



**HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY &
ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT UNDER 36 CFR 800**

**SR-162 (PELLISSIPPI PARKWAY EXTENSION)
From SR-33 (Old Knoxville Highway) to US 321 (SR-73/Lamar Alexander Parkway)
BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

Prepared for:

Tennessee Department of Transportation
Environmental Division
Suite 900, James K. Polk Building
505 Deaderick Street
Nashville, TN 37243-0334



Prepared by:

Robbie D. Jones
Senior Architectural Historian
PB Americas, Inc.
1900 Church Street, Suite 203
Nashville, TN 37203
(615) 340-9184
jonesro@pbworld.com

APRIL 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Management Summary..... 1

II. Project Overview3

 A. Project Description3

 B. Survey Methodology..... 11

III. Historical and Architectural Overview 19

IV. National Register Assessment23

V. Section 106 Assessment.....29

VI. Applicability of Section 4(f)..... 35

VII. Inventory of Surveyed Properties.....37

 A. Index37

VIII. Summary.....209

IX. Agency Coordination.....211

Bibliography.....215

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A—Resume of Senior Architectural Historian
- APPENDIX B—Section 106 Fact Sheet
- APPENDIX C—National Register Eligibility Criteria
- APPENDIX D—Criteria of Effect
- APPENDIX E—Map of Surveyed Properties
- APPENDIX F—Maps of THC Surveyed Properties—Destroyed

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Regional Location Map 4

Figure 2. Project Area Map 5

Figure 3. Build Alternatives A, C and D 7

Figure 4. APE Map, Alternative A 8

Figure 5. APE Map, Alternative C 9

Figure 6. APE Map, Alternative D 10

Figure 7. Proposed National Register boundaries for the historic Mack Hitch Farm and proximity to Alternative D 17

Figure 8. Photo of the Blount County Courthouse in Maryville, with the Great Smoky Mountains in the background 19

Figure 9. Historic photographs of the Sunshine Station..... 22

Figure 10. Photograph, Sam Houston, 1856 24

Figure 11. The Sam Houston Schoolhouse was converted into a tenant house, seen here in a photograph taken by E.L. Webb in the early 1930s 25

Figure 12. The Sam Houston Schoolhouse as it appeared in the early 1950s prior to restoration 26

Figure 13. Sam Houston Schoolhouse, looking northwest 27

Figure 14. Proposed National Register boundaries for the Sam Houston Schoolhouse 28

Figure 15. Parcel map showing proximity of Sam Houston School Road and Alternative D (Sam Houston School road) to the historic Sam Houston Schoolhouse..... 30

Figure 16. Functional Map of Alternative D (Sam Houston School Road), showing the historic Sam Houston Schoolhouse site to the project area..... 31

Figure 17. Looking northwest at the 1970 Sam Houston Schoolhouse Visitor Center from the historic schoolhouse and showing the visitor parking lot to the left 32

Figure 18. Looking north at the 1983 “Raven Hall” pavilion at the museum site..... 32

Figure 19. Looking north at the 1983 “Houston House” Site Manager’s residence 33

Figure 20. Looking south at the intersection of Sam Houston Schoolhouse Road and Old Sam Houston School Road 33

Figure 21. Looking east at Old Sam Houston School Road, towards the entrance to the Sam Houston Schoolhouse museum 34

Figure 22. Looking northwest along the northern side of Old Sam Houston Schoolhouse Road at a representative modern house lining the access road 34

Figure 23. Map, Alternative A, properties surveyed by THC..... 38

Figure 24. Map, Alternative C, properties surveyed by THC..... 39

Figure 25. Map, Alternative D, properties surveyed by THC..... 40

Figure 26. Map, Alternative A, additional surveyed properties. 41

Figure 27. Map, Alternative C, additional surveyed properties 42

Figure 28. Map, Alternative D, additional surveyed properties 43

Figure 29. The Hitch-Graves House looking northwest 46

Figure 30. The Hitch-Graves House looking northeast..... 46

Figure 31. The Hitch-Graves House, looking southwest..... 47

Figure 32. Located behind the main house, the service outbuilding on the left was constructed around 2005; the repaired pole barn on the right was constructed in the mid-twentieth century 47

Figure 33. Hitch-Graves House, showing the smokehouse (BT.1956) that had originally served as a Baptistery at Mount Lebanon Church	48
Figure 34. The James & Irene Hitch House, looking northeast	49
Figure 35. The James & Irene Hitch House, looking southwest	50
Figure 36. The Archie-Walters House looking southeast.....	51
Figure 37. The Archie-Walters House looking northwest.....	52
Figure 38. The Martin-Walters Farm looking southwest	54
Figure 39. The Martin-Walters Farm looking northeast	54
Figure 40. The Martin-Walters Farm looking northeast	55
Figure 41. Martin-Walters Farm looking northwest at the Bulk Milk Cooler (left) and the modern truck garage (right)	55
Figure 42. The Martin-Walters Farm looking southwest at the cattle barn and silos (left) and Bulk Milk Cooler (right)	56
Figure 43. The former Centennial Presbyterian Church looking south from the cemetery	59
Figure 44. Former Centennial Presbyterian Church looking northwest	59
Figure 45. Former Centennial Presbyterian Church looking southeast	60
Figure 46. Long-Scarborough House looking northwest.....	63
Figure 47. The Rorex-Whitehead House looking southeast	65
Figure 48. The Rorex-Whitehead House looking southwest.....	66
Figure 49. The Chandler-Sharp Farm looking west at the smokehouse (BT.2244) and site of the recently demolished farmhouse.....	67
Figure 50. Chandler-Sharp Farm looking west at the ca.1919 barn (BT.2245)	68
Figure 51. Chandler-Sharp Farm, ca.1919 farmhouse	68
Figure 52. McNutt-Singleton Farm looking northeast from Sam Houston School Road	70
Figure 53. McNutt-Singleton Farm looking north at the ca.1915 cattle barn (BT.2269) built by the Singleton family.....	70
Figure 54. McNutt-Singleton Farm looking east at dairy support buildings constructed of concrete and concrete block in the mid-twentieth century	71
Figure 55. Lincoln Street in ALCOA looking southeast towards the South Plant, 1919.....	73
Figure 56. ALCOA House looking southwest.....	74
Figure 57. ALCOA house looking north	74
Figure 58. Gillespie-Oliver house looking southeast.....	77
Figure 59. Gillespie- Oliver House looking northeast from the elementary school parking lot.....	78
Figure 60. Rogers-Law Farm looking southeast	80
Figure 61. Rogers-Law Farm looking northeast.....	80
Figure 62. Rogers-Law Farm looking northwest at the cattle barn (BT.2274)	81
Figure 63. Kinnamon-Haddox Farm looking northwest.....	83
Figure 64. Kinnamon-Haddox Farm looking north	84
Figure 65. Kinnamon-Haddox Farm looking southeast.....	84
Figure 66. Kinnamon-Haddox Farm looking south at the barn	85
Figure 67. DeArmond-Whitehead House looking southeast.....	87
Figure 68. DeArmond-Whitehead house looking east	88
Figure 69. Charles Kennedy House looking northwest.....	90
Figure 70. Charles Kennedy House looking northeast	90
Figure 71. Charles Kennedy House looking northeast at bargeboard trim	91
Figure 72. Charles Kennedy House looking southeast.....	91
Figure 73. Charles Kennedy House looking northwest.....	92

Figure 74. Brown-Keller Farm looking south.....	94
Figure 75. Brown-Keller Farm looking southwest	94
Figure 76. Brown-Keller Farm looking northeast	95
Figure 77. Brown-Keller Farm looking south at the original dairy (BT.2301) and a carport	95
Figure 78. Brown-Keller Farm looking east at the original dairy	96
Figure 79. Ammons-Mobley Farm looking southwest at the ca.1900 farmhouse	98
Figure 80. Ammons-Mobley Farm looking northeast at the ca.1900 farmhouse and the now missing ca.1880 rear ell	98
Figure 81. Ammons-Mobley Farm looking north at the 1930s outhouse	99
Figure 82. Keller-Talbott Farm looking southwest	102
Figure 83. Keller-Talbott Farm looking northwest	102
Figure 84. Keller-Talbott Farm looking southeast at the cattle barn	103
Figure 85. Brewer-McClanahan Farm looking north	106
Figure 86. Brewer-McClanahan Farm looking south	106
Figure 87. Brewer-McClanahan Farm looking southeast at the Granary (BT.2310), which is a ca.1915 Parsonage moved here around 1940	107
Figure 88. Caughron-Wells House looking north	110
Figure 89. Caughron-Wells House looking south	110
Figure 90. Caughron-Wells House, looking southeast.....	111
Figure 91. Caughron-Wells House looking southwest at the barn	111
Figure 92. Caughron-Wells House looking northeast at portico	112
Figure 93. Anne Elizabeth Thompson Pershing historic marker looking southeast.....	114
Figure 94. Russell & Cordia Helton House looking southwest.....	115
Figure 95. Russell & Cordia Helton House, looking east	116
Figure 96. The DeLozier House looking southwest	118
Figure 97. The DeLozier House looking northeast	118
Figure 98. The DeLozier House looking northwest.....	119
Figure 99. The Lawson-Martin House looking southwest	121
Figure 100. The Cook-Freeman Barn looking northeast.....	123
Figure 101. The Cook-Freeman Barn looking northwest	124
Figure 102. Old Mount Lebanon Cemetery looking northeast	126
Figure 103. Old Mount Lebanon Cemetery looking northwest.....	126
Figure 104. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking southeast with the 1952 sanctuary on the left and the 1960/1990s wing on the right	130
Figure 105. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking southeast at the new 1998 Family Life Center	130
Figure 106. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking southwest with the 1948 Education wing on the left and the 1952 sanctuary on the right.....	131
Figure 107. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking southwest at the 1948 Education wing	131
Figure 108. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking southeast at the 1952 sanctuary.....	132
Figure 109. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking west showing the evolution of the church with 1948 wing on the right, 1950s sanctuary in the middle, and 1960s/1990s wing on the left.....	132
Figure 110. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking east at the cemetery	133
Figure 111. Lem-Morgan House looking north	135
Figure 112. Lem-Morgan House looking northeast.....	136
Figure 113. Lem-Morgan house looking southwest	136

Figure 114. Lem-Morgan House looking southeast.....	137
Figure 115. Keeble House looking southwest.....	139
Figure 116. Keeble House looking north.....	140
Figure 117. Keeble House looking south.....	140
Figure 118. Keeble House looking north at the detached garage.....	141
Figure 119. Former Hubbard School looking east.....	145
Figure 120. Former Hubbard School looking northwest.....	145
Figure 121. Former Hubbard School looking southeast.....	146
Figure 122. Former Hubbard School looking north.....	146
Figure 123. Former Hubbard School looking east in the main hallway.....	147
Figure 124. Former Hubbard School looking northeast in the main lobby.....	147
Figure 125. Lynn & Mary DeLozier House looking northwest.....	149
Figure 126. Lynn & Mary DeLozier House looking northeast.....	150
Figure 127. Charles & Kristie Wilson House looking west.....	151
Figure 128. Charles & Kristie Wilson House looking southwest.....	152
Figure 129. Clyde Irwin House looking north.....	154
Figure 130. Clyde Irwin House looking southeast.....	154
Figure 131. Clyde Irwin House looking northeast at the exposed log walls.....	155
Figure 132. Clyde Irwin House looking southwest.....	155
Figure 133. Clyde Irwin House, looking at the west room fireplace with is missing mantel.....	156
Figure 134. Payne-Ricketts House looking northwest.....	157
Figure 135. Payne-Ricketts House looking southwest.....	158
Figure 136. Hammonds House looking northwest.....	159
Figure 137. Hammonds House looking southwest.....	160
Figure 138. Robinson-Bright House looking southwest.....	161
Figure 139. Robinson-Bright House looking northeast.....	162
Figure 140. Justice House looking north.....	163
Figure 141. Justice House looking west.....	164
Figure 142. Haddox House looking northwest.....	165
Figure 143. Haddox House looking southeast.....	166
Figure 144. DeLozier House at 3305 Old Knoxville Highway looking southwest.....	167
Figure 145. DeLozier House at 3305 Old Knoxville Highway looking northeast.....	168
Figure 146. DeLozier House looking southwest at the main entrance.....	168
Figure 147. Walker House looking northwest.....	171
Figure 148. Walker House looking southeast.....	172
Figure 149. Thames House looking northwest.....	173
Figure 150. Thames House looking northwest.....	174
Figure 151. The Norton House looking south.....	175
Figure 152. Norton House looking southeast.....	176
Figure 153. Chandler-DeLozier House looking southeast; the front porch was likely added by George Chandler in the 1920s.....	178
Figure 154. Chandler-DeLozier House looking north; shed addition built by Garland DeLozier in the 1950s or '60s.....	178
Figure 155. Chandler-DeLozier House looking south.....	179
Figure 156. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking south; the original cattle barn (BT.2241) is to the left behind the silo.....	179
Figure 157. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking east from road; the dairy barn (BT.2441) is on the left.....	180

Figure 158. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking west at the dairy barn (BT.2442) built by George Chandler in the 1920s or '30s; the concrete block grain silo is leaning due to a failing foundation.....	180
Figure 159. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking southeast at the original cattle barn (BT.2441) built like a cantilever barn but without log cribs	181
Figure 160. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking southeast at the interior of the original cattle barn (BT.2441); note the cantilevered structural timbers, which taper toward the end in similar fashion to log cantilever barns.....	181
Figure 161. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking north at the new dwellings constructed along Nina DeLozier Road – the 2-story house was built in 2006.....	182
Figure 162. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking south at the modern family residences built on the farm – the one-story house was built in the 1980s	182
Figure 163. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking southeast	186
Figure 164. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking southwest	186
Figure 165. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking northwest at the rear of the farmhouse and smokehouse	187
Figure 166. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking south at the 1918 dairy barn (left), concrete pumphouse (middle left), dairy/crib/shed (middle right), and automobile garage (right); the concrete block dairy is behind the crib/shed	187
Figure 167. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking east from the vacant tenant house	188
Figure 168. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking southeast at the 1935 tenant house	188
Figure 169. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking northwest at the deteriorated tenant house facing Sevierville Road.....	189
Figure 170. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking north.....	192
Figure 171. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking northwest	192
Figure 172. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking southwest.....	193
Figure 173. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking northeast.....	193
Figure 174. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking northwest; the older 1910s farmhouse is on the left partially obscured by trees and the newer 1950s farmhouse is in the center; barns are on the right; an unshown 2005 home is further to the right.....	194
Figure 175. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking northeast at the cattle barn (left), concrete block dairy (center), ca.1918 cattle barn (right rear), tractor shed (right front), and concrete pumphouse on the very right	194
Figure 176. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking northeast at the Ranch-style dwelling constructed in the 1950s and later enlarged with a garage wing and attached carport	195
Figure 177. Map of adjoining DeLozier Dairy Farms showing potential contributing (“C”) and non-contributing (“NC”) buildings	199
Figure 178. A new residential subdivision, Whittenburg Estates, located on a former farm along Nina DeLozier Road	202
Figure 179. Looking southeast towards the Smoky Mountains from Whittenburg Estates.....	202
Figure 180. Looking south towards the Smoky Mountains from Sweet Grass Plantation, a new subdivision located on former farmland along Davis Ford Road in the project area	203
Figure 181. A new home under construction in 2008 at Sweet Grass Plantation.....	203
Figure 182. Looking southeast towards the Smoky Mountains from Misty View subdivision, located on former farmland in the project area.....	204

Figure 183. A new home located in the Misty View subdivision along Helton Road; the site of the former Enoch Waters Farm (BT.2219-2224), a late nineteenth century farmstead that is no longer extant. 204

Figure 184. Looking west at Cromwell Village, a condominium village for retirees constructed at the intersection of Sam Houston Schoolhouse Road and Sevierville Pike 205

Figure 185. Looking west at the new Eagleton Elementary School located along Sam Houston Schoolhouse road 205

Figure 186. Looking west at the new Water Filtration Plant located along the west side of Sam Houston School Road 206

Figure 187. Looking southeast at the Edgewood Acres subdivision built in the 1970s near the intersection of Sam Houston School Road and the Old Knoxville Pike/SR-33 206

Figure 188. The Hammond House at 1735 East Brown School Road, Maryville, has undergone several renovations since it was built in 1941—this is typical for many of the older homes in the project area 207

Figure 189. New homes built in the project area 207

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. List of Surveyed Properties 11

Table 2: List of Destroyed Properties 15

I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This technical report has been prepared for the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) for the proposed project to extend Pellissippi Parkway (State Route [SR] 162) from its current terminus at SR-33 (Old Knoxville Highway) to SR-73 (U.S. Hwy. 321 or Lamar Alexander Parkway) in Blount County. The approximate project length is 4.5 miles. The project is proposed to be assisted with funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and is subject to requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Pellissippi Parkway is a full access controlled, four-lane divided freeway, and it was originally envisioned to provide vehicular access from Interstate-40/Interstate-75 at Farragut in western Knox County to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Foothills Parkway, providing a bypass to the east of the cities of Alcoa and Maryville in Blount County. The segments from I-40/I-75 in Farragut in Knox County to SR-33 (Old Knoxville Highway) in Blount County are complete and open to traffic.

Consulting Architectural Historians from Parsons Brinckerhoff (Consultant) under contract with TDOT surveyed the project's general area to determine if there were any properties either listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Consultant surveyed a total of seventy-two (72) properties within the project area, including twenty-six (26) properties previously surveyed in 1982 by the Tennessee Historical Commission that had since been destroyed, relocated, or are no longer extant.

The Consultant surveyed and documented forty-six (46) extant properties, including the historic Sam Houston Schoolhouse, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This four-acre public property is a state-owned historic site museum.

It is the opinion of the Consultant that none of the remaining surveyed properties are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

It is the opinion of the Consultant that Alternative D of the project would have no adverse effect the National Register-listed Sam Houston Schoolhouse. It is the opinion of the Consultant that that the National Register-listed Sam Houston Schoolhouse is located outside the Area of Potential Effects for Alternative A and Alternative C.

It is the opinion of the Consultant that the proposed project would not have a Section 4(f) use of any historic property within the project area.

Archaeological resources will be documented and assessed in a separate report.

II. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A. Project Description

The Pellissippi Parkway (SR-162) is a major northwest/southeast route connecting Interstate-40 (I-40) and Interstate-75 (I-75) in Knox County with SR-33 (Old Knoxville Highway) in Blount County. Pellissippi Parkway (designated as I-140) between I-40/I-75 and SR-33 was designed and built in four sections between 1987 and 2005. The section of Pellissippi Parkway between SR-33 and US 321 (SR-73/Lamar Alexander Parkway) is the remaining undeveloped portion of the parkway that was identified in the State's 1986 Urgent Highway Needs Plan. The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) proposes to extend the existing Pellissippi Parkway from SR-33 to US 321 in the cities of Alcoa and Maryville and in unincorporated Blount County. Figure 1 illustrates the general location of Pellissippi Parkway and Figure 2 shows the project area.

The total length of the proposed extension is approximately 4.5 miles.

The project is proposed by TDOT for the purpose of:

- Provide travel options for motorists to the existing radial roadway network;
- Enhance regional transportation system linkages;
- Assist in achieving acceptable traffic flows (level of service) on the transportation network; and
- Enhance roadway safety on the roadway network, including the Maryville core.

In April 2006, TDOT initiated an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project with the publication of a formal Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS in the Federal Register. Public and agency scoping was conducted in the spring and summer of 2006. At that time, TDOT asked the public to provide input on the purpose and need for the project and to identify potential alternatives for consideration in the Draft EIS. Public Scoping Meetings were held on June 13, 2006. Additional public meetings were held on October 25, 2007, and February 19, 2008, to gather public input on the purpose and need and potential project corridors and alternatives to be considered.

An initial range of alternatives and corridors were developed as a result of public input and input from local and regional agencies, including the Knoxville Regional Transportation Planning Organization (TPO). The alternatives and corridors were refined based on windshield reviews and reviews of existing data sources including Geographic Information Systems (GIS) information from local, state, and federal agencies.

Based on the results of the screening analysis and application of evaluation criteria, public input during the 2007 and 2008 public meetings and comment periods, and participating agency comments and concurrence, TDOT has determined the following alternatives that will be carried forward, refined and evaluated in the DEIS.

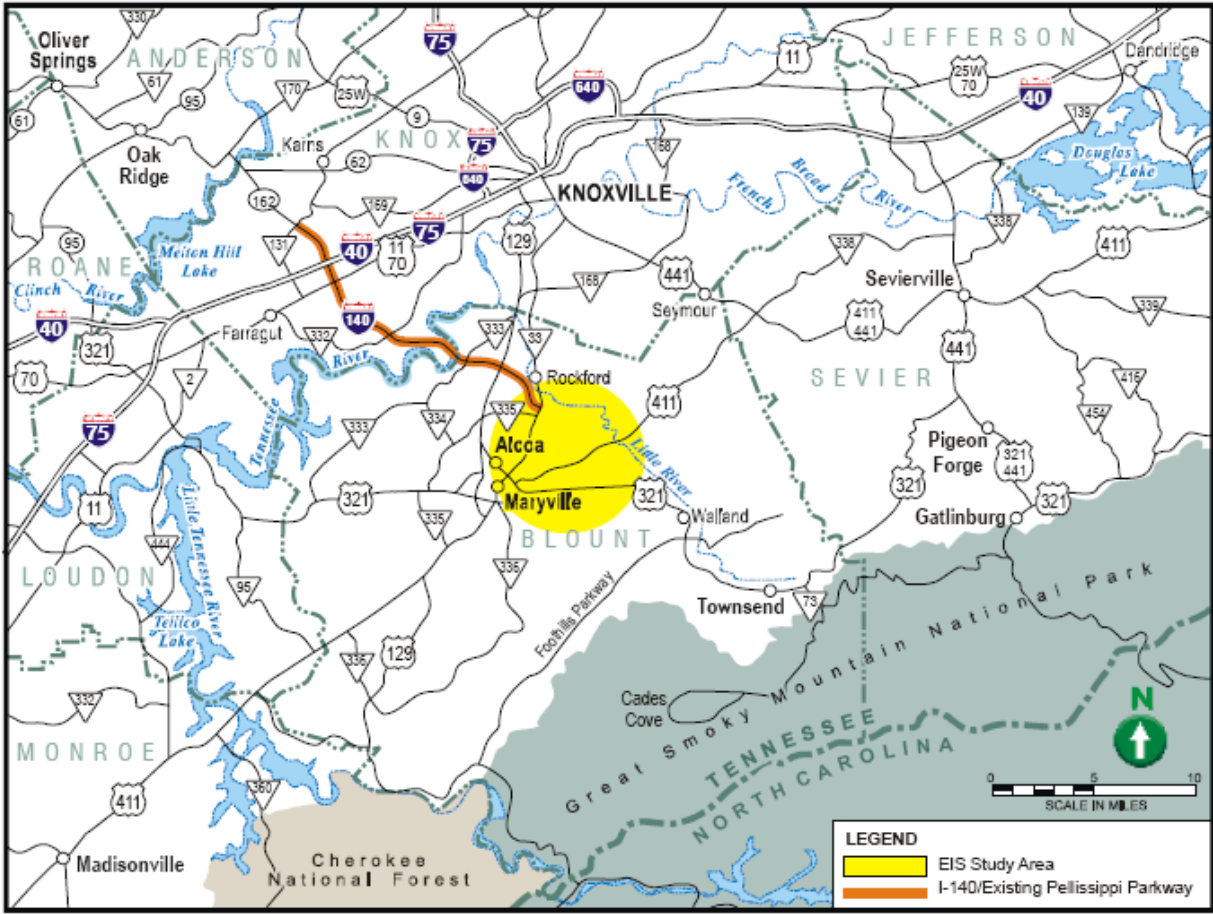


Figure 1. Regional Location Map

No-Build Alternative: The No-Build Alternative would not extend Pellissippi Parkway beyond its existing terminus at SR-33; however, the No-Build Alternative would include projects in the study area that are identified in the Knoxville Region Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) 2005 to 2030, including those projects listed below:

- Improving SR-33 (Old Knoxville Highway), including widening to four lanes and making intersection improvements at Brown School Road;
- Improving sections of US 411 (SR-35/Sevierville Road), including adding a center turn lane and reconstructing substandard two-lane sections;
- Reconstructing substandard two-lane sections of Peppermint Hills Road, Sam Houston School Road, and Ellejoy Road;
- Constructing new six-lane, relocated Alcoa Highway (SR-115); and
- Improving Alcoa Highway (SR-115) by adding turn lanes and traffic signals and widening four-lane sections to six-lanes.

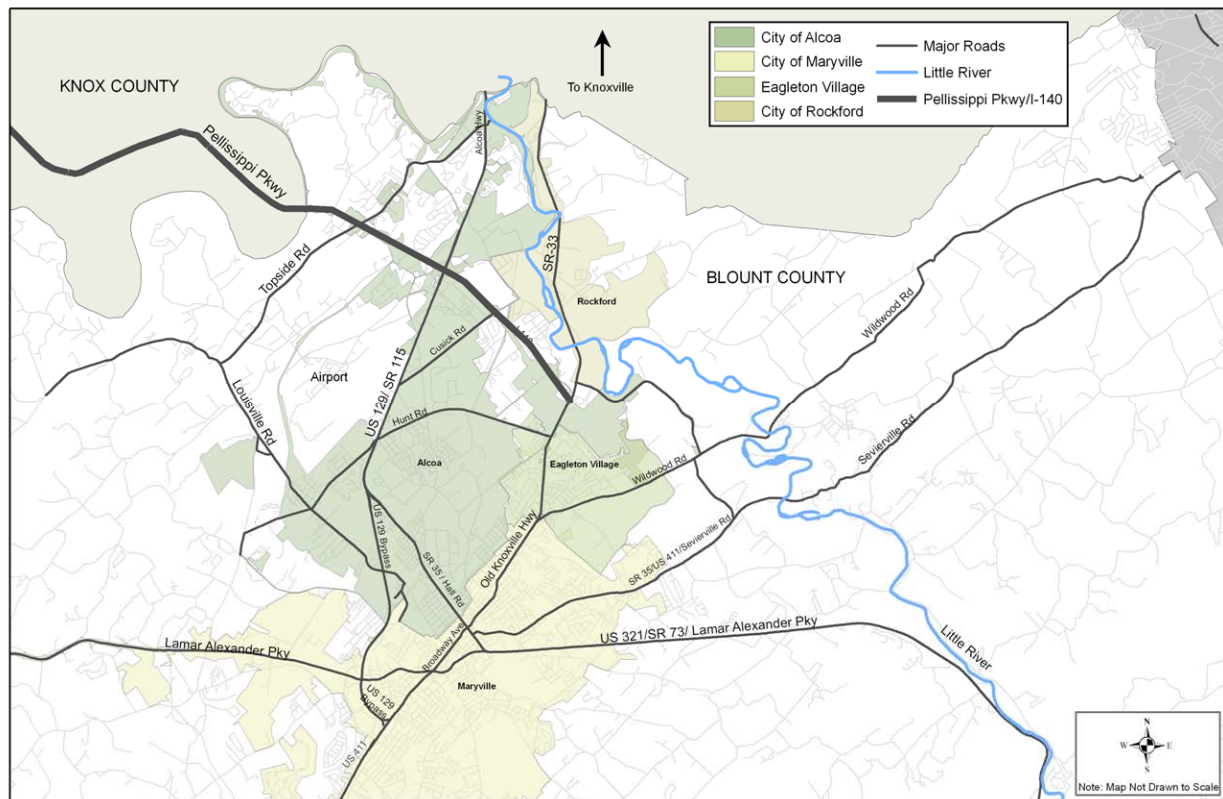


Figure 2. Project Area Map

Extend Pellissippi Parkway in one of two option alignments: Under the Build Alternative, existing Pellissippi Parkway would be extended from SR-33 to US 321, as a four-lane divided roadway, with interchanges at SR-33, US 411, and US 321. The two alternate alignments under consideration for the DEIS, Alternative A and Alternative C, are described below and shown in Figures 3-5.

- **Alternative A:** This alternative alignment generally follows the corridor identified and investigated in the 2002 Environmental Assessment (EA) and selected as the preferred alternative. This alternative starts on the east side of SR-33, opposite the existing half interchange of Pellissippi Parkway and SR-33. From this terminus, the route follows a generally easterly and southeasterly path to Wildwood Road, passing through former farmlands that are now the site of the proposed Pellissippi Center Research and Development Park.

Alternative A also runs west of Mount Lebanon Road in this area. After crossing Wildwood Road, the alignment continues in a generally southerly direction, crossing Brown School Road, US 411 east of the Davis Ford Road intersection with US 411, and Davis Ford Road, and then passing along the northeastern edge of the Kensington Place mobile home park. The alignment intersects with US 321 just east of Flag Branch. Alternative A is approximately 4.38 miles in length.

- **Alternative C:** This alternative shares the route of Alternative A from SR-33 to the vicinity of Brown School Road, at which point Alternative C diverges to the east. Alternative C then runs in a southeasterly direction, crossing US 411 about 0.6 miles east of Alternative A. It continues southeasterly to cross Davis Ford Road and proceeds southerly, crossing Centennial Church Road about 500 feet west of Helton Road, crossing John Helton Road and terminating with US 321 at Hubbard School Road. The alternative is approximately 4.68 miles in length.

Upgrade Existing Two-Lane Network – Alternative D: The alternative concept of upgrading a two-lane network of existing roads to serve as a two-lane connection between SR-33 and US 321 emerged during the course of this study based on discussions with the public about travel needs and environmental concerns. This upgraded network was seen as a way to improve some of the currently deficient two-lane roads in the study area and provide a more direct connection between SR-33 and US 321 east of Maryville without having a new freeway-type facility.

A route using portions of existing Sam Houston School Road, Peppermint Road, Hitch Road, and Helton Road was identified. Under Alternative D, an improved two-lane roadway with adequate shoulders would be constructed using the existing roadway alignment where possible, while straightening curves and realigning intersections and using new location to provide a continuous route with a 50 mile per hour design speed. The length of this corridor is approximately 5.77 miles. Figures 3 and 6 show the location of this alternative.



Figure 3. Build Alternatives A, C and D

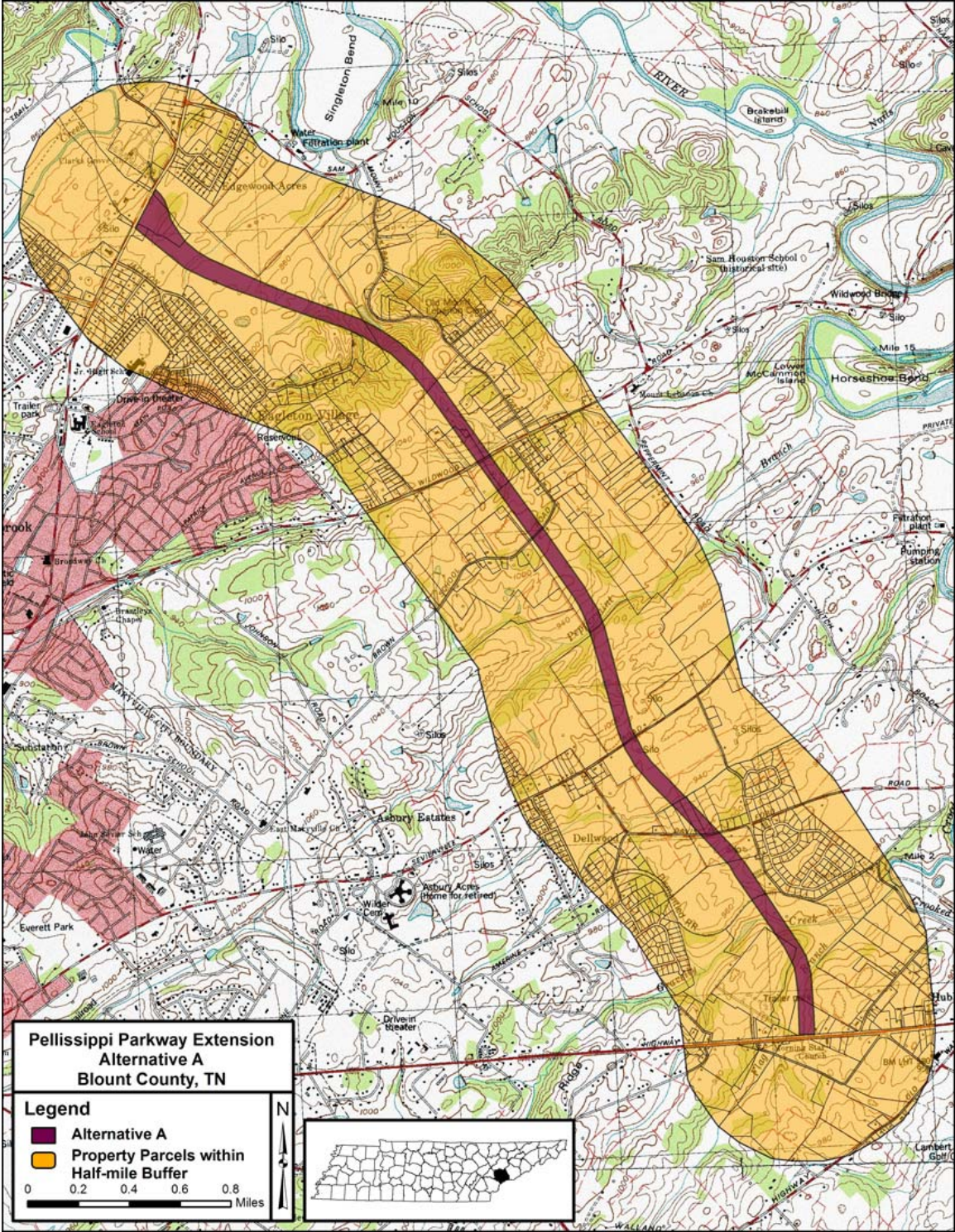


Figure 4. APE Map, Alternative A

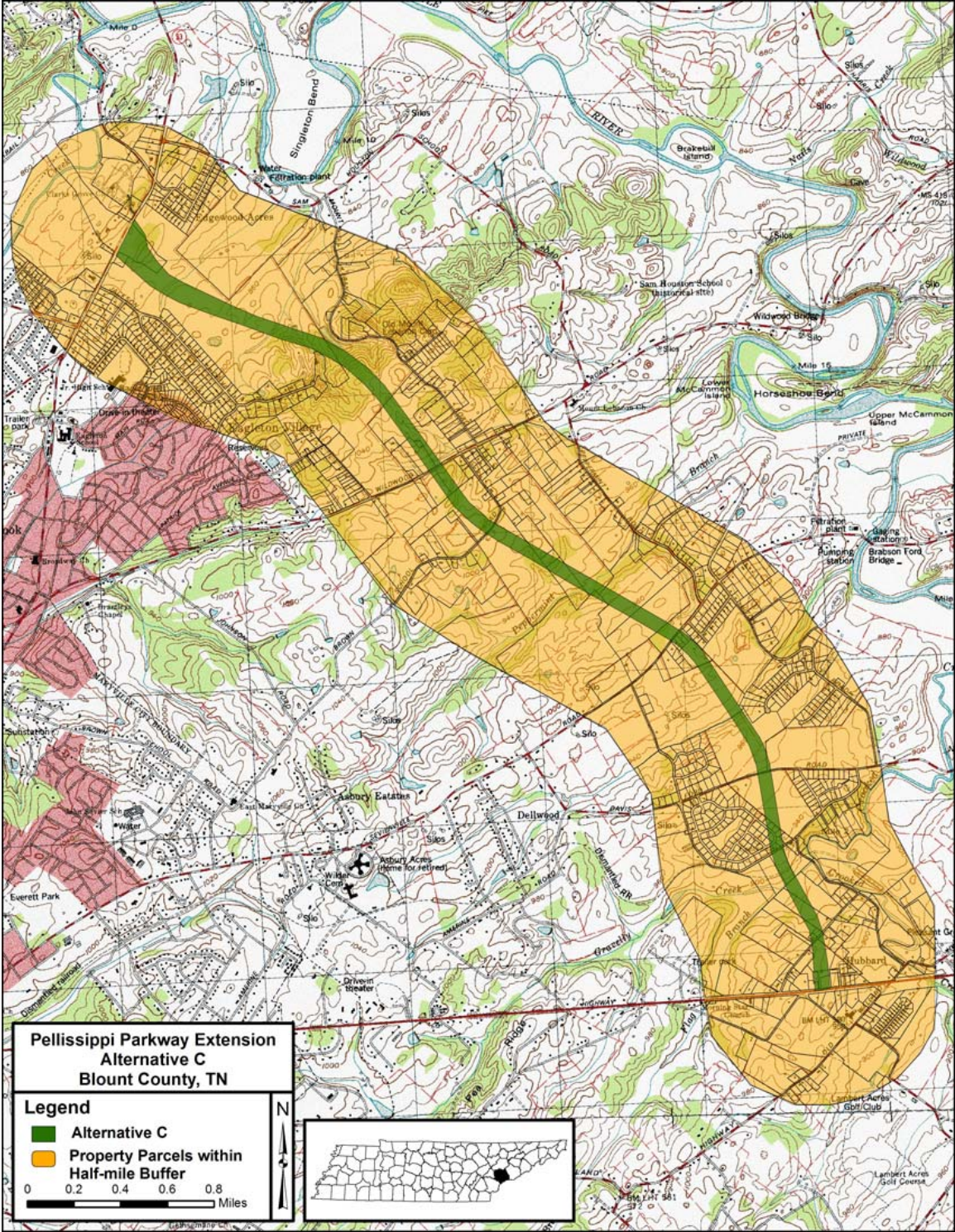


Figure 5. APE Map, Alternative C

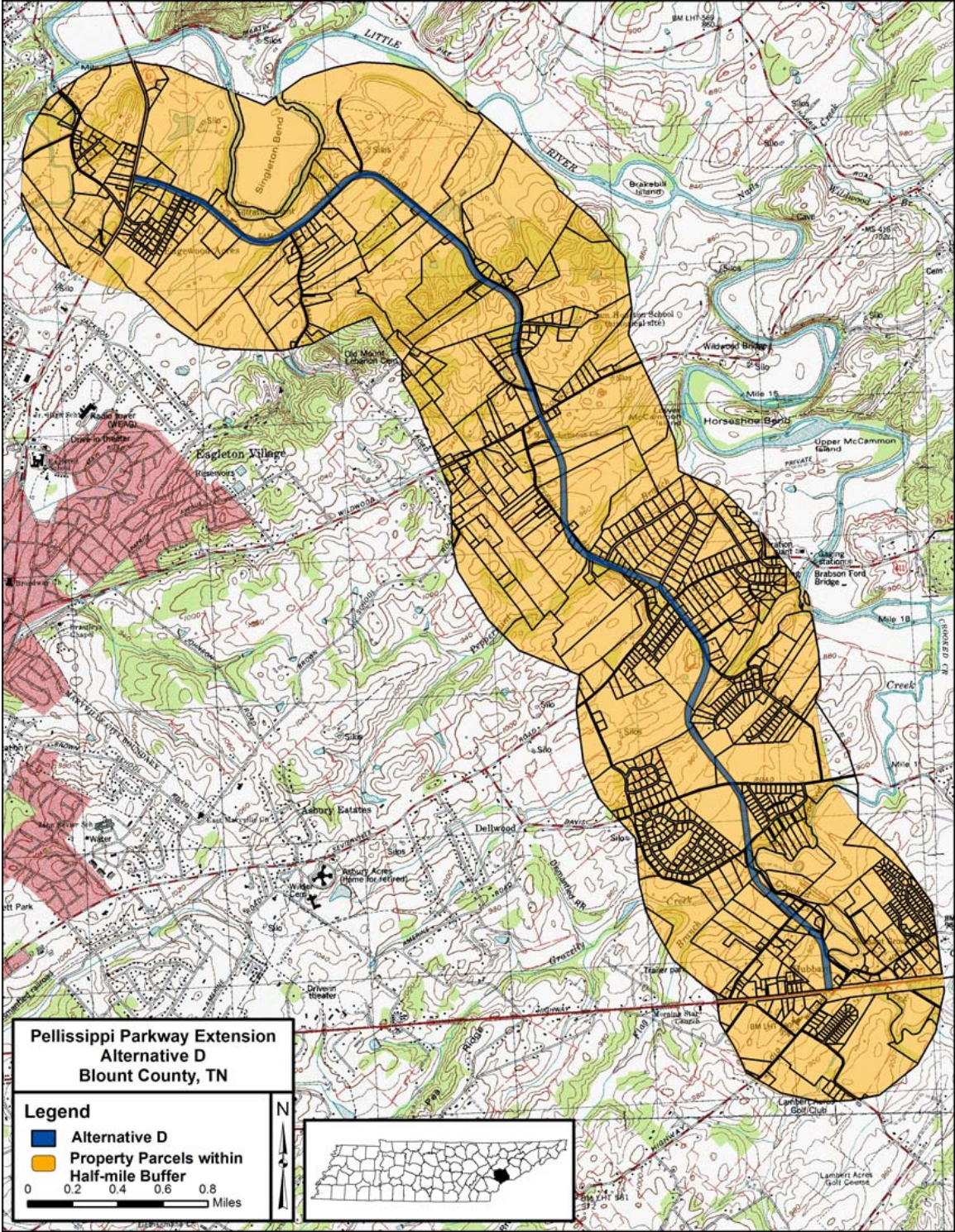


Figure 6. APE Map, Alternative D

B. Survey Methodology

The Consultant surveyed the Area of Potential Effects (APE) according to federal regulations set forth in 36 CFR 800. The purpose of this survey was to identify any properties that are either listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The APE was defined as an area approximately one-half mile in either direction from the centerline of all three alternatives (A, C & D). The area surveyed included land needed for additional right-of-way as well as areas that might be affected by changes in air quality, noise levels, setting, and land use.

The Consultant surveyed forty-six (46) extant properties (buildings, structures, objects, and sites) in accordance with guidelines set forth by the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC), which is the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (TN-SHPO), and the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT).

Twenty-nine (29) properties had been previously surveyed in 1982-1984 by the THC and local representatives from UT-Knoxville as part of the Blount County Architectural Survey. For those, the Consultant completed additional architectural analysis, and updated photographic documentation of the properties and any associated outbuildings. Refer to Table 1 for a list of these surveyed properties and a map in Appendix E.

An additional seventeen (17) properties were documented that had not been previously surveyed by the THC and appeared to be constructed prior to 1958. For those, the Consultant completed a THC inventory form. This included the completion of each relevant item on the form, and the drawing of the basic form and plan of the property. Digital images were taken of each property. Each property was identified on a USGS map in accordance with THC survey guidelines. Refer to Appendix E for maps.

Table 1. List of Surveyed Properties

THC#	Name	Date	Description/Comments
1955	Hitch-Graves House	1923	1.5-story Craftsman-style Bungalow renovated in 2005
1958	James & Irene Hitch House	ca.1930	1-story side-gable house, several renovations
2177	Sam Houston Schoolhouse	ca.1790s	1-story log school; listed in National Register; museum
2214	Archie-Walters House	ca.1930	1.5-story side gable house, renovated
2215	Martin-Walters Farm	1932	1.5-story Tudor Revival-style house, several renovations; dairy farm with many outbuildings
2218	Centennial Presbyterian Church & Cemetery	ca.1876-77	1-story frame side-gable church; sold and renovated in late 1980s; cemetery with 127 graves established in 1865

Table 1. List of Surveyed Properties (continued)

THC#	Name	Date	Description/Comments
2237	Long-Scarborough House	ca.1907	1-story side-gable house, renovated and enlarged
2238	Rorex-Whitehead House	ca.1930s	1-story facing-gable house, renovated; vacant
2240-2242	Chandler-DeLozier Farm	1890 ca.1900 ca.1950	2-story I-house with 1920s porch; renovated; dairy farm 2-story 75'x40' pole barn with hewn timbers; cattle/hay 2-story 31'x55' hay barn with interior grain silo
2244-2245	Chandler-Sharp Farm	ca.1919 ca.1919	Frame smokehouse; original house demolished Pole barn; cattle/hay
2261-2265	Cusick-DeLozier Farm	1928 ca.1928-50 ca.1918 ca.1928 ca.1928-50	1.5-story Craftsman-style Bungalow; renovations; dairy farm with original outbuildings 1-story 10'x12' dairy/crib and 18'x45' tractor shed 2-story 63'x52' cattle barn with exterior concrete silo Smokehouse Frame automobile garage
2266-2267	Stafford-DeLozier Farm	1917-1918 ca.1918	2-story I-house, enlarged and renovated; dairy farm with original outbuildings; also 1950s Ranch-style dwelling 2-story 50'x84' cattle barn with external concrete silo
2269	McNutt-Singleton Farm	ca.1915	2-story 94'x46' cattle barn; dairy farm with original outbuildings; original farmhouse razed
2270	ALCOA House	ca.1918	1-story Craftsman-style house originally built at Alcoa as company housing; moved 1967
2272	Gillespie-Oliver House	ca.1905	1-story side-gable house, storage for modern house; vacant for decades
2273-2274	Rogers-Law Farm	ca.1920 ca.1920	1-story Craftsman-style house; vacant; dairy farm with original outbuildings and modern Ranch-style residence 2-story 44'x71' cattle/hay barn
2275-2276	Kinnamon-Haddox Farm	ca.1907 ca.1907	1.5-story Queen Anne-style house, renovated; dairy farm with original outbuildings 2-story 38'x50' cattle/hay barn

Table 1. List of Surveyed Properties (continued)

THC#	Name	Date	Description/Comments
2278	DeArmond-Whitehead House	ca.1900	1-story side-gable house, renovated; outbuildings; ca.1930 chicken coop razed
2280-2281	Charles M. Kennedy House	1903 ca.1930	2-story Queen Anne-style house called Oak Circle; wrap-around front porch; sawnwork details Frame chicken coop outbuilding
2300-2301	Brown-Keller Farm	ca.1890 ca.1890	2-story I-house with 1920s porch, renovated; dairy farm with original outbuildings; ca.1890 barn razed Frame dairy outbuilding
2303-2304	Ammons-Mobley Farm	ca.1880s ca.1920s	2-story I-house in ruins; older rear wing razed; original log house and outbuildings razed Frame chicken coop outbuilding
2307	Keller-Talbott Farm	ca.1935	2-story 48'x62' cattle barn; dairy farm includes ca.1934 1-story side-gable house and other outbuildings
2308; 2310	Brewer-McClanahan Farm	1911-15 ca.1915	1-story hipped-roof house, renovated; house in disrepair and vacant; 1932 cattle barn razed 1-story granary, originally used as parsonage, relocated ca.1940
2360	Caughron-Wells House	1932-40	1.5-story Tudor Revival-style house with sandstone veneer, renovated; outbuildings include altered barn
2361	Ann Elizabeth Thompson Pershing Historic Marker	1922	Bronze marker on stone monument erected by THC
2365	Russell & Cordia Helton House	1920-25	1.5-story Craftsman-style Bungalow with front gable dormer; original outbuildings razed
2551	Cook-Freeman Barn	ca.1915	2-story 42'x70' cattle/hay barn; vacant and in disrepair
4601	DeLozier House	1923	1.5-story Craftsman-style house with front shed dormer, renovated
4602	Lawson-Martin House	1930	1-story facing-gable house, renovated; wrap-around front porch

Table 1. List of Surveyed Properties (continued)

THC#	Name	Date	Description/Comments
"A"	Old Mount Lebanon Church Cemetery	1859-1914	Original cemetery with 10 graves; church relocated in 1915
"B"	Mount Lebanon Church & Cemetery	1948-1998	3-story Gothic Revival style church with brick veneer, built in 1950-52; older 1948 brick education wing; 1960s wing enlarged in 1990s; cemetery established 1915 with 180 graves
"C"	Lem-Morgan House	1920	1-story facing-gable house, renovated and enlarged
"D"	Keeble House	1948	1.5-story Craftsman-style house with gable roof dormer, renovated; basement garage
"E"	Hubbard Elementary School	1949-52	1-story hipped-roof school with brick veneer; renovated for county agencies in 2000
"F"	Lynn & Mary DeLozier House	1950	1.5-story Craftsman-style house, renovated; basement garage
"G"	Charles & Kristie Wilson House	1945-52	1-story hipped roof house with stone veneer, renovated
"H"	Clyde Irwin House	ca.1880s	1.5-story log house with weatherboarding; vacant
"I"	Payne-Ricketts House	1949	1.5-story Ranch-style house with brick veneer; basement garage
"J"	Hammonds House	1941	1.5-story side-gable house, renovated; original garage
"K"	Robinson-Bright House	ca.1940	1.5-story facing gable house, renovated; new garage
"L"	Justice House	ca.1955-65	1-story hipped roof house; in disrepair and vacant
"M"	Haddox House	1933	1-story Craftsman-style house with screened rear porch, renovated; vacant
"N"	DeLozier House	1941	1.5-story Tudor Revival-style house with garage wing added
"O"	Walker House	1936	1-story Tudor Revival-style, renovated
"P"	Thames House	1922	1-story Colonial Revival-style house, renovated
"Q"	Norton House	1967	1-story flat roof Ranch-style house with modern influence; stone veneer; built-in carport

Since the 1980s, the rural area northeast of Maryville and within the project's APE has seen increasing suburban development, including the construction of several new residential subdivisions, a new elementary school, and improvements to the water treatment plant along the Little River.

The Consultant documented twenty-six (26) properties within the APE that had been destroyed since the 1982-1984 THC survey or they were inaccessible; these properties contained thirty-six (36) individual buildings. Many properties were demolished since a TDOT survey was completed in 1997 during planning for the Pellissippi Parkway project. These resources are listed in Table 2. Maps are located in Appendix F.

Table 2: List of Destroyed Properties

THC	Name	Date	Description/Comments
356	Riddle House	ca.1860	Log house 22'x19' pen, oak logs with v notch; brick chimney; near collapse in 1982 survey; no longer extant
2362	Myers-Atchley House	ca.1890	1 story frame, razed after 1997
2363	McNeilly-Childs Barn	ca.1875	Cantilever barn, razed after 1997
2364	Crooked Creek Bridge	ca.1910	Concrete bridge, razed ca.2000
2365-2366	Russell Helton Farm	ca.1925 ca.1915	Frame Smokehouse, razed after 1997 Frame Barn, razed after 1997
2219-2224	Enoch Waters Farm	ca.1880 ca.1880 ca.1880 ca.1890 ca.1900 ca.1924	2 story frame I-house with 1920s addition; farmhouse and all outbuildings razed after 1997 for construction of new subdivision Log Smokehouse, razed Log Cantilever barn, razed 1.5 story frame Granary, razed Frame Scale House, razed Frame Chicken House, razed
2217	Henderson-Hitch House	1907	1.5 story frame, hip roof, with Queen Anne architecture; razed after 1997
2216	Chandler School	1910	closed 1936 - razed 1950
2213	Cooper-Everett House	1920s	1.5 story Craftsman-style Bungalow with rear shed wing; razed before 1997
2243	Chandler-Sharp House	ca.1919	1.5 story frame – razed after 1997 new subdivision; outbuildings remain
3611	Keeble-Welch House	ca.1860	2 story frame I-house with possible log section; in ruins in 1997, razed since then for new subdivision
2304	Long-Mobley Chicken Hs	ca.1925	Frame, razed after 1997
2305-2306; 4398	Ammons-Mobley Farm	ca.1870 ca.1880 ca.1890	1.5 story log v-notch house converted into barn when new farmhouse built in 1881; razed after 1997 1 story log Corn Crib, v notch 1 story log Smokehouse
2302	Brown-Keller Barn	ca.1900	2 story frame & log barn, razed

Table 2: List of Destroyed Properties (continued)

THC	Name	Date	Description/Comments
2326-2328	Irwin Farm	ca.1880 ca.1935 ca.1940	1.5 story log & frame house, razed after 1997 Log Smokehouse with saddle notch Frame chicken house, both razed
2309	Brewer-McClanahan Barn	ca.1932	2 story frame, razed since 1997
2311-2312	DeArmond-Johnson Farm	1932	1.5 story log, not accessible 2-story farm barn, not accessible
2313	Clemens-Shepard Barn	ca.1910	2 story log barn moved here ca.1940 by Luther Coker; no longer extant
2314	Coker-Shepard Chicken Hs	ca.1930	Frame, no longer extant
1957	Albert C. Hitch Barn	ca.1915	2 story frame dairy barn built by Bud Chambers; replaced with new barn
2574	Thompson-Hines House	ca.1890	1 story frame, razed
2268	McNutt-Haddock House	ca.1860	1 story frame L-shaped, razed
2271	ALCOA House	ca.1918	1 story frame relocated from Alcoa in 1967; no longer extant
2239	Long-Coppenger House	ca.1930	1 story frame Bungalow, razed – new commercial building
2282	N/A	ca.1915	1.5 story frame, ruins; no longer extant
3722	Clark House	ca.1850	Log house dismantled and moved before 1983 to new location on US 321 and reconstructed as part of a new roadside commercial bldg (BT.2652)

In total, the Consultant documented forty-six (46) extant properties within the APE. These properties are fully described in Section VII of this report with their accompanying THC Survey Number (if available), formal name, location, and a brief description. Each property description features a detailed assessment of National Register eligibility.

THC records were consulted at THC's offices in Nashville, Tennessee. Between 1982 and 1984, the THC and the Blount County Historic Trust funded the completion of a comprehensive architectural and historical survey for Blount County, leading to the creation of the current THC survey forms used in this report. Dr. John Morgan and students within the Geography Department at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville completed this county survey, identifying 4,635 properties through architectural survey and photography. This survey also includes limited historical information.

After consulting THC records, the Consultant visited each previously surveyed site to reevaluate architectural integrity, update the 1982-1984 survey data, and provide current photographs. Historical information at the Tennessee State Library and Archives and from online sources was also consulted. This included local histories. County tax records for each property were accessed online. When possible, property owners and/or tenants were interviewed.

It should be noted that from 1988-1989, the THC and the Blount County Historic Trust funded the completion of a Multiple Resource Cover Nomination for the NRHP for all documented resources that appeared to be National Register-eligible in the county. Thomason & Associates of Nashville completed the nomination, which resulted in the

listing of approximately two hundred (200) properties in the NRHP. None of these properties are located in the APE.

The Consultant reevaluated the twenty-nine (29) previously surveyed properties and evaluated the seventeen (17) additional properties. The Sam Houston Schoolhouse is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In the opinion of the Consultant, none of the forty-five (45) other surveyed properties located within the project's APE are eligible for listing in the NRHP. The properties are described in Table 1.

In 1997, TDOT historians documented several properties in the project area for the original assessment for the Pellissippi Parkway extension from SR-33 to US 321 (SR-73/Lamar Alexander Parkway). In a report prepared by TDOT historians in 2000, this survey determined that the project area contained two historic properties:

- **Sam Houston Schoolhouse**, a state-owned historic site listed in the National Register of Historic Places; and
- **Mack Hitch Farm**, 932 Hitch Road, a privately owned farm that the TN-SHPO determined in 1999 to be eligible for listing in the NRHP for architectural and historical significance. The TN-SHPO determined that the boundaries would be the 194-acre northeastern portion of the 254-acre farm. Figure 7 shows the proposed NR boundaries for this property.

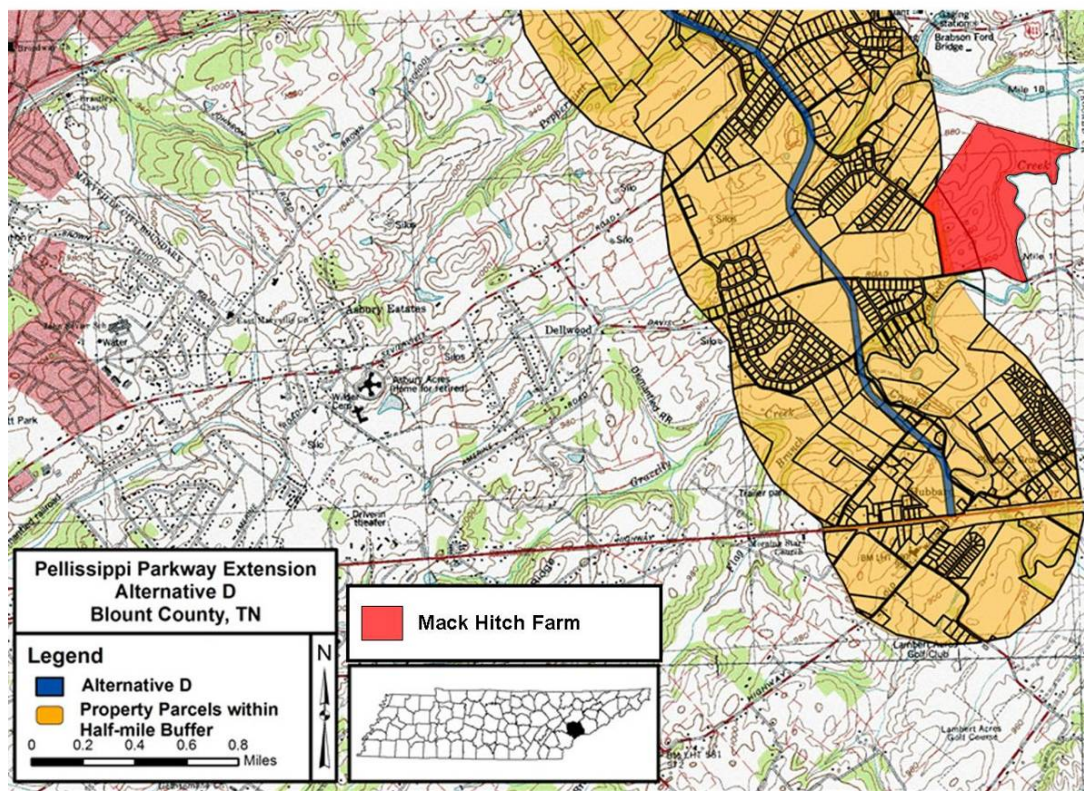


Figure 7. Proposed National Register boundaries for the historic Mack Hitch Farm and proximity to Alternative D

Since 2000, TDOT has revised locations for project alternatives, resulting in an altered Area of Potential Effects (APE). Due to these revisions, the National Register-eligible Mack Hitch Farm is located more than one-half mile from the project's APE. However, the Sam Houston Schoolhouse remains within the APE.

SUMMARY

The Consultant surveyed a total of forty-six (46) extant properties within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). These properties are fully documented and described in this report. One property, the Sam Houston Schoolhouse (BT.2177), is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In the opinion of the Consultant, none of the remaining forty-five (45) surveyed properties within the APE are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or collectively as part of any potential historic districts.

In addition, the Consultant documented twenty-six (26) properties located within the APE that have been demolished since previous surveys were completed.

Archaeological resources will be documented and assessed in a separate report.

III. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

BLOUNT COUNTY



Figure 8. Photo of the Blount County Courthouse in Maryville, with the Great Smoky Mountains in the background
Courtesy Blount County Chamber of Commerce

The following historical overview of Blount County (see Figure 8) was written by Dr. Tara Mielnik of the Metro Historical Commission in Nashville for the *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1998; online, 2002).

Blount County is one of the oldest counties in Tennessee. Established in 1795 before statehood, it was named in honor of Territorial Governor William Blount. Prior to white settlement the area was home to the Cherokee Indians, who established their capital at Chota and occupied a village at Chilhowee.

White settlers arrived in the mid-1780s and established a permanent settlement at Houston's Station in 1786. The county seat of Maryville, named after Governor Blount's wife, Mary Grainger Blount, was established and laid out in the 1795 act creating Blount County. Throughout the nineteenth century, Maryville was a medium-sized prosperous county seat, noted as the home of Maryville College. Originally established in 1819 as the Southern and Western Theological Seminary, Maryville College was among the first southern schools to open its doors to Native Americans, African Americans, and women. As industry arrived in the county at the turn of the century, Maryville boomed as a rail junction. Important properties associated with the boom include the Blount County Courthouse (1906), a Classical Revival design by Bauman and Bauman of Knoxville; the Southern Railway freight depot; and the Indiana Avenue historic district.

Smaller rural settlements are scattered throughout the county. In 1796 a settlement of Quakers from North Carolina established Friendsville, west of Maryville. Cades Cove was settled in the 1820s. By the 1870s a close community had evolved, linked by isolation and kinship. In 1927 Cades Cove residents launched an unsuccessful court battle to protect their homes from inclusion in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Many of the homes, barns, and mills of Cades Cove have been preserved or reconstructed as a reminder of the past heritage of Blount County.

Sam Houston, one of the most famous Blount County residents, moved there with his family from Virginia in 1807. In 1812 Houston taught school in a one-room schoolhouse, now preserved as a state historic site, near Maryville.

For almost one hundred years, Blount County was home to a series of resort hotels near several springs at the foot of Chilhowee Mountain at Montvale. During the 1850s Irish expatriate John Mitchell lived there, and the family of author Sidney Lanier owned the hotel from 1856 to 1863, inspiring his novel *Tiger Lilies*. William G. Brownlow was also a frequent guest. After the Civil War, several less successful hotels followed at Montvale, and the last hotel burned in 1933. Other smaller resorts operated near springs throughout Blount County into the early twentieth century.

In 1844 lawmakers attempted to establish a new county from the southern portion of Blount County and part of Monroe County. The new county would be called Jones, in honor of Governor James C. Jones, and the capital would be Ashley, a settlement near the former Cherokee town of Chilhowee. Surveyors mapped the area in 1844 and 1845, but the population was evidently not sufficient to warrant the creation of the new county.

During the Civil War many residents of Blount County supported the Union, as did much of East Tennessee. General William T. Sherman quartered in Maryville with approximately thirty thousand men in December 1863. Quakers at Friendsville helped over two thousand Tennessee men to escape conscription in the Confederate army.

Company towns have played a large role in Blount County's history. In 1901 the Little River Lumber Company was chartered, and a mill town, named Townsend in honor of the company president W. B. Townsend, grew up around the lumber operations in Tuckaleechee Cove. Although the Little River Lumber Company sold much of its land for the creation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Townsend remains as a reminder of the importance of the lumber industry in Blount County. Walland, halfway between Maryville and Townsend, was home to the Schlosser Leather Company, which processed raw hides mostly imported from South America.

In 1914 the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) reincorporated the area of North Maryville into a company town called Alcoa and built several plants for aluminum production. The company also established the town of Calderwood on the Little Tennessee River in southern Blount County to house workers. The company exercised immeasurable importance in the economic life of the county and East Tennessee in the form of jobs, schools, economic advancement, and

municipal additions. By 1960 ALCOA's investment in Blount County had brought the county from eighty-fifth of Tennessee's ninety-five counties in assembled wealth to the top ten. ALCOA also provided much of the money and land to build McGhee-Tyson Airport, which serves Knoxville and East Tennessee.

Much of eastern Blount County lies in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, authorized by Congress in 1926. The establishment of the park was not without controversy for local residents, but sources ranging from schoolchildren to large benefactors raised \$2.5 million in funds for the purchase of park land, a figure which was matched by the states of Tennessee and North Carolina, and the Rockefeller family donated an additional \$5 million. After land had been purchased, it was deeded to the federal government. Congress formally established the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in June 1935, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated the park on September 2, 1940.

In 2000, the county's population was 105,823, a 23 percent increase since 1990.

In 2007, Blount County was designated a "Preserve America Community" by the White House and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Other Preserve America communities in Tennessee include neighborhoods in Nashville and Memphis and the towns of Franklin, Columbia, Jonesborough, Rugby, and Oak Ridge.

HUBBARD

Located at the southern terminus of all three project alternatives, the Hubbard community is named for the former Hubbard Station, a stop on the Southern Railway, which in 1902 built a standard-gauge spur line from Maryville to Walland. From Walland, in 1902-1903 the Little River Railroad & Lumber Company extended the railroad line on to Townsend and by 1906 to Elkmont in neighboring Sevier County. Funded by Pennsylvania capitalists, the Little River Lumber Company used this spur line to log the Great Smoky Mountains of its vast timber reserves.

After 1908, the railroad line was also used to transport tourists from Knoxville to Elkmont, part of the nascent tourism industry. Several upper-class hotels, summer cottages, and weekend retreats catered to the sight-seeing tourists, primarily from the growing urban town of Knoxville, but also from Nashville, Cincinnati, and Atlanta. The "Elkmont Special" operated daily roundtrips with special, open "observation cars" from Knoxville for \$1.90. Scheduled stops were taken at Maryville, Hubbard, Sunshine, Walland, Kinzel Springs, Townsend, Line Springs, Wonderland Park, and the Appalachian Club at Elkmont. See Figure 9.

The Little River Railroad & Lumber Company's logging operations boomed through the 1920s, but ceased in the late 1930s when local conservationists won a hard fought battle to form a national park in the Great Smoky Mountains. The railroad spur from Maryville to Walland and Townsend closed in 1937-1939 has been since been dismantled. Today, US Hwy 321 generally follows the old railroad route.



*Figure 9. Historic photographs of the Sunshine Station
Hubbard Station was undoubtedly similar to the Sunshine Station along the Little River
Railroad. Nearly identical covered stations were located at the Appalachian Club in
Elkmont, Wonderland Park, and other stops.
Courtesy Little River Railroad & Lumber Co. Museum*

IV. NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT

In consultation with the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC), which serves as the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (TN-SHPO) and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4, the Consultant documented and inventoried 46 properties, including properties previously surveyed by the THC and informally determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1988-1989.

These properties are fully described in Section VII with their accompanying THC Survey Number, formal name, location, and a brief description. Based on the previous surveys and previous and current evaluations and eligibility assessments, it was the Consultant's opinion that all of the previously inventoried properties did not possess sufficient architectural or historical significance to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. An in-depth analysis of NRHP-eligibility is listed in Section VII.

Within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), one property, the Sam Houston Schoolhouse, has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The TN-SHPO has not formally determined that any other properties within the APE are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Sam Houston Schoolhouse is described in the following sections.

HISTORIC NAME: Sam Houston Schoolhouse
COMMON NAME: Sam Houston Schoolhouse State Historic Site
LOCATION: 3650 Old Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804
Attn: Bob & Mary Lynne Bell, resident managers
(865) 983-1550
CURRENT OWNER: State of Tennessee
THC SURVEY #: BT-2177
NRHP LISTED: June 13, 1972

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to available documentation, the Sam Houston Schoolhouse was originally built in the 1790s and is the oldest schoolhouse still standing in Tennessee. It is also the only remaining building associated closely with Sam Houston (1793-1863), a legendary political figure in both Tennessee and Texas. Houston, then 19, taught school here for an academic term in 1811-1812.

The one-room log schoolhouse is thought to have been originally constructed in the 1790s on a parcel of land donated by frontier settler Andrew Kennedy, a North Carolina veteran of the Revolutionary War who settled here around 1794. Kennedy was assisted by neighbors, including Henry McCulloch, in building the school less than one mile from the Kennedy home and one-quarter mile from the Little River. Little is known about this school except that the first teacher was Henry McCulloch.

A native of Virginia, Houston moved to Blount County with his family in 1807. He taught here for less than a year in 1811-1812 before joining the army in 1813, where he became an officer serving with General Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812. After the war ended, Houston moved to Nashville where he became a lawyer and close friend and

political ally of Jackson. Houston was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, serving two terms, and then at age 34, he became Governor of Tennessee in 1827. He later fled to the Oklahoma Territory during a heated political scandal after his newlywed wife, a member of a locally prominent family, left him.

Ultimately, Houston settled in Mexican Texas where he became a famed military leader, two-term president of the Republic of Texas, and the first U.S. Senator from Texas, serving from 1846-1858. See Figure 10. He paid many visits to his friend Andrew Jackson at his Nashville home and was en route to The Hermitage when Jackson died on June 8, 1845. Houston campaigned, although tepidly, for the U.S presidency in 1852, 1856, and 1860. He died in 1863 and is buried in Huntsville, Texas. He is known as the “Father of Texas.”

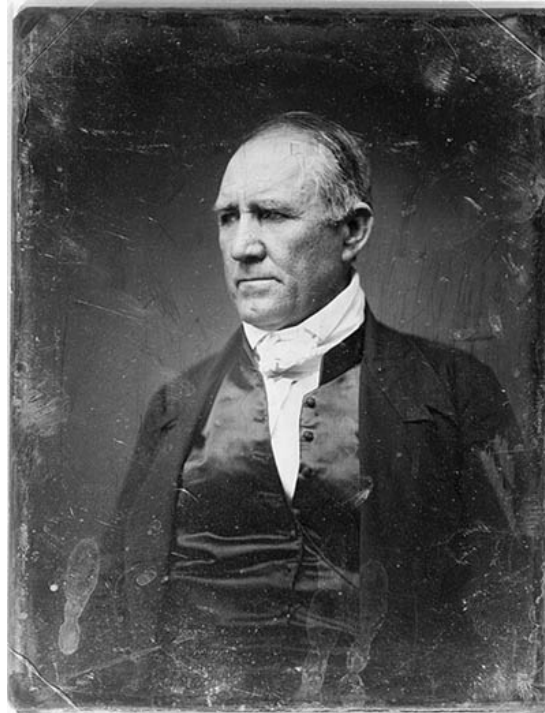


Figure 10. Photograph, Sam Houston, 1856
Courtesy Library of Congress

For decades there has been debate about whether this is the actual school where Sam Houston taught in 1811-1812. No documentation proves that it was, only oral history from local residents in the 1920s and 1930s stating that this was the “Sam Houston Schoolhouse.” After a public appeal, the State of Tennessee purchased the schoolhouse, then in use as a tenant house, from Charles M. Kennedy – a descendant of Andrew Kennedy – for a nominal cost in 1945. The state turned the building over to a local nonprofit, the Sam Houston Memorial Association, to operate as a historic site museum.

From time to time, debate has been renewed regarding the school's authenticity, especially since it has been completely dismantled and reconstructed on several occasions. Elected officials and local residents insist that it is in fact the Sam Houston Schoolhouse although historians and preservationists are uncertain. Nevertheless, the building continues to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is operated as a public museum in honor of Sam Houston, one of Tennessee's frontier legends.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

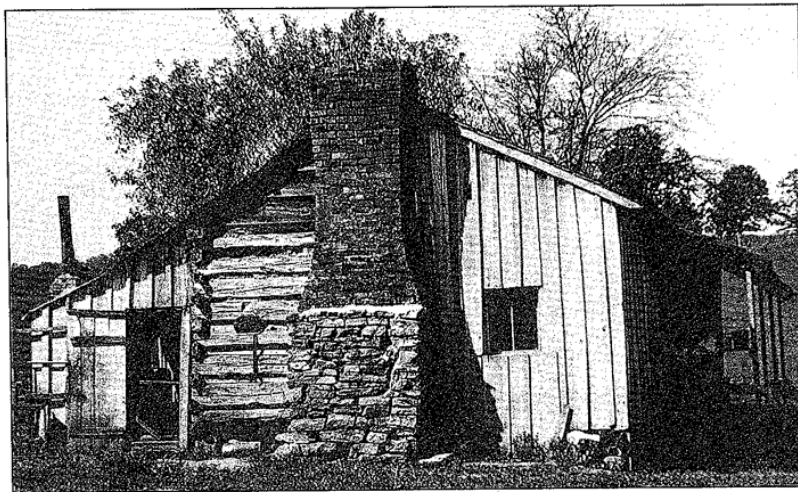
In 1971, May Dean Eberling of the Tennessee Historical Commission prepared the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Sam Houston Schoolhouse. This nomination states:

This log house is thought to have been built in 1794 and still stands on its original site. The Schoolhouse measures 18' by 20' and has a stone fireplace in one end. A handsplit shingle roof originally covered the building and it still has a shingle roof. One door enters the one-room structure and two shutter-type windows provide light and air for the structure. The shutters opened downward and could be used as writing desks, too.

The building was reconstructed in 1954 and much of the material is original. Except for some logs which were replaced from other buildings contemporary with the school, the other materials are original or very old. The sills and floor were placed in the building about 1838 replacing the dirt floor. The ceiling is original except two cross beams. The roof has been replaced and also the 3 log benches which were used by the pupils.

The building stands in a quiet cove sheltered by oak, maple and sycamore trees, and just 40 feet from the schoolhouse is a spring of clear water that was used for drinking water by the pupils.

Over the years, the building was used for a variety of purposes, including a schoolhouse, a Methodist church, and a tenant house (Figure 11 below). Margaret Brakebill taught school there in 1876 and in 1939, she lobbied the state government to purchase the building from Charles M. Kennedy who lived in a nearby farmhouse (see BT.2280) in order to make it a shrine to Sam Houston. At that time, the building had been converted for use as a residence and featured a front porch, a rear shed, and board-and-batten siding. However, it was already a tourist attraction as mentioned in the WPA *Guide to Tennessee*; the 1939 guidebook described the "little log cabin" as being 20'x18' and 10' tall with a fireplace and the "interior is lighted through an 18-inch opening made by omitting one log" (p.351).



*Figure 11. The Sam Houston Schoolhouse was converted into a tenant house, seen here in a photograph taken by E.L. Webb in the early 1930s
Courtesy Snapshots of Blount County History (2005)*

In 1945, the Tennessee Legislature approved the purchase of the building and 4.39 acres from Charles M. Kennedy for \$1,878. By 1953, it had become extremely deteriorated and was in near ruins; the ceiling and west wall had collapsed as well as the stone chimney (see Figure 12 below). In 1953-1954, the state undertook a major repair project, replacing much of the original construction material. During the repairs, the state removed the rear shed addition, the front porch, and completely dismantled the building. It was reconstructed on a poured concrete foundation. The stone chimney was also dismantled and reconstructed. Replacement logs were obtained from local buildings, including the Old Montgomery Inn, Walker's Chapel, and a log house near Six Mile; they were used on the north wall (4), west (3), east (1), and south (all but 2).



Figure 12. The Sam Houston Schoolhouse as it appeared in the early 1950s prior to restoration
Courtesy *Snapshots of Blount County History* (2005)

The Tennessee Historical Commission turned the property over to the care of the Sam Houston Memorial Association to operate as a historic site museum. In the 1960s, attendance averaged about 15,000 people annually. In 1962, the state opened a Visitors Center (enlarged in 1965 and replaced with current building in 1970), which features a gift shop, museum, meeting rooms, kitchen, and restrooms. In 1983, the State built the "Houston House," a site manager's house, and "Raven Hall," an all-weather picnic shelter with a fireplace, restrooms, and a kitchen. There are also several picnic tables scattered around the grounds.

In the 1970s, the Tennessee Historical Commission undertook two studies in order to better understand the building's history and chronological development. Dr. Bruce Dickson at UT completed the archaeological study in 1973-74. UT Historians Dr. Stephen V. Ash and Dr. Paul H. Bergeron completed historic research and published a report in 1976.

These studies concluded that a log school was most likely built by the Kennedy family at the site in the 1790s. It had not been moved and the dimensions of the chimney base had not been significantly altered during the 1950s repairs. Although oral history suggests that this is the school where Houston taught briefly in 1811 and 1812, there is no written documentation to confirm this. Indeed, Houston never mentioned where he taught school or even if it was in Blount County. The first written accounts of him teaching in this particular building were published in a 1923 newspaper article, which led to the local grassroots movement in the 1930s to restore the building as a landmark.

In the late 1970s, the Tennessee Historical Commission pursued a restoration of the building. Architect J. Charles Evans oversaw the \$18,000 restoration in 1978-79. This also resulted in the building being completely dismantled and reconstructed with replacement logs and structural materials. Evans's father, Hugh Evans, was the contractor. The building has undergone several minor repairs since then. See Figure 13 below.



Figure 13. Sam Houston Schoolhouse, looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

On June 13, 1972, the Sam Houston Schoolhouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for historical significance in politics, government, and military due to its association with Sam Houston. The original nomination stated that the boundaries for the Sam Houston Schoolhouse would encompass approximately eight acres. However, the nomination did not clearly delineate the boundary. Since the 1950s, the State of Tennessee sold portions of the original parcel lining the entrance drive. Currently, the State of Tennessee owns a four-acre parcel containing the historic school and its support buildings.

During the initial 1997-2000 planning process, TDOT proposed that the National Register of Historic Places boundary encompass the current 4-acre parcel and the TN-SHPO concurred (see Figure 14). For planning purposes, the 4-acre boundary is appropriate. The Consultant reevaluated the proposed NR boundary and saw no justification to alter it.

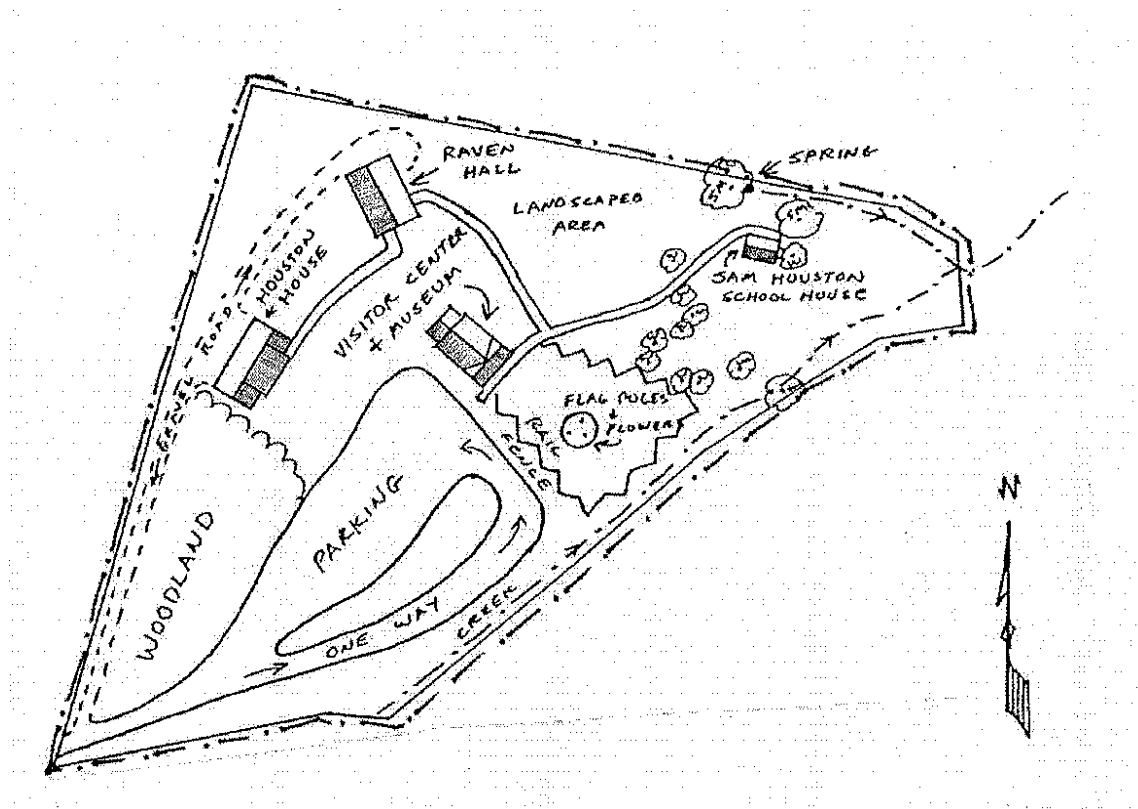


Figure 14. Proposed National Register boundaries for the Sam Houston Schoolhouse
Prepared by TDOT in 2000

V. SECTION 106 ASSESSMENT

Regulations codified in 36 CFR 800 require Federal agencies to assess their actions' potential impacts to historic resources. The regulations provide specific criteria for determining whether an action will have an effect and whether that effect will be adverse.

The historic Sam Houston Schoolhouse is listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its historic significance. Alternative A and Alternative C would result in the construction of a four-lane divided freeway on new location more than one mile west of the Sam Houston Schoolhouse. Due to the distance separating Alternatives A and C from the Sam Houston Schoolhouse, the historic property has been determined to be outside of the APE for these project alternatives.

Implementation of Alternative D would improve the existing two-lane Sam Houston School Road with a 12-foot travel lane in each direction and 10-foot paved shoulders. Sam Houston School Road is located approximately 1,600 feet (about one-quarter mile) west of the Sam Houston Schoolhouse. See Figures 15 and 16.

The historic schoolhouse is situated in a grove of trees with views of agricultural fields and the Great Smoky Mountains beyond to the south and east. The schoolhouse is separated and visually screened from the Sam Houston School Road to the west by modern museum service buildings (visitor center, pavilion, and site manager's house) and a visitor parking lot (see Figures 17-19). In addition, there are several large modern residences that line the entrance road to the school (see Figures 20-22).

Implementation of Alternative D would not result in any physical destruction, damage, or alteration to the historic property. This alternative would not change the character of the physical features that contribute to the historic significance within the property's visual setting or surrounding view shed.

Alternative D would not incorporate any land from the National Register-listed boundary into a transportation facility nor would it have an adverse effect to the property if temporarily occupying land within the boundary during construction.

Implementation of Alternative D would not substantially impair any activities, features, or attributes that qualify the Sam Houston Schoolhouse for listing on the National Register.

Alternative D would have no impact to noise levels at the historic site. Noise levels for existing conditions at the site range from 41 to 42 dBA. If the project were constructed, the predicted noise levels would range from 45 to 46 dBA, an increase of 4 dBA. According to TDOT guidelines, an increase of 0-5 dBA is considered a minor increase in noise levels. In order to determine whether highway noise levels are compatible with various land uses, the FHWA has developed Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC) and procedures to be used in the planning and design of highways. An open air historic site museum would fall under Activity A, which has a 57 dBA threshold for NAC. With a maximum predicted noise level of 46 dBA, this site does not approach NAC.

It is the opinion of the Consultant that the construction of Alternative D for the proposed Pellissippi Parkway Extension project would have **no adverse effect** to the historic Sam Houston Schoolhouse.

Note: Please refer to Figures 23-25 in Section VII to see the proximity of this historic site to the three Alternatives being examined.

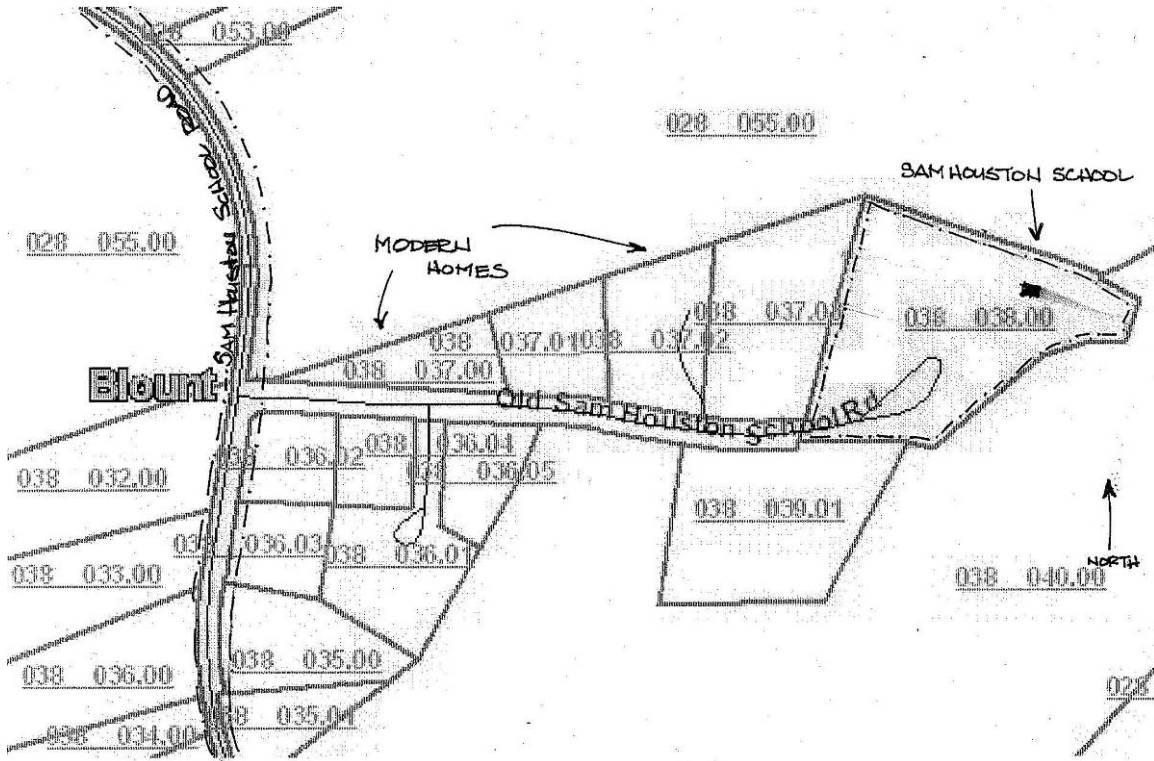


Figure 15. Parcel map showing proximity of Sam Houston School Road and Alternative D (Sam Houston School road) to the historic Sam Houston Schoolhouse. The distance between the project area and the school is approximately 1,600-feet.

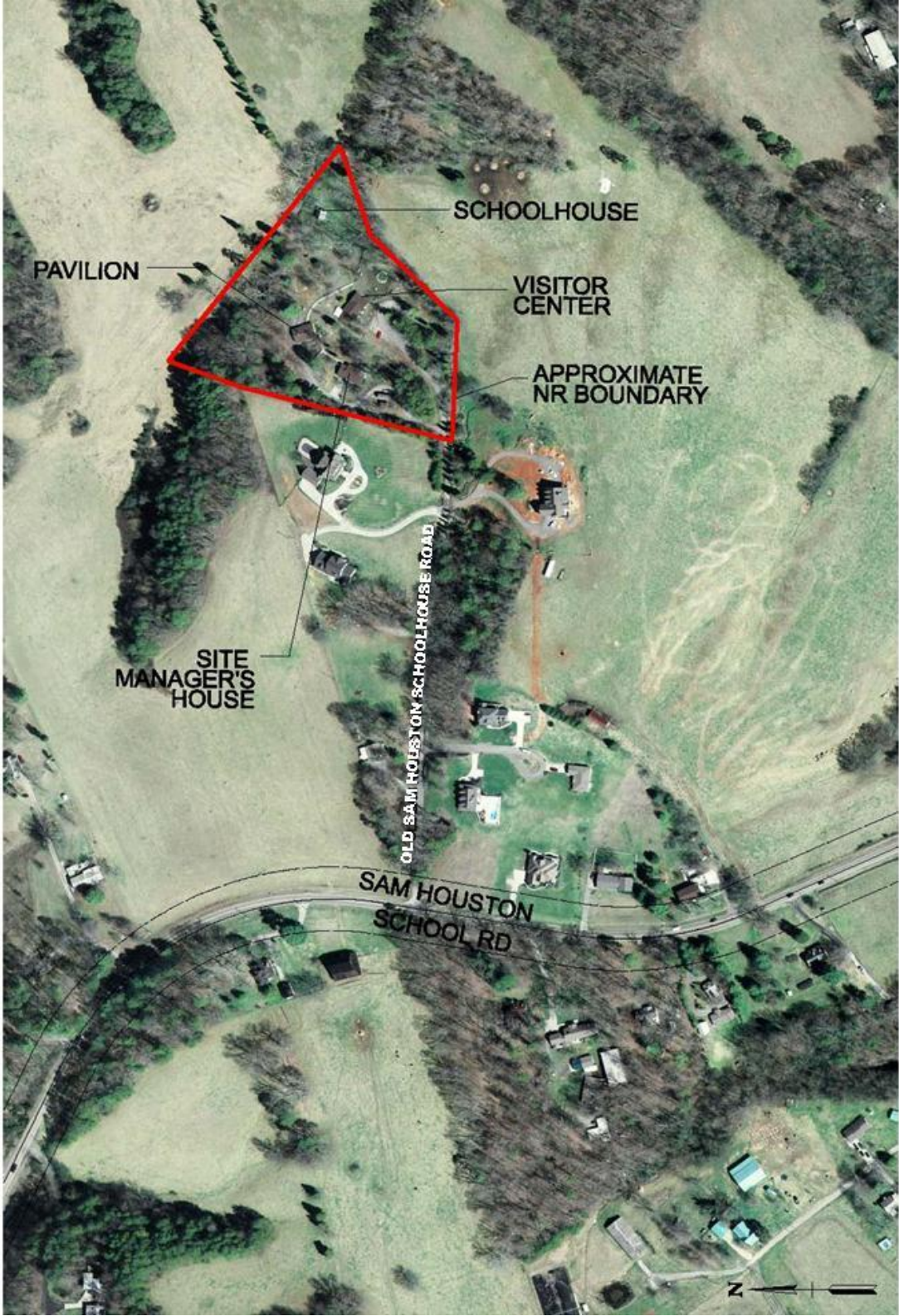


Figure 16. Functional Map of Alternative D (Sam Houston School Road), showing the historic Sam Houston Schoolhouse site to the project area
Scale 1:200



*Figure 17. Looking northwest at the 1970 Sam Houston Schoolhouse Visitor Center from the historic schoolhouse and showing the visitor parking lot to the left
(R. Jones, 9/10/08)*



*Figure 18. Looking north at the 1983 "Raven Hall" pavilion at the museum site
(R. Jones, 9/10/08)*



Figure 19. Looking north at the 1983 “Houston House” Site Manager’s residence
(R. Jones, 09/10/08)



Figure 20. Looking south at the intersection of Sam Houston Schoolhouse Road and
Old Sam Houston School Road
(N. Skinner, 01/17/09)



Figure 21. Looking east at Old Sam Houston School Road, towards the entrance to the Sam Houston Schoolhouse museum
(N. Skinner, 01/17/09)



Figure 22. Looking northwest along the northern side of Old Sam Houston Schoolhouse Road at a representative modern house lining the access road
(N. Skinner 01/17/09)

VI. APPLICABILITY OF SECTION 4(f)

Codified at 49 CFR 303, Section 4(f) refers to a section of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act (1966, as amended) that gives special consideration to use of park and recreational lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites by federally assisted transportation projects. To be considered historic, a property must be either listed in the National Register of Historic Places or determined eligible for such listing by the Keeper of the Register or the State Historic Preservation Officer. Section 4(f) applies only to those projects using federal funds from the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Federal laws state that the Secretary of the Department of Transportation may approve the use of land from a historic site only if: (1) there is no prudent or feasible alternative to using that land, and (2) the program or project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the historic site resulting from the use (see Appendix D). The Federal Highway Administration determines if the requirements of the Section 4(f) statute are met. The FHWA will approve the use of the Section 4(f) property only if the requirements are satisfied.

It is the opinion of the Consultant that none of the proposed alternatives for the Pellissippi Parkway Extension project would adversely alter the historic or visual setting of the National Register-listed Sam Houston Schoolhouse. It is the Consultant's opinion that the proposed project would not negatively affect the capability of Sam Houston Schoolhouse to perform as a state-owned historic site museum.

Neither the historic merits of the building nor its current use as a State Historic Site would be substantially impaired by the proposed project. No property within the Sam Houston Schoolhouse's NRHP boundary would be acquired or used for the proposed project.

Therefore, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the project Pellissippi Parkway Extension project would not have a Section 4(f) use of the historic Sam Houston Schoolhouse.

VII. INVENTORY OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

A. Index

Name	Location	Survey #	Page
Hitch-Graves House	123 Sam Houston School Road	BT.1955-1957	45
James & Irene Hitch House	229 Sam Houston School Road	BT.1958	49
Archie-Walters House	3134 Davis Ford Road	BT.2214	53
Martin-Walters Farm	3212 Centennial Church Road	BT.2215	53
Centennial Church	Centennial Church Road	BT.2218	57
Long-Scarborough House	1621 Peppermint Road	BT.2237	63
Rorex-Whitehead House	1608 Peppermint Road	BT.2238	65
Chandler-Sharp House	Nina DeLozier Road	BT.2243-2245	67
McNutt-Singleton Farm	Sam Houston School Road	BT.2268-2269	69
ALCOA House	462 Sam Houston School Road	BT.2270	73
Gillespie-Oliver House	728 Sam Houston School Road	BT.2272	77
Rogers-Law Farm	72? Sam Houston School Road	BT.2273-2274	79
Kinnamon-Haddox Farm	837 Sam Houston School Road	BT.2275-2276	83
DeArmond-Whitehead House	925 DeArmond Lane	BT.2278-2279	87
Charles M. Kennedy House	981 Sam Houston School Road	BT.2280-2281	89
Brown-Keller Farm	1816 East Brown School Road	BT.2300-2302	93
Ammons-Mobley Farm	East Brown School Road	BT.2303-2306	97
Keller-Talbot Farm	1756 East Brown School Road	BT.2307	101
Brewer-McClanahan Farm	1018 Mount Lebanon Road	BT.2308-2310	105
Caughron-Wells House	3533 Tuckaleechee Road	BT.2360	109
Anne Pershing Marker	3334 Buchanan Road	BT.2361	113
Russell & Cordia Helton House	443 Helton Road	BT.2365-2366	115
DeLozier House	2943 Sevierville Road	BT.4601	117
Lawson-Martin House	2934 Sevierville Road	BT.4602	121
Cook-Freeman Barn	438 Mount Lebanon Road	BT.2551	123
Old Mount Lebanon Cemetery	Mount Lebanon Road	N/A	125
Mount Lebanon Church	3508 Wildwood Road	N/A	129
Lem-Morgan House	349 Helton Road	N/A	135
Keeble House	146 Hubbard School Road	N/A	139
Hubbard School	3509 Tuckaleechee Road	N/A	143
Lynn & Mary DeLozier House	3267 Sevierville Road	N/A	149
Charles & Kristie Wilson House	115 Saratoga Drive	N/A	151
Clyde Irwin House	141 Saratoga Drive	N/A	153
Payne-Ricketts House	3045 Wildwood Road	N/A	157
Hammonds House	1735 East Brown School Road	N/A	159
Robinson-Bright House	1891 East Brown School Road	N/A	161
Justice House	638 Mount Lebanon Road	N/A	163
Haddox House	837 Sam Houston School Road	N/A	165
DeLozier House	3305 Old Knoxville Highway	N/A	167
Walker House	3231 Old Knoxville Highway	N/A	171
Thames House	3229 Old Knoxville Highway	N/A	173
Norton House	3226 Old Knoxville Highway	N/A	175
Chandler-DeLozier Farm	1016 Nina DeLozier Road	BT.2240-2242	177
Cuzick-DeLozier Farm	3048 Sevierville Road	BT.2261-2265	185
Stafford-DeLozier Farm	3105 Sevierville Road	BT.2266-2267	191
Potential Historic Districts			
Delozier Dairy Farms			197
General Project Area			201

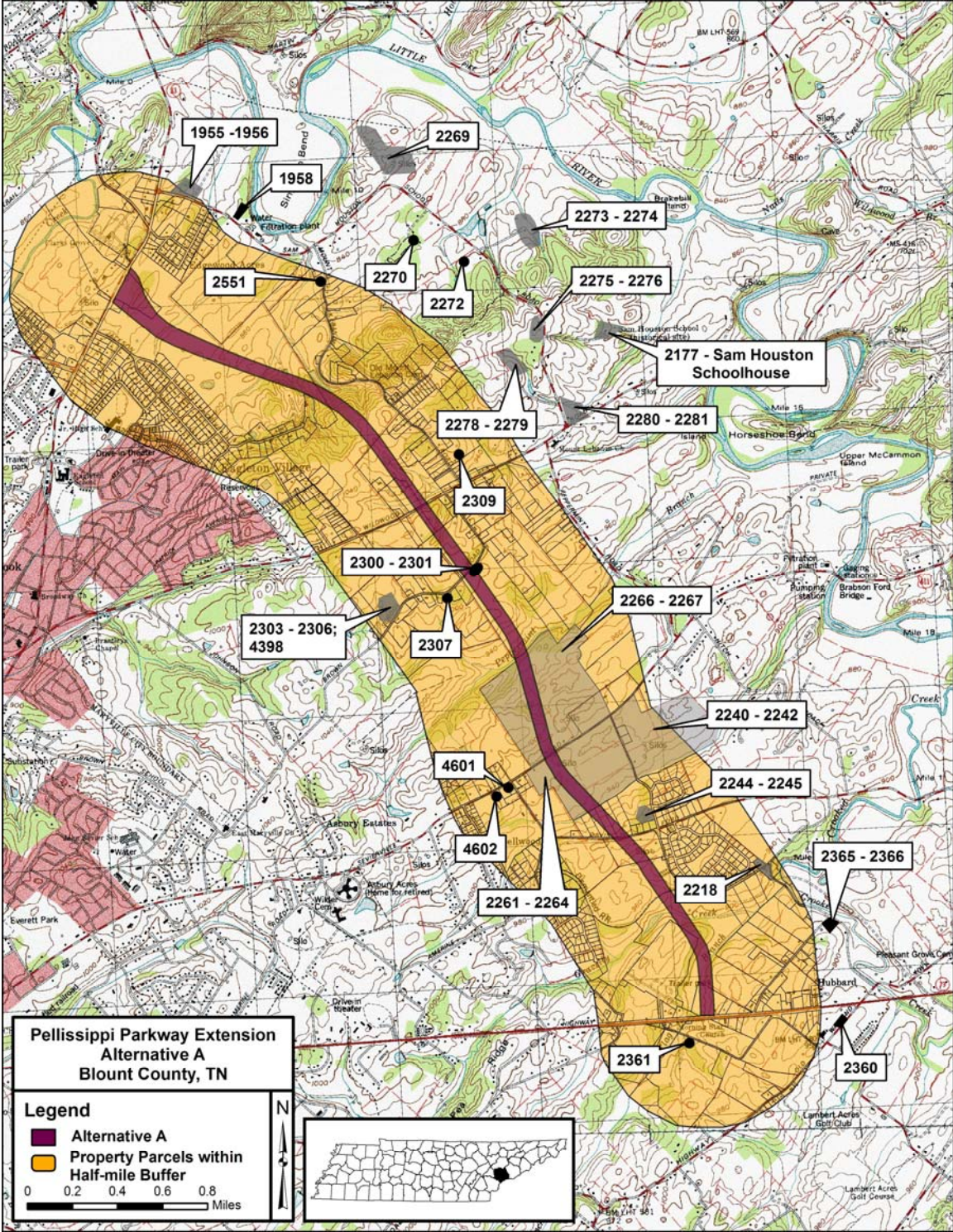
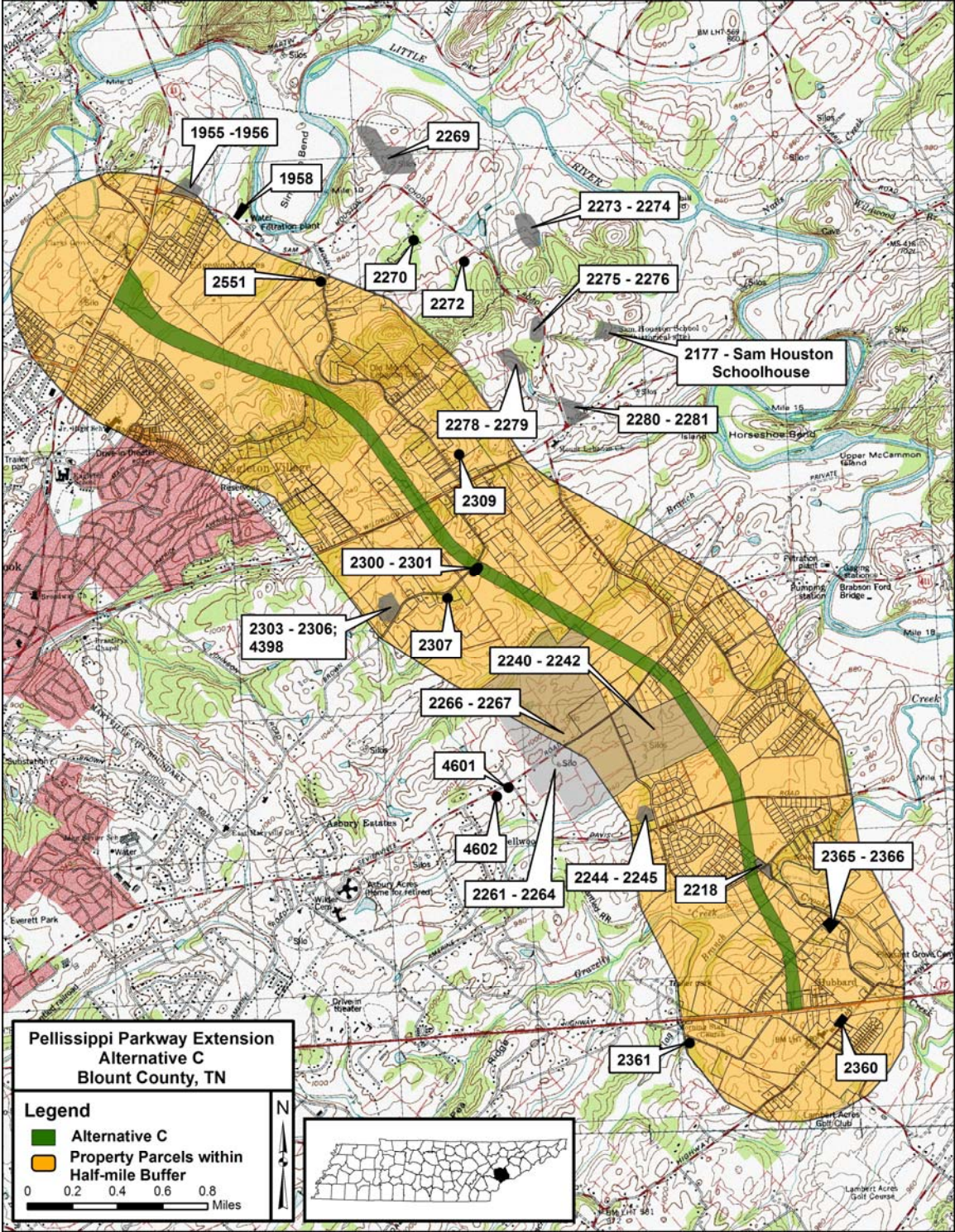
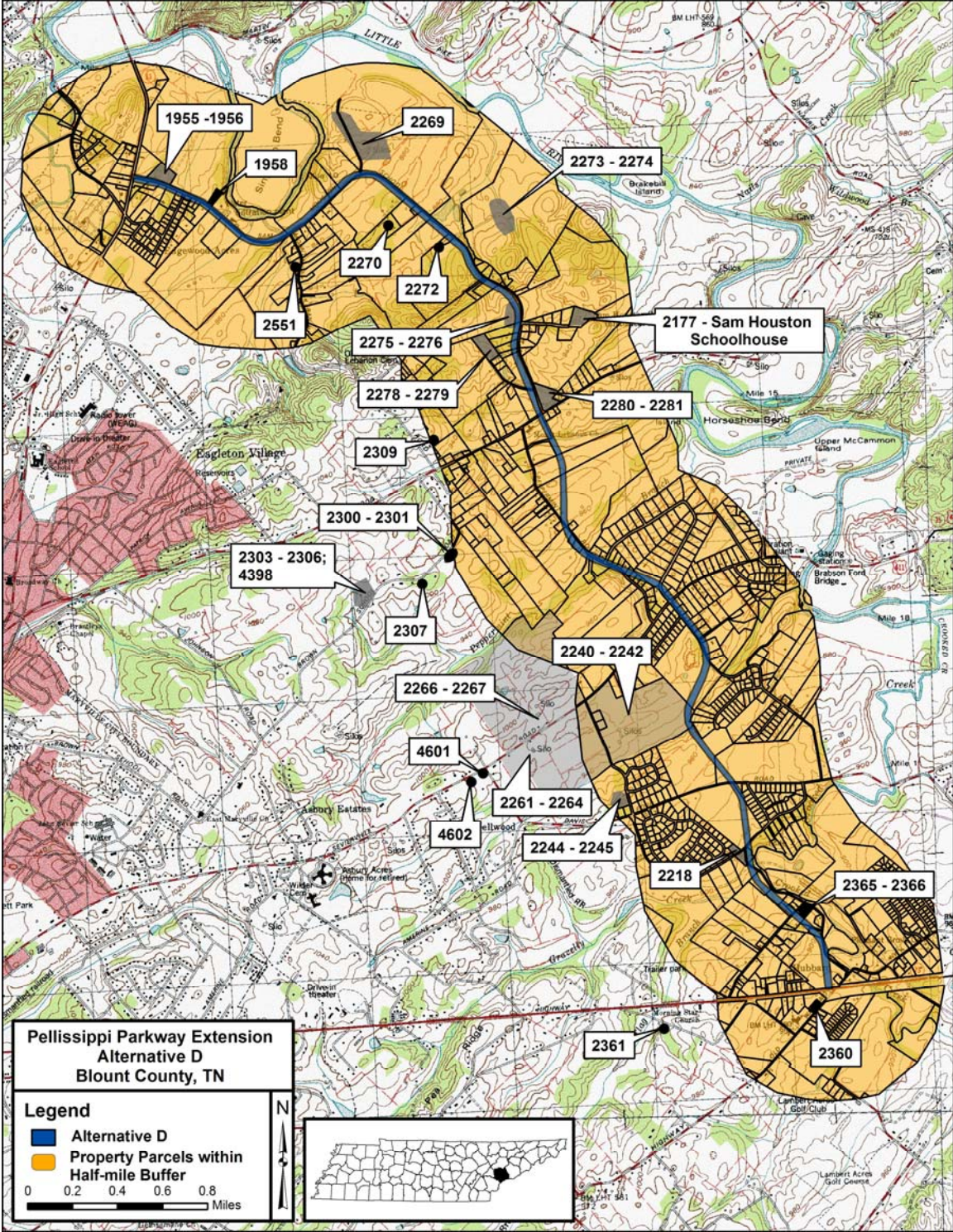


Figure 23. Map, Alternative A, properties surveyed by THC





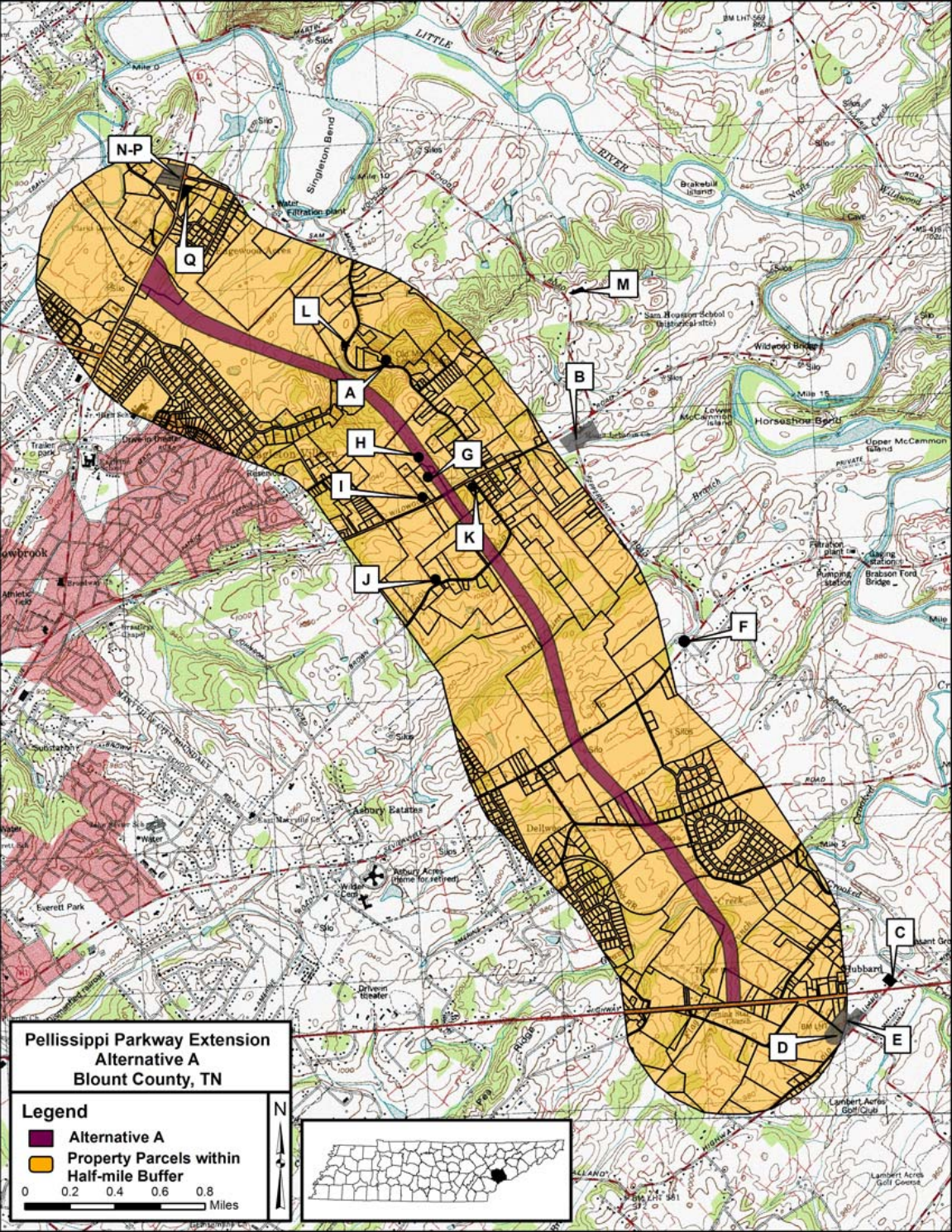
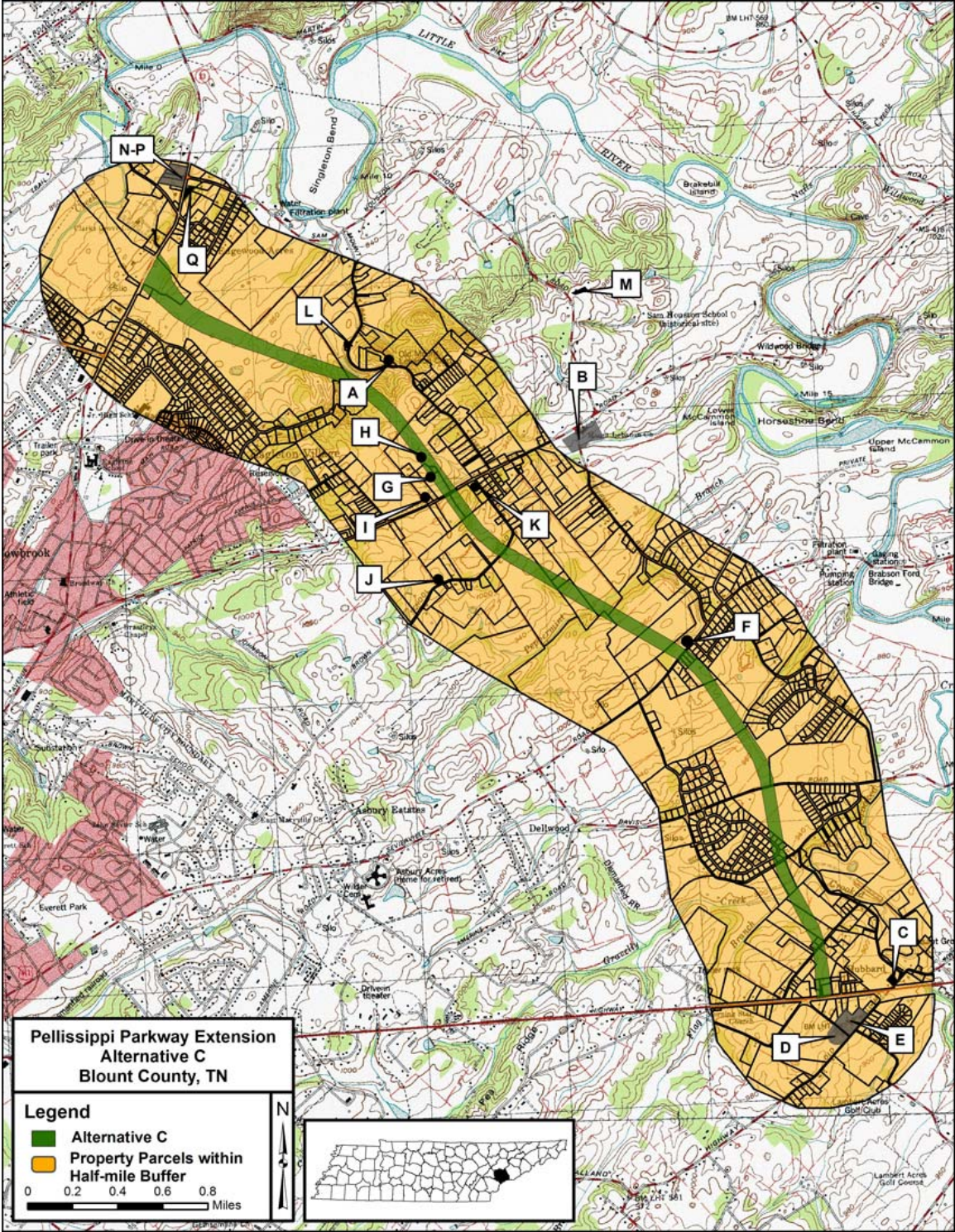


Figure 26. Map, Alternative A, additional surveyed properties.



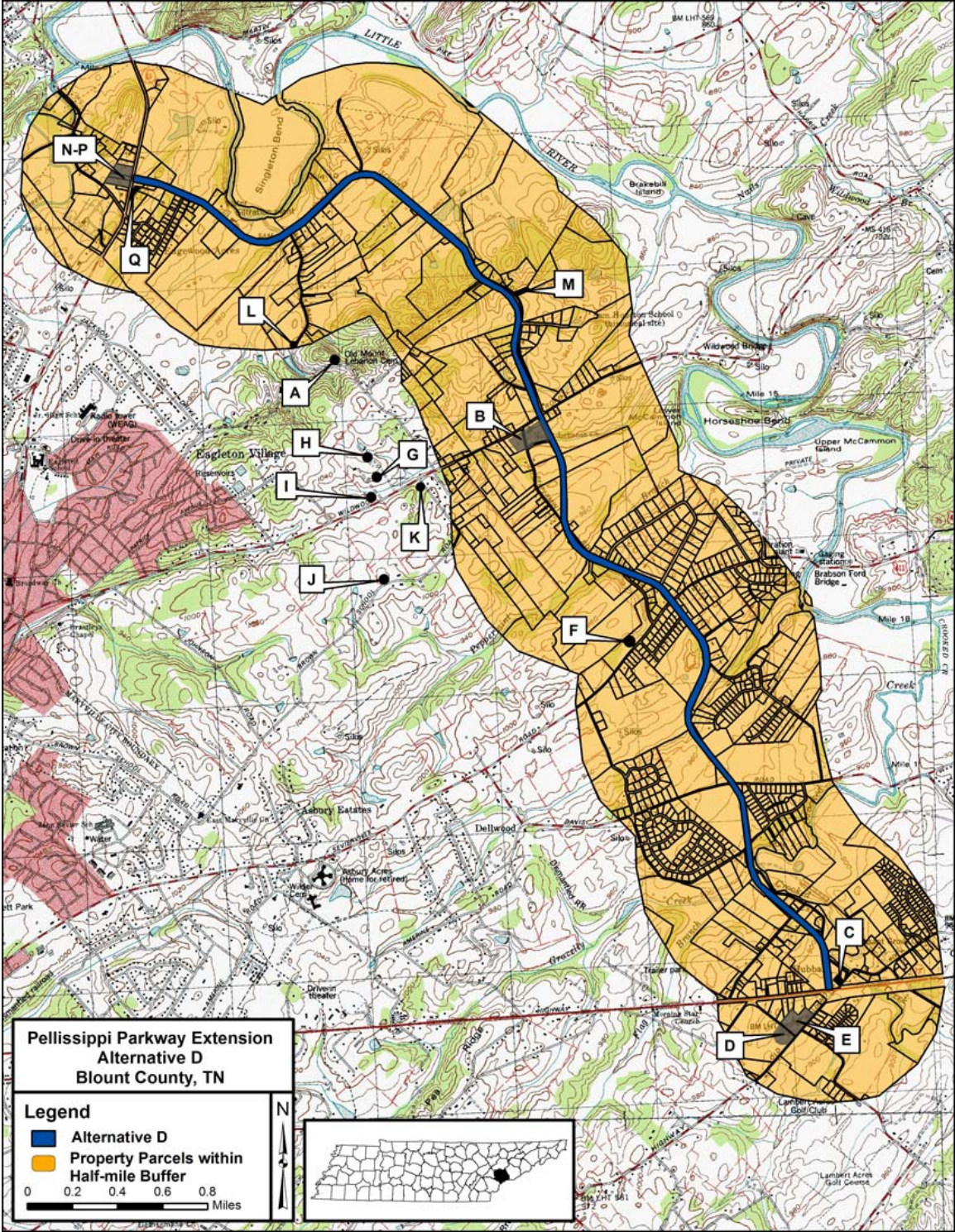


Figure 28. Map, Alternative D, additional surveyed properties

HISTORIC NAME: Albert Catlett Hitch Farm
COMMON NAME: Hitch-Graves House
LOCATION: 123 Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Duane A. & Jennie H. Graves
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.1955-1957

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

Albert Catlett Hitch (1866-1953) constructed this farmhouse in 1923. He lived there with his wife Emma Brakebill Hitch (1872-1953) and their children. His daughter Emma Marie Hitch (1902-1990) later inherited the property and owned it during the 1982 survey. The Hitch family members are buried at Clark's Grove Church Cemetery. Duane Graves has co-owned the property since the late 1980s and he and his wife gained full ownership in 2005. Since then, Graves has undertaken a major remodeling of the farmhouse, adding a large garage and two new outbuildings.

Around 1925, Hitch relocated a frame baptistery from the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church on Wildwood Road and converted it into a smokehouse with a rear shed addition (BT.1956). Hitch also built a large frame dairy barn (BT.1957) and concrete grain silo in the field behind the farmhouse. Both the smokehouse and barn have been razed since a 1997 survey by TDOT. The original barn was replaced with a new barn and the original grain silo remains (as well as small concrete block service structures); however, Graves does not own the silo. He owns 4.5 acres surrounding the house.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Hitch-Graves House is an example of a Craftsman-style Bungalow, built as a rural farmhouse in the early twentieth century. The 1.5-story frame dwelling is supported by a solid brick foundation. The gable roof features large shed dormers on the front and back. A wrap-around front porch is supported by square wood columns on brick piers. The eaves exhibit triangular-shaped brackets. There is an exterior brick chimney on the northwest corner.

In 2005, the current owner remodeled the home by replacing the windows, adding vinyl siding and trim, and having the front porch brick piers repaired. The piers were deteriorated and were rebuilt to match the originals. An interior brick chimney was removed. Originally the siding in the gables and shed dormers was dark in color, giving the house a two-tone appearance; this design feature is now hidden behind the new, single-colored synthetic siding. At the rear, the owner enlarged the dwelling by constructing a large wing containing a two-car garage and other utility rooms. The garage was built in a fashion that is sensitive to the Craftsman-style architecture of the original home. An 11'x15' deck was added to the south elevation of the new wing. The original smokehouse (BT.1956) is no longer extant. A 22'x30' pole barn and a new 24'x24' outbuilding/carport are located behind the house.



Figure 29. The Hitch-Graves House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 30. The Hitch-Graves House looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



*Figure 31. The Hitch-Graves House, looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*



*Figure 32. Located behind the main house, the service outbuilding on the left was constructed around 2005; the repaired pole barn on the right was constructed in the mid-twentieth century
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*



Figure 33. Hitch-Graves House, showing the smokehouse (BT.1956) that had originally served as a Baptistery at Mount Lebanon Church
Courtesy THC, 1982

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Hitch-Graves House is a representative example of a Craftsman-style Bungalow farmhouse from the early twentieth century. The building is in good condition, but underwent a substantial remodeling in 2005 that resulted in the removal of the original windows and doors, reconstruction of the original brick front porch piers, addition of synthetic vinyl siding and trim, and the addition of a large garage wing that nearly doubled the home's footprint.

The original smokehouse (BT.1956) and cattle barn (BT.1957), now located on a separate parcel, have both been demolished. The property features a pole barn from the mid-twentieth century and a new service outbuilding.

Because the property features a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations as well as demolition of original outbuildings, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Hitch-Graves House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: James Ivan Hitch House

COMMON NAME: N/A

LOCATION: 229 Sam Houston Schoolhouse Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: John Walter Hitch
282 Experiment Station Road, Crossville, TN 38571

THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.1958

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

James Ivan Hitch (1894-1971) and his wife Irene Rule Hitch (1902-1991) were the original occupants of this house, which was constructed around 1930. They are buried at Clark's Grove Church Cemetery. The house sits on a 2-acre parcel, which the owners acquired in 1986, and is used as rental housing.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The one-story, frame dwelling is a modest example of a side-gable house with a T-shaped floor plan with a front ell and an enclosed rear shed porch. There is an interior brick chimney, which has been removed, and a brick flue. The building is supported by a solid brick foundation. A screened porch is located along the front ell and a 1960s or 1970s freestanding 20'x20' carport, supported by metal columns, is attached to the rear corner of the house. The windows have been replaced with new 1/1 metal sash and the house has synthetic vinyl siding. The 1982 THC survey noted that the house had been "greatly remodeled."



*Figure 34. The James & Irene Hitch House, looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*



*Figure 35. The James & Irene Hitch House, looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The James & Irene Hitch House is an example of a traditional side-gable dwelling, which has been remodeled several times and is currently used as rental housing. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the James & Irene Hitch House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Ranso Archie House

COMMON NAME: N/A

LOCATION: 3134 Davis Ford Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: Roger McCowan Walters & Dorothy Jean W. Fisher
5826 Nails Creek Road, Seymour, TN 37865

THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2214

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

Original owner Ranso Archie built this dwelling around 1930. John F. Walters, Sr. purchased the 15-acre parcel in 1941; the current owners purchased it in 1988. The home has been used as rental housing for decades.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The modest 1.5-story, side-gable home features a front porch and a rear shed wing with an enclosed porch and sliding glass door. The house is supported by a solid brick foundation and a cellar is accessed from the southeast corner. Since 1982, the house has undergone substantial renovations, including the removal of the front shed roof dormer and remodeling of the rear wing. The weatherboard siding has been covered with synthetic vinyl siding and the original windows have been replaced with 1/1 aluminum sash. The front porch has been substantially rebuilt with new materials and a modern deck has been added to the rear.

The property retains a concrete block 16'x25' garage and utility outbuilding and a large 36'x36' frame cattle/hay barn, both dating from the mid-twentieth century. There is also a concrete block pumphouse.



*Figure 36. The Archie-Walters House looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 37. The Archie-Walters House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Archie-Walters House is a modest example of a traditional side-gable farmhouse that has been substantially remodeled and currently used as rental housing. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Archie-Walters House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Mae Martin House
COMMON NAME: John F. Walters, Sr. House
LOCATION: 3212 Centennial Church Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: John F. Walters, Jr.
c/o J. David Walters
P.O. Box 5478, Maryville, TN 37802
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2215

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

This house was built for Mae Martin in 1932. The Walters family purchased the property in 1941. Today, the house is the seat of a 57-acre farm.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The 1.5-story frame farmhouse features side gables, a small gable dormer, and a gable-front entrance with an exterior stone chimney on the front elevation, giving the house a reserved Tudor Revival appearance. It is supported by a solid brick foundation. Over the past fifteen years, the home has undergone substantial remodeling and several renovations, resulting in a new appearance for the dwelling. The original front entrance and its portico was removed and replaced with a window; the original front screened porch with a bricked façade was replaced with an enclosed glass room with a stone facade; a large glassed in room was added to the north elevation; the weatherboard siding was replaced with new wood siding; front brick foundations were covered with stone; new decks totaling 330 square feet were added to the south and west elevations; windows and doors were replaced with new fenestration throughout. At the rear there is a new koi pond and formal landscaping.

The property features many domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including:

- ca.1950-1975 concrete block 20'x40' garage
- ca.1990s large metal 40'x30' workshop and tractor-trailer garage
- ca.1940s concrete block "Bulk Milk Cooler" measuring 19'x45'
- ca.1930s outhouse
- ca.1970s pole cattle/dairy barn; 62'x47' with 23" attached shed; replacement for original barn
- ca.1940s concrete block and metal grain silos (2)
- ca.1930s-1950s tractor sheds (3)
- ca.1950-1975 chicken house

Two adjacent THC surveyed properties are no longer extant. These include the Chandler School (BT.2216), a 1910 school that closed in 1937 and was razed in 1950, and the Henderson-Hitch House (BT.2217), a 1907 Queen Anne-style farmhouse, which was razed after 1997. The Southern Railway also crossed the southern edge of the property from 1902-1939.



Figure 38. The Martin-Walters Farm looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 39. The Martin-Walters Farm looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 40. The Martin-Walters Farm looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 41. Martin-Walters Farm looking northwest at the Bulk Milk Cooler (left) and the modern truck garage (right)
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 42. The Martin-Walters Farm looking southwest at the cattle barn and silos (left) and Bulk Milk Cooler (right)
(R. Jones 9/9/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The property was historically used as a dairy farm; however, currently the property is primarily used as a commercial truck operation. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Martin-Walters Farm is a representative example of a rural early twentieth century dairy farm in Blount County. The 1932 Tudor Revival-style home has been substantially remodeled and enlarged since 1990, giving the house an entirely new appearance. The property retains agricultural outbuildings from the mid-twentieth century, which are typical examples of their types, as well as several modern service buildings.

Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the property features typical examples of common outbuildings as well as several modern outbuildings and landscape elements, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Martin-Walters Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Centennial Presbyterian Church & Cemetery
COMMON NAME: Full Gospel Christian Fellowship Church
Centennial Presbyterian Cemetery
LOCATION: Centennial Church Road, Maryville, TN 37801
CURRENT OWNER: Full Gospel Christian Fellowship Church (church)
Centennial Presbyterian Cemetery (cemetery)
c/o Trustee Courthouse
Maryville, TN 37801
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2218

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Centennial Presbyterian congregation was formed on July 1-2, 1876, and named "Centennial" in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence. According to the 1982 THC survey, the church building was constructed in 1876-1877. The congregation built the church in a grove near the home of J.H. Rowan (1803-1879), who had donated the land.

Rev. Thomas Jefferson Lamar (1826-1887) of Maryville was the original minister and leader for the congregation in the 1870s. A native of nearby Jefferson County, Rev. Lamar was a leader in the Presbyterian Synod of Tennessee from the late 1850s until his death in 1887. For thirty years, he was also a highly respected professor and administrator at Maryville College, a private Presbyterian college founded in 1819. Rev. Lamar almost single-handedly reopened and rebuilt the institution after the Civil War.

Rev. Lamar was highly educated, earning degrees from Maryville College in 1848 and Union Theological Seminary in New York City in 1852. He served congregations in Missouri from 1852-1857 before returning to Maryville. In 1880, Rev. Lamar was charged with launching a capital campaign to raise \$100,000 for a university endowment; this goal was reached in 1883 with donations from philanthropists in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and East Tennessee. After his death, the Lamar Memorial Library was built in 1888 – one of the first freestanding libraries in Tennessee - and named in his honor (NR-listed, 1982).

Charter elders were Arthur K. Kinnamon (1845-1911), William L. Caldwell, and Major A. Marion Gamble (1838-1922) - a schoolteacher, major general for the Union Army during the Civil War, and a state representative in the 1880s. Over the years nearby Maryville College supplied the church with pastors. The Knoxville & Atlanta Railroad spur operated just south of the church between 1900 and 1937; the Hubbard Station was located about ¾-mile southeast. The congregation was described as "very active" in 1957.

However, in 1979, the Centennial congregation merged with the New Providence Presbyterian Church, established in 1786 at Maryville. Consequently, the Centennial congregation sold the church building. Today, the Full Gospel Christian Fellowship congregation worships in the former Centennial building.

The Centennial Presbyterian Church Cemetery, located north of the church on a 1.3-acre parcel, contains approximately 127 graves, dating primarily between 1880 and 1920. The oldest grave is for Moses A. Gamble (1832-1865) – an older brother of Maj. A. Marion Gamble - who died in the *Sultana* disaster of April 27, 1865, when the steamboat *Sultana* exploded on the Mississippi River outside Memphis killing nearly 2,000 people, including many Union soldiers who had been prisoners-of-war in Georgia and Alabama and were on their way back home. Many of those killed were from East Tennessee. It was the worst inland marine disaster in U.S. history.

About one-third of the graves are from the Gamble family. Other families represented in the cemetery include Chandler, Cowan, Harmon, Hitch, Kinnamon, McConnell, McGinley, Morton, Russell, Walker, and Wilder.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Facing south, the small one-story frame church features a gable roof and an enclosed entrance portico with a modern handicap ramp and off-center metal doors. The windows feature arched 4/4 sash and are original. The building is supported by a solid limestone foundation with some cast concrete repairs dating from the early twentieth century. A small apse is located at the rear.

Since 1982, the building has undergone a major remodeling, which resulted in the removal of the entrance porch that featured triangular eave brackets and square columns, suggestive of an early twentieth century construction date. The remodeling also resulted in the removal of a small, roof-mounted bell tower. The weatherboarding has been covered with synthetic vinyl siding, which also covered the pedimented window openings. The entrances have been replaced with new metal doors and two exterior concrete block flues, shown in the 1982 photos, have been removed from the front elevation.

A modern classroom annex is located west of the church. The one-story frame building features vinyl siding, a shallow roof, and likely dates to the 1980s.



Figure 43. The former Centennial Presbyterian Church looking south from the cemetery
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



Figure 44. Former Centennial Presbyterian Church looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



*Figure 45. Former Centennial Presbyterian Church looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C and Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events although the original pastor, Rev. Thomas Jefferson Lamar, played an important role in the local development of Maryville College. Local historic properties affiliated with Rev. Lamar are already National Register-listed. Besides serving as the founding minister, Rev. Lamar's role in the 132-year history of the Centennial Presbyterian Church is minor. Research did not indicate that this congregation played a historically significant role in the history of religion in Blount County. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The former Centennial Presbyterian Church is an example of a small, rural church constructed in the late nineteenth century. The church underwent a major remodeling in recent years, which resulted in the removal or alteration of several character defining architectural features, such as the bell tower, front porch, and window trim. Because the property's historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The adjacent Centennial Presbyterian Cemetery was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries. Although established in 1865, the vast majority of the tombstones date from 1880-1920. The cemetery is a typical example of a rural cemetery in Blount County and does not exhibit distinctive design or the graves of historically significant persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Centennial Presbyterian Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the former Centennial Presbyterian Church and the Centennial Presbyterian Cemetery are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Will R. Long House
COMMON NAME: Hayden & Edith Scarbrough House
LOCATION: 1621 Peppermint Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Hayden & Edith Scarbrough
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2237

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, Will R. Long (1885-1977) was the original owner and built the house around 1907. He is buried at Clark Grove Church Cemetery. Tax records indicate the house was built in 1933.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story frame, side gable dwelling features a gable roof and a rear shed addition. It is supported by a concrete block foundation. The exterior has been remodeled on several occasions, with such alterations as synthetic vinyl siding, new windows, partially enclosed front porch, and a large side addition. A carport is attached to the rear of the house.



*Figure 46. Long-Scarbrough House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Long-Scarborough House is a representative example of a side gable dwelling constructed in the early twentieth century. The home has been substantially remodeled, renovated, and enlarged.

Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Long-Scarborough House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Jack Rorex House
COMMON NAME: Charles Whitehead House
LOCATION: 1608 Peppermint Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Duayne Andy Whitehead
925 DeArmond Lane, Maryville, TN 37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2238

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, Jack Rorex was the original owner and built the house around 1905. The survey photos indicate that an older abandoned house was then located on the 16-acre property. That house is no longer extant. The current house was probably built in the 1930s. It is currently vacant.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The one-story, gable-front house is supported by a solid brick foundation. It has been substantially remodeled and renovated with metal siding, metal window awnings, replacement windows and doors, an enclosed front porch, a side addition, and a small rear porch with metal columns. A gambrel roof cattle and hay barn is located in a field behind the house.



*Figure 47. The Rorex-Whitehead House looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*



*Figure 48. The Rorex-Whitehead House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Rorex-Whitehead House is a representative example of a modest dwelling constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century. It has been substantially altered through remodeling and renovations. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, and because original outbuildings have been demolished, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Rorex-Whitehead House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: George Chandler Farm
COMMON NAME: Hubert Sharp Farm
LOCATION: Nina DeLozier Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Whittenburg Properties LLC
2624 Carpenters Grade Road
Maryville, TN 37803
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2243-2245

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, George Chandler (1872-1945) had a tenant house built here in 1919. George Chandler had inherited his father's farm (BT.2240-2242) in 1917. Hubert Sharp purchased the property from Chandler in 1934. The house was occupied in 1982 and standing in 1997, but has been demolished since 2001 for construction of an upscale subdivision. The outbuildings remain extant for the time being. This 13-acre parcel has been subdivided into 13 lots for future expansion of Whittenburg Estates.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The main 1.5-story farmhouse (BT.2243) is no longer standing. The site retains a ca.1919 frame smokehouse/wood shed/carport (BT.2244) with shed additions, a ca.1919 pole barn (BT.2245), and a ca.1919 concrete block pumphouse and outbuilding. The outbuildings are overgrown, vacant, and deteriorated. A brick fence demarcating the subdivision boundary has already been built.



*Figure 49. The Chandler-Sharp Farm looking west at the smokehouse (BT.2244) and site of the recently demolished farmhouse
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 50. Chandler-Sharp Farm looking west at the ca.1919 barn (BT.2245)
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 51. Chandler-Sharp Farm, ca.1919 farmhouse
Courtesy THC, 1982*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Research did not document that the farm played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Chandler-Sharp Farm consists of three remaining outbuildings that are deteriorated and may be razed for future expansion of Whittenburg Estates. The ca.1919 farmhouse has already been razed. Because the property features modest examples of common outbuilding types and the main house has been razed, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Chandler-Sharp Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Robert L. & Lucretia McNutt Farm
COMMON NAME: Singleton Farm
LOCATION: Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: O.D. Haddox, III
850 Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN ;37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2268-2269

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, Alex McNutt owned this property when a one-story, frame farmhouse was built here around 1860. Alex lived here during the Civil War. His son Robert L. "Bob" McNutt (1822-1911) inherited the property and lived here with his wife Lucretia A. Tipton McNutt (1825-1900). They're buried at Clark's Grove Church Cemetery. When Bob McNutt died in 1911, the property was apparently inherited by members of the Singleton family. The ca.1860 farmhouse (BT.2268) was vacant during the 1982 survey and has since been demolished. The current owner purchased the 250-acre farm in 1982 and continues to use the land for agricultural purposes.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The dairy farm retains many agricultural outbuildings located in two areas of the property. These outbuildings include:

Located north of the farmhouse site near the Little River

- ca.1915 large 94'x46' 2.5-story frame cattle/hay barn (BT.2269)
- ca.1950 metal grain silos (2)
- ca.1950-75 tractor sheds (3)
- ca.1915 board-and-batten outbuilding with concrete foundation

Located along a rise overlooking Sam Houston School Road

- ca.1950 large concrete block 63'x100' dairy barn with metal casement windows, an 18'x60' concrete silo, a concrete and brick silo, another concrete silo, and 100'x25' cattle feeders
- ca.1950 frame garage with vinyl siding and concrete foundation



Figure 52. McNutt-Singleton Farm looking northeast from Sam Houston School Road
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 53. McNutt-Singleton Farm looking north at the ca. 1915 cattle barn (BT.2269)
built by the Singleton family
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



*Figure 54. McNutt-Singleton Farm looking east at dairy support buildings constructed of concrete and concrete block in the mid-twentieth century
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The McNutt-Singleton Farm is a representative example of a Blount County dairy farm operating since the early twentieth century. Research did not indicate that the property played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The original ca.1860 farmhouse has been demolished, but several agricultural outbuildings remain from the 1910s through the 1950s and are being used for agricultural purposes. These outbuildings are typical examples of conventional types found in the county. Because the property features examples of common outbuilding types and the farmhouse has been razed, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the McNutt-Singleton Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: ALCOA House

COMMON NAME: Roger Watson House

LOCATION: 462 Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: Roger Douglas Watson & Delores Jean Watson
538 Calderwood Hwy, Maryville, TN 37801

THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2270

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, this dwelling was one of two adjacent houses originally built around 1918 in Alcoa (the tax records state 1927). Both houses were relocated here in 1967-1970. The other was located next door, but is no longer extant or inaccessible (BT.2271). Headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the industrial giant ALCOA built a smelting plant at North Maryville in 1914. ALCOA quickly purchased 750 acres and built a planned industrial town, which reincorporated as "Alcoa," Tennessee. After World War I, ALCOA expanded and built additional mills, worker housing, schools, parks, and other municipal buildings for the segregated community. In the 1950s, ALCOA began selling the original worker's houses to renters and employees. This is one of the former ALCOA worker's houses.



*Figure 55. Lincoln Street in ALCOA looking southeast towards the South Plant, 1919
Courtesy Snapshots of Blount County History (2005)*

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story, frame dwelling has a square plan and a hipped roof. There are front and rear shed roof dormers that provide ventilation into the attic. A porch is located on the front and rear elevation and a carport on the side elevation. The house is supported by a concrete block foundation.



Figure 56. ALCOA House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 57. ALCOA house looking north
(R. Jones 9/10/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C as well as Criteria Consideration B for moved properties. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. ALCOA constructed hundreds of identical worker's houses in the 1910s and '20s at its industrial facility in nearby Alcoa. This is a typical example, which was relocated from Alcoa in the late 1960s. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and B.

Because the property is not associated with a significant historical event or person and is not architecturally significant due to alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the ALOCA House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration B.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the ALCOA House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: James Otha Gillespie House
COMMON NAME: Henry Oliver House
LOCATION: 728 Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Roy & Sharon Chaney
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2272

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, this house was built around 1905 and James Otha Gillespie (1895-1967) was a former occupant. He was married to Velma Holt Gillespie (1898-1983); they are buried at Clark's Grove Church Cemetery.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The single-story, frame dwelling has a gable roof and rear shed wing. It features two front doors, a metal roof, and a small front porch. By 1982, it had been abandoned and converted for use as a storage building. Today, the building is located behind a new 2007 home and adjacent to the new elementary school.



Figure 58. Gillespie-Oliver house looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



*Figure 59. Gillespie- Oliver House looking northeast from the elementary school parking lot
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Gillespie-Oliver House has been abandoned and converted into a storage building. Since the 1980s, it has been enlarged with tractor storage sheds. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Gillespie-Oliver House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Bill Rogers House

COMMON NAME: Boyd Law House

LOCATION: 727 or 729 Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: Elmer Roy Dykes

303 Inagehi Lane, Loudon, TN 37774

THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2273-2274

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, Bill Rogers owned this property when the farmhouse was constructed around 1920. He lived here for 37 years. The house was occupied during the 1982 survey, but is now vacant. A small modern brick Ranch-style dwelling is located next to the abandoned dwelling.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story, frame farmhouse features Craftsman-style detailing on an otherwise modest, side-gable farmhouse. A solid brick foundation supports the building, which has an interior central brick chimney. A small original ell with a ca.1960 bathroom attached and an original screened porch is located on the rear elevation. A central-bay porch, supported by flared wood columns on brick piers, is located on the front elevation; it is off-center. There are dual front entrances with original doors and 2/2 sash windows throughout. A basement cellar is accessed from beneath the rear ell.

The 127-acre property retains several domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including:

- ca.1940s frame garage with drop siding and a new 20'x20' metal carport in front
- ca.1920 frame smokehouse
- ca.1925-50 frame storage shed
- ca.1925-50 concrete block pumphouse
- ca.1925-50 frame outhouse
- ca.1920 large 44'x71' frame cattle/hay barn (BT.2274)



Figure 60. Rogers-Law Farm looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 61. Rogers-Law Farm looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



*Figure 62. Rogers-Law Farm looking northwest at the cattle barn (BT.2274)
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The Rogers-Law Farm is a representative example of a rural farm in Blount County from the early twentieth century. Research did not indicate that the property played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The ca.1920 farmhouse has been abandoned and vacant for many years and is beginning to deteriorate. The outbuildings are typical examples of conventional types found in the county and are also beginning to deteriorate. Because the property features a common house type that has been compromised by deterioration, non-original alterations, and construction of a new adjacent dwelling, and because the outbuildings are typical examples of their types, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Rogers-Law Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Robert H. & Nora Kinnamon Farm
COMMON NAME: O.D. Haddox Farm
LOCATION: 837 Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Oscar Donaldson Haddox, III & Dorothy Haddox
850 Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2275-2276

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, Robert Henry Kinnamon (1884-1926) owned this property when the farmhouse was built around 1907. He was married to Nora DeArmond Kinnamon (1877-1954) and they had three daughters – Lucille (b.1910), Hazel, and Dorthy. Two other daughters were born here in 1908 and 1909, but both died at birth. All are buried at Clark’s Grove Church Cemetery. The Haddox family has owned the property since 1939.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1.5-story frame dwelling is an example of a modest Queen Anne-style farmhouse. It features a square plan with gables and a steep, hipped roof. A wrap-around front porch is supported by square, chamfered columns. Large gable roof dormers are located on the front and rear. The house is supported by a solid brick foundation and features two, interior brick chimneys. Modern improvements include replacement windows with 1/1 sash and synthetic vinyl siding that covers original window/door trim, eaves, and other details. The 124-acre property retains a ca.1940s frame 22’x30’ automobile garage and a ca.1907 large 38’x50’ frame cattle/hay barn with sheds (BT.2276).



Figure 63. Kinnamon-Haddox Farm looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 64. Kinnamon-Haddox Farm looking north
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 65. Kinnamon-Haddox Farm looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 66. Kinnamon-Haddock Farm looking south at the barn
(R. Jones 9/10/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The Kinnamon-Haddock Farm is a representative example of a Blount County farm established in the early twentieth century. Research did not indicate that the property played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The modest Queen Anne-style 1907 farmhouse has been updated and remodeled, resulting in the removal of original character-defining architectural details. The outbuildings are typical examples of conventional types in the county. Because the property features an example of a common house type and its historic appearance has been obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the outbuildings are typical examples of common types, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Kinnamon-Haddock Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Milford T. DeArmond House; Ernest “Red” DeArmond House
COMMON NAME: Duayne Andy Whitehead House
LOCATION: 925 DeArmond Lane, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Duayne Andy Whitehead & Millie Grace Whitehead
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2278-2279

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, Milford T. DeArmond (1872-1954) moved here in 1903, but he was not the original property owner. He lived here with his wife Modena DeArmond (1874-1959) and children, including Ernest L. “Red” DeArmond (1903-1986), who later inherited the farm. Ernest was married to Lela Vaughn DeArmond (1911-1990). They’re all buried at the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church cemetery.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story frame farmhouse was constructed around 1900. It is a typical side gable farmhouse with a central hall flanked by two interior brick chimneys; the chimney stacks have been removed. A long ell at the rear creates an L-shaped floor plan. Shed roof porches are found on the front elevation and the side of the rear ell. The front porch was remodeled with decorative metal columns and a concrete floor. Other modern alterations include metal siding, faux shutters, storm windows over original 2/2 sash and a new metal roof that resulted in the chimney stacks being removed. Outbuildings include a ca.1930 chicken coop (BT.2279), which is probably no longer extant; a 43’x60’ barn; and modern concrete block 30’x32’ automobile garage.



*Figure 67. DeArmond-Whitehead House looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*



*Figure 68. DeArmond-Whitehead house looking east
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The DeArmond-Whitehead House is a representative ca.1900 Blount County side-gable farmhouse that has been significantly remodeled and renovated, resulting in the removal of original character-defining architectural details. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the DeArmond-Whitehead House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Charles M. Kennedy House

COMMON NAME: "Oak Circle"

LOCATION: 981 Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804

NE corner, intersection of Sam Houston School Rd & Wildwood Rd

CURRENT OWNER: Cherie Lynn Lowery Baker

1252 Deer Creek Way

Ponte Vedra Beach, FL, 32082

THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2280-2281

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, Charles M. Kennedy (1868-1956) owned this property when the house was built in 1903. He was married to Emma Hines Kennedy (1871-1942). They are buried at Logan's Chapel United Methodist Church Cemetery in Wildwood. The house is called "Oak Circle."

Charles M. Kennedy was a descendant of Andrew Kennedy (ca.1741-1834), a frontier settler who in the 1790s donated land and helped build a log schoolhouse in the community. Sam Houston taught at the school in 1811-1812. Charles Kennedy inherited the log school, which had been converted for use as a tenant house. In 1945, Charles Kennedy sold the local landmark and 4.39 acres to the State of Tennessee for \$1,878. In the 1950s, the Sam Houston Memorial Association restored the log Sam Houston Schoolhouse, which is now listed in the NRHP and open as a state-owned historic site museum.

According to tax records, Charles Kennedy sold this property in 1948. The property is currently used as rental housing. The current owners live in Florida.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Located at the intersection of Sam Houston School Road and Wildwood Road, this two-story frame dwelling is an example of a Triple-A type I-house with vernacular Queen Anne-style architectural detailing. The central hall is flanked by two interior brick chimneys. A single-story rear ell forms an L-shaped floor plan. A wraparound front porch is located on the front and west side. The porch features machine-made turned columns and decorative trim; however, the porch was remodeled in the mid-twentieth century – likely the 1940s or '50s - with a new brick foundation, a concrete floor, and a metal balustrade. The gables exhibit elaborate ornamentation along the bargeboards. The house retains 2/2 window sash and wood siding. The windows on the front elevation of the first floor are paired. Modern alterations include a ca.1950 replacement brick foundation and faux shutters. A portion of the rear porch has been enclosed.

The 5.4-acre parcel retains several outbuildings, including a concrete block pumphouse, a ca.1940s frame 16'x30' garage with concrete block foundation, and a ca.1930 frame chicken house (BT.2281).



Figure 69. Charles Kennedy House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



Figure 70. Charles Kennedy House looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



Figure 71. Charles Kennedy House looking northeast at bargeboard trim
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



Figure 72. Charles Kennedy House looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



*Figure 73. Charles Kennedy House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events. Research did indicate that Charles M. Kennedy lived here between 1903 and 1948 and that he was the owner of the historic Sam Houston Schoolhouse until 1945 when he sold it to the State of Tennessee in order to preserve the building as a historic site museum and local landmark. However, in National Register terms, this single action does not substantiate that Charles Kennedy was a leader in the historic preservation field. No other information was available regarding Charles M. Kennedy except that he was a descendant of frontier settler and local leader Andrew Kennedy. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Charles Kennedy House is an example of a traditional turn-of-the-twentieth century farmhouse featuring vernacular Queen Anne-style architectural details. Overall, there have been few exterior renovations, although the front porch was remodeled in the mid-twentieth century. The outbuildings are common examples of conventional types.

Because the property features an example of a common house type and its historic appearance has been obscured by non-historic alterations such as an altered front porch, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Charles Kennedy House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Jessie Brown Farm
COMMON NAME: Keller Farm
LOCATION: 1816 East Brown School Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Susan H. Keller
1565 East Brown School Road, Maryville, TN 37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2300-2302

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, Jessie Brown owned this property in the 1910s, but was not the owner when the house was built around 1890. The original owner is unknown. In 1914, Jim McClanahan purchased the farm. He lived here with his family, including daughter Lula E. Howard (1898-1985) who later married Harrison D. Howard (1887-1963); they're buried at the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church cemetery. The Keller family purchased the property in 1964. John S. Keller and his wife Susan Keller lived here from 1966 to 1979, when they moved to a new farm nearby. This farmhouse then became rental property. Currently Shirley Fisher is the tenant.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This two-story frame dwelling is an example of a modest I-house. A solid brick foundation supports the house, which features an exterior brick chimney on the east end and an interior brick chimney on the west end. A single-story rear ell forms an L-shaped floor plan. There is an interior brick flue in the center of the ell.

The front porch, which is supported by square columns on brick piers, was either added or renovated in the early twentieth century. The L-shaped rear porch has been entirely enclosed. A small screened porch was added to the east side of the rear ell. The original 2/2 and 6/6 sash windows are intact. The house has been updated with corrugated metal roof and asbestos shingle siding.

The 52-acre property includes a concrete block pumphouse, a ca.1890 frame dairy (BT.2301), and a modern 20'x20' metal carport. The ca.1890 large frame cattle barn (BT.2302) has been demolished since 1982.



Figure 74. Brown-Keller Farm looking south
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 75. Brown-Keller Farm looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 76. Brown-Keller Farm looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 77. Brown-Keller Farm looking south at the original dairy (BT.2301) and a carport
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



*Figure 78. Brown-Keller Farm looking east at the original dairy
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The Brown-Keller Farm is a representative example of a turn-of-the-twentieth century dairy farm in Blount County. Research did not indicate that the property played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The ca.1890 I-house has been remodeled and renovated, resulting in the removal of many character-defining architectural details. The farm outbuildings are deteriorated and some have been razed such as the original cattle barn. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the outbuildings are typical examples of common types, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Brown-Keller Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Ammons Farm; Jack Mobley Farm
COMMON NAME: W.A. Bryant Farm
LOCATION: East Brown School Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: John S. & Marjorie R. Mobley
3006 Wildwood Road, Maryville, TN 37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2303-2306, BT.4398

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, a man with the surname Ammons owned this property in the nineteenth century when a log farmhouse (BT.2305), a log smokehouse (BT.4398), and a log corn crib (BT.2306) were constructed here; all log buildings were constructed between ca.1870 and ca.1890.

In the 1880s, a new frame farmhouse (BT.2303) was built and the original log farmhouse was converted into a barn. The frame house was enlarged with a new two-story section around 1910, probably by subsequent owner Jack Mobley. In the 1920s, Ollie Long lived here and built a chicken house (BT.2304). In 1931, W.A. Bryant purchased the property. The Mobley family is the current owner.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The farm was vacant and deteriorated in the 1982 survey. Since then, nearly all the buildings have been demolished. Only the front two-story section of the main farmhouse (BT.2303) remains standing, although the rear ell is missing.

The remaining section features 2/2 window sash, five-panel doors, metal roof, stone pier foundation, and a ¾ width hipped roof porch.

The property also retains a ca.1930s frame outhouse on a concrete pad, the ruins of a 1920s chicken house (BT.2304), and a ca.1930s pole barn.

The property is overgrown and deteriorated. It appears that the buildings may have been salvaged for their structural members.



Figure 79. Ammons-Mobley Farm looking southwest at the ca. 1900 farmhouse
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 80. Ammons-Mobley Farm looking northeast at the ca. 1900 farmhouse and the
now missing ca. 1880 rear ell
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



*Figure 81. Ammons-Mobley Farm looking north at the 1930s outhouse
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Ammons-Mobley Farm was a representative example of a Blount County farm dating to the late nineteenth century with a frame farmhouse and log outbuildings. Today, the site is a ruin, retaining only a section of the ca.1900 frame farmhouse, an outhouse, and a small barn. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by partial demolition, and because the outbuildings are either in ruins or have been razed, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Ammons-Bryant Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Parks Keller Farm

COMMON NAME: Talbott Farm

LOCATION: 1756 East Brown School Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: Hoyt E. & Stella R. Talbott
1772 East Brown School Road, Maryville, TN 37804

THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2307

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, Parks Keller constructed the cattle barn (BT.2307) around 1930. The dwelling was not included in the survey, but according to tax records it was built in 1934. Parks Keller was a Baptist minister. He married Rosa Smith and they had one daughter.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The one-story frame farmhouse is a gable-front dwelling with a side-gable front porch extending past the west elevation and forming a small wing. A concrete block and brick foundation supports the house. It retains 3/1 sash windows and an exterior end brick chimney. The rear porch has metal casement windows. Improvements include synthetic vinyl siding, some replacement windows, enclosed porches, and a new 6'x14' wood deck. A basement cellar is accessed from the rear. The house is on a 0.5-acre parcel.

Outbuildings, located on an adjoining 29-acre parcel, include:

- ca.1935 large 48'x62' frame cattle barn (BT.2307) with a concrete block room inside (probably a cooler for dairy products)
- ca.1935-50 large frame chicken house
- ca.1935-50 concrete block pumphouse
- ca.1935 frame storage building with solid brick foundation, corrugated metal roof, and double entrance doors
- ca.1935-50 small frame equipment shed
- ca.1990 large metal cattle/dairy barn



Figure 82. Keller-Talbott Farm looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 83. Keller-Talbott Farm looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 84. Keller-Talbott Farm looking southeast at the cattle barn
(R. Jones 9/10/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The Keller-Talbott Farm is a representative example of a Blount County farm established in the early twentieth century. Research did not indicate that the farm played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The modest 1930s gable-front farmhouse has been updated and remodeled, resulting in the removal of original character-defining architectural details. The outbuildings are typical examples of conventional types in the county. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the outbuildings are typical examples of common types, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Keller-Talbott Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: D.H. Brewer Farm
COMMON NAME: Sam McClanahan Farm
LOCATION: 1018 Mount Lebanon Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Gary D. & Linda Sue Johnson & Margaret L. Locklar
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2308-2310

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, D.H. Brewer owned this property when the farmhouse was built in 1911 or, according to local tax records, in 1915. Sam McClanahan purchased the property in 1925 and added a cattle barn (BT.2309) in 1932. A new house was built on the 13.48-acre property in 1993.

Around 1940, McClanahan relocated a ca.1915 parsonage from the Clark's Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church located about two miles north of the property on Old Knoxville Highway (located at the intersection with I-140) and converted it for use as a granary (BT.2310). That congregation dates from the 1870s and built its first frame church in 1902 (the current brick church was completed in 1949 and enlarged in the 1960s).

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story frame dwelling has a square plan and steeply hipped roof. When built in the 1910s, it faced south. A wrap-around front porch is located along the south and east elevations. A small hipped roof kitchen wing is located on the east side. A brick pier foundation supports the house. Fenestration includes some original 2/2 and 3/1 sash as well as replacement 1/1 sash. The house has been altered with installation of asbestos shingle siding, metal window awnings, and removal of the stack from the interior brick chimney. A metal carport has been added to the east side.

Outbuildings include the ca.1915 parsonage that was relocated here around 1940 and converted into a granary (BT.2310). The building has a gable front with windows featuring replacement sash. There is a stone pier foundation and a rear shed used for equipment storage.

The property is vacant and in disrepair. The original barn (BT.2309) has been demolished and replaced with a new metal barn.



Figure 85. Brewer-McClanahan Farm looking north
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 86. Brewer-McClanahan Farm looking south
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



*Figure 87. Brewer-McClanahan Farm looking southeast at the Granary (BT.2310), which is a ca.1915 Parsonage moved here around 1940
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The Brewer-McClanahan Farm is a representative Blount County farm dating from the early twentieth century. Research did not indicate that the property played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The 1911 farmhouse has been remodeled and renovated over the years and is currently vacant and in a state of disrepair. The cattle barn and other outbuildings have been demolished. The granary, which was converted from an older parsonage, is in ruins. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the outbuildings have either been demolished or are in ruins, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Brewer-McClanahan Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: John Caughron House
COMMON NAME: Wade W. Wells House
LOCATION: 3533 Tuckaleechee Pike, Maryville, TN 3804
CURRENT OWNER: Ricky A. & Linda S. Harrill
2840 Lovingood Way, Maryville, TN 37801
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2360

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, John Caughron was the owner of this property when the house was built around 1932 or, according to local tax records, in 1940. Wade W. Wells (1915-1981), a military veteran, was a subsequent owner; he's buried at Clark's Grove Church Cemetery.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1.5-story dwelling is an example of 1930s Tudor Revival architecture with a sandstone veneer exterior. It has a cast concrete foundation and a full basement. The gable front and shed roof dormers are covered with a new metal roof. The entrance exhibits a castellated stone portico with a stone floor as well as a small stone patio. The arched doorway is flanked by original metal and glass light fixtures. There are two interior stone chimneys. The rear porch has a stone floor with original 3/1 window sash and original doors. The rear elevation retains some original 6/1 window sash. A basement coal chute is located on the east elevation. The second floor features an entrance door on the main façade, leading to the roof of the portico.

Modern renovations resulted in the installation of new 6/1 sash windows; synthetic vinyl siding along the eaves, soffits, dormers, gables, and window trim; and replacement front doors. The interior has been recently renovated and retains a stone mantel in the living room.

Outbuildings on the 2.3-acre parcel include:

- ca.1930s concrete block pumphouse
- ca.1930s gambrel roof 32'x50' barn with concrete foundation; significantly altered with new exterior panels on all but the entrance elevation facing northeast; also new windows and pedestrian doors have been installed
- ca.1930s frame 21'x23' garage with drop siding, rear shed, and new doors
- ca.2000 metal shed



Figure 88. Caughron-Wells House looking north
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 89. Caughron-Wells House looking south
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 90. Caughron-Wells House, looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 91. Caughron-Wells House looking southwest at the barn
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 92. Caughron-Wells House looking northeast at portico
(R. Jones 9/9/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Caughron-Wells House is an example of a 1930s Tudor Revival-style dwelling constructed with a sandstone veneer exterior. The house has been remodeled with new windows, trim, and entrance door. The barn, which is currently located on separate parcel, has been significantly altered. Because the historic appearance of the original house has been obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the original outbuildings have been significantly altered, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Caughron-Wells House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Anne Elizabeth Thompson Pershing Historic Marker
COMMON NAME: Anne Elizabeth Thompson Pershing Historic Marker
LOCATION: 3334 Buchanan Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Wendell Atchley
2323 Chesterfield Drive, Maryville, TN 37803
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2361

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

In 1922, the American Legion (Capt. Emerson J. Lones Post No. 13) and the Tennessee Historical Commission erected this historic marker, which marks the birthplace of Anne Elizabeth Thompson Pershing (1835-1902). She was the mother of Gen. John Joseph “Black Jack” Pershing (1860-1948). Anne Elizabeth Thompson was born and raised in Blount County, but her family relocated to Warrenton, Missouri, where in 1859 she met and married John Fletcher Pershing (1834-1906), a railroad foreman who became a merchant. Another historical account states that Pershing met Anne Elizabeth while working on the railroad in East Tennessee before they married and relocated to Missouri. Either way, they were in Laclede, Missouri, by 1860 when their first son – John Joseph - was born. They are buried in Chicago, Illinois.

Note: The *New York Times* obituary for General Pershing listed his mother as being a native of Kentucky, an error that has been perpetuated ever since.

One of America’s most famous Army officers, General John J. Pershing was born in Laclede, Missouri, on September 13, 1860. He graduated from West Point in 1886 and served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippines Insurrection, the Mexican Expedition, and was the overall American Commander in Europe during World War I. Following the war, he was promoted to 6-star General of the Armies and served as Army Chief of Staff. He won the 1932 Pulitzer Prize for History for his wartime memoirs and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The bronze historic marker is attached to a stone monument supported by a concrete base. The marker is dedicated to “Anne Elizabeth Thompson,” using her maiden name.



*Figure 93. Anne Elizabeth Thompson Pershing historic marker looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C and Criteria Consideration F for commemorative properties. The Anne Elizabeth Thompson Pershing historic marker is an example of a roadside marker from the early twentieth century and commemorates the birthplace of Anne Elizabeth Thompson Pershing, the mother of General John J. Pershing, a famous American military leader during World War I. Research did not indicate that Anne Pershing played a significant role in the county's history, and the site is not directly related to the career of General Pershing. The roadside monument is a common type, and it does not exhibit any distinctive design elements.

Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C and Criteria Consideration F.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Anne Elizabeth Thompson Pershing Historic Marker is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Russell Helton House
COMMON NAME: Russell & Cordia Helton House
LOCATION: 443 Helton Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Cordia Helton, c/o Robin Hood
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2365-2366

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 THC survey, Russell Helton purchased this property in 1919 and built the farmhouse soon thereafter. His wife was Cordia Helton, who lived here in 1982. The barn (BT.2366) and smokehouse (BT.2365) have both been razed since 1982.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The 1.5-story frame farmhouse is a modest example of a Craftsman-style Bungalow built between 1920 and 1925. A solid brick foundation supports the house, which features an external brick chimney and an internal brick flue. The house has drop siding, original 6/6 sash windows, an original front door, and a gable roof dormer on the front. The eaves exhibit triangular brackets. A front porch is supported by flared columns on brick piers. Outbuildings on the 3-acre parcel include a small concrete block pumphouse and a modern detached 12'x14' carport. The barn and smokehouse are no longer extant.



*Figure 94. Russell & Cordia Helton House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*



*Figure 95. Russell & Cordia Helton House, looking east
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Russell & Cordia Helton House is a representative example of a modest Craftsman-style Bungalow farmhouse built in the early 1920s. The property's original smokehouse (BT. 2365) and cattle barn (BT.2366) have been razed. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type, and because the original outbuildings have been demolished, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Russell & Cordia Helton House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

COMMON NAME: Garland DeLozier House

LOCATION: 2943 Sevierville Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: Garland & Tommy DeLozier
1038 Nina DeLozier Road, Maryville, TN 37804

THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.4601

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to local tax records, this house was built at the southwest corner of the intersection of Sevierville Road and Davis Ford Road in 1923. It was sold in 1965 and again in 1998 to the current owners who also own older homes used as rental properties located at 3305 Old Knoxville Hwy and 1016 Nina DeLozier Road (BT.2240-2242).

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This side-gable home is a modest example of a 1.5-story Craftsman-style Bungalow farmhouse built in the early twentieth century in the county. The frame house is supported by a brick foundation with concrete block infill. A basement cellar is accessed from a door in the ground at the southeast corner. There is an exterior end brick chimney and a front shed dormer. A full-width front porch is supported by flared columns in brick piers. The windows retain 3/1 sash windows, but the entrance doors have been replaced.

The exterior has been remodeled since 1982 with metal siding and faux shutters as well as an enclosed rear porch with a small concrete block addition, probably housing a bathroom. A metal carport is attached to the southeast corner of the house. A modern gambrel roof shed is located along the rear elevation.



Figure 96. The DeLozier House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 97. The DeLozier House looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 98. The DeLozier House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The DeLozier House is a modest example of a Craftsman-style farmhouse from the early twentieth century, which has been remodeled. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the DeLozier House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Pink Thomas House
COMMON NAME: Harmon Lawson House
LOCATION: 2934 Sevierville Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Robert E. Martin
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.4602

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to local tax records, this house was built in 1930 and sold in 1973 and then again in 2006 and 2007 after being significantly improved.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Lawson-Martin House is a modest example of a one-story frame farmhouse built in the early twentieth century. It features a facing-gable roof with a small gable wing on the front elevation. A screened wrap-around porch is located in the northeast corner. The house has been significantly remodeled with asphalt shingle roof, synthetic vinyl siding, replacement 1/1 metal sash windows, and a rear shed addition. A modern shed is located in the rear.



*Figure 99. The Lawson-Martin House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Lawson-Martin House is a modest example of a farmhouse from the early twentieth century, which has been significantly remodeled. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Lawson-Martin House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Hitch/T.O. Cook Barn

COMMON NAME: Joe Freeman Barn

LOCATION: 438 Mount Lebanon Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: Industrial Development Board of Blount County
201 South Washington Street, Maryville, TN 37804

THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2551

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1982 county survey, this cattle barn was built around 1915. It is located on a nearly 27-acre parcel owned by the county government as part of an industrial development area near the water filtration plant.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This large, two-story frame barn measures 42'x70' and is located adjacent to the Mount Lebanon Road. The barn is vacant, deteriorated, overgrown, and in ruins.



*Figure 100. The Cook-Freeman Barn looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



Figure 101. The Cook-Freeman Barn looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Research did not indicate that the associated property played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Cook-Freeman Barn is a frame cattle barn from the early twentieth century, which has been abandoned and is in ruins. Because the property features a modest example of a common barn type, and because the building is in ruinous condition, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Cook-Freeman Barn is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Mount Lebanon Church Cemetery
COMMON NAME: Old Mount Lebanon Cemetery
LOCATION: Mount Lebanon Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Mount Lebanon Baptist Church
3508 Wildwood Road, Maryville, TN 37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "A")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Mount Lebanon Baptist Church was located at this site from 1859-1914. The church had its beginnings as a "Sunday School" held in the Rocky Ridge Schoolhouse, which was an older log building. Original Sunday School leaders were Columbus Cowan and Jennie Hitch. The congregation built a separate church building in 1858, and the following year in 1859 the Baptist Association admitted the congregation with Rev. William Burnett as the minister. Local newspaper articles from the 1890s declared the building as one of the county's finest churches.

In 1914, the congregation decided to relocate to a new site about ¾-mile southeast along Wildwood Road. That church building opened in 1915 and soon a new cemetery opened at the new location too.

The original Mount Lebanon Baptist Church Cemetery contains ten visible gravestones, which date from 1869 to 1902. The gravestones are for:

- Janie L. Billiue (1815-1882) –
- Elias Hitch (1814-1902) – husband of Jennie Hitch
- Emma Tipton (1885-1886) - child of W.A. & L.E. Hitch
- No name (1887) – child of W.A. & L.E. Hitch
- Rev. William Ballue (1793-1874)
- Susan Ballue (1804-1869) – 2nd wife of Rev. William Ballue
- Annie J. Ammons (1886)
- Aura M. Farr (1890)
- No name (1879) – infant of W.H. & N.J. Brakebill

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Made of limestone, the gravestones are typical for the county in the late nineteenth century.



Figure 102. Old Mount Lebanon Cemetery looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 103. Old Mount Lebanon Cemetery looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C and Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Old Mount Lebanon Cemetery is an example of a rural church cemetery from the late-nineteenth century. There are ten identifiable gravestones, some broken and removed from their graves. The accompanying antebellum church was abandoned in 1914 and is no longer extant. The ridge top cemetery is set in a small clearing along the eastern side of Mount Lebanon Road.

Although established in 1859, the tombstones date from 1869-1902. The cemetery is a typical example of a rural cemetery in Blount County and does not exhibit distinctive design or the graves of historically significant persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Centennial Presbyterian Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Old Mount Lebanon Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Mount Lebanon Baptist Church & Cemetery

COMMON NAME: Mount Lebanon Baptist Church & Cemetery

LOCATION: 3508 Wildwood Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: Mount Lebanon Baptist Church

THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "B")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

The original church at this site was a frame building constructed in 1914-1915 and expanded with a two-story brick Education wing to the east in 1948. The congregation's original 1858 church was located on a ridge about ¾-mile northwest. On June 11, 1950, the 1915 frame church was destroyed in a fire; however, the brick wing survived the fire.

Between 1950 and 1952, the congregation built a new replacement sanctuary at the same site of the 1915 church, retaining the 1948 brick wing. The new church complex was enlarged with a brick wing on the west side in the late 1960s. This wing was remodeled and enlarged to incorporate a "Family Life Center" with a gymnasium in the late 1990s. This new section of the church complex was designed by Michael Brady Inc., an architectural firm founded in 1990 in Knoxville with additional offices in Sevierville and Orlando, Florida.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This large church complex is centered on the three-story, brick sanctuary completed in 1950-1952 and featuring modest Gothic Revival-style architectural detailing such as stained glass windows, a steeple, cast concrete trim, and a decorative arched entrance. The three-story rear section features 6/6 window sash. The sanctuary has brown brick veneer, constructed with a simulated Flemish bond pattern, and is attached to the 1948 two-story brick east wing by a breezeway with arched openings. The soffits and other areas of wood trim have been covered with synthetic vinyl siding in recent years.

The 1948 eastern wing features red brick with yellow brick trim. It has a hipped roof, metal casement windows, and a basement accessed from the rear. The entrance doors have been replaced.

The late 1960s western wing with a hipped roof extends from the southwest corner of the building and is now incorporated into the 1990s Family Life Center. This three-story wing is a modest example of typical Post-Modern architecture with brown brick and synthetic trim. A covered sidewalk is located along the front northern elevation and connects the western wings to the sanctuary.

The property features children's playgrounds, picnic shelters, storage sheds, and a baseball field to the southeast of the sanctuary. Two additional baseball fields and a parking lot are located west of Peppermint Road. A cemetery with some 180 graves is located northeast of the church. A pastor's home was built on the site in 1968. The church owns a total of 10.3 acres at this site.



Figure 104. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking southeast with the 1952 sanctuary on the left and the 1960/1990s wing on the right
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



Figure 105. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking southeast at the new 1998 Family Life Center
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



*Figure 106. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking southwest with the 1948 Education wing on the left and the 1952 sanctuary on the right
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*



*Figure 107. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking southwest at the 1948 Education wing
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*



*Figure 108. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking southeast at the 1952 sanctuary
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*



*Figure 109. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking west showing the evolution of the
church with 1948 wing on the right, 1950s sanctuary in the middle, and
1960s/1990s wing on the left
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 110. Mount Lebanon Baptist Church looking east at the cemetery
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C and Criteria Consideration A for religious properties and Consideration D for cemeteries. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Research did not indicate that this congregation played a historically significant role in the history of religion in Blount County. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant, this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Mount Lebanon Baptist Church is an example of a church dating from the mid-twentieth century that has been dramatically enlarged and remodeled in the late twentieth century. The three-story family life center, completed in 1998, is attached to the southwest corner of the 1952 sanctuary. The original two-story 1948 Education wing is attached to the east wing. Because the property features a modest example of a common building type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The adjacent Mount Lebanon Baptist Cemetery was also evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration D. Although established in 1915, the vast majority of the tombstones date from after 1960; only about 40

of the 185 tombstones, or about 20%, date from 1922-1960. The cemetery is a typical example of a rural cemetery in Blount County and does not exhibit distinctive design elements or the graves of historically significant persons. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church and Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Lem House
COMMON NAME: Dennis & Virginia Morgan House
LOCATION: 349 Helton Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Dennis F & Virginia Morgan
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "C")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the current owner, this house was built in 1920 by a man with the surname of Lem and the neighborhood was called "Lem's Corner." The Morgans have lived here since 2001.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The one-story, front-facing gable farmhouse has been added onto and remodeled on several occasions. A solid brick foundation supports the house, which retains 3/1 sash windows. A rear addition from the mid-twentieth century has a concrete block foundation, metal casement windows, and a new shed addition; it originally had a garage, which is now used for storage. A fenced in 8'x14' deck has been added to the southeast corner. The entire house has synthetic vinyl siding and a new metal roof was added recently. The front porch is supported by metal columns on a concrete pad. Entrances doors have been replaced. A basement cellar is accessed from the back of the house. Outbuildings include a frame 12'x18' garage with shed additions.



Figure 111. Lem-Morgan House looking north
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



Figure 112. Lem-Morgan House looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



Figure 113. Lem-Morgan house looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/8/08)



*Figure 114. Lem-Morgan House looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/8/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant, this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Lem-Morgan House is a common example of a modest, gable-front farmhouse built in 1920. The dwelling has been extensively remodeled and enlarged over the years. The outbuildings are common examples of conventional types in the county. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the outbuildings are examples of common types found throughout the county, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Lem-Morgan House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

COMMON NAME: N/A

LOCATION: 146 Hubbard School Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: David Okain & Mary Kate Keeble
2660 Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge, TN 378730

THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "D")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to county tax records, the house was built in 1948 and sits on a large 52-acre parcel of land.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1.5-story frame dwelling is a modest and late example of a Craftsman-style farmhouse. A concrete block foundation supports the side-gable home, which faces the former Hubbard School. The home's main entry is located in the southeast corner and features a facing gable porch supported by square columns on brick piers. A side entrance, facing Tuckaleechee Pike, features a small portico. Both entrances have red doors. An exterior brick chimney is located on the south elevation. There are gable dormers on the front and back. A basement cellar and garage is entered from the north side. A small wing is located on the north side and a stone patio at the rear. The house features synthetic vinyl siding and replacement windows throughout. Outbuildings include a small concrete block pumphouse, a 28'x42' pole barn, a 16'x28' shed, and a 22'x44' detached garage.



*Figure 115. Keeble House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



Figure 116. Keeble House looking north
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 117. Keeble House looking south
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



*Figure 118. Keeble House looking north at the detached garage
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant, this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Keeble House is an example of a modest Craftsman-style home built in 1948. The home has been remodeled in recent years. The outbuildings are typical examples of conventional types found in the county. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic appearance has been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the outbuildings are examples of common types, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Keeble House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Hubbard Elementary School
COMMON NAME: Blount County Community Action Agency
Blount County Records Management & Archives
LOCATION: 3509 Tuckaleechee Pike (BCCAA), Maryville, TN 37803
145 Hubbard School Road (BCRMA), Maryville, TN 37803
CURRENT OWNER: Blount County Board of Education
831 Grandview Drive, Maryville, TN 37803
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "E")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Hubbard Elementary School was named for the Hubbard Station along the railroad spur from Maryville to Townsend. The county board of education was created in 1907 and in 1916 passed a bond issue for constructing new consolidated schools. The original Hubbard Elementary School was a frame building with four rooms, built in 1918; that year the county had ninety-two segregated schools, including six for African Americans.

In the late 1920s, the county consolidated small rural schools and created a transportation system for bussing students. By 1939, nearly all the one-room schools were discontinued. The Hubbard School was enlarged in 1938, possibly using New Deal funding, with a basement and a wing containing a cafeteria. A new city high school on a five-acre campus opened in 1939 in Maryville.

In the late 1940s and 1950s, the county initiated a comprehensive school consolidation plan and building program, which resulted in the construction of several new schools and expansions of others. The Townsend Elementary School opened in 1948 and a gym was added in 1954. Alnswick Elementary School was replaced after a fire in 1948-1949. Sam Houston Elementary School opened in Maryville in 1952; Rockford Elementary School opened in 1952; and the old Fort Craig Elementary School was replaced with new building in 1953. These completely new schools were described as modern and "state-of-the-art."

Forest Hills Elementary was enlarged in 1953-1956; a new gym was added to Everett Elementary School in 1953; new classrooms were added to Chilhowee View Elementary in 1953 and Fairview Elementary in 1954-1959.

Between 1949 and 1952, the old frame school at Hubbard was replaced with the current building, which was constructed for \$132,000. Hubbard consolidated nearby elementary schools such as Pleasant Grove and Piney Level.

This modern school building was designed by Lindsay & Maples, an architectural firm based in Knoxville with C.A. Riley as the associate-in-charge. The contractors were Prichard Lumber Company. The school featured a central heating plant, indoor bathrooms, eight classrooms, and a large multi-purpose room that served as a cafeteria, auditorium, and gymnasium. The school opened with a principal (Arthur Jefferies), three schoolteachers, and 115 students.

By 1955, the county had forty schools with 366 teachers and over ten thousand students. At that time, only a handful of small one, two or three-room, frame schools remained, including three for African Americans. Some forty-four buses transported nearly 7,500 students daily.

By the mid-1970s, the Hubbard Elementary School, serving grades K-5, had become overcrowded, requiring the construction of a temporary portable classroom. Three more portables were soon added. By the late 1990s, the school had twelve schoolteachers, four teaching assistants, four cafeteria workers, a janitor, a principal, a secretary, and 215 students.

The school closed on June 30, 2000. The facility has since been used by two county government agencies, who share the space. The Blount County Community Action Agency uses the main school facing Tuckaleechee Pike and the Blount County Records Management & Archives uses the section facing Hubbard School Road. Two of the 1970s portable classrooms remain.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The main part of the school is a rectangular hipped-roof building facing south. A large flat-roof cafeteria is located at the western end and rectangular, hipped-roof wing is attached to the northwest corner at a 45-degree angle. The entrance is at the western side of the main building and leads to a small lobby containing display cases and a builder's plaque made of locally quarried pink marble.

The building is constructed with brown brick with common 5:1 bond. Windows are metal casement and are intact. Windows in the cafeteria section have been covered. Interior floor plans are mainly intact, but some large spaces have been subdivided into smaller spaces.

Two detached 1970s portable classrooms are located east of the main building. At one time, the school hosted several additional portables that have been removed. A small storage shed is located in the southwest corner and several metal storage sheds have been located along the western side of the cafeteria section. An overgrown baseball field is located east of the school. Parking is located along Tuckaleechee Road and features a covered walkway leading to the eastern end of the building.



Figure 119. Former Hubbard School looking east
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 120. Former Hubbard School looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 121. Former Hubbard School looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 122. Former Hubbard School looking north
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 123. Former Hubbard School looking east in the main hallway
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 124. Former Hubbard School looking northeast in the main lobby
(R. Jones 9/9/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. In addition, records did not indicate that the property played a significant role in the county's educational history from 1952-2000. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The former Hubbard Elementary School is a typical example of a mid-twentieth century elementary school in Blount County. The facility's modern architectural details are commonly found on schools throughout the county and region. The building has not been extensively remodeled, enlarged, or renovated and retains much of its original architectural integrity. However, because the property features a modest example of a common building type found throughout the county, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the former Hubbard Elementary School is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A
COMMON NAME: N/A
LOCATION: 3267 Sevierville Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Lynn & Mary Lynn DeLozier
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "F")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to local tax records, this house was built in 1950.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1.5-story frame dwelling is an example of an unassuming Minimal Traditional-style farmhouse from the mid-twentieth century. It has a side gable roof with a facing gable on the front a small gabled ell on the rear. A concrete block foundation supports the building, which features a basement garage accessed from the east side. A screened in porch is located on the rear elevation. The front entrance features a small 6'x18' concrete stoop with no cover and metal railings. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation. The house has undergone significant renovations, including new wood siding, replacement windows and entrances, and synthetic vinyl along the eaves. Outbuildings located on the 12.5-acre parcel include small pumphouse, a 45'x36' pole barn, and a 19'x60' tractor storage shed and garage.



*Figure 125. Lynn & Mary DeLozier House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 126. Lynn & Mary DeLozier House looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Lynn & Mary DeLozier House is an example of a modest Craftsman-style dwelling from the mid-twentieth century, which has been significantly remodeled in recent years. The outbuildings are typical examples of conventional types in the county. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic appearance has been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the outbuildings are common examples of their types, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Lynn & Mary DeLozier House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Hugh Lee Crisp House
COMMON NAME: Charles & Kristie Wilson House
LOCATION: 115 Saratoga Drive, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Charles Tedford & Kristie Wilson
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "G")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

Hugh Lee Crisp built this home between the late 1940s and 1952 and sold it to the current owners in 1979.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story frame home is an example of an unassuming farmhouse with a hipped roof and hipped roof wings at the front and rear. The exterior has been partially veneered with Crab Orchard stone from the Cumberland Plateau. A wrap-around enclosed and screened porch is located at the front. An interior chimney is made of Crab Orchard stone. The house has been extensively remodeled with synthetic vinyl siding, a sliding glass door, a protruding sun window, and replacement windows. The exterior landscaping includes modern elements such as stone retaining walls, a flagstone patio, and a stone-lined Japanese garden. The property's outbuildings include a 30'x38' pole barn, a concrete block pumphouse, and a new metal shed.



*Figure 127. Charles & Kristie Wilson House looking west
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*



*Figure 128. Charles & Kristie Wilson House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Charles & Kristie Wilson House is an example of a modest, hipped-roof home from the mid-twentieth century. The home has been extensively remodeled in recent years. Because the property features an example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Charles & Kristie Wilson House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

COMMON NAME: Old Clyde Irwin Homeplace

LOCATION: 141 Saratoga Drive, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: Clyde Irwin (heirs)
927 Mount Lebanon Road, Maryville, TN 37804

THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "H")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to local tax records, this farmhouse was built in 1900 and purchased by Clyde W. Irwin (1918-200?) in 1940. Apparently, he lived here with his wife Louise Pierce Irwin (1924-1991) until 1976 when they moved into another home on the property. This house was then converted into rental housing. Neighbor Charles Wilson stated that Clyde Irwin recently passed away. He and his wife are buried at Clark's Grove Cemetery. The house has been vacant for the past year and the 36-acre property is currently for sale.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1.5-story, side gable dwelling is made of hewn pine logs with square notching. The exterior walls are covered with weatherboarding, which have been removed in several spots to reveal the thin log walls. The house is supported by a stone pier foundation and features two front doors. A $\frac{3}{4}$ -width porch is located across the front and is supported by square posts. An internal brick chimney is located in the center of the house. The house retains 2/2 window sash, five-panel entrance doors, and a metal roof. A carport is attached to the east side.

The interior features a two-room plan. The west room retains a brick-lined fireplace, although the mantel has been removed. The east room features a new brick pad for supporting a wood-burning stove. A rear shed wing includes a small bedroom as well as a kitchen and eating area. A narrow stair leads from the kitchen to the upstairs loft, which is only partially finished. An addition to the east, which is supported by a concrete pad foundation, features a small concrete block bathroom, a washing room/pantry, and a storage room with access to the cellar.

Outbuildings include a 24'x36' pole barn, chicken house, and a log outbuilding that has been converted into a dog house.

The structural timbers in the house exhibit circular saw marks. The pine logs are thin and run the entire length of the house. Construction techniques indicate the house was built between the 1880s and 1900.



Figure 129. Clyde Irwin House looking north
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 130. Clyde Irwin House looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 131. Clyde Irwin House looking northeast at the exposed log walls
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 132. Clyde Irwin House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



*Figure 133. Clyde Irwin House, looking at the west room fireplace with is missing mantel
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Records did not indicate that the property played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The former Clyde Irwin House is a vernacular log farmhouse constructed in the late nineteenth century. This dwelling is typical of rural farmhouse in Blount County from that period. The house has been remodeled and used as rental housing for decades, resulting in the removal of character-defining architectural features. The building is currently vacant and in a state of disrepair. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type, albeit built with uncommon log construction, and its historic plan and appearance have been obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the former Clyde Irwin House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Payne House
COMMON NAME: Ricketts House
LOCATION: 3045 Wildwood Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Donald L. & Ginger Ricketts
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "I")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to local tax records, this house was built in 1949 on a 7-acre parcel purchased in 1948. The current owners purchased the 0.7-acre property in 2004. The barn is located on an adjoining parcel owned by neighbors Reuben Payne Jr. and his wife Sandra Gayle Payne. The Payne family has owned that parcel since 1948; they live in a dwelling built at the rear of the property in 1974.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1.5-story home is an example of an unassuming Ranch-style dwelling from the mid-twentieth century. A concrete block foundation supports the building, which features brown brick veneer and a full basement with a garage accessed from the east side. The side gable house has a shallow, facing gable entry wing with an off-center door and a half-circle stoop made of brick. A secondary entrance is located on the west elevation. The house has been renovated with synthetic vinyl siding on the eaves and covering the interior central chimney stack, replacement windows, and a replacement garage door. Outbuildings include a frame pumphouse with a concrete block foundation, a new metal shed, and a detached 24'x30' carport. A 28'x23' pole barn is located behind the house on the original parcel; it features metal tractor storage sheds.



*Figure 134. Payne-Ricketts House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*



*Figure 135. Payne-Ricketts House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Payne-Ricketts House is an example of a modest 1940s Ranch-style dwelling, which has undergone recent renovations. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic appearance has been obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Payne-Ricketts House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

COMMON NAME: N/A

LOCATION: 1735 East Brown School Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: David Matthew & Donna Hammonds

THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "J")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to local tax records, this house was built in 1941. The 0.7-acre parcel has been sold several times since 1988; the current owners have owned the property since 2007.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1.5-story frame house is an example of a modest side-gable dwelling from the mid-twentieth century. The house features a rear shed dormer. A brick foundation supports the house, which also has an exterior brick chimney on the east side. A rear shed wing is located on the rear elevation and a side porch has been enclosed. The house has undergone several significant remodeling projects since 1988, which resulted in a rebuilt front porch, synthetic vinyl siding, replacement windows and doors, and a 15'x18' concrete patio. A ca.1940s frame 21'x26' garage outbuilding is located behind the house; the garage features a concrete block foundation, 3/1 window, and brick flue.



Figure 136. Hammonds House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



*Figure 137. Hammonds House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Hammonds House is an example of a modest 1940s side-gable dwelling, which has been significantly remodeled in recent years. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Hammonds House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Morris Robinson House
COMMON NAME: Eugene & Anna Bright
LOCATION: 1891 East Brown School Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Eugene & Anna Lou Bright
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "K")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

Morris Lee Robinson (1887-1973) owned this property around 1940 when the house was built. He lived here with his wife Mary B. Robinson (1907-1977). They're buried at Clark's Grove Cemetery. The current owners purchased the 0.84-acre property in 1959.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1.5-story facing gable dwelling is a traditional facing-gable house from the mid-twentieth century. A shallow facing gable entrance wing is located on the front elevation. A concrete block foundation supports the house, which features an interior brick flue and an interior brick chimney. A basement cellar is accessed from the rear of the house. The house retains 3/1 window sash and paneled wood doors, although the main entrance door has been replaced. The back porch is partially enclosed. Renovations included synthetic vinyl siding, faux shutters, asphalt shingle roof, and storm windows. A detached, 24'x24' metal garage is located south of the house.



*Figure 138. Robinson-Bright House looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*



Figure 139. Robinson-Bright House looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and B.

The Robinson-Bright House is an example of a modest 1940s facing-gable dwelling, which has been renovated over the years. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Robinson-Bright House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A
COMMON NAME: N/A
LOCATION: 638 Mount Lebanon Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Mary Etta Justice
3173 Corner Oak Drive, Norcross, GA 30071
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "L")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to local tax records, this abandoned house was built in 1937. However, architectural evidence suggests it was built from 1955-1965.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story frame house features a rectangular plan and a hipped roof with a facing gable on the front elevation. A large picture window is located on the front elevation. The entrance features an 8'x14' concrete stoop and a replacement front door. Windows have 8/8 fenestration. A sun room is located at the rear. The Renovations include synthetic vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, and dropped ceilings. The house has been vacant for some time and appears to have been vandalized. It is in a poor state of repair.



*Figure 140. Justice House looking north
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*



Figure 141. Justice House looking west
(R. Jones 9/10/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Justice House is an example of a modest gable-and-a-wing style dwelling from the mid-twentieth century, which has been significantly remodeled over the years. Currently, the home is vacant and in a state of disrepair. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic appearance has been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Justice House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

COMMON NAME: Haddox House

LOCATION: 837 Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804

CURRENT OWNER: Oscar Donaldson Haddox, III

850 Sam Houston School Road, Maryville, TN 37804

THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "M")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to local tax records, this house was built in 1933 and sold in 1939. The current owner has owned it since 1992. It is currently vacant, but undergoing renovations, probably for use as a rental house.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story frame, side-gable house is an unassuming Craftsman-style dwelling from the 1930s. A small facing gable wing is located on the front elevation and a gable roof screened porch is located on the rear elevation. A brick foundation supports the house, which features an interior brick chimney. A shed roof front porch is supported by square columns and has brick pavers. The windows have 3/1 sash and original doors are retained. A carport is attached to the south elevation. Synthetic vinyl siding is currently being installed on the house. A frame 12'x22' shed is located north of the house.



Figure 142. Haddox House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 143. Haddox House looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Haddox House is an example of a Craftsman-style dwelling from the 1930s. It is currently undergoing a renovation and the installation of vinyl siding. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic appearance has been obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Haddox House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A
COMMON NAME: N/A
LOCATION: 3305 Old Knoxville Highway, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Garland & Tommie DeLozier
1038 Nina DeLozier Road, Maryville, TN 37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "N")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to local tax records, this house was built in 1941 and sold in 1977 and again to the current owner in 1998. It is used as rental housing.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1.5-story frame dwelling is a modest example of a Tudor Revival-style dwelling from the mid-twentieth century. It has a side gable roof with four large shed-roof dormers that exhibit tapered sides. A defining architectural element is the projecting gable entrance on the front elevation; the door has an arched opening and a curved roof. A brick foundation supports the house, which also has a decorative, exterior brick chimney. The windows retain 6/6 and 8/8 sash windows. The house has asbestos shingle siding that is probably original. A garage wing has been added to the north side of the house. The garage features similar architectural details, but is supported by a concrete block foundation and has metal casement windows, indicating it was added at a later date. A metal carport is attached to the front of the garage.



*Figure 144. DeLozier House at 3305 Old Knoxville Highway looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*



Figure 145. DeLozier House at 3305 Old Knoxville Highway looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 146. DeLozier House looking southwest at the main entrance
(R. Jones 9/10/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The DeLozier House is an example of a 1940s Tudor Revival-style dwelling, which has been renovated and enlarged with a garage wing and carport over the years. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the DeLozier House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A
COMMON NAME: N/A
LOCATION: 3231 Old Knoxville Highway, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Melissa B. & Jason M. Walker
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "O")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to local tax records, this house was built in 1936 and sold in 1992 and again in 2006 to the current owners.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story frame house is a modest example of a Tudor Revival-style house from the 1930s. A brick foundation supports the dwelling, which also features an interior brick chimney. The windows have 6/1 sash and the front entry exhibits a projecting gable roof bay, which features an arched doorway. The house has non-historic metal siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A small gable roof wing is located on the south elevation and a metal roof is located over a rear patio. A frame 20'x20' detached garage features drop siding and a brick foundation.



Figure 147. Walker House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



Figure 148. Walker House looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Walker House is a modest example of a 1930s Tudor Revival-style dwelling, which has been renovated over the years. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic appearance has been obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Walker House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A
COMMON NAME: N/A
LOCATION: 3229 Old Knoxville Highway, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Mary Sue Thames
4718 Mullendore Street, Maryville, TN 37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "P")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the local tax records, this house was built in 1922 and sold only once in 1977 to the current owner.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story frame house is an unassuming example of a Colonial Revival-style dwelling, featuring traditional architectural details such as a side gable roof; an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney; a full-width front porch supported by large square columns; and two small gable-roofed wings on the sides of the building. The house has a masonry foundation and 3/1 window sash. Renovations include an asphalt shingle roof, synthetic vinyl siding, and replacement doors. A detached 11'x21' frame garage is located beside the house and a 16'x21' utility shed.



*Figure 149. Thames House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*



*Figure 150. Thames House looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons, therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and B.

The Thames House is an example of a modest 1920s Colonial Revival-style dwelling, which has been substantially renovated over the years. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Thames House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: N/A
COMMON NAME: N/A
LOCATION: 3226 Old Knoxville Highway, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: William C. & Phyllis Norton
4637 Wildwood Springs Road, Maryville, TN37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: N/A (mapped as "Q")

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

According to the local tax records, this house was built around 1967 and was sold to its current owners in 2007.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This small, one-story Ranch-type home features Modern-style architecture, particularly its roofline, which is nearly flat with flared and deep overhangs. The house is constructed nearly entirely of concrete and concrete block. There is a concrete external end chimney and a built-in carport made with concrete block and concrete structural members. The window sills are made of Crab Orchard sandstone from the Cumberland Plateau. The windows have replacement 1/1 sash and the doors have been replaced.



Figure 151. The Norton House looking south
(R. Jones 9/10/08)



*Figure 152. Norton House looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/10/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C and Criteria Consideration G for properties less than 50 years of age. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Norton House is a modest example of a Ranch-type dwelling with modern-style architecture from the late 1960s. While this style is relatively uncommon in the county, records do not indicate that this particular example was designed by a master architect or that it exhibits exceptional architectural merit. In addition, the house has been altered with modern alterations, including replacement fenestration. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration G.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Norton House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: R.P. Chandler Farm
COMMON NAME: DeLozier Dairy Farm on Sevierville Road
LOCATION: 1016 Nina DeLozier Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Garland & Tommy DeLozier
1038 Nina DeLozier Road, Maryville, TN 37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2240-2242

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

Robert P. "R.P." Chandler (1842-1917) was the original owner of this dairy farm and built the farmhouse in 1890. He was married to N.A. Chandler (1846-1920); they are buried at the Centennial Presbyterian Church Cemetery (BT.2218). Their son George Chandler (1872-1945) inherited the dairy farm in 1917 and owned it until his death in 1945. Garland DeLozier has owned the 70-acre farm since 1955 and currently lives in a modern house built in 2006 on the property, which also features a modern home built for his daughter in 1983. His brothers Bob and Wendell own adjoining farms. This home is leased to Cynthia Hitch.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The farmhouse is a two-story, frame I-house with a center gable on the front. The front entrance is slightly off-center. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north end and an interior brick chimney on the south end. A solid brick foundation supports the house. A two-story rear ell gives the house a T-shaped plan. In the early twentieth century, a single-story shed roof porch was added to the front elevation; this porch is supported by multi-square columns on brick piers. The single-story porches flanking the rear ell were altered over time with enclosures and shed additions. The original rafter tails are scrolled. The house features 1/1 replacement sash, faux shutters, a replacement front entrance door, roof-mounted lightning rods, a 10'x20' wood deck, and wood siding. A modern 19'x22' carport is attached to the northeast corner of the rear ell. The property retains many agricultural outbuildings, including:

- ca.1930 frame 30'x25' garage & storage shed; metal roof; a modern 4-bay 52'x21' tractor shed was added to the rear
- ca.1950 large 31'x55' pole barn (BT.2242) with 31' wide shed and an internal grain silo made of concrete block (this silo is leaning due to a failing foundation)
- ca.1950 cast concrete 20'x50' grain silos (2) and 56'x15' tractor shed
- ca.1990 metal 28'x46' tractor shed
- ca.1950 concrete block pumphouse behind farmhouse
- ca.1950 concrete block dairy/milk house; metal roof
- ca.1900 large 75'x40' frame cattle/hay barn (BT.2241) built in a similar fashion to a log cantilever barn, but without log cribs; there are 12 hewn log cantilevers supported by hewn vertical posts; cast concrete foundation; a 19' wide shed wing on the north side and 6'-wide shed on the east side; replacement metal panels on west elevation; metal roof



Figure 153. Chandler-DeLozier House looking southeast; the front porch was likely added by George Chandler in the 1920s
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 154. Chandler-DeLozier House looking north; shed addition built by Garland DeLozier in the 1950s or '60s
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



*Figure 155. Chandler-DeLozier House looking south
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 156. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking south; the original cattle barn (BT.2241) is
to the left behind the silo
(R. Jones 9/9/08).*



*Figure 157. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking east from road; the dairy barn (BT.2441) is on the left
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 158. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking west at the dairy barn (BT.2442) built by George Chandler in the 1920s or '30s; the concrete block grain silo is leaning due to a failing foundation
(R. Jones 9/9/08).*



Figure 159. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking southeast at the original cattle barn (BT.2441) built like a cantilever barn but without log cribs (R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 160. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking southeast at the interior of the original cattle barn (BT.2441); note the cantilevered structural timbers, which taper toward the end in similar fashion to log cantilever barns (R. Jones 9/9/08).



Figure 161. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking north at the new dwellings constructed along Nina DeLozier Road – the 2-story house was built in 2006
(N. Skinner 01/17/09)



Figure 162. Chandler-DeLozier Farm looking south at the modern family residences built on the farm – the one-story house was built in the 1980s
(N. Skinner 01/17/09)

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The Chandler-DeLozier Farm is a representative example of a Blount County dairy farm established in the 1890s and improved in the early twentieth century. Research did not document that the farm played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The 1890 farmhouse has been remodeled and enlarged over the years. The farm retains a number of agricultural outbuildings, but these are beginning to deteriorate. The dairy barn with the interior grain silo is approaching structural failure. The agricultural outbuildings are typical examples of their types in the county.

Because the property features an example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the agricultural outbuildings are examples of common types, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Chandler-DeLozier Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: John Cusick Farm
COMMON NAME: Wendell DeLozier Farm
LOCATION: 3048 Sevierville Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: George Wendell DeLozier
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2261-2265

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

Charlie Monroe Stafford, Sr. (1875-1957) originally owned this farm, which straddled both the north and south sides of Sevierville Pike. In 1918, he built a farmhouse on the north side (BT.2266) and a barn on the south side (BT.2263). He lived there with his wife Crettie C. Stafford (1885-1978) and children Charles Monroe Jr. (1900-1980) and Ruby May (1906-1922). Then, in 1924 he divided the farm and sold it, with the north parcel going to Andy DeLozier and the south parcel going to John Cusick, who then constructed this farmhouse in 1928. Cusick built a tenant house along Sevierville Road in 1935; that home is now vacant. Cusick's nephew George Wendell DeLozier is the current owner of the 77-acre farm. The owner's brothers are Bob DeLozier (BT.2266) and Garland Delozer (BT.2240), who own adjoining dairy farms.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1.5-story frame dwelling is an example of a Craftsman-style Bungalow built in 1928. A solid brick foundation supports the dwelling, which features an external brick chimney as well as an internal brick flue. The house exhibits typical Bungalow details such as a gabled dormer, flared porch columns supported by brick piers, 3/1 window sash, and a protruding bay on the east elevation. The house has been updated with metal siding, which likely resulted in the removal of original triangular eave brackets, replacement of some windows, and removal of the chimney stack above the roofline of the external brick chimney. Recently, a handicapped ramp was added to the rear of the house.

The farm retains several domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including:

- ca.1918 large frame 63'x52' dairy barn (BT.2263) – barn predates house - with cast concrete silo; barn probably built by Charlie Stafford (see 2266)
- ca.1928 frame smokehouse (BT.2264) with cast concrete foundation; located directly behind the farmhouse
- ca.1950 concrete block tractor shed
- ca.1928-50 concrete dairy
- ca.1928-50 frame 10'x12' dairy/crib and 18'x45' tractor shed (BT.2262)
- ca.1928-50 concrete pumphouse
- ca.1928-50 frame automobile garage (BT.2265), some ext. metal panels
- ca.1975 metal 11'x18' carport located southwest of the farmhouse
- 1935 frame tenant house on the western side of the farm; facing gable, metal roof; brick foundation; 3/1 sash; detached garage; deteriorated



*Figure 163. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking southeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 164. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



Figure 165. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking northwest at the rear of the farmhouse and smokehouse (R. Jones 9/9/08).



Figure 166. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking south at the 1918 dairy barn (left), concrete pumphouse (middle left), dairy/crib/shed (middle right), and automobile garage (right); the concrete block dairy is behind the crib/shed (R. Jones 9/9/08).



*Figure 167. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking east from the vacant tenant house
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 168. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking southeast at the 1935 tenant house
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 169. Cusick-DeLozier Farm looking northwest at the deteriorated tenant house facing Sevierville Road
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The Cusick-DeLozier Farm is a representative example of a Blount County dairy farm established in the early twentieth century. Research did not document that the farm played a significant role in the county's agricultural history. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The Craftsman-style 1928 farmhouse has been updated and remodeled, resulting in the removal of original character-defining architectural details. The outbuildings and 1935 tenant house are typical examples of conventional types found in Blount County.

Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its plan and historic appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the outbuildings are common examples of their types, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Cusick-DeLozier Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

HISTORIC NAME: Charlie Stafford Farm
COMMON NAME: Robert "Bob" DeLozier Farm
LOCATION: 3105 Sevierville Road, Maryville, TN 37804
CURRENT OWNER: Robert L. & Betty DeLozier
3115 Sevierville Road, Maryville, TN 37804
THC SURVEY NUMBER: BT.2266-2267

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

Charlie Monroe Stafford, Sr. (1875-1957) originally owned this farm, which straddled both the north and south sides of Sevierville Pike. In 1917-18, he built a farmhouse on the north side (BT.2266) and a barn on the south side (BT.2263). He lived there with his wife Crettie C. Stafford (1885-1978) and children Charles Monroe Jr. (1900-1980) and Ruby May (1906-1922). The family members are buried at the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church cemetery. Then, in 1924 he divided the farm and sold it, with the north parcel going to Andy DeLozier and the south parcel going to John Cusick, who constructed a farmhouse (BT.2261) in 1928. Andy DeLozier improved this 116-acre dairy farm, which was inherited by his son Robert "Bob" DeLozier, the current owner. The owner's brothers Wendell DeLozier and Garland DeLozier own adjoining dairy farms. The owner of this farm lives in a 1956 brick Ranch-style house on the property and uses the older farmhouse as rental property. A large, new two-story house was built in 2005 at 3145 Sevierville Pike on an 11.7-acre parcel carved from the southeast corner of the farm (no photo).

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This two-story frame farmhouse is an atypical example of an I-house type dwelling built in 1917-1918. Design features include a recessed entrance bay at the front porch; a second floor central-bay enclosure that extends over the single-story front porch; a shed roof rear dormer that extends over the hipped roof single-story rear wing; and an exterior brick chimney and an interior brick chimney, both on the rear elevation. The house is supported by a solid brick foundation. The main entrance exhibits a transom and sidelights flanked by 4/4 sash windows. The front porch is supported by Doric columns.

The house has been remodeled and updated with all new windows, synthetic siding, and some replacement doors. The front porch has been reconstructed into a brick patio with brick steps leading to the front door. Since 1982, the metal roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles, the stacks for the brick chimneys have been removed, and a metal carport has been added to the rear. The farm retains several domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including:

- ca.1918 large 50'x84' frame cattle barn (BT.2267) with a concrete silo
- ca.1920-50 large 42'x60' frame cattle barn
- ca.1920-50 concrete block tractor sheds, one 20'x60' and the other 32'x50'
- ca.1920-50 frame 16'x30' tractor sheds (2)
- ca.1920-50 concrete pumphouse
- ca.1920-50 concrete block 30'x62' dairy

- ca.1920-50 frame 12'x30' detached garage



Figure 170. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking north
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 171. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking northwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 172. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking southwest
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 173. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking northeast
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



Figure 174. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking northwest; the older 1910s farmhouse is on the left partially obscured by trees and the newer 1950s farmhouse is in the center; barns are on the right; an unshown 2005 home is further to the right
(N. Skinner 01/17/09)



Figure 175. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking northeast at the cattle barn (left), concrete block dairy (center), ca. 1918 cattle barn (right rear), tractor shed (right front), and concrete pumphouse on the very right
(R. Jones 9/9/08)



*Figure 176. Stafford-DeLozier Farm looking northeast at the Ranch-style dwelling constructed in the 1950s and later enlarged with a garage wing and attached carport
(N. Skinner 01/17/09)*

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

This property was evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The Stafford-DeLozier Farm is a representative example of a Blount County dairy farm established in the early twentieth century. Research did not indicate that the property played a significant role in the agricultural history of the county. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The original 1918 farmhouse has been substantially remodeled and renovated, resulting in the removal of original character-defining architectural details. The agricultural outbuildings are typical examples of conventional types found in the county. Because the property features a modest example of a common house type and its historic plan and appearance have been significantly obscured by non-historic alterations, and because the outbuildings are typical examples of common types, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the Stafford-DeLozier Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT – DeLozier Dairy Farms

The DeLozier Dairy Farms were evaluated as a potential rural historic district. These three dairy farms are owned and operated by three brothers - Wendell, Robert, and Garland DeLozier – and their spouses and family members. The farms include:

- Chandler-DeLozier Farm (BT.2240-2242), 1038 Nina DeLozier Road, Maryville, Garland DeLozier – 70± acres
- Cusick-DeLozier Farm (BT.2261-2265), 3048 Sevierville Road, Maryville, Wendell DeLozier – 77± acres
- Stafford-DeLozier Farm (BT.2266-2267), 3115 Sevierville Road, Maryville, Robert “Bob” DeLozier - 116± acres

These three farms, totaling around 265 acres, are fully documented and described on pages 177-195 of this Inventory. The DeLozier family members did not own these properties during the period when the farmhouses were originally constructed, but purchased them between the 1920s and the 1950s. Two of the farmhouses are leased to tenants, with the owners living in modern homes on the farms. This includes Wendell DeLozier who lives in a 1950s Ranch-style home facing Sevierville Road and Garland DeLozier who lives in a two-story home built in 2006 facing Nina DeLozier Road. A single-story home built in 1983 and owned by Carolyn & Frederick Forster, is also located on Garland DeLozier’s property (both the 1983 and 2006 homes are located on separate parcels carved from the primary farm parcel). And, a two-story home was built in 2005 on an 11.7-acre parcel carved from the Wendell DeLozier farm; this large home is currently owned by Jeffrey and Laura McCall.

In addition, the older farmhouses have been renovated, enlarged, and altered using modern synthetic materials. Original windows and doors have been replaced. Chimney caps have been removed. Exterior siding, trim, and eaves have been covered with vinyl and metal siding. Carports have been added. Porches have been enclosed and rebuilt. These alterations have not followed federal historic preservation guidelines and have had a negative impact on the original integrity and authenticity of the buildings.

A list of the eight (8) residential dwellings located on these three farms follows:

- Chandler-DeLozier Farmhouse (BT.2240), 1890 - leased
- Garland DeLozier House, 2006
- Carolyn & Frederick Forster House, 1983
- Cusick-DeLozier Farmhouse (BT.2261), 1928
- Cusick-DeLozier Tenant House, 1935 – vacant
- Stafford-DeLozier Farmhouse (BT.2266), 1918 – leased
- Robert DeLozier House, 1956
- Jeffrey & Laura McCall House, 2005

These dairy and cattle farms were established the early to mid-twentieth century. Historically, cattle/dairy farms have been common in all parts of Tennessee, but especially East and Middle Tennessee. Today, dairy farms in East Tennessee have surpassed Middle Tennessee, and in 2008 the counties with the largest number of dairy cattle included Greene (4,400), McMinn (4,400), Monroe (3,800), Loudon (3,000), Washington (2,700), and Bradley (1,600). In 2008, Blount County counted 900 dairy milk cows in its entire herd of 34,000 cattle.

In the 2007 Census of Agriculture, Blount County had 1,154 farms, an eleven percent decrease since 2002. The county featured 98,403 acres of farmland, a six percent decrease from 2002. The average size of a Blount County farm had increased to 85 acres from 81 acres in 2002. This is indicative of continuing trends of farm consolidation throughout the state.

In 2007, the county's top crops were hay, corn, soybeans, and wheat. The county's total market value of farm production had decreased by twenty-nine percent to \$17.4 million (down from \$24.5 million in 2002), ranking it 53rd in the state's ninety-five counties. The average farm production per farm in Blount County had decreased twenty percent to \$15,052. The vast majority of the farms were small, with production valued less than \$5,000; only 24 farms had productions valued over \$100,000. The county ranked 12th in quail; 13th in cut Christmas trees; 18th in horses/ponies; 20th in vegetables; 23rd in quantity of cattle and calves; and 33rd in tobacco.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

The DeLozier Dairy Farms was evaluated for the NRHP as a potential rural historic district under Criterion A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant events or persons. The three adjoining farms are representative examples of dairy cattle farms in the county and region. Therefore, in the opinion of the Consultant this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

These three family farms retain many agricultural-related outbuildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, the primary farmhouses have undergone renovations, additions, and other improvements that do not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for historic preservation. The farms also feature four (4) non-original dwellings built from 1956-2006. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the project area is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a rural historic district under Criterion C.

DISCUSSION OF EFFECTS

Since it is the opinion of the Consultant that the DeLozier Family Farms is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a discussion of effects does not apply.

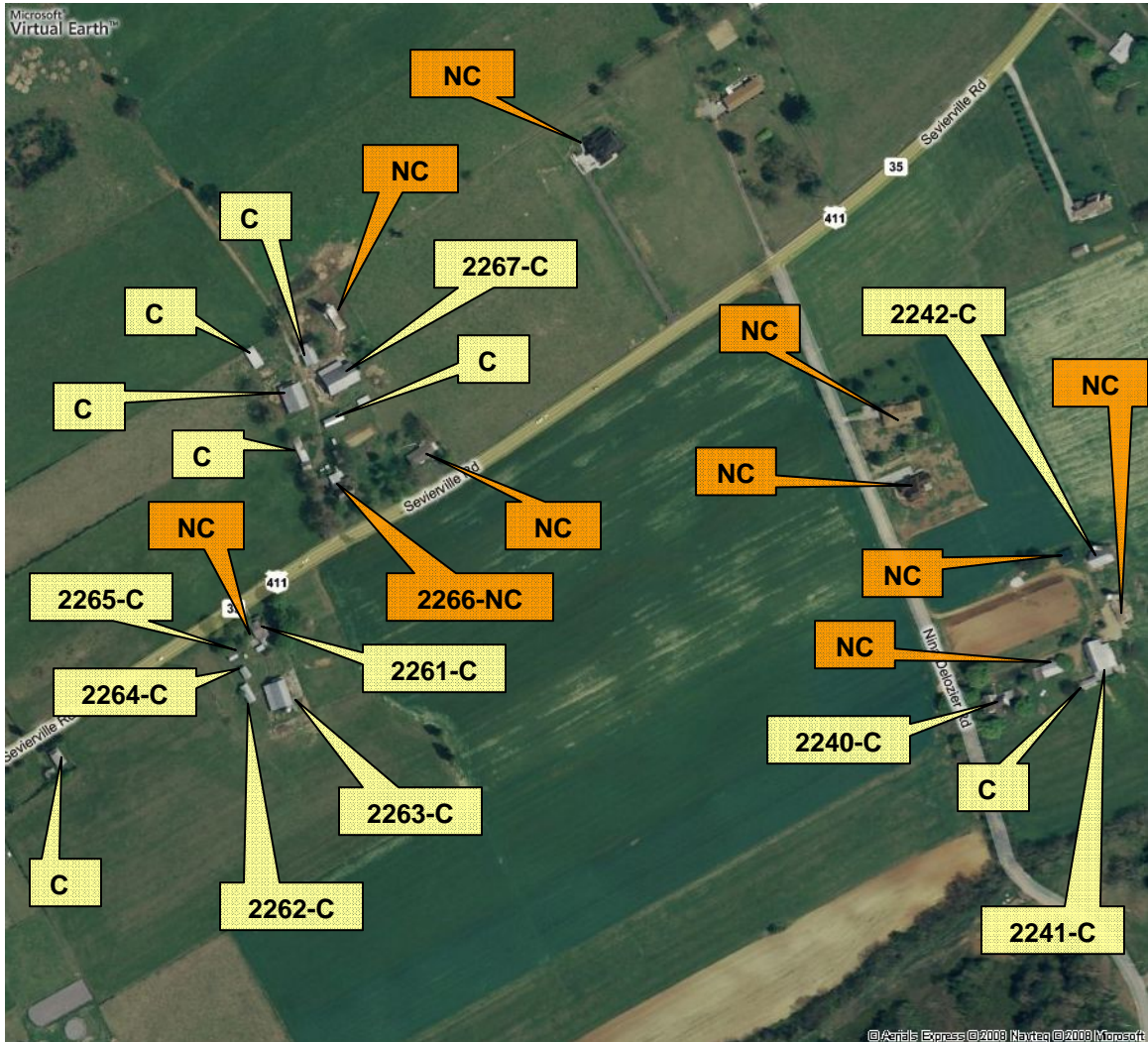


Figure 177. Map of adjoining DeLozier Dairy Farms showing potential contributing (“C”) and non-contributing (“NC”) buildings

Note: The Chandler-DeLozier Farm (BT.2240-2241) is located on the lower right; the Cusick-DeLozier Farm (BT.2261-2265) is located to the lower left; and the Stafford-DeLozier Farm (BT.2266-2267) is located to the upper left.

The ten (10) primary potentially non-contributing (NC) buildings include five (5) modern or altered residences, three (3) modern tractor sheds, and two (2) modern outbuildings.

The sixteen (16) primary potentially contributing (C) buildings include: two (2) older farmhouses, one (1) vacant tenant house; five (5) large barns, and approximately eight (8) outbuildings and support structures such as sheds, garages, smokehouses, and silos.

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT – Project Area

The Consultant evaluated the project area to assess its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a rural historic district.

Historically, the project area was a rural, farming area featuring primarily dairy farms where cattle and crops such as hay and corn are grown. Beginning in the 1960s and '70s, new residential subdivisions and commercial developments began to be constructed along the main transportation corridors, including the Old Knoxville Highway (SR-33), Sevierville Road (SR 35/US 441), and Lamar Alexander Parkway (SR-73/US 321).

Since the 1990s, the project area has become part of the fast-growing suburban growth area for Alcoa and Maryville and has seen substantial new construction, both private developments and public infrastructure. This includes upscale residential subdivisions, retirement condominiums, a subdivision for manufactured housing, a new elementary school, an improved water treatment plant, and enlarged church complexes. Along the Lamar Alexander Parkway, new commercial roadside developments have been constructed as well as a large telecommunications tower.

Much of this new construction has taken place on former farmland, resulting in the destruction of older farmhouses, outbuildings, and support structures. In 1982, the Tennessee Historical Commission documented 55 buildings in the project area. In 2008, only about half were still standing (29 or 47%).

In addition, many of the extant surveyed farmhouses and other buildings have been renovated and improved with modern synthetic materials, such as new siding, replacement windows and doors, new roofs, removal of chimney stacks, and replacement outbuildings. Several of the surveyed buildings have been enlarged with new additions, enclosed porches, and attached carports. These renovations result in a lack of authenticity and historic integrity and do not meet the federal guidelines for appropriate preservation techniques.

Therefore, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the project area is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a rural historic district.



*Figure 178. A new residential subdivision, Whittenburg Estates, located on a former farm along Nina DeLozier Road
(R. Jones 9/9/08)*



*Figure 179. Looking southeast towards the Smoky Mountains from Whittenburg Estates
(N. Skinner 01/17/09)*



Figure 180. Looking south towards the Smoky Mountains from Sweet Grass Plantation, a new subdivision located on former farmland along Davis Ford Road in the project area (N. Skinner 01/17/09)



Figure 181. A new home under construction in 2008 at Sweet Grass Plantation.



Figure 182. Looking southeast towards the Smoky Mountains from Misty View subdivision, located on former farmland in the project area (N. Skinner, 01/17/09)



Figure 183. A new home located in the Misty View subdivision along Helton Road; the site of the former Enoch Waters Farm (BT.2219-2224), a late nineteenth century farmstead that is no longer extant.



*Figure 184. Looking west at Cromwell Village, a condominium village for retirees constructed at the intersection of Sam Houston Schoolhouse Road and Sevierville Pike
(N. Skinner, 01/17/09)*



*Figure 185. Looking west at the new Eagleton Elementary School located along Sam Houston Schoolhouse road
(N. Skinner, 01/17/09)*



*Figure 186. Looking west at the new Water Filtration Plant located along the west side of Sam Houston School Road
(N. Skinner 01/17/09)*



*Figure 187. Looking southeast at the Edgewood Acres subdivision built in the 1970s near the intersection of Sam Houston School Road and the Old Knoxville Pike/SR-33
(N. Skinner, 01/17/09)*



Figure 188. The Hammond House at 1735 East Brown School Road, Maryville, has undergone several renovations since it was built in 1941—this is typical for many of the older homes in the project area



*Figure 189. New homes built in the project area
(N. Skinner 01/17/09)*

VIII. SUMMARY

This report has been prepared for the Tennessee Department of Transportation, which is preparing to extend the Pellissippi Parkway from SR-33 (Old Knoxville Highway) to US 321 (SR-73/Lamar Alexander Parkway) in Blount County, Tennessee. TDOT is considering three alternatives for development. Alternative A and Alternative C are four-lane, divided freeways built on new location. Alternative D would provide an improved two-lane roadway by using existing roadway alignments where possible, while straightening curves and realigning intersections and using new location to provide a continuous route. Alternative D would generally follow Sam Houston School Road, Peppermint Road, and Hitch Road.

The primary purpose and need of the Pellissippi Parkway Extension project is to provide travel options for motorists to the existing radial roadway network; enhance regional transportation system linkages; and assist in achieving acceptable traffic flow (level of service) and enhance roadway safety on the transportation network.

TDOT is administering the project and is designated the lead for local and state agencies. The Federal highway Administration (FHWA) is the lead federal agency. Due to the involvement of these agencies, compliance is required with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4, which requires the agency to identify historic resources near its proposed projects, the Consultant has completed an architectural and historical survey of the project area. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project is defined as a one-quarter mile corridor along the location of each of the three alternatives. This APE includes not only the proposed rights-of-way of the parkway but also side roads that may require widening, curb cuts or other transportation related actions. Within the APE is one National Register-listed property, Sam Houston Schoolhouse.

Due to the distance from the Pellissippi Parkway Extension project area as well as the intervening buildings and topography, it is the opinion of the Consultant that the National Register-listed Sam Houston Schoolhouse is located outside the APE for Alternative A and Alternative C.

It is the opinion of the Consultant that construction of Alternative D for this project would have **no adverse effect** to the historic Sam Houston Schoolhouse.

In addition to the NR-listed schoolhouse, the Consultant inventoried a total of forty-five (45) additional properties for this project. None of the properties surveyed appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, either individually or collectively as part of any potential historic districts.

IX. AGENCY COORDINATION

The following agencies and organizations were contacted in order to meet federal regulations and to afford these agencies and groups of interest an opportunity to comment on the information and recommendations of this report. TDOT is the agency of record and responsible for public participation requirements of the Section 106 process.

The Honorable Jerry Cunningham
Blount County Mayor
Blount County Courthouse
341 Court Street
Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Smoky Mountain Historical Society
Attn: Glenn Cardwell
P.O. Box 5078
Sevierville, TN 37864-5078

The Honorable Donald R. Mull
Mayor of Alcoa
Municipal Building
223 Associates Boulevard
Alcoa, TN 37701-1943

TVA Cultural Resources
Attn: Dr. Tom Maher
400 West Summit Hill
Knoxville, TN 37902

The Honorable Joe Swann
Mayor of Maryville
Municipal Center
404 W. Broadway
Maryville, TN 37801-4710

Mrs. Jane E. Thomas
Blount County Historian
2304 E. Lamar Alexander Pkwy, #504
Maryville, TN 37804

East Tennessee Development District
Attn: Donna Emerson
P.O. Box 249
Alcoa, TN 37701
Blount County Historic Trust
1004 East Lamar Alexander Parkway
Maryville, TN 37804

Blount County Genealogical & Historical
Society
P.O. Box 4986
Maryville, TN 37802-4986

Sam Houston Schoolhouse
Attn: Bob & Mary Lynne Bell
Resident Managers
3650 Old Sam Houston Schoolhouse Road
Maryville, TN 37804

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cemetery Records:

Centennial Presbyterian Church Cemetery
Clarks Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery
Mount Lebanon Baptist Church Cemetery

Published Resources:

Back Home in Blount County: An Illustrated History of Its Communities. Maryville: Blount County Historic Trust, 1986.

Blount County History Book Committee. *History of Blount County, Tennessee, and Its People, 1795-1995.* Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth Publishing, 1995.

Burns, Inez E. *History of Blount County, Tennessee: From War Trail to Landing Strip, 1795-1955.* Nashville: Benson Print Co., 1957.

Dickson, Bruce D. "Archaeological Test Excavations at the Sam Houston Schoolhouse." *Tennessee Anthropologist* 2, no. 1 (1977): 81-97.

Eberling, May Dean. "Sam Houston Schoolhouse." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1971, on file at the THC in Nashville.

Federal Writer's Project. *The WPA Guide to Tennessee.* Nashville: Viking Press, 1939; reprinted, Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1986.

First Families of Tennessee: A Register of Early Settlers and their Present-day Descendants. Knoxville: East Tennessee Historical Society, 2000.

Goodspeed, Weston A., ed. *History of Tennessee: Blount County.* Nashville: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1887.

Jones, Marlene. "Sam Houston Schoolhouse" in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, edited by Carroll Van West. Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, 1998: 444-446; Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002, online.

Jones, Robbie D. *The Historic Architecture of Sevier County, Tennessee.* Sevierville, Tenn.: Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1997.

Moffett, Marion and Larry Wodehouse. *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns.* Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1993.

Morgan, John. *The Log House in East Tennessee.* Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1990. Based on 1986 dissertation at UTK.

Patrick, James. *Architecture of Tennessee, 1768-1897.* Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1981.

- Rehder, John B. *Appalachian Folkways*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004.
- Sakowski, Carolyn. *Touring the East Tennessee Backroads*. Winston-Salem, N.C.: John F. Blair Publisher, 1993.
- Stone, Dean. *Snapshots of Blount County History* [3 volumes]. Maryville, Tenn.: Daily Times, 2005-2007.
- Tindell, Ted. *Blount County: Communities We Live In*. Maryville, Tenn.: Marion R. Mangrum, 1973.
- West, Carroll Van. *Tennessee Agriculture: A Century Farm Perspective*. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Agriculture, 1986.
- _____. *Tennessee's Historic Landscapes*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995.
- _____, ed. *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*. Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, 1998; online, Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002.
- Williams, John Hoyt. "Sam Houston" in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, edited by Carroll Van West. Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, 1998: 444-445; Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002, online.
- Wilson, Samuel T. *Thomas Jefferson Lamar: A Memorial Sketch*. Maryville, Tenn.: Mrs. Martha Ann Lamar, 1920.

APPENDIX A

Resume of Senior Architectural Historian

ROBBIE D. JONES

Senior Architectural Historian

Education

M.A., Public History/Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, 2002

Bachelor of Architecture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1992

Key Qualifications

During his 16-year career, Robbie Jones has served as an architectural historian, historic preservation planner, and project manager for government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private consultants. He has extensive experience evaluating properties for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Robbie has prepared numerous National Register of Historic Places nominations, historic and architectural resource surveys, historic context studies, HABS-level documentation, historic structures reports, and documentation required by historic preservation laws such as Section 106. Under these laws, he has prepared cultural resource surveys and effects assessments, Memoranda of Agreements, minimization/mitigation plans, and has implemented public involvement requirements. Robbie has also served as project manager for preservation and restoration projects, supervising the work of consultants, architects, contractors, scholars, interns, and staff. He has experience working with National Historic Landmark and museum properties. Robbie is an award-winning writer, editor, and photographer for projects throughout the nation, specializing in Tennessee and the Southeast.

Previous Experience

Prior to joining PB in 2008, Robbie was involved in the fields of architectural history, historic preservation, and nonprofit museum administration. His experience includes employment with:

- The Hermitage, Home of President Andrew Jackson, Nashville, TN
- Tennessee Department of Transportation, Nashville, TN
- Thomason & Associates, Nashville, TN

Selected PB projects:

Henley Street Bridge, Knoxville, Tennessee (Research Report, Section 106 Mitigation)

Gateway Boulevard Extension, Nashville, Tennessee (Section 106, Tech Review)

Intercounty Connector and Purple Line, Maryland (Survey, Tech Review)

Long Island Expressway Radio Communication Towers, New York (620 Forms)

Recent & Selected Publications/Presentations/Awards

2007 "History in the Media Award" for the Henley Street Bridge mitigation report, Knoxville, Tennessee; East Tennessee Historical Society.

2006 "Caving and Clogging: Keepin' Cool in Tennessee Caves," co-authored with Ruth Nichols, in *Looking Beyond the Highway: Dixie Roads and Culture*, edited by Claudette Stager and Martha Carver. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press.

2003 "Stewardship Award" for Historic Preservation Planning and Site Stewardship, The Hermitage, Nashville, Tennessee; National Trust for Historic Preservation.

1998 *Coastal Plain & Fancy: The Historic Architecture of Lenoir County & Kinston, North Carolina*, by Ruth Little. Kinston, NC: Lenoir County Historical Assoc. Contributing author.

1997 *The Historic Architecture of Sevier County, Tennessee*. (Sevierville, Tenn.: Smoky Mountain Historical Society). Received 1997 "Award of Excellence" from East Tennessee Historical Society, Knoxville.

Appointments

- Board of Directors, Southeast Chapter of Society of Architectural Historians - SESAHA (since 2003); 2007 Annual Meeting, Chair ("Urban Planning in the New South")
- Board of Directors, University of Tennessee Alumni Association, Davidson County Chapter (2006-2009); Board of Directors, Historic Nashville, Inc. (since 2009)
- Newsletter Editor, SESAHA (2008-2010); Newsletter Editor, *The Jacksonian* (2002-2007)

APPENDIX B

SECTION 106 FACT SHEET

SECTION 106 REVIEW, NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966

Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* requires that Federal agencies consider what effects their actions and/or actions they may assist, permit, or license, may have on historic properties, and that they give *the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council)* a “reasonable opportunity to comment” on such actions. The Council is an independent Federal agency. Its role in the review of actions under Section 106 is to encourage agencies to consider, and where feasible, adopt measures that will preserve historic properties that would otherwise be damaged or destroyed. The Council’s regulations, entitled “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR Part 800) govern the Section 106 process. The Council does not have the authority to require agencies to halt or abandon projects that will affect historic properties.

Section 106 applies to properties that have been listed in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*, properties that have been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and properties that may be eligible but have not yet been evaluated. If a property has not yet been nominated to the NRHP or determined eligible for inclusion, it is the responsibility of the Federal agency involved to ascertain its eligibility.

The Council’s regulations are set forth in a process consisting of four basic steps which are as follows:

1. Initiate Section 106 Process: The Federal agency responsible for the action establishes the undertaking, determines whether the undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties (i.e., properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places), and identifies the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). At this time, the agency plans to involve the public and identify other consulting parties.

2. Identify Historic Properties: If the agency’s undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties, the agency determines the scope of appropriate identification efforts and proceeds to identify historic properties within the area of potential effects. Identification involves assessing the adequacy of existing survey data, inventories, and other information on the area’s historic properties. This process may also include conducting further studies as necessary and consulting with the SHPO/THPO, consulting parties, local governments, and other interested parties. If properties are discovered that may be eligible for the National Register, but have not been listed or determined eligible for listing, the agency consults with the SHPO/THPO and, if needed, the Keeper of the National Register to determine the eligibility status of the property.

3. Assess Adverse Effects: The agency, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, assesses the potential effects to historic properties affected by the undertaking. The agency at this time will determine that the action will have “no adverse effect” or an “adverse effect” on historic properties. Consulting parties and interested members of the public are informed of these findings.

The regulations provide specific criteria for determining whether an action will have an effect, and whether that effect will be adverse. Generally, if the action may alter the characteristics that make a property eligible for the National Register, it is recognized that the undertaking will have an effect. If those alterations may be detrimental to the property’s characteristics, including relevant qualities of the property’s environment or use, the effects are recognized as “adverse”.

4. Resolve Adverse Effects: The agency consults with the SHPO/THPO and others, including consulting parties and members of the public. The Council

may choose to participate in consultation, particularly under circumstances where there are substantial impacts to historic properties, when a case presents important questions about interpretation, or if there is the potential for procedural problems.

Consultation usually results in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

If agreement cannot be reached, the agency, SHPO/THPO, or Council may terminate consultation. If the SHPO/THPO terminates consultation, the agency and the Council may conclude the MOA without SHPO/THPO involvement. If the SHPO/THPO terminates consultation and the undertaking is on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands, the Council must provide formal comments. The agency must request Council comments if no agreement can be reached.

APPENDIX C

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

SUMMARY SHEET PREPARED BY TDOT

What is the National Register of Historic Places?

The National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Keeper of the Register within the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, is the nation's official list of districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

What are the benefits and restrictions of listing?

In addition to honorific recognition, listing in the National Register results in the following benefits for historic properties:

- Section 106 provides for consideration of National Register listed or eligible properties in planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects;

- Eligibility for certain tax provisions for the certified rehabilitation of income-producing National Register structures such as commercial, industrial, or rental residential buildings;

- Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface mining permit where coal is located in accordance with the Surface Mining Control Act of 1977; and

- Qualification of Federal grants for historic preservation, when funds are available.

Does National Register designation place any additional burdens or obligations on the property owner?

Owners of private property listed in the National Register are free to maintain, manage, or dispose of their property as they choose, provided that no Federal moneys are involved.

How is a property nominated to the National Register?

The first step is for the owner to contact the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (TN-SHPO), Clover Bottom Mansion, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, TN 37243-0442; 615-532-1558. Ordinarily, private individuals (or paid consultants) prepare National Register nomination forms. The TN-SHPO submits these nominations to a State Review Board, which meets three times a year. This body reviews the nominations and votes to recommend or deny National Register listing. If approved, the TN-SHPO submits the nomination to the Keeper of the Register in Washington, D.C. for consideration for listing. The Keeper's Office has 45 days to review the nomination, and its decision regarding National Register listing is final.

How long does the nomination process take?

The process varies, but typically takes between eight and twelve months.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AS SET FORTH AT 36 CFR 60.4

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

CRITERION A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (history); or

CRITERION B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (person); or

CRITERION C. that embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that components may lack individual distinction (architecture); or

CRITERION D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (archaeology). Ordinarily, cemeteries; birthplaces or graves of historical figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; properties primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; however, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of historic districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A: a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION B: a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION C: a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION D: a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION E: a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION F: a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION G: a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

APPENDIX D

CRITERIA OF EFFECT

APPENDIX D: CRITERIA OF EFFECT

Regulations codified at 36 CFR 800 require Federal agencies to assess their impacts to historic resources. The regulations provide specific criteria for determining whether an action will have an effect, and whether that effect will be adverse. These criteria are given below.

36 CFR 800.5 Assessment of Adverse Effects

(a) *Apply Criteria of Adverse Effect.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Agency Official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the area of potential effects. The Agency Official shall consider any views concerning such effects which have been provided by consulting parties and the public.

(1) *Criteria of adverse effect.* An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property,s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

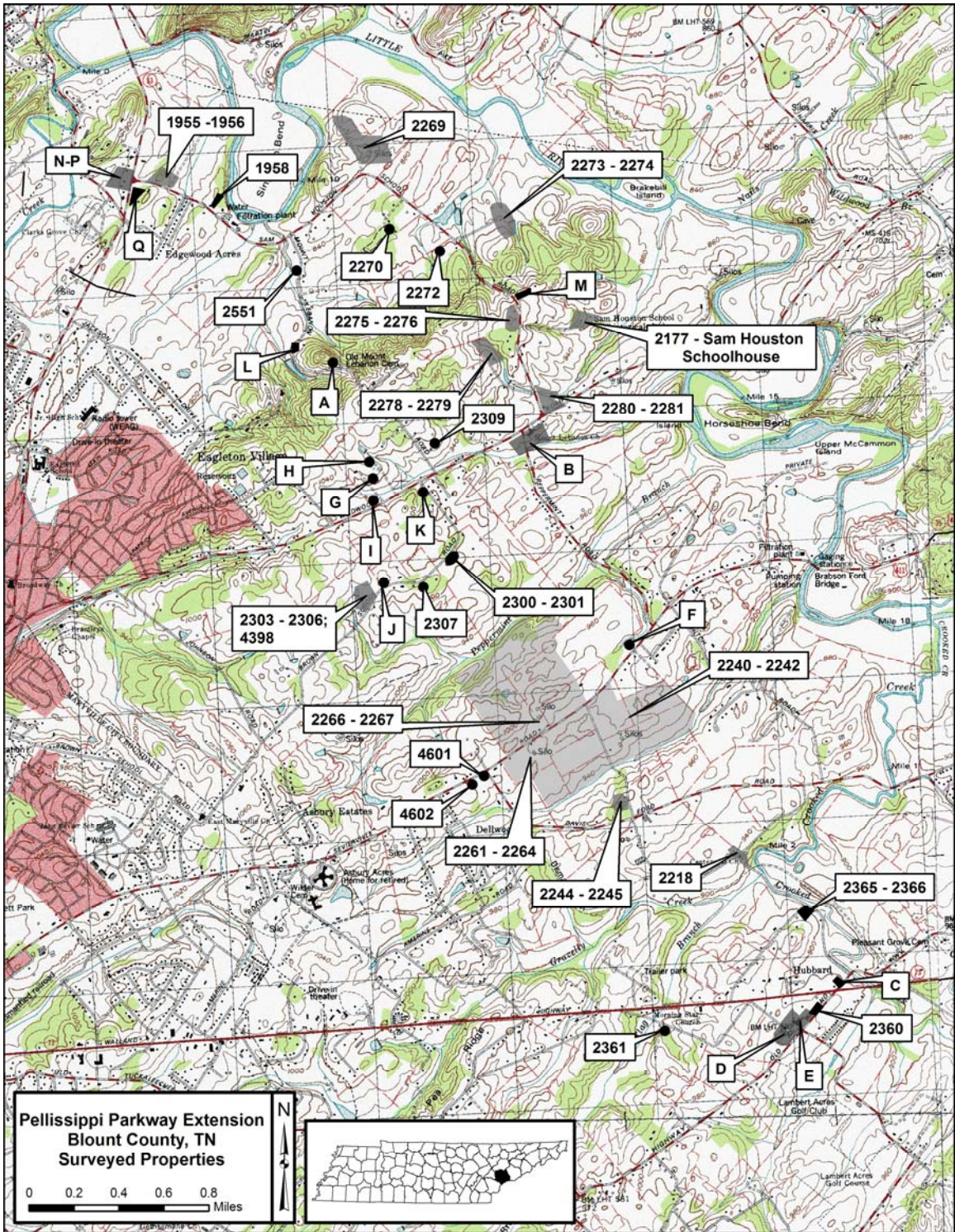
Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property,s eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

(2) *Examples of adverse effects.* Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access that is not consistent with the Secretary,s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property,s use or of physical features within the property,s setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property,s significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property,s historic significance.

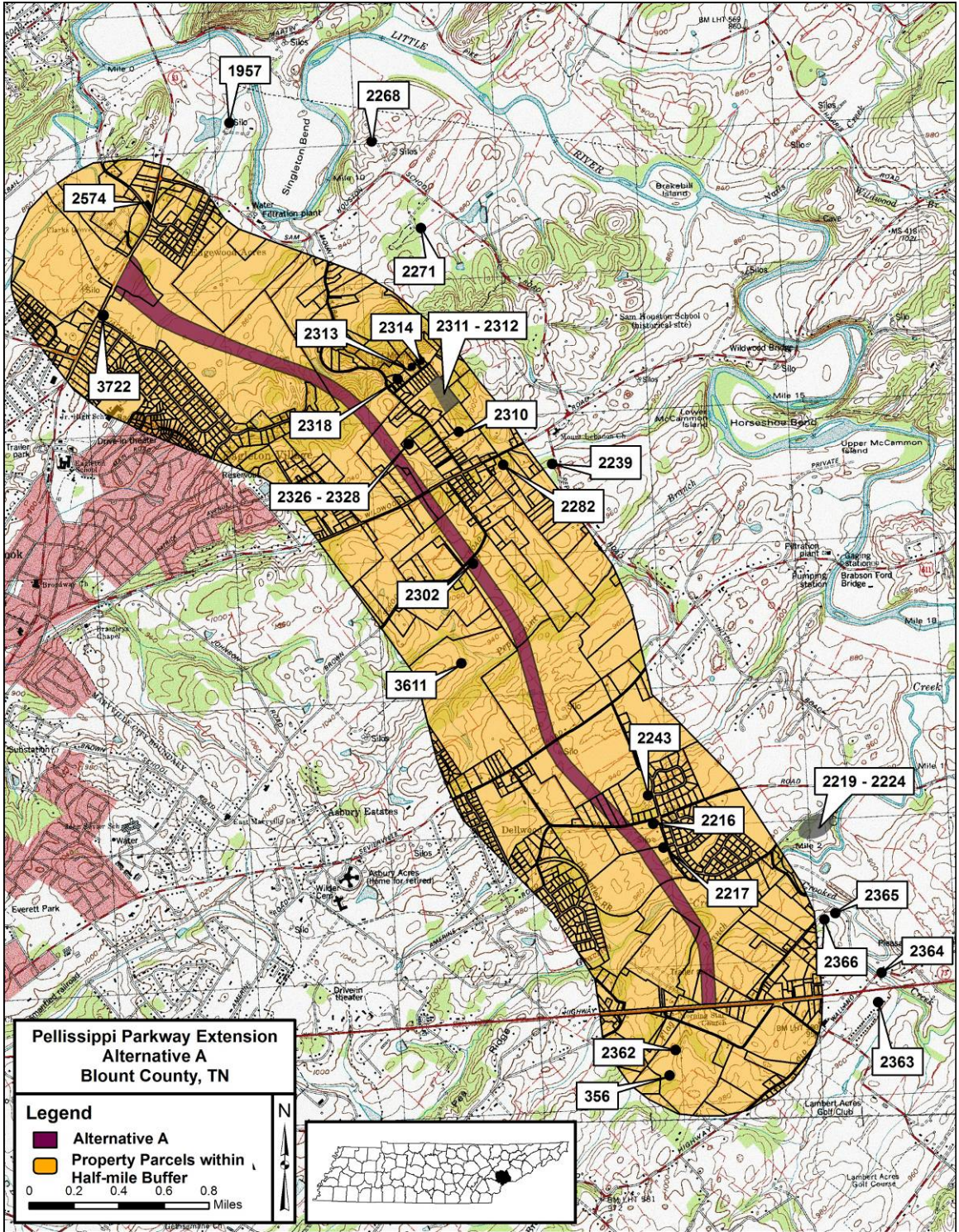
APPENDIX E

MAP OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES



APPENDIX F

MAPS OF THC SURVEYED PROPERTIES—DESTROYED

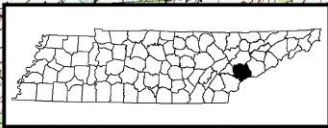


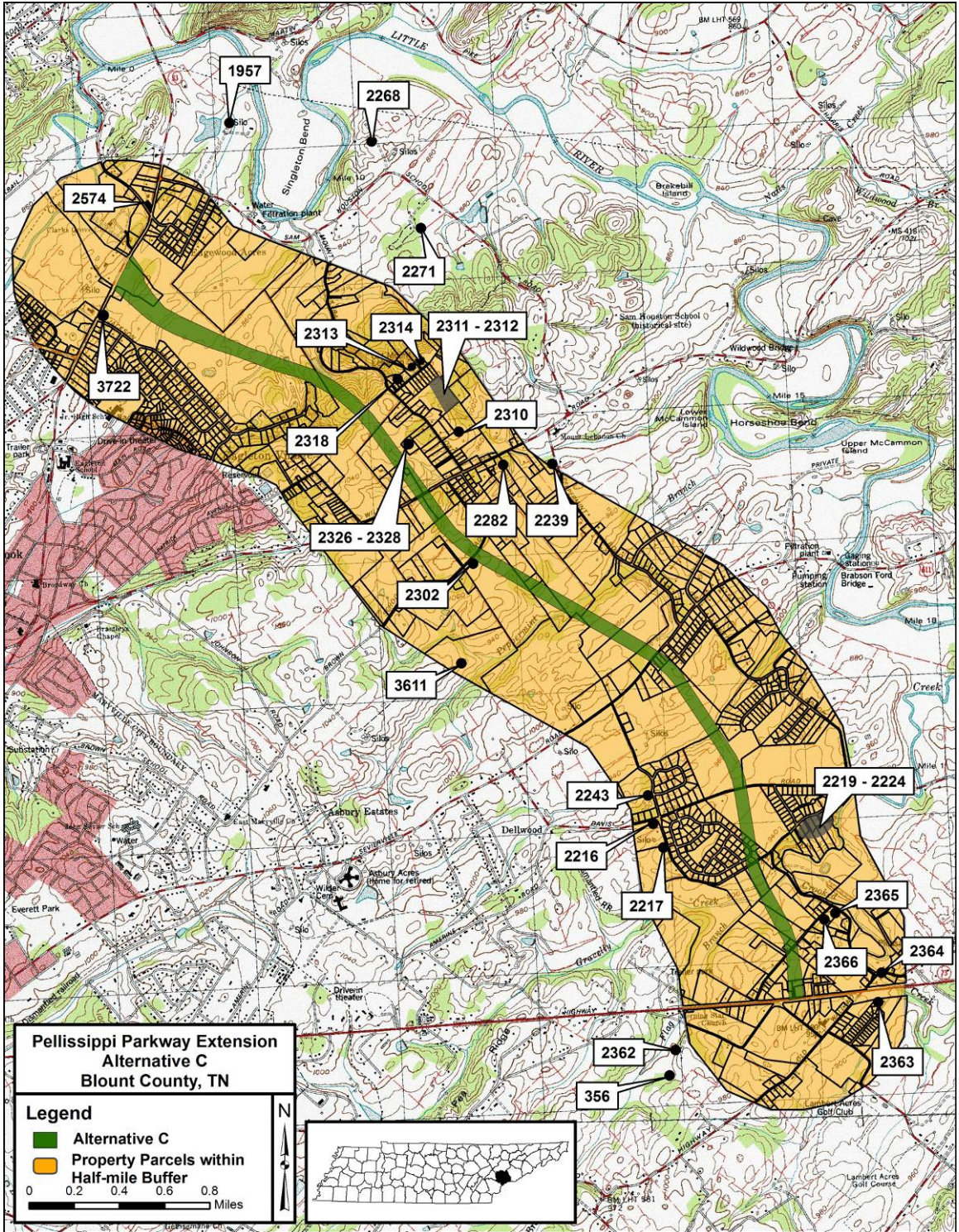
**Pellissippi Parkway Extension
Alternative A
Blount County, TN**

Legend

- Alternative A
- Property Parcels within Half-mile Buffer

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Miles



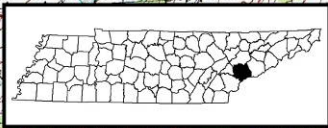


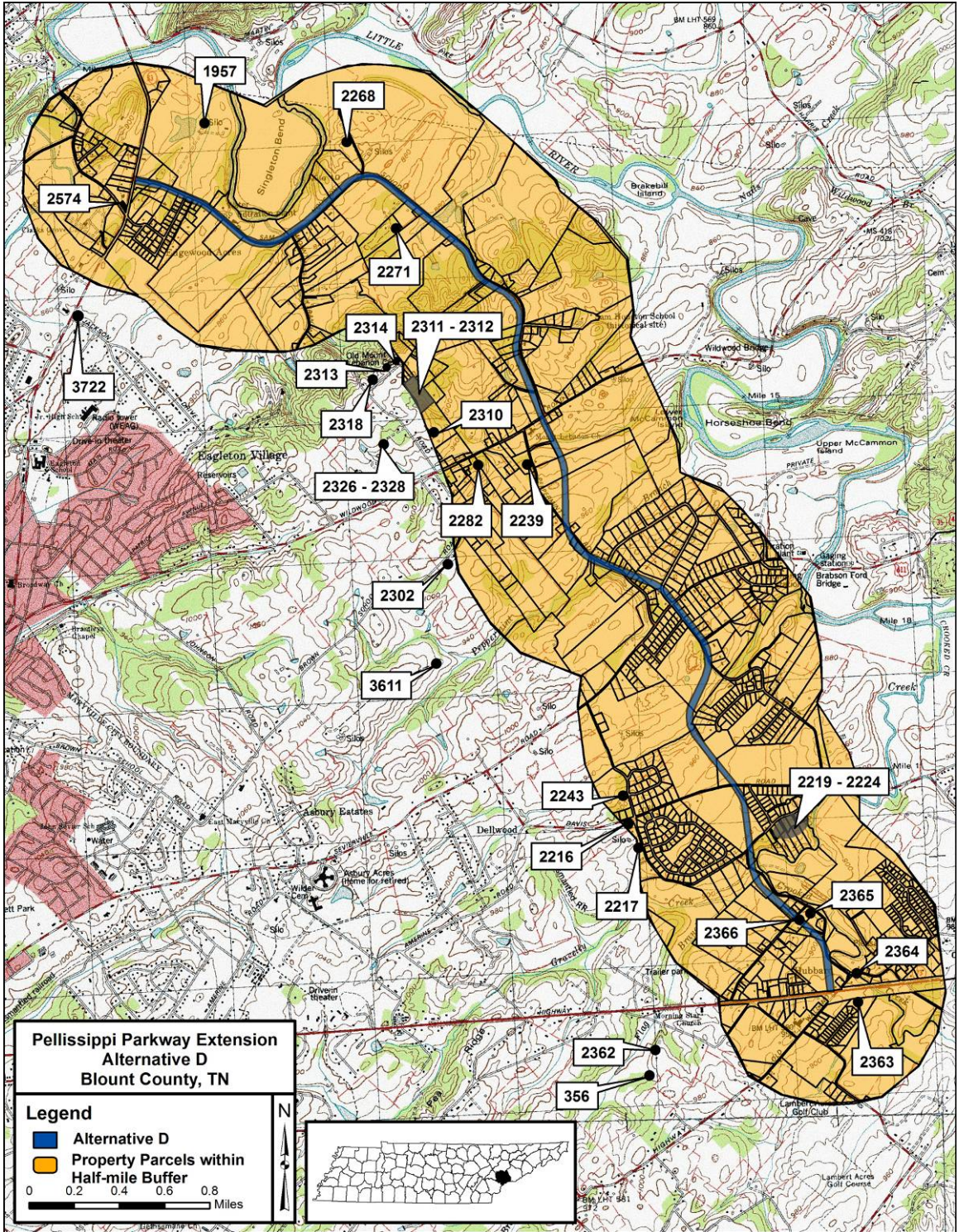
**Pellissippi Parkway Extension
Alternative C
Blount County, TN**

Legend

- Alternative C
- Property Parcels within Half-mile Buffer

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Miles





**Pellissippi Parkway Extension
Alternative D
Blount County, TN**

Legend

- Alternative D
- Property Parcels within Half-mile Buffer

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Miles

