and emphasized poverty, ignorance, immorality, disease, and degeneracy in the overpopulated and deeply isolated coves and hollows.³⁰ Novels describing the mountain people as primitive and backward, such as Horace Kephart's *Our Southern Highlanders* (1913) were published. Although most of Sevier and Cocke Counties were rapidly progressing in the early twentieth century, the mountainous areas had remained very isolated due to the rugged terrain and poor transportation. National media attention, intended to promote the idea of a national park, exposed these poor living conditions to a nation that knew very little of the mysterious mountain people. Social workers and religious missionaries declared the southern Appalachian region a missionary region and came to provide humanitarian aid. Pi Beta Phi constructed a school in Gatlinburg in 1912 and Eli Pittman, of the Methodists of Buffalo New York, established Pittman Center in 1921. Cosby Academy, constructed by the Baptist Home Board of Missions, was constructed in Cocke County in 1913. The Presbyterians had established missions since around 1900 and built a school on the Sevier/Cocke County line in 1924.

Through the persistent efforts of numerous citizens of North Carolina and Tennessee, the dream of a National Park in the Smoky Mountains was realized on 15 June, 1934, when Congress authorized full establishment of the "Great Smoky National Park". The finances required to purchase the land, ow which most was owned by logging companies, was met with a five million dollar donation by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund and the park was officially dedicated by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on 2 September, 1940. Gatlinburg, already a small resort village, was chosen as the park headquarters and main entrance in 1934. Andy Huff had constructed a hotel in 1916, which was initially used as lodging for loggers, and this hotel was expanded in the 1920s and renamed the Mountain View Hotel. Gatlinburg grew into a resort town that catered to elite tourists during the 1930s. The Gatlinburg Inn (1937), the Buckhorn Inn (1937), and the Greystone Hotel (1939) were constructed and along with Perry's Camp (1930s), catered to the early automobile tourists.

The Great Smoky Mountain National Park was originally intended to include Webb Mountain and the Pittman Center community, but through successful pressure applied by citizens of Sevier County in 1927 to leave key portions of that county out of the proposed park boundaries³¹, this region was not included. After the formation of the park, mass logging of the area ceased and most farmers within the park boundaries were forced

30 Stokey, Jim & Jeff D. Johnson. *An Encyclopedia of East Tennessee*. Oak Ridge: Oak Ridge Children's Museum, 1981, p. 13.

31 Dunn, Durwood. *Cades Cove: The Life and Death of a Southern Appalachian Community, 1818-1937*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1988, p.246.

to leave their land by eminent domain. Many of the families, clustered in Greenbrier, Copeland, and Sugarlands, relocated to farms adjacent to the park or in other sections of Sevier and Cocke Counties.

The small farms of the mountainous regions of Cocke and Sevier Counties continued to operate in the early twentieth century much like the farmers of the late nineteenth century. Average farm size had steadily decreased since the mid-nineteenth century due to the increased population and farm tenancy. Some of these farmers supplemented their income with produce raised and sold to local canneries that had been constructed in the early twentieth century. Agricultural truck products -- fruits and vegetables -- were raised by local farmers, stored, and sold to the canneries, such as the Stokely Canning Factory in Newport. This canning factory began in nearby Jefferson County by the Stokely family in 1898 and by 1941, had 34 factories in fourteen states³² (the largest in the South). A large number of farmers raised vegetables that were sold to the Stokely Brothers & Co. factory in the mountainous regions of Cocke and Sevier County. Another canning factory, the Dixie Canning Company, had been constructed in Sevierville in 1917 by the Stokely Brothers & Co.

The farmers of Sevier and Cocke County also diversified their produce in the early twentieth century and began to grow a wide variety of cash crops. Tobacco was grown in very small quantities until the advent of the tobacco-setter in the 1930s.³³ Agricultural truck products, or fruits and vegetables, were grown in increasing amounts. Another by-product of the agricultural diversification was the corn whiskey, or "moonshine", industry of the mountain farmers. Corn had traditionally been the chief cash crop grown by the mountain farmers and the era of prohibition had allowed the crop to be sold at much greater profit in liquid form. Distilleries, and even a few saloons, had been in operation in the Cosby area in the pre-prohibition era and the corn whiskey of the area gained a national reputation from Chicago to Miami as a high-quality product. The agricultural depression of the 1920s in the southern Appalachian region, combined with prohibition, encouraged the local farmers to engage in this illegal activity for the high financial return. Although the distillation of corn whiskey occurred throughout the mountainous regions of both Cocke and Sevier Counties, the high-quality and high-quantity of the corn whiskey of the Cosby area of Cocke County earned it the moniker of "moonshine capitol of the world".³⁴ Large galvanized fermentation and boiling pots, called Silverclouds, were constructed in the Cosby area and could produce one or two thousand gallons of moonshine whiskey. Instigated after the era of prohibition, the term moonshine whiskey was proffered because of the time of day when most corn whiskey was produced to skirt detection by law enforcement agencies.

The economic depression which occurred in the early twentieth century is shown in the decrease in population of Sevier County from 22,041 in 1900 to only 20,480 in 1930, when an estimated 10,000 people left Sevier County³⁵ and sought economic opportunities in large cities. Although the villages of Sevierville and Newport were growing into small towns, there were simply not enough non-agricultural employment opportunities. Small family operated businesses were started in both counties in an attempt to alleviate the agricultural depression. The Valentine Nursery in Cosby began shipping mountain plants to Knoxville florists in 1919 and in 1929 shipped over three million ferns. Small orchards in the mountainous area of Cocke and Sevier Counties produced apples and other fruits, such as grapes, peaches, and plums.

32 O'Dell, Ruth, p.206.

33 *The Gentle Winds of Change*, p.90.

34 Godshalk, Rolfe Fort, ed. *Newport*. Newport: Clifftan Club, 1970, p.198.

35 *The Gentle Winds of Change*, p.97.

The growth of the tourism industry has been the greatest economic stimulus in the twentieth century history of the counties, especially Sevier County. Since before the formation of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, tourists had been visiting the mountains and enjoying the beautiful scenery. Some local women had been supplementing the family's income with the small arts and crafts industry that was sponsored by the Pi Beta Phi school in Gatlinburg. The Arrow Craft Shop and the Pittman Community Center promoted the handicraft industry in the 1920s and the area became known as one of the most important weaving centers in the southern Appalachian region.³⁶ These handicrafts, such as quilts, baskets, and furniture, were sold to tourists and were of great economic assistance to the mountain farmers during the Depression and the post-logging years.

After World War II, the population of Sevier and Cocke Counties slowly began to stabilize and grow. The rural and isolated farms of the mountainous regions were supplied with electricity, roads were improved, and the tourism and resort industry began to grow which brought profound economic changes in numerous upland communities.³⁷ The population of Sevier County had stabilized at 23,375 in 1950 (an increase from 22,384 in 1920) and Cocke County had 22,991 people (an increase from 20,782 in 1920). The original Knoxville, Sevierville, and Eastern Railway Company had suffered great financial difficulties due to poor management, competition with automobile and truck traffic, and general neglect of the line. A new road constructed by William J. Oliver, the original railroad owner, was completed between Knoxville and Sevierville in 1923 and provided quick and efficient transportation for automobiles and trucks and heavy competition for the failing railroad. Ownership and the name of the line had changed several times, with the Smoky Mountain Railroad Company having acquired the line in 1926. By 1943, the company was ready to abandon the line and sell the rails for scrap due to heavy financial losses, but the newly formed Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) needed the line to carry materials for construction of the Douglas Dam. Constructed in 1943-44 on the French Broad River in northern Sevier County, the Douglas Dam created a large lake in Sevier and Cocke Counties which inundated thousands of acres of the rich farmland of the river valley. TVA provided the Smoky Mountain Railway Company with funds to repair the neglected line and built a spur road from Ewing to the dam site.

The railroad continued to suffer financial difficulties due to lack of use. The only industry in Sevier County, a small canning factory operated by Stokely, did not present enough business to keep the line profitable. In 1953, the Cherokee Textile Mills -- the first large-scale modern manufacturing plant in Sevier County -- announced plans to relocate from Knoxville and construct a large manufacturing plant in Sevierville and provided the rail line with increased business. However, competition with truck traffic caused the line to eventually cease operation on 16 January, 1961.³⁸

By 1950, the growing industry of tourism was the most dramatic impact of the economy of Cocke and especially Sevier County, with many of the visitors choosing to remain and build retirement houses. As transportation routes into the county improved, so have the number of visitors. The scenic but winding road from Pittman Center to Sevierville, that follows the Little Pigeon River, was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) around 1929. A narrow, graveled road had been completed between Gatlinburg and Cosby in the 1930s, via Pittman Center, and was improved in the 1940s. U.S. 411, a four-lane highway connecting Sevierville and Gatlinburg, was completed in the 1950s and improved access to the growing resort town. This improved highway also created the tourist destination of Pigeon Forge, which had previously been a small crossroads village between Sevierville and Gatlinburg. Access to the Great Smoky National Park was perhaps most enhanced with the completion of Interstate 40 through the Smokies in the 1970s and the inherent completion of Route 66 into Sevierville in the early 1980s. The interstate was constructed through Cocke County and passed near Newport,

36 *The Gentle Winds of Change*, p.100.

37 Wheeler & McDonald, p.38.

38 Rogers, William Robert, p.85-89.

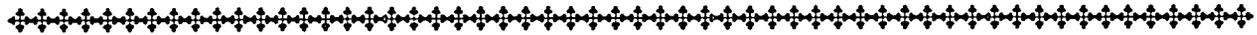
which boosted the economy of the town.

Migration for stable jobs in more industrial areas caused the population of Sevier County to remain relatively stable in 1970, with Sevier County having 28,241 people and Cocke County having 25,283. The last quarter of the twentieth century has experienced explosive growth in Sevier County, while paradoxically, adjacent Cocke County has remained one of the slowest growing counties in the state. Since the 1970s, the Seymour area of northwest Sevier County has grown into a Knoxville suburb and numerous northerners have constructed permanent homes in the mountains of the county. By 1980, the population of Sevier County had grown to 41,418 while Cocke County had grown to only 28,792. Sevier County was added to the Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area in 1983, due to the large number of commuters to and from Knox County. Tourism related growth since the opening of Interstate 40 and Route 66 has been unprecedented. Gatlinburg (1990 population of 3,417) has grown into an international resort destination with a mall, ski slopes, scores of hotels and shops, and a new convention center. Pigeon Forge (1990 population of 3,027), a mere crossroads in 1950, has grown into a sprawling tourist destination with numerous outlet shopping malls, hotels, a theme park, and a nascent country music entertainment industry. Numerous resorts, golf courses, vacation homes, shopping centers, restaurants, and hotels have been constructed in the past decade and by 1990 the population of Sevier County had grown to 51,043 (one of the fastest growing counties in Tennessee). Although numerous industries have located in Newport, the county has not seen the tourism industry dramatically effect the economy of the county and the population of Cocke County barely grew; to 29,141 in 1990. Newport's population actually decreased from 7,580 in 1980 to 7,123 in 1990. Cocke County has traditionally exhibited the highest unemployment rate in the state and is suffering population migration to areas with more opportunities for employment.

The explosive growth of Sevier County and a North Carolina paper mill have given both counties negative environmental records. The Great Smoky Mountain National Park is now the nation's most visited national park and the overburdened infrastructure of Sevier County causes heavy traffic congestion. Route 66, a scenic highway connecting Interstate 40 and Sevierville, was named one of America's top ten most endangered scenic highways in the early 1990s due to the enormous number of billboards and commercial construction along the road. In Cocke County, the pollution of the Pigeon River has been a part of the lives the citizens since 1908. Champion International, Inc., of Canton, North Carolina, operates a paper mill that emits extraordinarily large amounts of waste into the river. The Pigeon River flows into Tennessee in Cocke County, and continues through Newport, before merging into the French Broad River. The waste from the Champion Paper Mill causes the river to turn the color of coffee and is uninhabitable for fish. On 31 December, 1986, the Dead River Council was formed in Newport and an intense national media campaign was engaged. The State of Tennessee and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency have successfully forced Champion to begin measures that will eventually cease the pollution of the Pigeon River.

The growth in tourism, retirement homes, and other developments have had a dramatic effect in recent decades on the area located between Cosby and Pittman Center. The construction of the residential area of Cobby Nob and similar developments have transformed much of the rural valley between these two communities. This construction has resulted in residential, recreational, and commercial development both in the valleys and on the slopes of Webb Mountain and Big Ridge. Although not as pronounced as areas around Gatlinburg and Pigeon Forge, this development is rapidly changing the rural traditions and character which mark the area.

II. ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW



The foothills region of East Tennessee consists of small, subsistence farming communities centered around modest farmsteads, stores, mills, and churches. This region of the Unaka Range of the Appalachian Mountains, which includes the Great Smoky National Park, was generally the last to be settled in the respective counties of Cocke and Sevier. Initial settlement of these two counties. The rich, fertile lands of the river valleys and the coves were settled in the late eighteenth century. The heavily forested land located at the base of the tallest mountains and most rugged terrain on the eastern seaboard was not settled until the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Poor transportation hindered the development of the area. With no railroad, few bridges, and roads that were nearly impassable year-round, this area of Sevier and Cocke counties remained isolated until the early twentieth century.

Before the Civil War, very few people had ventured into the mountainous areas of Cocke and Sevier Counties, but the need for new land instigated the area's settlement in the postbellum years. The rugged terrain eventually supported several small farmsteads in the late nineteenth century, with the majority being constructed either on small knolls or at the base of large mountains. The majority of the farmsteads were built at the edge of a forest with a view of the fields and the mountains beyond.

At the center of the documented farmsteads is the main farmhouse that is supported by an ensemble of ancillary buildings. This array of outbuildings is a scaled down version of the vast farm complexes found in the lowland river valleys and coves of Sevier and Cocke counties. These modest farmsteads consist of a farmhouse and two types of outbuildings; either domestic or agricultural. Domestic outbuildings consist of structures that are farmhouse dependencies, such as smokehouses, springhouses, wash-houses, root-cellars, and can-houses. These buildings are usually located in close proximity to the main dwelling and sometimes even physically connected to the rear porches. Although the majority of these structures are of frame construction, a few were constructed of log and stone materials. Agricultural outbuildings are the other type of ancillary buildings documented on the farmsteads, and are located further from the dwelling and include those buildings directly associated with the production of crops and livestock. These outbuildings are larger than domestic outbuildings and consist of stables, animal sheds, cribs, and of course, barns. Like the domestic outbuildings, these buildings are built primarily of frame construction, although a few examples of log cantilever and log crib barns remain.

Houses of log construction were the first built on many farms in the foothills region, but were generally replaced with larger dwellings of frame construction by the early twentieth century. The tradition of log construction traces its roots to the original eighteenth century settlers and wide availability of timber in the heavily forested area. In the late nineteenth century, the advent of steam-powered sawmills provided inexpensive lumber for the construction of frame and boxed dwellings. With the increased availability of sawn lumber, and the influx of popular national architectural trends, many of the original log dwellings in the foothills region were either replaced, or added onto, with frame or boxed dwellings. Although the advent of the steam and water-powered sawmills increased the availability of inexpensive sawn lumber, log construction persisted well into the late nineteenth century. A small number of sawn log, or plank, houses were constructed, representing the transition from hewn log to frame construction.

By the first decades of the twentieth century, the foothills region of Sevier and Cocke Counties had slowly been incorporated into the mainstream culture of southern Appalachia. With the construction of railroads in the late nineteenth century, which was almost half a century behind the rest of East Tennessee, timber and agricultural truck products had become important resources. The economy of the foothills region was boosted with the popularity of apple orchards, tree farms, plant nurseries, and agricultural truck products grown for the Stokely Canning Company. These economic advancements allowed local farmers to construct homes that were more comfortable and modern than their predecessors. These small farmhouses were built of frame construction and were typical traditional types that were popular throughout the region, such as Bungalows and modest Victorians.

In the early twentieth century, the population of the foothills region grew large enough to support numerous commercial businesses. These businesses consisted primarily of small family-operated general mercantile stores. Country stores served as cornerstones of the local community, and a social gathering place where distant neighbors met and discussed everything from their crops to the latest gossip. Often these stores also served as the local post office and sometimes as a blacksmith shop, tan shop, mill site, and other various purposes. By the 1930s, automobile numbers were sufficient to support service stations, which were located along popular tourist routes to the Smokies.

Industries in the foothills region were almost non-existent with the exception of small family-operated grist and saw mills. These mills were mostly water-powered in the nineteenth century and steam-powered in the twentieth century.

When the Great Smoky Mountain National Park was formed in the 1930s, all of the former park inhabitants were eventually forced to leave their ancestral homes and farms. In order to save the buildings, some of these dwellings, churches, and stores were physically moved from the park area to locations near the park boundary. Most of the former park inhabitants relocated to farms adjacent to the park and either purchased other farmhouses or constructed new ones. Many of the farms of the foothills region belong to descendants of the families that were removed from the park area.

The Great Smoky National Park is the most visited of all of the national parks and tourist-related growth has been extremely intense since the 1970s, especially in Sevier County. Many of the original farmhouses, churches, stores, and entire farmsteads have been demolished to make room for golf courses, vacation homes, amusement parks, and other commercial-related developments. Despite these losses, eighty-three pre-1950 buildings and structures were documented during the December 1994 survey. These farmsteads, stores, churches, and other structures comprise an important segment of the foothills region's history and are a major aspect of its present-day built environment.

The project's inventory of historic buildings and structures was completed in accordance with historic survey standards set forth by the Tennessee Historical Commission which serves as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Each inventoried property was identified using the SHPO's county survey code and sequential numbering system. The county code for Cocke County is CK and Sevier County is SV. A number of sites were identified which did not retain sufficient integrity to warrant inclusion in the code and sequential numbering system. Instead these sites were given alphabetical designations.

Generally only the main dwelling is given a survey number with outbuildings enumerated but not specifically numbered. They instead are described in the descriptive text along with the building with which they are associated. For particularly noteworthy barns associated with a dwelling, the same number is used but the barn is noted with a "B" prefix. Throughout the document, historic buildings and structures are identified by their county code and survey number in addition to any historic or common name.

Associated Property Types

A. Single-Family Dwellings

- Traditional House Types
- Popular House Types

B. Barns and Outbuildings

- Cantilever barns
- Outbuildings

C. Institutional Buildings

- Churches
- Schools

D. Commercial Buildings

E. Industrial Buildings

A. Single-Family Dwellings

The survey of the Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway identified four traditional and two nontraditional house types. The four traditional types are the single-pen, the double-pen, the saddlebag, and the I-house. The two nontraditional types represent national trends and are categorized as popular, rather than vernacular, house types and include: the Bungalow, and the one-story pyramid roof house with a square plan. The traditional house types represent the folk-tradition end of the architectural spectrum, in which they tend to exhibit the least amount of influence from the larger popular culture.

Several generalizations apply to all the foothills house types designated as traditional. All follow the English folk tradition of being one room deep and have gable-end roofs with entrances transverse to the ridgepole. Typical of Upland South houses, most were constructed of either log, frame, or boxed construction and have exterior-end chimneys, constructed mostly of stone rather than brick. Foundations were constructed of stone, with the majority of rock pillars³⁹ – stone piers. A number of houses were built on poles or wood foundations, most of which have been replaced or are no longer extant. Two University of Tennessee graduate students conducted theses on the Pittman Center community in the 1930s and documented a number of houses of the area. This highly descriptive information, including documentary photographs, revealed numerous house types and features that are no longer existing and provided valuable insight of the housing and living conditions of the mountain farmer in the early twentieth century.

Juanita Maupin wrote "A Study of Living Conditions in the Pittman Center Community, 1934-35." in 1936, which included a study of twenty-five homes, and concluded that the

...estimated value of the houses ranged from \$25.00 to \$1500.00. The yards were, for the most part, in poor condition, with little landscaping. More than three fifths of the houses had no paint. Over one third of the houses had no porches, but a number had as many as two. The majority of these were in poor condition and were commonly used for storage. More than one third of the twenty-five houses were screened. Three fifths of the houses had foundations, most of the foundations being of wood...The average number of outbuildings was two, and the usual condition of these buildings was poor...Canned food was

39 Maupin, Juanita. "A Study of Living Conditions in the Pittman Center Community, 1934-35." An unpublished thesis at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1936, p.20. This thesis is a valuable source of information on the living conditions and lifestyles of the mountain people of Sevier County with many good documentary photographs.

stored in cellars...Roots and fruits were stored in holes in the ground, and meat was kept in smoke-houses. Dairy products were kept in the spring or stream of water in a house built for the purpose...The houses in most cases were heated by means of open fireplaces. Less than one fourth of the families used wood stoves. Water in most cases was obtained from springs on an average of fifteen to twenty-five yards from the house.⁴⁰

Nontraditional house types display qualities of the traditional house type, but are constructed in forms that were influenced by popular national trends. These houses were no longer only one room deep, featuring nontraditional hipped roofs, and were adorned with modest Victorian detailing. But even the nontraditional house types shunned the elaborate Victorian eccentricity and were found to favor traditional details such as stone pier foundations, stone chimneys, and saddlebag plans.

Traditional House Types

The oldest dwellings documented were overwhelmingly of log construction, with no known frame houses built in the nineteenth century. These log dwellings were of the traditional house type, the single-pen, and were documented in Sevier (eight) and Cocke (three) Counties. Almost all were one-story in height, with a few having a second level loft. Typical details include a stone pier foundation, stone chimney on the exterior gable-end, and cantilevered gable-roof on the chimney end. The roof cantilevered on the chimney end to protect the mud and stone chimneys from weather and other destructive elements.

Perhaps the most intact and best example of this popular Upland South house type is an abandoned example located in Cocke County (CK-66 Figure 2, See Appendix A, map 5). The one-story log dwelling was built on the knoll of a small hill with a view into the neighboring valley in the mid to late nineteenth century. The hewn logs are exposed, exhibiting V-type notching with mud and stick chinking extant. The cantilevered gable roof protects a very rare brick chimney of common bond. The rare, surviving chimney type and the log dwelling rest atop a limestone foundation. The well-crafted chimney is a late example of a tidewater type -- with single shoulders and free-standing stack -- more commonly found on frame dwellings in the region. The abandoned single-pen dwelling features a frame rear shed addition with vertical log foundation piers that was constructed in the early twentieth century. A small shed-roof three-quarters width front porch is located on the front facade, which has no fenestration besides the central entrance. The interior fireplace mantel has been removed, but the interior does retain a narrow, enclosed corner stair, (two) two-over-two sash windows, and three board and batten doors. The wide floor boards have been mostly removed, revealing such details as large log pole sills, cut floorboard nails, and a large stone-lined cellar.

Other examples of the log single-pen house type were also abandoned and include CK-65 -- now used as a barn -- (See Appendix A, map 5), CK-80 -- altered into vacation home -- (See Appendix A, map 4), SV-1075 - - moved from park and altered to a vacation home -- (See Appendix A, map 2), SV-1079 (See Appendix A, map 3), SV-1083 -- moved and altered to pool house -- (See Appendix A, map 2), SV-1092 -- altered to vacation home - - (See Appendix A, map 3), and SV-1082 (See Appendix A, map 2).

The Shults-Proffitt House (SV-1082 See Appendix A, map 2) is of a rare, surviving sawn plank construction technique. Perry Shults built the dwelling of horizontal planks in the mid to late nineteenth century. The thin log planks were sawn at the nearby Shults Mill (SV-1081 See Appendix A, map 2) on Webb Creek, for his son George Shults. The planks are sash-sawn and fit tightly together, so that no chinking was required. A detached kitchen was originally located to the south, or rear, of the dwelling. This traditional element of southern vernacular dwellings was replaced with a board and batten ell in the mid-1930s. The frame ell was constructed onto what was the front of the house, which reoriented the dwelling to

40 Maupin, Juanita, p.53-55.



Figure 2: Example of a 19th century log dwelling in Cocke County (CK-66).

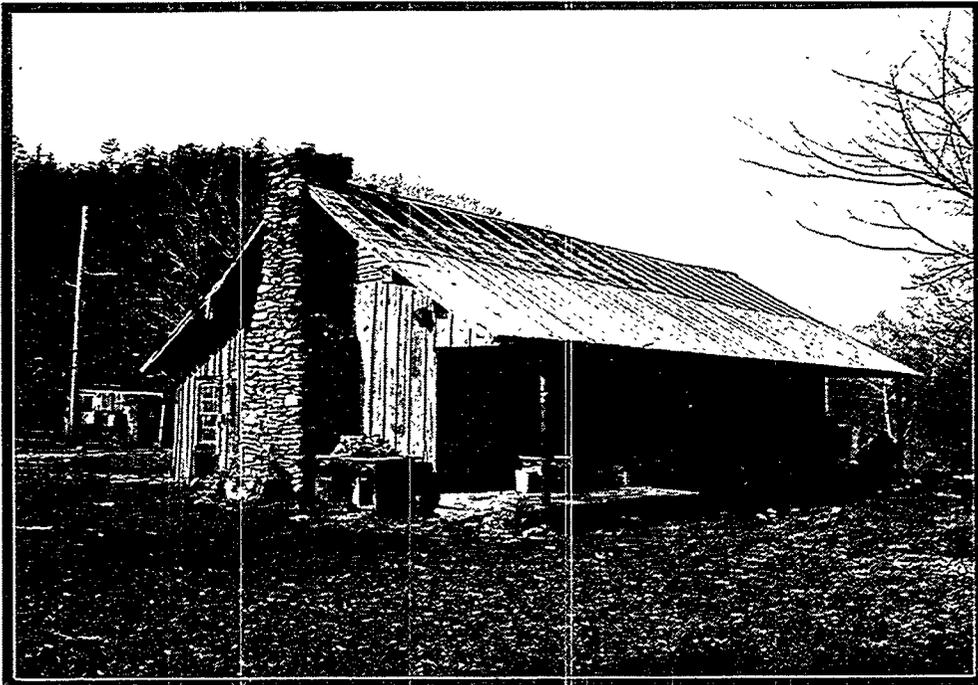


Figure 3: Log and frame Baxter-Bowditch-Wolff House, SV-1637.

the newly constructed road (Highway 321), that ran directly behind the house. In the 1940s, the house was again expanded with a frame addition to the west gable (chimney) end. The Proffitt family married into the Shults family in 1907, and the property is now owned by Ellis Proffitt, who operates a small woods-craft industry on the premises.

A good example of a nineteenth century log house with frame additions is SV-1637 (See Appendix A, map 4), which is located in the Rocky Flats area. The abandoned Baxter-Bowditch-Wolff House is only accessible by a small wooden plank bridge, which crosses the Snag Branch Creek that flows directly in front of the house (Figure 3). The original section of the house is of log construction and dates to the mid to late nineteenth century. An equal sized frame addition was built onto the dwelling in the late nineteenth, or early twentieth century and formed a double-pen dwelling. The side and rear shed additions are of boxed construction with battens covering the spaces between the vertical boards. The original log section features a well-crafted stone and mud chimney protected by a cantilevered gable roof. The frame addition mimicked the original with a well-crafted stone and mud chimney protected by a cantilevered gable roof. The front facade of the original log section and porch ceiling are covered with flush sheathing, the latter painted a light shade of blue (a vernacular detail common of Southern farmhouses). Other details retained include six-over-six sash windows, board and batten entry doors, four-panel rear shed door, and a stone foundation. Outbuildings are of frame construction and include a smokehouse with attached chicken coop, animal shelters, and a large stable/barn. The farmhouse is picturesquely located in a valley at the base of Big Ridge and Webb Mountains and is surrounded by stone fences, one of which runs along Snag Branch Creek.

Another example of a sawn log dwelling is the Shults-Williams Farmstead located in the Rocky Flats area of Sevier County (SV-1090 Figure 4, See Appendix A, map 3). Ogle Spring Branch traverses the farm, which retains the best collection of log outbuildings in Sevier County. The original log dwelling is an example of the single-pen house type with frame saddlebag and rear ell additions. The modest farm epitomizes the type of farm that was once common in the foothills region. Numerous log outbuildings, including a smokehouse, springhouse, pig pen, and a cantilever barn are surrounded by picturesque stone fences. All of the outbuildings are of sawn log construction with half-dovetail notching. The corner notching is covered with a vertical board that gives the structures a tidy finish that resembles frame construction from a distance. The dwelling is located adjacent to the Ogle Spring Branch creek and features a small wooden footbridge. The smokehouse is located perpendicular to the rear ell of the main dwelling and is physically connected to the porch roof, a tradition in the foothills region. Nearby is the log pig pen, which is constructed atop a stone foundation and is connected with the stone fences. A log springhouse/coolhouse is located a short distance from the dwelling, at the edge of the field. A rare, surviving cantilever barn is also located on the farm. The single-cantilever type barn features a large rear frame shed which is used for curing tobacco. The present owner, Mrs. Effie Williams, has resided in the farmhouse for over fifty years.

The double-pen house type is characterized by the two front doors, and is popular throughout the Upland South. This house type has an early prominence in Middle Tennessee and has been given the moniker "Cumberland" house by some architectural historians. The double-pen house is a one-story gable-end roof structure with two adjoining rooms of approximately equal size across the facade. Each pen has a front door, leading to the porch, and is joined by an interior central door. The double-pen house type could be formed by adding a second pen onto the gable end opposite the chimney of a single pen house, such as SV-1637 (See Appendix A, map 3), but more commonly both pens were constructed simultaneously.

The double-pen house type, extremely common in Middle Tennessee, was documented in the foothills region as well. The Melborne-Williams House is a good representative example of the type (SV-1084 Figure 5, See Appendix A, map 3). The one-and-a-half story dwelling, of frame construction, was built c.1900 and features an integral front porch and rear shed wing. The front facade exhibits the typical double-pen features, including two entries and four windows. Other details retained include six-over-six sash windows, screened front porch, stone foundation, and an exterior-end stone chimney. Perhaps the most unusual feature of the vinyl-clad dwelling are the "45 degree" eaves (Figure 7).



Figure 4: Dwelling at the Shults-Williams Farmstead, SV-1090.



Figure 5: The Melborne-Williams House is an example of a Double-Pen dwelling. SV-1084.

This vernacular detail was documented on dwellings throughout the foothills region of Sevier and Cocke Counties, and for lack of a better term, was labeled a "45 degree" eave by Robbie D. Jones in the 1993 Sevier County survey. Found not only on houses but stores, post offices, and churches as well, this unique eave treatment was sometimes decorated with small wooden ornamentation that were painted contrasting colors. Historic photographs identify decorated 45 degree eaves on dwellings in the Sugarlands area of the Park and Pittman Center that no longer survive. The unique vernacular detail was documented on buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and is probably the result of a local construction technique. The eaves were covered with horizontal sheathing to protect the eave area from the weather and as one old-timer described "to keep the roof from bein' blown away by high winds" which came barreling down the mountainside during storms. The local analogy may have been based on fact, because the 45 degree eave treatment is found primarily in the mountainous foothills region and very rarely in the lowland region of Sevier County. The eave decoration that appeared on many structures in Sevier County, but did not appear on any extant structures in Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway survey, is probably the result of an imaginative local craftsman's attempt to apply Victorian-style detailing to traditional house types with only limited means and resources.

The saddlebag house type -- the most popular in the foothills region -- is a double pen house with a large central chimney serving the room on either side; it is generally one room deep and one story tall. Like the dogtrot house, saddlebag construction provided an easy means of enlarging single pen log houses; the addition being made on the chimney end, therefore creating a central chimney. The pens could be built a few feet apart, with the space on either side of the chimney used for storage of by a narrow stair to upper lofts. The central chimney is a good heat retention device, which was common on seventeenth century New England dwellings, and is found primarily in areas of the north and Upland South. The saddlebag type dwelling was found to be relatively common in the foothills region with the Shultz-Gunter-Ownby House being a good example of the type (CK-75 Figure 6, See Appendix A, map 5). The now abandoned dwelling was built of board and batten, or boxed construction, in the first decade of the twentieth century atop a steep hill with a unobstructed view of the Smokies to the west.

Traditional details such as a stone pier foundation, four-over-four sash windows, and flush gable returns are present on the house. The dwelling has a centrally-located rear kitchen/dining ell with two side porches; one of which has been enclosed for additional kitchen space. The dwelling is covered in beaded board and batten but perhaps the most unusual aspect of the house is the recessed porch entry. Both of the front rooms are served by the central portico and are at 45 degree angles. A vernacular molding was applied above the entrance portico. This type of recessed entrance is found on modest farmhouses and tenant houses throughout the lower South, but is uncommon in the foothills region. Behind the central chimney, which serves both first level rooms, is a steep stair that leads to the second level loft. A quilt frame, suspended from the loft ceiling, is a quiet reminder of the popular mountain craft that is rarely practiced in modern times. Outbuildings include a garage/shed, outhouse, pumphouse, log pig pen, and a stone cool/can house. The partially underground stone can (or cool) house was constructed in an embankment at the main road, which is the traditional foothills technique of storing canned goods and vegetables throughout the year.

A good early example of a log saddlebag dwelling is the Carson Shults House located along the base of Big Ridge Mountain near Rocky Flats and just over the Sevier County line (CK-92 Figure 7, See Appendix A, map 4). The long abandoned dwelling was constructed near a small stream in an isolated hollow in the late nineteenth century. The double-pen log dwelling exhibits half-dovetail notching with no original chinking. The two rectangular log pens are placed about four feet apart and are separated by a large stone and mud chimney that serves each pen. The two pens are of unequal sizes and construction quality and may have been constructed at different times. A shed-roof porch is located across the full-width of the front facade and protects the central entrances to both pens. Other entrances are located centrally on the rear facades of each pen. The only other fenestration are the two-over-two sash windows on the end facades of each pen. The central space between the two pens is enclosed on the front facade with a board and batten wall that forms a small storage space which is served by a small door onto the front porch. The rear of the central space is left open and features a stair leading to the second level lofts above each pen. The log pens appear to have never been chinked or weatherboarded but were covered on the interior and exterior with strips of bark and lumber that covered the spaces between the logs instead.



Figure 6: The Shultz-Gunter-Ownby House is an example of a saddlebag plan, CK-75.



Figure 7: The Carson Shults House is an example of a log saddlebag plan, CK-92.

The entire structure rests on stone piers and is covered with a modern wooden, or board, roof. All but one board and batten door has been removed, as well as both original mantels. While one firebox is the original stone and mud, the other has been renovated with a cast concrete insert. Outbuildings include the ruins of a double-pen log structure (possibly a cantilever barn) and a unique single-pen log crib with cantilevered sheds to each side (CK-B91 See Appendix A, map 4).

The last traditional house type documented in the foothills region is also the most uncommon -- the I-house. Probably the most common folk house type in the eastern United States, the I-house is relatively uncommon in the foothills region of Sevier and Cocke Counties. The type is normally associated with a rural and agricultural prosperous farmstead. The house type, common throughout the South since the eighteenth century, is found in large numbers throughout the lowland areas of Sevier County. Perhaps the reason that the I-house was not as common in the foothills region can be attributed to the relatively small size of the local farms and late period of economic prosperity. Whatever the reason for the lack of I-houses in the region, only four were documented in section 8B of the Foothills Parkway.

Three of these I-houses were found in Cocke County, with two being very similar and close in proximity. Both of the modest farmhouses exhibit Victorian era detailing, although the Proffitt Farm (CK-62 See Appendix A, map 6) is highly altered. The other example, the Sam Wilson House is an unaltered and well-maintained but abandoned dwelling constructed in the first decade of the twentieth century (CK-55 Figure 8, See Appendix A, map 5). This two-story dwelling retains a two-story, central-bay portico which is the most common porch arrangement for I-houses in the Upland South. The portico is embellished with modest vernacular Victorian detailing that is considered elaborate for the conservative foothills region. Other details indicative of the Victorian nature of the dwelling include twin interior central chimneys, fanlight shaped vent in the portico gable field, and two facade eave dormers with curvilinear molding. Two-over-two sash windows, a stone pier foundation, rear kitchen/dining ell, and four-panel doors are other original details. The rear ell has an integral side porch with an interior central brick chimney and two entrances. A small side addition to the rear ell is the only alteration to the exterior of the dwelling. Numerous outbuildings of the picturesque farm include a c.1920s frame garage, an outhouse, and a large c.1910 frame barn/stable. This dwelling is an excellent representative example of an early 20th century I-House and appears to meet criteria of the National Register.

Located at the base of Big Ridge Mountain adjacent to the McKinney Branch is the Smith-Costner House the only other I-house documented in Section 8B in Cocke County (CK-89 Figure 9-See Appendix A, map 4). The picturesque farmhouse is no longer occupied but is well-maintained. Constructed in the first decade of the twentieth century, the two-story dwelling features a centrally-located, two-story rear ell and an interior central brick chimney. The double-pen plan dwelling exhibits modest and vernacular Victorian detailing, such as the heavily chamfered hexagonal porch columns and the 45 degree eaves. Both the three-quarters width front porch and the rear ell side porch retain the vernacular and probably locally-made porch columns. Other details retained include two-over-two sash windows, a stone pier foundation, and a board and batten rear ell door. Both of the main entries retain three-panel wood doors with three pane windows. Outbuildings include a concrete block pumphouse, a large frame smokehouse, and a rare log crib/shed with half-dovetail notching. Like numerous other mountain farmhouses, the dwelling was built as close in proximity to a natural spring as was feasible.

The only I-house documented in section 8B in Sevier County is the Molly & Garfield Scott House (SV-1647-See Appendix A, map 1) located on Webb Creek near Pittman Center. Constructed c.1905, the two-story dwelling was built facing the fields to the south. The heavily renovated farmhouse retains little original integrity but does feature a stone foundation, a small rear ell, and an original cast-iron well pump. An exterior-end chimney rested atop a stone foundation but has been removed. Outbuildings include a frame barn and a shed.



Figure 8: The Sam Wilson House is a fine example of an early 20th century I-House, CK-55.



Figure 9: The Smith-Costner House is another large I-House plan, CK-89.

Houses of boxed construction were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century throughout the foothills and mountainous regions of Cocke and Sevier Counties. A variation of frame construction, these "boxed-up" houses consisted of a single wall of vertical planks rather than the conventional double-wall technique, which was much easier and cheaper to build than balloon framing.⁴¹ Boxed houses were built of hewn sills placed on stone pier foundations with wide boards nailed on to form corner framing. Wide vertical boards, usually of rough lumber⁴² were then nailed to the exterior to form a frameless wall with narrow strips of wood covering the cracks, which produced a board and batten type siding. Boxed house construction was prevalent among the poorer farmers and as tenant dwellings, and is thought to have played an important role in the decline of log construction during the latter part of the nineteenth century.⁴³ Houses of boxed construction were relatively cheap and easy to build, requiring little skill and manpower. Although boxed houses were less sturdy and more difficult to heat in winter than the traditional log house, they were seen as a more socially acceptable dwelling among the poorer mountain farmers and were widely constructed. In 1939, over half of the homes were boxed houses, with 10 percent made of logs⁴⁴ in the Pittman Center community. According to a survey of 145 houses in the Pittman Center community conducted by an economic class at Pittman Center in 1939; 76 houses were boxed, 55 were framed, and only 14 were of log. This survey also found that the

...houses built here in the last fifteen years are of the boxed type, constructed of rough lumber. Usually the home is sealed on the inside with smooth lumber but the outside boards are rough. The older houses of the community are mostly constructed of smooth timber for interiors, weatherboarded on the outside. Many of the older houses were constructed of hand-dressed lumber. Still older houses were made of logs.⁴⁵

Although a majority of the dwellings were boxed in the early to mid-twentieth century, very few examples survive. These poor-quality dwellings were constructed to last the lifetime of its builder⁴⁶ and not as houses to be passed on to family heirs. Because the boxed houses were not built as well as frame houses, most have been abandoned or destroyed.

Houses of boxed construction were not built after a special plan⁴⁷, although some were modeled on traditional house types such as the saddlebag. Documentary photographs reveal that many were mere one or two room shanties, although some were fairly well built. These boxed houses of better-quality construction are the few to survive in the foothills region. A good example of a boxed saddlebag house type is the Grayson House on Indian

41 Morgan, John. *The Log House in East Tennessee*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1990. p.103. For an extensive history of box construction in East Tennessee, see p.102-107.

42 Hall, Russell. "The Effect of Pittman Center on the Community Life." An unpublished thesis. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1939. p. 88.

43 Morgan, John. p.105.

44 Hall, Russell. p.88.

45 Hall, Russell. p.89.

46 Williams, Michael Ann. *Homeplace: The Social Use and Meaning of the Folk Dwelling in Southwestern North Carolina*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991. p. 125. This publication contains much valuable information on boxed construction in the neighboring mountains of North Carolina.

47 Maupin, Juanita. "A Study of Living Conditions in the Pittman Center Community, 1934-35." An unpublished thesis. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1936. p. 18.

Camp Creek Road in Cocke County (CK-77 Figure 10-See Appendix A, map 4). Constructed in the 1910s, this small one-story dwelling is an excellent example of the small boxed farmhouses built throughout the area in the early twentieth century. The house features a rear shed kitchen/dining wing, five-panel doors, six-over-six sash windows, and a solid stone foundation. No chimney or fireplace was constructed, typical of small boxed farmhouses, but a brick drop-flue serving an interior stove has been retained. Outbuildings include a smokehouse (also of boxed construction), a modern frame barn, and a stone well-house. The unusual and rare well-house features an elongated cantilevered gable front.

Popular House Types

Two house types, the Bungalow and the one-story pyramid roof house with a square plan, are categorized as popular types, rather than traditional types, because they are primarily early twentieth century types found throughout the country. These house types instigated the departure from the folk architectural tradition in the foothills region. No longer was a farmhouse necessarily required to be constructed only one room deep or with a side gable. Like their traditional cousins, popular house types in the foothills region practiced conservative and restrained ornamentation, with little of the Victorian ebullience found on farmhouses of a similar nature in the lowland areas of the counties.

The first popular house type is the one-story pyramid roof house with a square plan, or the Pyramid Square. This type of dwelling was constructed between 1910 and 1930 in the foothills region and is basically square in plan, one- to one-and-a-half stories in height, and covered with a hipped or pyramid roof. Frequently wrap-around and full-width porches were constructed with central entrances and interior chimneys. Two examples of the type were documented in each county.

A good example of the Pyramid Square house type is the Rose Ledford House in Cocke County (CK-83 Figure 11-See Appendix A, map 4). The one-story dwelling features an integral wrap-around porch that is incorporated into the large hipped roof, creating a unique and picturesque farmhouse. Constructed c.1915, the dwelling has been moved three times, last in ca. 1945. The house has a double front entry, exhibiting the popularity of the double-pen plan even in popular house types. Other details include two-over-two sash windows, interior central brick chimney and flue, and three-panel/three-pane wood doors. One outbuilding is retained, a frame can/potato house with a stone foundation and six-over-six sash windows. Stone fences are located in the fields surrounding the farm and the present owner, Rose Ledford (b.1916-), stated that her father, John Barnes built the stone fences. Barnes was born and raised in North Carolina, where he drove steers and logged timber. He moved to Tennessee to log timber and eventually bought the property in Cocke County in the early twentieth century. Like many families in the foothills region, the Barnes' grew corn for a living.

The other Pyramid Square type dwelling documented in Section 8B in Cocke County is the Vick Valentine House on Indian Camp Road, (CK-87 Figure 12-See Appendix A, map 4). Constructed by William Lowery Valentine in the mid-1920s, the one-and-a-half story farmhouse was the seat of one of Cocke County's most successful enterprises, the Valentine Nursery. The now abandoned dwelling is in the initial stages of demolition, but exhibited typical details such as two-over-two sash windows, a stone foundation, twin interior brick chimneys, and two hipped roof dormers on the front and rear facades. The second level also featured small windows placed above the first level windows. A wrap-around front porch featured one of only two documented milk/cool rooms. This milk room was located in an enclosed room on the end of the side porch with a vertical slatted door and wall. The wide spaces between the slats allowed plenty of ventilation for the cool room. Inside of the milk/cool room was a trough that water, which was drawn from a gravity spring, ran through and kept perishables, such as milk, fresh. This unique and vernacular feature was also documented on the nearby Harold & Sarah Fowler Farm (CK-86-See Appendix A, map 4). Outbuildings include a large frame barn, frame chicken house, and a stone can house/root cellar. The stone can house/root cellar is constructed partially underground in an embankment behind the main dwelling and was used to store sweet potatoes. William Lowery Valentine grew a variety of truck farm products, including sweet potatoes, that he sold to the Stokely Cannery in the 1920s. Valentine also began the Valentine Nursery with the selling of ferns to Knoxville florists in the 1920s.



Figure 10: The Grayson House is a saddlebag plan example of boxed construction.



Figure 11: The Rose Ledford House is an example of the Pyramid Square plan, CK-83.



Figure 12: The Vick Valentine House is another early 20th century Pyramid Square plan, CK-87.

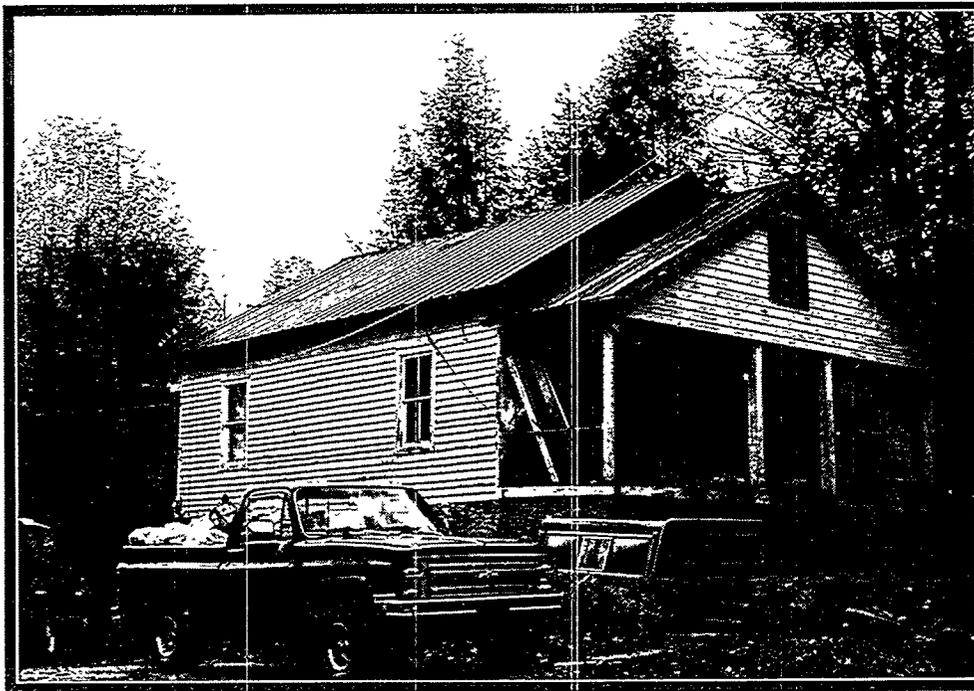


Figure 13: This dwelling is an example of a Gable Front Bungalow of the early 20th century, CK-81.

This led to the present-day Valentine Nursery, one of Cocke County's most interesting industries, and sells mostly evergreens grown throughout the foothills region.

Only two Pyramid Square type farmhouses were documented in Section 8B in Sevier County, as well. The Vida Reagan House (SV-1546-See Appendix A, map 1) is located on Highway 321 near Pittman Center and is very similar to the W. L. Valentine House. The one-and-a-half story dwelling features a wrap-around porch, two-over-two sash windows, a stone foundation, interior stone chimney, and two hipped roof dormers. Outbuildings include a smokehouse, outhouse, stone pumphouse, woodshed, and a log pig pen. The well-maintained house was constructed for the present owner and her husband (now deceased) in 1922-3, by Mark, John, and C.C. Reagan. The other Pyramid Square dwelling, the Chan Teaster House (SV-1635-See Appendix A, map 4), is a one-story version but with similar detailing. Teaster operated a small but prosperous farm and constructed numerous outbuildings, including a large farm barn/stable. This farm has been vacant since the 1970s.

The second form of the popular house type documented in Section 8B of Sevier and Cocke Counties was the Bungalow, which is very similar to houses built across the nation in the early twentieth century. The versatility and inexpensiveness of this house type made it attractive to farmers in the foothills region who desired a sturdy, yet affordable dwelling. With its low roof, open plan, and integral front porch, a feature well-suited to the climate of the humid South, the Bungalow was a widely popular style throughout Sevier and Cocke Counties. Modest facing gable variations of the Bungalow were popular in the South and have been referred to as Southern Bungalows by some architectural historians. Although the American and the Southern Bungalow have been documented throughout Sevier County, none were surveyed in Section 8B, while four Bungalows of both types were documented in Cocke County.

Located adjacent to a small country store (CK-91), the Hobert & Beulah Maddard House is a representative example of the Southern Bungalow house type (CK-81 Figure 13-See Appendix A, map 4). Constructed in the 1920s for Jess Baxter, the one-story facing gable dwelling is based on the double entry plan with a facing gable front porch. The modest farmhouse exhibits typical details such as two-over-two sash windows, a solid stone foundation, interior central chimney (removed), and a full-width rear porch. The dwelling features a full sized basement/cellar with a garage-type entry. Stone retaining walls surround the dwelling, which is located on a heavily wooded site. An example of the American Bungalow is the Ricky Williams House (CK-90-See Appendix A, map 4) located on Highway 321 at the Sevier County line. Constructed in 1939 by Ricky Williams, the one-and-a-half story dwelling features a typical integral and enclosed front porch supported by wood posts on stone piers. Other details include a shed-roof dormer with two-pane casement windows, three-over-one sash windows, a solid stone foundation, and an interior brick flue. Outbuildings include a c.1940 board and batten garage. Other Bungalows surveyed include the Jeffrey Roscoe House (CK 63-See Appendix A, map 6), a c.1920s dwelling with a wrap-around porch, and a rental property in Cosby that features a gabled dormer and Craftsman-type porch supports (CK 69 Figure 14-See Appendix A, map 6).

By the 1940s, many of the dwellings of the foothills region were constructed in the Minimal Traditional style. These modest dwellings were popular just before and after World War II and are essentially stripped down versions of the Colonial and Tudor revival styles. A dwelling on US 321 north of Cosby is the best example of this house type (CK-64 Figure 15-See Appendix A, map 6). Built ca. 1940, this dwelling has a stone veneer on the first floor and an exterior wall stone chimney. The upper facade is of frame with asbestos shingles.



Figure 14: This Bungalow design is located at Cosby, CK-69.



Figure 15: Minimal Traditional style dwelling in Cosby, CK-64.

B. Barns and Outbuildings

Agriculture has been the significant economic mainstay of the foothills region of Sevier and Cocke Counties since initial settlement in the late eighteenth century. The economic prosperity of tourist-related businesses has not become an important aspect of Cocke County's economy, unlike the intense tourist-related growth enjoyed by Sevier County in the last several decades. Physical remains of these farmsteads have survived throughout the foothills region, although many have been abandoned and allowed to deteriorate, or demolished for the both private and public ventures.

A farm complex consists of a main dwelling and a ensemble of supporting ancillary buildings. In the foothills region, the main dwelling is the focal point of the complex with many outbuildings located to the rear and sides. Dependencies radiate from the main dwelling according to their use, either domestic or agricultural. Domestic outbuildings are located adjacent to the dwelling, sometimes even physically, and are actually extensions of the dwelling. The uses of domestic outbuildings, essential for the operation of a household, consist of such buildings as kitchens, smokehouses, wash houses, outhouses, cool houses, and can houses. Although the majority of these structures are of frame construction, a few were built of log and stone materials.

Agricultural outbuildings are located further from the dwelling and include those structures directly associated with the production of crops and livestock. These buildings were larger than domestic outbuildings and consist of cribs, barns, animal shelters, and stables. Like the domestic outbuilding, these structures are built primarily of frame construction, although a few examples of log pig pens, cribs, and barns remain.

Barns in the nineteenth century were built primarily as stock and grain barns to shelter livestock and store hay and corn. The earliest of these barns were constructed of log cribs with loft areas supported by hewn members with mortise and tenon construction methods. This type persisted into the early twentieth century, when the advent of inexpensive sawn lumber led to larger and more versatile frame barns. A few transition barns exhibit sawn logs. Almost all barns feature the half-dovetail notch, which is the most common notch type in the Upland South.

Other common features of the foothills farm complexes were elements such as trees, cultivated fields, pasture land, gardens, grape arbors, fruit orchards, tree nurseries, family cemeteries, and stone fences.

Cantilever Barns

The most important agricultural outbuilding on a farm is perhaps the inspiration for East Tennessee's most unique vernacular folk architecture - the barn. As the primary farm building, barns reflect the changing nature of farming in Tennessee.⁴⁸ During initial settlement of a farm, the barn was often constructed first. The family could sleep in the barn while the house was being constructed, providing valuable insight into the importance of this often overlooked building type. In East Tennessee, especially Sevier County, a rich variety of barns have been documented, with the most intriguing being the cantilever barn. Research and exhaustive field studies by Marian Moffett and Lawrence Wodehouse, University of Tennessee architecture professors, was begun in 1984 and culminated with the publication of *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns* in 1993. The publication, the most comprehensive study of cantilever barns, revealed that this unique barn type is found only in East Tennessee (less than a dozen examples have been documented outside East Tennessee) and that Sevier County retains the largest variety and more extant examples than any other county. Over two hundred examples of this barn type were documented on every type of farm complex in Sevier County, which could be the birthplace of the East Tennessee cantilever barn. Sevier County has 183 of 316, or 58% of the cantilever barns found in Tennessee.⁴⁹ Research conducted by Robbie D. Jones discovered over thirty more cantilever barns that had been undocumented by Moffett and Wodehouse. The barn type dates to the early nineteenth century and was the dominant construction method of barns throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries. The cantilever barn consists of a loft supported by sills, called cross members, that cantilever over the edges of log cribs, forming a barn loft free of exterior wall support. The number of cribs and cantilevered loft sides determine the type of cantilever barn, which is documented in numerous variations throughout Sevier County.⁵⁰ The cantilever barns documented in the foothills region of Sevier County were found to be very similar to the lowland versions, with the exception of size and quality of construction. Like the foothills farmsteads, the foothills cantilever barn were constructed in smaller variations and were more likely to be of a later date. Moffett and Wodehouse summarize that the cantilever barn...

symbolizes the independent, self-sufficient farms established on the hilly land of East Tennessee in the nineteenth century, and it responds to very practical needs. A cantilever barn...could accommodate livestock of the average farmstead-a pair of cows and a pair of horses-in the cribs, while the loft provided protected storage for hay, cornstalk fodder, and seed. Under the generous overhang, wagons, sleds, and farm implements could be stored, dry and ready for use. The barn's form was well suited to the rainy and humid climate of the southern Appalachians, acting like a giant umbrella to shelter the cribs from frequent rains; and the open breezeway between the cribs promoted air circulation in the loft to minimize the buildup of damp air. To construct such a barn required no skills or specialized tools beyond those required to erect a log cabin, although considerable initial ingenuity was reflected in the barn's unusual design.⁵¹

Like log houses, cantilever barns began to be displaced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when inexpensive sawn lumber was readily available. Eight cantilever barns were documented in Section 8B of Sevier (three) and Cocks (five) Counties, with the vast majority being of the two-crib, single-cantilever variety. This version was the most common documented in Sevier County and was usually constructed in the late nineteenth

48 West, Carroll Van. *Tennessee Agriculture: A Century Farms Perspective*. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Agriculture, 1986, p.136.

49 Moffett, Marian & Lawrence Wodehouse. *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns*, Knoxville; The University of Tennessee Press, 1993. p. 3.

50 Cocks County has not conducted a county-wide comprehensive architectural survey - therefore the number and types of outbuildings in the county are unavailable.

51 Moffett & Wodehouse, p.XIV-XV.

century, although a few examples date to the first decade of the twentieth century. The cantilever barns documented in Coker County were; an abandoned and very rare example of a three-crib, single-cantilever barn constructed c.1910 with twenty-six cross-members (CK B56 Figure 16-See Appendix A, map 6), the Lunsford Barn (CK B58-See Appendix A, map 5) a two-crib, single-cantilever with seven cross-members, the James Crawford Williams Barn (CK B59-See Appendix A, map 5) a two-crib, half-double cantilever barn with large stone piers, the G. Torrell Lunsford Barn (CK B93-See Appendix A, map 5) a two-crib single-cantilever barn with 10 cross-members, and the Valentine-Carver Barn (CK B78 Figure 17-See Appendix A, map 4) a two-crib, single-cantilever barn with four cross-members. All of the Coker County cantilever barns exhibited a continuous primary beam, the log beam connecting the cribs, that is common of the late nineteenth century versions of the type.

The three cantilever barns documented in Section 8B of Sevier County include; the Shults-Williams Barn (SV B1090 Figure 18-See Appendix A, map 3) a two-crib, single-cantilever barn with eight cross-members and sawn logs, an abandoned two-crib, double-cantilever barn (SV B1638)-See Appendix A, map 3) with a deteriorated loft, and the Arthur & Joah Shultz Barn (SV B 1645-See Appendix A, map 3), a two-crib, double-cantilever barn with six cross-members. The Shultz Barn, believed to have been constructed in 1880, is one of the few with a good date of construction. Most of the cantilever barns have had the breezeways between cribs enclosed to form stables and some have had large frame shed additions. These shed additions were constructed in the early to mid twentieth century when the barns were enlarged in order to hang tobacco for air-curing. This occurred because burley tobacco did not become a widely grown cash crop until the 1920s in Sevier County, although the crop was introduced to East Tennessee as early as 1864 in Greene County.⁵²

Moffett and Wodehouse had previously documented only two of the eight cantilever barns, which had the following descriptions in Appendix B1:

Barn SV B1090 (SE43) was built by John Shultz with the overall dimensions of 33'2" wide and 30'2" deep. The sawn log cribs are 11'2" wide and 12'1" deep. The breezeway space between the cribs is 10'10" wide and the (eight) cross-members, which were 9"x 7", cantilever 12'1". The barn cribs, which open to the center, are 6'8" high, while the eaves are 5'0" in height and the ridge is 16'0" in height. There are a total of six crib logs of half-dovetail notching that retain ax marks. The loft is of post and lintel construction type with vertical (replacement) siding and is covered with a metal roof. The barn was found to be in good, sound condition with cows kept in the cribs and tobacco hung in the loft. Oriented to the southeast direction, a c.1914 construction date is given.⁵³

Barn CK B78 (CO3), with an unknown builder, has the overall dimensions of 34'2" wide and 29'6" deep. The log cribs are 11'3" wide and 13'2" deep. The breezeway space between the cribs is 11'8" wide and the four cross-members, which were 9"x 9", cantilever 8'2". The barn cribs are 6'5" high, while the eaves are 4'2" high and the ridge is 12'6" high. There are a total of six crib logs of half-dovetail notching that retain ax marks. The loft is of post and lintel construction type with horizontal boarding and a metal roof. The barn was found to be in good, sound condition with cows kept in the cribs and tobacco hung in the loft. This barn was also documented with a southeast orientation.⁵⁴

Other barn types were documented and include two examples of the four log crib, non-cantilever type, which is believed to also be indigenous to East Tennessee by noted architectural historian, Henry Glassie. This barn type is the result of a loft supported by a log crib at each of its four corners, creating breezeways between the cribs. This is epitomized by the Hendricks Barn near Pittman Center (SV B1544-See Appendix A, map 1). Four log crib barns were documented with cantilevered lofts in Sevier and Blount Counties, but none were found in Section 8B.

52 Moffett & Wodehouse, p.49.

53 Moffett & Wodehouse, p.104-105.

54 Moffett & Wodehouse, p.102-103.



Figure 16: This three-crib cantilever barn was surveyed in Cosby, CK-B56.



Figure 17: The Valentine-Carver Barn is a good example of a single cantilever barn. Attached is a shed wing for tobacco curing, CK-B78.



Figure 18: The Shults-Williams Barn is a single cantilever barn with enclosed cribs, SV-B1090.

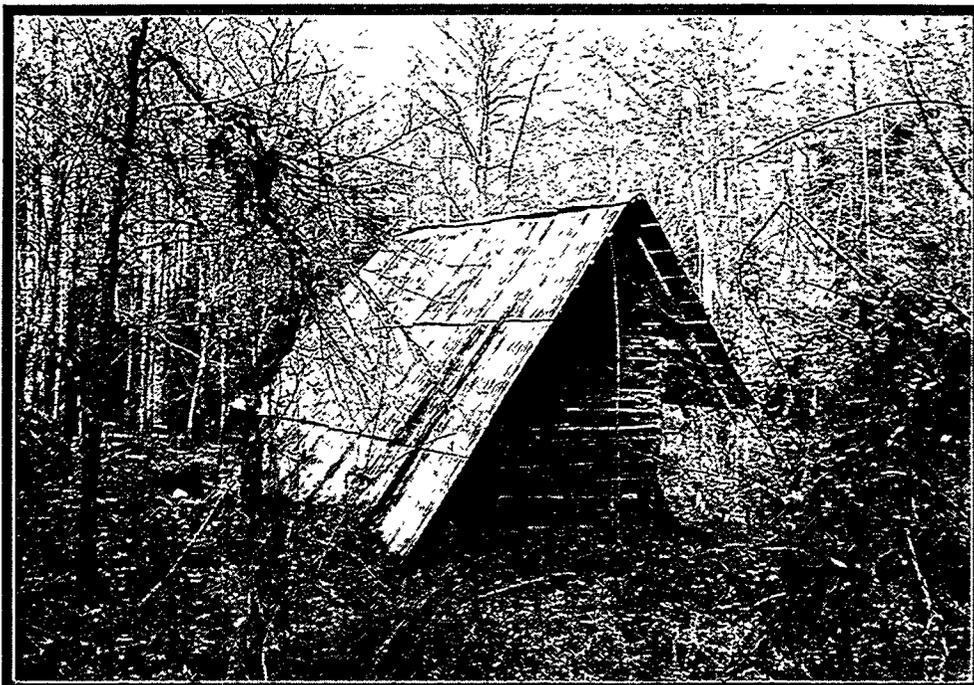


Figure 19: The Carson Shults Barn is a small single-crib log barn, CK-B92.

An abandoned two-crib, non-cantilever barn (SV B1078-See Appendix A, map 3) was surveyed near Webb Creek Methodist Church (SV C1077) with a gambrel roofed loft. This post and lintel type loft appears to have been remodeled in the early twentieth century when frame gambrel-roofed barns were constructed on large lowland farms. A single-crib barn with slight cantilevers on two ends was surveyed at the base of Big Ridge near the Sevier County line (CK-B92 Figure 19-See Appendix A, map 4).

Outbuildings

Outbuildings constructed of frame, log, and stone were documented on numerous farm complexes in both Sevier and Cocke Counties. The most common outbuilding was the smokehouse, which were almost always in very close proximity to the main dwelling. A large number were actually physically connected to the rear porch, which eased access to the cured meats in bad weather. Smokehouses were most commonly of frame construction, although a number of log, boxed, and stone versions were documented. A good representative example is the sawn log smokehouse at the Shults-Williams Farm (SV-1090 Figure 20-See Appendix A, map 3). Connected to the rear kitchen ell porch, the finely crafted smokehouse has the typical cantilevered entrance gable and stone pier foundation. The smokehouse also features the only documented vertical corner boards in the foothills region, which covered the log notches and gives the outbuildings neat, finished appearance (which resemble a frame building from a distance).

Can houses were constructed of stones gathered around the farm in the 1920s and 1930s because home canning on a large scale was introduced at that time. Many foothill farmers also grew agricultural truck, or fruits and vegetables, to sell to the Stokely Canning Company in Newport. These small shed-roof outbuildings were often constructed into the steep embankments near the main dwelling. Cellars were also dug underneath houses and lined with stones for the storage of canned goods and crops grown on the farm. This underground technique was a common way of keeping canned goods and fruits and vegetables dry and warm for farmers in mountainous regions for use year-round. The stone can houses were also called root cellars and cool houses. A good representative example is the stone can house/root cellar of the William Lowery Valentine Farm on Indian Camp Creek Road (CK-87 Figure 21-See Appendix A, map 4). The larger than usual outbuilding was constructed of stone and built into the side of a steep embankment behind the main dwelling. The shed-roofed structure consisted of two rooms of unequal sizes. The smaller room was used as the can house for storing canned goods, and the larger room was used to store sweet potatoes that Mr. Valentine grew and sold to the Stokely Canning Company in Newport in the 1920s. Among the many outbuildings associated with East Tennessee agriculture, the smokehouse and the root cellar were the most important storage spaces for the family's daily food supply.⁵⁴

Springhouses were commonly documented on the farm complexes of the foothills region. Most were constructed of log, although at least one stone springhouse was surveyed in Cocke County. Epitomizing the log springhouse, is the Arthur Shults springhouse in the Rocky Flats area of Sevier County (SV-1645 Figure 22-See Appendix A, map 3). Constructed of sawn logs with half-dovetail notching, the springhouse also features the typical cantilevered entry gable similar to a smokehouse. Located in the bottom of a hollowed out area adjacent to a concrete cistern, the springhouse was probably built by George Shults c.1880. A stone and concrete springhouse from the early 20th century is located at the Grayson House (CK-77 Figure 23-See Appendix A, map 4).

One unusual type of outbuilding was documented in Sevier County, a log pig pen at the Shults-Williams Farmstead (SV-1090-See Appendix A, map 3). This type of outbuilding was once common throughout the Smokies and foothills region, but very few examples remain. The diminutive structure rests on a solid stone foundation and like the other outbuildings on the farm is constructed of sawn logs with vertical cornerboards that cover the notching. Other log pig pens have been documented in the Great Smoky National Park and research done by park historians states that

54 West, Carroll Van, p.32.

...a pig pen was a unit of most farm groups. Primarily it was a fattening pen. During most of the year, pigs ranged through the forest living on roots, grubs, and acorn and chestnut mast. In the fall, one, not more than two pigs at a time were caught and placed in the pig pen and fattened. Pens were small to permit the pig a minimum of exercise. Some pens were so small, a single pig could not turn around.⁵⁵

Other types of outbuildings documented in Section 8B of Cocke and Sevier Counties included outhouses, wash houses, pumphouses, tool sheds, storage sheds, small garages, cistern and well houses, and various animal pens.

A good example of ensemble of log outbuildings is located at the Tyson McCarter Place (See Appendix A, map 3) which is one-half mile south of Highway 321 between Gatlinburg and Cosby within the borders of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. This set of outbuildings, located near a dwelling of which only the stone chimney survives, was recorded by a Historic American Building Survey (HABS) team in 1938 and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 (Figures 24/25). Outbuildings of round log construction and consisting of a springhouse, corn-crib, two-crib barn, and smokehouse are preserved and well-maintained. Typical of a small mountain farm in the late nineteenth century, this ensemble is located in a heavily wooded area and was surrounded by an extensive set of stone fences, most of which survive. The outbuildings of unhewn round logs rest on stone piers and were originally covered with split board roofs. The distant location of the smokehouse from the main dwelling and its close proximity to the barn/corn crib is very unusual and rarely seen on Sevier County farms.

⁵⁵ Historic Structures Report, Part I & II. The Chandler Jenkin Cabin (Building #145) and Pig Pen. Indian Camp Truck Trail, GSMNP, Cosby, TN. Data compiled by Charles S. Grossman, Feb. 1965.



Figure 20: Log smokehouse on the Shults-Williams Farmstead, SV-1090.



Figure 21; Stone and concrete canhouse on the William L. Valentine Farm, CK-87.



Figure 22: Log springhouse on the Arthur Shults Farm, SV-1645.

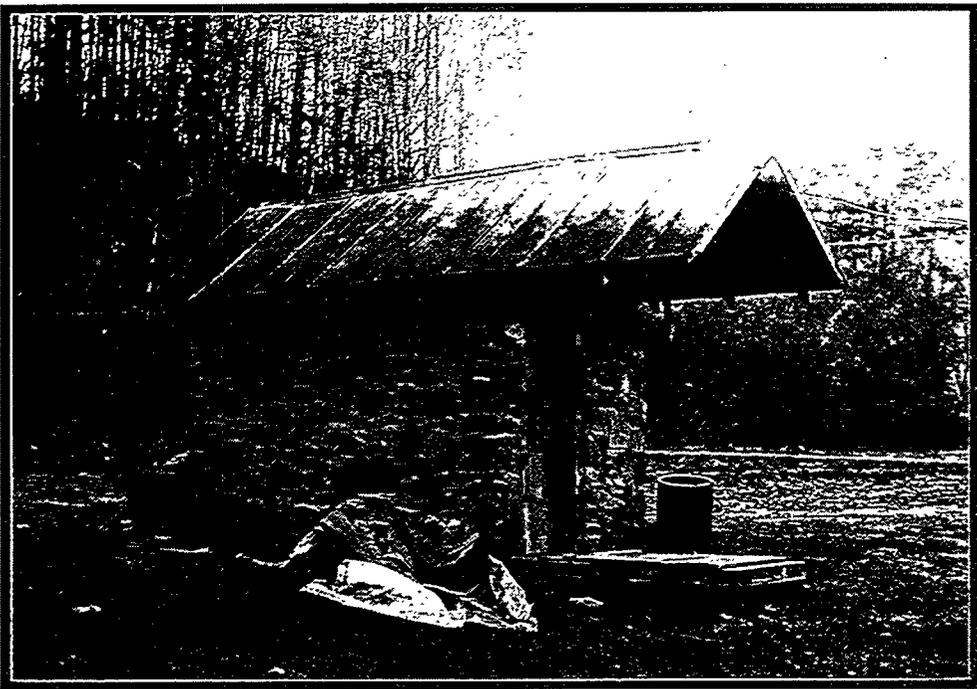


Figure 23: Stone and concrete springhouse on the Grayson Farm, CK-77.

From Prints & Photographs Div., Library of Congress

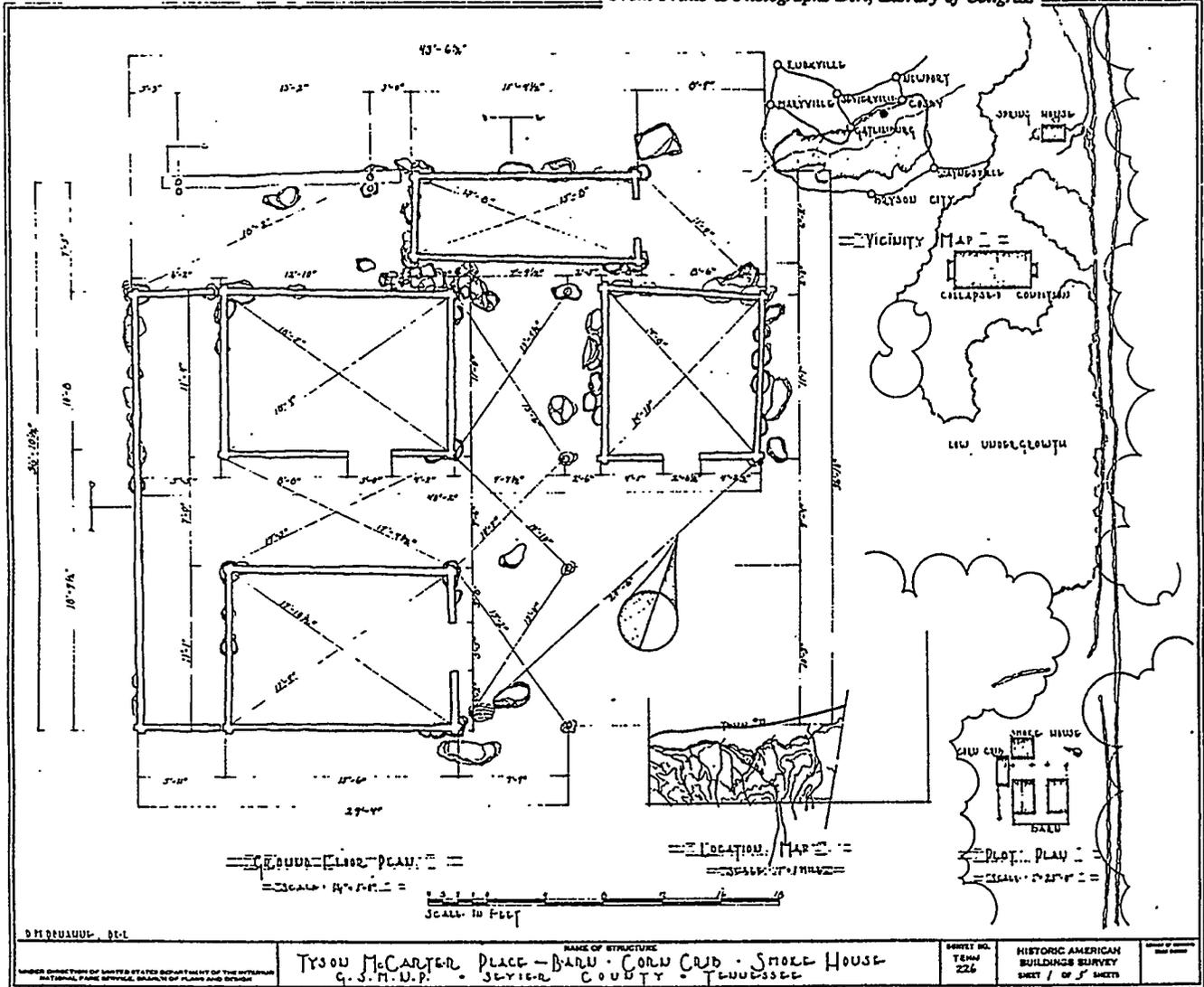
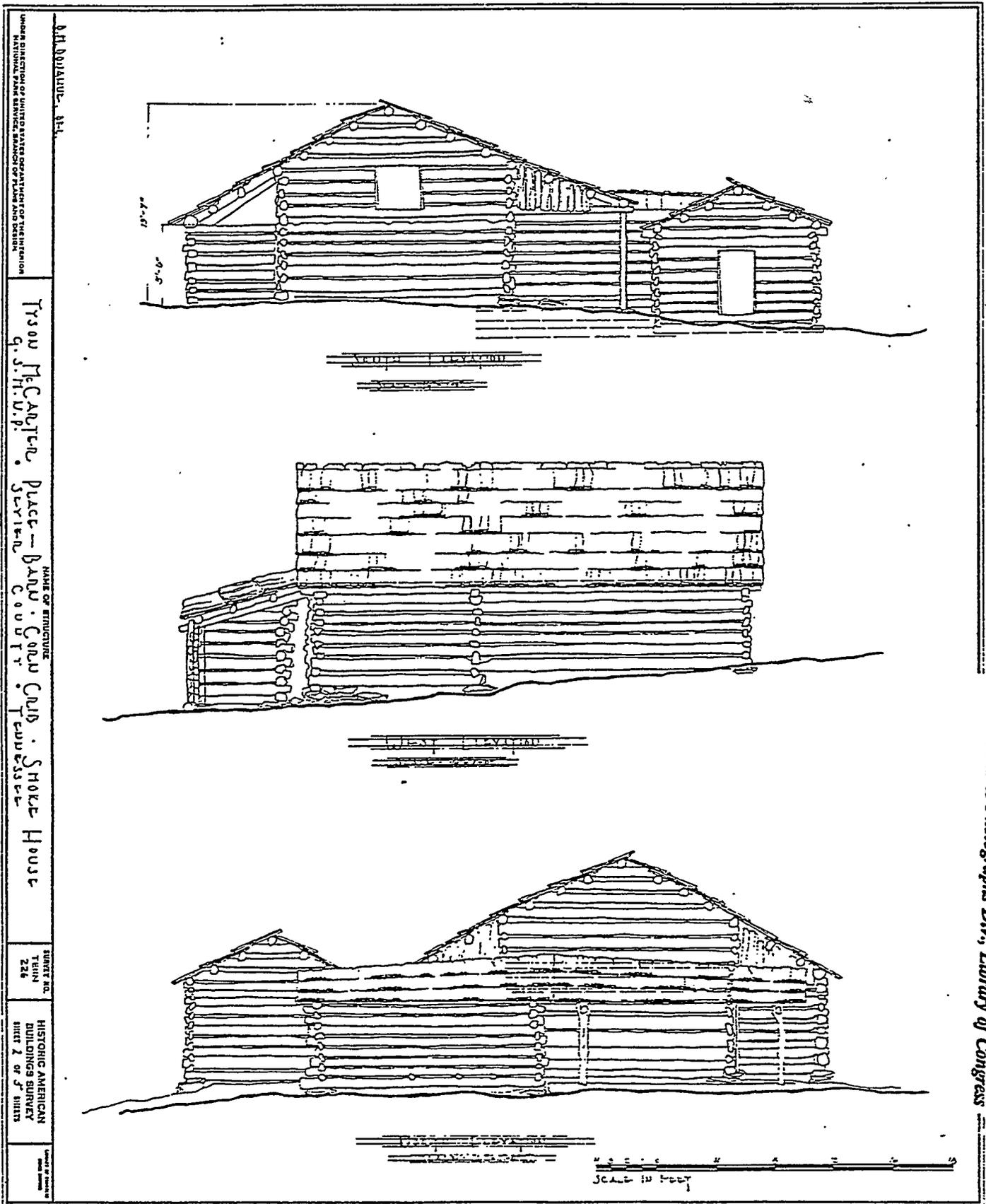


Figure 24: Overall plan and layout of the Tyson McCarter Place (National Register).



From Prints & Photographs Div., Library of Congress

Figure 25: Elevations of the barn at the Tyson McCarter Place (National Register).

C. Institutional Buildings

Public buildings such as churches, schools, and other civic-related structures are essential for a complete understanding of the culture of the rural and agriculturally-dominated lifestyle permeating most of the rural South well into the mid-twentieth century. These "institutional" buildings were sometimes the only social and cultural outlet for farmers and their families, who did not have the means or time for a trip into the nearest town. Serving as local landmarks, these important structures serve as the cornerstones of rural communities and often continue to function in their original fashion near the end of the twentieth century.

Churches

The church congregations of Sevier and Cocke Counties date back to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, although the churches themselves have been replaced. The churches of the foothills region generally date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when the area was initially heavily settled. Six church buildings were documented in Section 8B, with three located in each county of Cocke and Sevier. Like the majority of the churches in the foothills region, these were plain, gable-front structures of frame construction that have little architectural embellishment. Some of the churches possess understated Gothic Revival detailing, such as lancet windows and steeples or belfries.

Typical of the plain churches of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is the Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church located in Cocke County on the Great Smoky National Park border and near the Sevier County line (CK 79 Figure 26-See Appendix A, map 4). Facing the stony and heavily forested base of Buckeye Lead Mountain, the facing-gable frame structure is well-preserved but apparently not in regular use. Built of box construction in the 1910s, the modestly scaled church exhibits vernacular style detailing such as board and batten exterior and 45 degree eaves. Box construction, an inexpensive but low-quality construction method, is common among the regions dwellings, but very rarely used in church structures. Other original architectural details retained include a wood pier and stone foundation, two-over-two sash windows, board and batten entrance door, and a metal roof. The interior is completely intact and retains the original pew, pulpit, and pot-belly wood stove with a brick drop-flue. Two outhouses, one for women and one for men, are located to the rear of the structure. The isolated location of the church is enhanced by heavily wooded surroundings and stone fences. The integrity of the exterior, interior, and the site make the church an excellent example of the modest country churches found in the foothills region of the Smoky Mountains. For these reasons, the Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church appears eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Constructed at about the same time in 1914 is the Shults Grove Methodist Church in the Rocky Flats area of Sevier County on land donated by George Shults (SV C1091 Figure 27-See Appendix A, map 4). Sited on a heavily wooded and sharp rising knoll, the diminutive church is an excellent example of the popular small, plain country church with modest Gothic Revival detailing.⁵⁶ Lancet arched windows and entry transom along with a spired belltower are impressive and uncommonly rich details found on the church. The two-over-two sash windows feature one pane of colored glass, as well as the entry transom. Sawnwork detailing such as eave brackets and turned balusters adorn the operable belltower, which also features a steeply pitched metal roof that gently flares at the lower end and a lightning rod. The well-maintained church rests on a solid stone foundation that is five feet in height on the northwest corner and retains a marble "cornerstone" above the main entry (reads "Shults Grove M.E. Church 1914"). The interior of the church retains the original woodwork, pews, and pulpit. The horizontally sheathed walls feature a chair rail and vertically sheathed wainscoting. Plain window and door surrounds exhibit molded crossettes. Other retained details include a five-panel wood entry door, wood pulpit with elaborate gougework detailing, and a raised pulpit platform. Surrounded by stone fences, the church also retains an original outhouse that serves both sexes. The well-maintained country church with modest Gothic Revival detailing is an excellent representative example of the type found throughout the foothills region of East Tennessee. Retaining

56 Jones, Robbie D., p. 52.

exterior, interior, and site integrity, this property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Other churches documented in Section 8B include; the Holder Grove Missionary Church (CK 54-See Appendix A, map 5) which was constructed in 1913 but has been heavily altered and renovated, the Large's Chapel United Methodist Church (CK 61-See Appendix A, map 5) - a c.1950s concrete block church with vernacular brick detailing, the Burnette United Methodist Church (SV-1648-See Appendix A, map 1) which was constructed in the Colonial Revival style in 1951 at Pittman Center, and the Webb's Creek United Methodist Church which was constructed in 1926 to replace the original building that was destroyed by fire in 1922 (SV C1077-See Appendix A, map 3). Three churches located in Section 8B (all in Sevier County) have been destroyed in recent decades. Rocky Grove Church was replaced but the Ringen Memorial and Spurgeon Churches were not.



Figure 26: The Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church is a Gable Front church of boxed construction, CK-79.



Figure 27: The Shults Grove Methodist Church is located in Rocky Flats, SV-1091.

Schools

Only one historic school building was documented in Section 8B, the only remaining structure affiliated with the Pittman Center community founded by Methodist missionaries in 1924. Constructed in 1938-39 as a home economics building for Pittman Center School, the two-story frame structure now serves as the Pittman Center City hall (SV-1544 Figure 28-See Appendix 1). The relatively large building displays a rustic variation of the Craftsman style and was once surrounded by a dozen or so similarly designed structures of which none remain. The building was used until 1963 and was left vacant until restoration in 1978. Numerous architectural details are retained including cast concrete foundation with stone veneer, triangular eave brackets, and an interior brick chimney. A full-width front shed-roof porch is supported by tapered wood columns resting on a solid wood and weatherboarded balustrade. The side and rear entrances are covered with a gable-roof stoop supported by triangular brackets. Interior details include five-panel doors, tongue and groove wall covering, enclosed single-run stairway, and the original floorplan. This well-maintained structure has been altered only by an unobtrusive exterior metal second-level fire escape and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

No other historic schools are extant in Section 8B except for the Cosby High School, which was located outside of the Section 8B study area. Originally constructed in 1913 as Cosby Academy, a Baptist-affiliated high school, the school grew into a small campus of four buildings and was eventually purchased by the Cocke County Board of Education in 1936. A gymnasium was constructed in 1941 and the school was replaced with the present building in 1950. Numerous one-room schools constructed in the early twentieth century were once extant, such as Chavis School in Cocke County and Flat School in Sevier County but have been demolished.

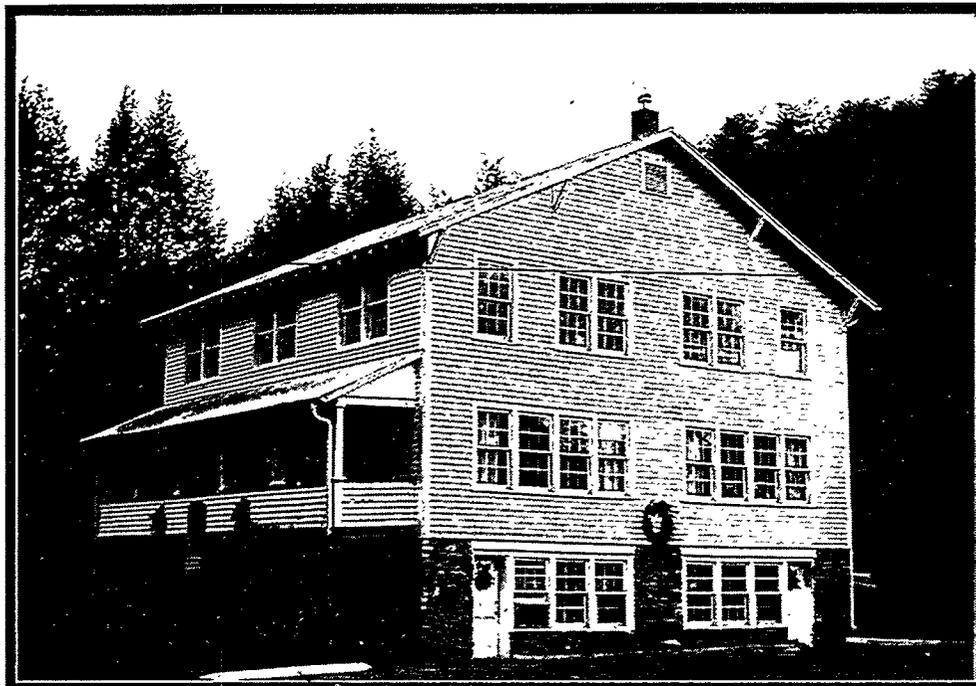


Figure 28: This building was constructed as the Home Economics Building at Pittman Center, SV-1544.

D. Commercial Buildings

Small country general mercantile stores operated in rural Cocke and Sevier Counties throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Serving as a cornerstone of the local community, the store was a social gathering place where distant neighbors met and discussed everything from their crops to the latest gossip. Often these stores also served as the local post office and sometimes as a blacksmith shop, tan shop, mill site, and other various purposes. The rural general mercantile store is a very important and dying vestige of rural Southern life and eight were documented in Section 8B of Cocke (five) and Sevier (three) Counties. Of the total, only two were found to be operational.

The generally small frame stores documented date to the early twentieth century. The most notable commercial building remaining in Cosby is the Dr. John Huff Store and Post Office (CK 68 Figure 29-See Appendix A, map 6). Constructed in two phases, this two-story facing-gable structure began as a small one-story general mercantile store. The facing-gable store featured a double-entry with five-panel doors and six-over-six sash windows that retain the original paneled shutters, all of which is retained. The original store was constructed c.1915 and was enlarged with a rear addition. The second story level is larger than the first and overhangs on the south facade, forming an integral covered walkway to the stair leading to the second level on the rear facade. The first level rear addition housed a post office and the second level housed an Odd Fellows meeting hall. The flush sheathed interior of the original store portion is accompanied by tongue and groove sheathing on the additions. The interior retains physical evidence of the post office and masonic hall uses, such as a small interior opening (mailslot) between the store and post office spaces. The second level is one open room with an alcove located at the east end. Two doors flank the centrally located alcove, which has a raised floor, that lead to a closet and the stairhall. Centrally located on the opposite, west, end is a small rectangular raised platform. The outline of the original stove location adjacent to the platform is evident as well as the drop-flue. The floorboards clearly indicate the original store structure's shape, which apparently was two-stories with an interior corner stair, and the location of the side and rear additions. Other features retained include six-over-six sash windows, five-panel interior doors, stone pier foundation, and a full-width shed roof front porch. Both the front porch and side gallery are supported by chamfered wood columns. This building is in poor condition but appears to meet National Register criteria for its significance in the commercial and social history of the Cosby area.

Often small rural stores also contained the residences of the operators, a common tradition found throughout the South. The Berthy Belcher Store is good example of this type of store (CK-91 Figure 30-See Appendix A, map 4). Located on Ledford Road near the Sevier County line, this one-story facing-gable building was constructed c.1920s and operated until c.1970. The small, abandoned structure retains many original features including two-over-two sash windows, five-panel doors, board and batten exterior, and an integral front porch. The front portion of the building housed the general mercantile store, while the rear section was used as the dwelling of the store operator, in this case Berthy Belcher.

The Homer Lindsey Store (SV-1076-See Appendix A, map 2) is a typical two-story facing-gable rural store that was originally located in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. Constructed c.1900, the frame building was probably moved to its present location on Highway 321 between Cosby and Gatlinburg from the Park in the 1930s. The building, operated by Homer Lindsey until the 1960s, has been renovated and altered with numerous additions and does not retain its original architectural integrity.

Other stores documented include: two abandoned stores in Cosby (CK-72 & 73-See Appendix A, map 6) of frame and concrete block construction, a stone-veneer store building (SV-1636-See Appendix A, map 4) that was converted to cool storage around 1931, and an abandoned building in Rocky Flats of box construction that was possible used as a store (SV-1643-See Appendix A, map 4).

By the 1930s, automobile numbers in rural areas were sufficient for small rural service stations to be built. The stations were consolidated with the country stores, with some constructed onto the front facade of existing mercantile buildings. An excellent example is the (Wallace) Large Grocery otherwise known as the Creekside

Market, on Highway 321 in Cosby (CK-60 Figure 31-See Appendix A, map 6). Constructed of stone veneer in the early 1930s, this facing-gable structure exhibits a parapeted facade reminiscent of frame stores built earlier in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Original to the building is a side shed wing of stone veneer that houses a residence for the store operator. The building retains a double entry of five-panel doors and six-over-six sash windows. A facing-gable drive-thru is located on the front facade, which protects the fuel pumps. Outbuildings include c.1950 restrooms of concrete block construction and a c.1940 frame workshop/storage building. This store is located on a heavily traveled road that leads to the Great Smoky Mountain National Park and Gatlinburg, both popular tourist destinations, and continues to operate as a traditional family-run country store and full-service station.



Figure 29: The Dr. John Huff Store and Post Office is the oldest commercial building at Cosby, CK-68.

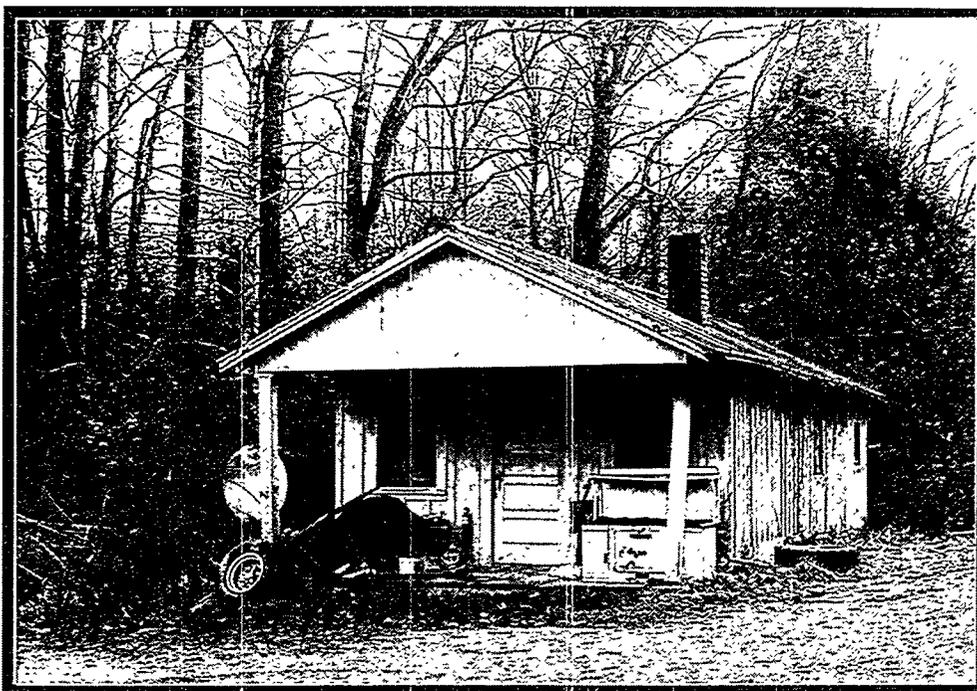


Figure 30: This building was used as both a store and residence, CK-91.



Figure 31: The Large Grocery was built in the early 1930s in Cosby, CK-60.

E. Industrial Buildings and Sites

Because the foothills region has historically been an agricultural area, industrial buildings are mostly farm-related. The only types of buildings of this property type which remain in the area are mills. Mills were constructed along the many creeks of Sevier and Cocke Counties throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These grist and sawmills ranged greatly in size, from large commercial mills to small family-operated farm mills. Within Section 8B, mills were operated by the Shultz and Teague families, both of which are located on Webb Creek in Sevier County. Both of the Sevier County mills are actually replacement structures that retain early twentieth century waterwheels but little architectural integrity. The Perry Shultz Mill, more commonly known as the Tom Lindsey Mill is a mid- to late-nineteenth century mill site that features a two-story log mill structure (SV-1081 Figure 32-See Appendix A, map 2). This reconstructed building of hewn logs was moved to the site after the original mill was destroyed by a heavy windstorm in 1968. The Shultz family constructed the original mill possibly as early as the mid-nineteenth century and sold it to Tom Lindsey in the early twentieth century. The mill was operational until Lindsey's death in the 1950s. The V-notched log structure retains a frame storage shed that is attached to the waterwheel. This large steel waterwheel is the only extant element of the original mill and is thought to have been constructed in Knoxville in c.1931-32 as a replacement for the original wooden waterwheel. A stone chimney is located near the mill and is the only remains of the mill operator's dwelling.

The only other mill structure remaining in Section 8B is the Teague Mill which is also a replacement mill structure (SV-1088 Figure 33-See Appendix A, map 3). The original millsite on Webb Creek could date to the early twentieth century, and the structure appears to date to the mid-twentieth century. This millsite, now used as a gift-shop for the adjacent restaurant, also features a large steel waterwheel which reportedly weighs 14,000 lbs.

Only one mill was located in Section 8B of Cocke County. Padgett's Mill (CK-12-See Appendix A, map 6), constructed in 1910 by the Tyson Machine Company, was a large three-story commercially-operated mill located on Cosby Creek across from the present-day Cosby High School. Originally called the "Cosby Rolling Mills" and operated by Joe Padgett and Harrison Shults, the now demolished mill was used to grind local corn and wheat until around 1950 (the remains of the cast concrete foundation survive).

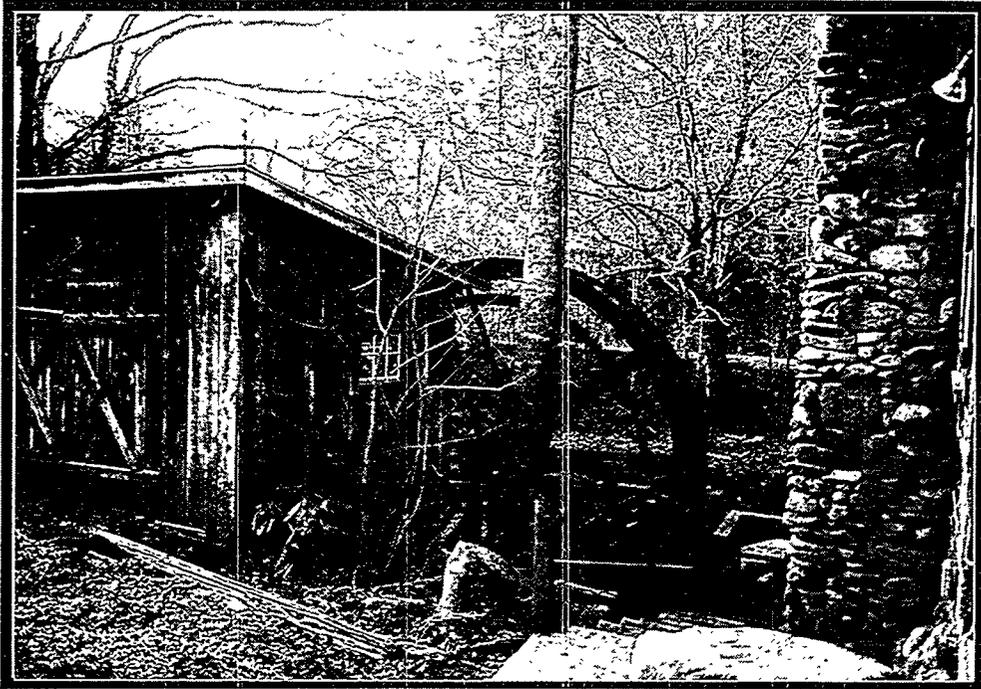


Figure 32: Original overshoot wheel built in the 1930s at the Perry Shultz Mill, SV-1081.

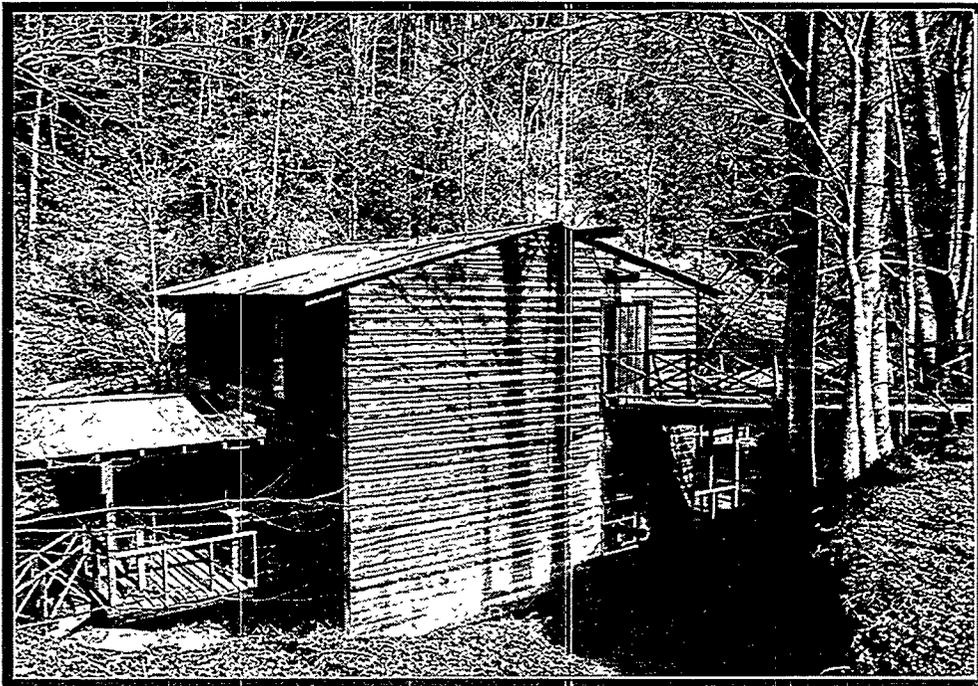


Figure 33: Reconstructed Teague Mill is now used as a restaurant, SV-1088.

F. Building Sites

In addition to the inventoried properties a number of building sites were also identified during the survey. These are the remains of properties which appear on the 1940 USGS quad maps but have since been razed or burned. Several of these sites retain site features such as foundations, chimneys, or stone walls. In most cases structural remains were minimal and no THC inventory form was completed. However, one site, SV-1649 (See Appendix A, map 4), retained sufficient above-ground remains to warrant completion of a survey form. This site is more fully described in Appendix A.

- Site A: Site A is located approximately .3 mile northwest of Blackgum Gap on an abandoned road bed connecting Blackgum Gap with Jones Gap. This site consists of a three-sided stone wall enclosure of dry stack river stones (Figure 34-See Appendix A, map 2). No visible house foundations or chimney collapse was identified at this site. This site is located approximately 0.2 mile northeast of the ROW centerline.
- Site B: Site B consists of a sandstone and mortar chimney stack located along Branam Hollow Road (Figure 35-See Appendix A, map 3). This chimney stack is located in an open field on the west side of the road. No other features are associated with this site which is approximately 0.5 mile south of the ROW centerline. An associated barn, SV-B1078 (See Appendix A, map 3), was inventoried adjacent to this site.
- Site C: Four dwellings are shown on the 1940 USGS map on foot trails southeast of Blackgum Gap. No discernable remains were identified at three of these sites. The fourth, Site C, consists of a stone chimney fall at the head of a ravine north of Branam Hollow Road (Figure 36-See Appendix A, map 3). This site consists of a collapsed stone mound which are the remnants of the chimney. No other features were identified at this site which is located approximately 0.1 mile south of the ROW centerline.
- Site D: Site D consists of a mortared stone chimney stack on an abandoned road in the Rocky Flats area (Figure 37-See Appendix A, map 4). There are no other identifiable features at this site which is located within the NPS boundary of the Parkway.
- Site E: On the same abandoned road as Site D is Site E which is composed of a rock slab and concrete chimney (Figure 38-See Appendix A, map 4). The foundations of the house are visible as is a sunken basement area. This site is located within the NPS boundary of the Parkway.
- Site F: Approximately 0.2 miles west of Blackgum Gap is a house site which presently consists of a terraced foundation (Figure 39-See Appendix A, map 3). The foundation is of earth with some foundation stones visible. No other features are associated with this site which is within the NPS boundary of the Parkway.
- Site G: Ringen Memorial Church Site, Blackgum Gap. The Ringen Memorial Church was built in the 1930s and was originally a frame, Gable Front Church. It was razed when the land was purchased for the Foothills Parkway. The site presently consists of poured concrete steps which led to the front entrance of the building (Figure 40-See Appendix A, map 3). No other features are associated with this site which is within the NPS boundary of the Parkway.

None of these sites appear to possess sufficient architectural or archaeological significance to meet National Register criteria. Most sites contain the remnants of 19th and early 20th century dwellings consisting of foundation remains and/or chimney stacks. Site A consists of stone walls while Site G displays poured concrete steps. None of these site features display exceptional craftsmanship or materials to be eligible under National Register Criterion C. No information concerning these sites suggests that they are eligible under National Register Criteria A or B. None of the site features also appear to yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in history to meet National Register Criterion D.

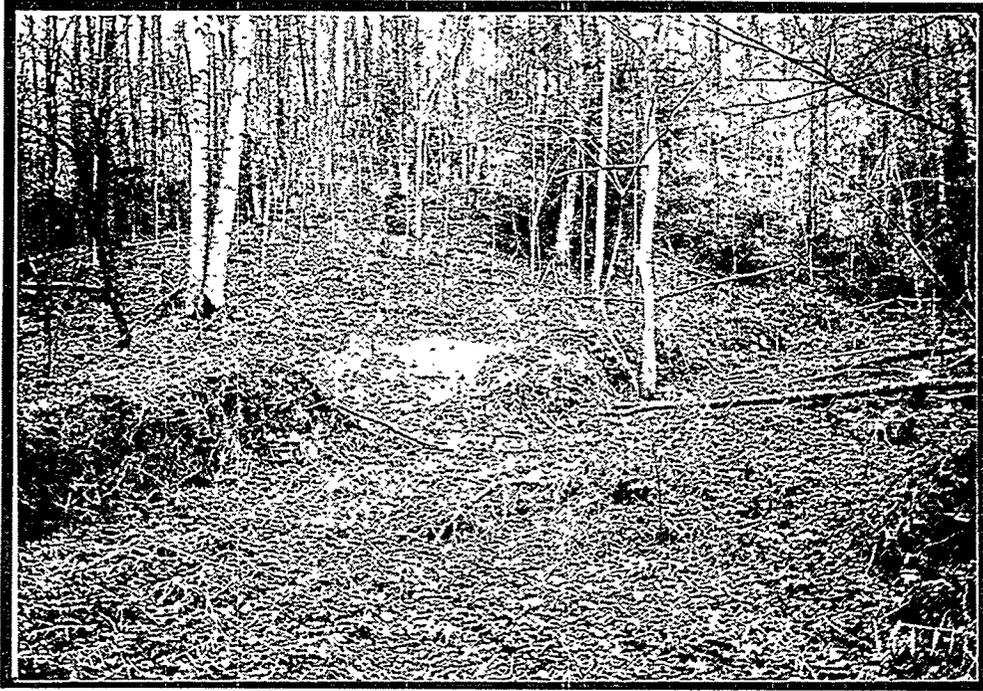


Figure 34: Dry stack walls at Site A.



Figure 35: Site B consists of a mortared chimney stack off Branam Hollow Road.

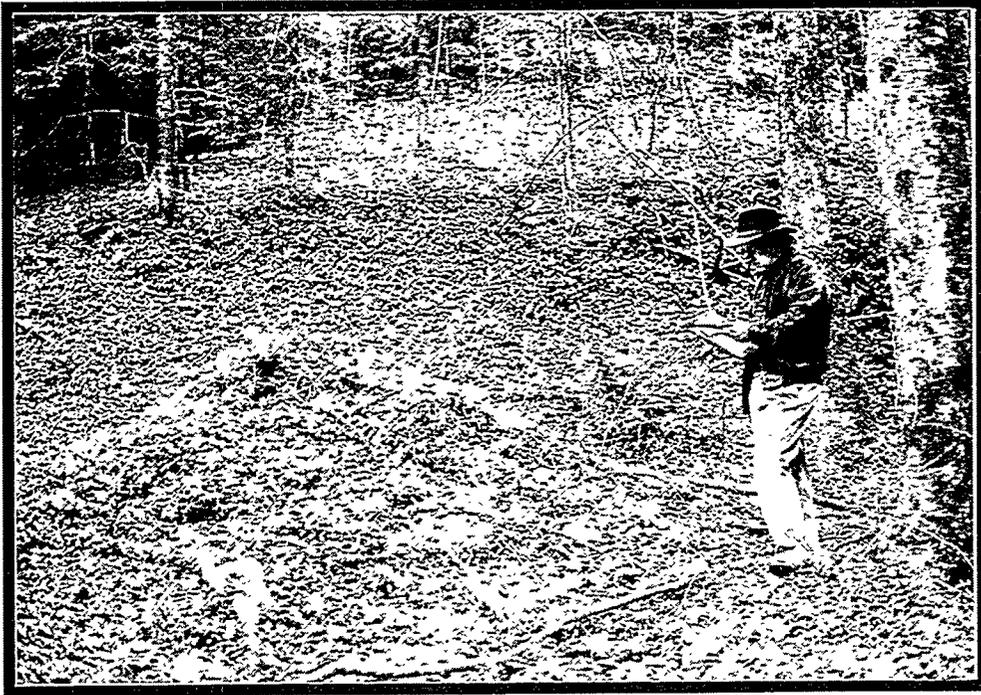


Figure 36: A collapsed chimney is all that remains at Site C.

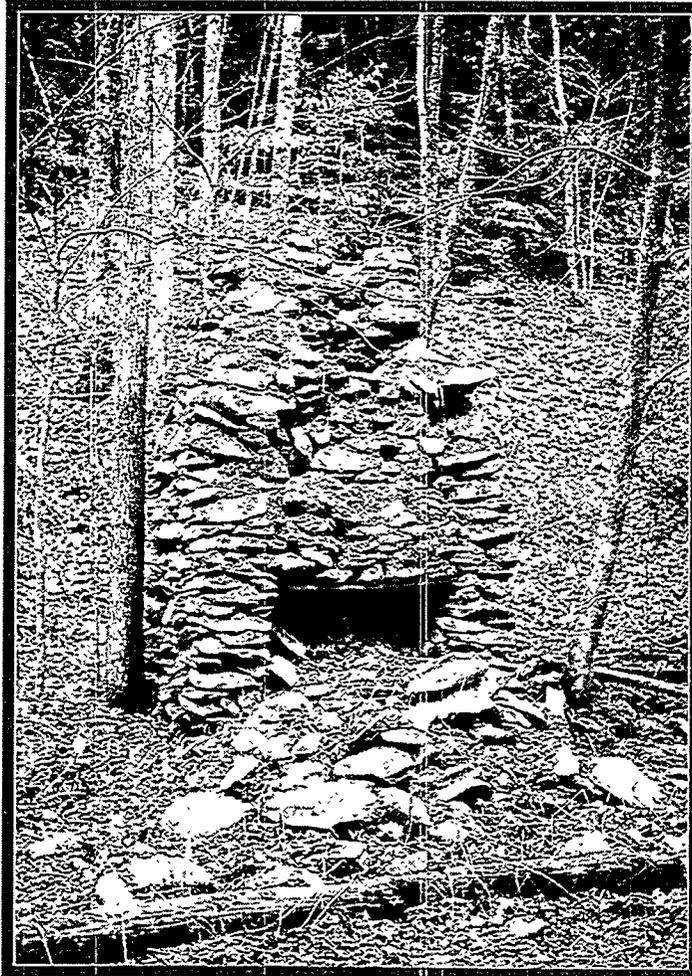


Figure 37: Mortared stone chimney stack at Site D.

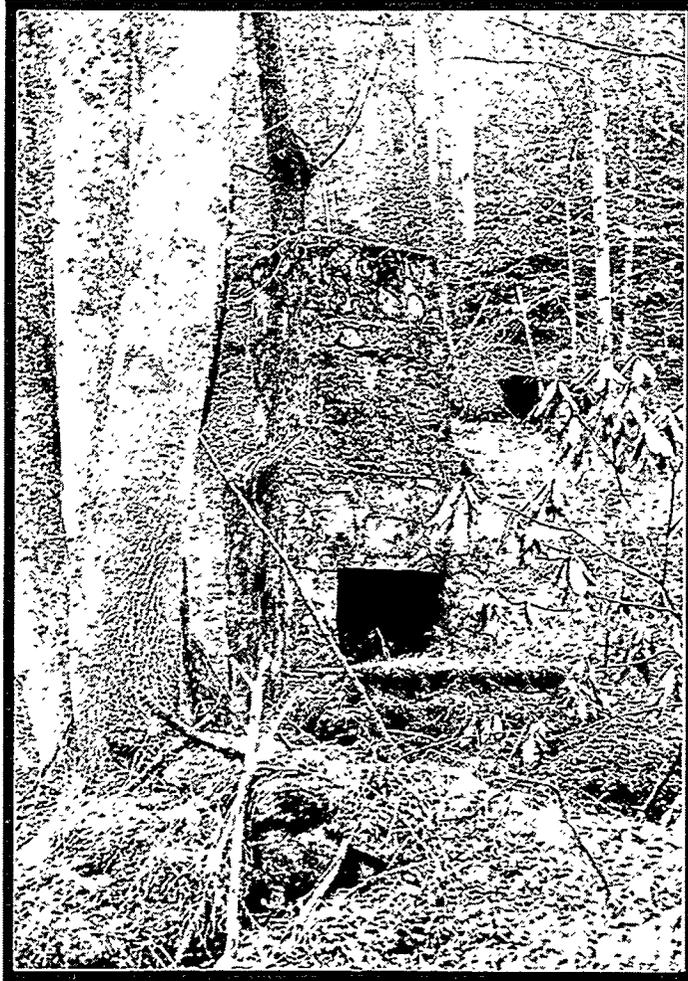


Figure 38: Stone and concrete chimney stack at Site E.



Figure 39: A terraced foundation remains at Site F.

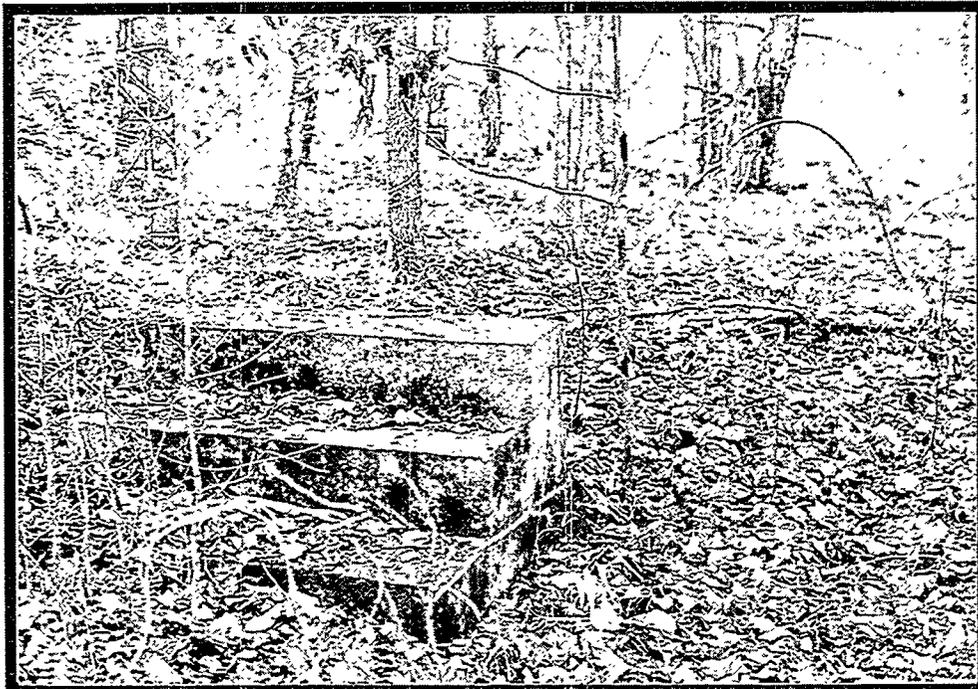
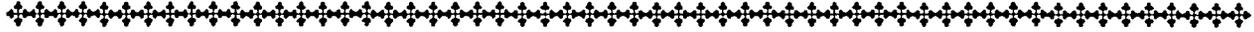


Figure 40: The concrete steps are the visible remains of the Ringen Memorial Church.

III. THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



A. Natural Setting

The study of cultural landscapes in the project area focused upon the valleys of Cosby, Rocky Flats, and Pittman Center. These valleys are the only cultural landscapes traversed by the Section 8B ROW of the Foothills Parkway. For the rest of its route, Section 8B extends along the southern slopes of Big Ridge and Webb Mountains. Along these mountain slopes the route of the Parkway overlooks the narrow valleys of Webb Creek and tributaries of Cosby Creek. These valleys contain US Highway 321 and extensive post-1945 residential and commercial development. These areas no longer retain integrity due to the presence of residential developments such as Cobby Nob and no significant cultural landscapes were observed.

Cosby (in Cocke County), and Rocky Flats and Pittman Center (in Sevier County) are pastoral agricultural communities which have evolved in the valleys of the rugged southern Appalachian mountains. The two valleys on either end of the proposed Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway corridor -- Cosby and Pittman Center -- lie at elevations of approximately 1,300 above sea level. Rocky Flats, in the middle, is somewhat higher at around 1,700 feet above sea level. Steep slopes rise to meet the high ridges which enclose the valleys. Big Ridge at approximately 2,200 feet, and Webb Mountain, at approximately 3,100 feet, are the highest and most prominent landforms along this section. From these heights there are views to the ridges and peaks of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park immediately to the south, including Greenbrier Pinnacle and Mt. Guyot, elevation 6,621 feet above sea level.

The Smoky Mountains, some of the oldest mountains in North America, have provided a wealth of natural resources to support habitation. The steep slopes and coves harbor a diversity of lush plant and game species. Early settlers harvested many fruits of the forest, including chestnuts, apples, grapes, and berries. Hickories, oaks and chestnuts provided mast for wildlife, such as deer, turkey, squirrel and bear. Plentiful clear mountain streams offered a source of water for domestic use and power, and habitat for trout. The mountain waters converge to form the principal water courses in these communities -- the Little Pigeon River and Webb Creek in Pittman Center (Figure 41), Spring Branch in Rocky Flats and Indian Camp Creek, Chavis Creek and Cosby Creek in Cosby.

The physical environment shaped the cultural traditions and land use patterns of the earliest to the most recent inhabitants. Settlements grew up clustered in the few areas of flat, fertile ground deposited amidst the surrounding mountains. The pattern of development generally follows the narrow valleys along stream courses where there is the presence of good soil and convenient access to water. The valley's earliest residents, the Native Americans, set up their hunting camps in the level places along their trail routes. References to this past in Cosby are Indian Camp Creek and Indian Camp Road, which runs roughly parallel to the creek. It is in this vicinity, at the confluence of Indian Camp and Cosby Creeks where archeological investigations found evidence of occupation during the Middle Archaic (6,000-4,000 B.C.) and Early Woodland (1,000 B.C.-1 A.D.) to Middle Woodland (1 A.D.-600 A.D.) periods.⁵⁷ Long-time residents Lennie McCarter of Rocky Flats and Glenn Cardwell of Pittman Center recall finding Indian points in the fields of the valleys where they grew up.⁵⁸ Cardwell noted they were particularly abundant in Emerts Cove.⁵⁹ Two aboriginal sites have been documented in Pittman Center and are described in the archaeological report by George F. Fielder. These sites, 40SV5 and 40SV7 were surveyed by Fielder in 1978. Both are composed of Archaic and Woodland components.

57 Charles Faulkner & Nick Fielder from studies by MacPherson and A.T. Guthe.

58 Interview with Lennie McCarter

59 Interview with Glenn Cardwell.



Figure 41: Webb Creek near Pittman Center.

B. Historic Land Use

The dominant land use in these valleys over time has been agricultural. Many of the Native American agricultural traditions were passed on to the people of European descent (Scotch-Irish, German and English) who settled here in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Both the Cherokees and the European pioneers used the native forest timber to build log cabins for their permanent homesites. Tobacco and corn were first grown by the Indians. When William Bartram traveled to the region in 1775, apple orchards surrounded the nearby Cherokee town of Cowee.⁶⁰ Over the years these crops have shaped the economy as well as the character of the landscape of the successive foothills dwellers. All continue to be harvested in these valleys today.

In this rugged landscape most of the farming has been subsistence. Individual families carved out small farms to harvest enough for their own survival. Steep slopes and narrow valleys had to be cleared of trees and stones, initially with primitive methods. In some locations, flat, arable land has been extended by terracing with stone retaining walls. One example is down Costner Road off Indian Camp Road, 0.85 mile north of Highway 321. The stone-edged terraces run for considerable length, above and adjacent to Indian Camp Creek. Another example is a raised field which borders Balls Hollow Road, east of Shults Grove Church in Rocky Flats (Figure 42).

⁶⁰ Frome, *Strangers in High Places*.

Corn, one of the few crops which can be grown on hillsides with success, even amidst rocks and dead trees, became the mainstay for people in the foothills.⁶¹ It was grown to feed livestock and to make bread.⁶² Many families ground their own coarse corn meal with tub mills made from local stone. They could be powered with minimal water volume. But the occasional high velocity of the mountain streams could easily wash out a tub mill, which probably explains why it is difficult to find any extant. In more recent times there were local residents who continued to offer milling services for others in the area. Perhaps the last mill in operation was run by Mr. Ott in Cosby, on Holder's Grove Road. Probably an electric mill (it was not located near a stream), it was open on Saturdays until his death in mid-November 1994⁶³ (Figure 43). Historian Ed Trout, who recently retired from the GSMNP staff describes the various mills and mill stones typically used in the area in Milling in the Smokies⁶⁴.

For years the people of the foothills functioned within what was essentially a barter society. Early settlers would trade what they gathered from the forest, such as furs and herbs. American chestnuts were also harvested until a blight brought on by a fungus (*Endothia parasitica*) destroyed all of the chestnut trees in the 1920s and early 1930s.⁶⁵ This blight had been introduced to northeastern America around 1906 and gradually spread to the Southern Appalachians.^{66 67 68} Until the construction of roads these valleys were largely inaccessible, and farmers had very limited access to markets. Even when the railroads arrived in ca. 1867, the nearest railroad stations were in Knoxville or Newport. In Rocky Flats the remoteness was overcome by trading with traveling grocers such as Artie Alley. Once a week, farmers could trade eggs and chickens for sugar and coffee and other necessities.⁶⁹

Knoxville was the location of the region's major market. It was a two day trip to Knoxville, over rough terrain, which included fording the Little Pigeon River and ferrying across the French Broad River. Fortunately, the market in Knoxville not only had produce display stalls, but also space for vendors to sleep overnight.⁷⁰ Green beans, corn, and tobacco were the principal cash crops which enabled people of these valleys to buy clothing, school supplies and other goods and services.^{71 72}

61 Ed Trout, "Milling in the Smokies".

62 Interview with McCarter.

63 Interview with Mr. Williams.

64 Trout, "Milling in the Smokies".

65 Interview with Scott Schlarbaum of the University of Tennessee's Department of Horticulture on 9 May, 1995.

66 Interview with Cardwell.

67 Interview with Frome.

68 Dirr, Michael A. of the Department of Horticulture at the University of Georgia, Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, rev. ed., 1983, p. 154

69 Matthews. "Rocky Flats" The Mountain Press.

70 Interview with Glenn Cardwell and Kitty Mancill.

71 Interview with Ball.

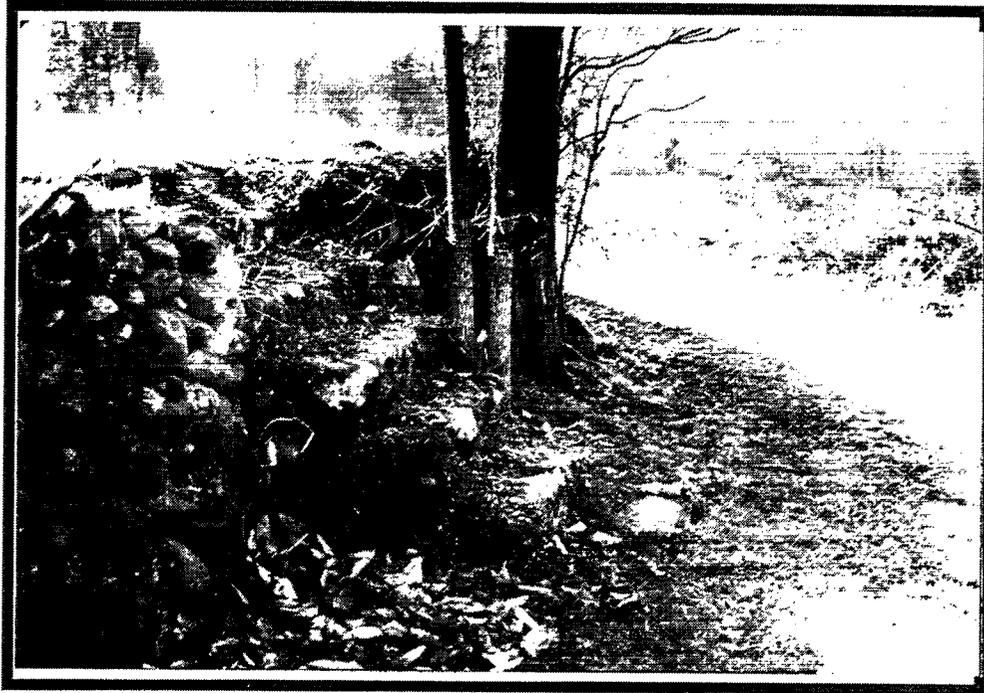


Figure 42: Stone retaining wall in Rocky Flats.



Figure 43: Otts Mill in the Cosby area.

A few local farmers have kept bees for to earn extra money, but reports are that many have lost their colonies recently due to either a fungus or a moth. Lennie McCarter in Rocky Flats has a bee "gum" near his house, but said he lost his bees to a bee "mott"⁷³ (Figure 44). Ed Trout, whose father raised bees, explained Mr. McCarter probably was referring to a moth that attacks the larvae in the comb. And, the term "gum" is derived from the early use of a hollow gum tree (sweetgum or black gum) log. When the tree rotted out, the farmer would make holes in the front of the cylinder for the bees to get in and out, and place a lid on the top. A collection of bee gums is referred to as a "stand" by local bee farmers. The individual gums were often elevated to keep them out of floodwaters. Mr. McCarter, who lives next to a creek and has had floodwaters rise at his house, has raised his more modern box style gums off the ground.

Homesteads in these valleys today carry on the tradition of self-reliance. Many have a few row crops, including vegetables, and one or more fruit trees, which provide food to be dried, canned or frozen.



Figure 44. Bee gums on the McCarter Farm in Rocky Flats.

73 Interview with McCarter.

Apple Orchards

The apple orchards of the area have supplemented the income of several farmers and also contributes significantly to the visual character of the region. Several orchards, primarily located around Cosby, are still in operation (Figure 45). The Baxter and Carver families started raising apples within the boundaries of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in the Cosby Campground area.⁷⁴ Like many of the people who presently reside in the communities just north of the park, these families were moved out of the park in the 1920s and 1930s, but stayed within view of their ancestral home. Cosby, on the Tennessee side, and Cataloochee on the North Carolina side, became the largest apple producing areas adjacent to the Park. Located near the Park's eastern end, the orchards take advantage of the cooler climate and higher altitudes.



Figure 45: Grape vines and apple trees at the Carver orchard in Cosby.

The Baxter Orchard (Figure 46) is located on the east side of Rocky Flats, and is planted in a standard grid pattern on both sides of Highway 321. Part of the orchard, on the north side of the highway has been sold to owners in Knoxville, and has become overgrown. The remainder appeared in good condition, but the sales stand on the south side of the road was not open in November 1994. The Carver orchards are located over rolling hills on the north end of Cosby, off Highway 32. The market, operated by Mrs. Kyle (Marjorie) Carver and Sons, is open year-round and was bustling in the fall of 1994. At the market, the public can watch the sorting and packing of apples and can purchase jellies, cider, and fried pies, in addition to endless varieties of apples (50 are listed for sale at the orchard). Road signs indicated Williams Orchard, south of Carver's in Cosby, was open. Ramsey's Orchard, owned by Danny Carver, is about sixteen acres in Cosby that is one of two orchards formerly owned by M.M. Bullard. The orchard only recently was operated under the Ramsey name, and is now out of business. The M.M.

74 Interview with George Minningh.

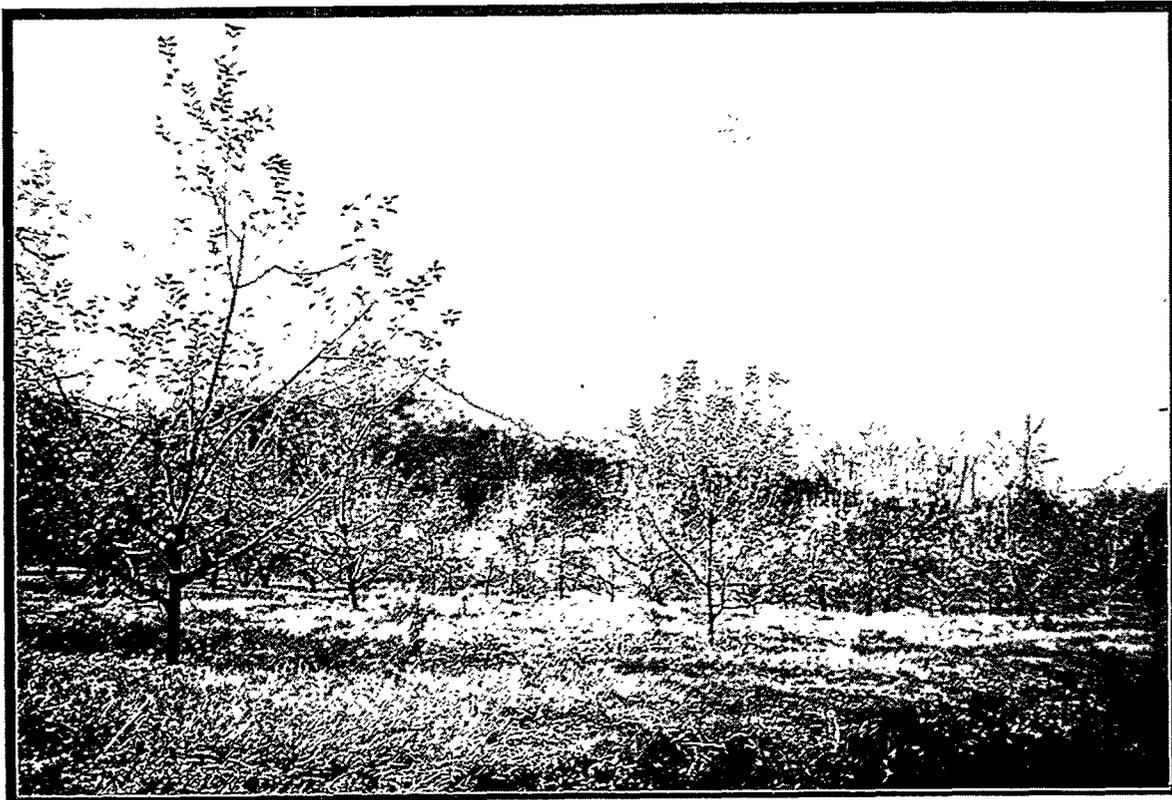


Figure 46: Baxter Orchard at Rocky Flats.

Bullard orchard used to belong to the Stokelys (of Stokely Van Camps), whose apples were used to make canned applesauce.

The terrain and climate are also favorable to producing peaches and plums. These fruits, as well as apples, have been popular for making brandy. In addition to fruit trees, rows of grape vines were located adjacent to orchards on both the Baxter and Carver properties. The growth of muscadine and other types of grapes for home use has been a tradition in the mountains of East Tennessee for generations. In more recent years, large commercial grape orchards have been planted throughout Tennessee and in Sevier County for support of the nascent vineyards and winery industry.

Apple houses were built by early commercial growers for storage when transportation was more limited. The Bill Proffitt apple house at the upper end of the Cosby Campground is an example. There were three types of construction; submerged, semi-submerged and freestanding. These structures were built to keep apples cool and to prevent them from freezing until they could be hauled to market in Newport. There should be others elsewhere in the landscape around Cosby, given the extent of the practice. Since the apple houses were built of stone and many were completely or partially below grade, these apple houses are not likely to rot or be disturbed.⁷⁵

75 Interview with Ed Trout.

Tree and Shrub Nurseries

Nurseries have been operating in the area since the early twentieth century and is another alternative to traditional agricultural practices. In his youth, Glenn Cardwell worked in a nursery on Webb Mountain during the summer.⁷⁶ Over the years local nurseries have propagated rhododendron and hemlock which are native to the area, and boxwood. Local nurseries likely have supplied the boxwoods observed on home places scattered throughout the valleys. No perceptible pattern of planting of these shrubs has been noted. Non-native conifers, including a gold-tipped or variegated variety, adorn one farmstead in Rocky Flats. They are located on the north side of one of the structures and may have been planted for a windbreak. Small Christmas tree farms have been located in the area, although the business is seasonal and sometimes sporadic.⁷⁷ Presently, there are a few modest size nursery operations with rows of ornamental evergreens located along Highway 321 near Rocky Flats.

Timber/Wood products

Logging at commercial scale began in the Smokies around the turn of the twentieth century and had a major impact on the landscape in neighboring areas was perhaps less influential in the vicinity of this section of the foothills parkway, other than to have provided some employment for a brief period.^{78 79} It appears, however, that timber surrounding these valleys is at least second growth.⁸⁰ This logging boom continued until after World War I, sometime in the 1920s before the National Park was formed.⁸¹

The self-sufficient mountain people have done many jobs for themselves, including their own lumber milling. On Soak Ash Road, a saw which appeared to be for personal use, was seen set up in a yard. There were people from the Pittman Center and Rocky Flats areas engaged in the gathering of tanbark in the early twentieth century. Tannic acid was extracted from the bark of the chestnut oak, other oaks and hemlock to tan leather. These upland species grow on the slopes and ridges of Big Ridge and Webb Mountain. From Webb Creek the material was hauled to Sevierville for production.⁸²

Livestock

Livestock were kept primarily for personal consumption. The Cherokees had poultry, and hogs.⁸³ The typical subsistence farms might have a hog and a cow which roamed the woods and some chickens in the yard. The hog was kept to be eaten at Thanksgiving or Christmas.⁸⁴ A more fortunate farmer might have a mule to help plow

76 Interview with Cardwell.

77 Interview with Trout.

78 Dykeman and Stokely. "At Home in the Smokies, NPS Handbook 125."

79 Robert S. Lambert. Logging in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park.

80 Interview with George Minnigh.

81 National Park Service Handbook 112 (pp. 48, 82), Great Smokies Mountains

82 Interview with Cardwell.

83 Dykeman and Stokely.

84 Interview with Cardwell.

the rocky fields. Today, more numerous cattle herds are seen in the broader pastures of the wide valley around Cosby. Cattle dot the picturesque scene looking south from the hard curve in Highway 32 on the north end of the valley. Poultry producing also appears to be active in the Cosby area. Several large chicken houses of varying ages and design are present along Highway 32 and around Indian Camp Road.

Hunting and Fishing

The close relationship the foothills people have to the land is also demonstrated in their traditions of hunting and fishing. These activities were originally important to provide clothing and food for the table. Some species, like elk, have disappeared. And other's numbers, like Brook Trout, have been reduced. However there is still ample wildlife in the area and sporting activities are a popular pastime.

There are examples to be found of how the old mountain ways persist. One of the more common practices in the area is black bear poaching. Bear hunting is illegal except when in season in the nearby Cherokee National Forest. Bear bait was observed hanging from a tree at Blackgum Gap on top of Webb Mountain. Locals often remove the paws or gall bladder to sell. They catch the bear either by setting traps or by using their dogs to chase the bears and wear them out.⁸⁵

The cool clear mountain streams have provided area residents with great fishing. Glenn Cardwell remembers looking forward to the season opening on May 1st when he was in school. School children could hardly wait and would be tempted to skip school to go fishing when the time came around. Fishing was good on Webb Creek, Spring Branch and the Middle Prong of the Little Pigeon River.⁸⁶ Lennie McCarter remembers fishing for rainbow trout, which like the brown trout, was introduced to the area.⁸⁷ Rainbow trout were introduced in the region during the logging era which lasted from ca. 1900 to ca. 1925.⁸⁸ The sediment from logging practices and development, and competition from rainbows has brought about a reduction in the numbers of the native Brook Trout.

Social Life

Churches and cemeteries are features in the landscape which identify places where groups of people have come to live together. Simple white clapboard churches, are found amidst every community in these foothill valleys, usually sitting on high ground. The structures are typically not large, and they seem to be geographically close. In this terrain, a congregation would not be likely to travel very far to attend services. The communities in this area are served primarily by Baptist and Methodist churches, although other churches have been constructed that serve various other congregations in recent years, such as the Church of Christ.

A community also showed some flexibility in the use of their meeting houses. The same structure was often used for church and school. This was the situation for a period at the Shults Grove Church in Rocky Flats.⁸⁹ There was usually an outdoor privy, or two on the site. A circuit preacher served more than one congregation, often presiding at more than one service on the same day. At Shults Grove Church, services began in the afternoon at

85 Interview with Trout.

86 Interview with Cardwell.

87 Interivew with L. McCarter.

88 "National Park Service. Great Smoky Mountains, Handbook 112."

89 Interview with Verl Shults McCarter.

2:00 p.m.⁹⁰ In the early days it was also questionable if a teacher would be available for school.

Rocky Flats is served by two churches, one Methodist - Shults Grove Church on Ball Hollow Road, and one Baptist - Rocky Grove on the south side of Highway 321. Both are situated along quiet roads lined with stone walls. The two congregations of the close-knit community have sometimes shared services, meeting together whenever and wherever they could get a preacher.⁹¹

Members of the communities worked together to build their schools and churches. Delmar Ball who attended the Methodist school in Pittman Center recalls that he helped build the steps of the church in Pittman Center. He says in the old days the children did their part and did not have idle leisure time.⁹² They went to school between planting and harvest.⁹³

Pittman Community Center, with its community buildings and picnic grounds, has a recognizable central gathering place. These facilities are located alongside Webb Creek which often floods (Figure 47). The big flood of 1938 was one of the area's major landscape events and was documented by Berlen Moneymaker, a geologist with TVA.⁹⁴ There was a tragic loss of life and property.

Pittman Center was settled by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the early 1920's. The missionary project was led by Dr. J. S. Burnett, but named for Dr. Eli Pittman who helped raise the money to establish the school to meet the area's needs. The purchase included Webb Mountain where they built the Ringen Memorial Church.⁹⁵ The steps to the church and Sutton Cemetery remain at Black Gum Gap in the proposed Parkway right-of-way. The Holder's Grove Church in Cosby is Missionary Baptist. The cemetery is located nearby.

90 Interview with V. S. McCarter.

91 Interview with Matthews.

92 Interview with Ball.

93 Interview with Matthews.

94 Interview with Moneymaker.

95 Pittman Community Center Alumni Association. A Mountain Mission.



Figure 47: View of the Webb Creek and Pittman Center.

Health and Medical Care

These remote valleys were long isolated from medical care. When the missionary Dr. Thomas arrived at Pittman Center in 1926 there were no indoor toilets.⁹⁶ Outdoor privies can still be seen outside area churches. The mountain people suffered not only from poor sanitation but also poor nutrition. Until that time, the nearest doctor was in Sevierville, and the nearest hospital was in Knoxville, 42 miles away. Health care was sometimes provided by a "granny woman", a combination mid-wife and shaman, whose treatment consisted of herbs and potions. Ancient home remedies were derived from local native plants, including Bloodroot, Sassafras, Buckeye, Black Walnut,⁹⁷ Boneset, Black Cohosh, Catnip, Balm of Gilead and Solomon Seal.⁹⁸ Many of these have become resources for legitimate modern pharmaceuticals. Beyond disseminating medical treatment, Dr. Thomas' clinic in Pittman Center became a center for betterment. It was also the site where Pinnacle Mountain Handicrafts Center originated.⁹⁹

96 Frome.

97 Ibid.

98 Dykeman and Stokely.

99 Pittman Community Center.

Cemeteries

The cemeteries offer the evidence of the toll that isolation and the rugged and primitive conditions took on the mountain people. A daunting picture of how hard life was is presented by the numerous stones in Husky Cemetery that mark the graves of babies who died in infancy in the 1920's. In another cemetery, several wives of the same husband are buried. They all died in childbirth. Several members of the Ball family who died in the Webb Creek Flood of 1938 are buried in a cemetery off highway 321 near the fire station at Volunteer Road.¹⁰⁰

That the cemeteries are all on high ground could be for any number of reasons. On a hill top cemeteries are closer to heaven, safe from rising mountain floodwaters, and do not waste good soil for crops. The cemetery at Holders Grove is planted with evergreen trees, which are universal symbols of everlasting life. At Husky Cemetery, a majestic (white) Oak spreads its branches out over the graves.

The cemeteries in these valleys are typically family cemeteries, named for one of the families whose members are buried within them. They are well cared for by committees. At Husky cemetery, for example, the sign on the gate lists committee members Donald Shults, Elmer McCarter, Fred Ramsey, and M. Shults - all members of families with a long history in the area. The pride and commitment to these sacred grounds shows in more than the maintenance. In some, plots have been reserved and markers purchased and placed in advance. As Frome says, "Rarely have people been more mindful of their graveyards than in the Smokies".¹⁰¹

Stone Fences

Stone fences, once common throughout the foothills region, were documented only in a small section of Sevier County called Rocky Flats, although a larger number were found in Cocke County. Abandoned stone fences were also documented along the edges of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, but the exact location and quantity of stone fences inside the park is unknown.

Local informants believe that some of the fences to be nearly one hundred years old, and one elderly woman remembered her father constructing the stone fences on her farm when she was a child. The stone fence is not unique to the foothills region, large quantities of the type have been documented throughout Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, but the foothills type appears to be a vernacular variation of the more professionally-crafted Bluegrass type. These fences exhibit no hewn stonework or signs of professional craftsmanship and are constructed only of stones gathered from the surrounding fields and streams. The fences are dry-laid, without the use of mortar, and average about three to four feet in height, generally 1.5 to 4 feet wide and up to several hundred feet long (Figure 48).¹⁰²

The stone fence of the foothills region served two purposes; first, to clear the fields for cultivation and second, to construct barriers to keep free-roaming livestock out of (or in) specific fields. The walls also delineate property boundaries, line roads, and in some instances retain terraced farm fields. These picturesque and rare landscape features are epitomized by the Shults-Williams Farm (SV-1090) in Rock Flats. The four feet high stone walls surround the farm, enclosing the livestock raised on the farm, and originally connected with a log pig pen near the main dwelling.

100 Interview with Ball.

101 Frome.

102 Wilson, Fred. "Study of Selected Significant Rock Walls in Cosby Sub-District of Great Smoky Mountains National Park." 1977. Copy of report on file at the archives at the Sugarland office of the GSMNP.



Figure 48: Dry stack stone walls in Rocky Flats.

C. Integrity and National Register Assessment

Introduction

The Section 8B ROW extends primarily through wooded mountainous terrain along the slopes of Big Ridge and Webb Mountain. These areas are composed of steep slopes covered with deciduous forests. These steep slopes historically discouraged settlement and cultivation and much of the area along the ROW has remained in forest since initial occupation. These slopes were logged at various times in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries but once the trees were harvested they were left undisturbed. Second growth forest continues to characterize the areas within and adjacent to the ROW.

The Section 8B ROW descends and/or ascends through three valleys as it crosses Big Ridge and Webb Mountain; the Cosby area, Rocky Flats, and the valley at Pittman Center. These three valleys were extensively settled in the early nineteenth century by Anglo-Europeans who cleared the land and altered the original forested landscape. Over the past two centuries these valleys have witnessed continual occupation and changes in land use. The existing rural landscapes are the physical and visual documentation of this history. As part of this project, these valleys were analyzed for their ability to convey a sense of time and place from this historical occupation. This analysis was conducted using guidelines issued by the National Park Service in their publication "National Register Bulletin 30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes."

A rural historic landscape is defined in the Bulletin as "a geographical area that has historically been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features."¹⁰³ These landscapes commonly reflect day-to-day occupation over time and activities such as agricultural practices. Rural landscapes are generally not planned but evolve in response to various natural, economic, and technological forces. Large acreage and a proportionately small number of buildings and structures differentiate rural historic landscapes from historic districts or other historic properties.

The evaluation of a rural historic landscape includes an examination of its significance and the ability of the landscape to convey this significance. Significance evolves from important historic trends, themes, or events and whether the landscape is unique or representative of time and place. The valleys of Cosby, Rocky Flats, and Pittman Center were used for traditional agricultural practices of the foothills region, such as the cultivation of corn and wheat, the raising of livestock, and the planting of fruit orchards and nurseries. Although similar to other valleys and coves in the region, such traditional landscapes may possess significance if they are particularly intact examples of historic agricultural practices and their associated buildings and structures. This study examined each area to evaluate its significance and integrity as a rural historic landscape.

103 McClelland, "National Register Bulletin 30", p. 1.

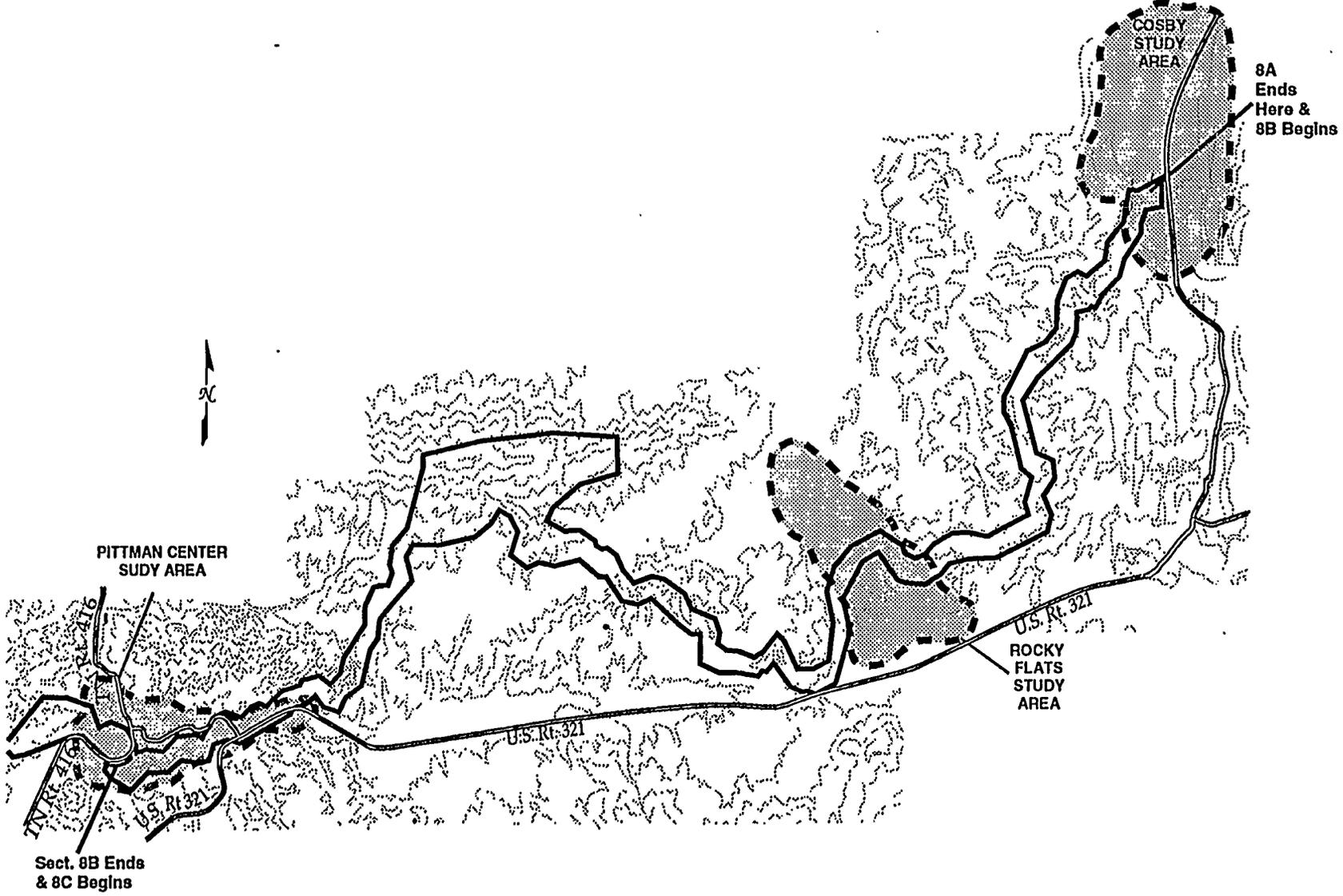


Figure 49. Landscapes Evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (none proposed).

The Cosby Valley

Cosby Creek descends from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and forms a wide valley just outside the park boundary. The valley contains the community of Cosby and agricultural lands. Traditional crops in the valley include wheat, corn, and tobacco. During the 20th century several large apple orchards were also planted and remain in production. Although much of the valley remains under cultivation, there have been extensive changes to the area in recent decades.

In Cosby there are prominent non-contributing features, including dozens of post-1945 buildings, post-1945 chicken houses and associated buildings, widened roads and a new bridge. The majority of dwellings, commercial buildings, and agricultural buildings were constructed in recent decades. High speed traffic has been facilitated by the improvements to U.S. Highway 321 which connects with I-40. These improvements include the construction of a 1993 concrete bridge over Cosby Creek. Large transmission lines bisect the valley and extend for over a mile. There has been loss of stone walls throughout much of the agricultural areas, probably due to larger field size and larger scale farming operations. Some extant stone walls are located in the area of the Cosby Campground south of the valley.

Due to the extent of these non-contributing features, the Cosby Valley does not possess significance or integrity as a rural historic landscape. Physical intrusions are extensive along U.S. Highway 321 which is the major road corridor through the valley. Although some of the open fields and orchard areas remain intact, their integrity is compromised by the presence of post-1945 buildings and large utility lines. It is the Consultant's opinion that the Cosby Valley does not contain significant natural or man-made features which collectively meet the criteria of a historic rural landscape.



Figure 50: Although open vistas remain in Cosby, extensive development along US Highway 321 and other changes compromises its integrity as a rural historic landscape.

Pittman Center

Pittman Center is located in a small valley at the confluence of the Little Pigeon River and Webb Creek. This community was formed in the 1920s when it was settled as a Methodist mission which constructed dozens of buildings along Webb Creek. To the west of the town center is a small valley adjacent to the Little Pigeon River that has been traditionally used for grain cultivation or livestock grazing.

The extant resources at Pittman Center do not collectively reflect a rural historic landscape. During the 1930s Pittman Center was characterized by over twenty school buildings and dwellings along the narrow valley of Webb Creek. The valleys to the west, south, and east contained small farmsteads with cultivated fields and pasture. Over the past several decades almost all of the original mission buildings at Pittman Center have been razed. City Hall (the original Home Economics Building) is the only historic property associated with the original Methodist settlement. This property appears to meet National Register Criteria individually for its historic and architectural significance.

With the exception of City Hall, no other building, collection of buildings, or landscapes appears to possess significance. The remaining buildings in the historic community center area were built after 1945 or have been extensively altered. There no longer exists a significant collection of buildings and physical features retaining historic spatial relationships or organization at Pittman Center. A modern picnic shelter and landscaping features adjacent to City Hall maintains the sense of the town center. The design of this outdoor gathering space, includes lawn and evergreen trees, and picnic facilities. These features continue to function as the current focus of local community activity, however, these features were incorporated into the site within recent decades. Adding to the loss of integrity is a modern brick school, expansive parking lot, a new bridge and several new dwellings along Webb Creek.

The open valley to the west of the town center retains a large open pasture, however, several dwellings have been constructed adjacent to these open fields in recent decades. There are no significant landscape features associated with this valley such as stone walls and only one property, a frame and log barn, was surveyed in this area. The valley of Webb Creek east of the town center also does not contain any significant landscape features and only two pre-1945 dwellings were inventoried in this area.

Due to the loss of original buildings and associated features, the community of Pittman Center does not possess significance or integrity as a historic district or rural historic landscape. Only one significant property, the City Hall, remains extant and several post-1945 dwellings have been built in the original town center area and adjacent valleys. It is the Consultant's opinion that Pittman Center does not contain significant natural or man-made features which collectively meet the criteria of a historic rural landscape.



Figure 51: The central area of Pittman Center now contains a picnic shelter and open space where there were once buildings of the mission.

Rocky Flats

Rocky Flats is the name given to a small valley separating Big Ridge and Webb Mountain between Cosby and Pittman Center. Several streams run through this valley including Ogle Spring Branch and Matthew Creek. The area was settled in the nineteenth century and contained a series of small farmsteads at the turn of the century. Extensive commercial development has occurred along U.S. Highway 321 which forms the southern boundary of the valley. Steep mountain slopes for the east, west, and northern boundaries of the valley.

Of the three study areas, Rocky Flats contains the largest number of historic properties and landscape features. A total of thirteen properties were surveyed in Rocky Flats and physical features include cultivated fields and historic roadbeds. Of particular significance is the network of stone walls which are found in the valley. Many of the walls that comprise the network are in good condition and maintain their individual integrity. These walls are comprised of smooth oval shaped stones which are dry stacked to heights of three to four feet. These walls were built to contain livestock and define property boundaries and circulation networks, running along the narrow roads and edges of fields. The large number of walls probably have survived in Rocky Flats because patchwork farms are small and the land is rugged.¹⁰⁴ The construction technique has been described by Fred Wilson as the "one over two" method.¹⁰⁵

Within the Rocky Flats area are also fruit orchards, some of which are in production while others have been abandoned. These large orchards are concentrated in the southern area of the valley along U.S. 321. Bee gums for making honey are located at the McCarter Farm and represent a traditional valley practice. The dominant physical characteristic of the valley is that of woodlands and small open fields used for pasture or corn cultivation.

Despite the presence of these natural and man-made features, it is the Consultant's opinion that Rocky Flats no longer retains integrity to meet National Register criteria as a rural historic landscape. This is due to the loss of integrity from intrusions and changes in agricultural practices. The rural historic character of Rocky Flats has been diminished in the following manner:

Construction of Post-1945 Buildings and Structures

Within the Rocky Flats valley a total of thirteen buildings were inventoried which were constructed prior to 1945. These buildings include dwellings, barns and the Shults Grove Church. In addition to these properties, several dozen post-1945 buildings were noted in the valley. The majority of these are dwellings constructed within the past ten years and these dwellings are scattered throughout the valley. At the south end of the valley along U.S. 321 is a large mobile home park and a number of commercial buildings. Due to the extensive residential and commercial development of the area, Rocky Flats no longer retains a historic sense of time and place from its built environment.

Loss of Traditional Agricultural Practices

Most of the Rocky Flats valley was cleared and cultivated by the turn of the century. The valley was composed of small farmsteads of ten to fifty acres of cultivated and pasture lands. Residents of the valley primarily grew corn and raised livestock such as cattle and pigs. To delineate property lines and enclose livestock, numerous stone fences were erected throughout the valley.

104 Interview with Trout.

105 Fred Wilson. "Study of Significant Rock Walls in Cosby Subdistrict of Great Smoky Mountain National Park."



Figure 52: Real estate development and loss of traditional agricultural practices have diminished the integrity of Rocky Flats as a rural historic landscape.

Small farmsteads characterized the valley well into the 20th century. The 1940 USGS map shows much of the valley composed of open pasture or cultivated fields. In recent decades, however, there has been a gradual movement away from farming and many of the open fields have reverted to woodlands. Large sections of the eastern and southern areas of Rocky Flats are now in woodlands when contrasted with that shown on the 1940 map. Few families in the valley carry on farming practices and most residents commute to jobs in nearby Gatlinburg or Pigeon Forge. The present character of Rocky Flats is that of an erratic pattern of new housing development, older fields and pastures, and reclaimed woodlands. Although the stone walls offer glimpses of historic crop and field patterns, the overall appearance of the valley does not reflect a sense of time and place.

❑ Loss of Stone Walls

Within Rocky Flats and its immediate vicinity are the remnants of stone walls which were once abundant throughout the area. These walls were built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and were widely used to define property lines or enclose fields. Interviews with long-time residents of the valley suggest that perhaps one-fourth to one-third of the walls which existed in the 1940s have been dismantled and removed. Many sections evidently were taken apart and rebuilt as retaining walls in Gatlinburg and Pigeon Forge. Others were used as foundation materials for improvements to U.S. 321 or for building foundations. Although the exact loss of the stone walls cannot be fully determined, the numbers and location of these stone walls differs significantly from only a few decades ago.

From this analysis, it is the opinion of the Consultant that Rocky Flats no longer retains integrity as a rural historic landscape due to the cumulative effects of new construction, changes in agricultural practices, and loss of physical features. None of the stone walls identified at Rocky Flats and other scattered locations within the project area were also identified as possessing individual architectural or historical significance to meet National Register criteria. The stone walls are distinguishing site elements, however, in most cases they are no longer linked to traditional agricultural practices or historic farmsteads, and are isolated features lacking context. Large sections of these walls have been dismantled in recent decades resulting in a loss of continuity and cohesiveness.

Although Rocky Flats does not possess significance as a rural landscape or district, two individual properties, the Shults Grove Methodist Church and the Shults-Williams Farmstead were identified as meeting National Register Criteria. The Shults-Williams Farmstead is the best representation of the farmsteads which composed Rocky Flats. The farmstead is significant through its collection of agricultural buildings and its field patterns are defined by stone walls. Through this property, a tangible link is maintained with the early 20th century agricultural character of the valley to the present.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS AND NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS



A. National Register-Listed or Eligible Properties Within the Section 8B Right-of-Way.

The file search and cultural resources inventory did not identify any properties as listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the Section 8B Right-of-Way (ROW) of the Foothills Parkway. No properties within the Section 8B ROW were identified as meeting National Register eligibility requirements.

B. National Register-Listed Properties Within the Section 8B Project Area.

The file search and cultural resources inventory identified only one property within the project area presently listed on the National Register. The Tyson McCarter Place in Sevier County was listed on the National Register on March 16, 1976. This farmstead is composed of three outbuildings from the 19th century and is within the boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The Tyson McCarter Place is located approximately .4 mile south of the Section 8B ROW centerline. Due to the distance between the ROW and the property, it does not appear that there would be any audible effects. Between the ROW and the property are dense woods and the ROW of US Highway 321. Due to this intervening topography, it does not appear that there would be any significant changes in the audible effects to the property.

The Tyson McCarter Place is opposite the Webb Creek valley from the Section 8B ROW at an elevation of approximately 1840' above sea level. At its closest point to the Tyson McCarter Place, the centerline of the Section 8B ROW is at an elevation of approximately 1,960' above sea level. Given the similarities in elevation, it is likely that the construction of Section 8B will have a potential visual effect on the Tyson McCarter Place. The exact visual effect will be dependent upon the grade and cut of the Section 8B Parkway as well as the level of screening by trees and other vegetation. This potential visual effect cannot be fully determined until more precise site planning is completed.

C. National Register-Eligible Properties Within the Section 8B Project Area.

The following properties documented in the survey of Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway in Sevier and Cocke Counties, Tennessee appear to meet eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Cocke County:

- CK-55 - Sam Wilson House, Cosby Vicinity.
- CK-79 - Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church, Cosby Vicinity.
- CK-68 - Dr. John Huff Store and Post Office, Cosby Vicinity.
- CK-B93 - G. Torrell Lunsford Cantilever Barn, Cosby Vicinity.

Sevier County:

- SV-1090 & SV B1090 - Shults-Williams Farmstead, Rocky Flats Vicinity.
- SV-C1091 - Shults Grove Methodist Church, Rocky Flats Vicinity.
- SV-1544 - Pittman Center Home Economics Building, Pittman Center Vicinity.

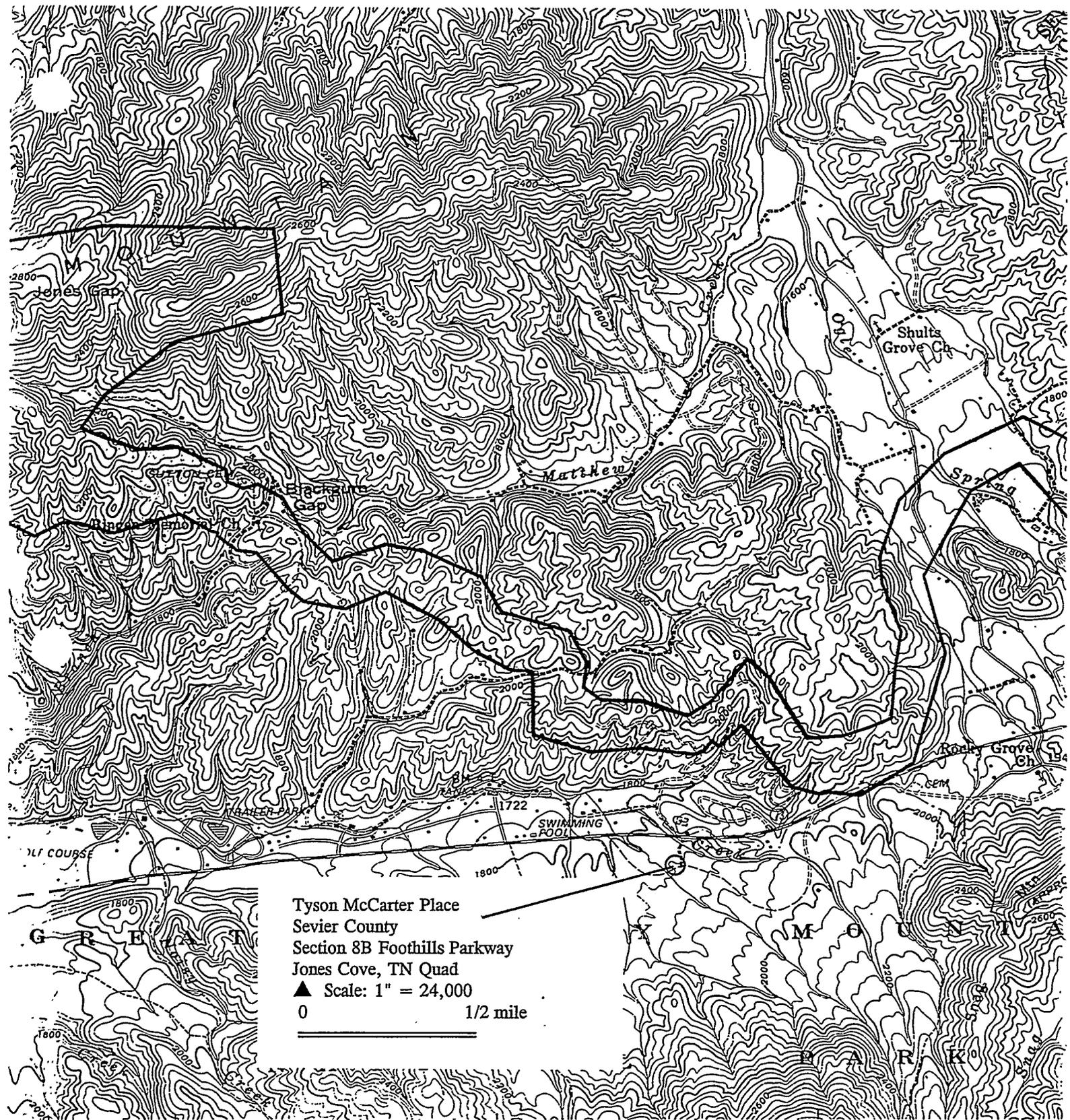


Figure 53. Location of the National Register-listed Tyson McCarter Place.

NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES IN COCKE COUNTY:

A. PROPERTY AND LOCATION

Historic Name: Sam Wilson House (CK-55)
Common Name: Hedden & Jennie Wilson House
Address: 165 Jones Cove Road, Cosby, Tennessee.

B. NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT

Commanding a strong visual presence in the center of the Cosby valley and at the base of Big Ridge Mountain is the farm of the Wilson family. The turn-of-the-century two-story farmhouse is surrounded by rolling fields and enjoys a panoramic view of Mt. Guyot in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park and is adjacent to the Cherokee National Forest. Embellished with vernacular but elaborate Victorian-style detailing, the frame dwelling is the most substantial historic farmhouse remaining in the upper Cosby vicinity.

Although oral tradition and deed research at the Cocke County courthouse conflict, it appears that the house was constructed for Sam and Elizabeth Wilson (known as "Old Man Sam and Aunt Liz" locally) by a local carpenter between 1900 and 1915. Sam and his son, Hedden Wilson, also operated a store on the property. A post office was also operated from the store, although only for a brief period. Hedden Wilson inherited and operated the farm until his death around 1970. Hedden's wife, Jennie, resided in the farmhouse until her death in the 1970s. After Jennie Wilson's death, no one has resided in the residence, although it is maintained by Paul Wilson (resides in adjacent house) and is the location of an annual Wilson family reunion.

The abandoned, although well-maintained, two-story dwelling is an exemplary example of a turn-of-the-century farmhouse constructed by a small farmer in the mountainous counties of East Tennessee. The dwelling is an example of the popular I-house of frame construction and embellished with modest Victorian-style detailing. Perhaps the most impressive feature of the dwelling is the two-story, central-bay portico which exhibits vernacular, although elaborate for the region, detailing. The facing gable portico is supported by square columns which feature flat hand-sawn balustrades on the upper and lower levels. A small decorative fanlight and ventilation holes were cut out of the gable field in on the portico's primary facade. Another identifying feature of the dwelling are the two facade gable-roofed dormers which are very modest in scale, but exhibit decorative handsawn frieze detailing. Two interior central brick chimneys flank the interior central stair, which is common of Victorian-era I-houses, both of which have been stuccoed. A rear kitchen/dining ell is located on the rear facade and features an engaged side porch supported by square columns and an interior central brick chimney. The entire house is resting on a continuous stone foundation and other intact features include two-over-two sash windows, replacement metal roof, four-panel doors, and a brick kitchen flue. A small addition, probably for a bathroom, was added c.1949.

An interesting observation in the Cosby region and in Cocke County histories is the location of dwellings with very similar detailing such as the vernacular two-story portico and modest dormers. One such dwelling, although significantly altered, is located within one mile of the Wilson farm (see CK-62). Other houses with very similar porches were found in nearby Caton's Grove and one dwelling, which is almost identical, was discovered in a Cocke County history publication. These common traits often signify that the houses were the work of a single builder or craftsman of the area. The survey of the adjacent area in Sevier County did not reveal any similar dwellings and until a comprehensive survey is conducted of Cocke County, the extent of this specific house detailing is unknown. Of the few similar dwellings discovered in the Cosby area, the Sam Wilson House exhibits the most integrity and is the best preserved.

The farmhouse is the center of an ensemble which consists numerous extant outbuildings and many shadetrees and shrubbery. The original driveway, which is recognizable, traversed the front yard and was serviced

by a ca.1920 8'x10' frame garage of boxed construction. To the rear of the farmstead is a large 32'x40' frame barn which was constructed ca. 1931. A 14'x40' shed was attached to the barn in 1937. The barn, with board and batten trim, and is an example of a multi-use transverse barn. The lower level, served by the open passageway, was used as stables for mules and other livestock, and the upper level was used for hay storage. The attached storage shed was used for farm equipment storage. A small frame outhouse is located behind the barn.

The Sam Wilson House retains exterior integrity but no analysis of the interior was conducted due to the lack of interior access. Since abandonment, the dwelling's lower level windows and doors have been boarded over and locked to deter vandals and thieves. The owner resides in Florida and could not be located for permission to enter the dwelling. A local informant believes that the interior retains original details, such as the mantles, staircase, and hardwood floors. The rural setting of the property has not been significantly intruded upon by modern structures or development and contributes to the eligibility due to the significance and spatial relationship of the outbuildings and the main dwelling.

The Sam Wilson House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. The dwelling is representative of the I-house form which was common throughout nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in rural East Tennessee. This particular example is a early twentieth century example embellished with modest Victorian style detailing. Although common in the lower elevations of the Great Valley of East Tennessee, this two-story dwelling is considered a fairly substantial farmhouse in the more mountainous regions of Cocke County. The Sam Wilson House is the largest and most elaborately detailed dwelling documented in Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway survey. Although no comprehensive survey of Cocke County has been conducted, a survey of the adjacent area of Sevier County was completed in 1993. Very few dwellings of this level of design were documented in the mountainous regions of that county and none were as well-preserved as the Sam Wilson House.

The Sam Wilson House is approximately 0.2 miles northwest of the Section 8B ROW centerline. Between the Sam Wilson House and the ROW are dense woods which effectively screen the property from the Section 8B Parkway. It is the Consultant's opinion that the construction of the Section 8B Parkway would not result in any visual or audible effects out of keeping with the property's present character.

C. PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The recommended National Register boundary for the Sam Wilson Farmstead is a lot which follows fence lines and encompasses the house and associated outbuildings.

Owner: Lela Wilson-Bible, c/o Trula Williams, P.O. Box 858, Land O' Lakes, FL

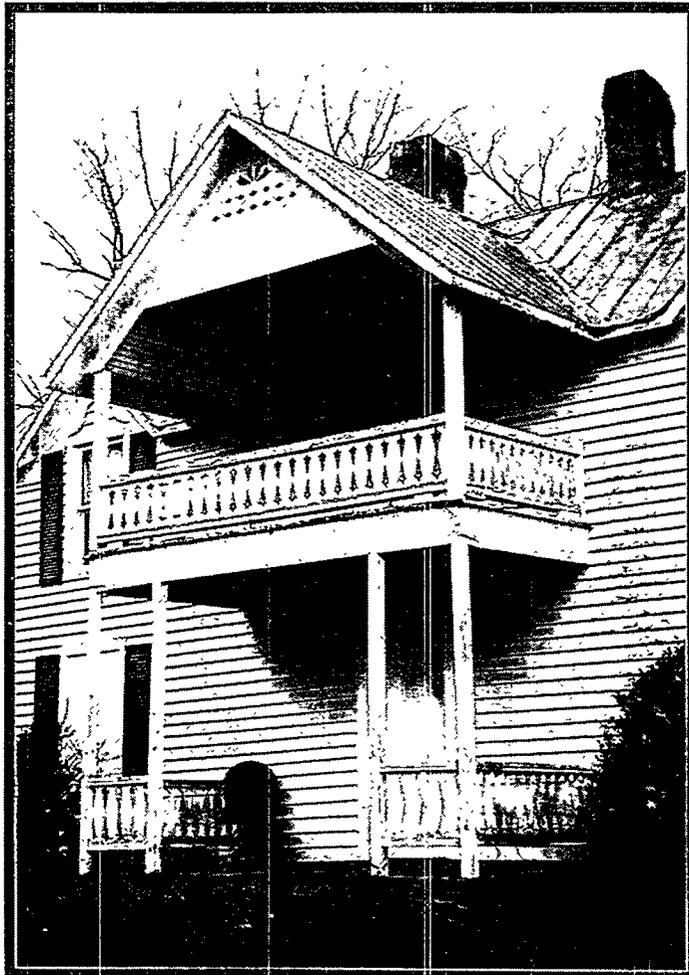


Figure 54: Main facade and portico of the Sam Wilson House, CK-55.



Figure 55: South and west facades of the Sam Wilson House, CK-55.



Figure 56: View of the north and west facade of the Sam Wilson House, CK-55.

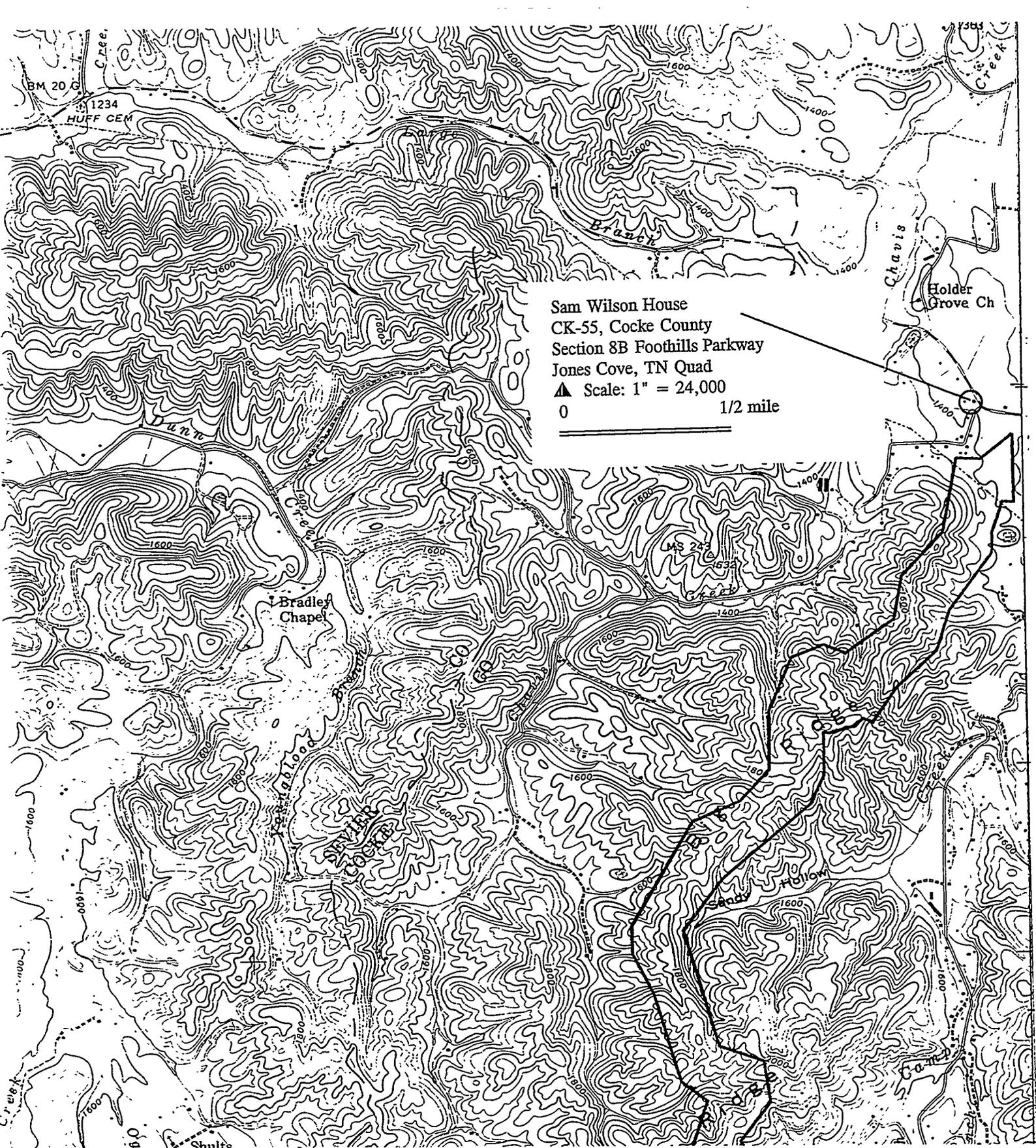


Figure 57: Property location of the Sam Wilson House (CK-55).

A. PROPERTY AND LOCATION

Historic Name: Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church (CK-79)

Common Name: Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church

Address: 278 Laurel Springs Road, Cosby, Tennessee.

B. NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT

Located at the edge of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in the upper Cosby area is the Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church. Constructed in the early twentieth century, the diminutive church building is surrounded by thick woods and substantial amounts of mountain laurel. The name of the church is derived from the place name of the community, which was called "laurel springs" by the workmen who constructed the narrow and curvy Highway 73, now Highway 321, between Cosby and Gatlinburg in the 1930s. The workmen noted that "excessive" laurel was growing and numerous springs also supplied the area with water, which must have been considered a hindrance for road construction. The church has served the Primitive Baptist congregation since its initial construction, although meetings are presently held only once a month. At 91 years old, Patti Wilson is a lifetime resident of the upper Cosby area and remembers visiting the church in her youth and attending "foot washings", a tradition of Primitive Baptist churches in the rural South.

Constructed in 1912-13¹⁰⁶, the modest facing gable structure is of boxed construction, like the overwhelming majority of buildings constructed in the mountainous areas of East Tennessee in the early twentieth century. Houses, stores, post offices, outbuildings, schools, and churches of boxed construction were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century throughout the foothills and mountainous regions of Cocke and Sevier Counties. A variation of frame construction, these "boxed-up" structures consisted "of a single wall of vertical planks rather than the conventional double-wall technique, (which) was much easier and cheaper to build than balloon framing."¹⁰⁷ Boxed houses were built of hewn sills placed on stone pier foundations with wide boards nailed on to form corner framing. Wide vertical boards, "usually of rough lumber"¹⁰⁸ were then nailed to the exterior to form a frameless wall with narrow strips of wood covering the cracks, which produced a board and batten type siding.

Boxed house construction was prevalent among the poorer farmers and as tenant dwellings, and is thought to have "played an important role in the decline of log construction during the latter part of the nineteenth century."¹⁰⁹ Buildings of boxed construction were relatively cheap and easy to build, requiring little skill and manpower. Although boxed houses were less sturdy and more difficult to heat in winter than the traditional log house, they were seen as a more socially acceptable dwelling among the poorer mountain farmers and were widely constructed. Although a majority of the buildings were boxed in the early to mid-twentieth century, very few

106 The construction date was obtained during a phone interview with Dovie Valentine-Fowler, a 81 year old lifetime resident of the upper Cosby area, who has been a member of the church since 1928.

107 Morgan, John. *The Log House in East Tennessee*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1990. p.103. For an extensive history of box construction in East Tennessee, see p.102-107.

108 Hall, Russell. "The Effect of Pittman Center on the Community Life." An unpublished thesis. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1939. p. 88.

109 Morgan, p.105.

examples remain intact. These poor-quality buildings were constructed to "last the lifetime of its builder"¹¹⁰ and not as houses to be passed on to family heirs. Because the boxed houses were not built as well as frame houses, most have been abandoned or destroyed. Although the predominant building type built of boxed construction are dwellings, numerous other buildings such as churches, also employed the economical and quick construction technique.

Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church also exhibits the 45 degree eave feature, which is a vernacular detail documented on dwellings throughout the foothills region of Sevier and Cocke Counties. Found not only on houses but stores, post offices, and churches as well, this unique eave treatment was sometimes decorated with small wooden ornamentation that were painted contrasting colors. Historic photographs identify decorated 45 degree eaves on dwellings in the Sugarlands area of the Park and Pittman Center that are no longer extant. The unique vernacular detail was documented on buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and is probably the result of a local construction technique. The eaves were covered with horizontal sheathing to protect the eave area from destructive elements such as the weather. The 45 degree eaves and exterior baseboard trim give the church, an otherwise unadorned building, a more finished and professionally crafted feel.

The church originally faced the overgrown roadbed to the northeast, but was turned to face the present road after its construction several decades ago. The original roadbed is lined with stone fences that appear only in this section of Cocke County and a small section of adjoining Sevier County.

The well-maintained church is kept in almost pristine and original condition by the congregation. Original details such as the two-over-two sash windows, board and batten entry door, and stone/wood pier foundation are intact. The replacement metal roof of the building does not feature a belfry or steeple. The board and batten, or boxed, church was constructed with hewn sills and narrow, sawn floor joists. The interior of the church is near original and retains apparently original pews, pulpit, and a "pot-belly" wood stove. The rare stove is placed in the traditional location of near the front and is served by a brick drop-flue. The walls and ceiling of the interior are covered with manufactured tongue and groove trim. The nave plan of the church features the traditional positioning of (eight) pews on either side of the aisle and (three) pews facing either side of the pulpit at the front of the church. A small stage elevates the pastor and pulpit above the congregation. The church was never supplied with running water or electricity and the congregation continues to use the separate men's and women's outhouses. The iron wood-burning stove continues to warm the church building on chilly winter days.

Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. The well-preserved church is an exemplary example of the modest church buildings constructed in the rural, and often isolated, areas of the mountainous regions of East Tennessee. Structures of boxed construction were not always built to last an extended length of time and this building is the only church of boxed construction documented in Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway. A survey of adjacent Sevier County completed in 1993 discovered no similar churches in that county and although no comprehensive survey has been conducted in Cocke County, a review of historical publications reveals that almost all churches in the county have been altered. Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church is well-maintained and has not been altered in any way since initial construction in 1912 (except for the reorientation on the exact same site in the early twentieth century) and retains the original roadbed and stone fences. Never modernized with electricity or water, the church retains functional outhouses for men and women and an operable wood-burning stove.

110 Williams, Michael Ann. *Homeplace: The Social Use and Meaning of the Folk Dwelling in Southwestern North Carolina*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991. p. 125. This publication contains much valuable information on boxed construction in the neighboring mountains of North Carolina.

The Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church is approximately 0.9 mile southeast of the Section 8B R)W centerline. Between the property and the ROW is a 2000' spur of Big Ridge and the ROW of US Highway 321. Due to the distance and significant topographical features between the Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church and the Section 8B ROW, it is the Consultant's opinion that the construction of the Section 8B Parkway would not result in any visual or audible effects out of keeping with the property's present character.

C. PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The National Register boundary for the Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church is a irregular shaped lot which follows the original roadbed, fence lines, and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park boundary and encompasses the church and associated outbuildings/stone fences.

Owner: Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church



Figure 58: South and east facades of the Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church, CK-79.



Figure 59: North and west facades of the Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church, CK-79.

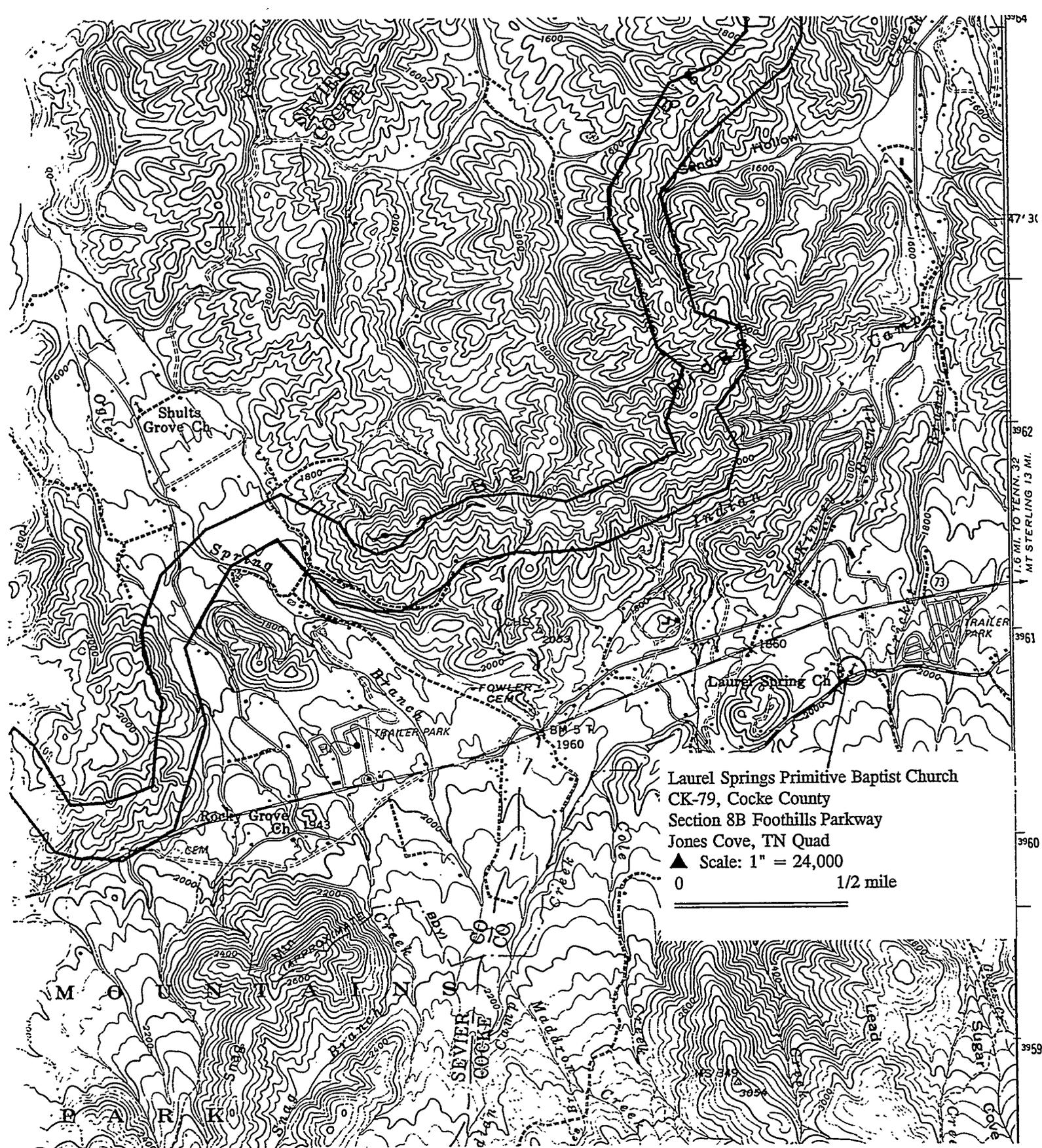


Figure 60: Property location of the Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church (CK-79).

A. PROPERTY AND LOCATION

Historic Name: Dr. John Huff Store and Post Office (CK-68)

Common Name: Lawrence Huff Store and Post Office

Address: 4104 Cosby Highway, Cosby, Tennessee

B. NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT

Located at the base of Green Mountain and adjacent to the Cosby Creek and the Cherokee National Forest, the long-abandoned store and post office of Dr. John Huff is the most notable commercial building remaining in Cosby. Small country general mercantile stores operated in rural Cocke and Sevier Counties throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Serving as a cornerstone of the local community, the store was a social gathering place where distant neighbors met and discussed everything from their crops to the latest gossip. Often these stores also served as the local post office and sometimes as a blacksmith shop, tan shop, mill site, and other various purposes. The rural general mercantile store is a very important and dying vestige of rural Southern life.

Dr. John Huff was born in the nearby community of Bogard in Cocke County and attended the Tennessee School of Medicine in Knoxville (now the University of Tennessee School of Medicine) and after graduating in 1898, Huff returned to the mountains of Cocke and Sevier Counties. Dr. Huff practiced medicine by traveling to his patients on horseback, since no medical facilities were existing at the time in the mountains. Dr. Huff was adamant about the education of his children and after the construction of the Cosby Academy in 1913, moved his family to Cosby so his children could attend. Dr. John Huff and his wife, Delia Proffitt-Huff, resided in a large two-story dwelling on a hillside on Cosby. Dr. Huff practiced medicine from the dwelling which is no longer extant. In the mid to late 1910s, Dr. Huff constructed and operated a small mercantile store across U.S. 321 from the Cosby Creek, which was later operated by his son, Lawrence. Lawrence Huff served four years in the Navy and upon returning to Cosby became the Postmaster. Lawrence Huff operated his father's store and the post office that is located in the rear of the building and constructed a dwelling adjacent to the store in the 1910s or 1920s.¹¹¹ The second level of the store was used as the meeting hall for a local chapter of the Odd Fellows Lodge.¹¹² The store was operational until the Depression and closed sometime in the 1930s. Olif McMahan purchased the buildings and surrounding property in 1948 from the Large family heirs and stills owns the property.

Constructed in two phases, this two-story facing-gable structure began as a small one-story general mercantile store that was most likely constructed by Dr. John Huff ca.1915. The facing-gable store featured a double-entry with five-panel doors and six-over-six sash windows that retain the original paneled shutters, all of which is retained. The original store building was enlarged with a rear addition and second level sometime in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The second level was larger than the first and overhangs on the south facade, forming an integral covered walkway to the stair leading to the second level on the rear facade. The first level rear addition housed a post office and the second level housed an Odd Fellows meeting hall.

The flush sheathed interior of the original store portion is accompanied by tongue and groove sheathing on the additions. The interior retains physical evidence of the post office and Odd Fellows meeting hall uses, such as a small interior opening (possibly a mailslot) between the store and post office spaces. The second level is one open room with an alcove located at the east end. Two doors flank the centrally located alcove, which has a raised floor, that lead to a closet and the stairhall. Centrally located on the opposite, west, end is a small rectangular raised platform. The outline of the original stove location adjacent to the platform is evident as well as the drop-

111 *Cocke County, Tennessee, and It's People*, p.142.

112 This information was obtained from the owner and a Cocke County historian, Duay O'Neil, in phone interviews.

flue. The floorboards clearly indicate the original store structure's shape, which apparently was two-stories with an interior corner stair, and the location of the side and rear additions. Other features retained include six-over-six sash windows, five-panel interior doors, stone pier foundation, and a full-width shed roof front porch. Both the front porch and side gallery are supported by chamfered wood columns.

The dwelling of Lawrence Huff was constructed adjacent to the store in the 1910s or 1920s and was a typical one-story side-gable farmhouse of frame construction. The board and batten clad dwelling burned c.1990 and only the ruins are extant. One outbuilding of the Lawrence Huff remains, although its use is unknown.

The Dr. John Huff Store and Post Office was a large general mercantile store that housed the only post office and Odd Fellows Hall in the upper Cosby area between ca.1915 and ca.1935 and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. Although abandoned and unused since the 1930s, the building is very intact and retains almost all original features and integrity. Abandoned for almost fifty years, remarkably the building has suffered little deterioration and vandalism. Only the upper level window sash and a small portion of the lower level flooring is missing. The building is an exemplary example of an early twentieth century multi-use commercial facility that was common in rural areas throughout the South. This small building housed a general mercantile store, a post office, and an Odd Fellows Hall, which made the structure the center of the upper Cosby community. Structures of this type are very rare in rural Tennessee, and although a comprehensive survey of Cocke County has not been conducted, this is probably the best preserved and most intact example in the county. No similar structures were documented in the survey of adjacent Sevier County.

The John Huff Store and Post Office is approximately .5 mile southeast of the Section 8B ROW centerline. Between this property and the Section 8B ROW are dense woods along the banks of Cosby Creek and the ROW of US Highway 321. Due to the distance and intervening topography between the property and the Section 8B ROW, it is the Consultant's opinion that the construction of the Section 8B Parkway would not result in any visual or audible effects out of keeping with the property's present character.

C. PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The National Register boundary for the Dr. John Huff Store and Post Office is the lot which encompasses the building and all associated outbuildings and is bound by the Cosby Highway.

Owner: Iliff & Elizabeth McMahan, 875 Carson Springs Road, Newport, Tennessee 37821

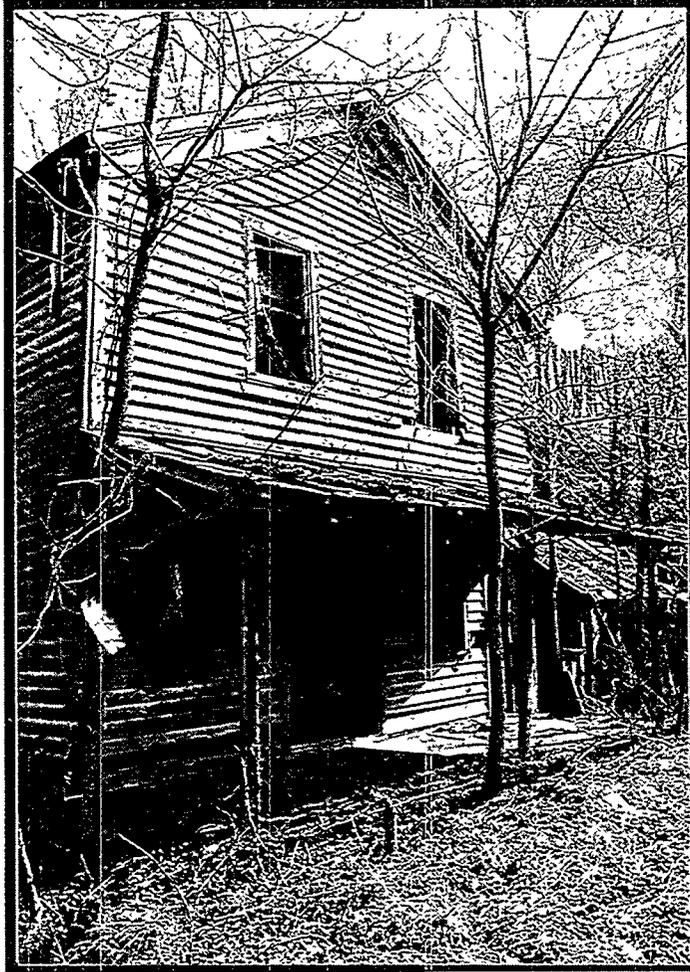


Figure 61: Primary or west facade of the Dr. John Huff Store and Post Office, CK-68.

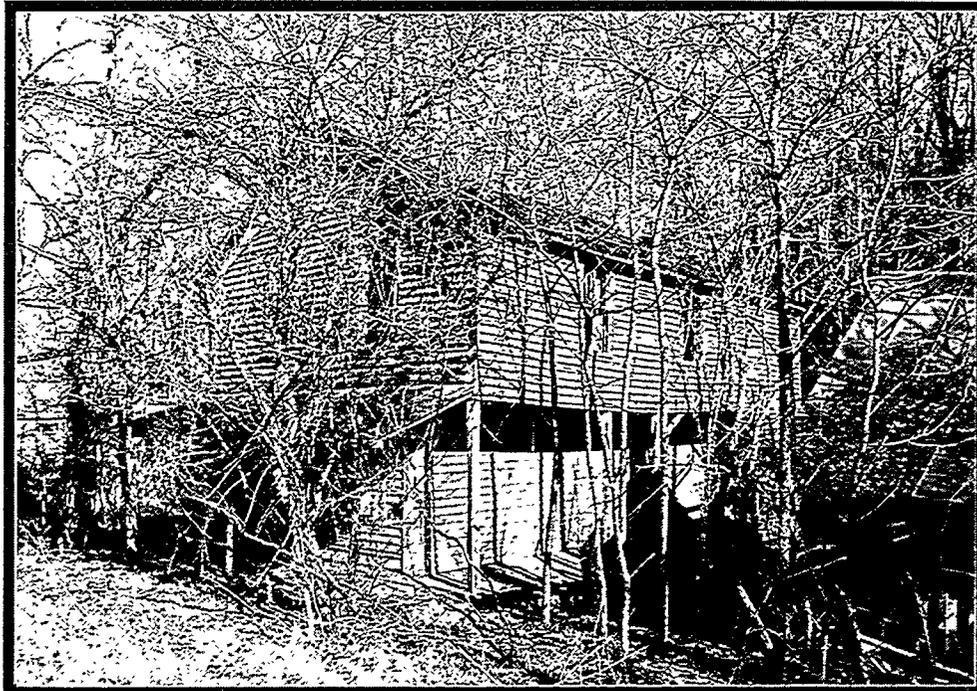


Figure 62: West and south facades of the Dr. John Huff Store and Post Office, CK-68.

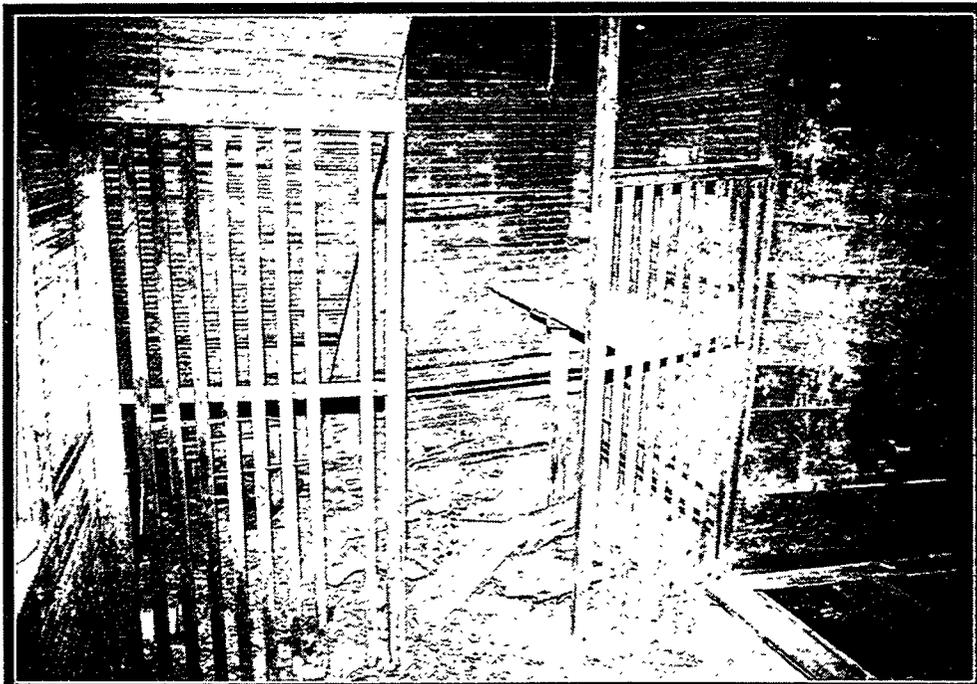


Figure 63: Interior view of the post office area on the first floor.



Figure 64: Interior of the second floor lodge hall.

A. PROPERTY AND LOCATION

Historic Name: G. Torrell Lunsford Cantilever Barn (CK-B93)

Common Name: Lunsford Farm

Address: Chavis Road, Cosby, Tennessee.

B. NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT

Picturesquely located in a hollow at the base of Big Ridge Mountain and near the head of Chavis Creek in Cocke County, is the G. Torrell Lunsford Barn. The barn is an excellent example of the cantilever barns that are indigenous to East Tennessee. Constructed around the turn-of-the-century by G. Torrell Lunsford, the unaltered barn is the best preserved example of a cantilever type barn in the upper Cosby vicinity.

G. Torrell Lunsford constructed the barn and a log dwelling around the turn-of-the-century on the small farm that continues to operate in the late twentieth century. The present owner, Billy Sutton, is a son-in-law of Lunsford and estimated that the barn was constructed around eighty years ago (c.1915). Although the dwelling constructed adjacent to the barn by G. Torrell Lunsford burned several years ago, Sutton described the house as "two log rooms with two stone chimneys at each end." The two rooms were apparently separated in the center because according to Sutton, "the center room was framed-up". The description implies that the dwelling was a log dog-trot type dwelling with an enclosed center breezeway. Double pen dwellings of log construction are not uncommon in the foothills and in fact, an excellent example of a log double-pen saddlebag dwelling was documented less than one mile away. The Lunsford dwelling had been vacated several years before being destroyed by arsonists. The Lunsford family cemetery is located on a hillside near the barn.

The Lunsford Barn is the only outbuilding remaining from the Lunsford farmstead and is an example of the unique cantilever barn that is considered by architectural historians as the primary farm building,...(which) reflects the changing nature of farming in Tennessee.¹¹³ During initial settlement of a farm, the barn was often constructed first. The family could sleep in the barn while the house was being constructed, providing valuable insight into the importance of this often overlooked building type. In East Tennessee, especially Sevier County, a rich variety of barns have been documented, with the most intriguing being the cantilever barn type. Research and exhaustive field studies by Marian Moffett and Lawrence Wodehouse, University of Tennessee architecture professors, was begun in 1984 and culminated with the publication of *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns* in 1993. The publication, the first and most comprehensive study of cantilever barns, reveals that this unique barn type is found only in East Tennessee with less than a dozen examples documented outside East Tennessee, and Sevier, Blount, and Cocke Counties retain the largest variety and more extant examples than any other counties.

The barn type dates to the early nineteenth century and was the dominant construction method of barns throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries. The cantilever barn consists of a loft supported by sills, called cross members, that cantilever over the edges of log cribs, forming a barn loft free of exterior wall support. The number of cribs and cantilevered loft sides determine the type of cantilever barn, which is documented in numerous variations throughout Sevier County. Although a comprehensive survey has been conducted in Sevier and Blount Counties, Cocke County has not conducted a county-wide comprehensive architectural survey and therefore the number and types of outbuildings in that county is unavailable. The cantilever barns documented in the foothills region of Sevier County were found to be very similar to the lowland versions, with the exception of size. Like the foothills farmsteads, the foothills cantilever barn were constructed in smaller variations and were more likely to be of a later date. Moffett and Wodehouse felt that the cantilever barn...

113 West, Carroll Van. *Tennessee Agriculture: A Century Farms Perspective*. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Agriculture, 1986, p.136.

symbolizes the independent, self-sufficient farms established on the hilly land of East Tennessee in the nineteenth century, and it responds to very practical needs. A cantilever barn...could accommodate livestock of the average farmstead—a pair of cows and a pair of horses—in the cribs, while the loft provided protected storage for hay, cornstalk fodder, and seed. Under the generous overhang, wagons, sleds, and farm implements could be stored, dry and ready for use. The barn's form was well suited to the rainy and humid climate of the southern Appalachians, acting like a giant umbrella to shelter the cribs from frequent rains; and the open breezeway between the cribs promoted air circulation in the loft to minimize the buildup of damp air. To construct such a barn required no skills or specialized tools beyond those required to erect a log cabin, although considerable initial ingenuity was reflected in the barn's unusual design.¹¹⁴

Like log houses, cantilever barns began to be displaced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when more inexpensive sawn lumber was readily available. Eight cantilever barns were documented in Section 8B of Sevier (three) and Cocke (five) Counties, with the vast majority being of the two-crib, single-cantilever variety. This version was the most common documented in Sevier County and was usually constructed in the late nineteenth century, although a few examples date to the first decade of the twentieth century. All of the Cocke County cantilever barns exhibited a continuous primary beam, the log beam connecting the cribs, that is common of the late nineteenth century versions of the type. Most of the cantilever barns have had the breezeways between cribs enclosed to form stables and some have had large frame shed additions, which were constructed in the early to mid twentieth century when the barns were enlarged in order to hang more tobacco for air-curing.

The well-maintained Lunsford Barn is unaltered and has never been added onto with sheds, although a non-structural partition wall was added to the eastern facade. The Lunsford Barn is typical of a small yeoman farm in the foothills region and is an exemplary example of the two-crib, single-cantilever type. Featuring half-dovetail notching and ax marks, the two cribs support a continuous primary beam and ten cross-members which, in turn, support the post and lintel constructed loft. The log cribs are supported by stone piers and exhibit board and batten doors on the western facade that are hung on wooden manufactured metal hinges. The central breezeway space between the log cribs has been enclosed with horizontal boards and converted into a third crib, typical of many cantilever barns. The loft is supported by cantilevered hewn logs that gently taper from the crib to the end of the log and is covered with weatherboarding on the exterior facades. This loft features four small rectangular openings, vented eaves, and a standing-seam metal roof. The Lunsford Barn continues to be used for livestock housing and hay storage.

The G. Torrell Lunsford Cantilever Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. The well-maintained barn is an exemplary example of the type which is indigenous to the East Tennessee area, primarily Sevier, Blount, and Cocke Counties. Unlike many cantilever barns, the Lunsford barn continues to be utilized as a multi-functional outbuilding. Almost all cantilever barns surveyed for the Tennessee Historical Commission have been somewhat altered in appearance with shed additions and rebuilt lofts or have been allowed to deteriorate. The G. Torrell Lunsford barn has never been altered with additions and is kept in practically original condition. The present owners even continue to use the covered loft space in a traditional manner with farming implements hanging from the cribs and a seating area for conducting farmwork.

The G. Torrell Lunsford Cantilever Barn is approximately 0.25 mile northwest of the Section 8B ROW centerline. At its closest point to the property, the ROW is sited along the top of Big Ridge at elevations ranging from 1700' to 1840' above sea level. The Lunsford Barn is within the Chavis Creek valley at an elevation of approximately 1520' above sea level. Separating the property from the ROW is a steep slope covered with dense woodlands. Due to the distance and intervening topography, there would be no audible effects to the Lunsford Barn. However, there are potential visual effects to the property depending on which side of Big Ridge the Section 8B

114 Moffett, Marian, & Lawrence Wodehouse. *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1993, p.XIV-XV.

ROW is placed. If placed on the western slope of Big Ridge there is a potential visual effect. If placed on the eastern slope, there would be no visual effect. The potential visual effect cannot be fully determined until more precise site planning for the Section 8B Parkway is completed.

C. PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The National Register boundary for the G. Torrell Lunsford Cantilever Barn is a lot which follows fence lines and encompasses the original farmstead.

Owner: Billy Sutton, Chavis Creek Road, Cosby, TN 37722



Figure 66: North and west facades of the G. Torrell Lunsford Cantilever Barn, CK-B93.

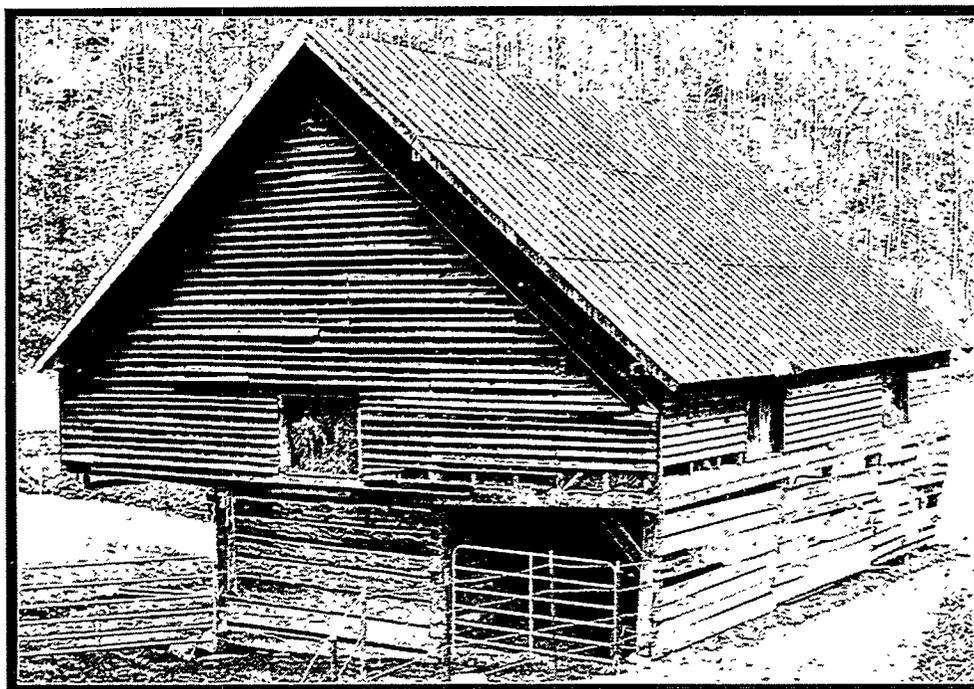


Figure 67: South and east facades of the G. Torrell Lunsford Cantilever Barn.

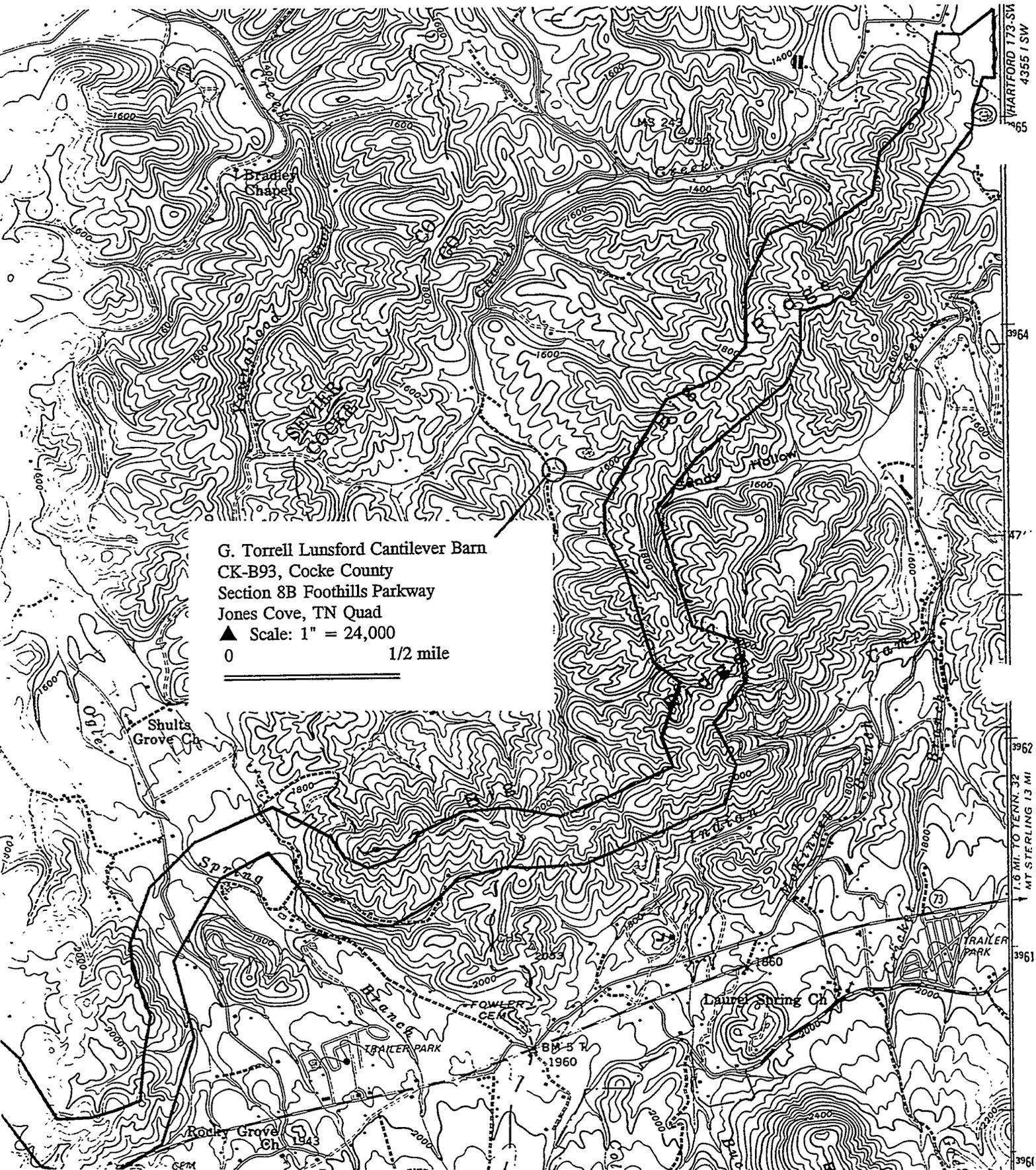


Figure 68: Property location of the G. Torrell Lunsford Cantilever Barn (CK-B93).

NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES IN SEVIER COUNTY:

A. PROPERTY AND LOCATION

Historic Name: Shults-Williams Farmstead (SV-1090 & SV-B1090)
Common Name: Effie Williams Farm
Address: 449 Rocky Flats Road, Cosby, Tennessee.

B. NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT

Surrounded by scenic stone fences, the Shults-Williams Farmstead is the epitome of a small mountain farm¹¹⁵ and was considered one of the most extensive and best preserved farmsteads in Sevier County at the conclusion of the comprehensive survey that was completed in 1993. Centered around a log dwelling, the farmstead consists of numerous log outbuildings including a log smokehouse, log springhouse, log cantilever barn, and a log pig pen. The turn-of-the-century farm is located in a small cleared cove, known as Rocky Flats, at the base of Webb Mountain and enjoys a panoramic view of Mount Guyot in the adjacent Great Smoky Mountain National Park.

A farmstead, or farm complex, consists of a main dwelling and a ensemble of supporting ancillary buildings. In the foothills region, the main dwelling is the focal point of the complex with many outbuildings located to the rear and sides. Dependencies radiate from the main dwelling according to their use, either domestic or agricultural. Domestic outbuildings are located adjacent to the dwelling, sometimes even physically, and actually extensions of the dwelling. The uses of domestic outbuildings, essential for the operation of a household, consist of such buildings as kitchens, smokehouses, wash houses, outhouses, cool houses, and can houses. Although the majority of these structures are of frame construction, a few were built of log and stone materials.

Agricultural outbuildings are located further from the dwelling and include those structures directly associated with the production of crops and livestock. These buildings were larger than domestic outbuildings and consist of cribs, barns, animal shelters, and stables. Like the domestic outbuilding, these structures are built primarily of frame construction, although a few examples of log pig pens, cribs, and barns remain.

Barns in the nineteenth century were built primarily as stock and grain barns to shelter livestock and store hay and corn. The earliest of these barns were constructed of log cribs with loft areas supported by hewn members with mortise and tenon construction methods. This type persisted into the early twentieth century, when the advent of inexpensive sawn lumber led to larger and more versatile frame barns. A few transition barns exhibit sawn logs. Almost all barns feature the half-dovetail notch, which is the most common notch type in the Upland South. Other common features of the foothills farm complexes were elements such as trees, cultivated fields, pasture land, gardens, grape arbors, fruit orchards, tree nurseries, family cemeteries, and stone fences.

The land on which the Shults-Williams Farmstead is located is thought to have been originally owned by the Shults family and Marion Moffett states that the cantilever barn was constructed by John Shultz in 1914.¹¹⁶ Early deed records of the house tract are unclear and the farm appears to have been subdivided with numerous ownership changes in the early twentieth century. John and Delia Shultz sold the 27 acres of the farm to Artel and

115 Jones, Robbie D. "A Survey of Historic Architecture - Sevier County, Tennessee." The final report of a comprehensive survey conducted in 1992-93 for the Tennessee Historical Commission, p. 57-58. The unpublished report is on file at the THC offices in Nashville.

116 Moffett, Marion and Lawrence Wodehouse. *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns*. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1993, p.104-105. Moffett stated that the name and date of the builder of the cantilever barn were given to her as oral tradition when she surveyed the barn in the 1980s in a phone interview in January 1995.

Effie Williams in 1957 and Effie Williams then transferred ownership to Mae Shultz in 1968, although Effie continued to reside in the house in 1995. In a 1993 interview with Effie Williams, the elderly lady stated that she had resided at the house at least fifty years, but did not remember the earlier history of the farm.

Constructed of log, the one-room dwelling has been renovated and added onto numerous times. The log section of the dwelling is covered with modern siding, therefore the construction technique and notch type are not known, although small log ceiling rafters are exposed on the front facade at the eave location. The dwelling was enlarged with a side addition of frame construction, creating a saddlebag plan, and with a frame rear ell in the early to mid-twentieth century. The frame side addition is of a lower height than the original log portion which incorporates a second level loft. A full-width, shed-roof front porch is located on the front facade and is partially enclosed. The rear kitchen/dining ell features an engaged side porch and a side addition. The smokehouse is abutted to the rear ell side porch, a tradition in the foothills region. The dwelling, which is supported by a stone foundation, retains a brick drop-flue and evidence of a chimney location is non-existent. The interior of the dwelling has been modernized and retains little original integrity.

Although, the dwelling has been altered, the most important aspect of the Shults-Williams Farmstead is the integrity of the original outbuildings and stone fences. The smokehouse, springhouse, pig pen, and cantilever barn are constructed of sawn logs. The small logs are neatly sawn and the half-dovetail notching is covered with vertical cornerboard wood trim that gives the appearance of a frame building from a distance. The logs appear to have been sawn by a sawmill and are a very rare example of this type of construction. Structures of log construction are not uncommon in the foothills region, but structures displaying log construction techniques well after the advent of sawmills and balloon framing is very unusual.

Located in the center of Rocky Flats cove and adjacent to Spring Branch creek, the ensemble of outbuildings is clustered around the log dwelling and includes the traditional outbuildings of a foothills or mountain farm. Domestic-related outbuildings include the rectangular smokehouse, which is abutted to the porch of the rear ell. This is a local tradition in the foothills and enabled the women of the household access to the contents of the smokehouse without having to go completely outside the dwelling. The smokehouse exhibits the typical extended roof over the facing gable entrance and side addition of boxed construction. The smokehouse is supported by a stone foundation and features an exterior shelf. Household washing implements, such as metal tubs, are hung from the exterior in the traditional manner.

Another example of a domestic outbuilding is the springhouse, which is normally located near the dwelling. Springhouses were commonly documented on the farm complexes of the foothills region. Epitomizing the log springhouse, is the Shults-Williams springhouse which is constructed of sawn logs with half-dovetail notching. The rectangular outbuilding, located to the rear of the farmyard at the edge of a field, rests on a solid stone foundation and also exhibits vertical cornerboards that cover the notching. The springhouse features a cantilevered entrance gable that extends approximately four feet over the southern entrance end. The spring is located in the area beneath the cantilevered gable and has been enclosed with frame walls. Normally this area is left open. The interior of the springhouse was used for storage of perishable goods such as milk. A metal dipper hangs from the interior and the spring is still used occasionally for drinking water.

Agricultural outbuildings are represented by the pig pen, which is located to the south of the dwelling and is a very rare example of an outbuilding that was once common throughout the Smokies and foothills region. Very few examples remain and this is the only documented example in Sevier County outside of the GSMNP. The diminutive structure rests on a solid stone foundation and like the other outbuildings on the farm is constructed of sawn logs with vertical cornerboards that cover the notching. Other log pig pens have been documented in the Great Smoky National Park and research done by park historians states that

...a pig pen was a unit of most farm groups. Primarily it was a fattening pen. During most of the year, pigs ranged through the forest living on roots, grubs, and acorn and chestnut mast. In the fall, one, not more than two pigs at a time were caught and placed in the pig pen and fattened. Pens were small to permit the pig a minimum of exercise. Some pens were so small, a single pig could not turn around.¹¹⁷

The pig pen also had to protect the trapped pigs from wild animals, such as bears. This particular pig pen features a facing gable roof that cantilevers outward on both the front and rear facades. A door is located on the south facade which is halved, so that the upper or lower halves can be opened separately. Small openings, covered with wooden bars, are located on the west and northern facades. The pig pen is connected with stone fences that once enclosed a small pig enclosure.

The largest agricultural outbuilding remaining is the cantilever barn which was documented by Marion Moffett and Lawrence Wodehouse in their research. The most important agricultural outbuilding on a farm, the barn reflects the changing nature of farming in Tennessee.¹¹⁸ During initial settlement of a farm, the barn was often constructed first. The family could sleep in the barn while the house was being constructed, providing valuable insight into the importance of this often overlooked building type. In East Tennessee, especially Sevier County, a rich variety of barns have been documented, with the most intriguing being the cantilever barn. Research and exhaustive field studies by Marian Moffett and Lawrence Wodehouse, University of Tennessee architecture professors, was begun in 1984 and culminated with the publication of *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns* in 1993. The publication, the first and most comprehensive study of cantilever barns, revealed that this unique barn type is found only in East Tennessee with less than a dozen examples documented outside East Tennessee. Sevier County apparently retains the largest variety and more extant examples than any other county.

The barn type dates to the early nineteenth century and was the dominant construction method of barns throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries. The cantilever barn consists of a loft supported by sills, called cross members, that cantilever over the edges of log cribs, forming a barn loft free of exterior wall support. The number of cribs and cantilevered loft sides determine the type of cantilever barn, which is documented in numerous variations throughout Sevier County (Cocke County has not conducted a county-wide comprehensive architectural survey-therefore the number and types of outbuildings in that county is unavailable). The cantilever barns documented in the foothills region of Sevier County were found to be very similar to the lowland versions, with the exception of size. Like the foothills farmsteads, the foothills cantilever barn were constructed in smaller variations and were more likely to be of a later date.

Like log houses, cantilever barns began to be displaced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when more inexpensive sawn lumber was readily available. Most of the cantilever barns have had the breezeways between cribs enclosed to form stables and some have had large frame shed additions. These shed additions were constructed in the early to mid twentieth century when the barns were enlarged in order to hang more tobacco for air-curing. This occurred because burley tobacco did not become a widely grown cash crop until the 1920s in Sevier County, although the crop was introduced to East Tennessee as early as 1864 in Greene County.¹¹⁹

Moffett and Wodehouse had previously documented the Shults-Williams barn, which had the following descriptions in Appendix B1:

117 Historic Structures Report, Part I & II. The Chandler Jenkin Cabin (Building #145) and Pig Pen. Indian Camp Truck Trail, GSMNP, Cosby, TN. Data compiled by Charles S. Grossman, Feb. 1965.

118 West, Carroll Van. *Tennessee Agriculture: A Century Farms Perspective*. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Agriculture, 1986, p.136.

119 Moffett & Wodehouse, p.49.

SV-B1090 (SE43) was built by John Shultz with the overall dimensions of 33'2" wide and 30'2" deep. The sawn log cribs are 11'2" wide and 12'1" deep. The breezeway space between the cribs is 10'10" wide and the (eight) cross-members, which were 9"x 7", cantilever 12'1". The barn cribs, which open to the center, are 6'8" high, while the eaves are 5'0" in height and the ridge is 16'0" in height. There are a total of six crib logs of half-dovetail notching that retain ax marks. The loft is of post and lintel construction type with vertical (replacement) siding and is covered with a metal roof. The barn was found to be in good, sound condition with cows kept in the cribs and tobacco hung in the loft. Oriented to the southeast direction, a c.1914 construction date is given.¹²⁰

The Shults-Williams cantilever barn is one of only a very few documented with sawn logs and features other unusual characteristics such as cribs that open to the interior, small exterior side overhangs of approximately one foot, and primary beams that do not taper. The spaces beneath the cantilevered overhangs were enclosed with framed walls to form cribs, essentially creating a transverse barn type. The barn is supported by a solid stone foundation and has only been altered by the addition of a large rear frame shed for drying tobacco in the mid-twentieth century. Other outbuildings include a frame tool shed and a frame farm equipment shed and corn crib, both constructed in the early twentieth century.

One of the most important and unique aspects of the Shults-Williams Farmstead is the retention and continued use of stone fences and walls, which completely surround the farm. These stone fences, once common throughout the foothills region, were documented only in a small section of Sevier County called Rocky Flats, although a larger number were found in Cocke County. Abandoned stone fences were also documented along the edge of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, but the exact location and quantity of stone fences inside the park is unknown. Local informants believe that some of the fences to be nearly one hundred years old, and one elderly woman remembered her father constructing the stone fences on her farm when she was a child. The stone fence is not unique to the foothills region, with large quantities of the type documented throughout Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, but the foothills type appears to be a vernacular variation of the more sophisticated Bluegrass type. Constructed only of stones gathered from the surrounding fields and stacked with no mortar, these fences exhibit no hewn stonework or signs of professional craftsmanship. The stone fence of the foothills region served two purposes; first, to clear the fields for cultivation and second, to construct barriers to keep free-roaming cattle and hogs out of or in specific fields. The stone fences of the Shults-Williams Farmstead are some of the few that are well-maintained and still serve their original purpose of enclosing livestock. A small footbridge and a cowstile have been replaced with modern materials, but constructed in the traditional manner.

The Shults-Williams Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic places under Criterion C for architecture. The farmstead is an exemplary example of the small yeoman farm constructed in the foothills region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This particular farm retains a well-preserved and wide variety of outbuildings that are very rare and indigenous to the foothills region of East Tennessee. Although the main dwelling has been altered, the ensemble of outbuildings constructed of unique and rare sawn logs is representative of the farms which were once common in the region, but due to intense development and growth of the tourism industry, are now extremely rare. Displaying rare construction techniques and a varied assortment of outbuildings and stone fences, the Shults-Williams Farmstead is the best preserved farmstead in the foothills region of Sevier County. The agricultural history of the farm is typical of yeoman farms in the southern highlands. The typical self-sufficient farm produced common crops for household use, a small cash crop of tobacco, and some cattle and does not qualify the farmstead for eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture.

The Shults-Williams Farmstead is approximately 0.5 mile northwest of the Section 8B ROW centerline. Both the Farmstead and the ROW are at approximately the same elevation but are separated by dense woodlands. Due to the intervening topography and the distance between the property and the ROW, it is the Consultant's opinion that the construction of the Section 8B Parkway would not result in any visual or audible effects out of keeping with the property's present character.

120 Moffett & Wodehouse, p.104-105.

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The National Register boundary for the Shults-Williams Farmstead is a lot which follows the fence lines and encompasses the house and all associated outbuildings and stone fences.

Owner: Mae Shultz, 449 Rocky Flats Road, Cosby, Tennessee, 37722.

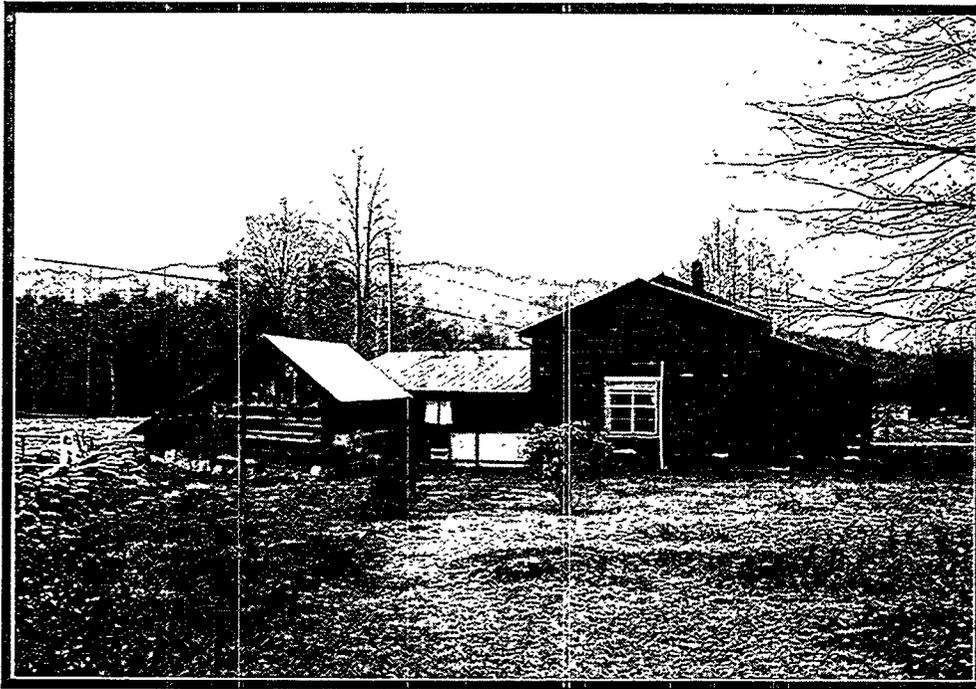


Figure 66: Dwelling and smokehouse at the Shults-Williams Farmstead, SV-1090.

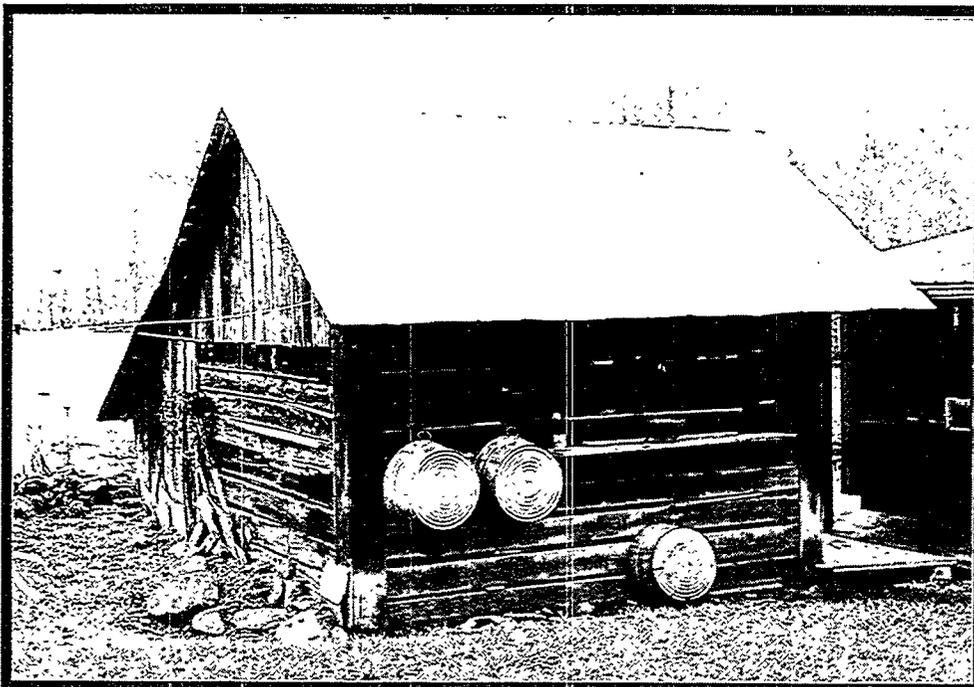


Figure 70: Log smokehouse at the Shults-Williams Farmstead, SV-1090.

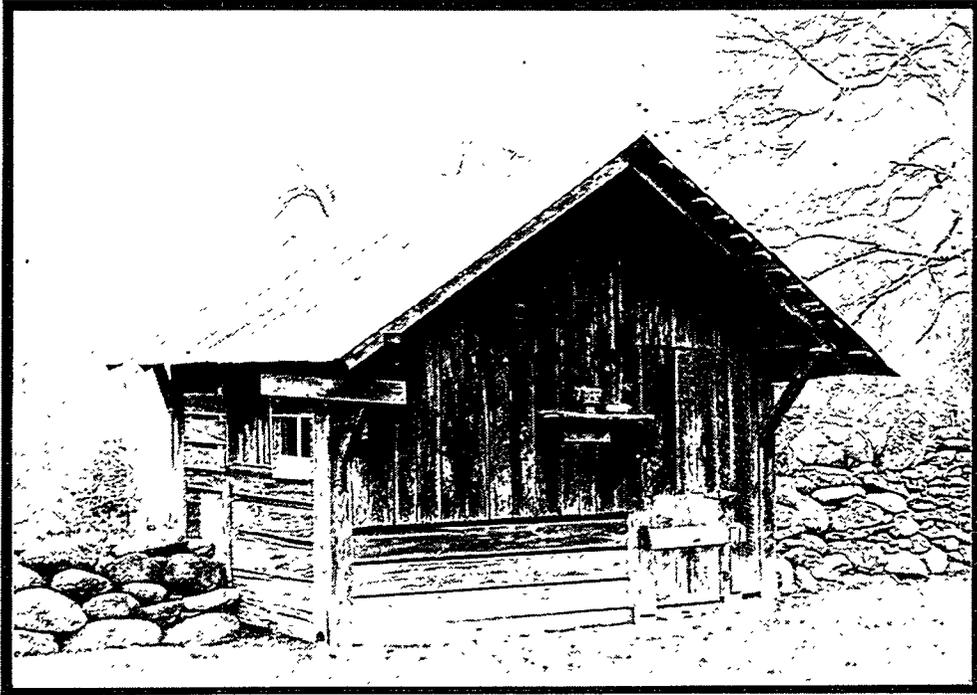


Figure 71: Log and frame pig pen at the Shults-Williams Farmstead, SV-1090.



Figure 72: Log springhouse at the Shults-Williams Farmstead, SV-1090.



Figure 73: Cantilever barn at the Shults-Williams Farmstead, SV-B1090.



Figure 74: Stone wall section on the Shults-Williams Farmstead, SV-1090.

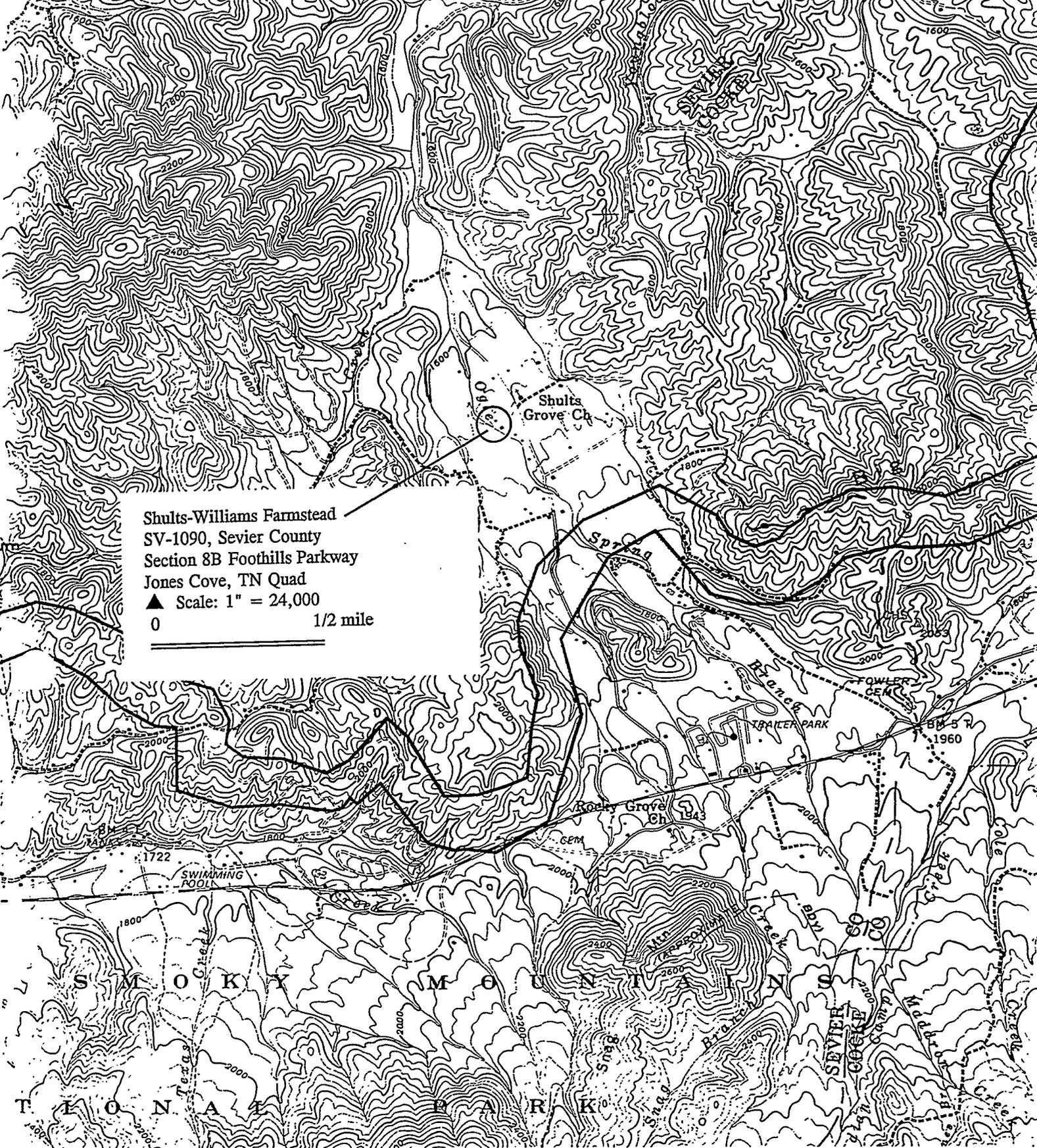


Figure 75: Property location of the Shults-Williams Farmstead (SV-1090).

A. PROPERTY AND LOCATION

Historic Name: Shults Grove Methodist Church (SV-C1091)
Common Name: Shults Grove Methodist Church
Address: Rocky Flats Road, Cosby, Tennessee.

B. NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT

Sited on a heavily wooded and sharp rising knoll, the Shults Grove Methodist Church is an excellent example of the popular small, plain country church with modest Gothic Revival detailing.¹²¹ Constructed in 1914 on land donated by George Shults (1848-1915), the diminutive church is one of the finest examples of a Gothic Revival style rural church in Sevier County. George Shults operated a farm in the Rocky Flats cove, which retains a cantilever barn and log spring house (see survey SV-1645 and B1645).

The Shults Grove Methodist Church is the center of the Rocky Flats community, which is located in a small cove at the base of Webb Mountain and Big Ridge Mountains and adjacent to the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. The church was accompanied with a one-room school, known as Rocky Flats School (or Flat School), constructed less than one-half mile south. The congregation of the Shults Grove Methodist Church met in the old Rocky Flats schoolhouse until the dedication of their new building in 1914.¹²² The one-room school was constructed in the early twentieth century but is no longer extant. Two cemeteries, containing the graves of mostly the Shults family, are located on the adjacent farm of George Shults. Another church with a congregation dating to the 1870s, known as the Rocky Grove Church, is located near the GSMNP boundary but was replaced with a modern structure in the 1980s. The place names of the small cove derive from the terrain of the area, which is extremely rocky and covered with lush vegetation such as mountain laurel.

An excellent example of the Gothic Revival style that was commonly used in church design throughout the south in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Shults Grove Methodist Church retains all original features. Lancet arched windows and an entry transom along with a spired belltower are impressive and uncommonly rich details found on the church. The two-over-two sash windows, as well as the entry transom, feature one pane of colored glass. Sawwork detailing such as eave brackets and turned balusters adorn the operable belltower, which also features a steeply pitched metal roof that gently flares at the lower end and a lightning rod. The well-maintained church rests on a solid stone foundation that is five feet in height on the northwest corner and retains a marble cornerstone above the main entry that reads "Shults Grove M.E. Church 1914".

The interior of the church retains the original woodwork, pews, and pulpit. The horizontally sheathed walls feature a chair rail and vertically sheathed wainscoting. Plain window and door surrounds exhibit molded crossettes. Other retained details include a five-panel wood entry door, wood pulpit with elaborate gougework detailing, and a raised pulpit platform. Surrounded by stone fences, the church also retains an original outhouse that serves both sexes.

The Shults Grove Methodist Church is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for architecture. The well-maintained country church with modest Gothic Revival detailing is an excellent representative example of the type found throughout the foothills region of East Tennessee. Unaltered in

121 Jones, Robbie D. "A Survey of Historic Architecture - Sevier County, Tennessee." The final report of a comprehensive survey conducted in 1992-93 for the THC, p.52. The unpublished report is on file at the THC offices in Nashville.

122 *The Gentle Winds of Change*, p.151.

appearance, the church is the best preserved example of the style located in Sevier County. The church is kept in almost pristine and original condition by the small congregation and has never been equipped with indoor plumbing. The church even retains the original bell which is still rang by a hand-powered rope hanging from the interior of the building.

The Shults Grove Methodist Church is approximately 0.5 mile north of the Section 8B ROW centerline. Both the church and the ROW are at approximately the same elevation but are separated by dense woodlands. Due to the intervening topography and the distance between the property and the ROW, it is the Consultant's opinion that the construction of the Section 8B Parkway would not result in any visual or audible effects out of keeping with the property's present character.

C. PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The National Register boundary for the Shults Grove Methodist Church is the lot which follows the original roadbed and fence lines and encompasses the church and associated outbuildings, including stone fences.

Owner: Shults Grove Methodist Church

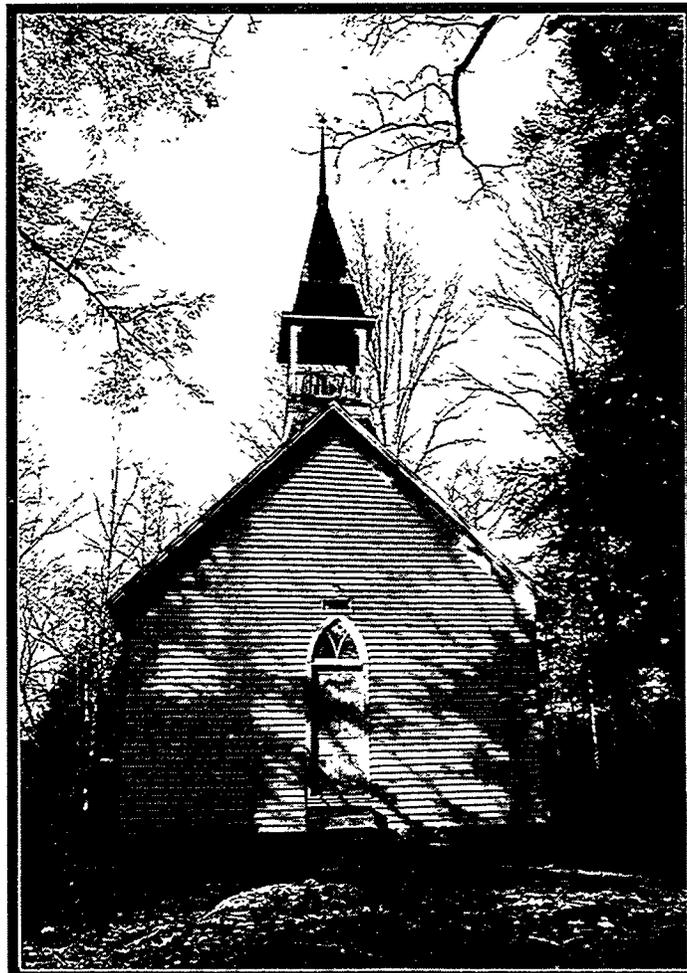


Figure 76: Primary or south facade of the Shults Grove Methodist Church, SV-1091.



Figure 77: South and east facades of the Shults Grove Methodist Church, SV-1091.

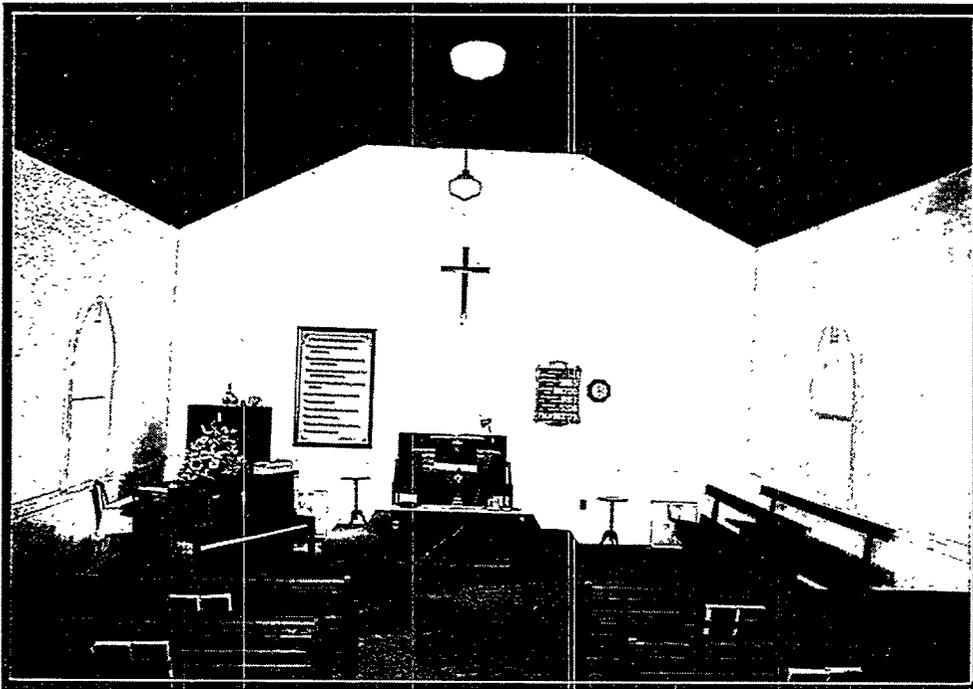


Figure 78: Interior view of the Shults Grove Methodist Church, SV-1091.

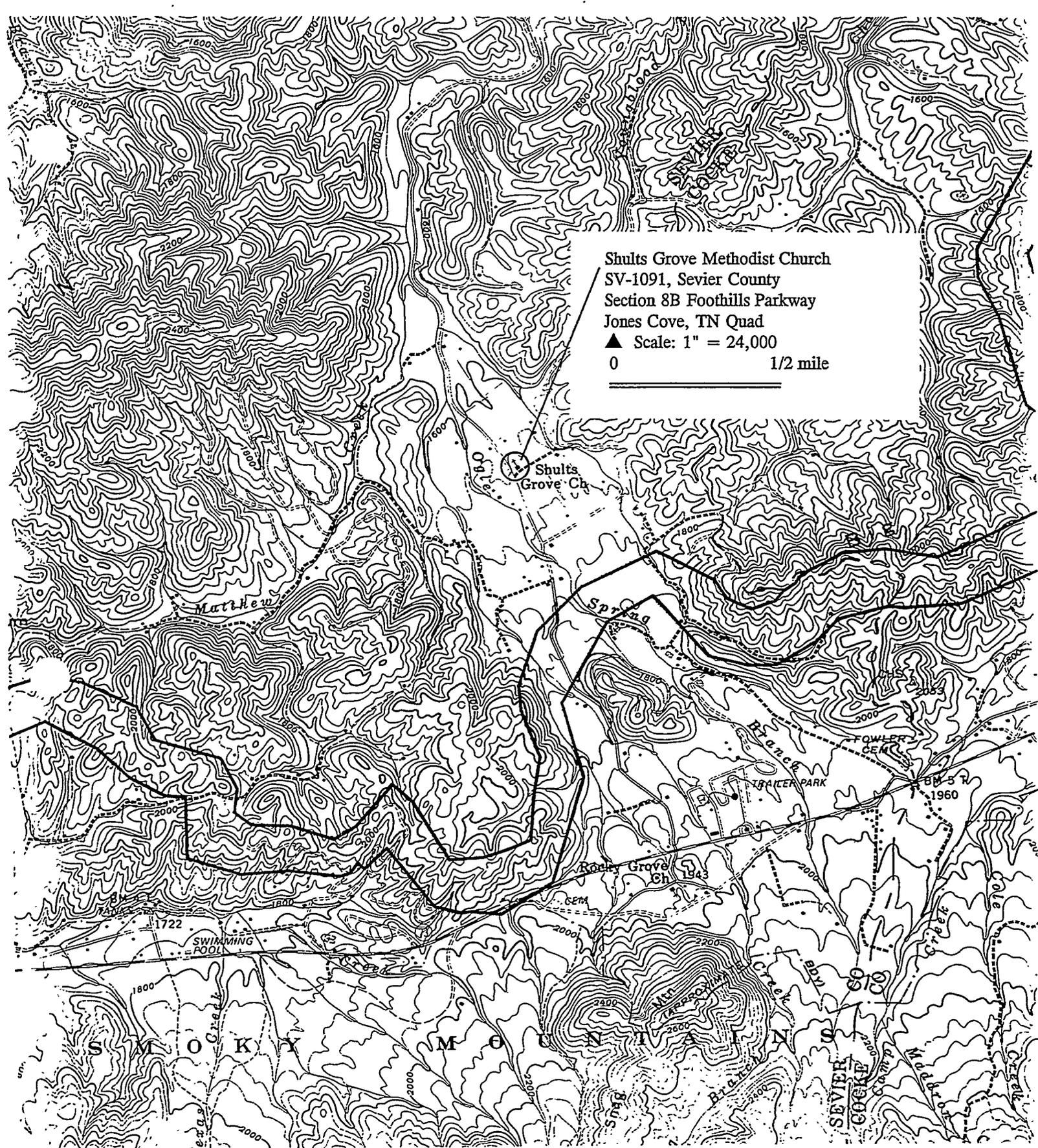


Figure 79: Property location of the Shults Grove Methodist Church (SV-1091).

A. PROPERTY AND LOCATION

Historic Name: Pittman Center Home Economics Building (SV-1544)

Common Name: Pittman Center City Hall

Address: 2839 Webb Creek Road, Pittman Center, Tennessee.

B. NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT

The restored structure housing the present-day Pittman Center City Hall was originally used as the Pittman Center Home Economics Building and is the only original building remaining from the original Pittman Community Center. The community dates to the early 1920s and was the seat of a mission school started by the Methodist Mission Board of Buffalo, New York. Named for Dr. Eli Pittman, a large contributor and member of the New York Methodists Mission Board, the school grew into a small village by the late 1930s.¹²³ The facility was of great influence in improving the living conditions of the impoverished yeoman farmers of the mountainous regions of Sevier County. Besides the original school building, many other community buildings were constructed including; a community store, a hospital, a library, boys and girls dormitories, an auditorium, a chapel, a handicraft shop, old-clothing store, gymnasium, workshop, community house, filling station, a mill, a post office, a canning factory, a home economics building, and numerous houses and cottages.¹²⁴ A modern school, houses, and a c.1951 church have replaced all of the original structures except for the home economics building, which now houses the Pittman Center City Hall.

Located at the base of Webb Mountain near the juncture of Webb Creek and the Little Pigeon River, the Pittman Center community was established in a small valley near Emert's Cove and is adjacent to the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. The school was originally surrounded by small communities such as Laurel, Butter Creek, Fair View, Rocky Flats, the Glades, and the Richardson Cove, Emert Cove, and Jones Cove areas, many of which were included in the GSMNP in the 1930s. The area was very isolated due to poor transportation and rough terrain. Gravel roads were not constructed into the Pittman Center area until the 1920s and 1930s and the road that presently connects Gatlinburg and Cosby, U.S. Highway 321, was not built until the 1940s. The many hollows and creeks of the mountainous region were sometimes impassable because of high waters and muddy conditions.

The impoverished conditions of the southern highlands, such as the Appalachians, was the instigation of many missionary school's construction in the early twentieth century. The area was being heavily logged by huge lumber companies and many citizens of the nearby cities, such as Knoxville, desired to thwart the clearcutting and destruction of virgin forests by establishing a National Forest or National Park in the Smokies of Tennessee and North Carolina. To further their cause, the citizens of the lowland areas published numerous articles and books about the southern mountains to educate the American public of the impoverished conditions of the region. Some of the media coverage was written by religious missionary groups in appeals for financial support of mountain missions and schools constructed throughout the area. This literature often magnified and emphasized poverty, ignorance, immorality, disease, and degeneracy in the overpopulated and deeply isolated coves and hollows.¹²⁵

123 Hall, Russell. "The Effect of Pittman Center on the Community Life." Knoxville: An unpublished thesis at The University of Tennessee, 1939, p. 6. Two thesis at UTK in the 1930s contribute greatly to the knowledge of the Pittman Center community in the early twentieth century and discuss in great detail the house types and living conditions of the small farmers in the mountains and foothills of the area.

124 Maupin, Juanita. "A Study of Living Conditions in the Pittman Center Community, 1934-35". Knoxville: An unpublished thesis at The University of Tennessee, 1936, p.6-7.

125 *An Encyclopedia of East Tennessee*. edited by Jim Stokely & Jeff D. Johnson. Oak Ridge: Children's Museum of Oak Ridge, 1981, p.13.

Novels describing the mountain people as primitive, backward and even provincial, such as Horace Kephart's *Our Southern Highlanders* (1913) were published.

Although most of Sevier County was rapidly progressing in the early twentieth century, the mountainous areas had remained very isolated due to the rugged terrain and poor transportation. National media attention, intended to promote the idea of a National Park, exposed these poor living conditions to a nation that knew very little of the mysterious mountain people of the southern highlands. Social workers and religious missionaries declared the southern Appalachian region a missionary region and came to provide humanitarian aid. Pi Beta Phi constructed a school in Gatlinburg in 1912 and the Smoky Mountain Academy was established by the Baptists in 1915. The Presbyterians had established missions since c.1900 and built a school that straddles the Sevier and Cocke County line in 1924.

The Methodist Mission Board of Buffalo, New York began fund raising and the process for locating a school in the southern highlands of Tennessee in 1918. Dr. J. S. Burnette, a Methodist minister from the mountains of North Carolina, was instrumental in the establishment of twenty-four schools, including Pittman Center, in the southern mountains. In 1919, the Board of Missions of the Methodist church sent a field worker to the mountainous area of Sevier County to investigate the possibility of starting a church and school.¹²⁶ Working with Dr. Burnette in New York was Dr. Eli Pittman who donated \$15,000 for construction of the school. Much of the funds for the construction of the school was garnered by the Methodists of New York and in 1921, the first school building was constructed for approximately \$30,000 and named Pittman Center in honor of Dr. Eli Pittman. The local people donated some timber and assisted in the construction of the building. The materials were transported over "the rough mountain road from Sevierville seventeen miles away."¹²⁷ Pittman Center is considered one of the only schools in Tennessee to receive funds from the county, the state, and the Methodist Church.¹²⁸

Dr. Burnette and his school began with very few students in the predominantly Baptist-affiliated area and by 1926, the high school had grown to only thirteen students. But by 1930, the school had grown to one of the largest in Sevier County, with over 240 pupils.¹²⁹ Ironically, the Depression era was one of great growth for the school and by 1938, the school had an enrollment of ninety high school students and two hundred grade school students. 1938 was a year of great growth and the burgeoning school constructed a grade building, housing four classrooms and an auditorium, and the home economics building. Many of the students were transported to the school from as far as ten miles away by wagons, and later by buses. A small number of students (approximately eighteen to twenty) permanently boarded at the school and reimbursed the boarding fees by doing the school's cooking, cleaning, laundry, and repairs.¹³⁰ By 1934, the school was a state-approved elementary and high school, which was supported by a combination of funds from the Methodist Church, individual donations, and county and state taxes.¹³¹

126 *The Gentle Winds of Change: A History of Sevier County, Tennessee, 1900-1930*. Sevierville, The Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1986, p.136.

127 Hall, Russell, p.6.

128 *The Gentle Winds of Change*, p.136.

129 *The Gentle Winds of Change*, p.136.

130 Margaret Ann Roth, "The Pittman Center School in the 1920s." an unpublished document located in the Sevier County History Collection, Sevier County Library.

131 Maupin, Juanita, p.7.

Beginning in 1923, the Pittman Center promoted an interest in the local handicrafts of the mountain people. Traditional crafts, such as basket-making, weaving, woodworking, quilting, and chair-making were encouraged by the Pittman Center Community Center, which purchased the crafts from the local families. The home-manufacturing of handicrafts had been instigated by the Pi Beta Phi organization in Gatlinburg since the early 1910s as a way for local farmers to supplement their income. This industry was the first way that the women of the mountain families could earn extra money, or "hard cash" for purchasing store-bought goods. Elizabeth Lamons, of nearby Bird's Creek made hundreds of white oak baskets for Pittman Community Center in the mid 1920s and early 1930s.¹³²

Medical facilities were practically non-existent in the mountainous areas of the southern highlands until the early twentieth century. Country doctors normally would visit patients by traveling on horseback through the rural portions of the county, until the first health center was added to the Pi Beta Phi Center in Gatlinburg in 1920. Phyliss Higginbotham was the first registered nurse employed at the Pi Beta Phi Center and until 1929, the only registered nurse located in Sevier County. Thatcher's Manufacturing Company, based in New York, had constructed a clinic at Pittman Center in the 1920s, but was not able to locate a physician who was willing to practice in the isolated hills of Tennessee. Dr. John Burnette and Dr. Eli Pittman were able to convince Dr. Robert F. Thomas, a 1925 graduate of Syracuse Medical University, to locate at the Pittman Center. Dr. Thomas, an acquaintance of Dr. Burnette, accepted the position and in 1926 moved his family from New York to Sevier County. Dr. Thomas established the area's first modern medical facilities and when Pittman Center constructed a post office (located in a school building), Dr. Thomas was employed as the first postmaster as well.¹³³

Pittman Center was established to improve the lives of the impoverished mountain farmers and attempted to assist the locals in diversifying their agricultural income with new crops. An agricultural teacher was employed by the school and at one time, strawberries were grown commercially on the grounds. Although the venture failed due to poor transportation to local markets, numerous other experimental industries were instigated. A small canning factory manufactured canned tomatoes in the early 1920s but closed in 1934. Other projects included apple orchards and a nursery which produced hemlock, balsam fir, and other shrubs.¹³⁴ Although undocumented, the success of the apple orchards in the nearby Rocky Flats and Cosby areas, and the Valentine nursery could be attributed to the experimental crops developed at Pittman Center.

Pittman Community Center was not only the center of education, religious services, and commerce in the community, but was also the home of less formal community recreation such as ball games, movies, slides, "sings", home demonstration club meetings, league socials, and school activities.¹³⁵ The Pittman Community Center's staff consisted of superintendent, doctor, nurse, pastor, matron, postmaster, six high school teachers, and six elementary school teachers, most of whom were the first residents with college educations in the area.

Historic photographs of the Pittman Community Center reveal that the majority of the structures were constructed in the Craftsman style. Large educational buildings, Bungalow type dwellings, and other facilities were built of frame construction and featured solid stone foundations, metal roofs, and bracketed eaves. A total of approximately two dozen structures were once located along the banks of Webb Creek and the steep hillsides

132 *The Gentle Winds of Change*, p.101.

133 *The Gentle Winds of Change*, p.213-15. Dr. Thomas wrote his memoirs in the 1970s and included the tale of his journey to Pittman Center in 1926 and of his early experiences in the mountains of Sevier County. The memoirs are unpublished and in the possession of Margaret Ann Roth.

134 Hall, Russell, p. 55.

135 Maupin, Juanita, p.10.

surrounding the Pittman Center School, of which only one remains. (A one-story store building of board and batten construction was viewed by the author in 1992, but was in deteriorated condition and had been razed by 1993 when the area was documented -- was thought to be the old general store).

The Pittman Center Home Economics Building was constructed in 1938 and is typical of the buildings that were built in the valley surrounding the Pittman Center School. Constructed of frame, the two-story building rests on a solid cast concrete foundation that has been covered with stone to simulate a stone foundation. The building features a full basement and a full-width, shed-roof front porch supported by tapered wood columns resting on a solid balustrade. The porch floor is supported by cedar columns and an exterior set of steps rise from the west façade. The side-gable building retains original five-panel doors, interior brick drop-flues, and bracketed eaves. The side and rear entry are protected with a small gable-roof stoop supported by bracketed eaves.

The interior of the building is divided into irregular shaped rooms with an enclosed stairway leading to the second level. Many of the original five-panel interior doors are intact, as well as the original wood-burning "pot-belly" stove. The interior is covered with flush mounted manufactured sheathing. The original window sash was replaced with historically compatible six-over-six sash in a late 1970s restoration. The lower level of the building functions as offices and meeting space, but the second level has not been restored or altered. The 1978 restoration was historically sensitive and returned the deteriorated structure to near original appearance. An exterior stair/fire escape has been added to the west facade to meet modern building codes, but does not greatly alter the appearance of the structure. The original Pittman Center home economics facility was located in the Pittman Center school building until this structure was constructed in 1938. The building continued to be used as the home economics facility until closing in 1963. From 1963 until 1978, the building stood vacant and was vandalized with broken windows until a restoration effort was undertaken. Known as the old Pittman Center Home Economics Building, the structure is now used as the incorporated city of Pittman Center's City Hall.

The Pittman Center Home Economics Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture and under Criterion A for social history. The restored structure is the only building remaining from the original Pittman Community Center that was established in 1921 by the Methodist Mission Board of New York. The facility was a great influence in the living conditions of the impoverished yeoman farmers of the mountainous region of Sevier County. The National Depression of the 1930s had already begun in the mountains with the withdrawal of the timber industry and the formation of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in the 1920s. Missions were built throughout the southern highlands and assisted in the diversification of the income of the isolated mountain farmers. The Pittman Center brought educational, religious, and medical opportunities that were otherwise unattainable in the isolated areas of Sevier County. The Center also instigated the diversification and experimentation of crops, such as canning tomatoes, apple orchards, and evergreen nurseries. The Pittman Center Economics Building is the last remaining original structure of a once vibrant village that was instrumental in the development of the foothills section of Sevier County. The building is an excellent example of the Craftsman style educational facilities that were common from the early twentieth century and since restoration is well-maintained in near original condition.

The Pittman Center Home Economics Building is approximately 0.125 north of the Section 8B ROW centerline. The building is in the Webb Creek valley at an elevation of approximately 1260' above sea level. At its closest point to the building the Section 8B ROW is on a ridge top at an elevation of approximately 1480' above sea level. Due to the steepness of the terrain and intervening woodlands, it is the Consultant's opinion that the construction of the Section 8B Parkway would not result in any visual or audible effects out of keeping with the property's present character.

C. PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The National Register boundary for the Pittman Center Home Economics Building is a lot which encompasses the Pittman Center City hall and surrounding yard.
Owner: Pittman Center, c/o Conley Huskey, Route 9, Sevierville, TN 37862.

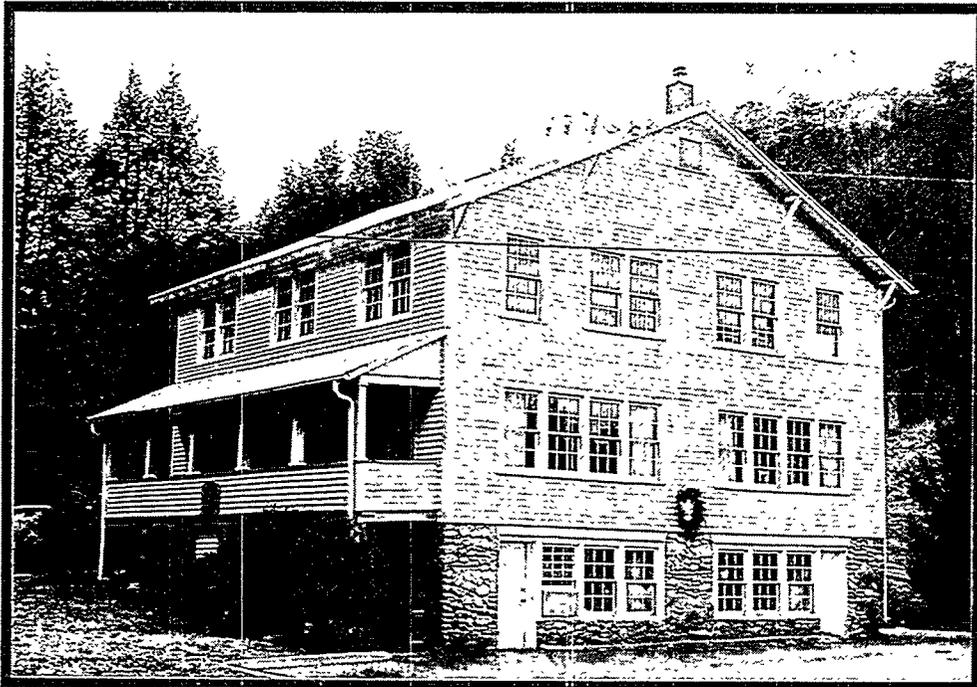


Figure 80: South and east facades of the Home Economics Building, SV-1544.



Figure 81: East and north facades of the Home Economics Building, SV-1544.

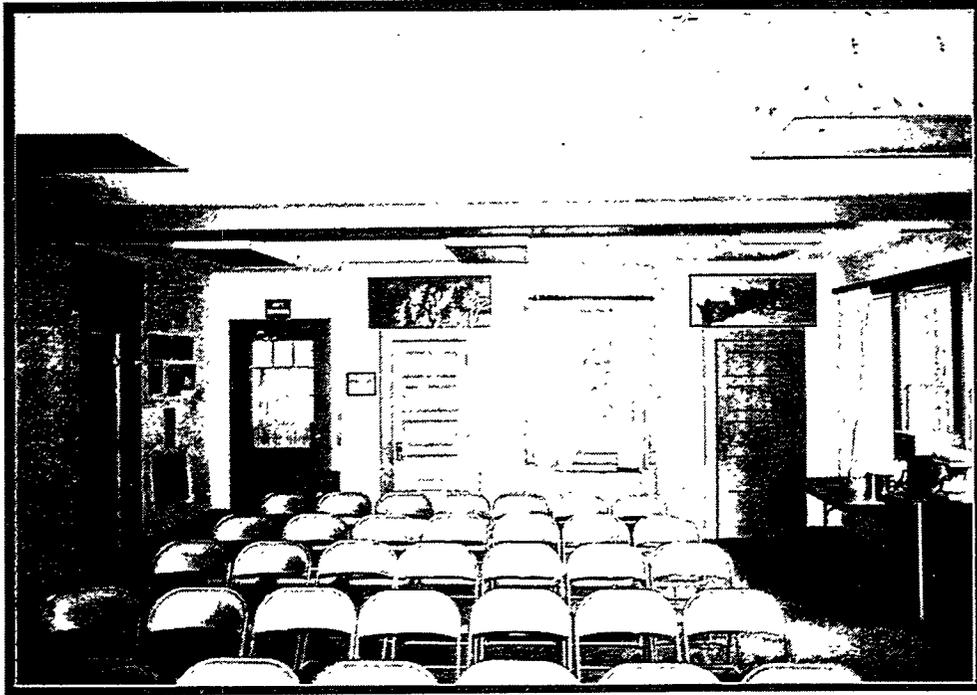


Figure 82: Interior view of first floor classroom (now City Hall meeting room), SV-1544.

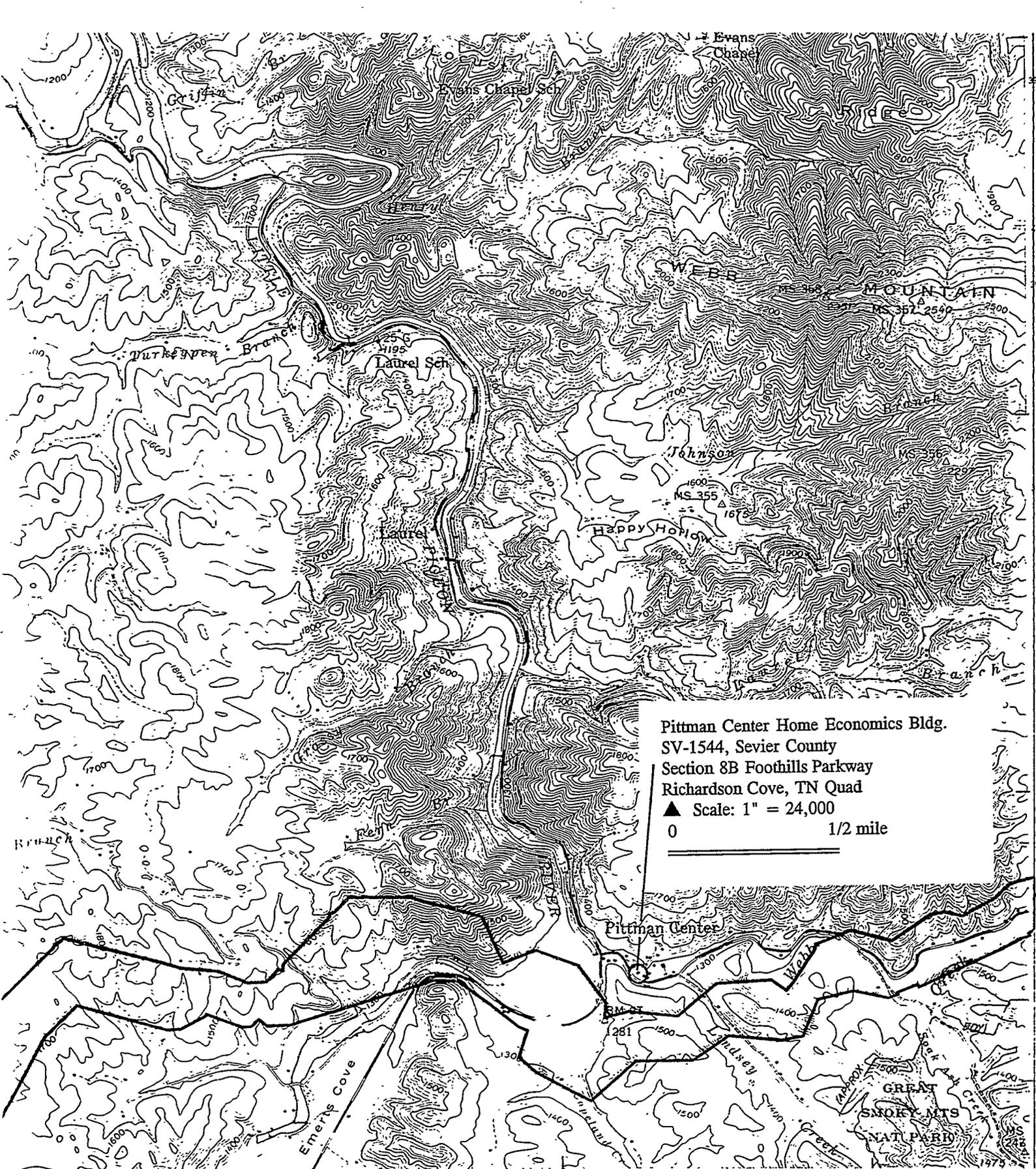


Figure 83: Property location of the Home Economics Building at Pittman Center (SV-1544).

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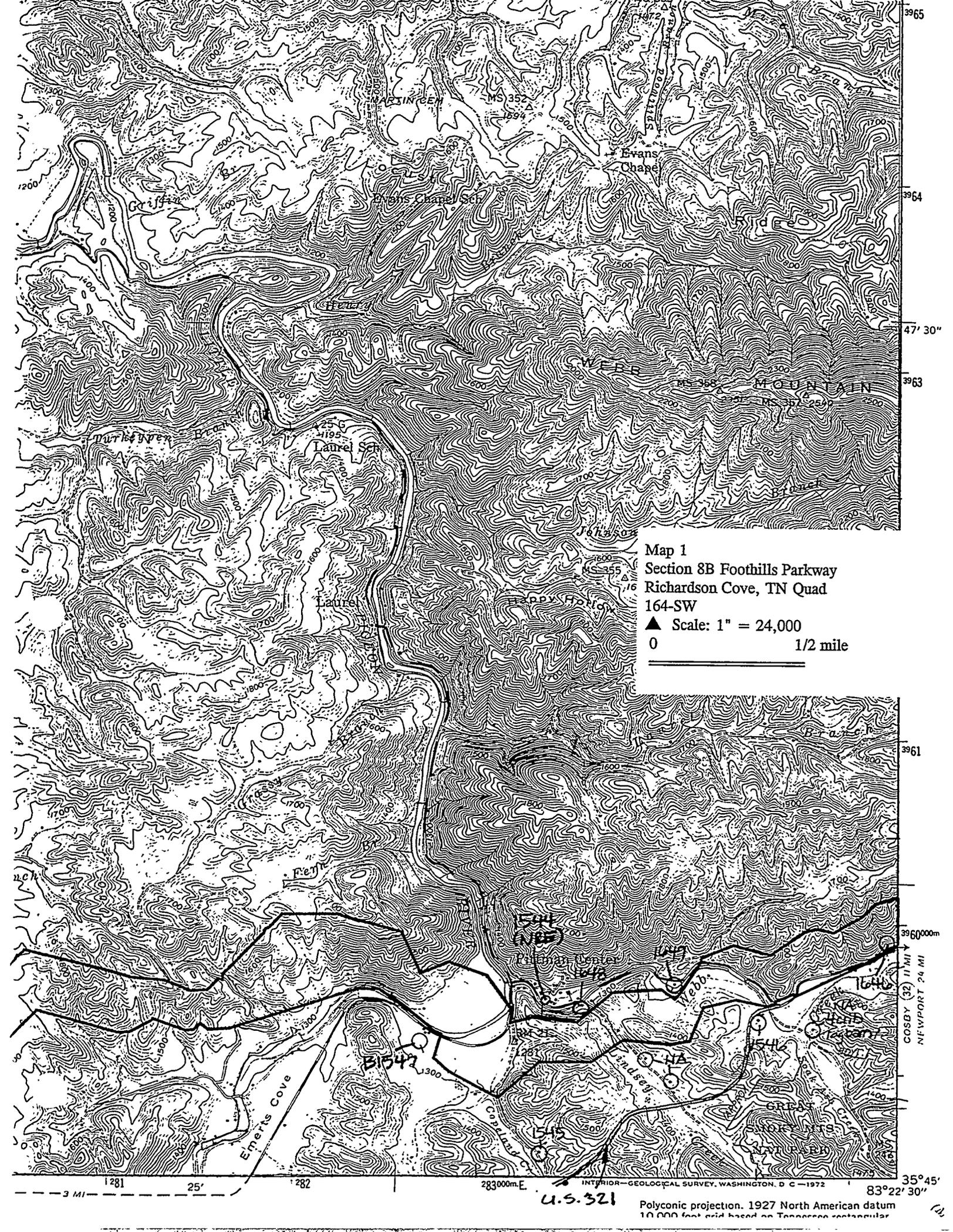
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

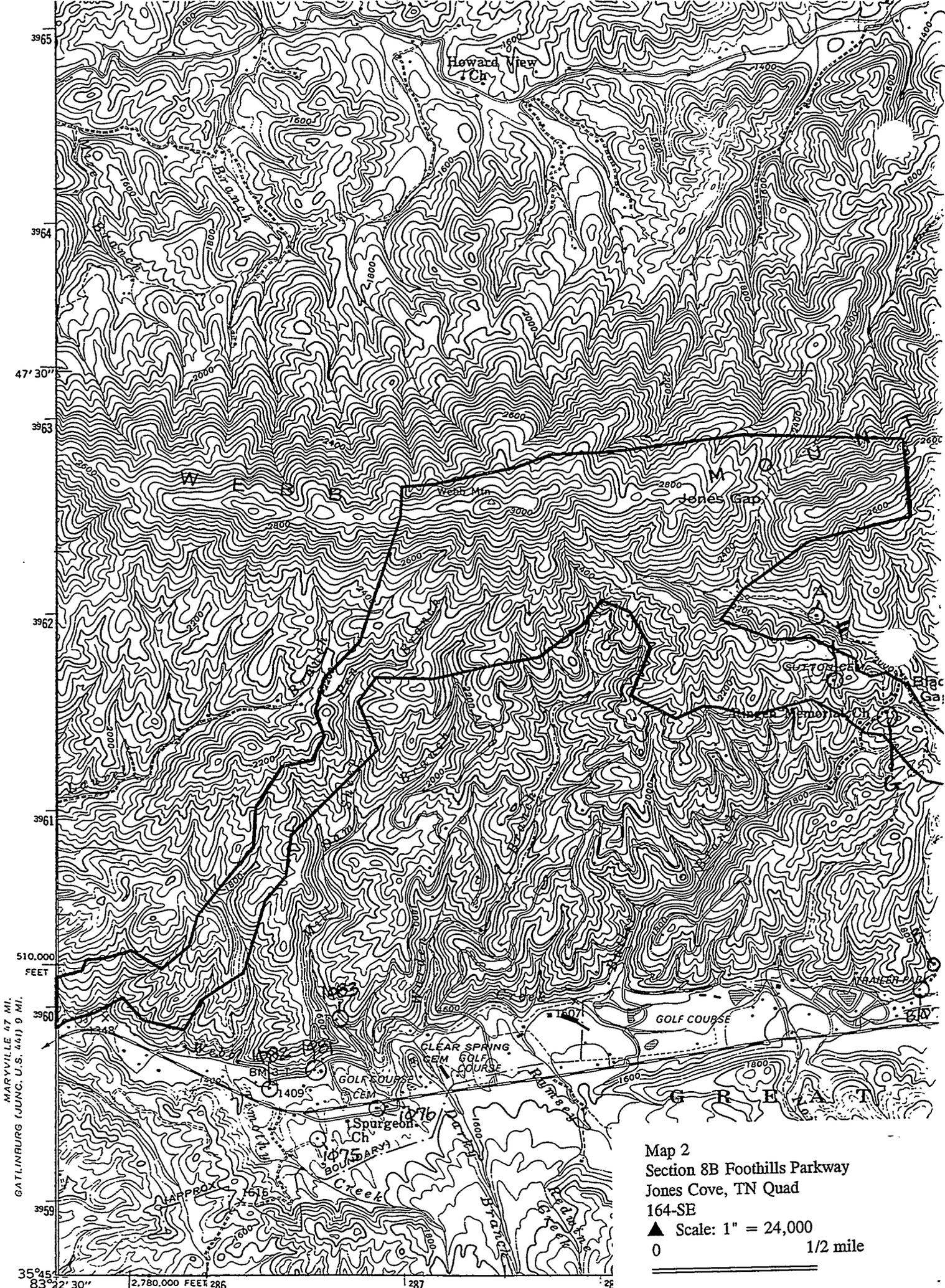
A CATALOG OF INVENTORIED PROPERTIES

<u>PROPERTY NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>	
1.	CK-54	Holder's Grover Missionary Baptist Church	A-1
2.	CK-55	Sam Wilson Farm	A-2, A-3
3.	CK-56	Burnett House	A-4
4.	CK-B56	Burnett Cantilever Barn	A-5
5.	CK-57	Annie Rainwater House	A-6
6.	CK-B58	Lunsford Place Barn	A-7
7.	CK-59	Hopkins-Williams Farm	A-8
8.	CK-B59	Hopkins-Williams Cantilever Barn	A-9
9.	CK-60	Large's Grocery/Creekside Market	A-10, A-11
10.	CK-61	Large's Chapel United Methodist Church	A-12
11.	CK-62	Proffit Farm and Spring	A-13
12.	CK-63	House	A-14
13.	CK-64	House	A-15
14.	CK-65	Hicks Place Farm	A-16
15.	CK-B65	Hicks Place Log Barn	A-17
16.	CK-66	Log House	A-18
17.	CK-67	Large-Parton House	A-19
18.	CK-68	Huff Store/Post Office/Odd Fellows Hall	A-20, A-21
19.	CK-69	House	A-22
20.	CK-70	House	A-23
21.	CK-71	House	A-24, A-25
22.	CK-72	Store/"Cracker Joint"	A-26
23.	CK-73	Store	A-27
24.	CK-74	House	A-28
25.	CK-75	Shultz-Gunter House	A-29, A-30
26.	CK-76	House	A-31, A-32
27.	CK-77	Grayson Farm	A-33
28.	CK-78	Valentine-Carver Cantilever Barn	A-34
29.	CK-79	Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church	A-35, A-36
30.	CK-80	Log House	A-37
31.	CK-81	Baxter-Maddard House	A-38
32.	CK-82	McGana-Webb House	A-39
33.	CK-83	Williamson-Ledford Farm	A-40, A-41
34.	CK-84	Warren & Mildred Valentine House	A-42, A-43
35.	CK-85	Williams Farm/"Lone Oak General Merchandise"	A-44
36.	CK-86	Fowler Farm	A-45
37.	CK-87	Valentine Farm/Valentine Nursery	A-46, A-47
38.	CK-88	Stinney-Bright House	A-48, A-49
39.	CK-89	Smith-Costner Farm	A-50, A-51
40.	CK-90	Williams House	A-52, A-53
41.	CK-91	Berthy Belcher Store	A-54
42.	CK-B92	Carson Shults Log Barn	A-55
43.	CK-92	Carson Shults Log House	A-56, A-57
44.	CK-B93	G. Torrell Lunsford Cantilever Barn	A-58

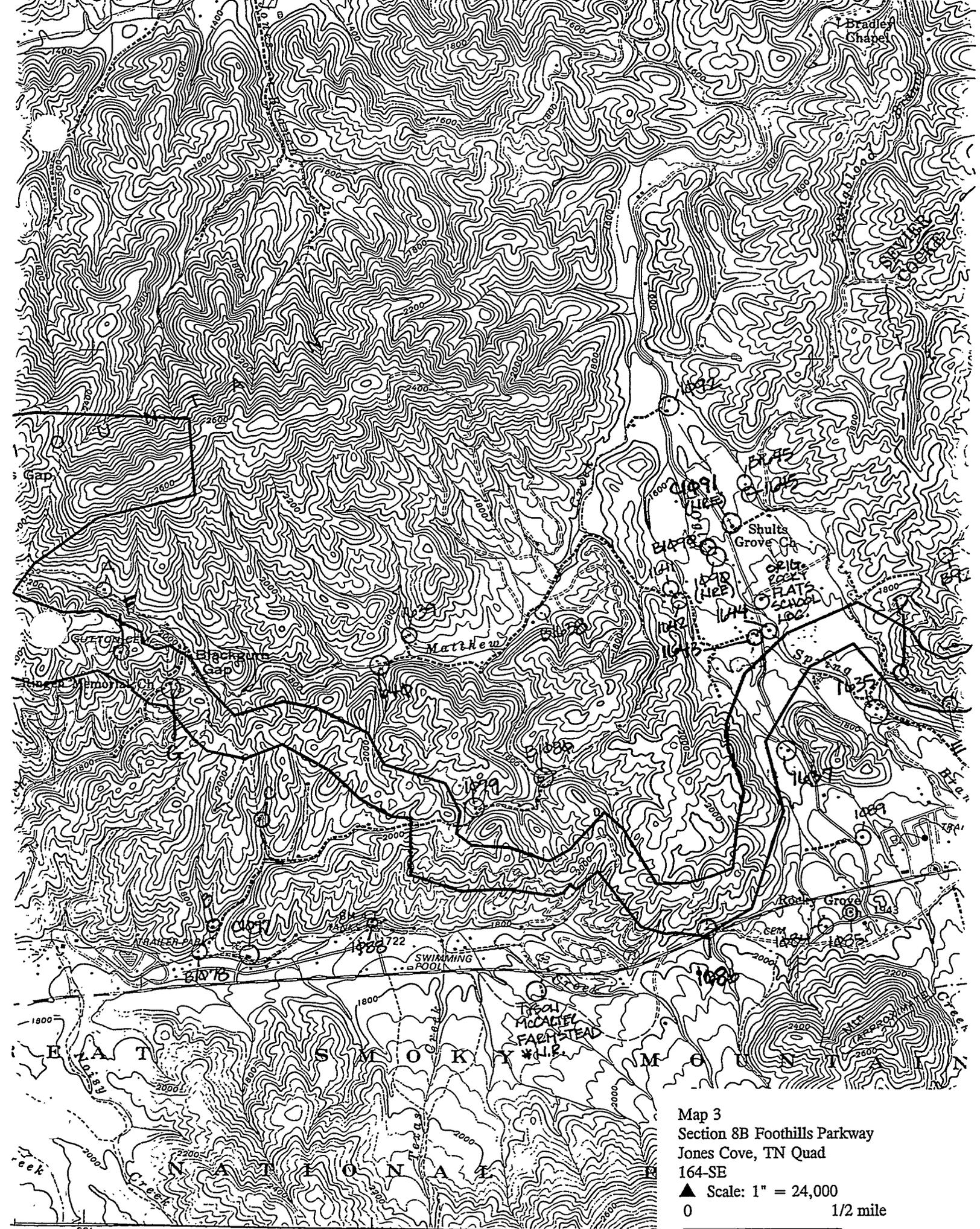
<u>PROPERTY NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>	
45.	SV-1075	Belleview Cottage (Log House)	A-59
46.	SV-1076	Homer Lindsey's Store/"Cobbly Nob Grocery"	A-60
47.	SV-1077	Webb's Creek United Methodist Church	A-61, A-62
48.	SV-B1078	Log Barn	A-63
49.	SV-1079	Williams Homeplace (Log House)	A-64
50.	SV-B1080	Log Barn	A-65
51.	SV-1081	Shultz-Lindsey Mill	A-66, A-67
52.	SV-1082	Shultz-Proffit Log House	A-68
53.	SV-1083	Phillip Shultz Log House	A-69
54.	SV-1084	Melborne-Williams Farm	A-70
55.	SV-1085	House	A-71
56.	SV-1086	House	A-72
57.	SV-1087	Teague Log Smokehouse	A-73
58.	SV-1088	Teague Mill	A-74
59.	SV-1089	Preston Baxter House	A-75
60.	SV-1090	Shults-Williams Log House & Log Outbuildings	A-76, A-77
61.	SV-B1090	Shults-Williams Cantilever Barn	A-78
62.	SV-C1091	Shults Grove Methodist Church	A-79, A-80
63.	SV-1092	Log House	A-81, A-82
64.	SV-1544	Pittman Center Home Economics Building	A-83, A-84
65.	SV-1545	Ridings-Back Log House	A-85
66.	SV-1546	Reagan Farm	A-86
67.	SV-B1547	Hendricks Log Barn	A-87
68.	SV-1635	Chan Teaster Farm	A-88, A-89
69.	SV-1636	Huff-Baxter Farm & Orchard	A-90, A-91
70.	SV-1637	Baxter-Bowditch-Wolf Farm (Log House)	A-92, A-93
71.	SV-B1638	Cantilever Barn	A-94
72.	SV-1639	Olin F. Badeaux House	A-95
73.	SV-1640	House	A-96
74.	SV-1641	House	A-97
75.	SV-1642	House	A-98
76.	SV-1643	House	A-99
77.	SV-1644	House	A-100
78.	SV-1645	Shultz Farm	A-101, A-102
79.	SV-B1645	Shultz Cantilever Barn	A-103
80.	SV-1646	House	A-104
81.	SV-1647	Molly & Garfield Scott Farm	A-105, A-106
82.	SV-1648	Burnette United Methodist Church	A-107, A-108
83.	SV-1649	Housesite	A-109, A-110



Map 1
Section 8B Foothills Parkway
Richardson Cove, TN Quad
164-SW
▲ Scale: 1" = 24,000
0 1/2 mile

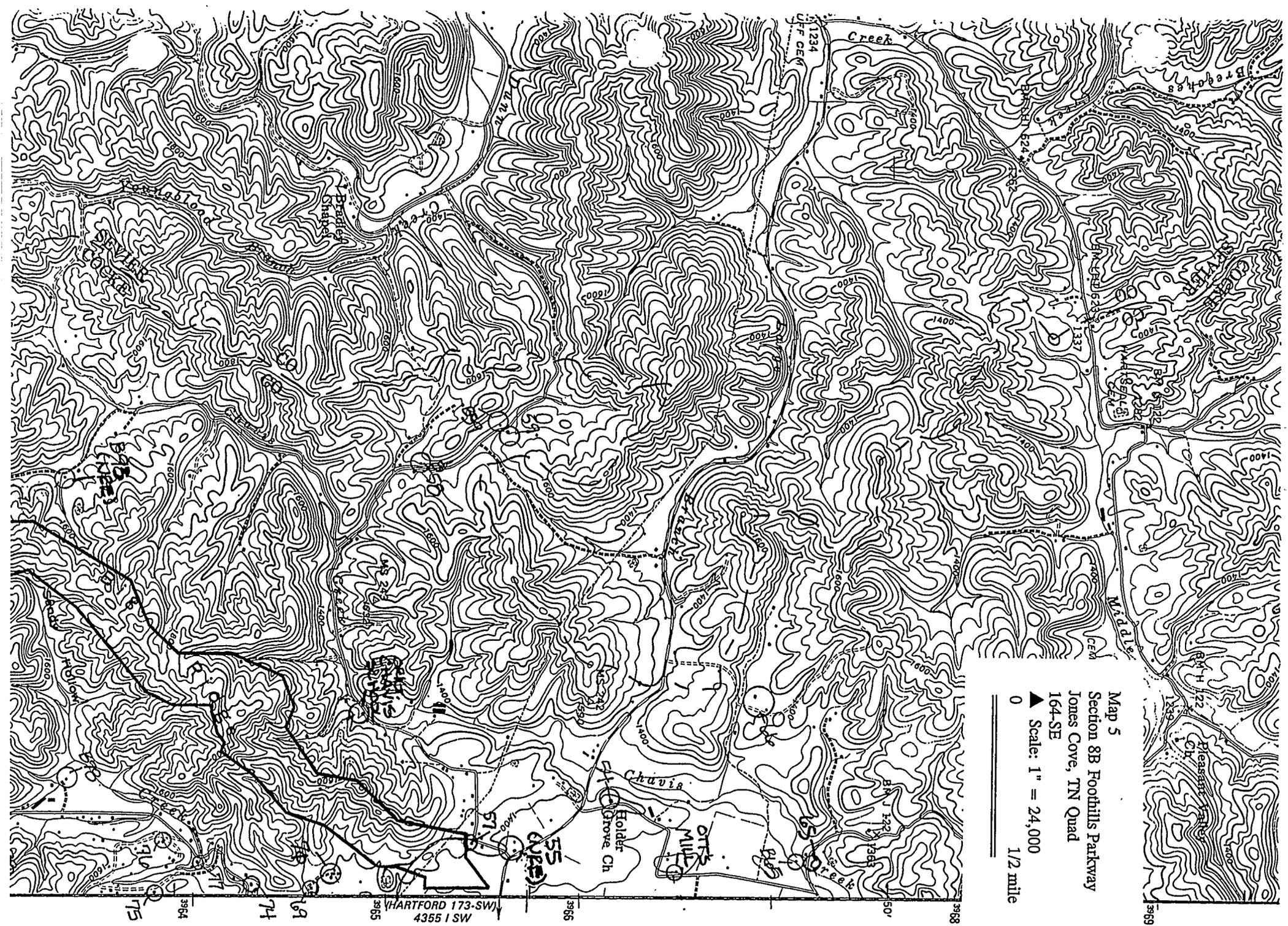


Map 2
 Section 8B Foothills Parkway
 Jones Cove, TN Quad
 164-SE
 ▲ Scale: 1" = 24,000
 0 1/2 mile



Map 3
 Section 8B Foothills Parkway
 Jones Cove, TN Quad
 164-SE
 ▲ Scale: 1" = 24,000
 0 1/2 mile

(MOUNT GUYOT 165-NE)
 4255 III AIF



Map 5
 Section 8B Foothills Parkway
 Jones Cove, TN Quad
 164-SE
 ▲ Scale: 1" = 24,000
 0
 1/2 mile

HARTFORD 173-SW
 4355 1 SW
 COSBY (JUNC. TENN. 32) 0.1 MI.
 NEWPORT 13 MI.

NORTH CAROLINA
790,000
FEET

3969

3968

50'

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3966

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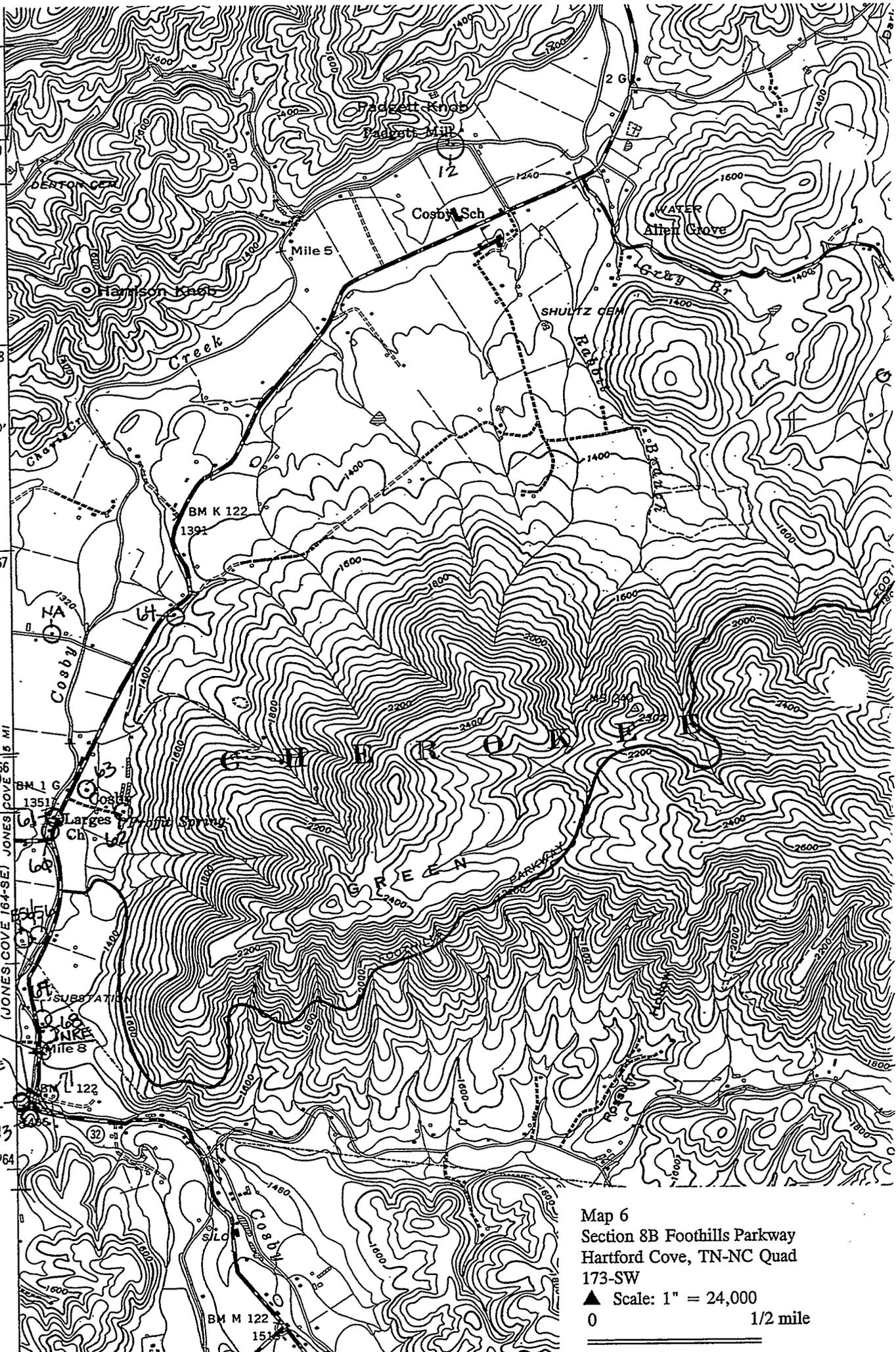
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4355 IV SE JUNCTION (35) 15 MI
 (JONES COVE 164-SE) JONES COVE 15 MI

DR. JOHN
 HUFF HS.
 Loc.?

NEW
 BRIDGE
 c.1994

Map 6
 Section 8B Foothills Parkway
 Hartford Cove, TN-NC Quad
 173-SW
 ▲ Scale: 1" = 24,000
 0 1/2 mile

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-54

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Holders Grove Church (historic); Holders Grove Missionary Baptist Church (common)

Property Location: Holders Grove Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1913

Other Information: The congregation of this church was organized in 1913 and the present church was built soon after. The church was extensively altered into its present form in the 1960s. An adjacent cemetery is located south of the church on a knoll across from Holders Grove Road.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame, cruciform plan building with an asphalt shingled gable roof, synthetic siding, and a continuous stone and concrete block foundation. At the primary (east) facade is a centrally located projecting gabled entry bay with paired ca. 1965 four-panel, four-light replacement doors and an octagonal vent. The front gable of the building has a triangular louvered vent. At the roofline ridge at the primary facade is a steeple with four louvered vents and an original standing seam metal roof. At the south facade is an exterior end concrete block chimney that has been cropped. Side facades have four windows each. Windows are two-over-two, horizontal sash, replacement design. At the rear (west) facade is a one-story shed wing addition with a concrete pier foundation. Secondary entries are located at this facade, north and south of the rear shed wing.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This building has been altered since original construction with the addition of synthetic siding and replacement doors and windows. Due to mid-20th century alterations, the property no longer retains integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-55 COUNTY: Cocke

See pages 82-84 for photographs

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Sam Wilson House/Hedden & Jennie House

Property Location: 165 Jones Cove Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND: Apparently constructed for Sam and Elizabeth Wilson by a local carpenter between 1900 and 1915. Sam and his son, Hedden Wilson, also operated a store on the property; as well as a post office for a brief period.

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: See pages 80-81 for more information.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

The abandoned, although well-maintained, two-story dwelling is an excellent example of a turn-of-the-century farmhouse constructed by a yeoman farmer in the mountainous counties of East Tennessee. The dwelling is an example of the popular I-house; of frame construction and embellished with modest Victorian-style detailing. A two-story, central-bay portico exhibiting vernacular detailing is located on the front facade. A small decorative fanlight and ventilation holes were cut out of the gable field in the portico's primary facade. Another identifying feature of the dwelling are the two facade gable-roofed dormers which are very modest in scale, but exhibit decorative handsawn frieze detailing. Two interior central brick chimneys flank the interior central stair, which is common of Victorian-era I-houses, both of which have been stuccoed. A rear kitchen/dining ell is located on the rear facade and features an engaged side porch supported by square columns and an interior central brick chimney. The entire house is resting on a continuous stone foundation and other intact features include two-over-two sash windows, replacement metal roof, four-panel doors, and a brick kitchen flue. A small addition, probably for a bathroom, was added ca. 1949.

Numerous outbuildings are retained including a ca. 1920s 8'x10' garage of boxed construction, a ca. 1931 32'x40' frame barn with a 1937 14'x40' attached shed, and a frame outhouse.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: ELIGIBLE

The ca. 1910 modest Victorian I-house is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The dwelling is representative of the I-house form which is common throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in rural East Tennessee. The house is the largest and most elaborately detailed dwelling documented in Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway survey.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-56

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Burnett Farm

Property Location: Water Cemetery Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: This abandoned dwelling was constructed ca. 1910 and has been vacant for many years. Efforts to contact the owner concerning this property were unsuccessful.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story frame saddlebag plan abandoned dwelling with an original metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (east) facade is a three-quarters width shed roof porch with missing supports. There are two entries at this facade, one of which is missing and the remaining of which is a four-panel wood door. Side facades of the front portion of the dwelling each retain a single window. Windows are six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung design. At the rear facade is a two-story frame ell wing with a one-story north facade shed roof wing. At the north facade of the ell is a secondary entry with a missing door; at the south facade are two secondary entries that also have missing doors. A rear shed roof porch at the south facade has missing supports. Related outbuildings include a cantilevered barn (see CK B56) located west of the dwelling with a metal gable and shed roof and a poured concrete foundation, a frame outhouse, and a shed roof frame outbuilding located west of the dwelling. Outbuildings appear to date to the early 20th century.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction to meet National Register Criteria.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-B56

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Burnett Farm

Property Location: Walter Cemetery Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: This barn was constructed ca. 1910. The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story log single cantilevered barn with three cribs, a cast concrete foundation, half-dovetail notching, and 26 cross-members. Most original cross-members have been replaced with sawn logs. The barn has a continuous primary beam and a foundation beam. At the east facade is a shed roof wing addition. A corner ladder at the southwest end of the building leads to the upper loft.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is representative of log cantilevered barns in the county from the early 20th century. The original form and plan of this barn has been altered through the addition of drive-thru shed wings. The barn no longer retains its original integrity and does not meet National Register Criteria.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-57

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Annie Rainwater House (common)

Property Location: 4130 Chavis Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1925

Other Information: This dwelling has been extensively altered since its original construction with synthetic siding, an altered porch, and replacement windows. The dwelling was previously owned by Anne Rainwater and is currently used as rental housing.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame rectangular plan dwelling with an asphalt shingled gable roof, synthetic siding, and a continuous concrete block and covered foundation. Windows are two-over-two horizontal sash replacement design. At the primary (north) facade is a three-quarters width porch with a concrete block foundation and four square wood supports. There is a centrally located primary entry at this facade which retains a four-panel wood door. At the roofline ridge is an interior central brick chimney. East and west facades each have two windows. At the southwest corner of the east facade is a secondary entry. There is an interior brick chimney near the southeast corner of the dwelling. At the rear (south) facade is a single window. Related outbuildings include a frame 20th century smokehouse with a metal gable roof and weatherboard siding, a collapsed frame barn, and a half-story concrete block pumphouse with a shed roof.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-B58

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Lunsford Place Barn (historic)

Property Location: 4481 Chavis Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: This barn is believed to have been built by the Lunsford family and is presently owned by the Sutton Family. The original dwelling and other farm buildings associated with the property are no longer standing. Owners did not know any additional information about the property.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story log, single cantilevered barn with two cribs and seven cross-members. The structure has continuous support logs and a stone pier foundation. An original log dwelling located east of the barn is no longer standing.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-59

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Ben Hopkins House (historic); James Crawford Williams Farm (common)

Property Location: 4550 Chavis Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: The current owner, Hazel Lou Shultz-Williams and her husband purchased this property from Ben Hopkins in 1945. Hopkins was the original owner and builder.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame, saddlebag plan dwelling with a hipped metal roof, weatherboard siding, and a stone pier foundation with concrete block infill. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung design. At the primary (southeast) facade is a projecting gabled wing and a three-quarters width shed roof porch supported by four square wood columns. There are two entries from the primary facade porch, both of which retain original four-panel wood pegged doors. At the roofline ridge of the gabled wing is an interior brick chimney. There is a secondary shed roof porch at the northeast facade of the dwelling, with paired entries. At the rear (northwest) facade is an enclosed shed roof porch. Related outbuildings include a ca. 1900 log smokehouse with square notching and a metal gable roof, a cantilevered barn (see CK-B59), a frame outbuilding with a shed roof and attached open plan carport with a metal roof and log supports, and a 20th century shed roof outbuilding located northwest of the dwelling.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-B59

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Ben Hopkins Barn (historic); James Crawford-Williams Farm (common)

Property Location: 4550 Chavis Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: J.C. and Hazel Lou Shultz-Williams purchased this property from Ben Hopkins in 1945. J.C. Williams died in 1972 and the property is retained by his widow, Hazel.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story log barn associated with the Hopkins/Williams House (CK-59). The building has two cribs and is half-double cantilever in plan. Foundation is constructed of large stone piers. Logs have half-dovetailed notching. The building retains five cross-members. It appears that some original cross members may have been removed. Doors are board and batten in design, located at the east end of the building, and retain wooden latches.

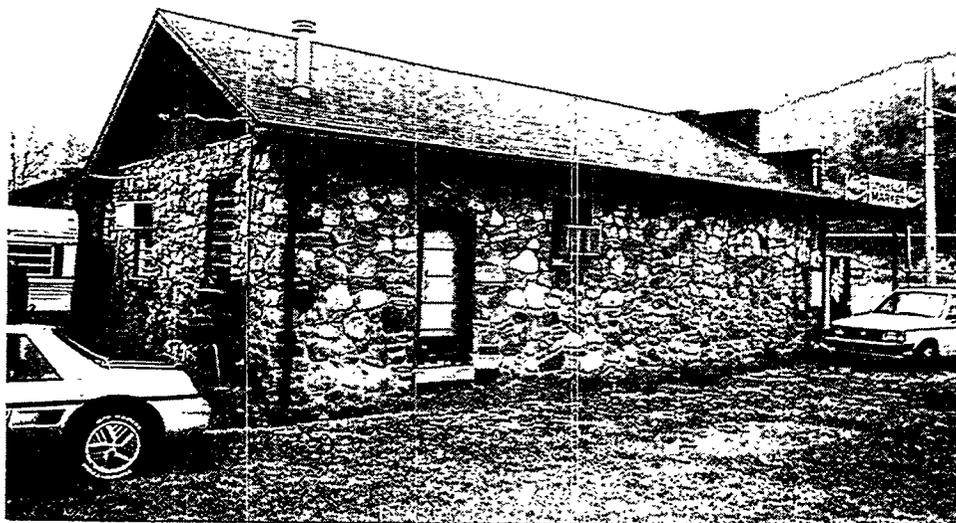
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-60

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Large's Grocery (historic); Creekside Market (common)

Property Location: 3925 Cosby Highway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1930

Other Information: The building was originally owned by Wallace Large and was commonly referred to as "Large's Grocery." The building continues to be used as a store in the Cosby area.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, Gable-Front plan commercial building with an asphalt shingled gable roof with a parapet, stone veneer exterior siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (east) facade are paired entries, and a single door entry near the north end of the building that leads to an attached wing that serves as living quarters. The primary entry located at the central bay of the facade has original five-panel wood doors and replacement screen doors, flanked by single windows. The secondary primary facade entry has an original six-panel wood door. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung design. At the rear (west) facade are two windows of similar design, and a fixed single-light window. At the north and south facades are single five-panel wood doors and single windows of six-over-six design. The property is fronted by four fuel pumps. Located northwest of the building are a ca. 1950 concrete block detached restroom complex, a ca. 1940 carport, and a workshop/storage building.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is an example of a 20th century commercial building. The building has been altered through the addition of a large drive-thru wing on the main facade. The building does not possess architectural or historical significance to meet National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-61

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Large's Chapel-United Methodist Church (common)

Property Location: 3917 Cosby Highway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1955

Other Information: This building probably replaced an earlier church on the same site.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story, concrete block, Gable-Front plan church with an asphalt shingled gable roof, concrete block exterior, and a continuous concrete block foundation. At the primary (east) facade is a projecting gabled entry bay with paired three-panel, three-light wood doors with a six-light transom. Building corners and window surrounds have brick quoining. At the roofline ridge is a steeple with a tin roof and drop siding. Side facades have two and three windows each. Windows are casement design. Gable fields have asbestos shingle siding. At the north facade is a ca. 1950 addition with a gable roof and two east facade entries. At the north, west and south facades are exterior end concrete block flues. North of the building is a detached sign with a bell.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property was constructed within the past fifty years and does not possess exceptional architectural or historical significance to meet National Register Criteria.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-62

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Proffit Farm and Spring (historic)

Property Location: 3910 Cosby Highway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: Owners Orema and Howard Matthews purchased this property in 1979. A spring on the property once supplied water to neighboring houses. The dwelling on the property is similar in plan to CK-55, but has been altered since original construction.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story frame dwelling with a metal gable roof, synthetic siding, and a continuous brick foundation that is not original. Windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung replacement design. At the primary (west) facade is a centrally located entry bay with a ca. 1950 surround. Gable wall dormers offset the recessed central entry bay. At the roofline ridge are paired interior central brick chimneys. There are wing additions at the north, south, and east facades. The south facade wing is used as a garage. Adjacent outbuildings, all of which date to the mid to late 20th century, include a poultry barn, frame barn, spring house, and tool shed.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property has been significantly altered since original construction with synthetic siding, multiple wing additions, and removal of an original two-story central bay portico. Due to alterations, the property no longer retains integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-63

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 3896 Cosby Highway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Other Information: According to owner, Jeffrey Roscoe, a post office was either located on the property or in this dwelling at one time.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame rectangular plan, Bungalow-influenced style dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous brick foundation. At the primary (west) facade is a centrally located entry flanked by paired one-over-one, double-hung windows. Remaining windows are of similar configuration. The roof extends to overhang a wrap-around porch that extends to the north facade, supported by milled columns. An added frame balustrade extends the full width of the porch at both facades. At the roofline of the primary facade is a shed roof dormer with paired single-light windows. At the south facade is an exterior end brick chimney. Rear access was limited and full examination could not be completed.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-64

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 3714 Cosby Highway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1935

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame, Minimal Traditional style dwelling with an asbestos shingle gable roof, stone veneer exterior, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (northwest) facade is a gabled window bay and exterior stone chimney. These features flank a single door entry with an original nine-light wood panel door. Remaining doors are of similar design. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung design. Gable ends have synthetic siding. At the north facade is a three-quarters width hipped porch supported by four stone columns. A single door leads from the porch to the dwelling. At the south facade is a projecting bay with two windows and a single door entry. The rear facade has three windows. The dwelling has two interior stone chimneys, located at southwest and southeast sections of the building. Northeast of the dwelling is an open plan carport with a shed metal roof and unfinished log supports.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common mid-20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-65

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Hicks Place (common)

Property Location: 3870 Pleasant Valley, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1890

Other Information: Owner, Carol Hodges, states that the farm was auctioned during the 1960s. Prior to Hodges, the property belonged to the Hicks Family who owned the farm for many years.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story single pen log dwelling with a metal gable roof, log exterior, and a continuous stone foundation. At the east and west facades are missing doors; at the south facade is a missing window. Logs have half-dovetail notching and missing chinking. An exterior end chimney has been removed. Gable ends have added vertical board siding and the original roof has been replaced. At the north end of the dwelling is an attached vertical board barn with a shed roof and open bays at the north and south facades. The barn is presently used for horses, and has five open window bays at the west facade. Adjacent to the property is a log crib barn (see CK-B65).

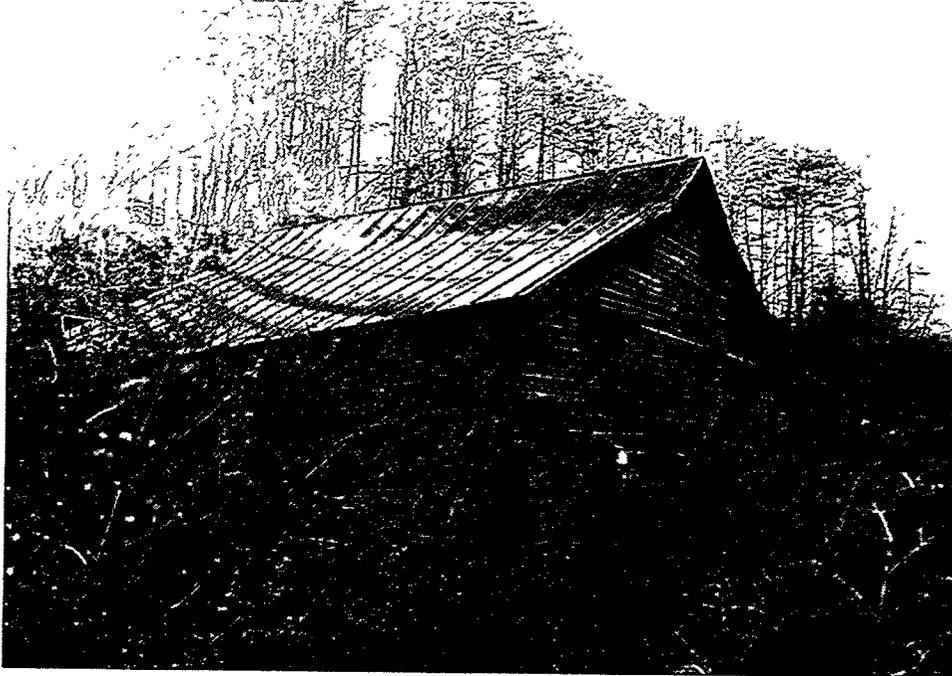
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property has been extensively altered since original construction with a replacement roof and north facade frame addition. Due to alterations and missing doors, windows, and chimney, this property no longer retains integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-B65

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Hicks Farm Barn (historic)

Property Location: 3870 Pleasant Valley, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1890

Other Information: This property is associated with CK-65, and is presently owned by Kenneth Wilson.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story log cantilevered barn with four cribs. The building has four cribs, half-dovetail notching, and new and pegged rafters and cross-rafters. The building has a double engaged roof profile. The south facade has badly deteriorated and is no longer intact.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 19th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-66

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: Cocke County Line Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1875

Other Information: This dwelling may have been constructed as early as ca. 1850 as it has hand hewn log members and an original chimney that reflect mid-19th century building techniques.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story log dwelling single pen dwelling with a metal gable roof, log exterior, and stone pier foundation. At the primary (south) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by four square wood columns that has partially collapsed. There is an original vertical board door at this facade. Logs have V-notching, and some original mud chinking remains. Protected by a cantilevered gable roof at the west facade is an exterior end Common bond brick chimney with tumbled shoulders, a free-standing stack, and stone foundation. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. At the rear (north) facade is a shed roof wing addition with two windows at the north facade, a single door entry at the west facade, and single window at the east facade. At the east facade of the primary building is a secondary entry. The interior of the one-room log dwelling features a corner enclosed stair with a board and batten door leading to the second level loft.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 19th century single-pen log dwelling. The dwelling has added synthetic siding and does not possess sufficient architectural or historical distinction to meet National Register Criteria.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-67

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Large House (historic); Parton House (common)

Property Location: 4102 Cosby Highway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: Owner Joyce Parton believes that this dwelling was formerly owned by the Large Family. The Partons have owned the property for approximately 20 years.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame T-plan dwelling with an original metal gable roof, synthetic siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. At the primary (west) facade is a full-width shed porch supported by four wrought iron columns. The primary entry is located off-center at this facade and retains a ca. 1960 wood door with a single diamond shaped light. The entry is flanked by single windows. Windows are two-over-two, horizontal sash, replacement design. At the roofline ridge is an interior central concrete block chimney. At the rear facade is a one-story frame gabled ell with secondary entries at the north and east facades. At the roofline are gable returns. Located east of the dwelling are a frame outbuilding with a shed roof, a frame outbuilding that was constructed from a removed roof and is used for poultry housing, and a small ca. 1948 frame single pen dwelling with a gabled roof, synthetic siding, and a north facade attached wing and trailer.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-68 COUNTY: Cocke

See pages 92-94 for photographs

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Dr. John Huff Store and Post Office

Property Location: 4104 Cosby Highway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND: In the mid to late 1910s, Dr. Huff constructed and operated this small mercantile store, which was later operated by his son, Lawrence -- who was later Cosby's postmaster. Lawrence Huff operated his father's store and post office and constructed a dwelling adjacent to the store in the 1910s or 1920s. The second level of the store was used as the meeting hall for a local chapter of the Odd Fellows Lodge. The store was operational until the Depression and closed sometime in the 1930s.

Date of Construction: ca. 1910s

Other Information: See pages 90-91 for more information.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

Constructed in two phases, this two-story facing-gable structure began as a small one-story general mercantile store. The store featured a double-entry with five-panel doors and six-over-six sash windows that retain the original paneled shutters. The original store was enlarged with a rear addition and second level sometime in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The second level was larger than the first and overhangs on the south facade, forming an integral covered walkway to the stair leading to the second level on the rear facade. The first level rear addition housed a post office and the second level housed an Odd Fellows meeting hall.

The interior retains original flushed wall sheathing accompanied by tongue and groove on the newer addition. The first level retains evidence of the post office in the rear room, including a mailslot. The second level -- one large room -- retains an alcove in the central bay of the east end. The alcove is raised and flanked by two entrances, one that leads to the stairhall and the other to a closet. Centrally located on the opposite wall, is a small rectangular raised platform. Other features that survive are six-over-six sash windows, five-panel interior doors, stone pier foundation, and a full-width shed roof front porch -- supported by chamfered columns.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: ELIGIBLE

The Dr. Huff Store and Post Office is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Although abandoned for almost fifty years, the building is very intact and retains almost all original features and integrity. The building is an excellent example of an early twentieth century multi-use commercial facility that was common in rural areas throughout the South -- housing a general mercantile store, post office, and an Odd Fellows meeting hall made this building the center of the upper Cosby community. A building of this type is very rare in rural Tennessee and is the best preserved and most intact example in the county.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-69

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 120 Game Lock Way, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Other Information: Fred Ramsey, overseer of the farm, states that the property is rented out for housing purposes.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story Bungalow style dwelling with an original asphalt shingled gable roof, synthetic siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (east) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by tapered wood columns on battered stone piers. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade and retains a three-light wood paneled door. The primary entry is flanked by paired windows. Windows are four-over-one, double-hung design. At the primary facade roofline is a gabled roof dormer with exposed eave brackets and three four-over-one windows. At the north and south facades are interior end stone chimneys. Gable ends have decorative brackets and paired upper half-story windows. At the rear facade is a screened porch with a central entry. Access to the rear and side facades was limited. Adjacent to the dwelling are two vertical board 20th century barns with metal gable roofs, and a board and batten garage and outbuilding that are located south of the dwelling.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century Bungalow form and does not possess architectural or historical distinction to meet National Register Criteria.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-70

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 120 Game Lock Way, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1905

Other Information: The interior of this dwelling's rear ell has flush sheathing, and missing chimney and mantle. The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, Gabled Ell plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a stone pier foundation. At the primary (east) facade is a projecting gabled, Greek Revival portico supported by square wood columns. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung design and doors are four-panel design. Most windows and doors are missing. At the roofline ridge is an interior end brick chimney near the north facade. At the rear facade is a one-story frame gabled wing with a north facade shed roof porch bay supported by square wood columns. A single door entry leads from the porch to the rear ell. The northwest end of the porch has been partially enclosed and has exterior weatherboard siding. Attached to the west facade is a shed roof wing. There is limited access to the south facade, however the rear ell of this facade appears to have two windows. The interior of the dwelling has been gutted. Northwest of the dwelling is a vertical board 20th century barn with a shed roof.

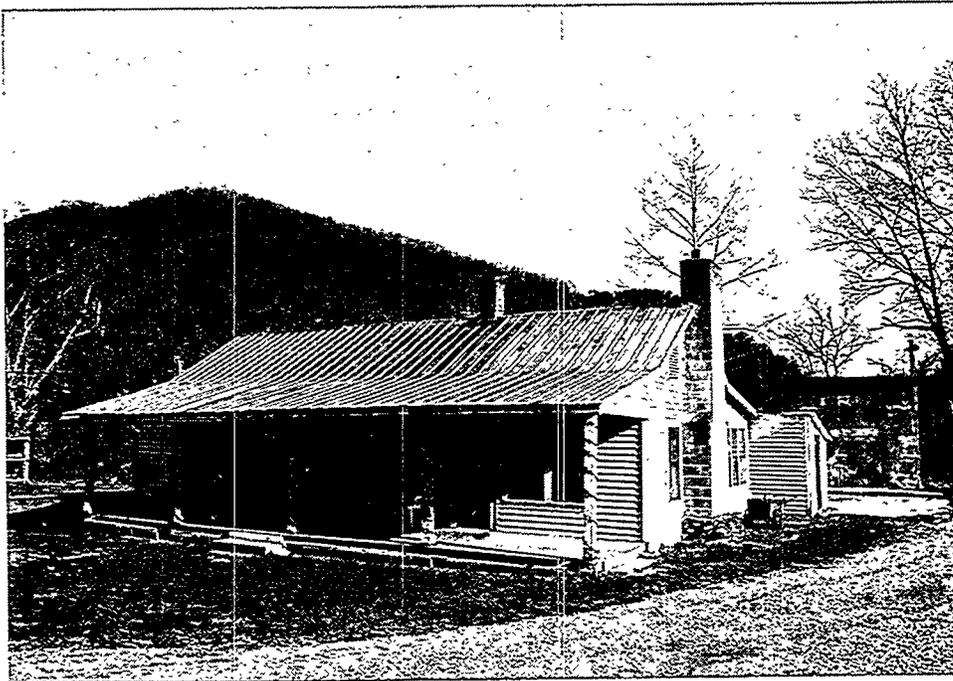
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-71

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 4140 Cosby Highway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, saddlebag plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (west) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with a concrete block foundation that is supported by five square wood columns. There are two entries at this facade, both of which retain original three-light wood paneled doors. Also at the primary facade are three sets of paired windows, each spaced equally apart. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. Rear shed wing windows are two-light and six-light casement design. At the roofline ridge is an interior central brick chimney. There is an exterior end concrete block chimney at the south facade. At the north facade is a one-story gabled wing addition with an interior end brick chimney and a east facade single door entry. At the rear (east) facade is a small gabled wing addition and a shed roof wing at the southwest corner. Secondary entries at the rear facade face east and south. Located southwest of the dwelling is a ca. 1950 garage with exterior metal panels and a shed roof. West of the dwelling is a stone outbuilding used as a "canhouse," and northwest of the dwelling is a frame outbuilding with a gabled and shed roof wing. All outbuildings have entries at the primary (west) facades.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-72

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Cracker Joint (common)

Property Location: Indian Camp Creek Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1930

Other Information: This property appears to have been originally used as a store. The building's last known use was as a pool hall and restaurant.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, abandoned Gable-Front plan commercial building with a metal gable roof, drop siding, and a continuous stone and concrete block foundation. At the primary (southeast) facade is a shed roof porch supported by two square wood columns that has been recently added to the building. There are two entries at the primary facade, one which is centrally located and the other which leads to a southwest facade shed wing. Doors are missing at this facade. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. At the northeast facade is a gabled wing with a single door entry that leads to cellar stairs. At the roofline are exposed eave rafters. Side facades each have one window and the rear facade has two windows. The interior space retains five-panel doors, bars across windows, "Yale" door locks, and tongue and groove interior walls with shelving.

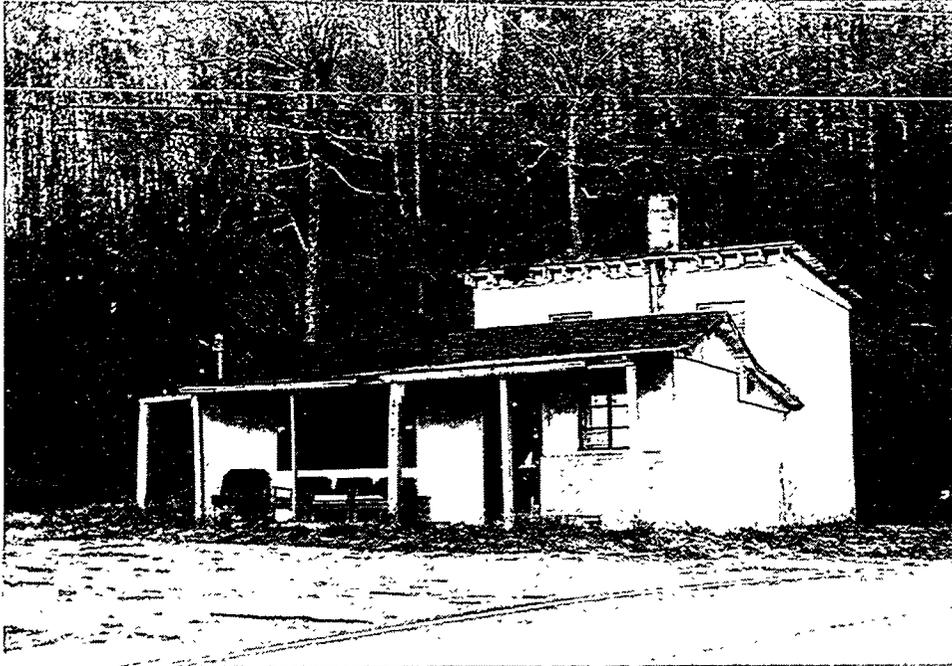
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-73

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 4151 Indian Camp Creek Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1945

Other Information: This property appears to have been utilized as a store. The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story concrete block commercial building with a metal gable roof, concrete exterior, and a continuous concrete block foundation. At the primary (north) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by square wood columns. The primary entry is located off-center at this facade, offset by a single six-light casement style window. At the east end of the primary facade is an enclosed window that appears to have been used for concession purposes. At the east facade is a frame shed wing. At the rear (south) facade is a two-story concrete block wing with a shed roof, interior central concrete block chimney, one-over-one windows and exposed eave rafters. Gable ends of the original portion of the building have louvered vents.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing. The building has been extensively altered since construction with multiple additions and no longer retains integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-74

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 4226 Indian Camp Creek Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame T-plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a stone pier foundation. At the primary (southeast) facade is a three-quarters width, flat roof porch supported by paired wood columns with lattice detailing. There are two entrances at the primary facade, flanked by single windows. Windows are two-over-two casement and one-over-one double-hung design. At the gable ends are louvered vents. There is an interior brick chimney at the roofline ridge and a rear exterior end brick chimney at the northwest facade. The dwelling has a rear frame ell with a gabled roof. This rear wing has a one-story gabled wing addition at the northeast facade. A southwest facade rear porch has been enclosed and retains a single door entry at the northwest corner of the bay. There is limited access to this dwelling.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-75

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Shultz-Gunter House (historic)
Property Location: 4240 Shultz Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: Owner Agnes Ownby and her husband, L.D. "Peanut" Ownby purchased this property in 1942 from Lorenda Gunter. The Ownbys moved from the dwelling in 1965 when they constructed a new dwelling south of this property. The property is still owned by Agnes Ownby, who was widowed in 1988.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame double pen plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, board and batten siding, and a stone and wood pier foundation. At the primary (west) facade is a full-width porch supported by square wood columns. The primary entry bay is recessed with entries facing each other at north and south recessed walls. Windows are four-over-four double-hung design and doors are beaded board and batten in design. Above the entry is vernacular molding. There is an interior central brick chimney at the roofline ridge and another interior chimney near the rear facade that has been removed. The dwelling has a rear gabled frame ell with a south facade shed roof porch that is supported by unfinished columns. A secondary entry is located at this facade. An additional entry is located at the northeast corner of the east facade. Located northeast of the dwelling area log crib and a frame outhouse.s Located northwest of the dwelling is a stone cellar used as a "canhouse." Southeast of the dwelling is a garage with an attached shed and a pumphouse.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-76

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 4355 Shultz Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, central hall plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. At the primary (northwest) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by square wood columns on concrete block piers that has been enclosed at the northeast end. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade with a five-panel wood door. A secondary entry facing southwest leads to the enclosed portion of the porch bay. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. At the southwest facade is an exterior end brick chimney. An interior brick flue is located at the northeast corner of the dwelling. The dwelling has a rear shed roof wing and a southwest corner rear porch supported by a single wood column on a concrete block pier. The porch bay retains an original wood paneled door that faces southwest. Gable ends have louvered vents. Located southwest of the dwelling is a 20th century frame garage with a metal gabled roof and asphalt siding, as well as a board and batten frame shed.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-77

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Grayson Farm (common)

Property Location: 4259 Indian Camp Creek Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: The property is owned by Wilma Wilson and was constructed by the Grayson Family ca. 1910.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame saddlebag plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, board and batten siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. At the primary (west) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by square wood columns. Centrally located at this facade are two entries, each of which retains original five panel wood doors. Entrances are flanked by single windows. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung design. At the side facades are two windows and upper gable field louvered vents. There is an interior central brick flue at the roofline ridge. At the rear facade is a shed wing with two east facade windows and a south facade single door entry of five-panel wood design. Located northeast of the dwelling is a frame one and a half-story smokehouse with a west facade five-panel wood door. Southeast of the dwelling is a stone wellhouse with a cantilevered gable roof.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-B78

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Isaac Valentine Farm (historic); Carl Carver Farm (common)

Property Location: 4350 Indian Camp Creek Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: Present owner, Emma Dean Carver, purchased this property in 1963. The property was originally owned by the Valentine Family.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story log barn of two crib, single cantilever design with four cross members and half-dovetail notching. The building has continuous primary beams and a metal gabled roof. At the northwest facade is an attached frame wing with vertical board exterior and a shed metal roof.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-79

COUNTY: Cocke

See page 88 for photographs

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Laurel Springs Primitive Baptist Church (common)

Property Location: Laurel Springs Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND: The name of the church is derived from the place name of the community, which was called "Laurel Springs" by the workmen who constructed the narrow and curvy Highway 73 (now Highway 321) between Cosby and Gatlinburg in the 1930s. The church has served the Primitive Baptist congregation since its initial construction, although meetings are presently held only monthly.

Date of Construction: ca. 1912-13

Other Information: See pages 85-87 for more information.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

The modest facing-gable building is of boxed construction -- like the majority of the buildings constructed in the mountainous areas of East Tennessee in the early twentieth century. The well-maintained church retains original details such as two-over-two sash windows, board and batten entry door, and stone/wood pier foundation. The interior is intact and features board and batten walls, original pews, pulpit, and a "pot-belly" iron wood-stove. The church has never received running water or electricity and the congregation continues to use separate men's and women's outhouses.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: ELIGIBLE

The church is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The well-preserved church is an excellent example of a the modest church buildings constructed in rural, often isolated, areas of mountainous regions of East Tennessee. Buildings of boxed construction were not always built to last an extended length of time and this building is the only church of boxed construction in Section 8B of the Foothills Parkway – maybe in Sevier County. The church has been preserved in almost pristine condition, unlike the majority of rural churches.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-80

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: Laurel Springs Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story log single pen dwelling with a metal gable roof, log exterior, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (south) facade is a full-width shed roof with square wood columns that has been recently constructed. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade and retains an original board and batten door. Logs have V-notching. At the west facade is an exterior end brick chimney. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash design. Gable ends have weatherboard siding. At the rear facade is a recently constructed two-story frame wing that is not original to the dwelling.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property has been extensively altered since original construction with the addition of a modern porch and rear two-story frame ell. Due to recent 20th century modifications, the property no longer retains integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-81 COUNTY: Cocke

Please refer to p. 28 of text for photograph

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Jess Baxter House (historic); Hobert and Beulah Maddard House (common)

Property Location: 5050 Ledford Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Other Information: Owner Lonnie Ledford states that this property was constructed by Jess Baxter, a preacher. Adjacent to the dwelling is an abandoned commercial building previously owned by Berthy Williams Belcher who used the property as a store and also lived in the building. The store has been closed for 25 years and remains abandoned (see CK-91).

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, Gable-Front plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (north) facade is a full-width gabled porch supported by square wood columns. The front gable of the porch retains a two-over-two, double-hung window. At the primary facade are two entrances with three-light vertical paneled doors. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. There is an interior central brick flue at the roofline ridge. Side facades have two windows at the east facade and three windows at the west facade. The rear facade has a shed roof porch and three single door entries. Located east of the dwelling is a Gable-Front plan, abandoned board and batten commercial building (see CK-91).

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-82

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Lawson McGana Farm (historic); Eunice McGana-Webb House (common)

Property Location: 5040 Ledford Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: This dwelling, owned by Budd Ledford, previously was owned by Eunice Webb. Ms. Webb's father, Lawson McGana, originally owned the dwelling and surrounding farmstead.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, Gable-Front plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, synthetic siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (south) facade is a three-quarters width front gabled porch supported by four square wood columns. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade and retains a vertical-light, wood paneled door flanked by single windows. Windows are three-over-one, double-hung, wood sash design, with the exception of rear wing windows which are four-over-four, double-hung design. Gable ends have louvered vents, and at the roofline are exposed eave rafters. A side gable field has asphalt shingle siding at the east facade. At the rear facade is a single door secondary entry. At the rear of the property are a concrete block outbuilding and a frame 20th century garage.

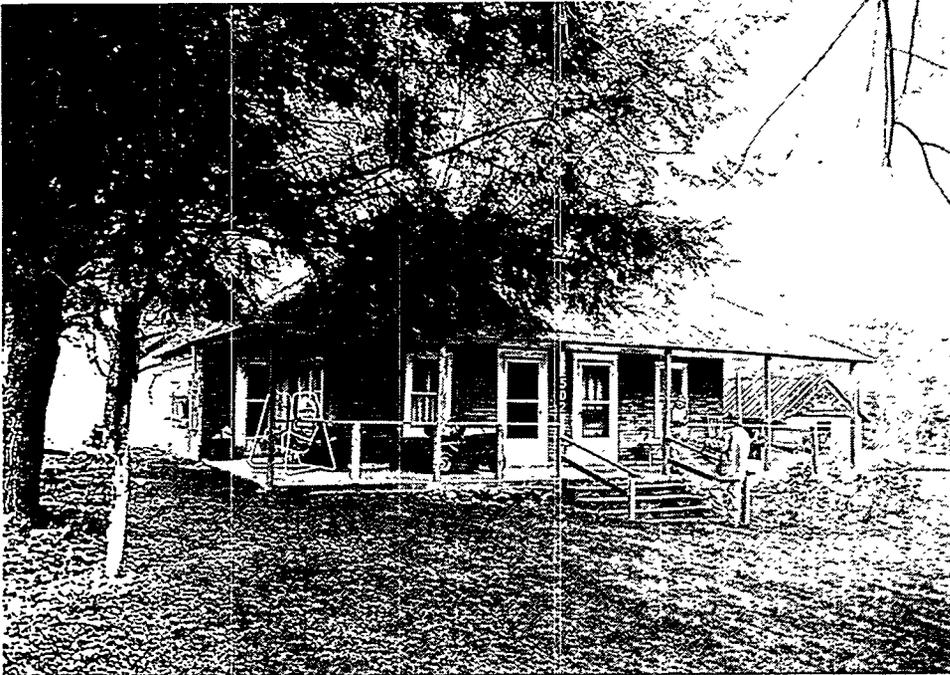
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-83

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: William Williamson House (historic); Rose Ledford House (common)
Property Location: 5020 Ledford Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Other Information: According to occupant, Rose Ledford, this dwelling was moved three times since its original construction. The last date that the house was moved was ca. 1945. Ms. Ledford's family has owned the dwelling and surrounding property for many years. The Ledfords raised corn for a living during the early 20th century. Her family purchased the dwelling from William Williams when she was a young girl. The property on which the house is located was formerly owned by John Barnes, a North Carolina native who drove steers and logged. Barnes constructed the adjacent stone fences.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story, frame, double pen plan dwelling with a pyramidal asphalt shingled roof, asbestos exterior siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. The dwelling has a wrap-around incised porch that extends to both side facades. At the primary (south) facade are two entries that retain original three-light, wood paneled doors. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. Secondary entries face south at the west and east facades where the porch ends. At the rear facade is a porch bay that has been enclosed with concrete block construction. There is an attached pumphouse at this facade. East of the dwelling is a "canhouse" with a stone foundation and six-over-six windows. A single door entry is located at the southwest corner of this outbuilding.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-84

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Warren and Mildred Valentine House (historic)

Property Location: 4941 Ledford Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1947

Other Information: According to owners, Wayne and Nancy Valentine, the dwelling was constructed by Warren Valentine, Wayne's father, ca. 1947, after the National Park Service purchased the Valentine Family's original homestead which was located within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park boundaries. Timber used to construct the dwelling came from the owner's grandfather's farm. The dwelling is presently used as a vacation home for the owners who live in White Pine, TN. Alterations to the dwelling since original construction include a bathroom that was added during the 1960s, a rear porch addition that was added ca. 1965, and kitchen and bathroom remodeling.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, Gable-Front plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, synthetic siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. At the primary (north) facade is an off-center gabled porch bay supported by two square wood columns. Gable fields have louvered vents. At the primary facade is a centrally located multi-light door. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung design. Rear wing addition windows are two-by-two casement design. At the roofline are exposed eave rafters. Side facades have three windows each. At the rear (south) facade is an off-center enclosed gabled entry bay that is not original to the dwelling. This wing has a single-light wood paneled door, flanked by single casement windows.

West of the dwelling is a mid-20th century frame garage with a gabled roof. South of this outbuilding is a frame 20th century outbuilding with a metal gabled roof, vertical board siding, and a vertical board door with horizontal bracing. Located southeast of the dwelling are a concrete block canhouse with a gabled roof and vertical paneled door, and a multi-purpose outbuilding with a shed roof wing and asphalt paper siding that is used as a wash house and poultry barn.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-85

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Williamson Farm (historic); Lone Oak General Merchandise (common)

Property Location: 4925 Hooper Way, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1918

Other Information: This property has been extensively altered since original construction with the addition of a ca. 1988 frame wing that is used as a general merchandise store. Owner Stella Collins purchased the property in 1971 at which time it was used as a summer cottage.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame irregular plan dwelling/commercial complex that was originally used as a single family dwelling. The older portion of the complex dates to ca. 1918 and is still used for housing purposes. This building has a metal hipped and gabled roof, synthetic siding, and a covered foundation. The original primary (southeast) facade has a projecting gabled wing and a half-width shed porch with a single door entry. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung design. The southwest facade has three windows. This building is L-shaped with a northeast facade shed addition that attaches the building to a ca. 1988 frame addition used as a store. This wing addition has entries at the southeast and southwest facades.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

Due to extensive alterations that include a large modern wing addition and added synthetic siding, this property no longer retains integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-86

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: John and Connie Fowler Farm (historic); Harold and Sarah Fowler Farm (common)

Property Location: 4910 Hooper Highway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: This dwelling was constructed for John and Connie Fowler during the 1910s. The property was inherited by Harold and Sarah Fowler. Harold Fowler's widow continues to own the dwelling and farm.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame, saddlebag plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (north) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by wrought iron columns. There are two entries at this facade, both of which retain original three-light, wood paneled doors. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. At the roofline ridge is an interior central brick chimney. The dwelling has a rear frame ell wing with a full-width shed roof porch at the east facade that has been enclosed with continuous screening and weatherboard siding. At the rear (south) facade is a single door secondary entry. Adjacent to the dwelling are several outbuildings that include a frame gabled garage with board and batten siding, a single story stone canhouse with a gabled metal roof and five-panel wood door, a concrete block mid-20th century outbuilding with a flat gabled roof, and a shed roof poultry barn with exposed eave rafters and vertical board siding.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-87

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: W.L. Valentine House (historic); Vic Valentine House (common)

Property Location: 4750 Indian Camp Creek Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1925

Other Information: This dwelling was constructed by William Lowery Valentine, the owner's grandfather, and is still owned by the Valentine Family. W.L. Valentine raised vegetables for the Stokely Canning Factory during the 1920s, and also founded the Valentine Nursery in 1919. Valentine Nursery began when Valentine began raising ferns to sell to Knoxville florists. The nursery remains in operation today, specializing in evergreens. The dwelling is currently being dismantled.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story, Pyramidal Square plan, abandoned dwelling with a hipped metal roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (south) facade is a centrally located single door entry that is flanked by single windows. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. A primary facade porch wraps around to the west facade, and is hipped, supported by square wood columns. At the primary and rear facade roofline are hipped dormers. The primary facade dormer has been partially dismantled. At the roofline ridge are two interior central brick chimneys and a northwest corner brick flue. Side facades have two windows. A secondary entry leads from the porch at the west facade. There is a rear wing addition at the north facade. Adjacent outbuildings include a shed roof poultry barn with vertical board siding; a frame barn with a gabled roof and vertical board siding; and a stone canhouse that is constructed into an adjacent hillside.

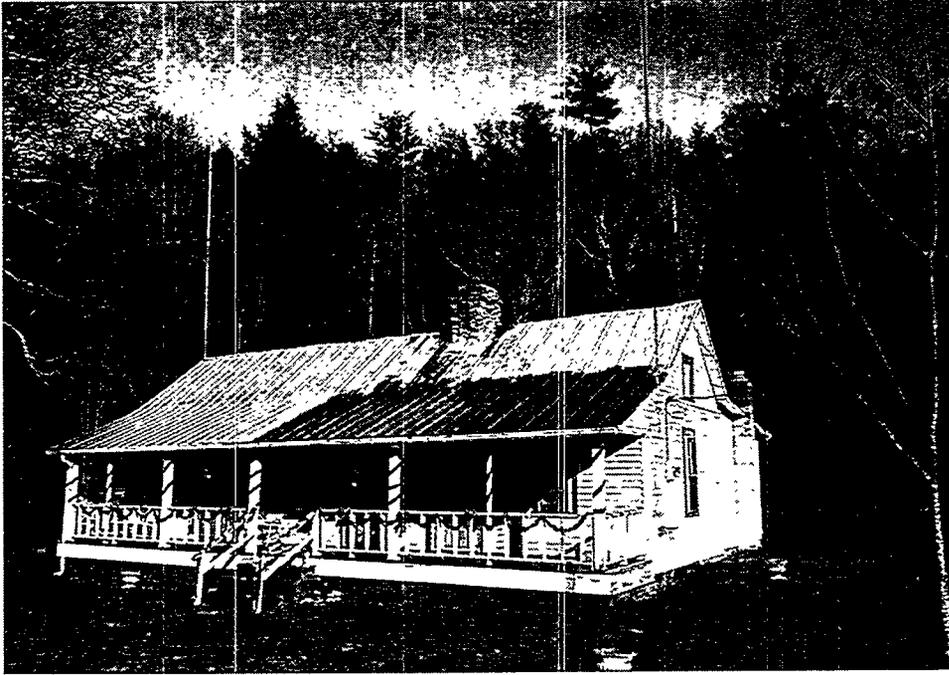
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-88

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Clyde Stinney Farm (historic); Bright House (common)

Property Location: 4403 Indian Camp Creek Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1935

Other Information: Owner Bonna Bright has lived in this dwelling since 1948. She states that the house originally held two rooms and a kitchen, and was added onto over the years. According to the owner, the dwelling was constructed by Clyde Stinney during the mid-1930s.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame saddlebag plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. At the primary (north) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by seven square wood columns. A frame balustrade surrounds the porch. There are three entries at the primary facade, all of which retain original five-panel wood doors. At the roofline ridge is an interior central stone chimney. There are additions at the east and rear (south) facades. The rear wing addition has a shed roof and entry at the southwest corner of the facade. At the west facade is an exterior end concrete block chimney. Adjacent outbuildings include a half-story concrete block shed roof building; a one-story frame building with vertical board siding, a gable roof, exposed eave rafters and a five-panel wood door; and a vertical board barn with a metal gable roof and exposed eave rafters.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-89

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Smith-Costner Farm (common)

Property Location: 4552 Hot Shot Way, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: This property was formerly owned by the Smith Family. At the present time, the property is owned by the Costner Family.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this two-story frame, double pen plan dwelling are the 45 degree eaves, which are repeated on the original two-story rear ell. Typical features include a metal gable roof, synthetic siding, and a stone pier foundation with concrete block infill. At the primary (southeast) facade is a three-quarters width hipped porch supported by chamfered columns. There are two entries at this facade, both of which retain three-panel, three-light doors. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. At the roofline ridge is an interior central brick chimney. Side facades of the main dwelling have single windows. At the rear facade is a two-story frame gabled ell with secondary entries at the southwest and northeast facades. Also at the northeast facade is a wrap-around shed roof porch supported by chamfered columns that has been enclosed at the northwest facade. Adjacent outbuildings include a concrete block pumphouse; a log smokehouse with a shed roof wings and board and batten siding; and a log corn crib with a shed addition, half-dovetail notching, and a board and batten door.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-90

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Williams House (common)

Property Location: 5484 Parkway E., Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: 1939

Other Information: This dwelling was constructed by Ricky Williams, owner J.B. Williams' father, in 1939. It continues to be occupied by the Williams family.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame Bungalow style dwelling with an asphalt shingled gable roof, synthetic siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (northeast) facade is a full-width incised porch that has been enclosed with continuous screening. The porch retains original wood columns on stone piers. At the southeast end of the porch is a single door entry. The original primary facade entry is located centrally at the facade, flanked by paired three-over-one, double-hung windows. Remaining windows are of similar configuration. At the primary facade roofline is a shed dormer with three two-light casement windows. At the southeast facade is a projecting entry bay. This side porch has a flat roof and continuous lattice screening. The porch leads to a single door secondary entry. At the southwest corner of the dwelling is an interior brick chimney. The rear facade has lattice framing surrounding a rear entry at this facade. Adjacent outbuildings include a ca. 1940 board and batten garage with a metal gable roof and a stone foundation; and a half-story concrete block outbuilding with a shed roof.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-91

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Berthy Belcher Store (historic)

Property Location: 5050 Ledford Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1930

Other Information: This building was used as a store and dwelling by Berthy Williams Belcher. The property has been abandoned for 25 years.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story, rectangular plan, frame Gable-Front plan commercial/residential building with a metal gable roof, board and batten siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (north) facade is a gabled porch bay supported by two square wood columns. The primary entry to the commercial part of the building is located at this facade and retains a five-panel wood door. This entry is flanked by single two-over-two, double-hung windows. The primary facade gable field retains vertical board siding. At the roofline is an interior end brick flue. At the west facade is a secondary entry that leads to the residential portion of the building. This entry also retains a five-panel wood door. Windows at the rear and side facades are three-by-three casement design.

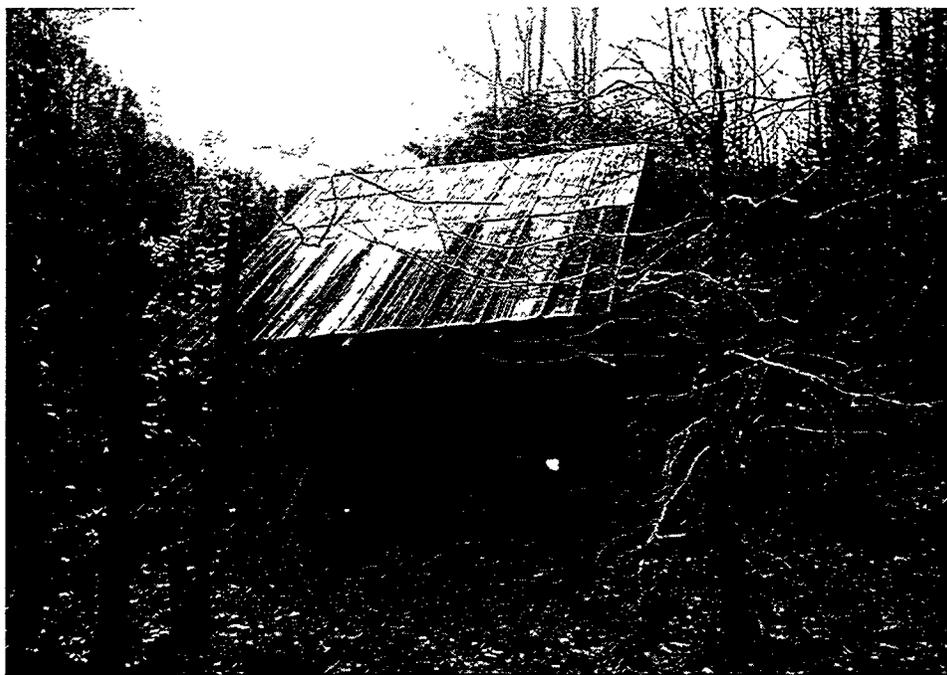
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-B92

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Carson Shults Barn (historic)

Property Location: Off Rocky Flats Road, approximately .6 mile east of Shults Grove Church, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1890

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story, rectangular plan, single crib log barn with half-dovetail notching and adze marks. Logs do not have chinking. The building rests on a stone pier foundation. The barn is cantilevered on north and south facades and has an added roof of pole rafters and a metal gable surface. At the northwest facade is a vertical board braced door. Some logs have V-notching. Other intact features include a log feeder trough, a hay feeder on the interior of the crib, and an exterior bench/shelf.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-92

COUNTY: Cocke



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Carson Shults House (historic)

Property Location: Off Rocky Flats Road, approximately .9 mile east of Shults Grove Church, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1890

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

Located at the base of Big Ridge Mountain near the Sevier County line is an exemplary example of a late nineteenth century log saddlebag plan dwelling with a large interior central stone and mud chimney serving each pen. The abandoned one-and-a-half story dwelling features a replacement wooden shake, or board, gabled roof, half-dovetailed logs, and a stone pier foundation. At the primary facade is a full-width shed-roof porch. The spaces between the logs have no original chinking and were covered with strips of bark and wood. The dwelling has two primary entries at the primary facade, and a central bay board and batten door that leads to an interior storage space. The northwest pen retains an interior floor; the southeast pen has missing floor materials. Rear (northeast) facade entries mimic primary facade entries in placement and configuration. Side facades each retain a single window of four-over-four, double-hung design. The central space between the two pens is approximately four feet wide and features an enclosed storage space on the front facade and a stair leading to both of the second level lofts on the rear facade. Outbuildings include the ruins of a log double-crib structure that was possibly a cantilever barn and a log single-crib structure (see CK B92).

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

Due to poor condition and deterioration, this property no longer retains integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Cocke County, Tennessee

THC#: CK-B93

COUNTY: Cocke

See page 99 for photographs

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: G. Torrell Lunsford Barn (historic)

Property Location: Chavis Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND: This barn was constructed by G.T. Lunsford ca. 1900 for the Lunsford Farm. An associated house, also of log construction, burned ca. 1980. The property is owned by Billy Sutton, a son-in-law of the Lunsford Family.

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: See pages 96-98 for more information.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-crib, single cantilevered log barn with half-dovetail notching and ten cross members. The building has continuous upper and lower tapered primary beams, and a loft of mortise and tenon construction. The barn has a metal gabled roof that is not original. The original central breezeway has been enclosed. An original farm dwelling that burned ca. 1980 was double pen in plan with exterior end stone chimneys and an enclosed central breezeway. The property retains a family cemetery located east of the barn.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: ELIGIBLE

The G. Torrell Lunsford Cantilever Barn is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The well-maintained barn is an excellent example of the type which is indigenous to the East Tennessee area. Unlike many cantilever barns, the Lunsford barn continues to be utilized as a multi-functional agricultural outbuilding and has never been altered with additions.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1075

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Belleview Cottage (common)

Property Location: East Parkway, Pittman Center

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1850

Other Information: This dwelling was moved from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park during the 1920s by Tom Frazier.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story log dwelling with an asphalt shingled gable roof, log exterior, and a continuous stone foundation. Logs have half-dovetail notching. At the primary (west) facade is an enclosed full-width, wrap-around porch that extends to the north facade. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade. At the north facade are two secondary entries. At the south facade is an exterior end ca. 1920 stone chimney. The rear facade has a gabled roof dormer with paired windows. Windows are three-over-one, double-hung design. The rear facade has continuous windows and a corner entry at the south end of the facade. This dwelling appears to have been extensively remodeled after its relocation during the 1920s.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

Due to extensive 20th century alterations to the original form and plan of this dwelling, the property no longer appears to retain integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1076

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Homer Lindsey's Store (historic); Cobbly Knob Grocery (common)

Property Location: 3722 East Parkway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: According to informants at Cobbly Knob Realty, this property is over 100 years old and was moved from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Apparently the store's owner, Homer Lindsey, was murdered at the site during the late 1960s.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story frame, Gable-Front plan commercial building with a metal gable roof, drop siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (north) facade is a modern shed roof porch supported by square wood columns that extends across the front facades of east wing additions. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung design. At the primary facade is a centrally located, nine-light door. The primary and rear gable fields have louvered vents. At the rear (south) facade is a one-story shed roof wing with a metal roof, drop siding, and a central single door entry with a shed roof awning supported by exposed wood bracing. At the east facade are two wing additions, rectangular in plan, constructed ca. 1993 and 1994.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

Due to extensive alterations since original construction, such as replacement doors and windows and large wing additions, this property no longer retains integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1077

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Webb's Creek United Methodist Church (common)

Property Location: 920 Pine Cone Way, Gatlinburg

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: 1926

Other Information: This property was originally owned by Rev. Joseph A. Shultz, and is presently owned by trustees of Webb's Creek United Methodist Church. Land for the church was deeded by Shultz in 1916 and 1928, and a building was constructed in 1917. This original church burned in 1922 and was replaced in 1926 by the present building. Webb's Creek is part of the Pittman Center Charge circuit, with the district office being located in Maryville, TN. Interior alterations include the addition of a kitchen in 1982 and a dining room in 1985. The property retains an adjacent cemetery west of the church. The church was once used as a school and called the Webb Creek School on the 1940 USGS map.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, Gable-Front plan church with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. At the primary (southwest) facade are paired six-panel doors. Above the entries is a seven-light transom. The building has a louvered steeple with a hipped roof at the primary roofline ridge. Side facades retain three two-over-two, double-hung windows each. The rear facade has two windows. A ca. 1982 wing addition at the southeast facade connects the original building to a ca. 1985 frame addition. Additions have metal gable roofs, weatherboard siding, and two-over-two horizontal sash windows.

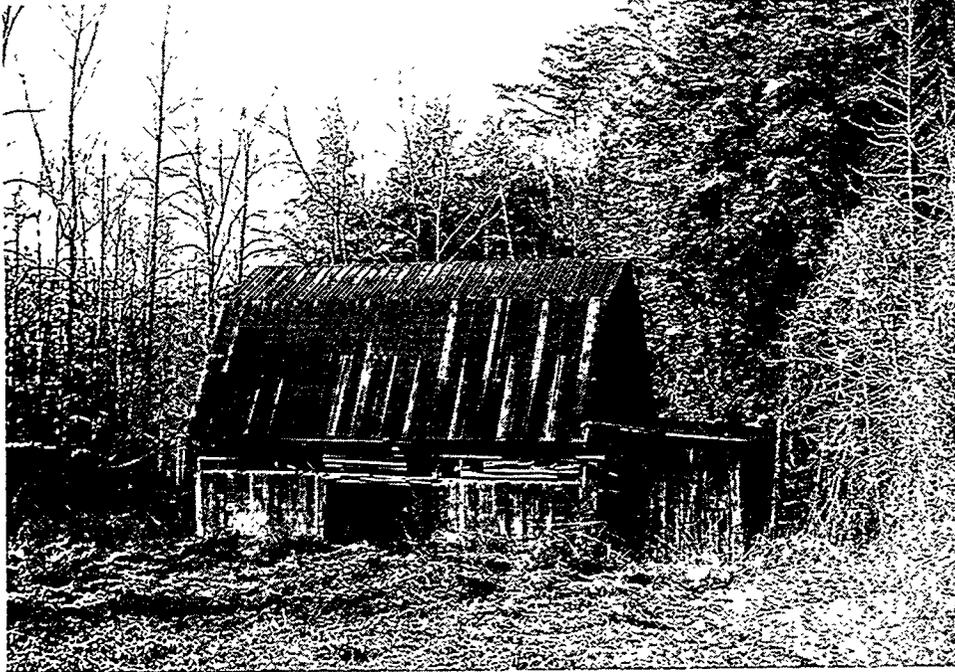
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

Due to a large late 20th century wing addition at the side facade, this property no longer retains original integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-B1078

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: Branam Hollow Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: This is an abandoned, two-story log barn with two double cribs, half-dovetail notching and a ca. 1925 replacement metal gambrel roof. Interior doors face north and south. At the north end of the building is a shed roof frame wing addition. An associated dwelling north of the dwelling is no longer standing, however an original stone chimney remains standing.

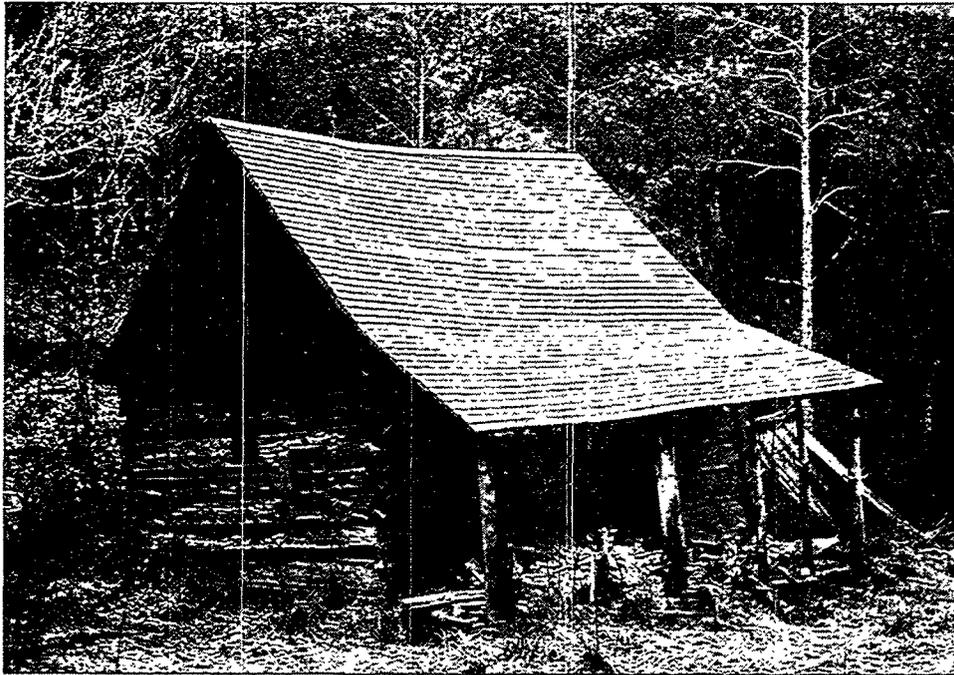
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1079

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Williams Homeplace (common)

Property Location: Branam Hollow Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is an abandoned, one and a half-story log, single pen dwelling with an asphalt shingled gable roof, log exterior, and stone pier foundation. At the primary (southeast) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by unfinished logs. The primary entry is located off-center and retains a vertical board door. A similar design door is located at the rear facade. Windows are double-hung and missing. Logs have half-dovetail notching. Gable fields have vertical board siding. At the northeast facade is a frame shed roof wing addition with board and batten siding. At the southwest facade are an exterior end drop flue and a fixed window.

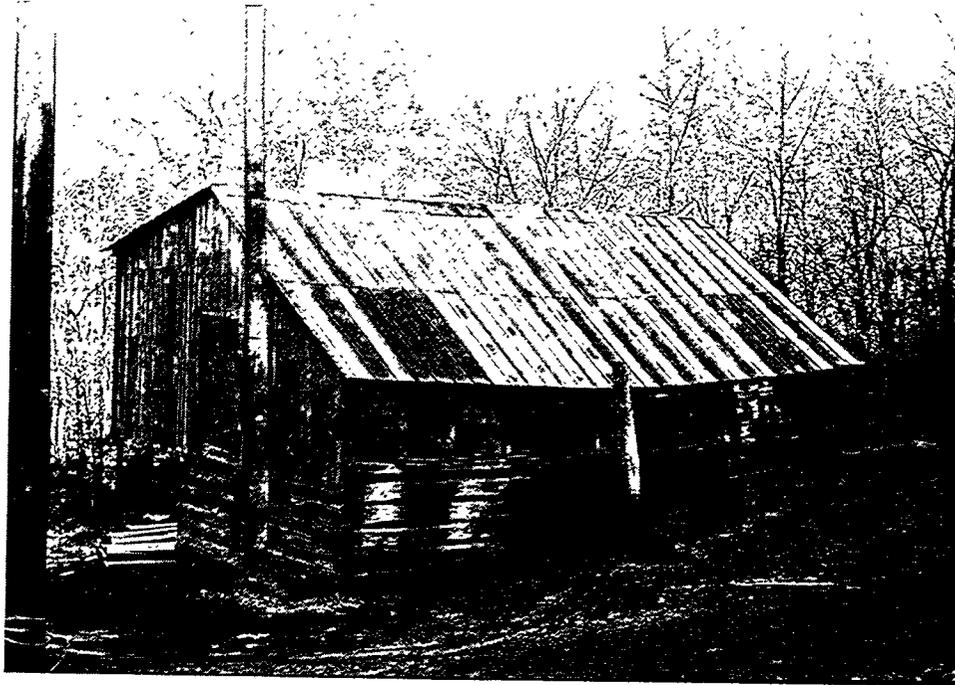
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-B1080

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: Branam Hollow Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story log, rectangular plan barn with a metal gable roof, log exterior, and stone pier foundation. The building has two cribs and half-dovetail notching. The loft has been reconstructed and is of frame construction. This loft extends beyond the lower level facade, supported by log columns.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1081

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Perry Shultz Mill (historic); Tom Lindsey Mill (common)

Property Location: Lindsey Mill Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Other Information: This property replaced a nineteenth century gristmill building constructed by Perry Shultz. Tom Lindsey purchased the property from the Shultz Family during the early 1900s and moved a log building to the site following the original mill was destroyed by a storm in 1968. Following Lindsey's death during the 1950s, the mill closed. The surveyed building, associated with Lindsey's mill, is now used for residential purposes. The original mill wheel is located adjacent to the dwelling along Webb Creek.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story log, rectangular plan dwelling that was moved to the site in 1968. The building has a wooden shake gabled roof, log exterior, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary facade is a one-story shed roof porch supported by four square wood columns. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade, flanked by single windows. Windows are two-over-two, horizontal replacement design. At the rear facade is a two-story frame porch with a shed roof and five wood supports. There is an exterior end stone chimney at the side facade, and a secondary entry. Located adjacent to the dwelling along Webb Creek is the original steel millwheel and some machinery from the former mill, which replaced the original wooden wheel in 1931-32. The steel wheel is thought to have been purchased and/or constructed in Knoxville.

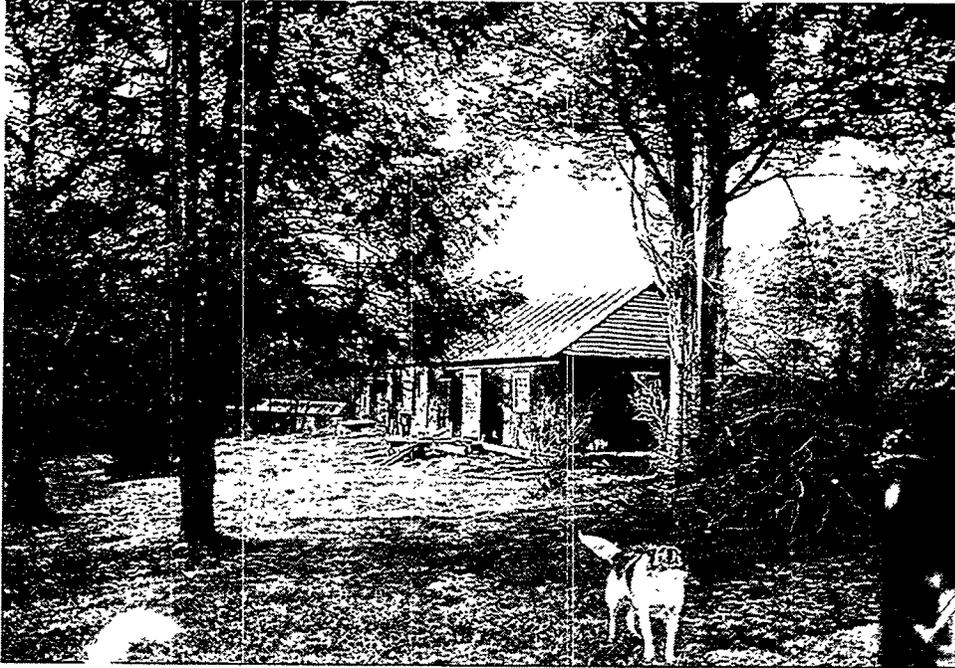
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1082

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: George Shultz House (historic); Proffitt House (common)

Property Location: Lindsey Mill Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1875

Other Information: This dwelling was constructed by Perry Shultz ca. 1875 and is currently owned by Ellis Proffitt. Sawn timber for construction of the dwelling came from the nearby Shultz Mill (see SV 1081). Shultz constructed the dwelling for his son, George.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

Constructed of sawn log planks, this abandoned one-story dwelling has been added onto at various times. The original rear detached kitchen was located to the south, now front, facade, but was removed when the house was reoriented to Highway 321, which was constructed in the 1940s. The rear ell was added in the mid-1930s, and the side frame addition replaced the original kitchen in the 1940s, forming a saddlebag plan. The logs fit very tightly together, so that no chinking is required. The entire dwelling was covered with board and batten in the mid-1930s. At the (south) facade is a single door entry and a single window. Windows are six-over-six and four-over-four, double-hung design. The original exterior end stone chimney at the west facade is now an interior feature. A secondary entry leads to the ell at the west facade. Located northwest of the dwelling is a frame outhouse.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

Although this dwelling is constructed of a rare building technique, the property does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1083

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Phillip Shultz Cabin (historic)

Property Location: Lindsey Mill Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: This dwelling was constructed by Phillip Shultz ca. 1900 and was moved to its present location during the late 20th century by Cobbly Nob Realty.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story log single pen dwelling that is currently used as a clubhouse. The building has a wooden shake gabled roof, log exterior, and a stone pier foundation. At the northeast facade is a full-width shed roof porch with three supports. A centrally located entry at this facade leads from the porch to the dwelling. At the southwest corner of the dwelling is an additional entry. There is a wing addition at the southwest facade with exterior facade windows. Three doors lead from the wing addition to a porch which separates the original dwelling from the attached wing. At the southeast facade is an exterior end stone chimney. Tennis courts and a swimming pool are located north and northeast of the building, respectively.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This building has undergone extensive 20th century modifications that include a side wing addition and a reconstructed modern porch. Due to alterations, the property no longer retains integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1084

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Joseph Melborne Farm (historic); J.M. Williams Farm (common)

Property Location: 154 Rocky Flats Road S., Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: Owner Ruby Roberts' grandfather, J.M. Williams, passed this property down through the family.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

Retaining a 45 degree eave common of regional houses, this one and a half-story frame, Saddlebag plan dwelling features a metal gable roof, synthetic siding, and a stone pier foundation. At the primary (southeast) facade is an integral full-width shed roof porch supported by wood columns on stone piers that is Craftsman-influenced. The porch has been enclosed with continuous screening and has two doors at opposite ends of the facade. The original primary facade has two entries separated by two windows. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung design. At the southwest facade is an exterior end stone chimney. There is a gabled wing addition at the west corner of the dwelling with an entry at the southeast facade. Adjacent outbuildings include a frame 20th century outbuilding, a concrete block pumphouse, and a frame outbuilding with a gabled roof and paired entries located southwest of the dwelling. The property also retains stone fencing.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1085

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 122 Rocky Flats Road S., Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, rectangular plan dwelling with an asphalt shingled gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a stone pier foundation with concrete block infill. At the primary (south) facade is a full-width shed roof porch that has been enclosed with continuous screening. Original wood columns remain intact. The primary facade has a centrally located single door entry flanked by paired windows. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. At the roofline ridge is an interior central stone chimney. Secondary entries are located at the east and north facades. The dwelling is located adjacent to the Rocky Flats Church and retains stone fencing.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1086

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 5039 East Parkway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1925

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story, frame, double pen plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (southeast) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by four square wood columns. The primary entries are centrally located at this facade and are flanked by single windows. Windows are six-over-six and four-over-four, double-hung design. There is an interior end brick flue at the roofline. Gable fields retain upper half-story single windows. A secondary entry is located near the rear of the dwelling at the southwest facade and leads to a rear shed wing addition. Southwest of the dwelling is a half-story frame outbuilding with a metal shed roof.

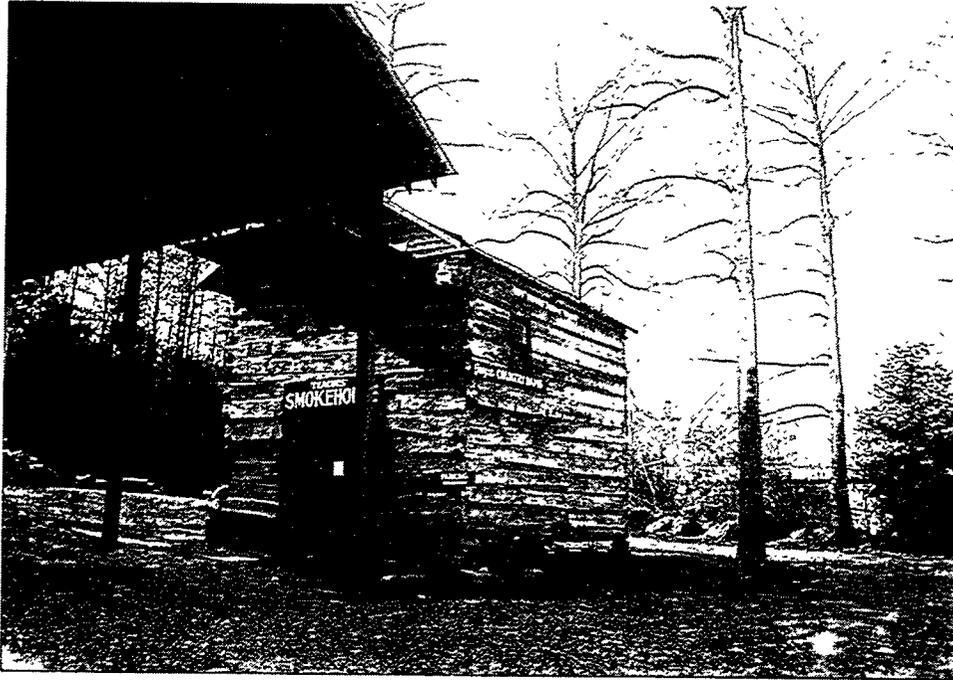
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1087

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Teagues Smokehouse (common)

Property Location: East Parkway, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: This building has been moved and reconstructed for commercial use.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story log dwelling that is presently used for commercial purposes. The building has a metal gable roof, log exterior, and a stone pier foundation. At the primary (south) facade are two single door entries of vertical board design that are set below a sign which states "Teagues Smokehouse/Teague Country Hams." There are single windows at the primary and west facades. At the east facade are paired entries of vertical board design. Adjacent to the building at this facade is an open plan shed roof carport.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This building has been moved and reconstructed and no longer retains original integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1088

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Teague Mill (common)

Property Location: Texas Lane, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1950+

Other Information: This reconstructed building is used as a tourist site and restaurant.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story frame building used originally as a gristmill that has been converted into a tourist attraction and restaurant. The building may have been re-constructed during the mid-20th century utilizing original materials and plans. The building has a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a wood pier foundation. At the east facade is a full-width porch with three supports and a single door entry. At the south facade is an attached bridge that leads to a second level entry. There is an additional entry at the west facade. Windows are six-over-six and three-over-one design. An original steel mill wheel remains intact along the creek which is located north of the building. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung design.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

Due to 20th century alterations that include replacement windows, porch reconstruction and adjacent site additions, this property no longer retains original integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1089

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Preston Baxter Home (historic)

Property Location: 138 Rocky Flats Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1912

Other Information: This dwelling was constructed by owner James Large's grandfather, Preston Baxter, ca. 1912. The property has been abandoned for about 25 years.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is an abandoned, one and a half-story frame, central hall plan dwelling with an asphalt shingled gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (west) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with eight supports. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade, flanked by single windows. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. There is an exterior end stone chimney at the south facade and a rear gabled ell at the east facade. Secondary entries are located at the northeast corner of the dwelling, within a shed roof wing addition. The rear ell has partial board and batten siding. Located northeast of the dwelling are a frame poultry barn and a rectangular plan late 20th century outbuilding.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1090

COUNTY: Sevier

See pages 106-108 for photographs

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Shults-Williams Farmstead

Property Location: 449 Rocky Flats Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND: The land on which the farm is located is thought to have been originally owned by the Shults family and Marion Moffett states that the barn was constructed by John Shultz in 1914. Early deed records are unclear and the farm appears to have been subdivided numerous times. John and Delia Shultz sold the 27 acre farm to Artel and Effie Williams in 1957 and Effie Williams then transferred ownership to Mae Shultz in 1968; Effie continues to reside in the house.

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: See pages 101-105 for more information.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

Constructed of log, the one-room dwelling has been renovated and added onto numerous times. The log section of the dwelling is covered with modern siding, therefore the construction technique and notch type are not known. The house was enlarged with a frame side addition, creating a saddlebag plan, and with a frame rear ell in the early to mid-twentieth century. The house is supported by a stone foundation, retains a brick drop-flue and an attached smokehouse on the rear ell.

Although the dwelling has been altered, the most significant aspect of the farm is the integrity of the original outbuildings and stone fences. The smokehouse, springhouse, pig pen, and cantilever barn are constructed of sawn logs with half-dovetail notching. The farm also retains the largest and best-preserved stone fences in the Rocky Flats area and maybe in the county.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: ELIGIBLE

The Shults-Williams Farmstead is eligible under Criterion C for architecture as a model example of the small yeoman farms constructed in the foothills of the Smoky Mountains in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This particular farm retains a well-preserved and wide variety of rare surviving outbuildings and stone fences.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-B1090

COUNTY: Sevier

See page 108 for photograph

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Shults-Williams Cantilever Barn

Property Location: 449 Rocky Flats Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND: This cantilever barn is believed to have been constructed by John Shults, possibly in 1914 and is now owned by Mae Shults.

Date of Construction: ca. 1914

Other Information: See pages 101-105 for more information.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

The two-crib, single-cantilever type barn is constructed of sawn logs. The cribs are divided into three sections each with log walls. The spaces beneath the cantilevered section of the barn has been enclosed with frame walls, creating four more cribs -- in effect a transverse barn. The barn is supported by a solid stone foundation and has been altered by the addition of a large frame shed for drying tobacco in the mid-twentieth century.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: ELIGIBLE

The Shults-Williams Cantilever Barn is eligible under Criterion C for architecture as a part of the Shults-Williams Farmstead. The barn, like the rest of the farmstead, is an excellent example of the small yeoman farm constructed in the foothills region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This particular barn is unique in the fact that it is one of only a few documented examples constructed of sawn logs.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-C1091

COUNTY: Sevier

See pages 111-112 for photographs

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Shults Grove Methodist Church

Property Location: Rocky Flats Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND: Constructed on land donated by George Shults (1848-1915) who owned and operated an adjacent farm (SV-1645 & SV-B1645)

Date of Construction: 1914

Other Information: See pages 110-111 for more information.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

An excellent example of the Gothic Revival style that was commonly used in church design throughout the South in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this example retains all original features. Lancet arched windows and an entry transom along with a spired belltower are impressive and uncommonly rich details found on the church. The two-over-two sash windows, as well as entry transom, feature one pane of colored glass. Sawwork detailing such as eave brackets and turned balusters adorn the operable belltower, which also features a steeply pitched metal roof that flares at the lower end. The well-maintained church rests on a solid stone foundation that is five feet high on the northwest corner and retains a marble cornerstone above the main entry. The interior of the building retains the original woodwork, pews and pulpit. Plain window and door surrounds exhibit molded crossettes. Surrounded by stone fences, an outhouse also survives.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: ELIGIBLE

The Shults Grove Methodist Church is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The well-maintained church is an excellent representative of the type of rural, modest Gothic Revival style church found in the foothills of East Tennessee. Unaltered in appearance, the church is the best preserved example of the style in the county.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1092

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: Rocky Flats Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1885

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a renovated, one-story log double pen plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, log exterior, and a stone pier foundation. At the primary (west) facade is a full-width screened porch with entries near the north and south ends of the facade. The primary facade entries are also located at north and south ends of the facade, with two windows separating entries. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung design. At the south facade is an exterior end concrete block chimney that replaced an earlier stone chimney noted during survey in 1993. At the north facade is a frame wing addition. The dwelling also has a rear wing with a secondary entry at the east facade. Siding has been removed from the dwelling since 1993, revealing half-dovetail notching. A renovation is presently being undertaken which has resulted in the removal of all frame additions and original materials except for the logs. The house was moved from original site slightly and has a second-level addition. Located northeast of the dwelling is a log smokehouse with a frame wing addition and a metal gable roof.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 19th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing. 20th century alterations that include additions diminish the property's original integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1544

COUNTY: Sevier

See pages 118-119 for photographs

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Pittman Center Home Economics Building/Pittman Center City Hall

Property Location: 2839 Webb Creek Road, Pittman Center

HISTORIC BACKGROUND: The building was originally used as the Pittman Center Home Economics Building and is the only original building remaining from the original Pittman Community Center. The community dates to the early 1920s and was the seat of a mission school started by the Methodist Mission Board of Buffalo, N.Y. Named for Eli Pittman, the school grew into a small village by the late 1930s.

Date of Construction: 1938

Other Information: See pages 114-117 for more information.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

The building, constructed of frame and three-stories in height, rests on solid cast concrete foundation that has been covered with stone. The building features a full-width front porch supported by tapered wood columns resting on a solid balustrade. The side-gable building retains original five-panel doors, interior brick drop-flues, and bracketed eaves. A 1978 restoration updated the lower level with new window sash, but the floor plan and interior materials are original.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: ELIGIBLE

The Pittman Center Home Economics Building is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The restored structure is the only building remaining from the original Pittman Community Center that was established in 1921. The facility was a great influence on the living conditions of the impoverished yeoman farmers of the mountainous regions of Sevier County. The building is a good example of the Craftsman style educational facilities that were common in the early twentieth century and since restoration is well-maintained in near original condition.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1545

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: James Ridings House (historic); Esther and Bob Back House (common)

Property Location: Copeland Road, Pittman Center

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: This dwelling was constructed by James Ridings ca. 1900. Last known resident was Richard Ridings who moved out of the dwelling in 1955.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is an abandoned, one-story log, single pen plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, log exterior, and a stone pier foundation. At the primary (west) facade is a centrally located entry that retains a board and batten door. At the south facade is an exterior end stone chimney. There is a single door entry at the rear facade that mimics the one at the primary facade. At the north end of the dwelling is a frame addition of boxed construction with vertical board siding and a west facade single-panel door. Windows are four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash. Located west of the dwelling is a frame canhouse with a gabled roof and paired north facade entries.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1546

COUNTY: Sevier

Photograph unavailable - request of owner

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Reagan Farm (common)

Property Location: 3146 Parkway East, Pittman Center

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1922

Other Information: This dwelling was moved to its present site in 1923 by owner Vida Reagan. The dwelling was constructed by mark, John, and C.C. (Lum) Reagan ca. 1922.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame, Pyramidal Square plan dwelling with an asphalt shingled hipped roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous stone foundation. The dwelling has a wrap-around porch extending from the northeast to the southeast facade, supported by square wood columns. At the primary (northeast) facade is a central entry flanked by single windows. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. At the roofline of both side facades are hipped roof dormers with paired four-light windows. There is an interior central stone chimney at the roofline. At the rear facade is a secondary entry and incised corner porch bay with a hipped roof. Adjacent outbuildings include a frame outhouse, a stone pumphouse, a smokehouse with an attached wood shed, and a log crib with half-dovetail notching that may have been used as a pigpen.

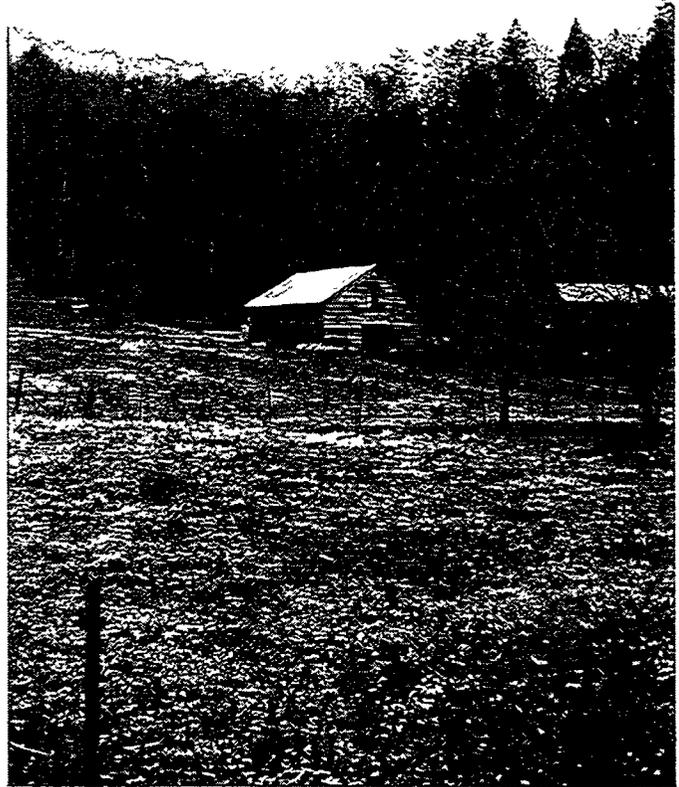
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-B1547

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Hendricks Place (common)

Property Location: Pittman Center Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: This property is presently owned by Bill Proffitt. The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research. The original dwelling accompanying the barn was destroyed in the late twentieth century and replaced with a mobile home.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story log barn with a metal gable roof, log exterior, and a continuous concrete block foundation. The barn has four cribs and logs have half-dovetail notching. At the north facade is an open entry bay.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1635

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Chan Teaster Farm (common)

Property Location: Apple Tree Lane, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Other Information: This property is presently vacant. It was previously owned by Chan Teaster who was murdered at the site during the 1970s.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a farm complex that retains a one-story frame, double pen plan dwelling with an asphalt shingled pyramidal roof, weatherboard siding and a continuous brick foundation. At the primary (northeast) facade is a wrap-around hipped porch supported by square wood columns that extends to the southeast and rear (southwest) facades. There are two primary entries at the northeast facade that retain original three-panel, three-light doors. At the northwest end of the dwelling is a shed roof wing addition that has an additional northeast facade entry of similar design. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. At the rear facade are two entries, one facing southwest and one facing southeast. There is a brick flue at the south corner of the dwelling. Associated outbuildings surrounding the dwelling include a vertical board barn with a metal gable roof and a shed wing; a shed roof, vertical board building with exposed eave rafters; a frame gabled building with asphalt paper siding, casement and six-light windows and a flue; a vertical board building with a gabled roof, vertical board door and casement windows; and a ca. 1960 frame gabled outbuilding.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1636

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Huff Farm (historic); Baxter Farm and Orchard (common)

Property Location: 5446 Parkway East, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Other Information: This property is owned by Otha Baxter. Located east of the dwelling is a ca. 1920 store previously owned by Lawrence Huff. The owner's grandfather, Dave Baxter, purchased the dwelling and surrounding property from Huff in 1931 and used the store for cold storage. The property is now part of Baxter's Orchard, a 55-acre complex that originally sold apples to White Stores until recently when the chain was purchased by Food City.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is an apple orchard complex that retains a one and a half-story frame, central hall plan dwelling with an asphalt shingled gable roof, synthetic siding, and a continuous stone and concrete block foundation. At the primary (north) facade is a three-quarters width hipped porch supported by metal fluted columns. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade and has a ca. 1960 replacement door. Windows are two-over-two horizontal and vertical sash design, and most have been replaced. At the west end of the dwelling is an exterior end brick chimney that is now an interior feature. This facade has a gabled wing addition. At the rear (south) facade is a gabled ell wing with north and south facade shed roof porches. The west facade porch has been enclosed. The east facade porch bay remains intact and extends from the rear facade to the south facade. There are two entries from the porch, one facing south and one facing east.

Located at the south facade is an exterior brick chimney. There is an additional interior brick chimney at the west facade. Also at the rear facade is an attached shed roof carport supported by metal columns. Adjacent outbuildings include two concrete block buildings with gabled roofs and exposed eave rafters; a frame barn with vertical board siding and a metal gable roof; and a ca. 1920 commercial building with stone exterior, enclosed windows, and a metal gable roof. Remaining features of the orchard complex are located west and north of the dwelling.

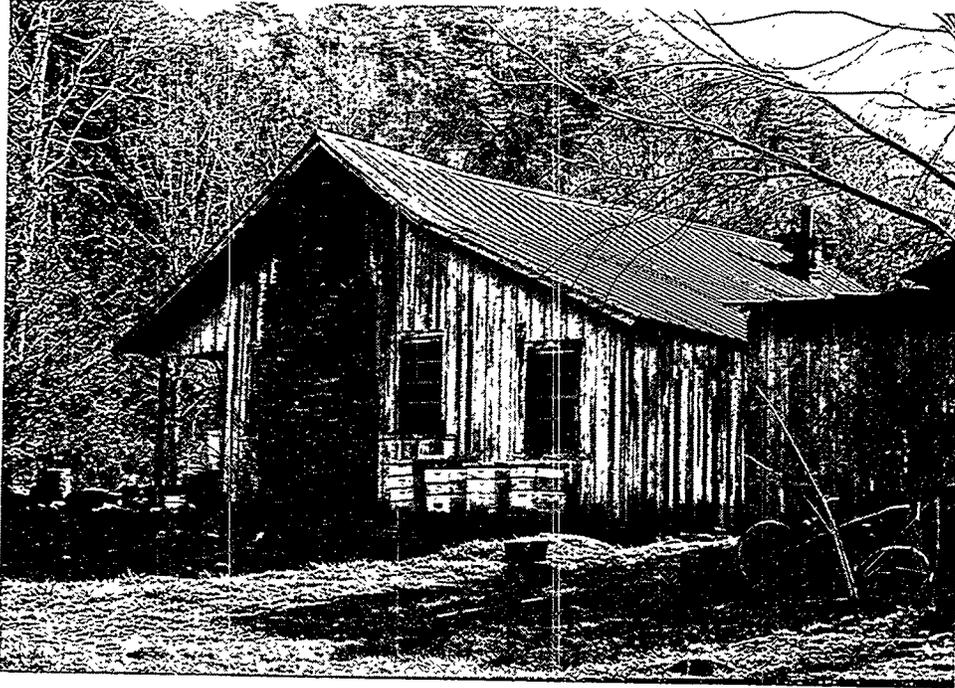
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 19th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing. 20th century alterations include replacement windows and doors, a new chimney, west facade addition, and synthetic siding. These alterations diminish original integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1637

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: William T. Baxter Farm (Historic Name); Bowditch/Wolf Farm (Common Name)

Property Location: Rocky Flats Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1875

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

Perhaps the best example of a nineteenth century log house with frame additions is SV 1637, which is located in the Rocky Flats area. The abandoned Baxter-Bowditch-Wolff House is only accessible by a small wooden plank bridge, which crosses the Snag Branch Creek that flows directly in front of the house. The original section of the house is of log construction and dates to the mid to late nineteenth century. An equal sized frame addition was built onto the dwelling in the late nineteenth, or early twentieth century and formed a double-pen dwelling. The side and rear shed additions are of boxed construction with battens covering the spaces between the vertical boards. The original log section features a well-crafted stone and mud chimney protected by a cantilevered gable roof. The frame addition mimicked the original with a well-crafted stone and mud chimney protected by a cantilevered gable roof. The front facade of the original log section and porch ceiling are covered with flush sheathing, the latter painted a light shade of blue (a vernacular detail common of Southern farmhouses). Other details retained include six-over-six sash windows, board and batten entry doors, four-panel rear shed door, and a stone foundation.

Outbuildings are of frame construction and include a smokehouse with attached chicken coop, animal shelters, and a large stable/barn. The farmhouse is picturesquely located in a valley at the base of Big Ridge and Webb Mountains and is surrounded by stone fences, one of which runs along Snag Branch Creek.

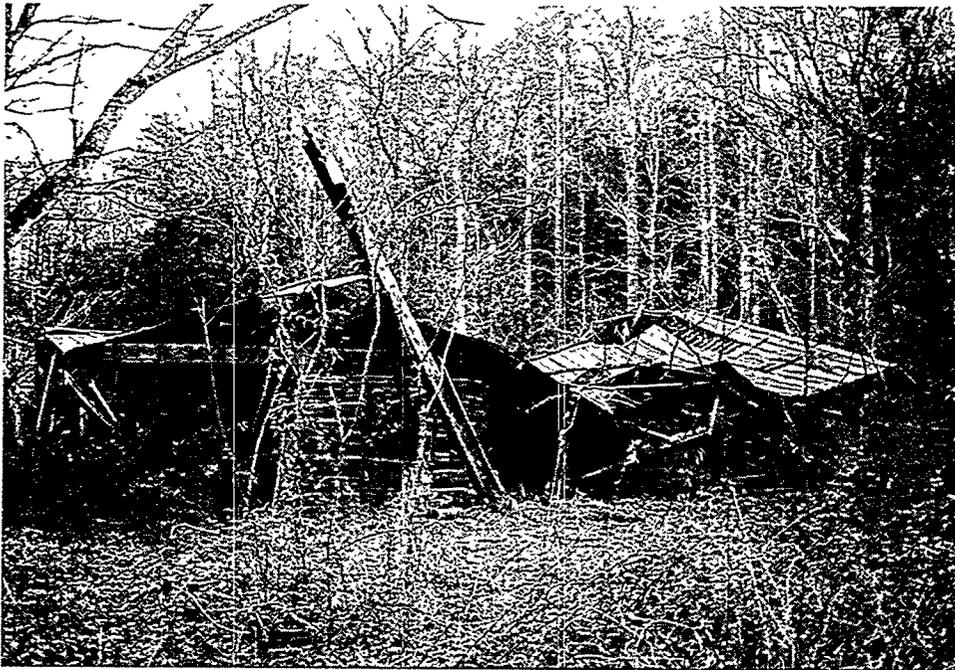
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 19th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-B1638

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: Mathis Branch Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is an abandoned two-story log barn. The barn has two cribs and is double cantilever design. Logs have V-notching. The upper loft has collapsed.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

Because this property has partially collapsed, it no longer appears to retain integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1639

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Olin F. Badeaux House

Property Location: Mathis Branch Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame rectangular plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, vertical board and weatherboard siding, and a stone foundation. At the primary (south) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by unfinished log supports. An unfinished log balustrade expands the width of the porch. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade. At the east facade is an exterior end stone chimney. There is limited access to north and west facades.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1640

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: Mathis Branch Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1925

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

Constructed in boxed fashion, this one and a half-story frame double pen plan dwelling features a metal gable roof, vertical board siding, and a wood pier foundation. At the primary (north) facade are two entrances with three-light, three panel wood doors. Windows are four-over-four and one-over-one double-hung design. At the west facade is an exterior end stone and cast concrete chimney. The dwelling has a rear frame ell with secondary entries at the southeast corner of the dwelling and an attached smokehouse. There is no access to the east facade of the rear ell. The dwelling is located adjacent to a small stream at the base of Big Ridge Mountain and a frame barn is extant on the property.

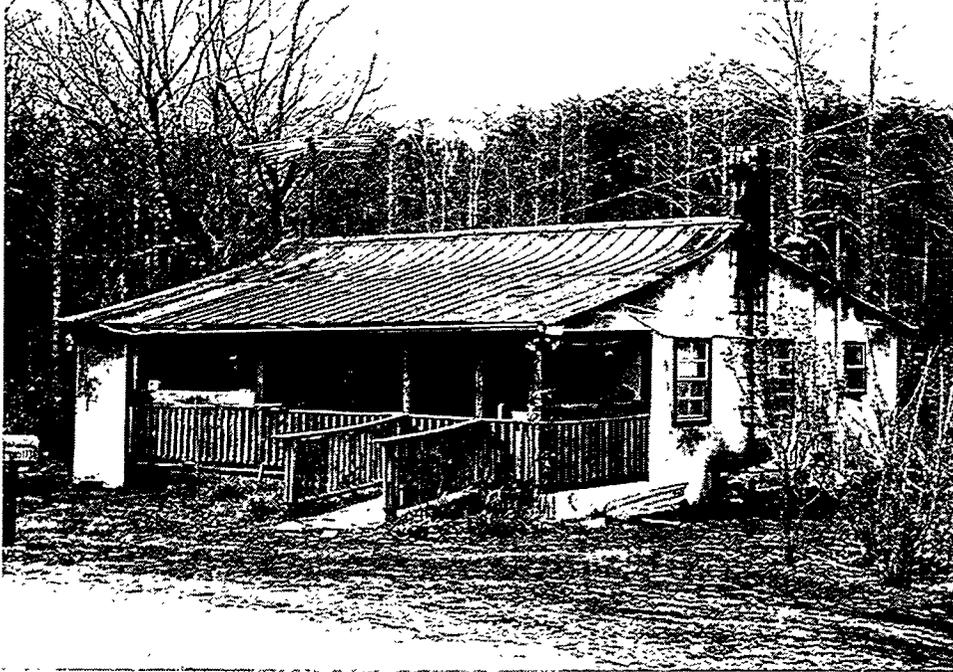
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1641

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 5173 Mathis Branch Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame double pen plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, exterior concrete sheathing, and a covered foundation. At the primary (south) facade is a full-width shed roof porch that has been partially enclosed. The porch has a recently constructed frame balustrade and square wood columns. Entries lead from the porch, two at the south facade and one at the east facade of the enclosed bay. At the east facade of the dwelling is an exterior end concrete block flue. Windows are double-hung, four-over-four design. There is no access to rear (north) and west facades.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1642

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 5173 Mathis Branch Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame rectangular plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, synthetic siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. At the primary (north) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with square wood supports that has been partially enclosed at the west end of the facade. The remaining open bay has added lattice framing. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade, offset by a single window and projecting bay. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung design. At the roofline ridge are two interior central brick chimneys. At the rear facade is a ca. 1920 frame wing addition with a secondary entry at the south facade. Adjacent to the dwelling are two frame barns, both of which are west of the house.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1643

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: Rocky Flats Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a an abandoned, one-story frame double pen plan building of boxed construction with a metal gable roof, vertical board siding and a stone pier foundation. At the primary (south) facade are two entrances with four-panel original doors. Windows have been covered and gable fields have horizontal board siding. Side facades have two windows and the rear (north) facade has one window.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1644

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: Rocky Flats Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is an abandoned, one-story frame, double pen plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a stone pier foundation. At the primary (south) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with square wood columns. There are two entries at the primary facade, both of which retain five-panel wood doors. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung design. At the east facade is an exterior end concrete block flue. The dwelling has a rear shed frame wing. There is no access to the rear facade. A cellar located at the northeast corner of the dwelling has vertical board framing and a solid stone foundation. A side wing addition at the east facade has rear asbestos siding. North of the dwelling is a detached frame outhouse.

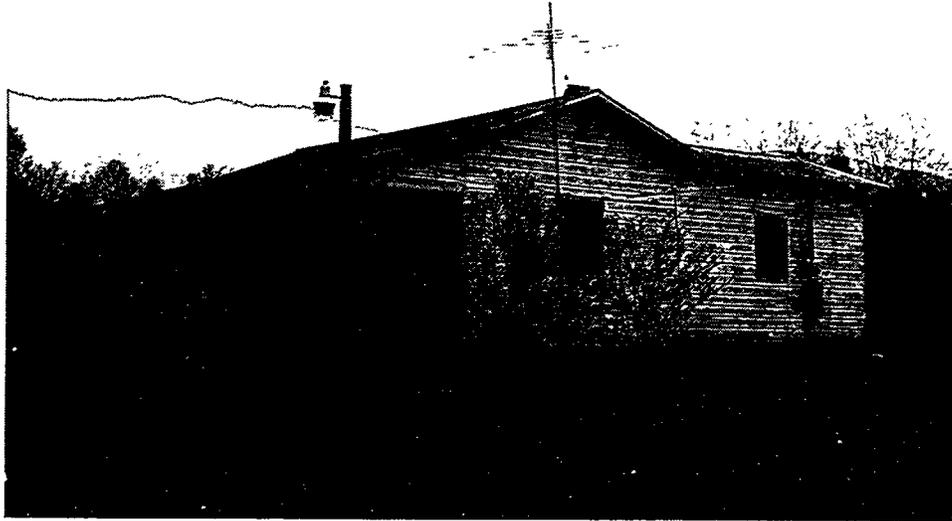
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1645

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: George Shultz Farm (historic); Arthur and Joan Schultz Farm (common)

Property Location: 555 Ball Hollow Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1880

Other Information: Owner Joan Schultz and her late husband purchased this property from George Shultz 31 years ago. At that time, the owners were informed that the farm was 82 years old. The dwelling, originally two stories in height, was altered during the 1950s and the upper story was removed. Located on the property is Shultz Grove Cemetery.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one-story frame rectangular plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, drop siding, and a covered foundation. At the primary (northeast) facade is a full-width shed roof porch supported by square wood columns. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade, flanked by single windows. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung design. Gable fields have louvered vents. At the roofline of the rear wing are exposed eave rafters. There is an interior brick chimney at the roofline ridge. The dwelling has a rear shed addition and frame ell. A rear porch at the southeast and southwest facades has been enclosed and has synthetic siding and two-over-two, horizontal sash windows. Adjacent outbuildings include a cantilevered barn (see SV-B1645), a vertical board outbuilding with a shed roof and exposed eave rafters, a log springhouse with a cantilevered metal gable roof and vertical board door, a frame barn with horizontal board siding and a flat gabled roof, and a gabled frame outbuilding with a flat gabled roof and exposed eave rafters.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This dwelling was extensively altered during the 1950s with removal of a second story, and the property no longer retains integrity.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-B1645

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: George Shultz Farm (historic); Arthur and Joan Shultz Farm (common)

Property Location: 555 Ball Hollow Road, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1880

Other Information: see "other information" for SV-1645. This property is a barn associated with the farm complex.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story cantilevered log barn. The barn is double cantilevered with two cribs, six cross-members, and continuous primary beam. Logs have half-dovetail notching. Doors are board and batten with wood hinges. At the northeast facade is a shed roof wing addition with an open bay plan. The building has exterior horizontal board siding. Adjacent to the barn is a large frame tobacco barn which was moved to the site in the 1960s.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 19th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1646

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: 3359 Highway 321, Gatlinburg

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1925

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame, rectangular plan dwelling with an asphalt shingled gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a continuous stone and concrete block foundation. At the primary (south) facade is a three-quarters width shed roof porch supported by six square wood replacement columns. A frame balustrade extends along the length of the porch and along concrete block steps that lead to the porch. The primary entry is centrally located at this facade and retains a three-light, three-panel wood door. This entry is flanked by paired windows. Windows are four-over-four, double-hung design. At the west facade is a one-story frame gabled wing with weatherboard siding and exposed eave rafters. There is a secondary entry at the east facade and a shed roof wing at the rear facade. There is no access to the north facade.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1647

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Molly and Garfield Scott Farm (historic); Molly Scott House (common)

Property Location: 3004 Webb Creek Road, Gatlinburg

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1905

Other Information: This property is owned by the niece of Molly Scott. The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a two-story frame upright and wing plan dwelling with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding and a continuous stone foundation. At the primary (north) facade is a projecting gabled wing and a wrap-around porch that extends along north and east primary facades. An entry leads to the dwelling at the gabled wing facade and faces east. A frame balustrade extends along the porch. Windows are six-over-six double-hung and two-over-two horizontal sash replacement design. Some windows are two-light casement design. At the roofline ridge of the primary gabled wing is a metal flue. At the rear facade is a one-story shed wing addition with a secondary south facade entry. This wing appears to have been originally constructed as a rear porch, and was later enclosed. At the east facade, an exterior end chimney has been removed. Adjacent outbuildings include a half-story concrete block pumphouse; a half-story prefabricated metal building; and a ca. 1930 shed roof frame outbuilding with horizontal board siding.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is a common late 19th/early 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1648

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name: Burnette United Methodist Church (historic)

Property Location: Pittman Center Road, Pittman Center

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: 1951

Other Information: This property, although not yet 50 years in age, was documented because of its location which would be affected by the proposed Foothills Parkway project. The church was named after Dr. and Mrs. John Burnett of the Pittman Center community.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

This is a one and a half-story frame irregular plan church with an asphalt shingled gable roof, drop siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. The primary entry bay is located at the corner of the northeast and northwest facades and has a projecting frame awning supported by decorative knee brace brackets. This entry has paired five-panel wood doors and a five-light transom. Above this entry is a steeple that rises above the roofline. The base of the steeple is rectangular with louvered vents. The base has a low platform upon which the upper portion of the steeple extends up, octagonal in form with louvered pentagonal shaped vents. The roofline has gable returns and gable fields have triangular shaped louvered vents. Windows are six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung design. The building has an above-ground foundation with a secondary entry at the northwest facade of the front gabled wing. This entry has a five-panel wood door with a gabled awning supported by frame brackets. There is no access to rear and side facades.

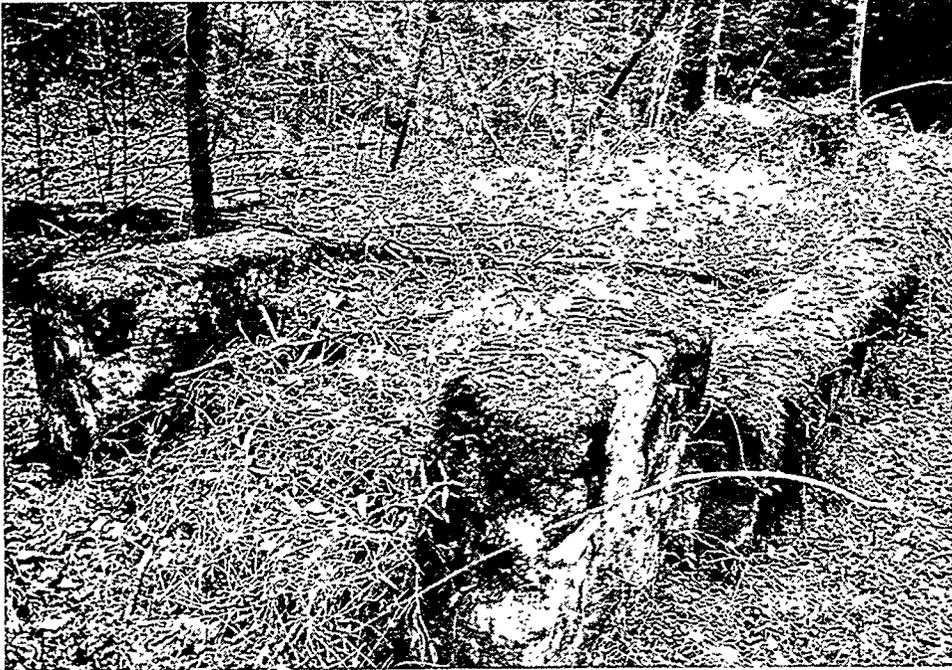
NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

Because this property is less than 50 years of age and does not exhibit outstanding architectural features or provide significant historical information, it is not considered to be eligible for National Register listing.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY
National Park Service
Foothills Parkway Section 8B, Sevier County, Tennessee

THC#: SV-1649

COUNTY: Sevier



PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Historic/Common Name:

Property Location: Apple Tree Lane, Cosby

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Date of Construction: ca. 1930

Other Information: The consultant was unable to gain additional information about this property during preliminary research.

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY:

Located at the end of a isolated hollow, this site is the ruins of a early twentieth century farmstead which was demolished in the 1950s after acquisition for the Foothills Parkway. The stone and cast concrete continuous foundation and collapsed chimney indicate a c.1930s construction date. The foundation and entry steps also indicate a Bungalow design of a substantial size for an isolated farmhouse. The house was constructed at the base of Big Ridge Mountain and the head of a small stream. The only outbuilding which is retained is the cast concrete foundation of a spring/well-house that featured steps that lead into the structure. A very unique feature of the farmstead is the extant stone wall that formed a retaining for a small pond. This manner of creating a pond feature from a small mountain stream using the native dry-stacked stone wall technique is very rare and this is the only documented example in Sevier County. The stones have began to collapse due to deterioration, but the overall integrity of the site is intact.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT: NOT ELIGIBLE

This property is the ruins of a demolished 20th century building form that does not possess architectural or historical distinction qualifying it for National Register listing.

APPENDIX B
SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Property Owner or Occupant:

A survey of properties built prior to 1945 in Coker County is being conducted by representatives of the Tennessee Historical Commission. This survey is to identify any historically or architecturally significant properties located in the county. Your property meets the survey criteria and we would appreciate any information you may have concerning your property's history, occupants, date of construction and type of alterations. At your convenience please supply any historical information available in the appropriate spaces below. Your cooperation is important to aid in this study. Thank you.

Property Name or Identification #:

Original owner or builder (if known):

Present Owner:

Owner's Address:

Date of Construction:

Families which have owned or occupied the property and their significance:

Any other historical information available (use back if necessary):

Major alterations (porch changes, siding replacement, additions, etc.) to the property and dates if known):

Thank you very much for your time and assistance. Please mail this form to Thomason and Associates, Preservation Planners, P.O. Box 121225, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212 no later than January 1, 1995.