

6.4 *Privy*

A small privy (outhouse) is located directly behind the west axis of the house, and along the bank of Middle Creek. It is approximately 4'x4'x6' in size, and is of shed type construction with batten board finish. The privy is a “single hole” design, with a excrement trough leading directly into Middle Creek. It is surfaced with several layers of mineral coated 90# asphaltic roofing material. While it is not possible to date this building to the construction of the house—it is obvious that it predates the rear addition to the house and its addition of internal sanitary plumbing. Although in fair condition, it is rapidly deteriorating and soon will no longer be a part of the fabric of the landscape.



Figure 7—Privy, with Middle Creek visible in background

7.0 Resource 882 National Register Eligibility Determination

This farmscape is representative of the typical habitation of a bottomland dwelling yeoman farmer of the middle 20th century, situated in eastern Tennessee. Applying the Secretary of Interior's standards for National Register eligibility, we find:

1. That the **age** of the primary fabric is over 50 years old; and
2. The **integrity** of structure is fair to good, and located in proper context; and that
3. While **significant** to the lives of the people who inhabited the farmstead fails to meet a greater representation of history or significance as evidenced by the following criteria:
 - a) **That the property is not associated with any events** that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
 - b) **Is not associated with the lives of any persons** who have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history;
 - c) **That it does not embody any distinctive characteristics** that set it apart from an abundant supply of similar farmsteads in the area; and that
 - d) **It will not yield important historic or prehistoric information** based upon its relative commonality and findings of previous archaeological survey.⁸

While this farmstead is worthy of conservation and maintenance by the current or future owners, it **does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and is therefore determined to be not eligible.** This assessment is in concurrence with the opinion of the Tennessee Historical Commission [SHPO].⁹

⁸ Archaeological Site No. 40SV73 (FN-22). Pace, Robert A. 1997

⁹ Per telephone conversation with Steve Rogers, THC. 12/01/2009

8.0 Log Structure Evaluation

8.1 *Single Crib Log Shed (SCHR B881)*



Figure 8—Front diagonal view of shed

8.2 *Initial Assumptions*

After bid award notification was received in early November, 2009, the principal investigator began background research of several documents and maps pertaining to this site. In a summary of a Cultural Resources Survey conducted by S&ME, Inc. in September, 2009—Sevier County Historic Resource B881 was describes as “*a shed or smokehouse once associated with (resource) 881.*” It was presumed that this would be either a vertical timber framed or horizontal log constructed farm outbuilding.

During the mapping review, the location shown for the structure did not match any existing building—nor did the most recent aerial view show a structure where the USGS Topographic map¹⁰ claimed one existed—yet such was noted in the archaeological research of the area conducted in 1997—setting the stage for expected anomalies in the ongoing evaluation process.

¹⁰ USGS Pigeon Forge Quadrangle TTN0534, 1970

8.3 *Pen Description*

As it currently presents, the shed is a 12'W x 14'D x 7'H (from sill to plate) log pen. The logs themselves are of Eastern White Pine, and have been squared on two sides with an adze. There is a 7/8 course of logs forming the walls. The cornering (joinery) is of the half-dovetail type, a fairly common pattern which followed settlers down the Shenandoah and into Tennessee during the early 1800s.

The structure is resting on a series of concrete blocks, and is covered with a relatively recent (~20-30 years) open tail rafter system, finished in hand split wood shakes. The eaves are finished with batten board. There are two openings in the walls—a 3'x5' offset entry, and a single log “choked” opening on the left side. On the right, several scallops between the logs were observed that would have carried some sort of side appurtenance. The batten door in the front is not original to the construction, as evidenced by remaining wooden pegs which retained a casement system for a fitted door, now both missing.

There is marked deterioration of the log fabric—particularly in the sills, upper corners, and top sill. This is due to the action of rot and fungal growth. As a self standing structure, this building presents several problems for interpretation and classification.

8.4 *Analysis of the Structure*

The most obvious incongruity for a free standing shed type is the offset front entry. Second, there is a lack of evidence that would normally be present if the crib had ever possessed a roof prior to the current iteration—namely notching or mortising, pegs or nails, and discoloration indicating the position of the rafter tails.

Photographs were available that document the building during an historic resource survey conducted in the 1990s.¹¹ Those photos clearly show the crib resting on stone piers, and a different terrain in the background. Field interview revealed that the crib had been moved away from its previous location some years back to allow for construction of a maintenance area for the splash park. This solved the issue of why it did not appear correctly on current maps or surveys.¹²

This left the matter of the architectural irregularities set forth in section 8.0.3 to be resolved. Fortunately, the presentation was of a common enough type to readily place it into its proper setting and architectural form.

¹¹ Sevier County Historic Resource 881 & B881, Tennessee Historical Commission.

¹² Teske, Mike. 12/01/2009

In the 1880s, a very unique and ubiquitous form of barn appeared in eastern Tennessee—mostly concentrated in Sevier and Blount Counties. This was the cantilever barn. Consisting of one or two log cribs as a support base, beams were extended to provide an overhang and roofed barn area above the crib(s). At one point in time, this was the most common form of general purpose barn in Sevier County from 1880 until about 1915. Although there were many regional variations, types within a particular small area such as Middle Creek tended to be uniform in construction and plan. A windshield survey of the surrounding area revealed no less than five such examples in a two mile radius—conclusively proving that this structure was the right side crib of a cantilever barn. Further inquiry through the Tennessee Historical Commission revealed that the original barn had been torn down in 1980, and this current iteration salvaged and reconstructed with a shed roof.

8.5 *Conclusions*

The farmstead house of which it was a component of was constructed in 1885 by C.L. Loveday. That resource (SCHR 881) has since been destroyed in the development of the splash park. It is appropriate then to conclude that the cantilever barn of which this is a remaining component was constructed at roughly the same time—and that the crib has been removed from its original site and any architectural context that it may have held.

9.0 **Resource B881 National Register Eligibility Determination**

This log crib type shed is an example of adaptive reuse of historic building materials. Applying the Secretary of Interior’s standards for National Register eligibility, we find:

1. That the **age** of the primary fabric is over 50 years old; and
2. The **integrity** of structure has been eliminated by the destruction of its primary architectural components, has been moved a distance from the context of its original site, and the original site and its context has been destroyed by development; and that
3. **It currently represents no significant factors** which would allow qualification or classification under any other National Register criteria.

While this building is worthy of conservation and maintenance by the current or future owners, **it does not meet the Secretary of the Interior’s standards for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and is therefore determined to be not eligible.** This assessment is in concurrence with the opinion of the Tennessee Historical Commission [SHPO].¹³

¹³ Per telephone conversation with Steve Rogers, THC. 12/01/2009

10.0 Final Conclusions

As evidenced by the lack of significant historical occurrences in either of the resource site—as discussed in Section 4, and lack of qualifying criteria as delineated in Sections 7 and 9, it is concluded that under the criteria set forth in 36 CFR 60.4 that neither Sevier County Historic Resource B881 or 882 are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Tennessee Historical Commission is in concurrence with these findings.

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

Qualifications of Principal Investigator

PATRICK R. THRUSH, M.H.P.
Professional Qualifications Summary

TimeScape Consulting, LLC
1715 Birdsong Street
Knoxville, TN 37915
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POSITION

Director, Principal Investigator/Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

B.A. University of South Florida
M.H.P. University of Kentucky

EXPERIENCE OVERVIEW

Patrick Thrush holds a Bachelors degree in Sociology & History from the University of South Florida, and a Masters in Historic Preservation from the University of Kentucky. Mr. Thrush is a former founding member and assistant director of the Center for Historic Architecture & Preservation at the University of Kentucky, and has over 20 years of experience in all phases of historic preservation practice.

This experience includes operating as an independent consultant/contractor, grant writer, grant and project administrator, and principal investigator for numerous projects. Clients have included Federal, State and local governmental entities, educational institutions, private firms, foundations and not for profit agencies, and private interests.

Notable programmatic involvement has included projects with the National Park Service, USDA Forest Service, USDA Rural Development, Appalachian Regional Commission, Governor's Office of Local Development (Kentucky), Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, HUD CDBG grant initiatives, USDOT ISTEA/TEA-21, National Trust "Save America's Treasures" recipients, and National Register/Section 4(f)/Section 106 undertakings.

Mr. Thrush's credentials exceed the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards to practice as an Architectural Historian under the requirements of *36CFR61 Appendix A, Section (c) 1,2*. A full copy of his CV is available on request, and is on file with the Tennessee Historical Commission.

APPENDIX C

Additional Photographs of Resource 882

DOLLYWOOD INTERCHANGE PROJECT
Sevier County Historic Resource 882--House
Pigeon Forge, Sevier County, Tennessee



Front view



Front east oblique

DOLLYWOOD INTERCHANGE PROJECT
Sevier County Historic Resource 882--House
Pigeon Forge, Sevier County, Tennessee



Rear west oblique



Rear view

DOLLYWOOD INTERCHANGE PROJECT
Sevier County Historic Resource 882--House
Pigeon Forge, Sevier County, Tennessee



West side

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APPENDIX D

Additional Photographs of Resource B881

DOLLYWOOD INTERCHANGE PROJECT
Sevier County Historic Resource B881—Log Crib
Pigeon Forge, Sevier County, Tennessee



Left side, showing “chocked” opening



Rear left oblique view