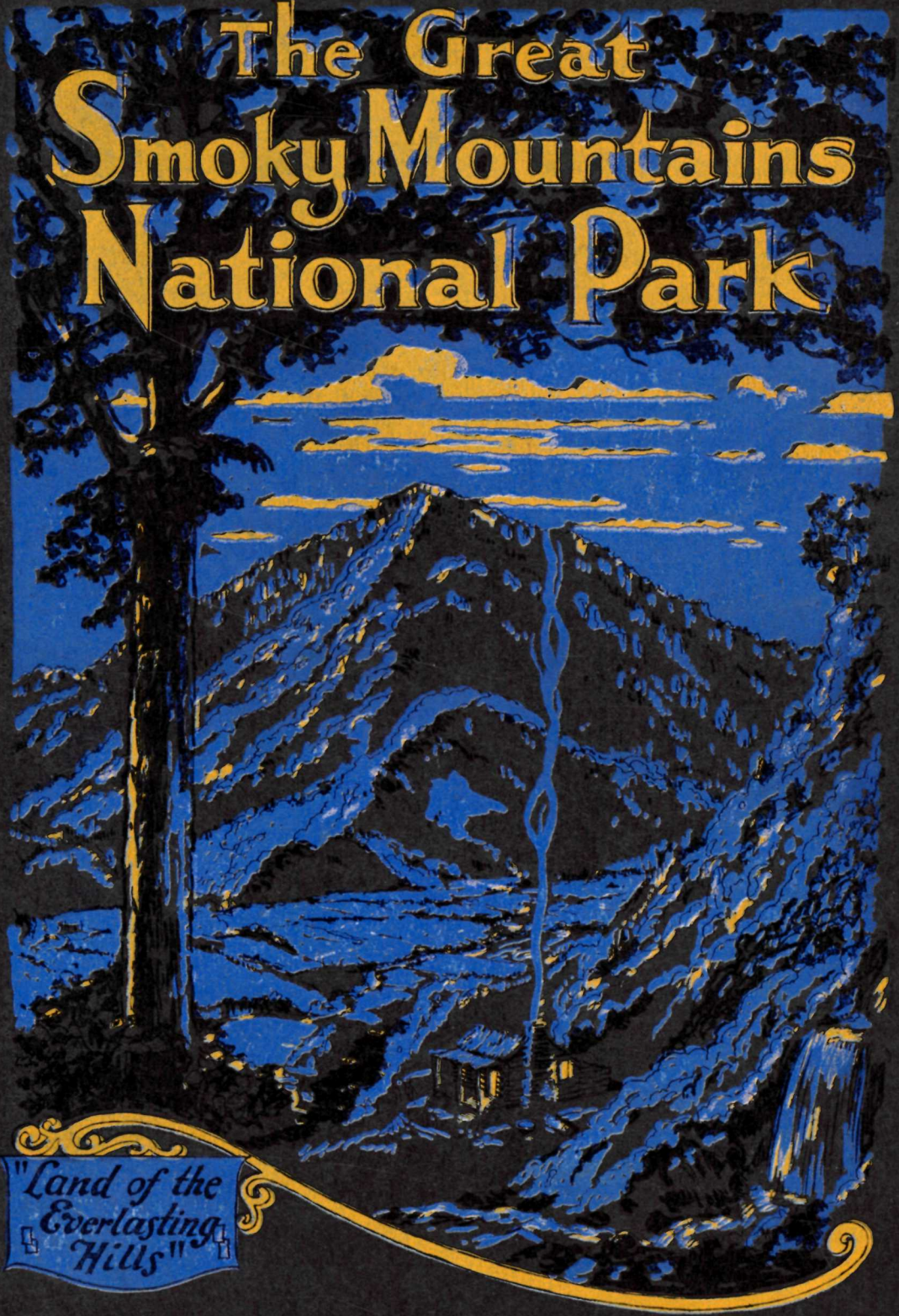


# The Great Smoky Mountains National Park



"Land of the  
Everlasting  
Hills"

*The*  
**Great Smoky Mountains  
National Park**

TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA

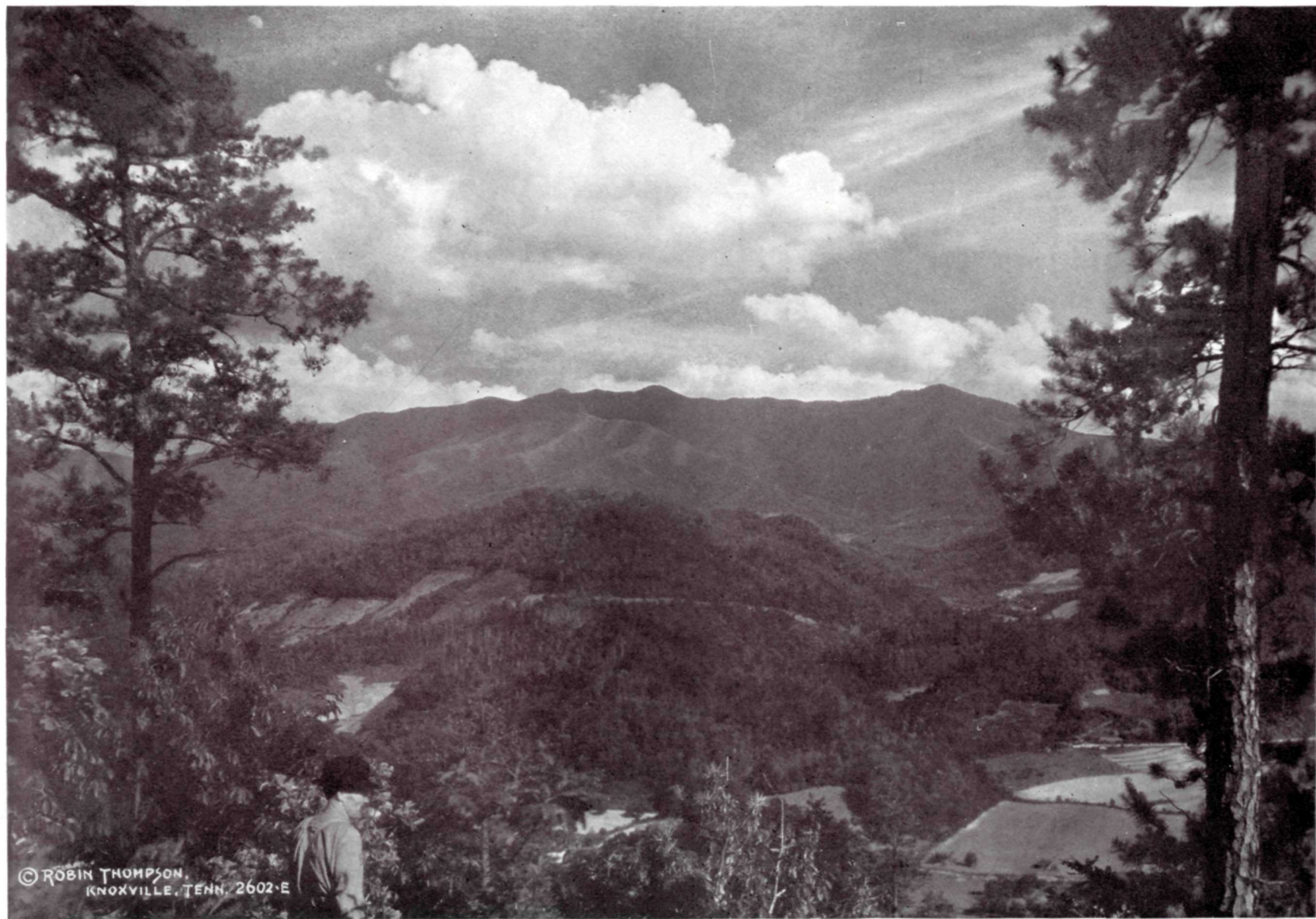


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**GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS PUBLISHING  
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**KNOXVILLE - TENNESSEE**

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MOUNT LeCONTE, ELEVATION 6580 FEET, IN THE HEART OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK



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AS IF TO ENHANCE THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE SMOKIES, THE CLOUDS OF HEAVEN HOVER AROUND THEM

# The Great Smoky Mountains National Park

## *“Land of the Everlasting Hills”*

**T**HE PEOPLE of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina have for generations known and loved the Great Smoky Mountains, for even those of these people who until recent years had never explored their vast expanse, have viewed these lofty ranges from the hundreds of hills and ridges of the lower lands, and have gazed upon their magnificence from the highways and even from their own homes.

They have seen them enveloped in masses of fleecy clouds with only their peaks appearing above; they have watched them as they glistened with a mantle of snow or heavy frost in winter; they have seen the great giants of the virgin timber lands “up in the Smokies” reluctantly don their new attire each spring; in summer they have paused under their great shadows or climbed to their lofty heights to stand in awe of the entrancing panorama; they have witnessed their appearance in gorgeous color in autumn, when no artist could adequately portray them.

But these, said by geologists to be the world’s oldest mountains, constant reminders of the handiwork of the Creator of all Beauty, have been waiting for thousands of years for the coming of the multitudes that inevitably find their way to gaze upon the wonders of Nature, wherever found—the coming of visitors and travelers from all sections of the nation to see their country’s newly acquired sanctuary for the preservation and presentation of some of the world’s most beautiful natural scenery—the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Land of the Everlasting Hills.

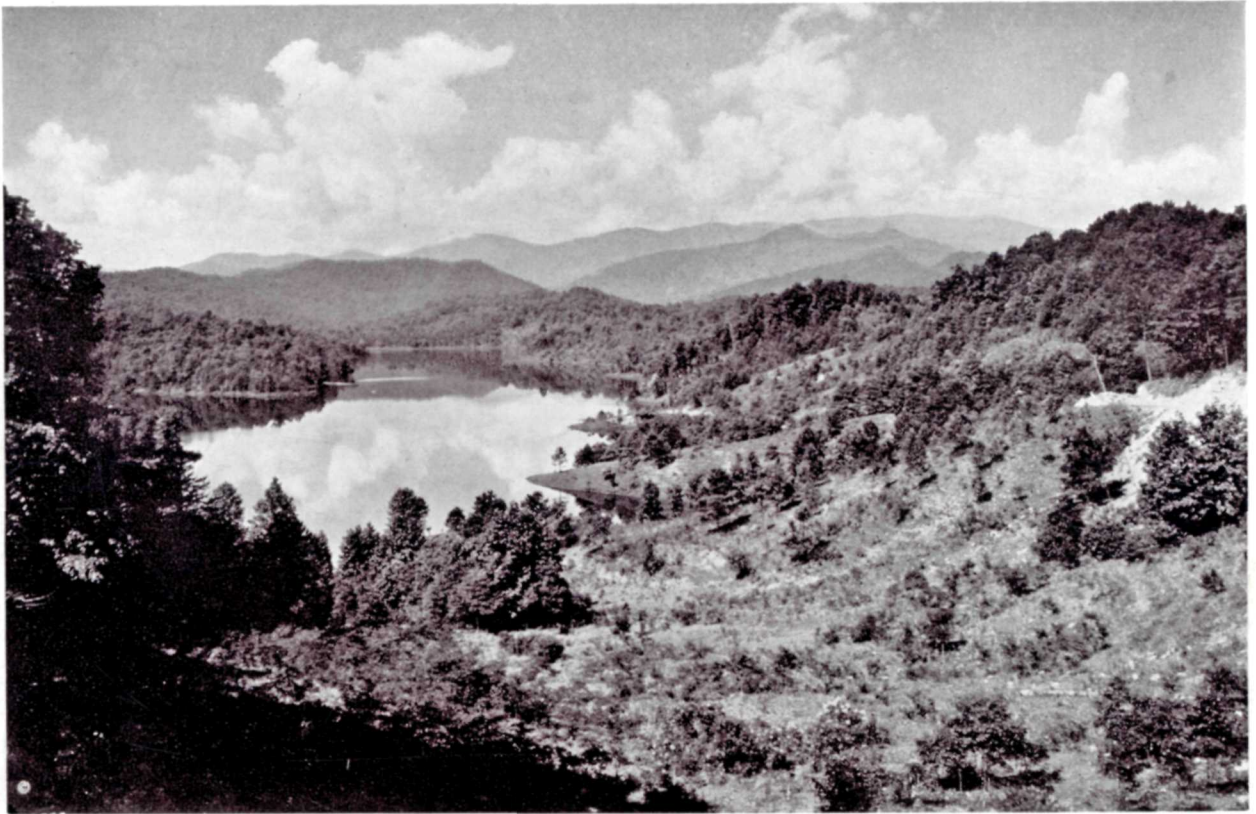


*Copyright, Jim Thompson Co.*

Before the advent of the automobile, such roads as the one pictured here led to the valley at the foot of the mountains now contained in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The lure of the mountains brought visitors from nearby sections, who came to hunt, fish and visit with families whose ancestors for generations knew no other world than these hills. A state-maintained highway, part of the famous "Scenic Loop", leading to the foot of Mount LeConte via Maryville, Townsend, Gatlinburg and Sevierville, passes near the spot pictured above.



ONE OF THE NUMEROUS HIGHWAYS OVER WHICH AUTOMOBILES MAY NOW APPROACH AND ENTER THE PARK



MIRROR LAKE, A GEM REFLECTING THE RARE BEAUTY OF BOTH LAND AND SKY

## Geographical Situation of "The Smokies"

**M**IDWAY between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, midway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf, and nearer the center of population of the United States than any other mountains that have extended scenic attraction, the Great Smoky Mountains are easily accessible to all the eastern half of the country, half the population of the nation living within five to six hundred miles of this new National Park.

Take a map and draw circles one hundred miles apart, with the park area in the center, and you will find Knoxville and Asheville just outside the Park, both cities being only a few miles from the boundary lines, with Chattanooga and Bristol within the first zone or 100-mile radius. Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, Lexington, Bristol, Spartan-

burg and Columbia are within the 200-mile radius. Macon, Montgomery, Louisville, Cincinnati, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Winston-Salem, Raleigh and Charlotte are all in the 300-mile zone. The 400-mile circle takes in Jacksonville, Mobile, Jackson, Memphis, Indianapolis, Columbus, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah. In the fifth zone, 400 to 500 miles away, are St. Augustine, Little Rock, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, with New Orleans in the sixth zone and New York just outside this circle.



Copyright, Jim Thompson Co.  
RHODODENDRON AND MOUNTAIN STREAM



RUGGED SCENERY SEEMS TO NEVER END IN THIS REGION OF WONDERLAND

## Great Variety of Scenery

ONE OF THE chief attractions of the Great Smoky Mountains is the great variety of scenery and other natural attractions among them. From the valleys, where one "looks up;" from the hills and ridges, where one can "see around;" from the peaks and crests, where one seems to be "on top of the world"—from wherever the view, it is ever different and changing. Commenting on the marvelous panoramic view he beheld from the top of LeConte, Professor C. H. Longwell, of Princeton University, said:

"I was born in the Rocky Mountains and reared to contemplate the glorious colors of the scenery. I have stood on the snow-crowned summits of northern Greece and watched rivers glide by at their base and can well understand how the ancient Greeks were the greatest lovers of beauty of all time. I have seen the Bay of Naples from the top of Vesuvius, and revelled in the beauty of the sunset which bathed the ships in gold. I

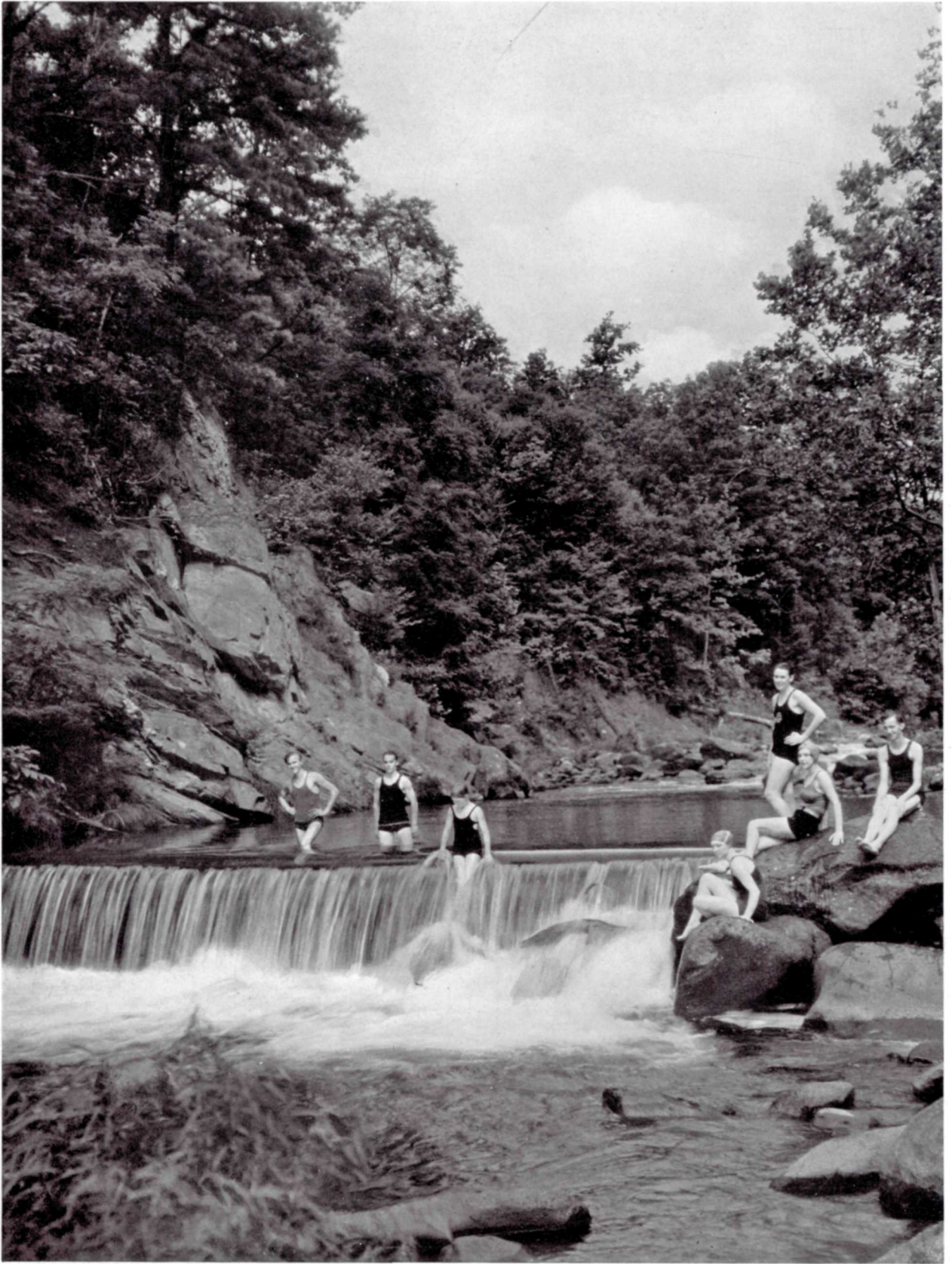
have looked upon the 'Alps' of Japan, and was entranced with the Hawaiian Islands. The Grand Canyon, as it winds through Arizona into New Mexico overwhelmed me. Still not satisfied in my craving for natural beauty I went a hundred miles into Old Mexico, and gazed upon that great lake nestled in the mountains. After all these experiences I looked from the summit of Mount LeConte. It was wholly unique; in its blending of color, its multiplicity of outline, enveloped in that fairy, ghost-like veil and haze, there is nothing else on the face of the earth like it."

Very few have traversed the crest of the Great Smokies from end to end, but those who have, and those who have been so fortunate as to be able to view the various ranges from the numerous peaks and other points of vantage, have all been impressed, as Professor Longwell was, with the "multiplicity of outline," and the great variety of scenery.

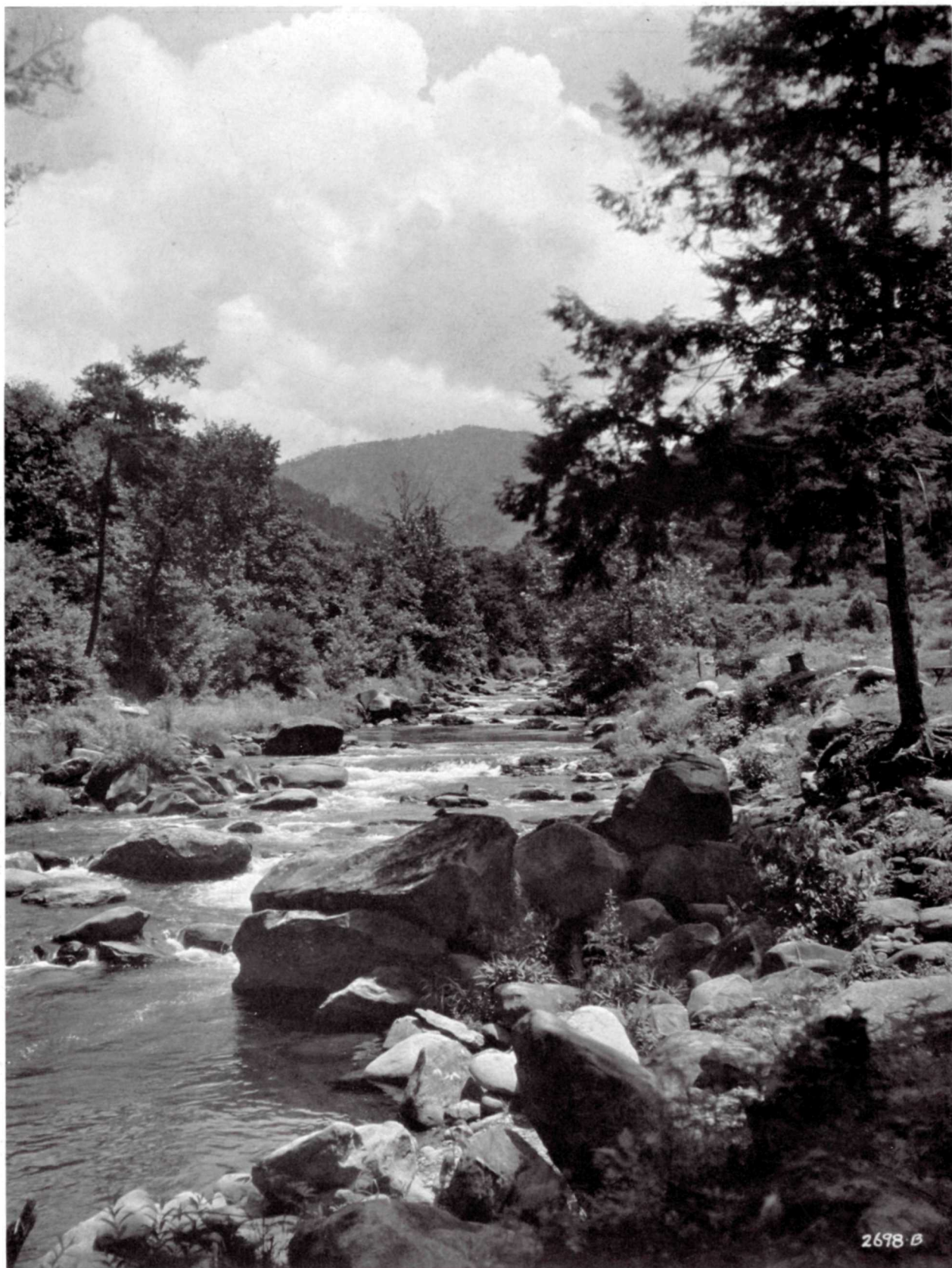


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SUNRISE ON MOUNT LECONTE



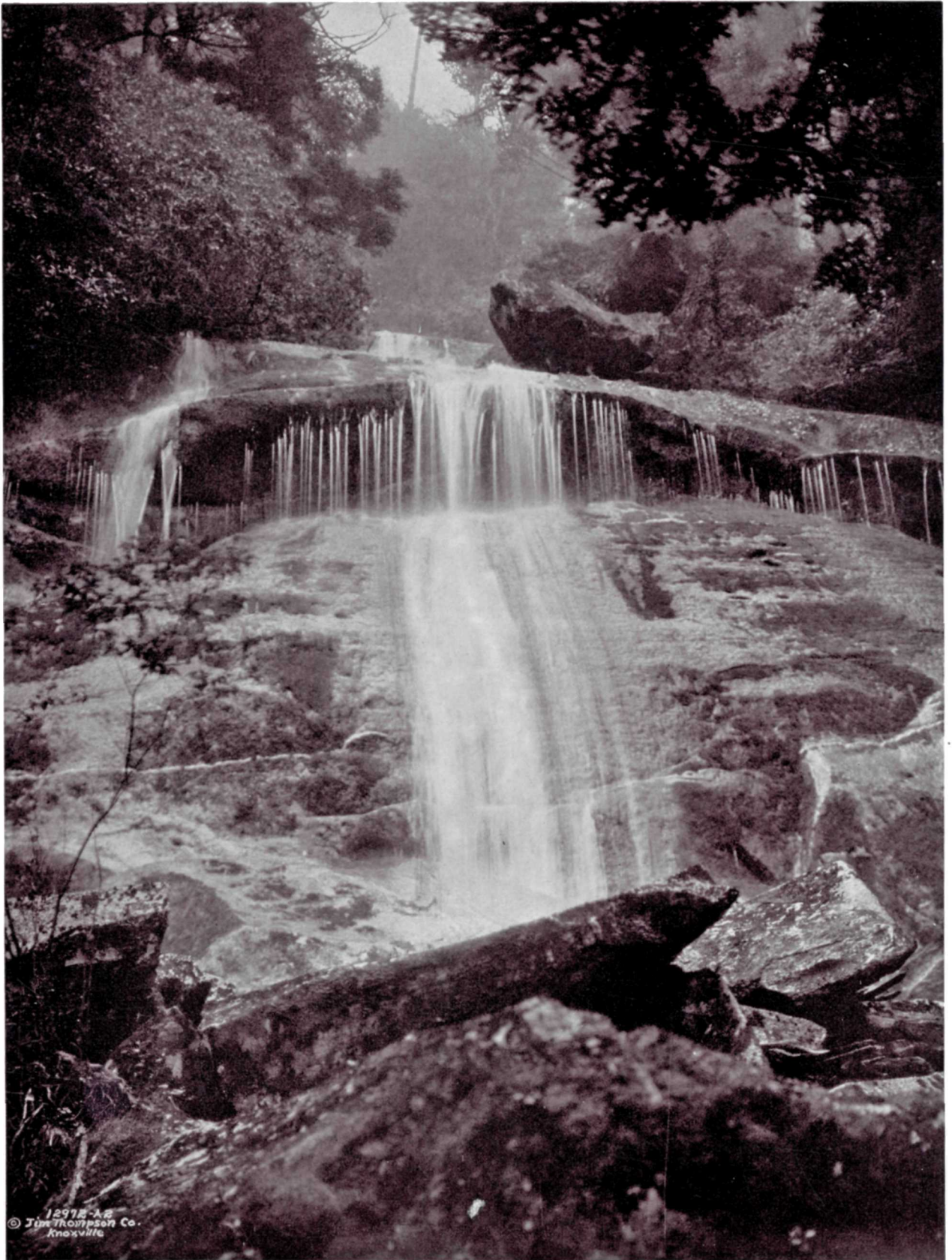


THE COOL, CLEAR WATERS OF THE LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER AFFORD A MECCA FOR VACATIONISTS



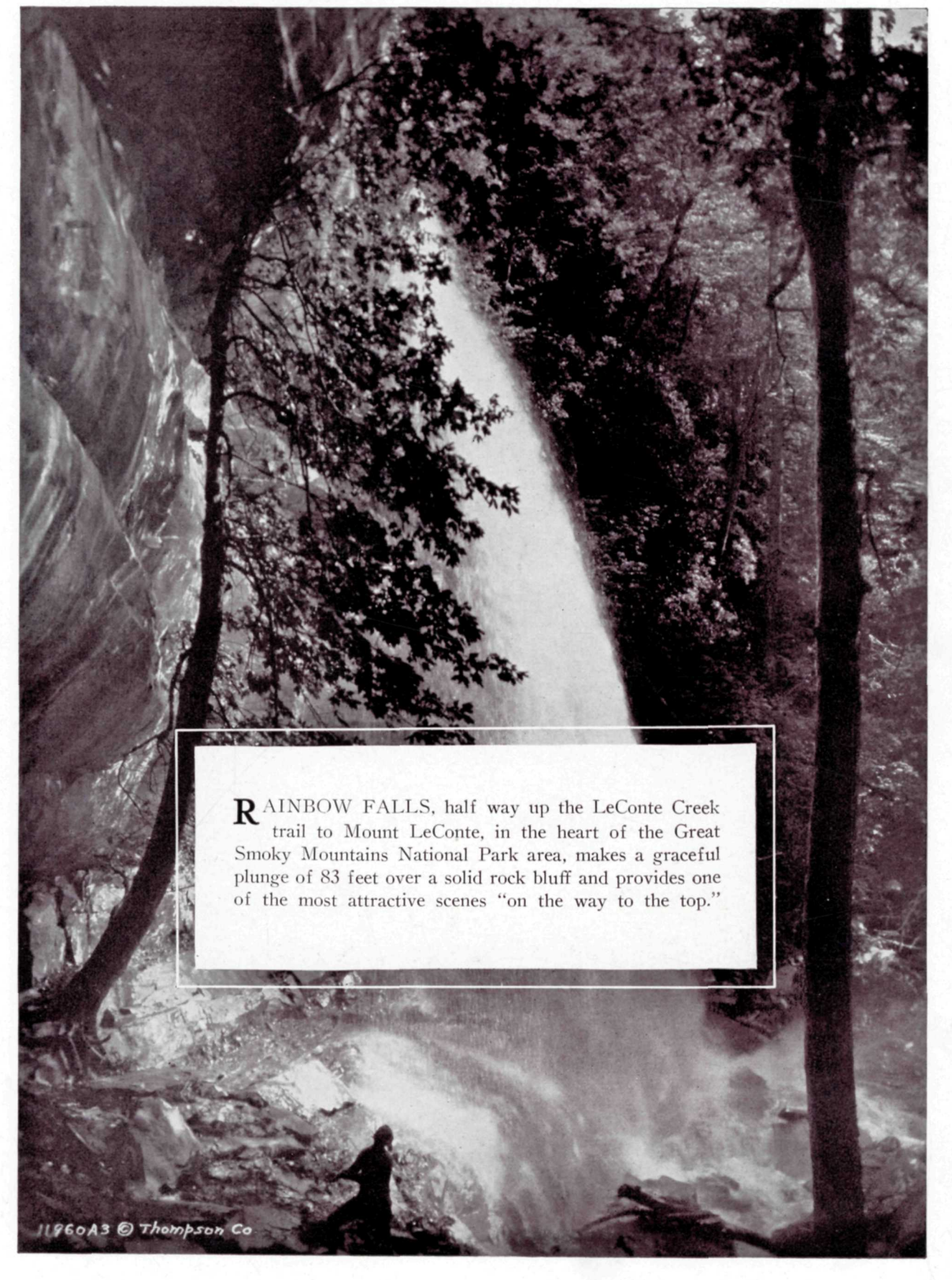
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NUMEROUS STREAMS, ALIVE WITH TROUT, TRAVERSE THE VALLEYS AND GORGES OF THE PARK

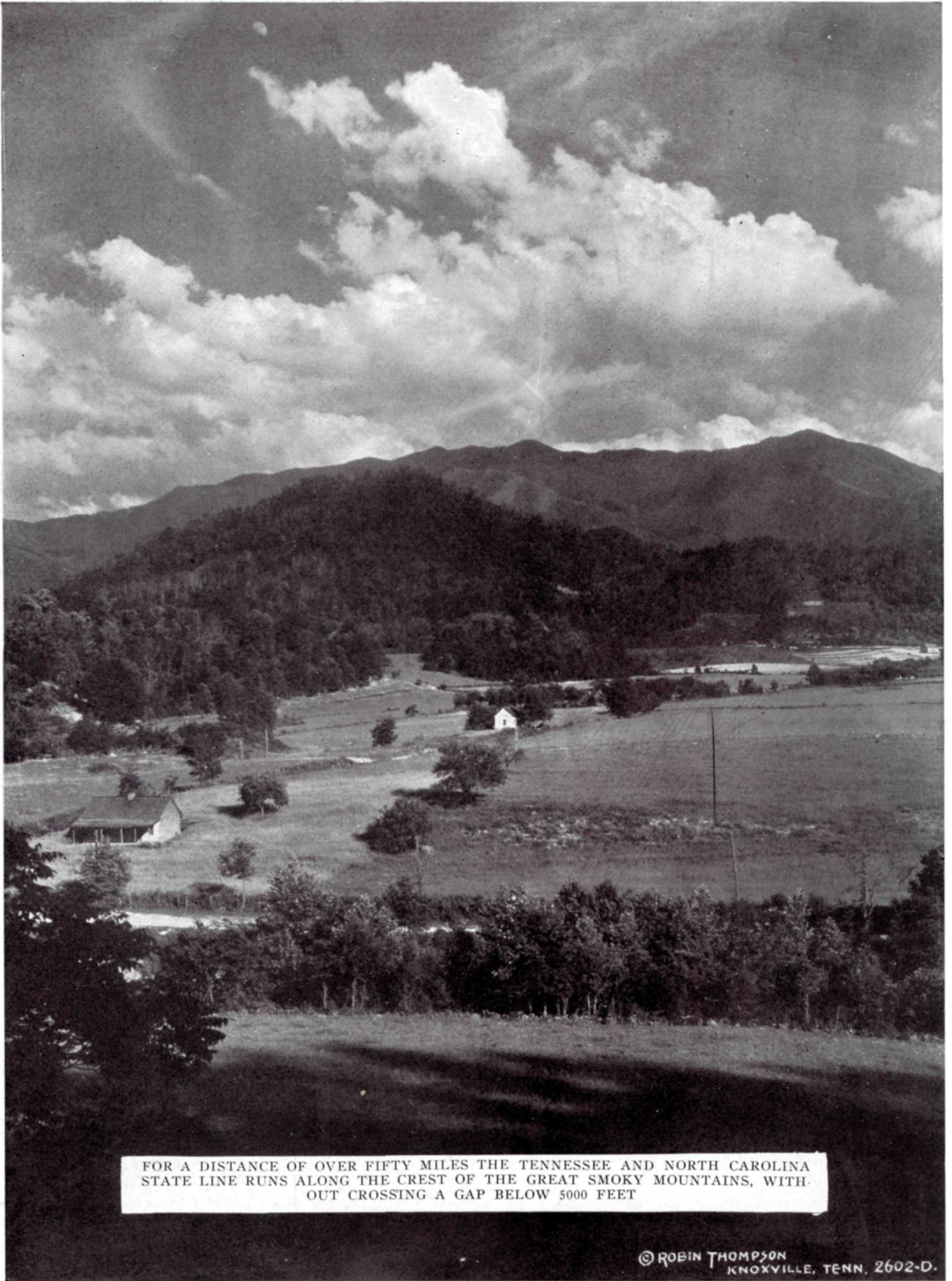


12972-A-2  
© Jim Thompson Co.  
Knoxville

DOME FALLS, ON ROARING FORK CREEK, ONE OF THE HUNDREDS OF "CASCADES" IN THE PARK



**R**AINBOW FALLS, half way up the LeConte Creek trail to Mount LeConte, in the heart of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park area, makes a graceful plunge of 83 feet over a solid rock bluff and provides one of the most attractive scenes "on the way to the top."



FOR A DISTANCE OF OVER FIFTY MILES THE TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE LINE RUNS ALONG THE CREST OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, WITHOUT CROSSING A GAP BELOW 5000 FEET

© ROBIN THOMPSON  
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# Ages Old

**T**HEODORE ROOSEVELT, nature lover and ardent advocate of conservation, was greatly interested in the Great Smoky Mountains. Speaking of them he once remarked:

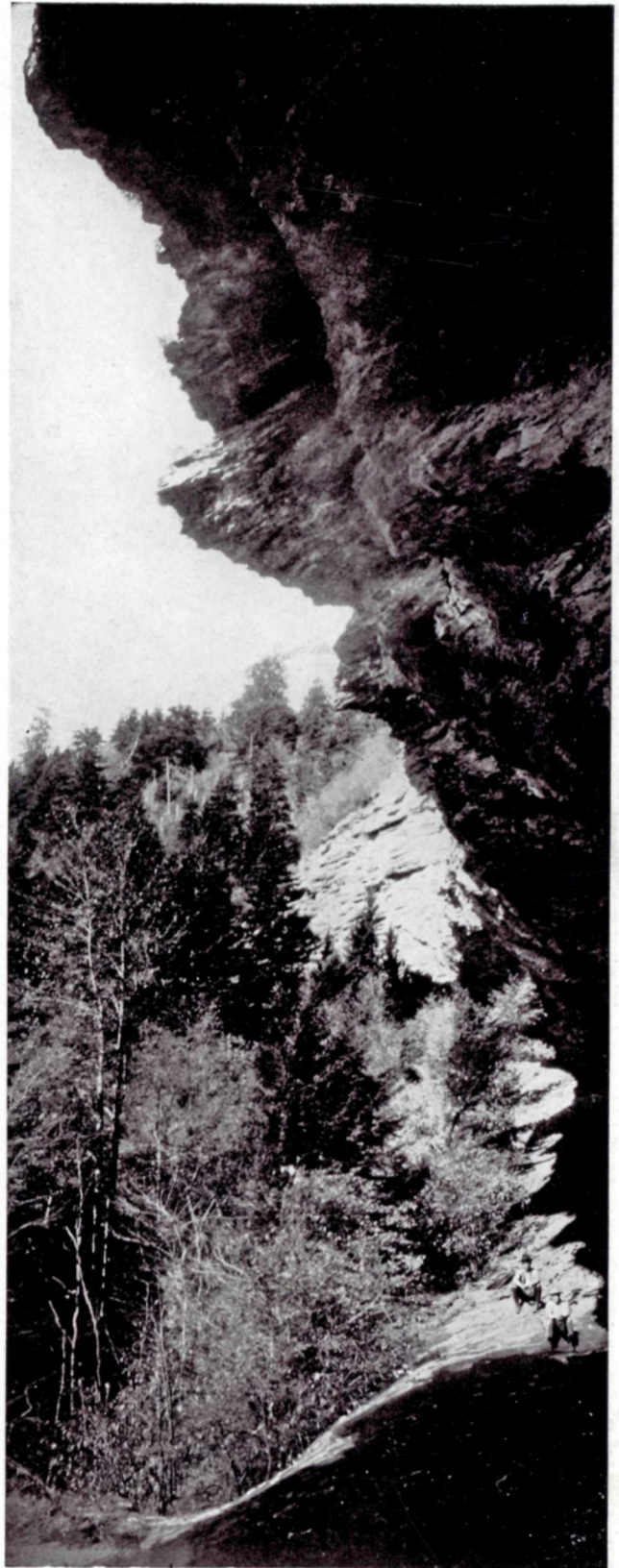
"These great mountains are old in the history of the continent which has grown up about them. The hardwood forests were born on their slopes and have spread thence over the eastern half of the continent. More than once in the remote geologic past they have disappeared before the sea on the east, south, and west, and before the ice on the north; but here in the Southern Appalachian region they have lived on to the present day."

The Smokies are among the oldest mountains in the world. Geologists declare that their formation dates back into uncounted centuries. Nobody seems to know who named them the Great Smoky Mountains. About two thousand Cherokee Indians are still living on their reservation on the North Carolina side, and none of them can tell you. The white mountaineers and their forefathers have always known them simply as "the Smokies." Horace Kephart, foremost authority on the history of these mountains, says:

"Any visitor in the Smokies can see for himself what suggested the symbolism. Nearly always there hovers over the high tops and around them, a tenuous mist, a dreamy blue haze, like that of Indian summer, or deeper. Often it grows so dense as almost to shut out the distant view, as smoke does that has spread from a far-off forest fire. Then it is a "great smoke" that covers all the outlying world; the rim of the earth is but a few miles away; beyond is mystery, enchantment."

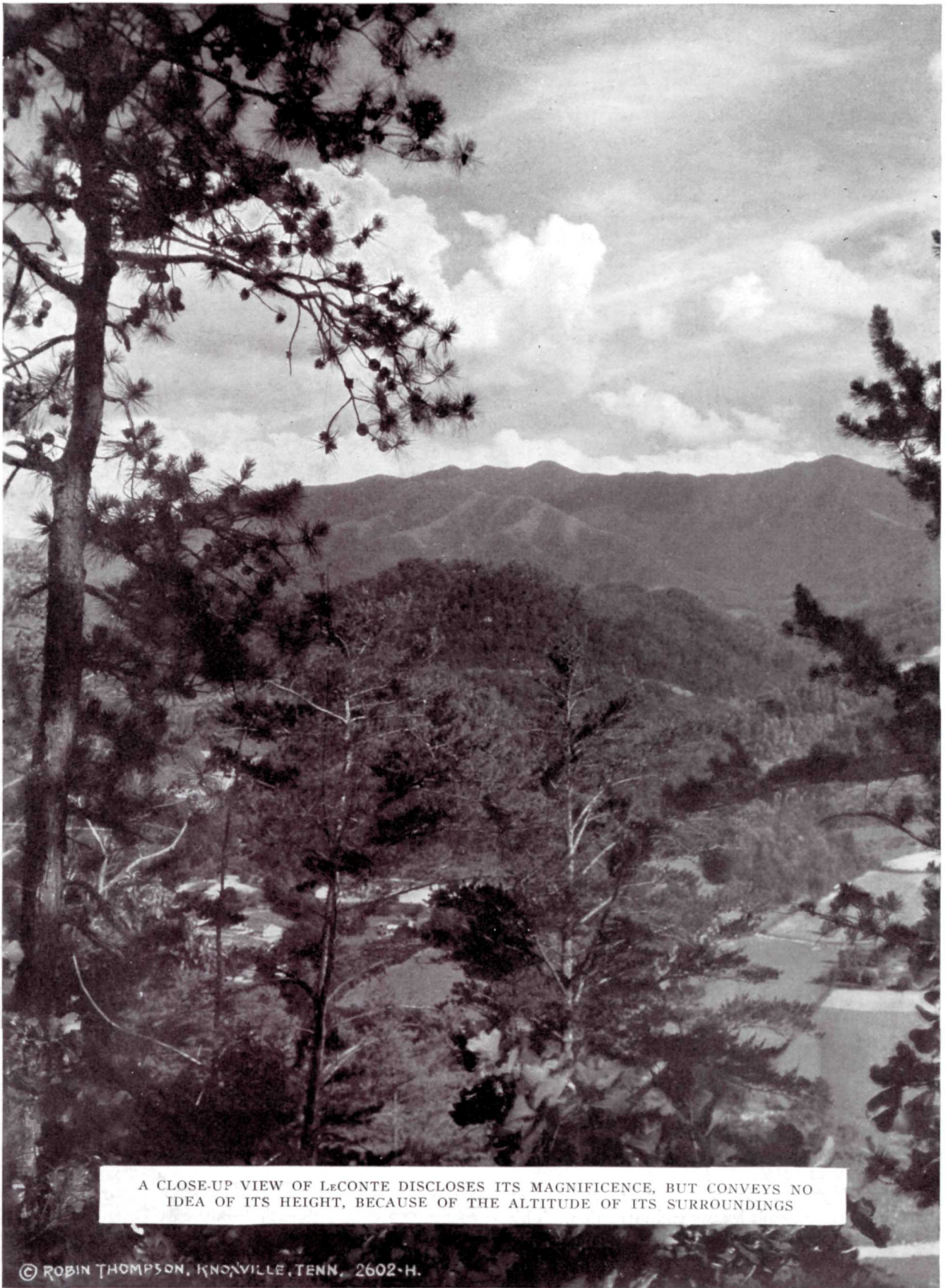
Even Mr. Kephart leaves us unenlightened, and neither he nor any other writer has ever adequately described the haze which enshrouds these age-old hills. One will say it is "bluish purple"; another will describe it as "purplish blue." Some beautiful paintings of the Smokies have been exhibited, but no artist has ever been able to satisfy the critical eye of one who knows and loves these majestic towers of creation.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the "mist" referred to so often in connection with these mountains, is not a fog or other form of dampness. Neither is it smoke. It seems to be more dense at times, but always lends beauty and attraction. This mysterious haze has always been seen, and is not, as some uninformed have thought, due to a drift of smoke from over the surrounding territory.

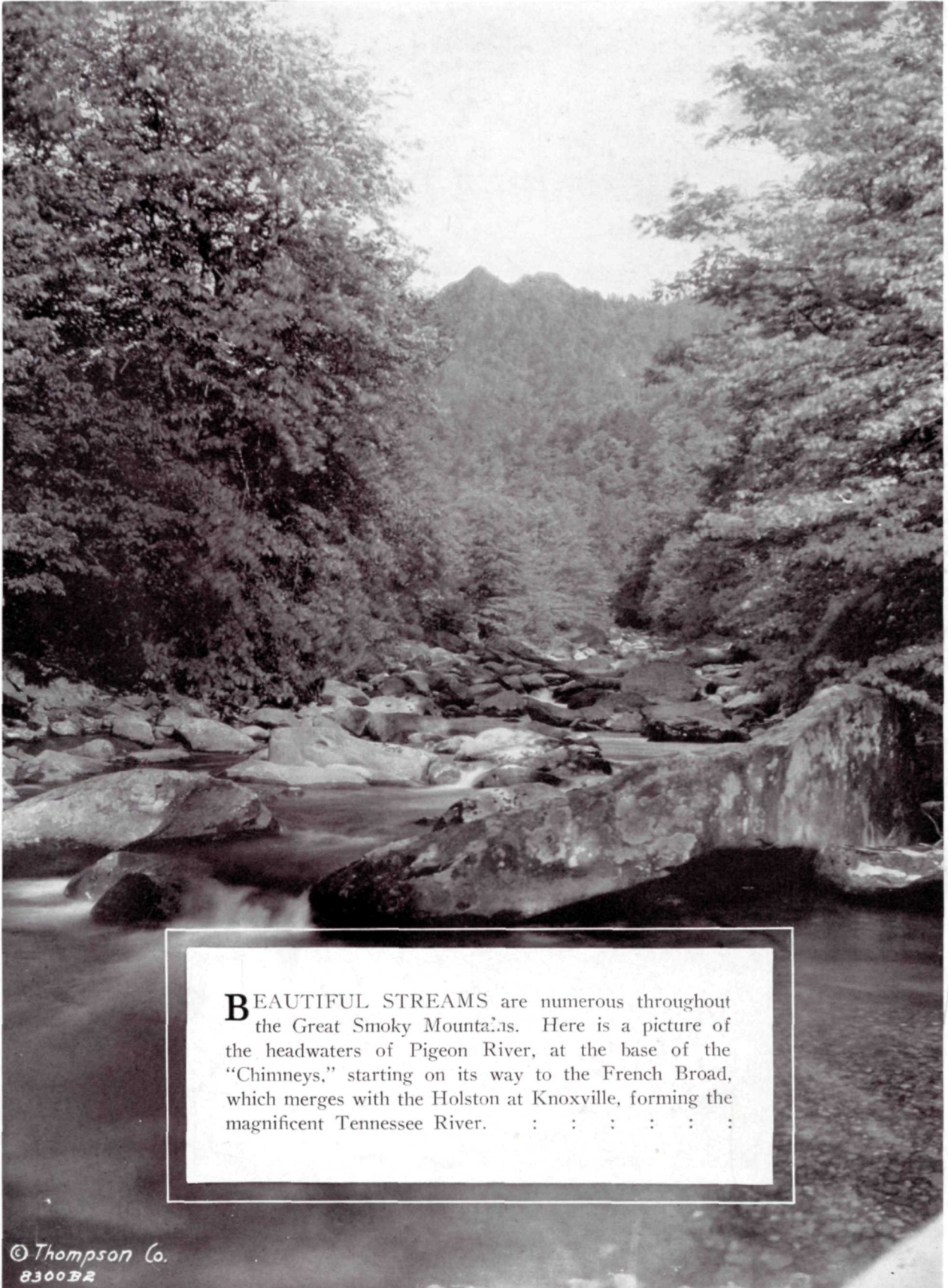


*Copyright, Jim Thompson Co.*

ALUM CAVE BLUFF, ON THE SIDE OF MOUNT LeCONTE,  
A FAVORITE HAUNT OF THE EXPERIENCED  
SMOKY MOUNTAINS HIKER



A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF LeCONTE DISCLOSES ITS MAGNIFICENCE, BUT CONVEYS NO IDEA OF ITS HEIGHT, BECAUSE OF THE ALTITUDE OF ITS SURROUNDINGS

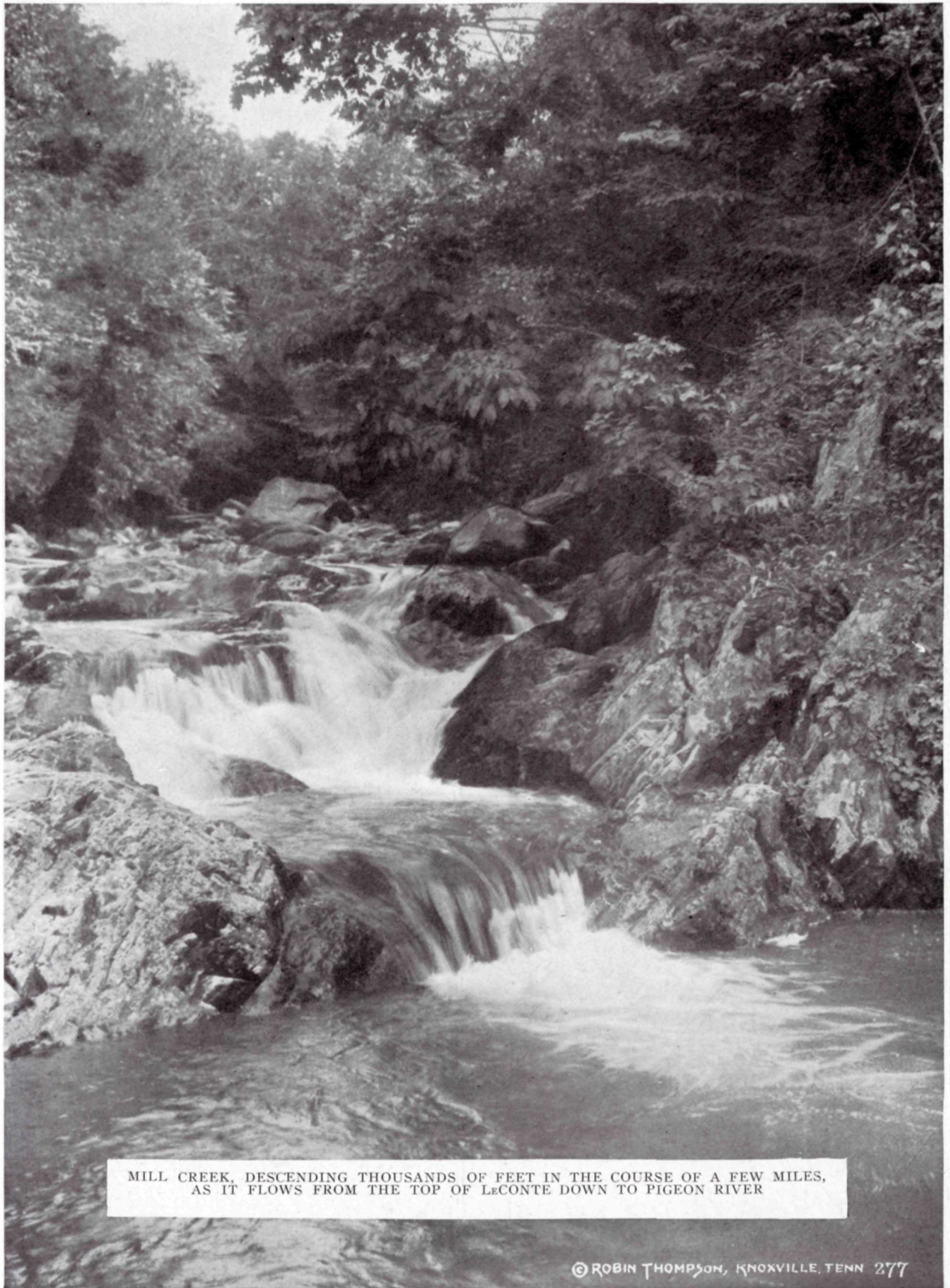


**B**EAUTIFUL STREAMS are numerous throughout the Great Smoky Mountains. Here is a picture of the headwaters of Pigeon River, at the base of the "Chimneys," starting on its way to the French Broad, which merges with the Holston at Knoxville, forming the magnificent Tennessee River. : : : : :





DAWN IN NANTAHALA GORGE, UNVEILING SOME OF THE GREAT SMOKIES' LOFTY PEAKS AND SPURS



MILL CREEK, DESCENDING THOUSANDS OF FEET IN THE COURSE OF A FEW MILES,  
AS IT FLOWS FROM THE TOP OF LeCONTE DOWN TO PIGEON RIVER



Wild Roses



Honeysuckle



Queen Anne's Lace

WILD FLOWERS GROW TO PROFUSION THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE AREA OF THIS NEW PARK

## Wild Flowers Enhance the Beauty of the Park

CHIEF among the many attractions of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and one that has evoked enthusiastic comment from naturalists and botanists of distinction, is the profusion of wild flowers to be found throughout the entire region.



THE BEAUTIFUL RHODODENDRON BLOOMS FROM JUNE UNTIL SEPTEMBER

Records at the University of Tennessee provide a list of 565 flowering trees, shrubs and plants in the Great Smokies, 362 of which bloom before July 1, and 203 blooming after that date. A great favorite is the rhododendron, which blooms here during the entire summer, June to September. It is found on the tops of the highest peaks, along the banks of the numerous streams, and, in fact, everywhere its rose-colored blossoms lend unending charm to the vast stretches of mountainside and forest, appearing as



THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK IS A VERITABLE WILD FLOWER GARDEN

a mere shrub in some places, in others attaining a height of ten to fifteen feet, sometimes even growing taller.

Mountain laurel, similar in some respects to rhododendron, is also to be found scattered over the entire park area, in many places forming an absolutely impenetrable undergrowth, hiding places for black bear and other animals, and serving as a mantle for the steep slopes, its root growth holding the soil in place and preventing it from washing down through the gorges. Hundreds of acres of the beautiful green surface of the mountains are made attractive by the heavy growth of mountain laurel.

"Mosses and ferns and mushrooms are everywhere, and in a delightful variety, amid the fallen and decaying trunks," says Horace Kephart. "There is not a cranny in the rocks, not a foot of the wild glen, but harbors something lovable and rare. These flowers that spring up under the dense canopy of the ancient forest are such as defy cultivation. They can exist nowhere but in the untouched wildwood, which has been left to itself these many thousands of years and provides a mold rich in organic matter and so spongy as to hold moisture at all times. The decaying trunk of a fallen tree, despised by foresters, is really a priceless thing, giving life and sustenance to forms of beauty that nothing else can nourish."

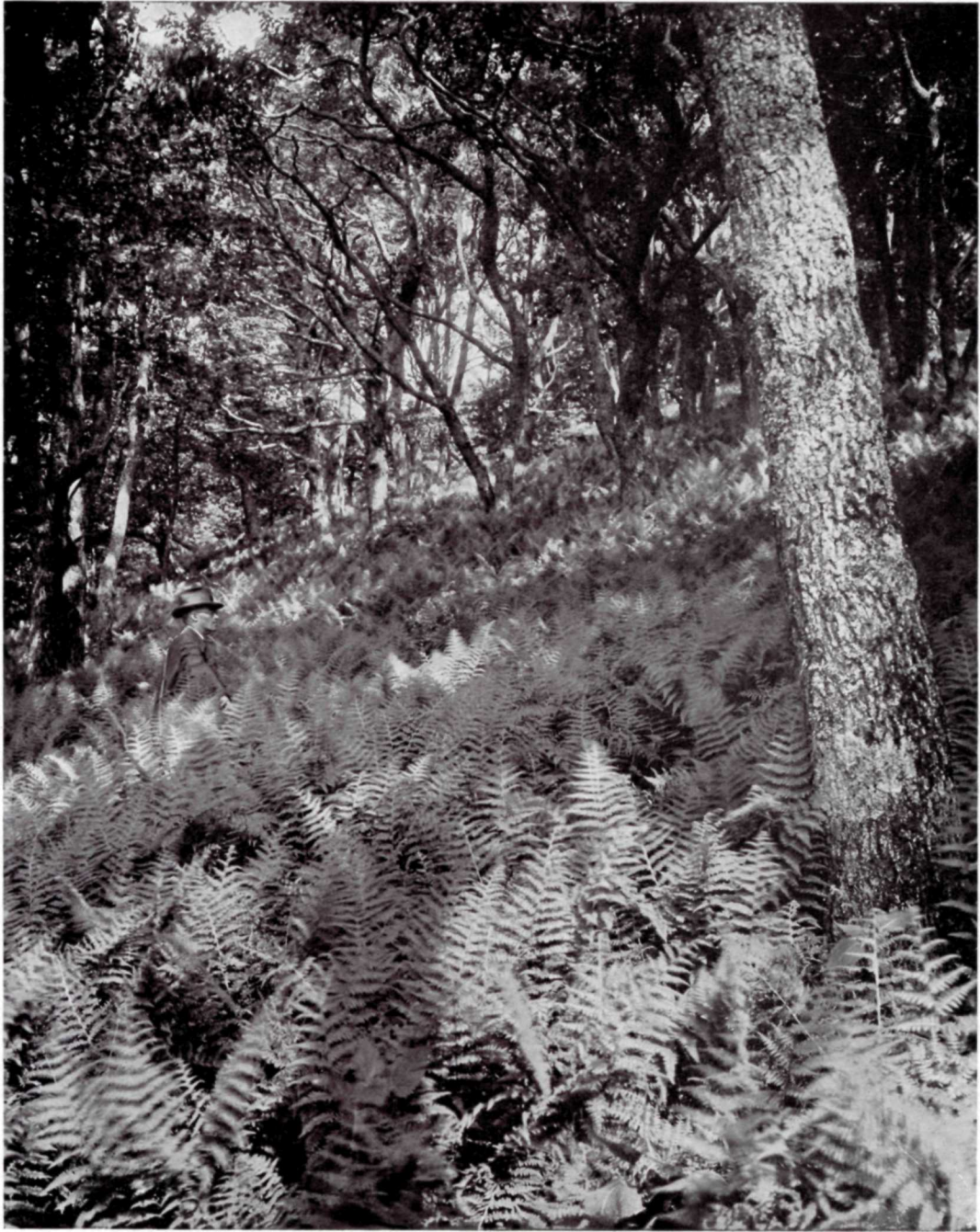
Dogwood is everywhere in evidence, with its snow-white freshness in the early spring and its bright berries glistening in the autumn sunshine. Azalea, wild honeysuckle, sand myrtle, bluets, wild violets, and the wild rose, are other favorites.

Thus it will be seen that the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is not only composed of mountains, forests and streams, but is also a veritable wild flower garden, Nature itself being the gardener and landscape artist.



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ENDLESS BEDS OF GALAX LEAVES ARE FOUND IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE SMOKIES

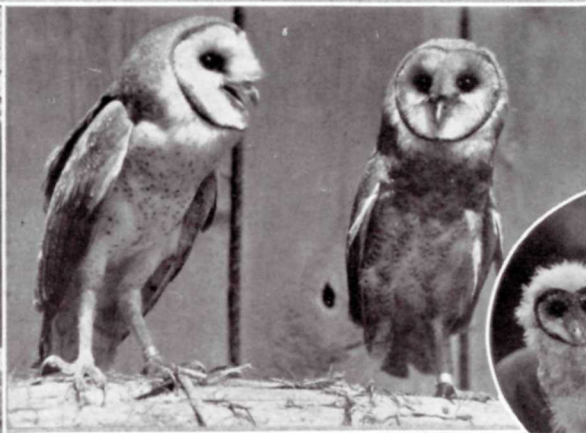


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ACRES OF THESE GIANT HAY-SCENTED FERNS ARE TO BE FOUND ON THE SIDE OF GREGORY BALD, ALMOST 5,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, IN THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, WHERE A WIDE VARIETY OF SOIL PRODUCES ALMOST EVERY SPECIES OF FERN KNOWN TO NORTH AMERICA



BANDING THE BALD EAGLE



A Family of Barn Owls



COMPETENT OBSERVERS REPORT OVER 200 SPECIES ANNUALLY.



Fledgling Doves



A young naturalist with pet Sparrow Hawks



Raven



Young Sparrow Hawk



Male Red Tailed Hawk



The Great Blue Heron is often seen on the Tenn. River and its Tributaries



A Baby Buzzard



RED TAILED Hawk (Female)

The most beneficial of all the Hawks

Photographs by Russell Harrison, Knoxville, Tenn.

THESE AND NUMEROUS OTHER FEATHERED CREATURES ATTRACT NATURALISTS TO THE PARK



WILD CAT

Col. David C. Chapman with "Smoky Mountain Bob"  
 This specimen is now in the Washington Zoo.



THESE TIMID BUT FLEET  
 ANIMALS INHABIT THE  
 WHOLE OF THE PARK AREA  
 AND LEND A MYSTIC CHARM  
 TO THE WOODS.



A PET COON



Gray Squirrel

Intimate Studies  
 of Wild Life in the  
 Great Smokies



OPOSSUM



RACCOON

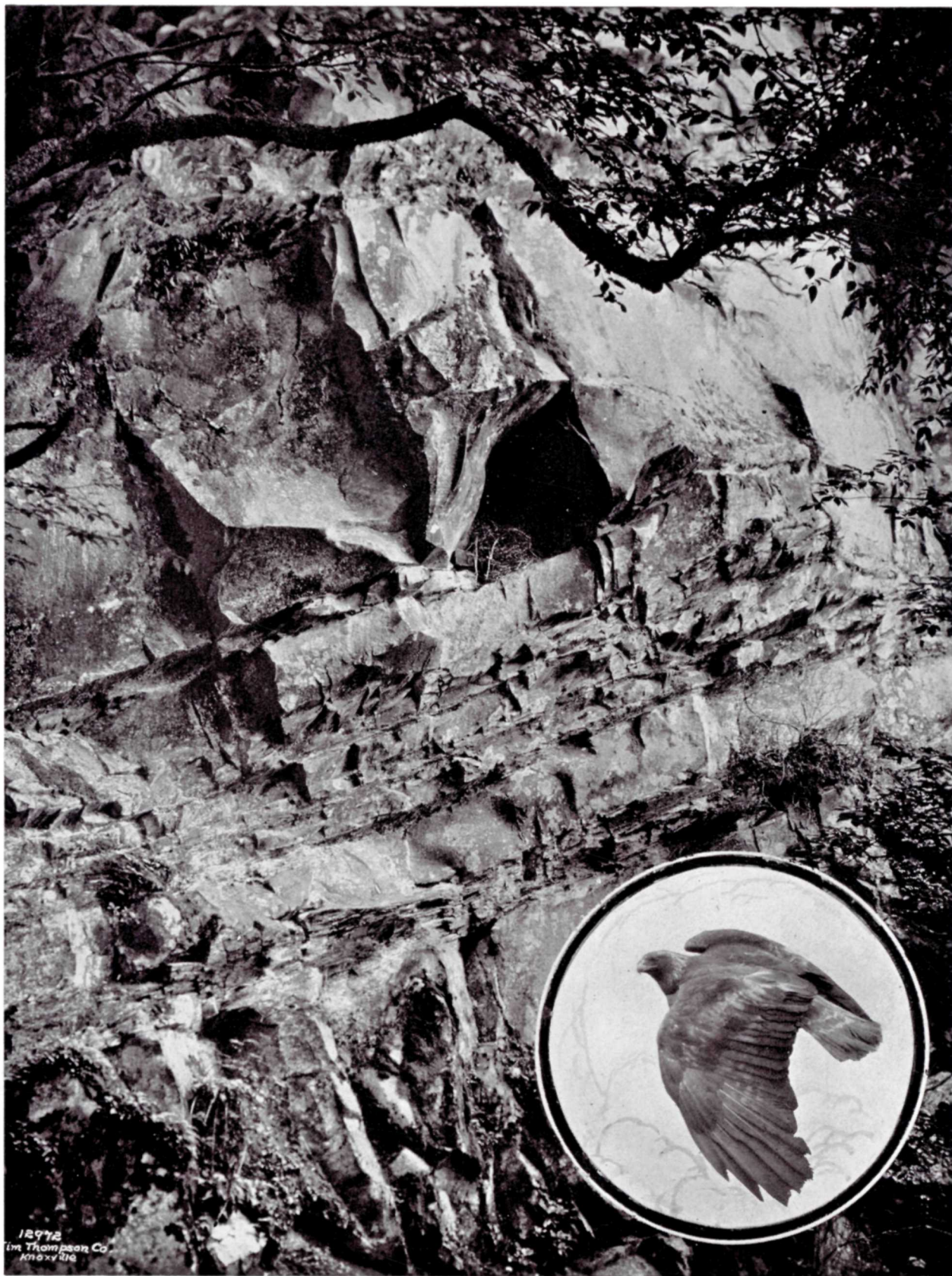


Black Bears still  
 inhabit the Area



PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL HARRISON  
 Knoxville



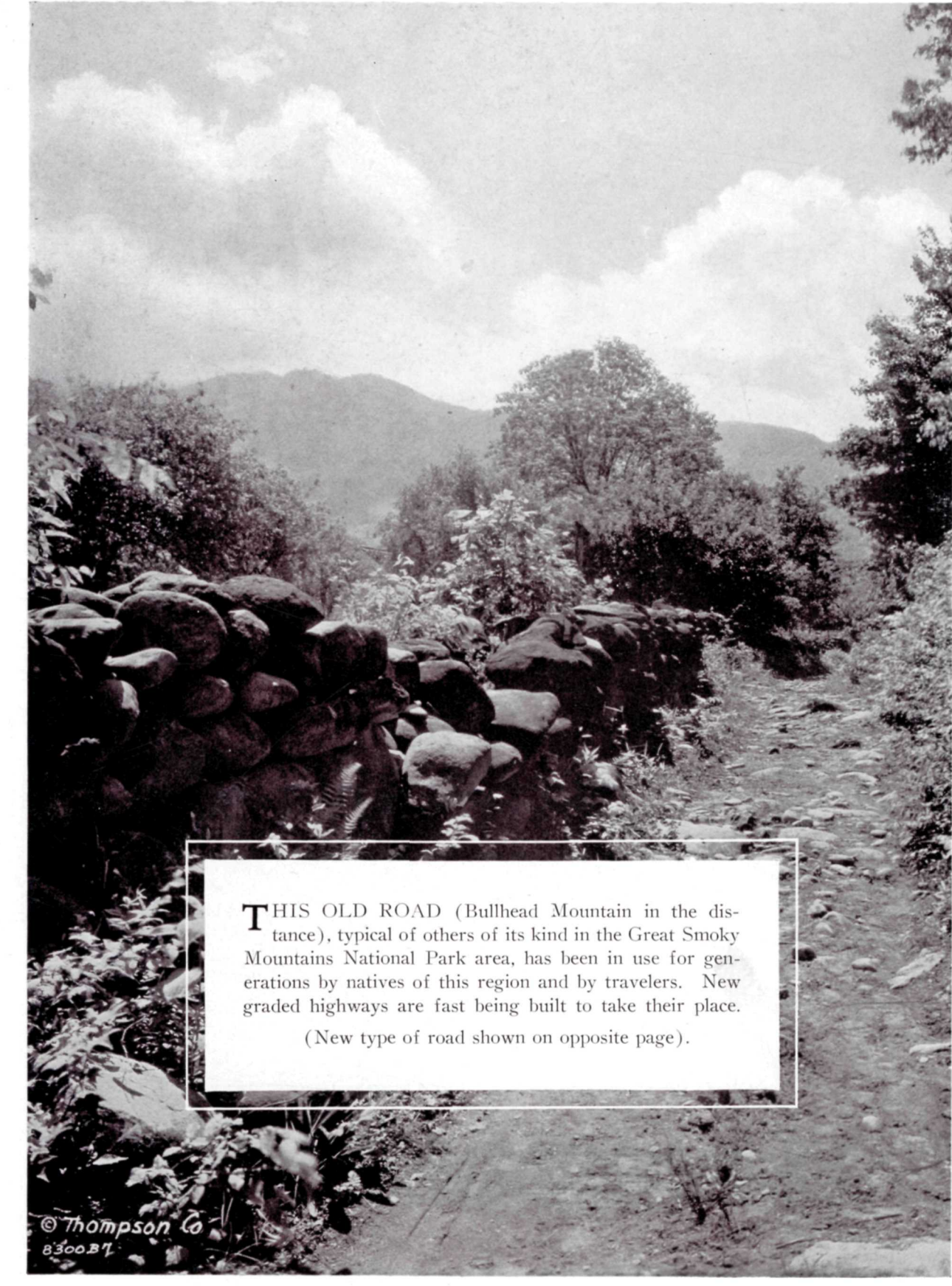


GOLDEN EAGLE'S NEST ON THE SIDE OF MOUNT LeCONTE. INSET—GOLDEN EAGLE IN FLIGHT



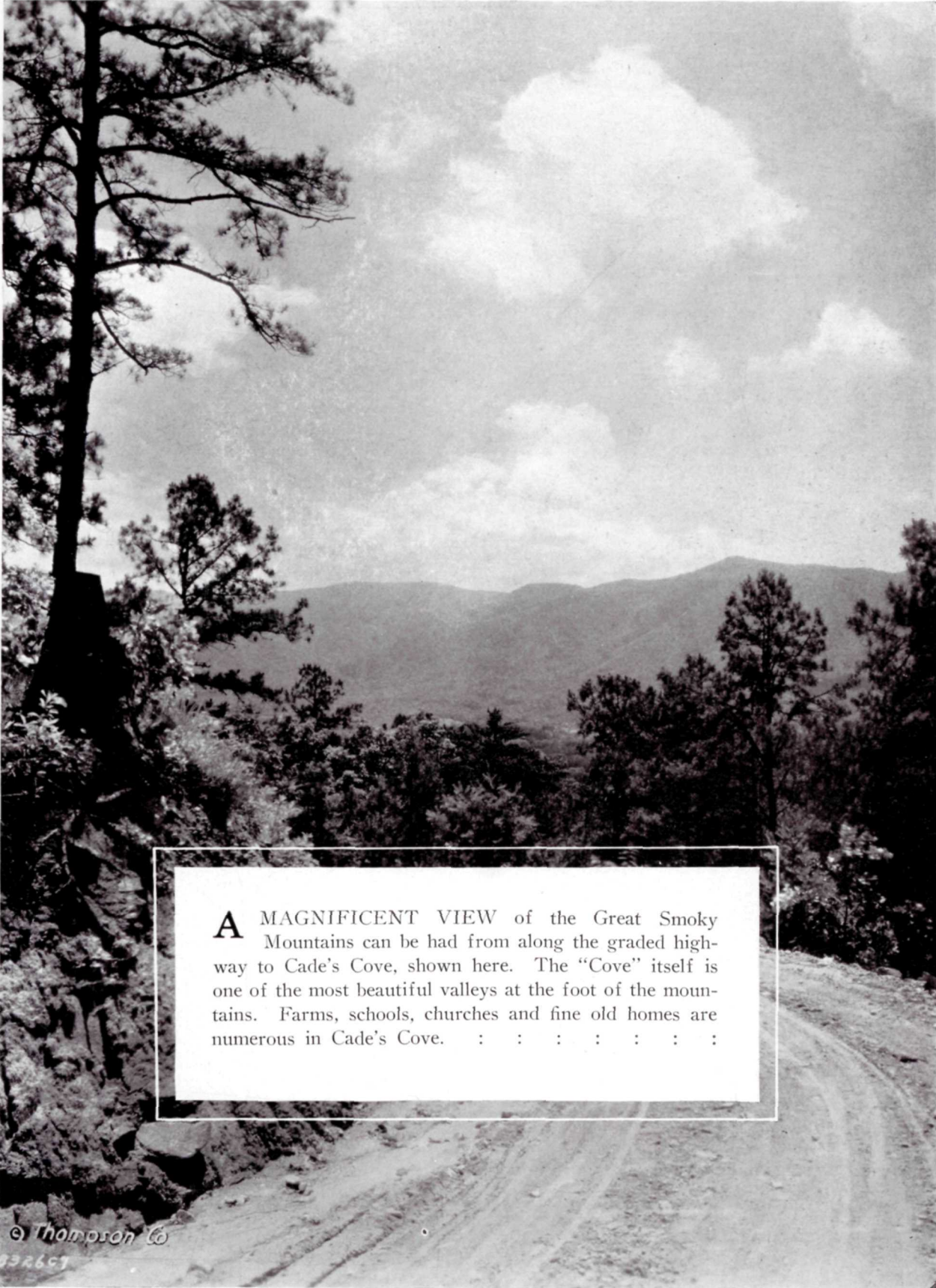
STATE HIGHWAY IN THE PARK, BETWEEN GATLINBURG AND ELKMONT  
SUGARLAND MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND

© ROBIN THOMPSON, KNOXVILLE, TENN 2602.F

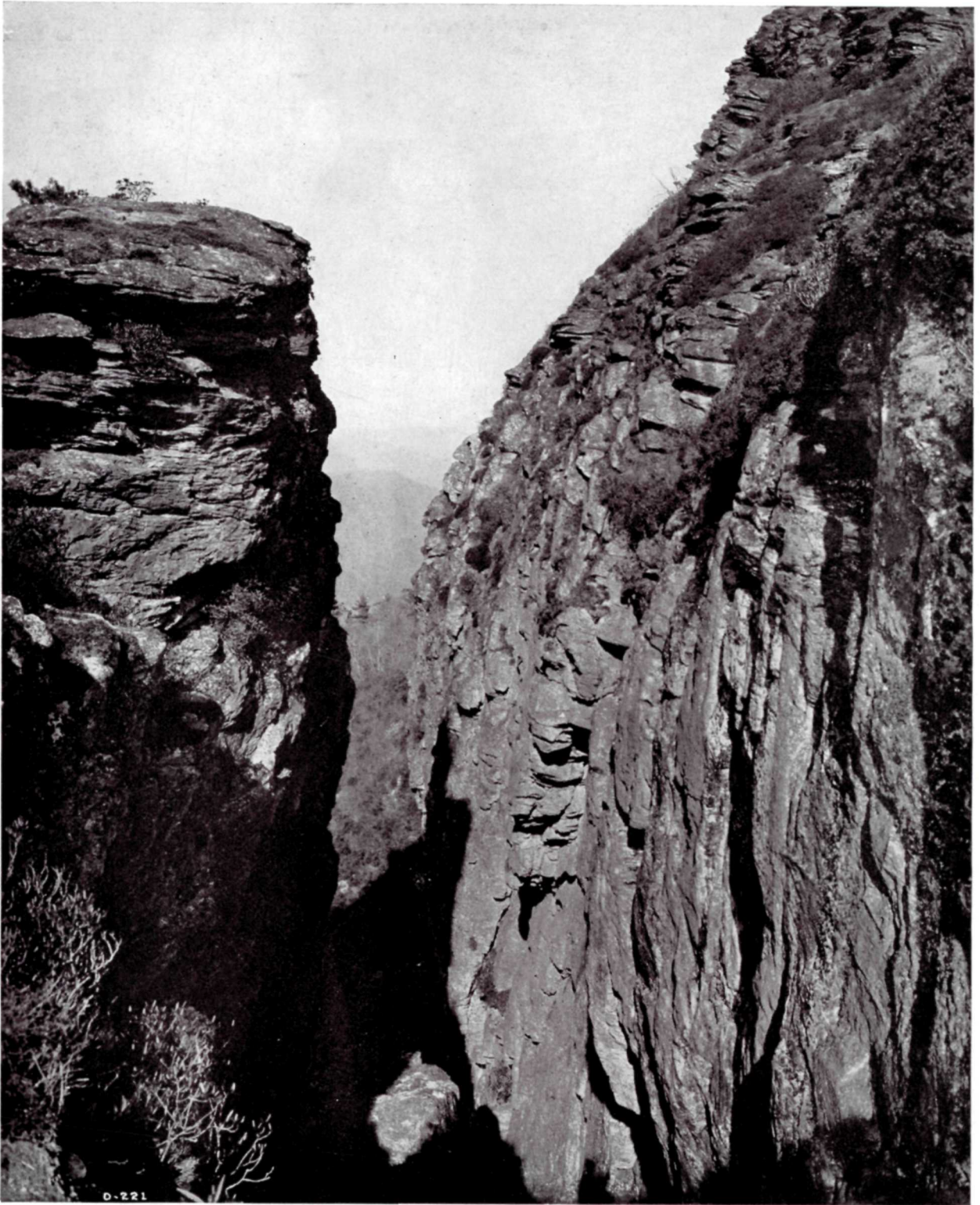


**T**HIS OLD ROAD (Bullhead Mountain in the distance), typical of others of its kind in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park area, has been in use for generations by natives of this region and by travelers. New graded highways are fast being built to take their place.

(New type of road shown on opposite page).



**A** MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the Great Smoky Mountains can be had from along the graded highway to Cade's Cove, shown here. The "Cove" itself is one of the most beautiful valleys at the foot of the mountains. Farms, schools, churches and fine old homes are numerous in Cade's Cove. : : : : : :

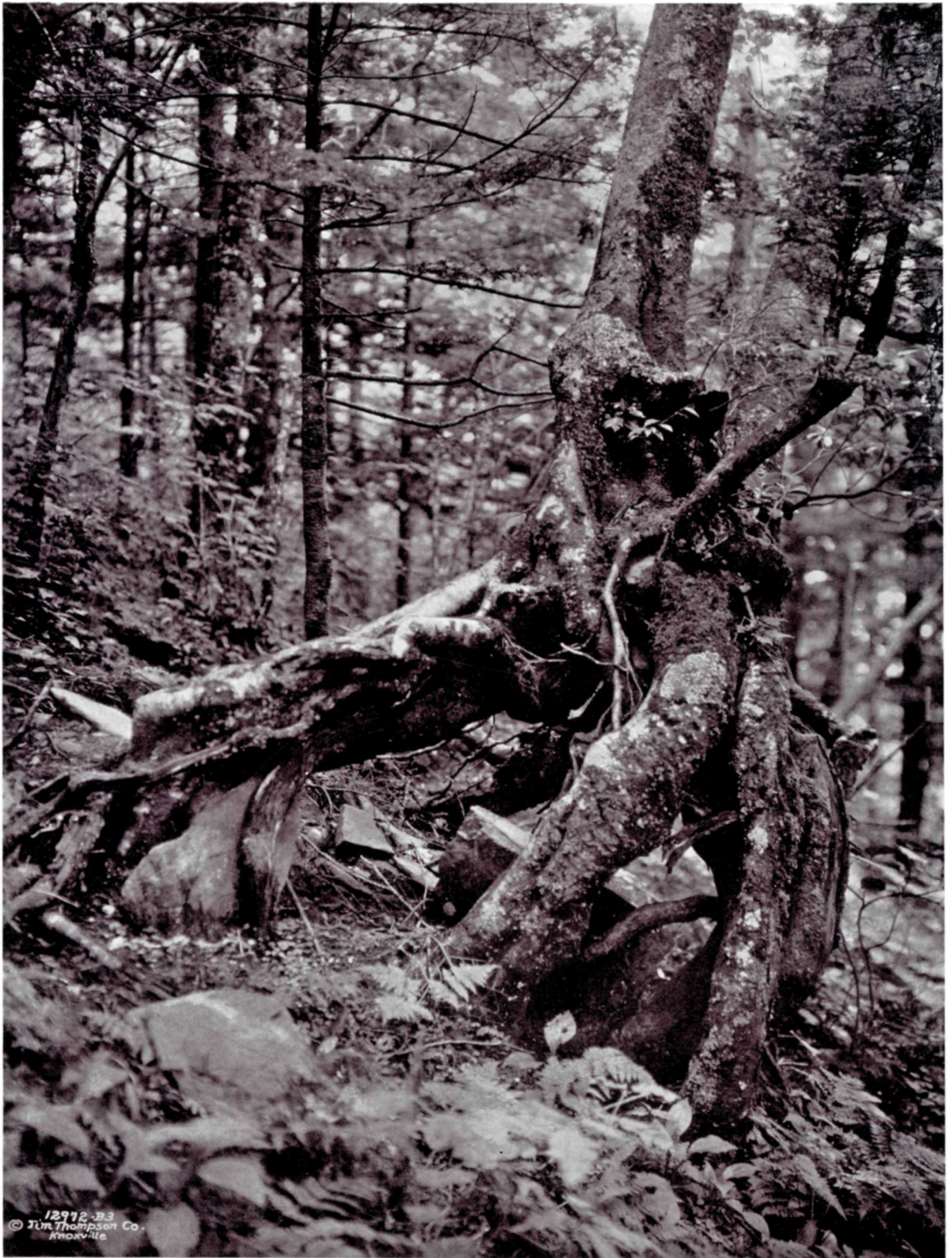


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MOST OF THE SCENERY IN THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS DERIVES ITS ATTRACTION FROM THE TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS, BUT OCCASIONAL BLUFFS AND CLIFFS AND GIANT ROCK FORMATIONS LEND VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE. FROM THE TOPS OF SUCH TOWERING SENTINELS AS THOSE SHOWN ON THIS PAGE THE GRANDEST OF PANORAMIC VIEWS OF THE SURROUNDING MOUNTAINS FOR MANY MILES CAN BE ENJOYED BY VISITORS TO THE PARK.



SCENERY LIKE THIS, ALONG THE STREAMS WITHIN THE PARK, IS FOUND  
IN MANY PLACES



THIS TREE STARTED ITS GROWTH ON A GIANT LOG, WHICH DECAYED, LEAVING THE TREE ON "STILTS"

**Gate of  
Indian  
School**  
Cherokee, N.C.



*Modern Cherokee Indian Girl.*



*Indians still love lacrosse,  
their most ancient sport.*



*She mothers her papoose well.*



*The old man and his squaw*





SPRINGS AT HIGH ALTITUDES IN THE PARK PRODUCE STREAMS AND FALLS OF GREAT BEAUTY

# From Rainbow Falls to the Tennessee River

**W**HEN WATER starts out to seek the level of the sea from a spring on the top of Mount LeConte, it makes more than five thousand feet of its descent within the distance of a few miles! Starting at an elevation of 5680 feet, it courses down the side of the mountain by way of Rainbow Falls, dashes over the rocky bed of Mill Creek, on into Pigeon river near Gatlinburg, where the altitude is about 1200 feet. The flow is thence to the French Broad river, which comes down from the Smokies on the North Carolina side, and joins with the Holston river five miles from Knoxville, these two streams at that point forming the Tennessee river, whose waters finally reach the Gulf through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.



Photo by Robin Thompson.

No standing water is to be found in the Smokies, which means, also, no mosquitoes.



"The charm of the Smokies, and their economic value to the nation as well, is due in great part to their abundant stream flow."

—KEPHART

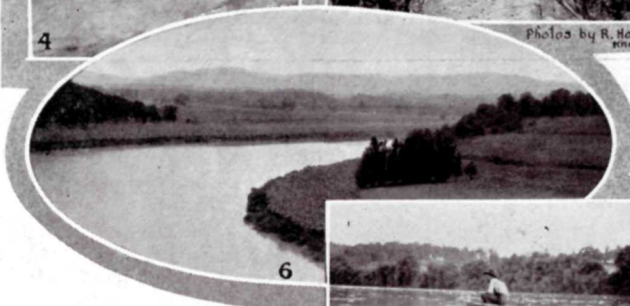
Development of power plants in this region has in no way detracted from the scenery.

The "little journey" indicated by the pictures on this page, is that which has been referred to as "From Rainbow Falls to the Tennessee River," and shows the course of the stream from near the top of LeConte to a point near Knoxville, as follows:

- 1.—Rainbow Falls, on Mount LeConte, along the trail leading to the top.
- 2.—Mill Creek, below Rainbow Falls.
- 3.—Mill Creek, near its junction with Pigeon River above Gatlinburg.
- 4.—Pigeon River at Gatlinburg.
- 5.—Pigeon River below Gatlinburg.
- 6.—French Broad River near its junction with Pigeon River.
- 7.—Tennessee River, below the "Forks," where it has its source in the merging of the French Broad and the Holston rivers.



Photos by R. Harrison Knoxville





*Majestic Mt. Le Conte, from a point three miles East of Knoxville.*



*In the shadow of the Giant, Mt. Le Conte from Gatlinburg.*



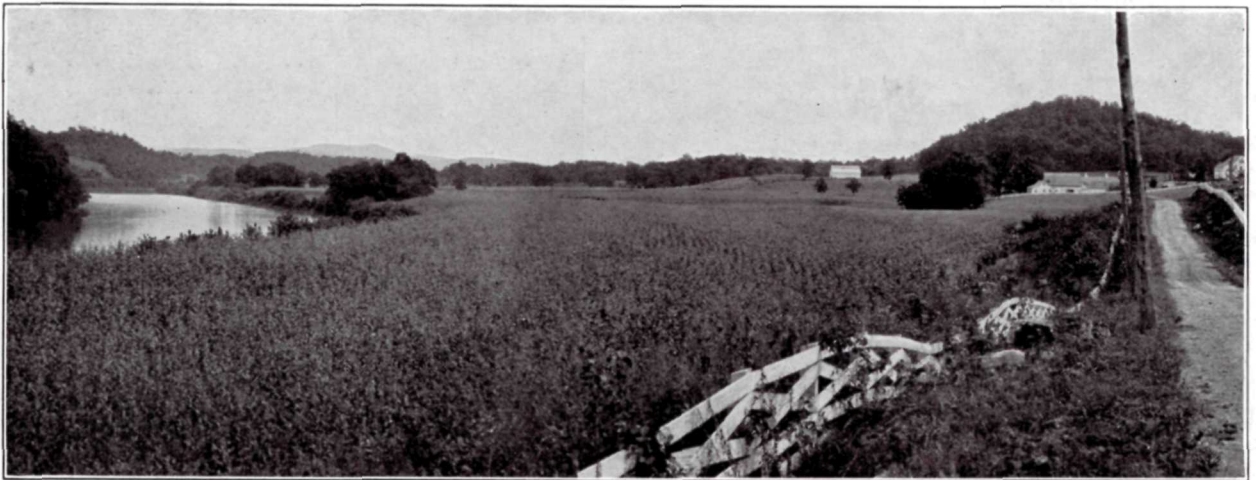
PHOTOS BY RUSSELL HARRISON, WNKVILLE, TN.

*Pigeon River and Mt. Le Conte, near Sevierville, Tennessee.*

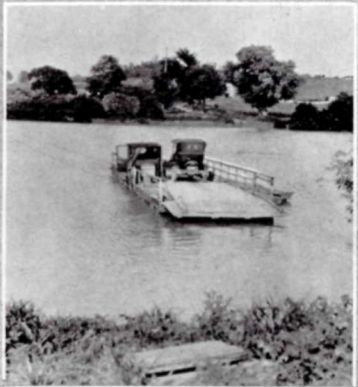
THE MASSIVE FORM OF MOUNT LECONTE RISES ABOVE ITS BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS

## Valleys, Streams, Fertile Fields Near the Park

**E**AST TENNESSEE is a section of vast and widely diversified resources, and diversification also features the natural scenery adjoining the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. On this page are pictures of a few of the hundreds of spots where the immediate surroundings are enhanced in their beauty by the view of the Great Smokies a short distance away.



A TYPICAL EAST TENNESSEE FARM ON THE LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER, NEAR THE SMOKIES



ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER



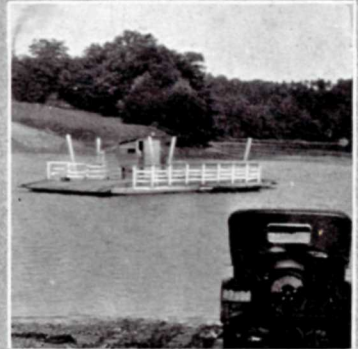
PHOTOS BY RUSSELL HARRISON

ON THE HOLSTON RIVER NEAR KNOXVILLE

NILES FERRY ON LITTLE TENNESSEE NEAR MADISONVILLE

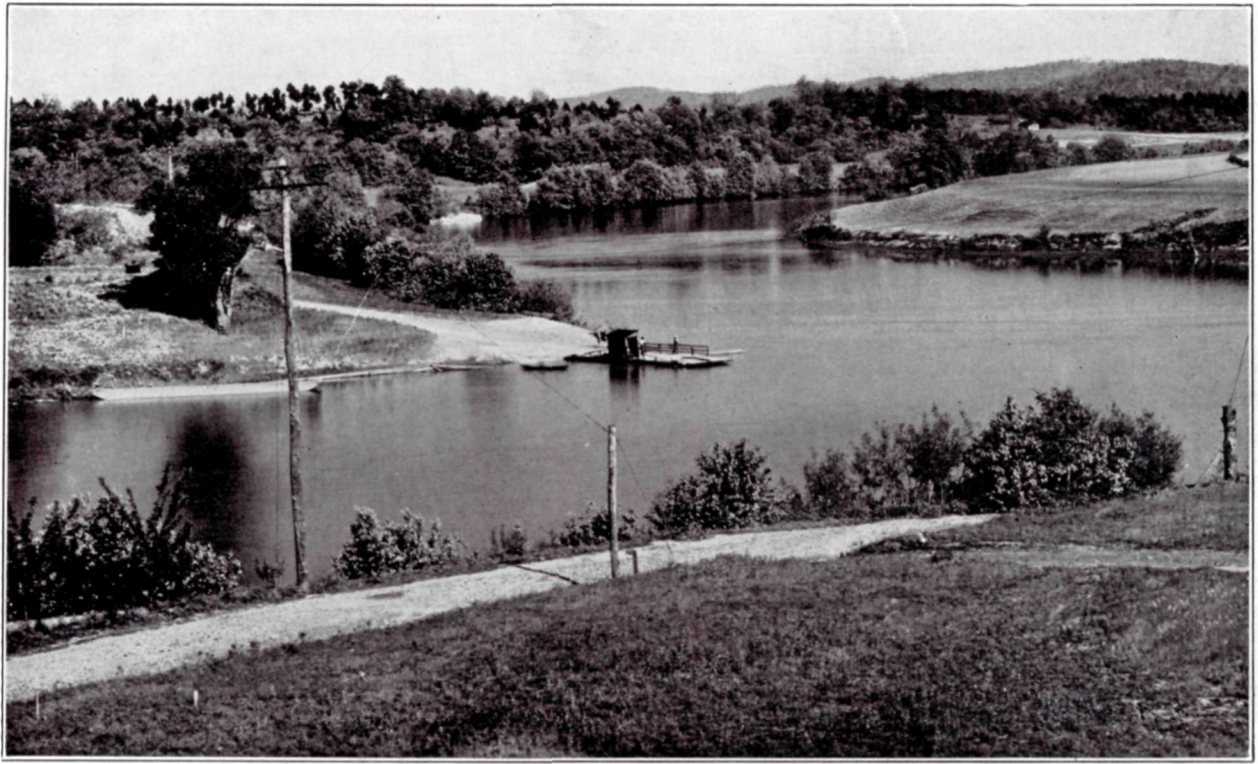


FERRY AT LOUDON, TENN.

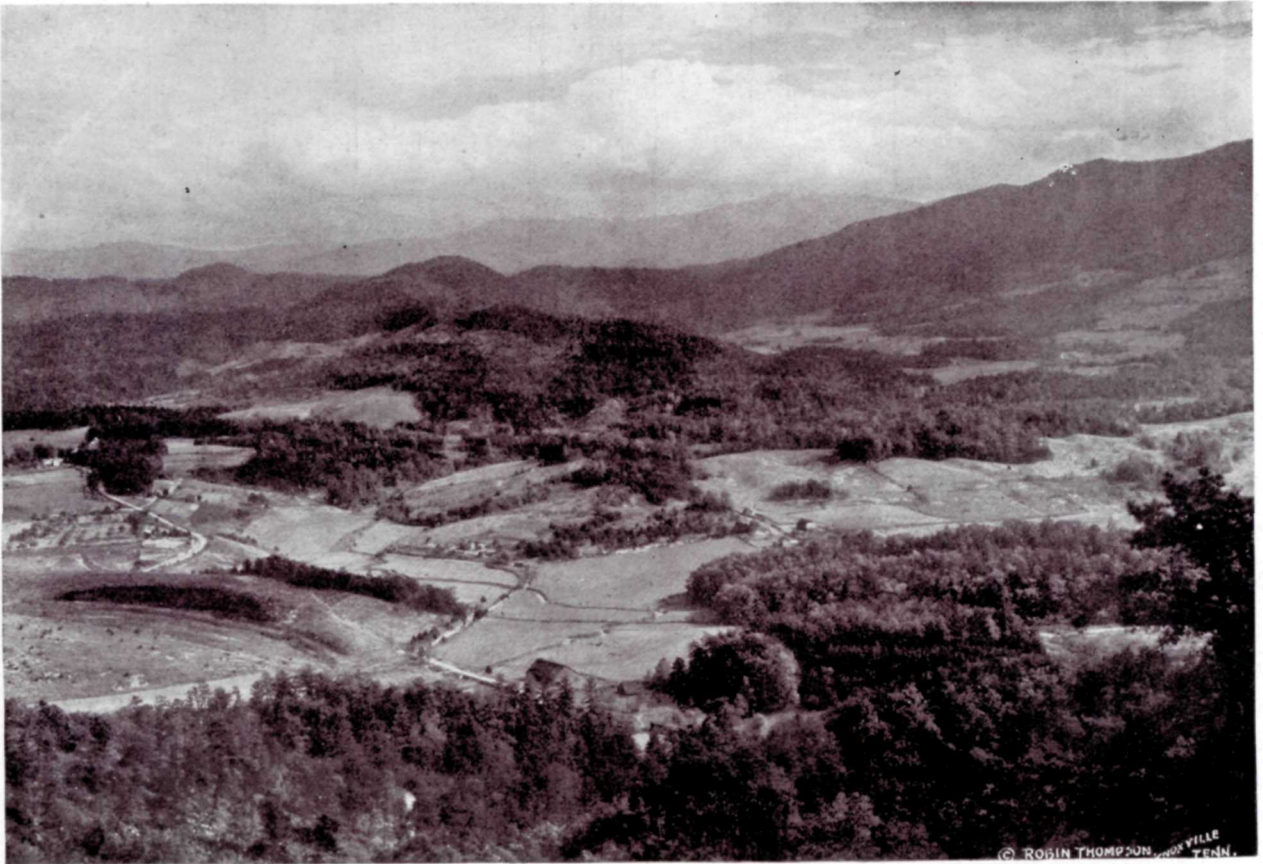


JUNCTION OF HOLSTON & FRENCH BROAD.

FERRIES ALONG THE HIGHWAYS IN EAST TENNESSEE, NEAR THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS



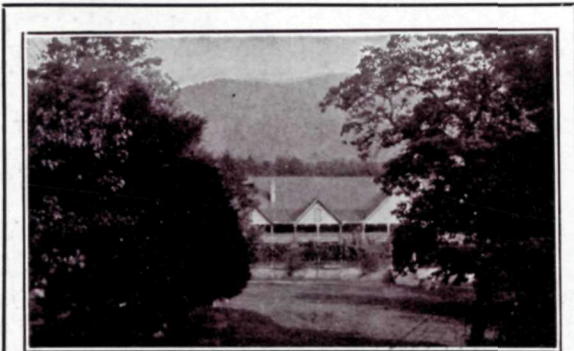
JUNCTION OF THE HOLSTON AND THE FRENCH BROAD RIVERS, NEAR KNOXVILLE, FORMING THE SOURCE OF THE HISTORIC TENNESSEE RIVER, WHICH FLOWS ALMOST IN THE SHADOWS OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS



GOOD ROADS AND FERTILE FIELDS, NEAR TOWNSEND, WITHIN THE PARK AREA

## Every Approach to the Park Leads Through Beautiful Scenery

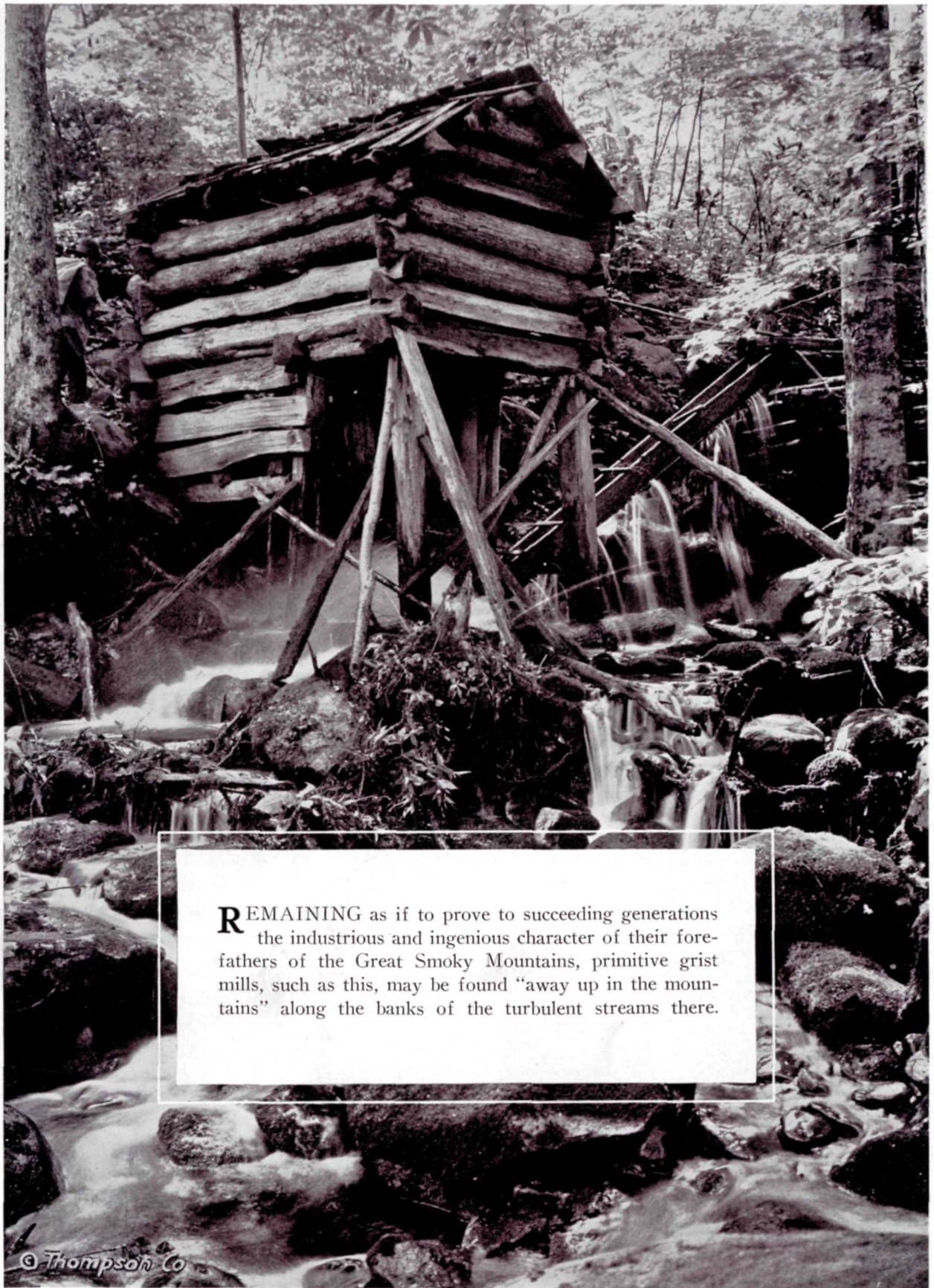
**H**IGHWAYS leading to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park afford not only panoramic distant views of the mountains from many points, but pass through sections of the adjacent territory that are sufficiently beautiful and varied to alone make it well worth while to travel a long way to see them. Some beautiful old homes, many of them more than a hundred years old, stand along the state-maintained highways which at one time were stage-coach roads.



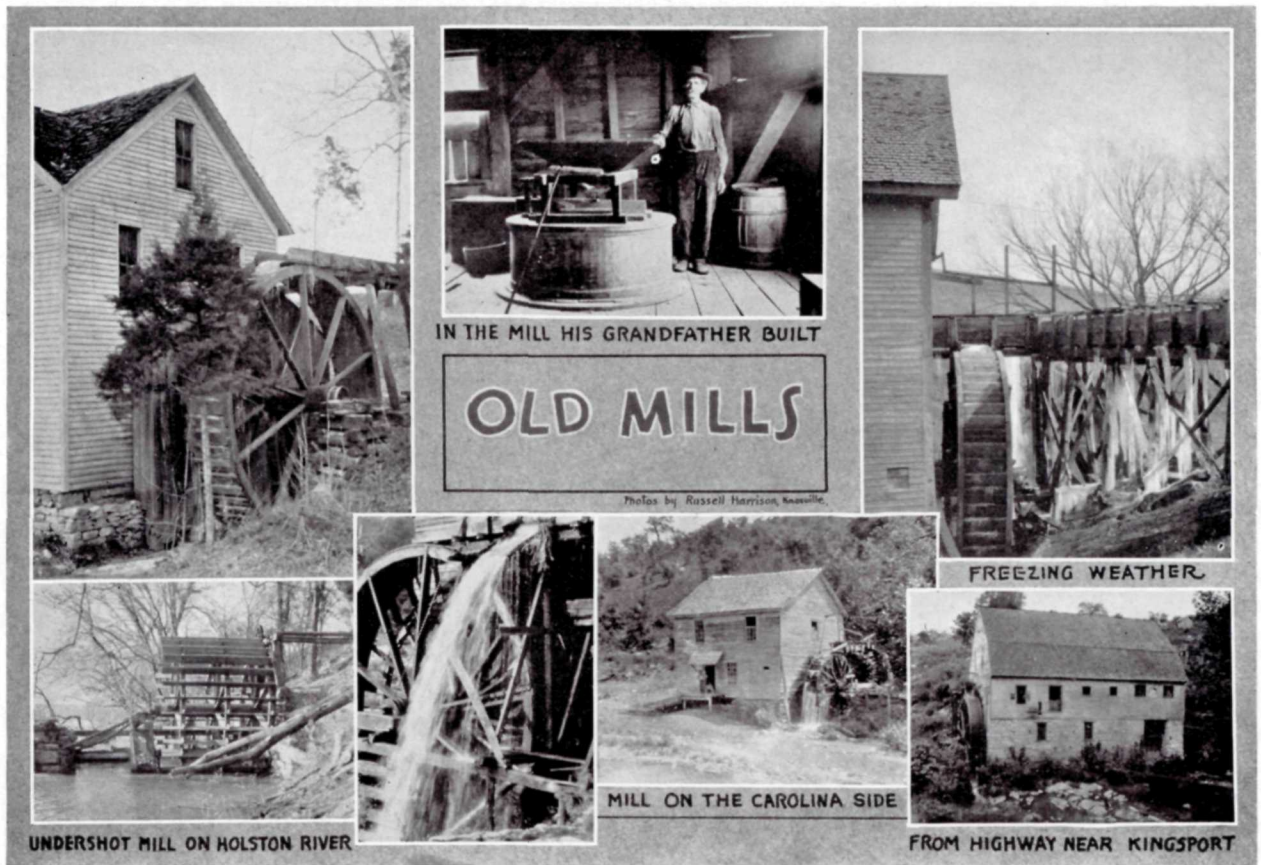
MONTVALE SPRINGS, AT THE BOUNDARY OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

From every farm home a glimpse of the towering Smokies or a stretch of fertile valley and timbered ridge land can be seen. Great fields of corn, wheat, tobacco or other farm products, grazing lands dotted with cattle, numerous poultry farms and other signs of modern agricultural development evidence the industrious character of the people and provide a foretaste of the wonderful view of the natural beauty of the entire region, which reaches its culmination in the outlook from the top of any of a large number of peaks in the Park at an altitude of five thousand to nearly seven thousand feet above sea level.

So, a trip from any direction to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park affords many pleasant surprises and never a moment of monotony after the visitor comes within fifty to a hundred miles of the Smokies.



**R**EMAINING as if to prove to succeeding generations the industrious and ingenious character of their forefathers of the Great Smoky Mountains, primitive grist mills, such as this, may be found "away up in the mountains" along the banks of the turbulent streams there.



SOME OF THESE OLD MILLS ARE STILL IN SERVICE

## The Pioneers of the Smokies

**W**HILE THE Great Smoky Mountains are frequently referred to as a "wilderness," generally unknown to a majority of the people of the country, let it be understood that these great highlands have not been uninhabited. True, they have always been rather sparsely "settled," but those who have familiarized themselves with their history claim that for four hundred years the Cherokee Indians, succeeded by the "pale face" or white settlers, have vied with many contending creatures for supremacy in this habitat of the animal kingdom, from the wildcat and black bear of a generation ago all the way back, according to old Cherokee tradition, to monsters of physical proportions that defy our present day imagination.

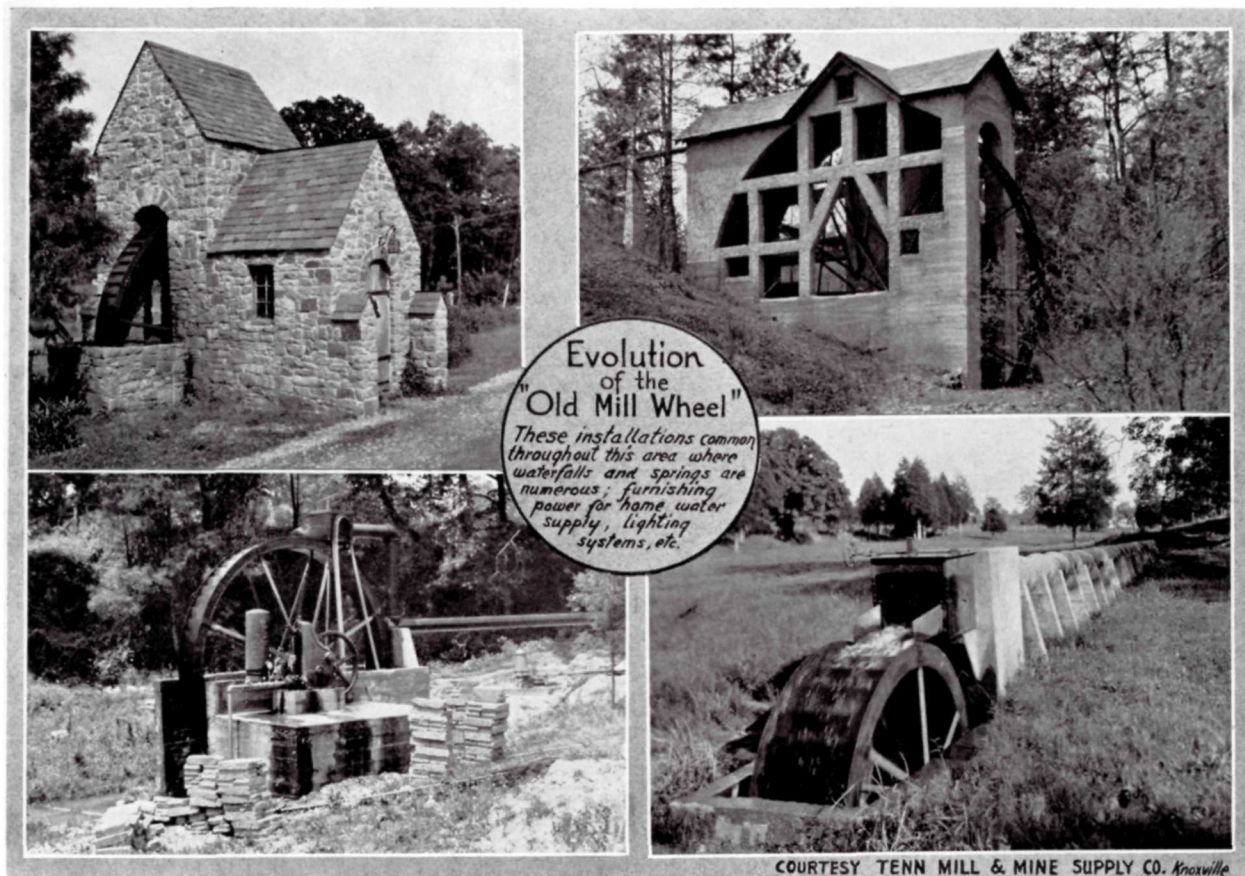
These came upon the savage Red Man to destroy him and his villages, and would forever have dominated had not the brave warriors themselves driven them from the land!

Aside from scraps of pottery and flints the Cherokees have left little to contribute to the history of the Smokies except in the form of myth and legend, but we know that he dwelt here for many moons. So, we leave him and his hectic past and take up with the white man that displaced him.

In his book, "The Lure of the Great Smokies," Robert Lindsay Mason portrays the native white mountaineers of this region in a very complimentary fashion. He refers to them as "the Dissenters of yesterday—the valiant soldiers of a turbulent religious Renaissance of Europe and America," who, he says, "have laid aside their bloody rifles, but their well-worn Bibles bespeak other battles just as vital and as faithful." Mr.



BRIDAL VEIL FALLS



NATURE'S CONSTANT SUPPLY OF WATER POWER BEING UTILIZED

Mason refers to the early white settler of the Great Smokies as a courageous pioneer who lived in bloody strife with the Indian and the French and his English relatives who undertook to compel him. He braved these foes within his own home, which of necessity was sturdily built, and some of them are still standing.

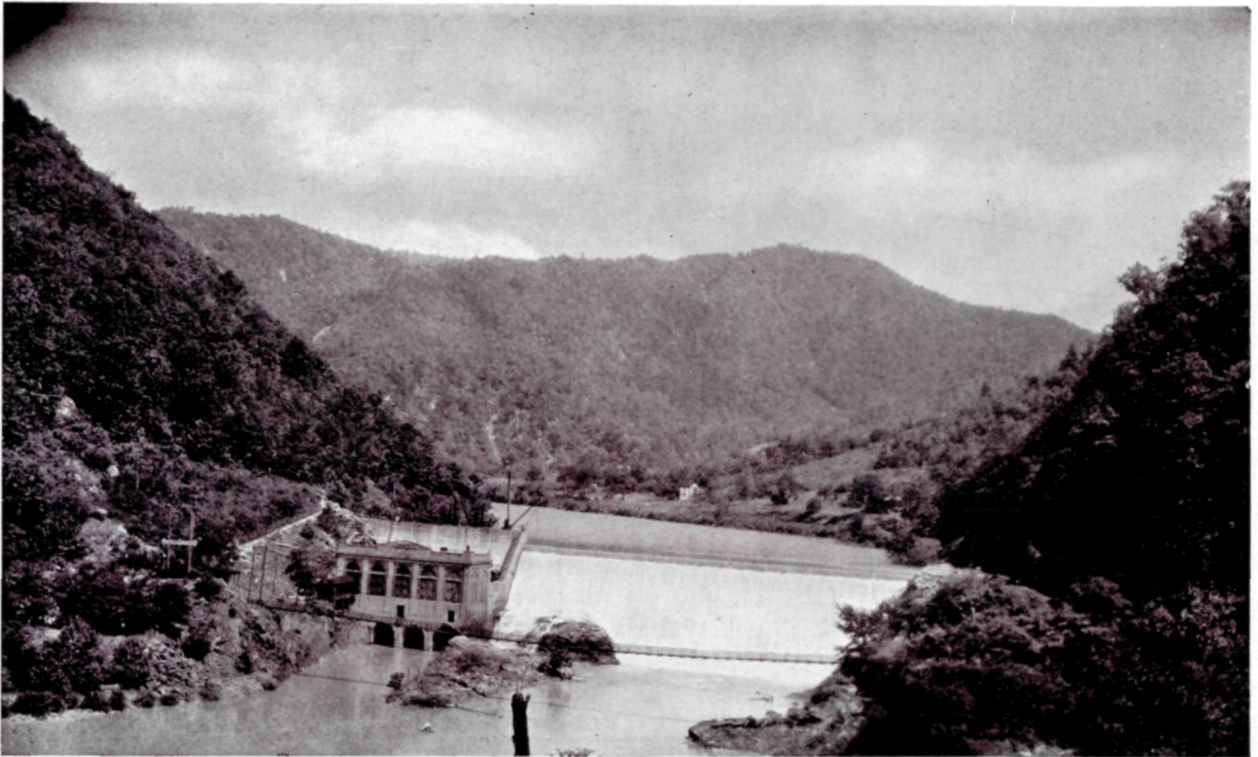
These people were self-reliant, ingenious and industrious. This is evidenced today by remaining landmarks such as the old mill pictured on one of these pages. This is typical of the way in which the old-time mountaineer of the Smokies coped with the lack of more effective means of providing for his needs. His fare was simple, but it has never been said of him that his family suffered because of inadequate supply. And his hospitality was notable, as if he felt constrained to follow the injunction to "be not forgetful to entertain strangers."

These attributes, all too briefly noted here for lack of space, characterize the present day descendants of the dwellers of the "great hill country" of earlier days. They no longer live in the backwoods, however. The fame of the Great Smokies is spreading to the outside world. The traveler, as well as the visitor from nearby, comes, sees, and goes away to return again and again, bringing others with him, so that the native of the mountains, although he remains and has no inclination to move out, is himself a picturesque milepost along the way of progress, whereby the Great Smoky Mountains becomes the heritage of all the people in the form of a national park.



TRICKLING FALLS

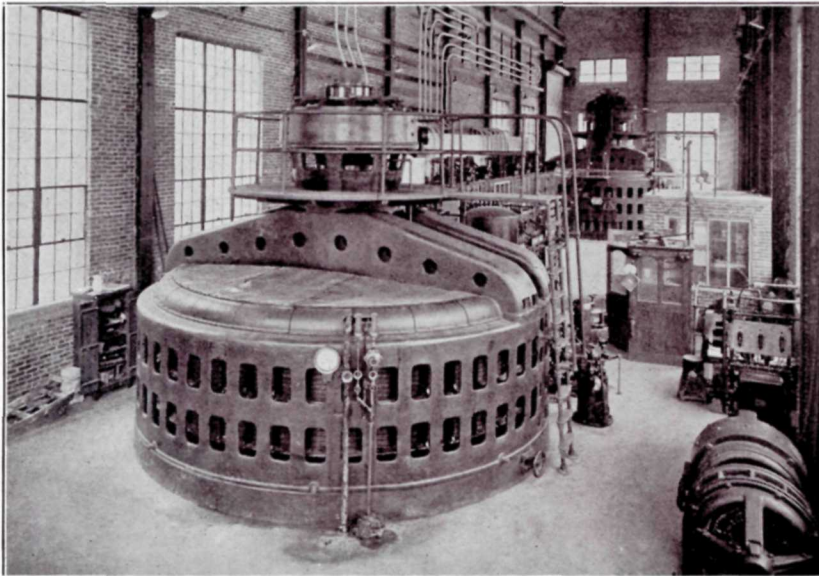




ONE OF A DOZEN MODERN HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS NEAR THE SMOKIES

## Harnessing the Mountain Streams

**J**UST AS THE inhabitants of the Great Smokies have progressed in their mode of living, from the days of some of America's oldest Indian tribes, the Cherokees, on down to the mountain people of the present day, who send their children to the schools and churches in the valleys and pass the time of day with numerous hikers and sight-seers from the distant cities, so also has there been even greater progress in the utilizing of the gigantic power of the mountain streams that course through the gorges and down the valleys.



INTERIOR OF TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY PLANT AT HALE'S BAR, ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER

These streams have their beginnings, many of them, at the very top of the highest peaks in the Great Smokies, where springs that have for centuries furnished water for man, bird and beast, develop into a constant flow of volume and power that is now of inestimable value to all the adjoining sections of the mountain region.

Capital and engineering skill have contributed to the evolution of the old mill wheel in a way that is best described by the pictures on this and the pages immediately preceding. From the primitive grist mill to the present-day hydroelectric power plant is a road fraught with toil and tireless energy, but one of great achievement, the extent of which will be measured by the future.



HORSES MAY BE RIDDEN FOR MILES ALONG BRIDLE PATHS IN THE PARK

## Bridle Paths and Hiking Trails

**A**LTHOUGH there are vast stretches of wilderness that have never been penetrated by human footsteps in the Great Smoky Mountains, and there are cliffs that defy the experienced climber, almost every section of the Park is traversed by bridle paths and hiking trails.

These winding passageways lead the nature-lover far afield into the wonderland of the Smokies, along streams that tumble down the rocky creekbeds, through gorges and ravines and over knobs and ridges, sometimes completely belting a mountain in an upward direction in order to reach its summit. Horses are ridden to high altitudes and for miles along the crest or the side of a ridge, affording the rider an ever-changing view of lowlands below, cloud-piercing peaks above, and great waves of rugged hills to the right or left. Some of the most advantageous outlooks can be reached on horseback.



FAVORITE FORM OF RECREATION IN THE PARK

The sport and recreation of hiking and climbing have attracted thousands of people to the Smokies. Even before the area was mentioned as logical territory for a great national park, the native mountaineer and the visitor from below followed the trail of the Indian, who for many scores of years tramped the great highlands in search of game and in his passage from camp to camp, in the days when the Red Man was lord and master of this realm of primitive man and untamed beast. Hunters came to seek black bear, deer and wild turkey. Fishermen plied the streams for trout. Then came the summer vacationist from the towns and cities, who roamed the forests in bewilderment and wonder.

Thus for years the Smokies have lured a few who began to blaze the way for the thousands that now are coming to see this great



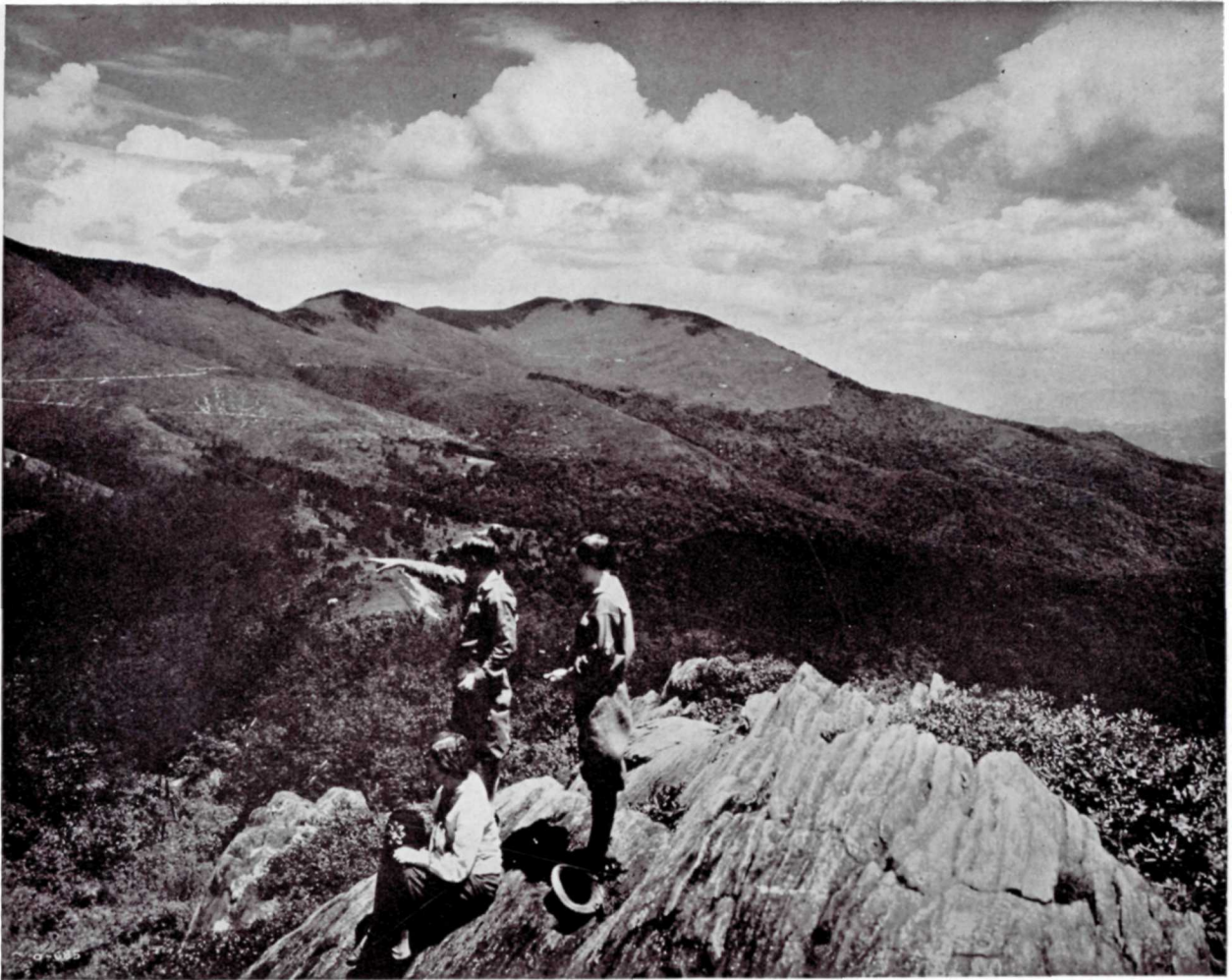
IDEAL CAMP SITES ARE NUMEROUS IN THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

natural park. And while graded roads and highways will eventually enable the visitor to ride in comfort over the Park, there will never be any means of transportation among these mountains that will bring the thrills and surprises that come to the follower of the trail. Moving along through dense forest and underbrush and over fallen tree trunks, with no sky visible except immediately overhead, one often emerges suddenly to a "clearing" where the most magnificent panoramic view brings realization that this indeed is one of Nature's own show places.

Men and women, boys and girls, all climb to the top of Mount LeConte. The trail is a rugged one, and it takes an experienced hiker several hours to make the ascent. But the pure fresh air and stimulating breezes that sweep the sides of



STRANGERS VISITING THE PARK JOIN THOSE WHO KNOW THE TRAILS AND CAMP SITES



HIKING TRAILS LEAD TO HUNDREDS OF SPOTS AFFORDING BROADSIDE VIEWS LIKE THIS

the mountain produce exhilaration that encourages the climber to hurry on to the top. And when the top is reached! As the magical, mystifying haze that enshrouds the Great Smokies seems to defy description, so also the view from the top of LeConte has never yet been accurately pictured except in the mind of the beholder. The pen fails for lack of befitting adjectives; the brush is even more helpless; the camera sees all, but only in one direction. The human eye itself is faulty, and hours spent on the top of LeConte still leaves much to be seen.



A VIEW OF NATURE'S GREAT SHOW PLACE

Those who frequently climb to this great outlook say that at each visit they find new wonders. At times the entire world is shut from view by the oceans of clouds that float up and around the mountain. Sunrise at such a time provides a spectacle indescribably beautiful. Storms spend themselves between the "top" and the valley below. In winter a great film of hoary frost, a blanket of snow, or a crust of ice transforms LeConte into a great white giant.



A HIKE IN ANY DIRECTION REWARDS THE CLIMBER WITH BEAUTIFUL AND VARYING SCENERY

Then sunset viewed from its topmost peaks provides a scene quite different but almost as beautiful as that of the sunrise above the clouds.

Campers find any number of desirable spots where they may pitch their tents. Water is available from springs and streams, one, crystal-clear and almost ice-cold, bursting out near the very top of LeConte. Campfires and blankets are needed, however, to keep one comfortable at night, even in midsummer.

A cabin, with blankets and cooking utensils for rent is available on the top of LeConte. Strangers may secure the services of a guide, horses, supplies, and usually the company of those who are familiar with the trails. The starting point may be reached by way of the Scenic Loop, from Knoxville, going the Sevierville and Gatlinburg route, or through Maryville, Townsend and Elkmont. From the North Carolina side the approach is made either through Knoxville, or by way of Newport, Sevierville and Gatlinburg. Good roads from all these points enable the visitor to reach the foot of the mountain by automobile.



AT THE CABIN ON TOP OF MOUNT LECONTE



"THE SMOKIES WERE HOARY WITH AGE WHEN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS WERE MEWLING INFANTS IN THE LAP OF MOTHER NATURE."—ROBERT LINDSAY MASON

## The Smoky Range is Sixty-Five Miles Long!

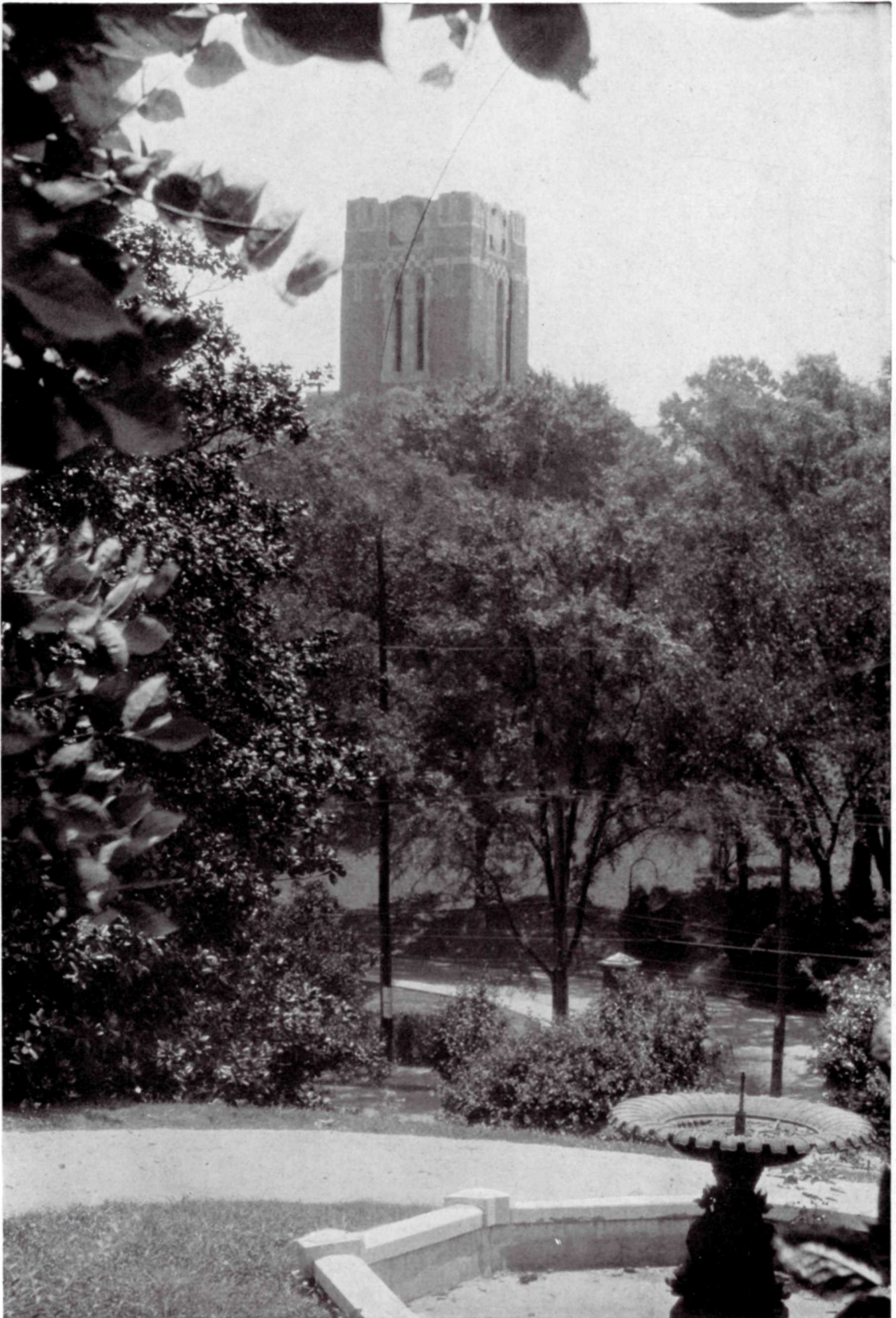
**S**URVEYS by Professor Arnold Guyot in 1856-60 enabled him to enumerate a total of thirty-seven peaks in the Great Smoky Mountains. Referring to this immense range, Professor Guyot said: "It presents on that extent of sixty-five miles (full length of the Smokies) a continuous series of high peaks and an average elevation not to be found in any other district. The gaps or depressions never fall below 5000 feet except towards the southwest, and the number of peaks the altitude of which exceeds 6000 feet is indeed very large."



MOUNT LeCONTE AS SEEN FROM THE STATE HIGHWAY BETWEEN GATLINBURG AND ELKMONT

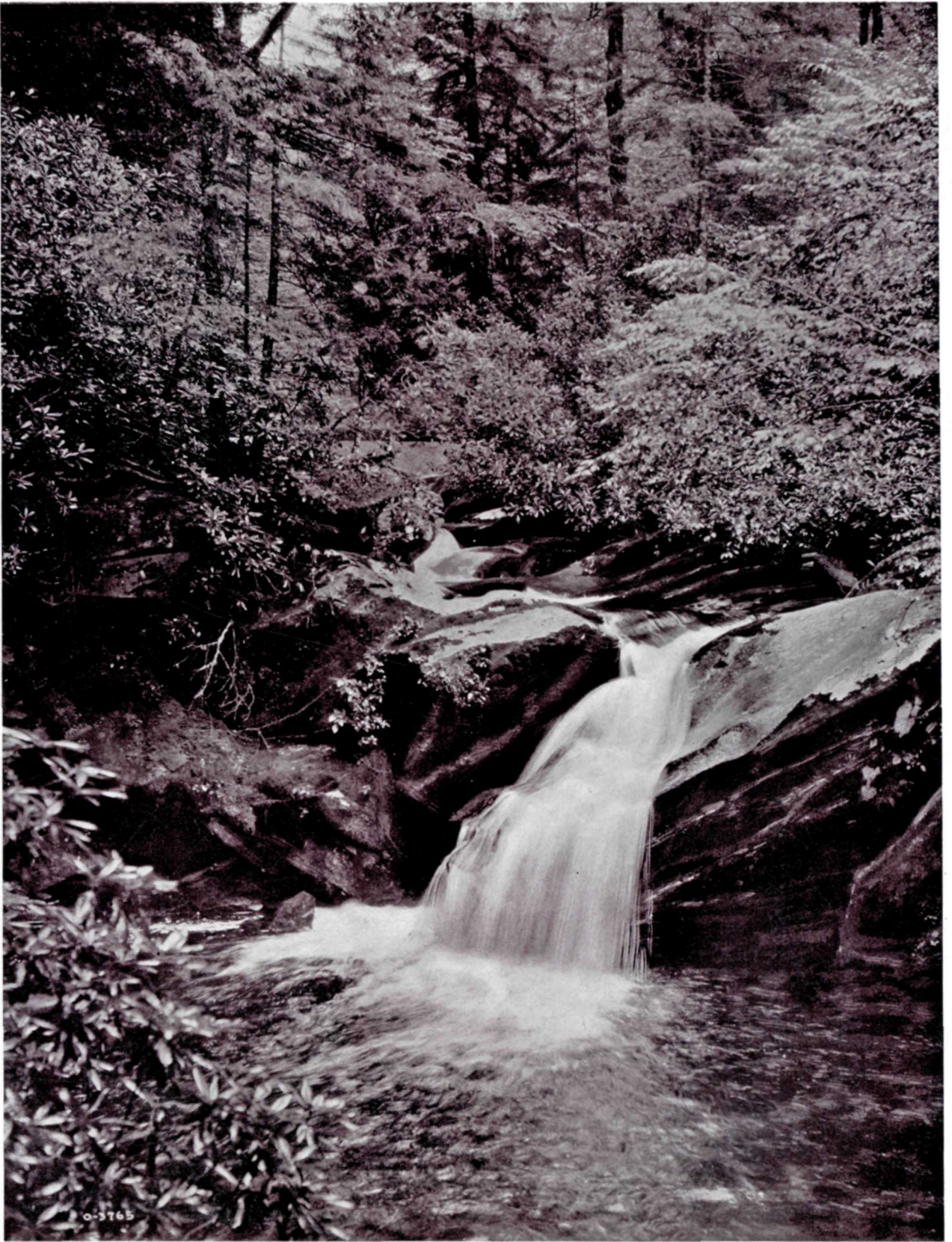
**C**HILDREN go to school here, too. Contrary to opinion in some sources, ignorance does not abound among the people of the Great Smoky Mountains. Schools and churches and contact with friends who have visited the mountains for many years, all combine to bring enlightenment.     :     :     :     :     :     :     :     :





TOWER OF AYRES HALL, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, AT KNOXVILLE





ALMOST EVERY TRAIL IN THE SMOKIES LEADS PAST SUCH SPOTS AS THIS



"HIS HOSPITALITY HAS WON FOR HIM MANY LIFELONG FRIENDS"

## Leaders in Smoky Mountain History

WRITERS of fiction and the purveyors of "feature" articles for the magazines have so long made a specialty of picturing the Southern mountaineer as a grizzly old bewhiskered moonshiner and feudist, living in constant defiance of law and civilization, that the average American who knows no better is accustomed to thinking of him as a menace to society!

Such misrepresentation, based on the character of a few as indicative of the mode of living of every male inhabitant of the Southern highlands, is as unjust as it is ridiculous to those who know the real character of these good people.

"The frontier cabin of America should be emblazoned on her coat of arms," says Robert Lindsay Mason, author of "The Lure of the Great Smokies." Continuing, this writer says the cabin is the emblem of the American, because it is like no other cabin on earth; that it appeals to every true American and awakens visions of upstanding men, fearless fighters, determined homemakers, invincible republic builders. "At once it suggests danger, hardship, endurance and courage; it suggests clean-mindedness and good citizenship," he says. He then recalls many famous Americans born in these cabins, some of whom were Jackson, Lincoln, Boon, Shelby, Robertson, Crockett, Houston, Blount, Custer, McKinley, and Xavier. Mr. Mason adds: "Practically all of our frontier leaders of the Old South came from humble cabins, and certainly all the leaders in Smoky Mountain history lived in them. As these cabins were in the thrilling days of Xavier, Boon and Crockett, so are they yet in the Great Smokies."

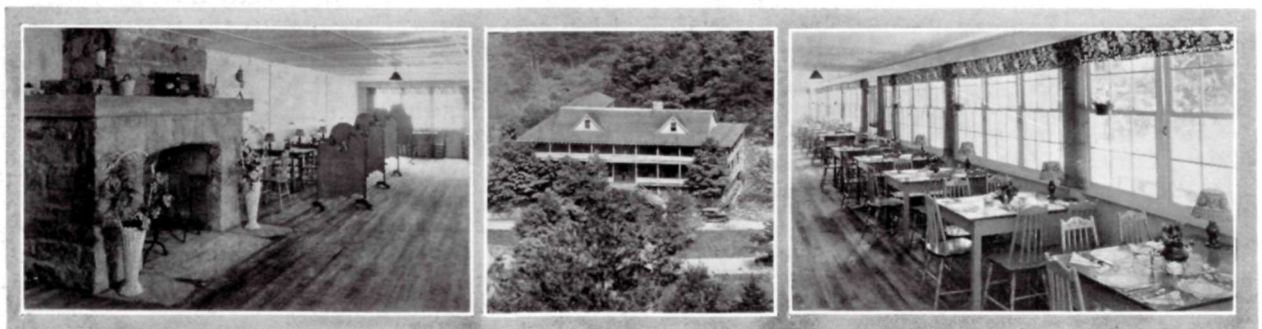
What a vindication of the Southern mountaineer, with his whiskers and his moonshine! And those who know him best are those who love him best—those who have tramped the wildwoods with him, hunting, fishing and camping, an association that always brings out the best that is in a man, because he is then so close to Nature—they know that the Smoky Mountains native is, as a rule, a law-abiding, God-fearing citizen, whose quaint philosophy and manner of reasoning, and whose hospitality have won for him many lifelong friends among the people of the lower lands who are often his guests.



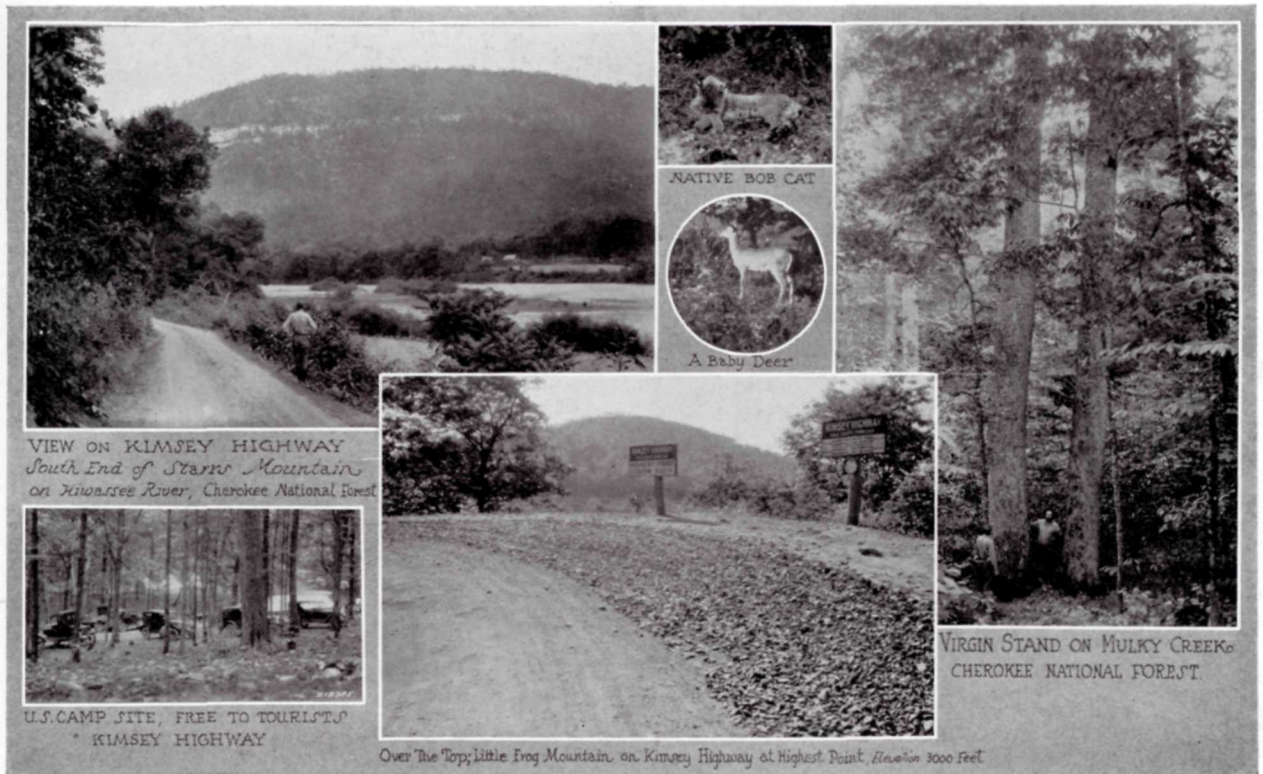
SCENES ALONG THE WAY TO THE PARK VIA WALLAND, KINZEL SPRINGS, TOWNSEND AND ELKMONT

## The Scenic Loop--Knoxville to the Smokies

ONE of the most delightful features of a visit to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is the attractiveness of the approach from Knoxville. The preferred route is via the Scenic Loop, along state-maintained highways that lead to the Park and through a part of it. This takes the visitor past many such spots as are pictured on this page, passing through Maryville, Walland, Kinzel Springs (Sunshine), Townsend, Elkmont, Gatlinburg and Sevierville. The total distance is 102 miles, this including the entire round trip. Numerous hotels along the route afford entertainment, for a meal, a stay of a day or a season, some of them being open the year round. Beautiful panoramic views are to be enjoyed all along the way, and the roads are always good.

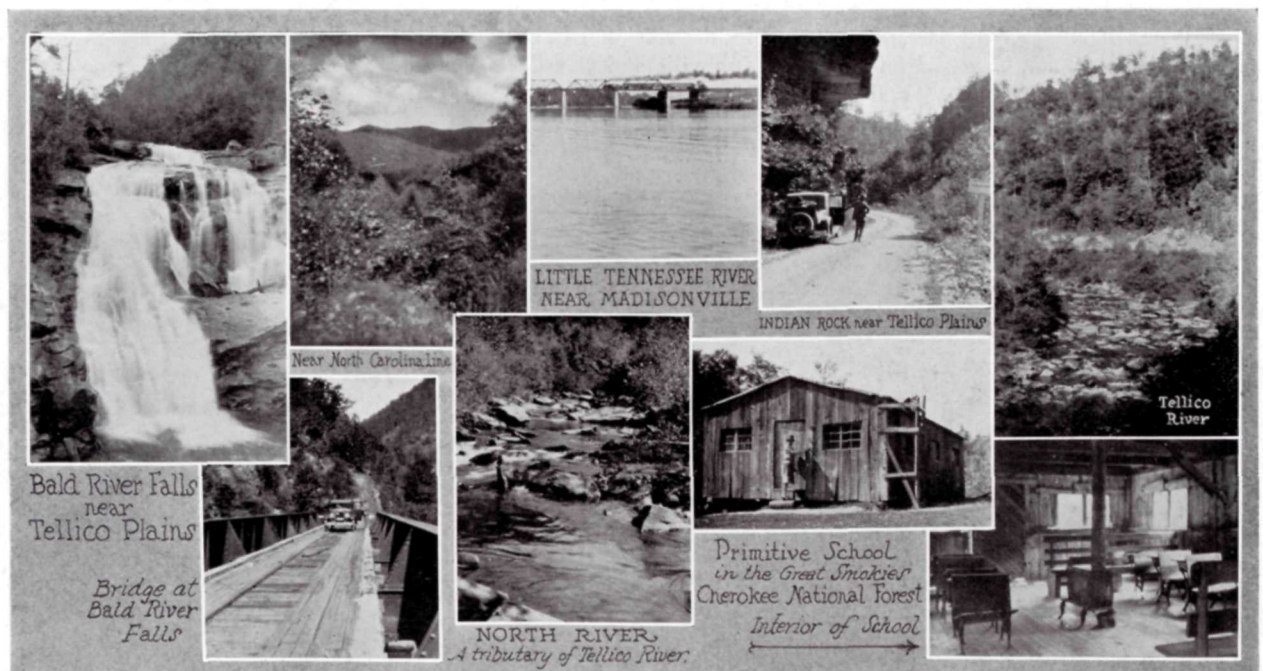


SMOKY MOUNTAIN INN, AT SUNSHINE (KINZEL SPRINGS) ON THE SCENIC LOOP

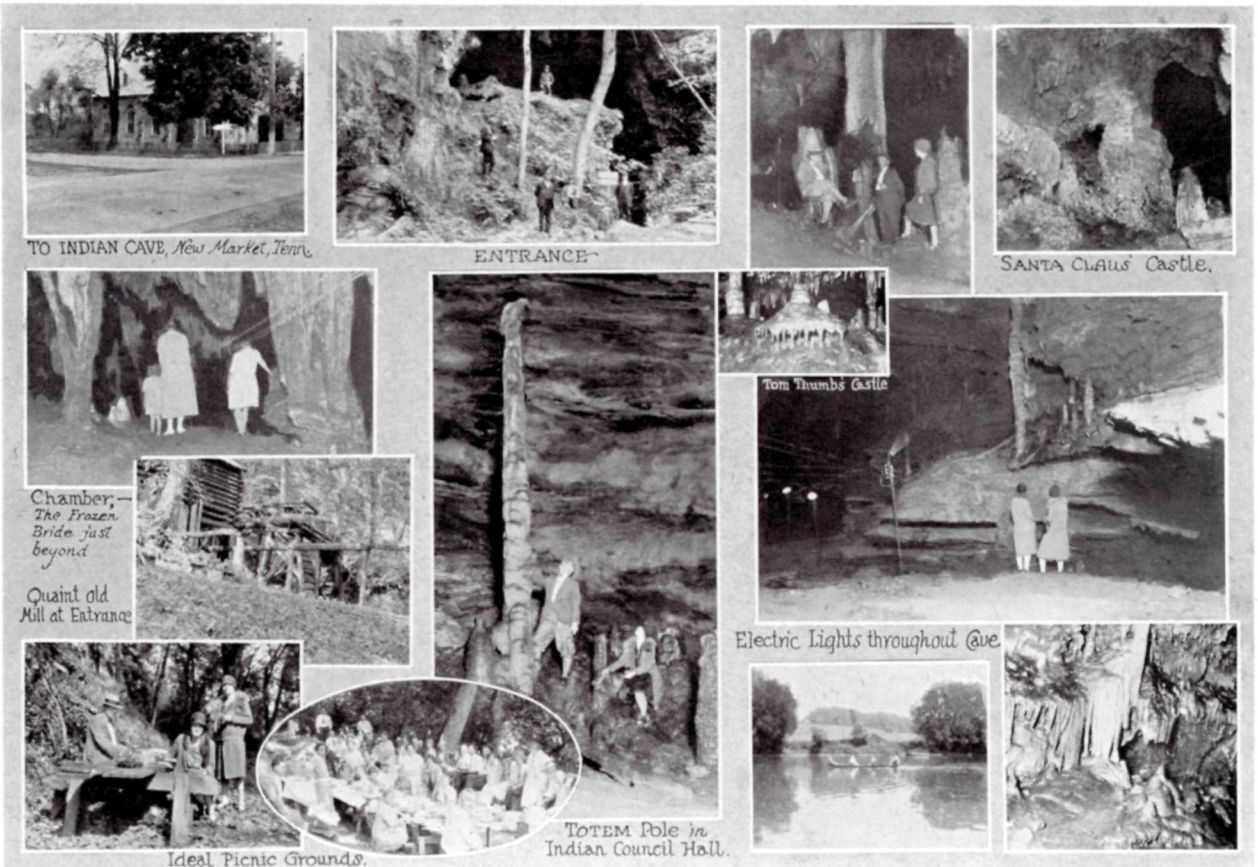


SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN SCENERY CAN BE VIEWED FROM KIMSEY HIGHWAY AND IN CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST, NEAR THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

The entire region adjacent to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is one of rare natural beauty, and visitors to the Park may drive for days over state-maintained roads, through the valleys, over the mountains and through the Cherokee National Forest.



MADISONVILLE AND TELLICO PLAINS, TENNESSEE, ARE ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE PARK



THESE PICTURES GIVE FAINT CONCEPTION OF THE WONDERS OF INDIAN CAVE

## Famous Indian Cave, Near the Park

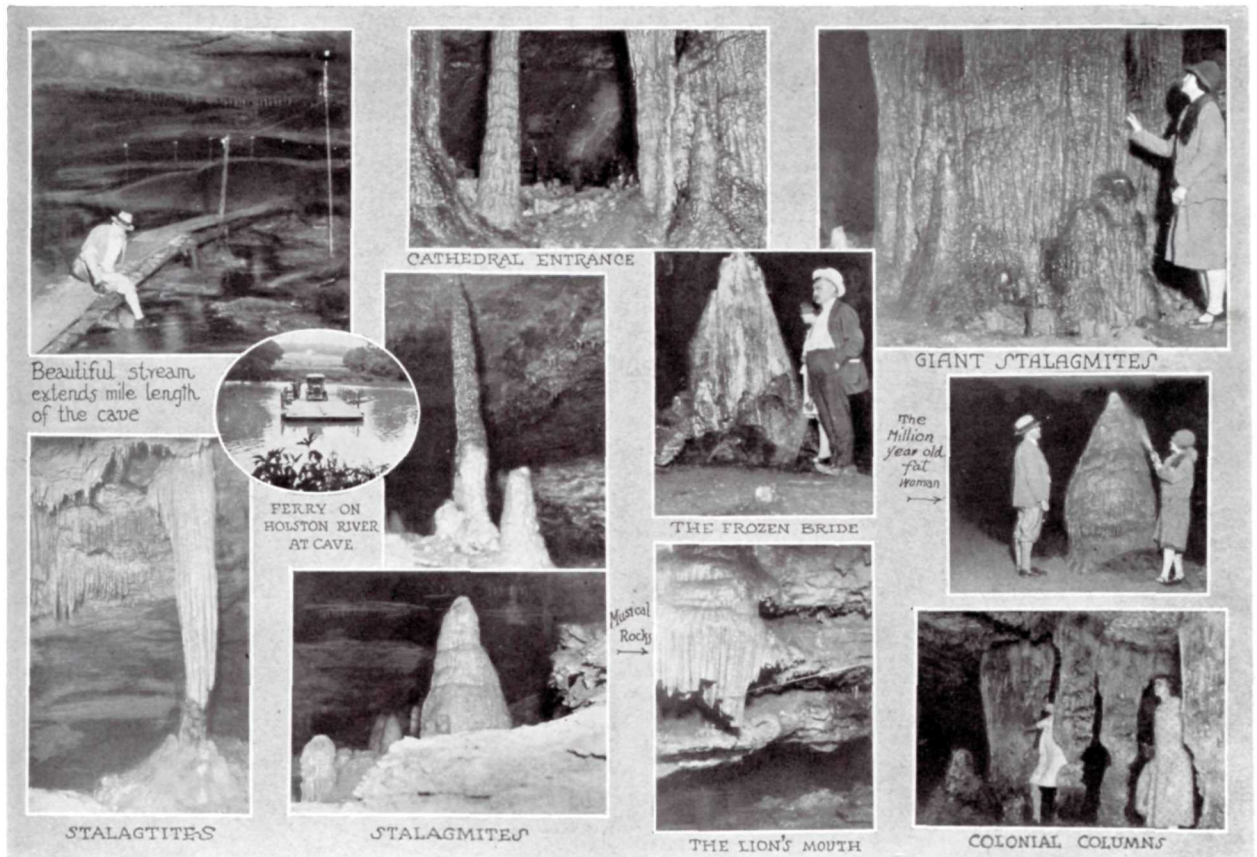
ONE OF THE most interesting spots in the section adjacent to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is Indian Cave, 27 miles east of Knoxville and 5 miles from New Market, on the Holston river. Paved roads (highways Nos. 9 and 34) lead almost to the cave, the few remaining miles of road being graded and suited to travel by automobile. The cave may also be reached via Blaine, Tennessee, from highway No. 1. Pictures shown on these pages give faint conception of the wonders of famous Indian Cave, and, like much of the

Smoky Mountains scenery, words fail in one's effort to describe it. This cave is not dangerous, as are some of the sandstone caves of other sections. The ceiling or "roof" is solid all the way back, and the trail is smooth. A complete inspection involves about two miles of walking, all underground.

After passing through the entrance a big arched room is found, with a solid limestone ceiling at least seventy-five feet above. Grotesque formations are to be found throughout the cave. Among the first of these to be seen are those resembling the profile of an Indian head, a vicious wild boar, a large fish and an eel. Next comes the



CENTURIES HAVE WITNESSED THE PROCESS OF FORMATION



STALACTITES AND STALAGMITES IN THOUSANDS OF FORMATIONS ARE SEEN

angel dome, presenting the striking figure of an angel with outstretched wings. Passing beyond the range of all daylight, the visitor is aided in his exploration by powerful electric lights, which, shining upon the varied formations, produces many fantastic shadows and assists the imagination in the creation of odd figures and pictures without number.

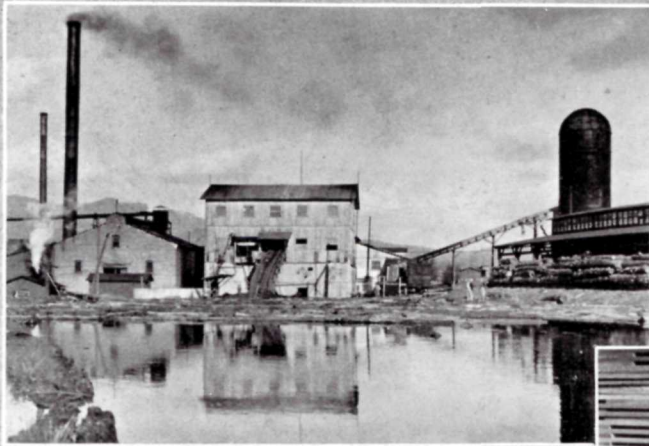
Descriptive paragraphs found in the year book of the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club read in part as follows: "Stop and hear the faint flow of the silvery stream (inside the cave) on its way to the beautiful Holston. Farther ahead the cavern winds, inviting us to explore it, urging us to its remotest ends. Thousands of tons of solid rock support the mighty mountain above. We may falter slightly, but remember that 'through the ages' these rocks have held their positions without the slightest indication that they have moved.



"SOME AS LARGE AS YOUR BODY, SOME AS TINY AS NEEDLES"

"Stalactites and stalagmites in thousands of formations are seen. Some are little, some are big, and in every kind of shape. Some glitter like diamonds, while some are dark drab. Some are as high as your head and as big as your body, while others are as tiny as needles. How long even the smallest ones have been in forming, only celestial records might reveal. With the thickness of a cigarette paper a year they have risen or fallen; yet they are there to interest or amaze us."

Formations found in some of the remote recesses of the cave are called: the frozen bride, little boy in nighties, the arcade, the fish market, Noah's ark, hornet's nest, church window, pulpit, etc. Another is the garden of the gods, in a dome seventy-five feet high and fifty feet long.



Double Band Mill

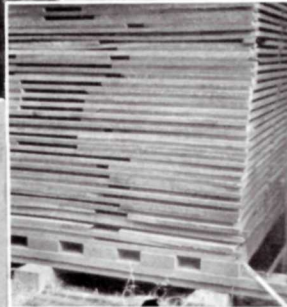
Views of  
Operations  
of  
Little River  
Lumber Co.  
Townsend  
Tenn. 9



Log Pond



Track No. 6



Soft Panel Poplar  
Note boards 43" wide



Track No 4



Track No. 3.



Loaded Log Cars



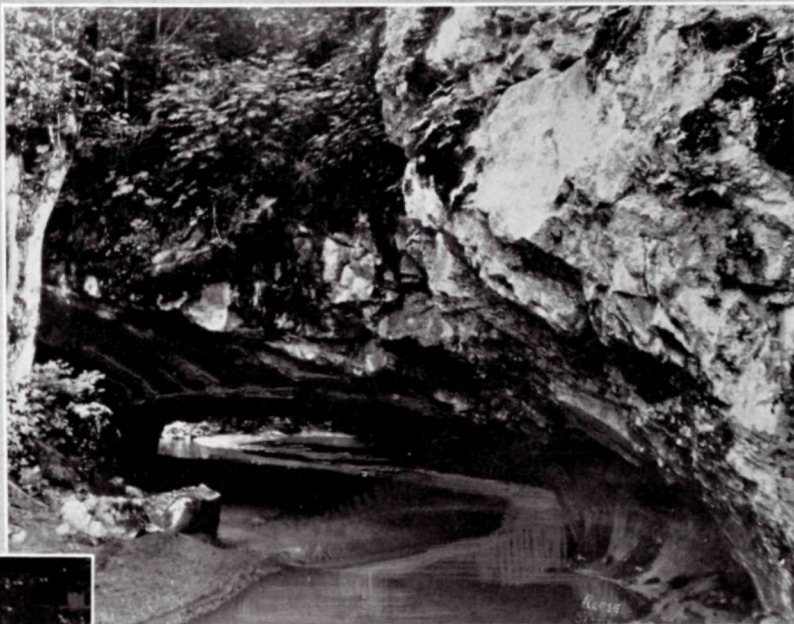
Track No. 5



GLENWOOD SCHOOL in Park Boundary  
COCKE COUNTY



FARM VIEW NEAR NEWPORT  
*Taken from airplane*



NATURAL BRIDGE near NEWPORT, TENN.



TROUTING near Newport.



Photo by  
Robin  
Thompson

± Landing of first Airplane  
on Summit of Great  
Smokies, Elevation  
over 5000 ft.  
Max  
Patch



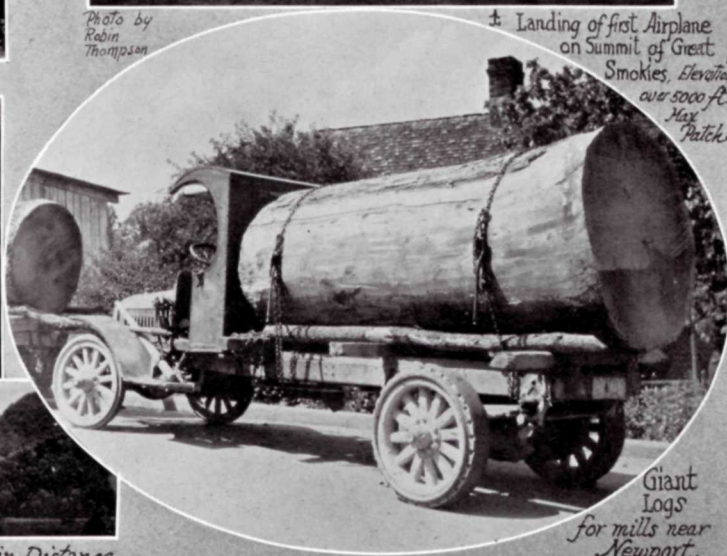
MADDRON BALL, NEAR MT. GUYOT



Partial  
View of  
Newport  
from the  
Air...



Scene near Newport, Sharps Top in Distance



Giant  
Logs  
for mills near  
Newport.

NEWPORT, TENNESSEE, IS A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE PARK





## The Trees of the Smokies

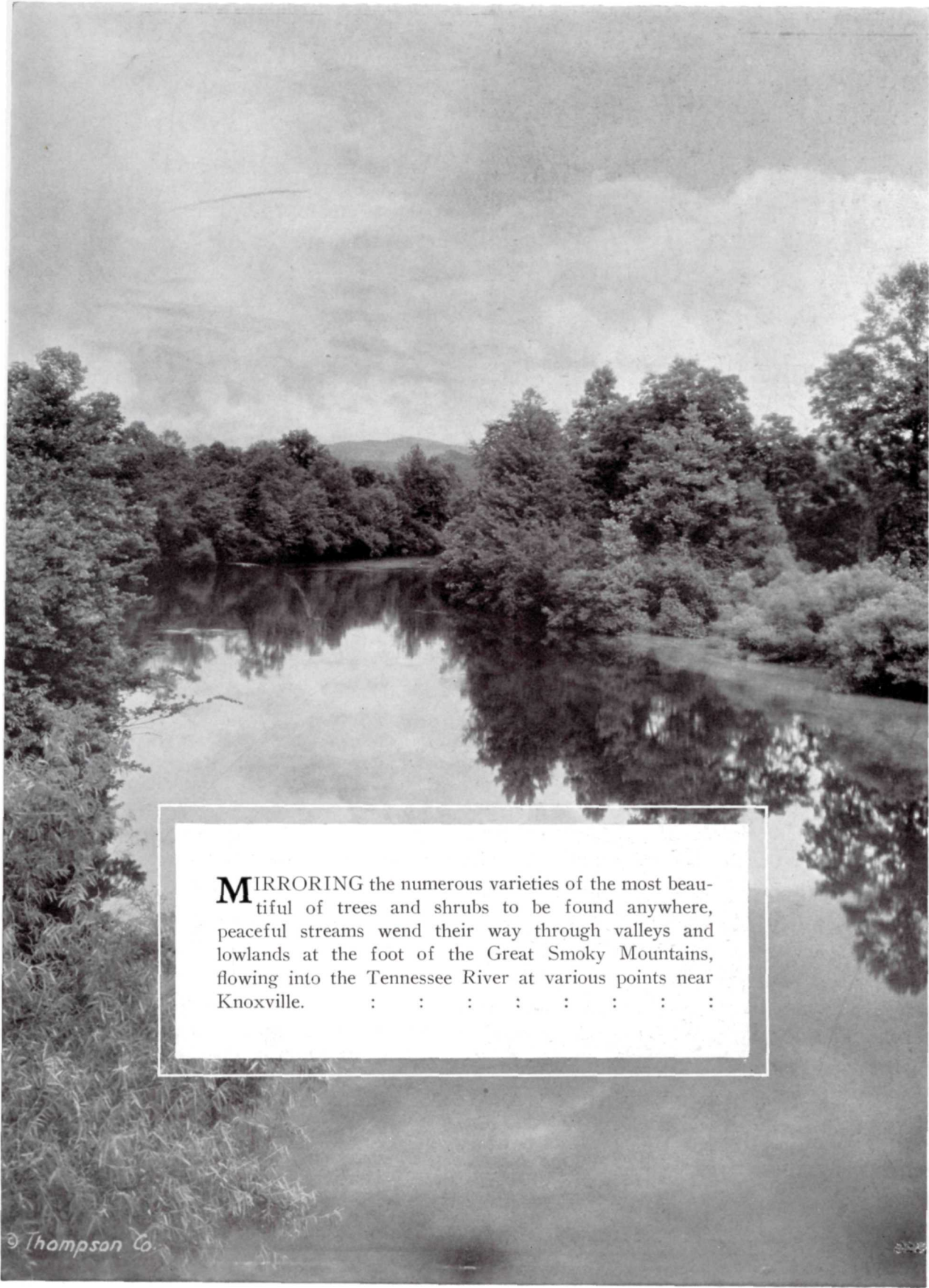
A MILLION square miles of virgin forest was America's heritage. Practically all that remains is the woodland of the Great Smoky Mountains. Trees in this region are hundreds of years old, one writer saying of them, "many of these trees were full grown when Columbus was a babe in arms." The forests in which they thrive date from unknown ages.

There are 137 species of trees in the Great Smokies, and Dr. William Trelease, dean of the department of botany at the University of Illinois, says: "At the foot of Mount LeConte are trees indigenous to southern Tennessee. At its top are trees indigenous to southern Canada. More kinds of trees can be found during a trip of thirty miles through the Smokies than can be found in traveling diagonally across Europe."

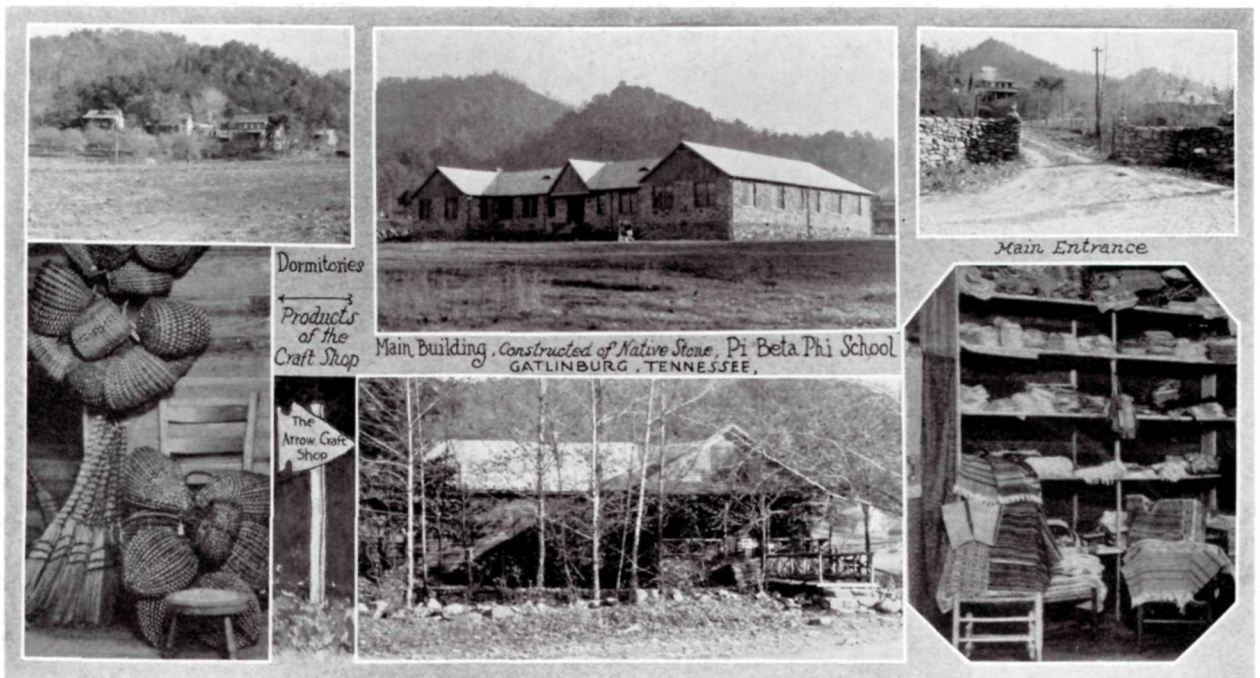
Unlike many of the western mountains with their steep, bare, craggy cliffs, the Smokies are practically covered with some form of tree growth, the remarkable exception being what is known as "balds" on some of the highest knobs or points, which are covered with grass.

The forest cover is composed largely of hardwoods, the remainder being softwoods. The hardwoods include many species, chief of which are poplar, red oak, white oak, black oak, chestnut, basswood, birch, cherry, sugar maple and beech. The softwoods consist of white pine, shortleaf yellow pine, hemlock, spruce, fir, Virginia scrub pine and pitchpine. The hardwoods here mentioned are quite similar to those growing in the New England states and in the North Central states, but in the Smokies they grow more rapidly. The black and yellow birch, both of which are distinct Northern species, occur quite abundantly on the upper altitudes of the Great Smoky Mountains.

While some sections of the Park include land from which timber has been cut, there are thousands of acres of virgin forest, where the towering poplars and other kinds of trees attain to unusual size and height and lend beauty and magnificence to the entire area.



**M**IRRORING the numerous varieties of the most beautiful of trees and shrubs to be found anywhere, peaceful streams wend their way through valleys and lowlands at the foot of the Great Smoky Mountains, flowing into the Tennessee River at various points near Knoxville.     :     :     :     :     :     :     :     :



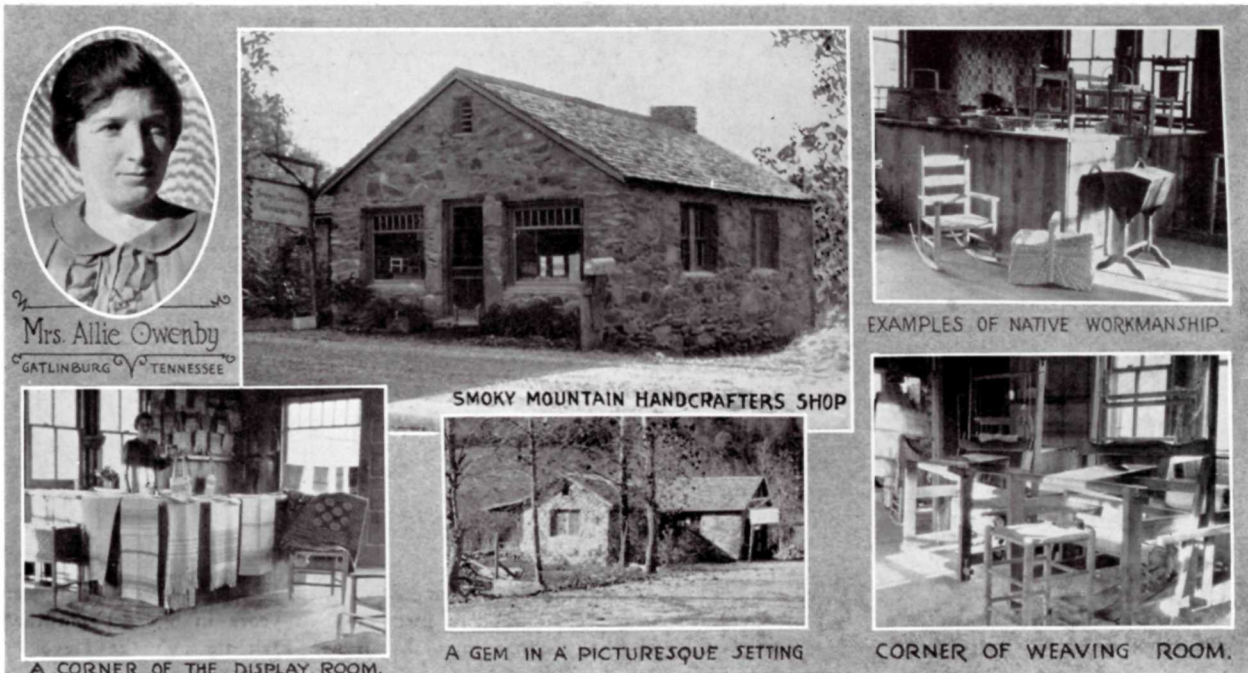
PI BETA PHI SETTLEMENT SCHOOL, GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE

## Educating the Boys and Girls of the Smokies

ORGANIZED as a memorial to its founders, Pi Beta Phi Settlement School was opened on February 12, 1912, with one teacher and thirteen pupils, at Gatlinburg, which at that time was a remote mountain settlement, but is now at the entrance to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. From this small beginning the school has developed into an educational and social center for the benefit of the young people of the mountains, and there are now 150 pupils in the ten grades. Courses are also given in agriculture, home economics, weaving and home hygiene. Community classes in agriculture, home economics, and weaving are conducted, with enrollments larger than in the regular day school. A graduate nurse and a very competent local assistant are in the health center. Through all these activities practically every family for miles around is touched.

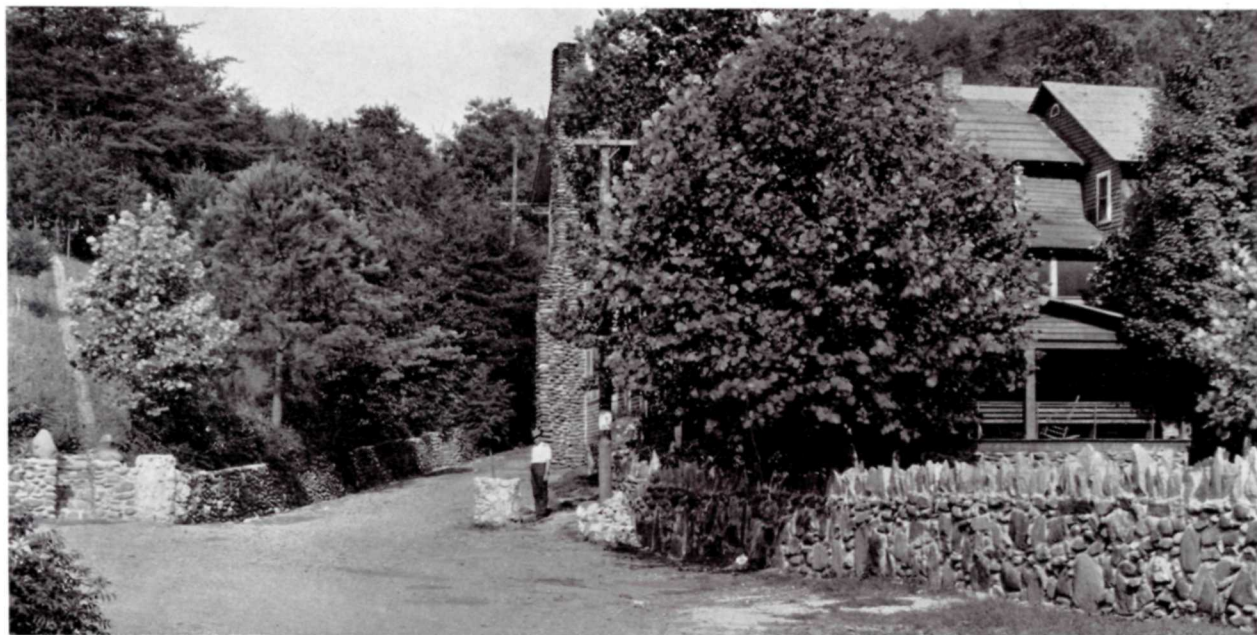
Home industries have been revived through the teaching of weaving in the homes. The school is the market for weaving, furniture and basket making. As much as \$20,000.00 cash for these products has been paid to community families in one year, making many of them self-supporting. Furniture making and refinishing antiques has been added to the industrial work. Alumnae clubs of the fraternity throughout the country and one in Canada are the principal markets for the Arrow Craft products, but the large number of tourists visiting the Park patronize the gift shop at the school very liberally.

The school owns about 100 acres of land, about thirty of which are suitable for cultivation. Buildings consist of three cottages for teachers and girls (another being rented for the boys' dormitory), the Arrow Craft gift shop, a small hospital, the old school building and a new industrial high school building. A modern barn provides shelter for the school livestock and poultry. The dormitory boys and girls do much of the house work and care for the farm and stock, in this way earning the greater part of their expenses. An extension school in the Sugarlands, further back in the mountains, is doing much the same character of work as that of the parent school at Gatlinburg.



## Gatlinburg, Tennessee, at the Foot of LeConte

**F**OR many years the little village of Gatlinburg was just another "settlement" at the foot of the Great Smoky Mountains. But now, with LeConte towering above it, Gatlinburg, at the entrance to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, is sharing in the fame that is the heritage of all East Tennessee. Here the Smoky Mountain Handcrafters, in their shop built of uncut native stone, present a display of hand-woven materials, including scarfs, window curtains, towels, and other novelties of linens, silks, cottons and woollens. Most of the weaving is done in the mountain homes, but looms are also shown in operation in the shop, where a huge stone fireplace adds beauty and suggests hospitality.



MOUNTAIN VIEW INN, GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE, WHERE THOUSANDS OF VISITORS TO THE PARK FIND DELIGHTFUL ACCOMMODATIONS EVERY YEAR. A. J. HUFF, MANAGER AND OWNER.

# Geology of the Smokies

THE geologist will find in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park a wonderful field for research. Extracts from an article published in the *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science*, written by L. C. Glenn, professor of geology at Vanderbilt University, are interesting:

"The rocks of the region embraced within the Park are of varied character and age. They include limestones, shales, slates, sandstones, quartzites, conglomerates, gneisses, schists, and perhaps some granites along their eastern border in North Carolina.

"The youngest of them belong to the Mississippian, and yet are many million years in age. From these younger ones they range back through the Devonian, Silurian, Ordovician, and Cambrian to the Archean. The latter are many, many million years old—so old, in fact, that they are probably among the earliest formed rocks on the globe, and have had their age estimated at some hundreds of millions of years.

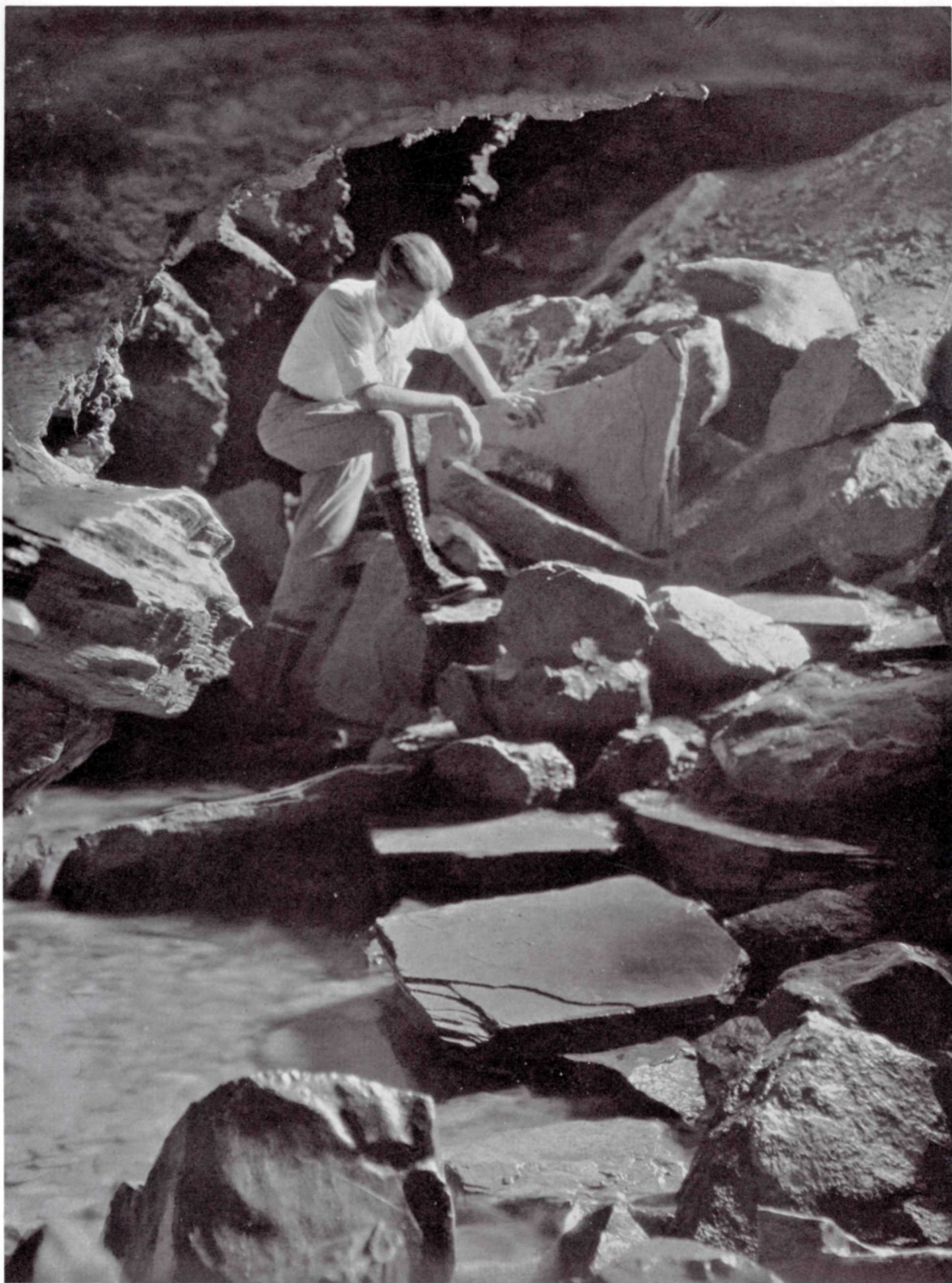
"North of Little River there are some Silurian and Ordovician rocks along the west base of the Chilhowee Mountains, while in Miller, Cade, Tuckaleechee, and West Coves there are large areas of Knox dolomite of Cambrian and Ordovician age. This dolomite is less resistant to erosion—and especially to solution—than any of the surrounding rocks so that after long ages of weathering it forms depressed areas, known as coves. These coves have a much better soil than the rougher areas about them and contain the best farms of the region, in fact, they constitute almost the only good farming lands within the proposed park. The only other lands to be classed with them in this respect are the narrow flood plains found along some of the larger streams.

"On the high crests along the state line, weathering has here and there produced great gently rounded ridges or domes that have accumulated a fairly good soil cover and that are practically, or quite, bare of trees. They are grass-covered and form attractive park-like areas known as balds.

"Included in the gneisses are here and there areas of ancient igneous rocks that have been forced up into the overlying gneissose rocks, which may have themselves also been originally igneous. The metamorphism has been so intense that much of the original character of these rocks has been lost. We know that they are very, very old and group them together under the term Archean, the age that includes the oldest known rocks.

"The geology is such as to fit the country best for preservation for its scenic beauty in a great national park."





CAVE SPRING, NEAR TOWNSEND, ON SCENIC LOOP



NUMEROUS RESORTS AND CLUBS AFFORD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VISITORS TO THE PARK

## Every American Should Visit the Great Smokies

**W**HETHER for a drive over the Scenic Loop, to be made in a few hours, or for a stay of a few days or an indefinite period, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park offers to visitors ideal attractions which cannot be adequately pictured or described in a book of this kind. Every American should visit this "Land of the Everlasting Hills."



MEMBERS OF THE SMOKY MOUNTAINS HIKING CLUB ON TOP OF LeCONTE



Col. Alvin C. York



Col. York accepting American Legion Knox County Soldiers Memorial on Lee Highway near Knoxville. Lombardy poplars named for heroes line that part of thoroughfare dedicated to those who fell in action.



Col. York with Decorations.



The Creek Bed. Road from Pall Mall to old York Cabin.



The York Kiddies

George Buxton, Woodrow, Alvin, Jr.



Photos by Russell Harrison, Knoxville

The Hunting Season Opens.

ALVIN YORK, A PRODUCT OF THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS

Sergeant Alvin C. York, who did what Marshal Foch said was "the greatest thing accomplished by any private soldier of all the armies of Europe," was born and raised in the Tennessee mountains, where he is now establishing a school for the education of the underprivileged boys and girls of the mountains. York's own life story and war diary reveals him as one of the most striking characters of American history. It is published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., Garden City, N. Y.



MOUNT LE CONTE IN MIDWINTER





SCENES LIKE THIS GREET THE EYE FROM HUNDREDS OF POINTS WITHIN THE PARK

## The "Perfect" Mountain View

READING a paper before the Academy of Science, G. R. Mayfield, of Vanderbilt University, said in part, referring to a trip to the top of LeConte: "Up through deep cool valleys and past thick growths of undergrowth and of evergreen thickets we found our way to the top about two o'clock on an early September afternoon. The panorama lying at our feet and stretching to the distant horizon in all directions was grander than any sight I have ever seen. All my life I have been looking for an ideal mountain view—the kind that you see in your dreams and fondly believe is to be found on every mountain top. The Rockies, the Alps, the Lake Country of England, the Scotch Highlands, the Apennines in Italy, and even Mt. Mitchell in the Black Mountain range—there had always been a doubt, a reservation as to the perfection of the view. But that day, like Archimedes of old, I felt like rushing down LeConte and shouting to the world 'Eureka, Eureka!'"



CHIMNEY TOPS, IN THE CENTER OF THE PARK AREA

## Beautiful Scenery Near the Park

**B**RISTOL is one of the gateways to East Tennessee and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, when approached from the east. Excellent highways lead to Bristol from all directions, notably from Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other eastern cities.

A part of the city of Bristol is in Virginia, and part in Tennessee. State street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, is the state line. State-maintained highways, mostly hard-surfaced, lead from Bristol to Knoxville, thence to the Park, two routes being available, one via Johnson City, Greeneville and Morristown, the other via Kingsport, Rogersville and Tate Spring.

Bristol, with an altitude of 1750 feet, is in a beautiful valley, surrounded by mountains on all sides, some of which are 4000 to 5000 feet above sea level. The climate here is delightful in summer, and the temperature does not range between extremes, the winter weather being mild and pleasant.



CHIEF BENGE FALLS, NEAR BRISTOL, VA.-TENN.

Hotel facilities are excellent. The General Shelby Hotel, a seven-story, fireproof building, containing nearly two hundred rooms, was completed by J. A. and W. R. Stone in 1927 and leased to the Dameron Hotel Company, which company furnished the hotel and opened it in June, 1927. This hotel was named for General Evan Shelby, who served with General Braddock as a scout and moved to Holston County in 1771, where he built a fort, at the corner of Anderson and Seventh Streets, Bristol, Tennessee.

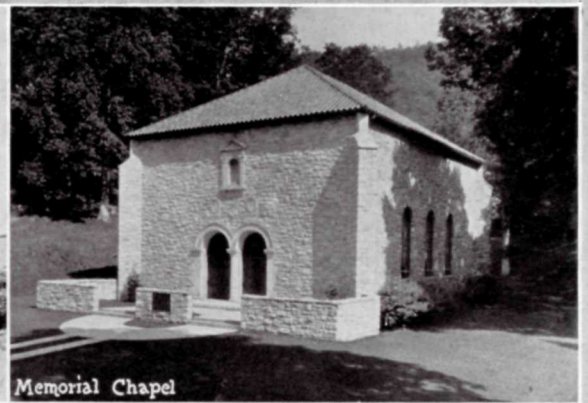
Mr. W. A. Dameron is president of the Dameron Hotel Company, Inc., and general manager of the hotel. He is a hotel man of over twenty years experience.



GENERAL SHELBY HOTEL,  
BRISTOL, VA.-TENN.



Natorium



Memorial Chapel



Home for Superannuates



Interior of Chapel



Maj. George L. Berry



Sanatorium



Pressauna Tavern

Photographs by Jim Thompson, Co., Knoxville.

INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S HOME, EAST TENNESSEE—(MAJ. GEORGE L. BERRY, PRESIDENT)

## “Valley of the Springs” on the way to the Smokies

The Lee Highway (Tennessee Route No. 1) from Bristol to Knoxville, has been designated the “Valley of the Springs,” because of the numerous mineral springs of health-giving waters of many varieties to be found along this route. Starting at Bristol, and going toward Knoxville via Pressmen’s Home, the route leads along a valley in which are to be found more kinds of waters than in any other known section. At most of these springs hotels are to be found for the accommodation of visitors, some of them open the year round.

*Valley of Springs  
along the Lee Highway  
into the Great Smokies*



VIEW OF HOLSTON RIVER  
Near Galbraith Springs Hotel



The Rutledge Inn, on Lee Highway, Grainger County



Beautiful Gardens at Rutledge



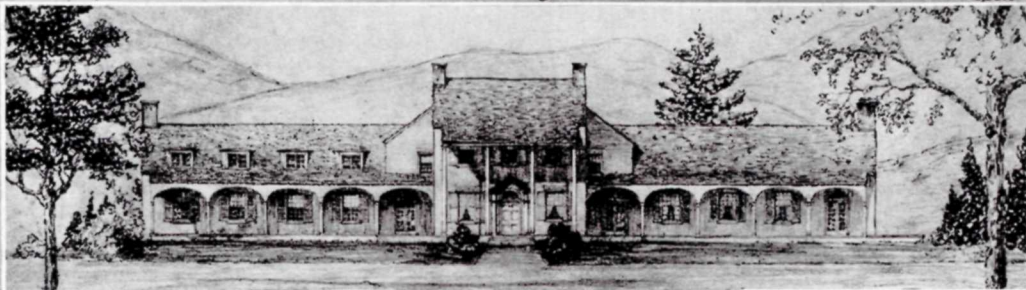
Main Building, Galbraith Springs Hotel on Lee Highway



Tailor Shop in Rutledge  
where Andrew Johnson  
made his first suit.



Cave near Rutledge  
open to public



LEA LAKES LODGE  
17 Miles East of Knoxville,  
on Lee Highway



THERE ARE FROM TWO TO AS MANY AS NINE KINDS OF WATER AT EACH RESORT IN THE VALLEY



Lee Highway  
at Clinchdale  
Home of Sen.  
John K. Shields



Tate Springs Hotel  
on Lee Highway

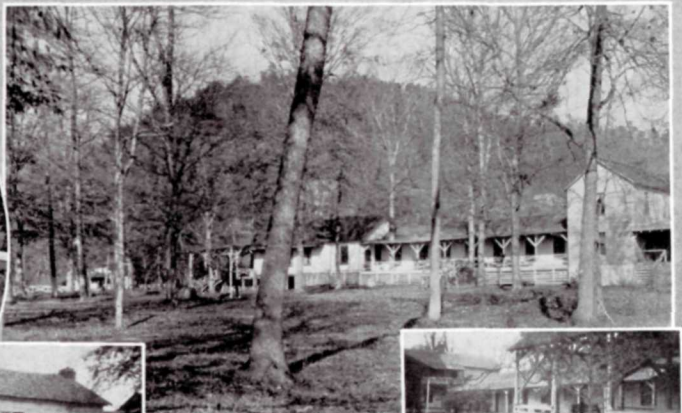


Tate Springs Hotel  
Swimming Pool

Panorama of 18 Hole  
Tate Springs Golf Course.



Buffalo  
Trail  
near  
Morristown



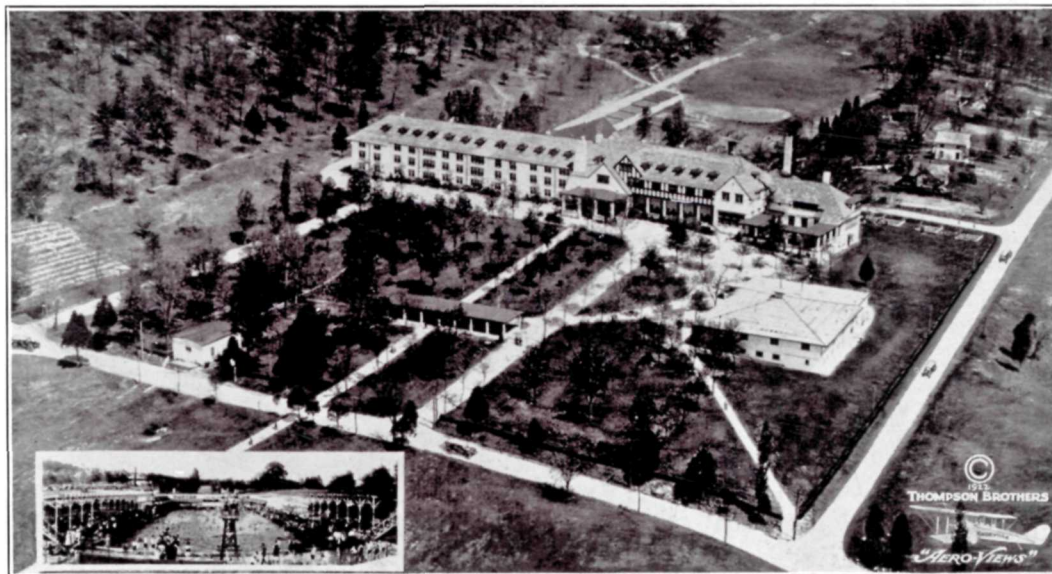
Avondale  
Springs Hotel.



Historic Cabin at Avondale Springs



THOUSANDS OF TOURISTS COME ANNUALLY TO THESE FAMOUS WATERING PLACES



WHITTLE SPRINGS, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, OWNED AND OPERATED BY KERBELA TEMPLE, A. A. O. N. M. S.



Down Andrew Johnson Highway, Through Johnson City, Tennessee, into Great Smokies



Entering Great Smoky Mountains National Park.



Rhododendron in bloom along mountain stream.



East Tennessee Teachers Normal School, Johnson City. Soldiers Home, in background.



Beautiful John Sevier Hotel, Johnson City, Tenn.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE, ALONG THE PIONEER TRAIL (ANDREW JOHNSON HIGHWAY) LEADING FROM BRISTOL TO KNOXVILLE AND THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Along  
the  
Pioneer  
Trail  
down  
Andrew  
Johnson  
Highway  
into the  
Great  
Smokies



Daniel Boone Trail Marker



Buffalo Trail near Morristown



Grave of Jesse Duncan  
first white man killed by Indians



Site of  
Fort Watauga  
1770



MONUMENT COMMEMORATING  
THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE  
OF FRANKLIN.



DAVY CROCKETT MARKER



Site of Cabin of William Bean, First White Settler in Tennessee



Jonesboro Inn, Where Pres. Andrew Jackson held first reception



Christopher Taylor Home, where Andrew Jackson lived in Jonesboro

BEFORE IT BECAME A PART OF TENNESSEE, THIS SECTION WAS KNOWN AS "THE STATE OF FRANKLIN"



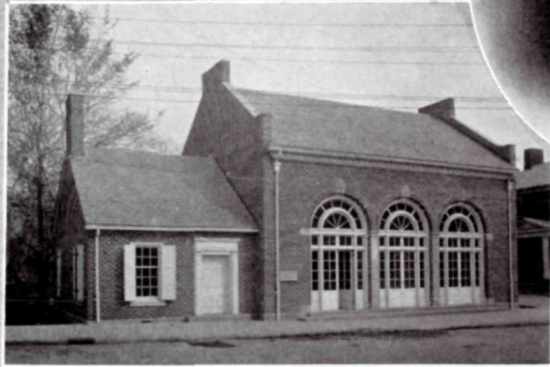
RESIDENCE ANDREW JOHNSON  
17th. PRESIDENT UNITED STATES



ANDREW JOHNSON MONUMENT  
GREENEVILLE, TENN.



ANDREW  
JOHNSON  
Born 1808  
Died 1876



ENCLOSURE FOR TAILOR SHOP, built by State of Tennessee, 1922



ANDREW JOHNSON TAILOR SHOP, Greenville, Tenn.

GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE, ON THE "PIONEER TRAIL," WAS THE HOME OF ANDREW JOHNSON

## The Pioneer Trail to the Great Smokies

WHEN the traveler or visitor of today rides leisurely or as speedily as he may care to along the paved highways of East Tennessee, great panoramas of fertile fields, valleys, ridges, hills and mountains spreading before him, and, in fact, in whatever direction he may look, and as he passes along through the towns and smaller cities between Bristol and Knoxville, along the Andrew Johnson Highway, he probably does not realize that he is indeed making his way over a "pioneer trail."

It would require volumes to relate the circumstances leading up to and following the occupation of this territory by the white race, succeeding the Indians of earlier days. Tennessee was at one time territory owned by the State of North Carolina, ceded to the Congress of the United States at a time and under conditions familiar to all students of American history.

The entire route from Washington, D. C., to Knoxville Tennessee, might well be called the "pioneer trail," as it leads through Virginia, to Bristol, then on to the gateway to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, near Knoxville, but the pictures presented on these pages refer only to the portion of the "trail" that leads through East Tennessee.

In the absence of space for descriptive text, titles have been placed under each picture or group of pictures, so that some slight conception of the character of the territory may be formed. The trip from Bristol to Johnson City, Jonesboro, Greeneville, Morristown and intermediate towns, on the way to the Park, is one of great interest to the student of American history, as is indicated by the pictures shown.



SINKING SPRINGS CHURCH  
 Oldest Church in Tenn.



Residence Frances Hodgson Burnett, author Little Lord Fauntleroy, etc., New Market, Tenn.



Corner Tennessee Virginia Kentucky



Looking into Great Smokies from Boone Trail, near Morristown, Tenn.



OLD BARTON HOME NEAR MORRISTOWN



Gen. Braxton Home New Market



WASHINGTON COLLEGE 1780 First institution of learning west of Alleghenies



ON THE CAMPUS, WASHINGTON COLLEGE FOUNDED 1780 BY REV. SAMUEL DOAK



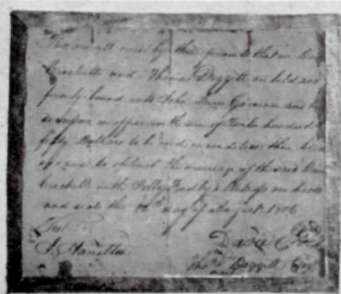
TUSCULUM COLLEGE, Established 1794



Girls Dormitory TUSCULUM COLLEGE



Marker Commemorating First Institution of Higher Learning West of Alleghenies

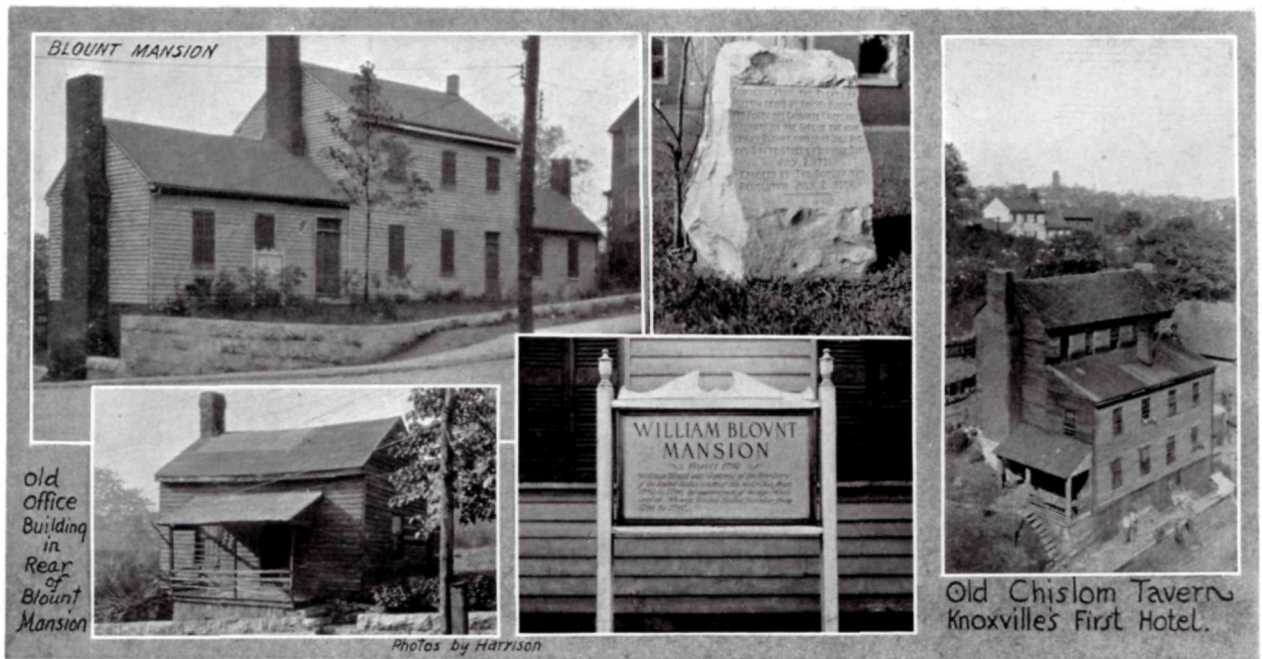


David Crockett Marriage Bond in Court House, Dandridge, Tenn.



Kingmyer Hotel, Morristown

A FEW OF THE HISTORIC AND INTERESTING SPOTS ALONG THE PIONEER TRAIL



The Pioneer Trail leads the traveler on through upper East Tennessee, past many beautiful and interesting places that have witnessed events leading up to the establishing of the first state government for Tennessee, at Knoxville. Pictures on this page bear titles that are self-explanatory and are shown here as reminders of the fact that the Great Smoky Mountains lie adjacent to a section recognized during the early days of the nation's history as one of great promise. The old buildings pictured above are still standing in Knoxville.



John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee, was one of those courageous pioneers who brought civilization to the wilderness west of the Alleghenies, a section now famous for its wealth of natural resources, industrial development, and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The scenes pictured above are in and near Knoxville.



AUDITORIUM AND GYMNASIUM,  
TENNESSEE WESLEYAN COLLEGE



CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK  
ATHENS, TENNESSEE



FAMOUS HACKBERRY TREE  
AND OAK TREE ON CAMPUS OF  
TENNESSEE WESLEYAN COLLEGE



LOBBY OF ROBERT E LEE HOTEL



ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL, ATHENS, TENNESSEE

VISITORS TRAVELING FROM THE WEST TO THE PARK FIND ATHENS, TENNESSEE, NEAR THE PARK BOUNDARY, A DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT PLACE TO STOP

The visitor to East Tennessee and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park will find every highway leading through this section to be flanked with many beautiful and historic communities. One of those is Athens, Tennessee, fifty-five miles west of Knoxville. A few pictures taken there are shown above.



BOYS AND GIRLS FROM THE SMOKIES, STUDENTS AT MURPHY COLLEGE, SEVIERVILLE



PROMINENT LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

## An Appreciation

**T**HOUSANDS of men, women, boys and girls of Tennessee and North Carolina have contributed money, time and effort to help establish the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Many of them deserve public recognition. But on this page only four of the outstanding leaders in the movement are presented: The late Governor Austin Peay of Tennessee; Col. W. B. Townsend, president of the Little River Lumber Company, of Townsend, Tennessee; Mr. W. P. Davis, president of the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association, and Col. D. C. Chapman, chairman of the board of this organization.

Governor Peay was chief executive of the State when the Tennessee legislature authorized the purchase of land to form the nucleus of the Park, the late governor having been for a long time a most enthusiastic supporter of the plan to establish the Park. However, the purchase was made possible only through the generous terms of Col. Townsend, representing the Little River Lumber Company, from whom the land was purchased. Mr. Davis has worked untiringly for years in the interest of the Park, his optimism, courage and ability having been a great factor in the consummation of the idea. Col. Chapman has undoubtedly been the most persistent and efficient laborer for the cause, and the moving spirit behind the entire enterprise. His tireless and unceasing efforts have been rewarded, not only with the realization of the dream of a great national park in the Smokies, backed by the States of Tennessee and North Carolina and the Congress of the United States as well as a five million dollar contribution by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, but also by the high esteem in which he is held by the people of all sections adjacent to the Park and many prominent people of the country.

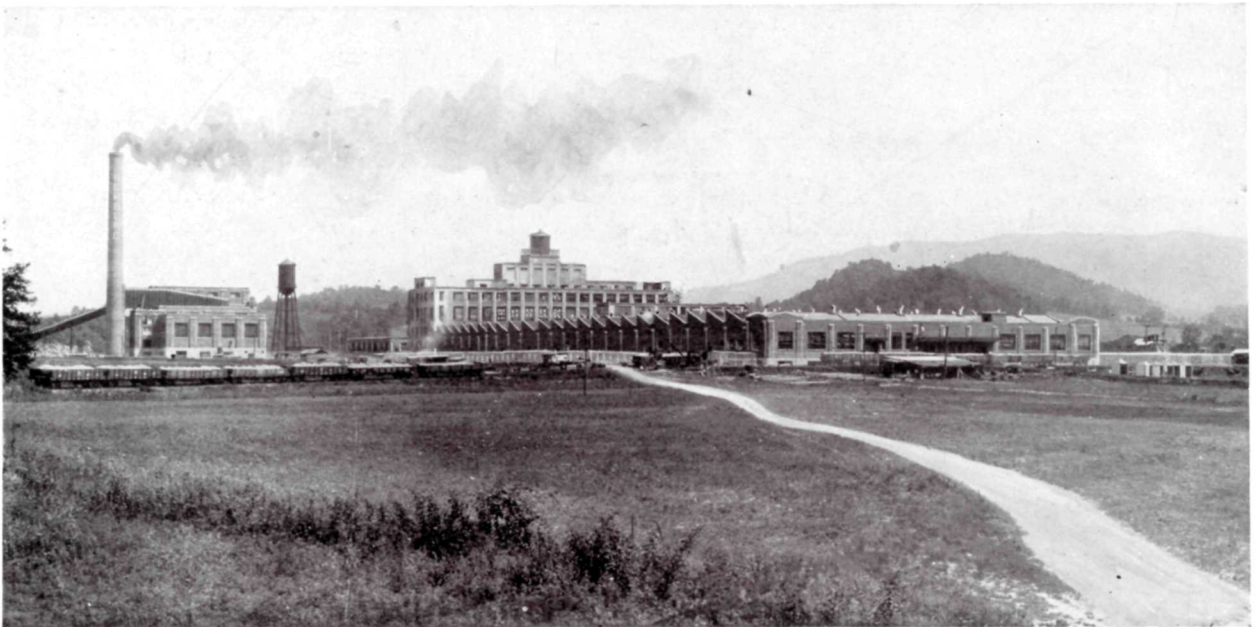
To these gentlemen the South, the nation, the world owes a debt of gratitude, and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park will attest their worth throughout the coming years.



ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE, ALTITUDE 1575 FEET. ALTITUDE OF MOUNTAINS, NEARBY, 6000 FEET

## Industrial Development Near the Park

**I**NEXHAUSTIBLE water power, suitable climate, abundance of labor, low cost of living for industrial workers, and other advantages, are combining to attract large industrial plants to East Tennessee, many of which are locating near the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Elizabethton, Tennessee, has been among the first to be selected for the location of big factories. Elizabethton is in the center of a section rich in natural resources, minerals, timber, water supply, and beautiful scenery. The American Bemberg Corporation and the Glanzstoff Corporation are spending many millions of dollars and employing thousands of workers in Elizabethton. Numerous historic spots and beautiful mountain and spring resorts are nearby.



FIRST UNIT, PLANT OF AMERICAN BEMBERG CORPORATION, MANUFACTURING IMITATION SILK, ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE



CLINCHFIELD RAILROAD, NEAR ERWIN, TENNESSEE, APPROACHING THE SMOKIES VIA THE CAROLINA SIDE

## Approaching the Park From the East

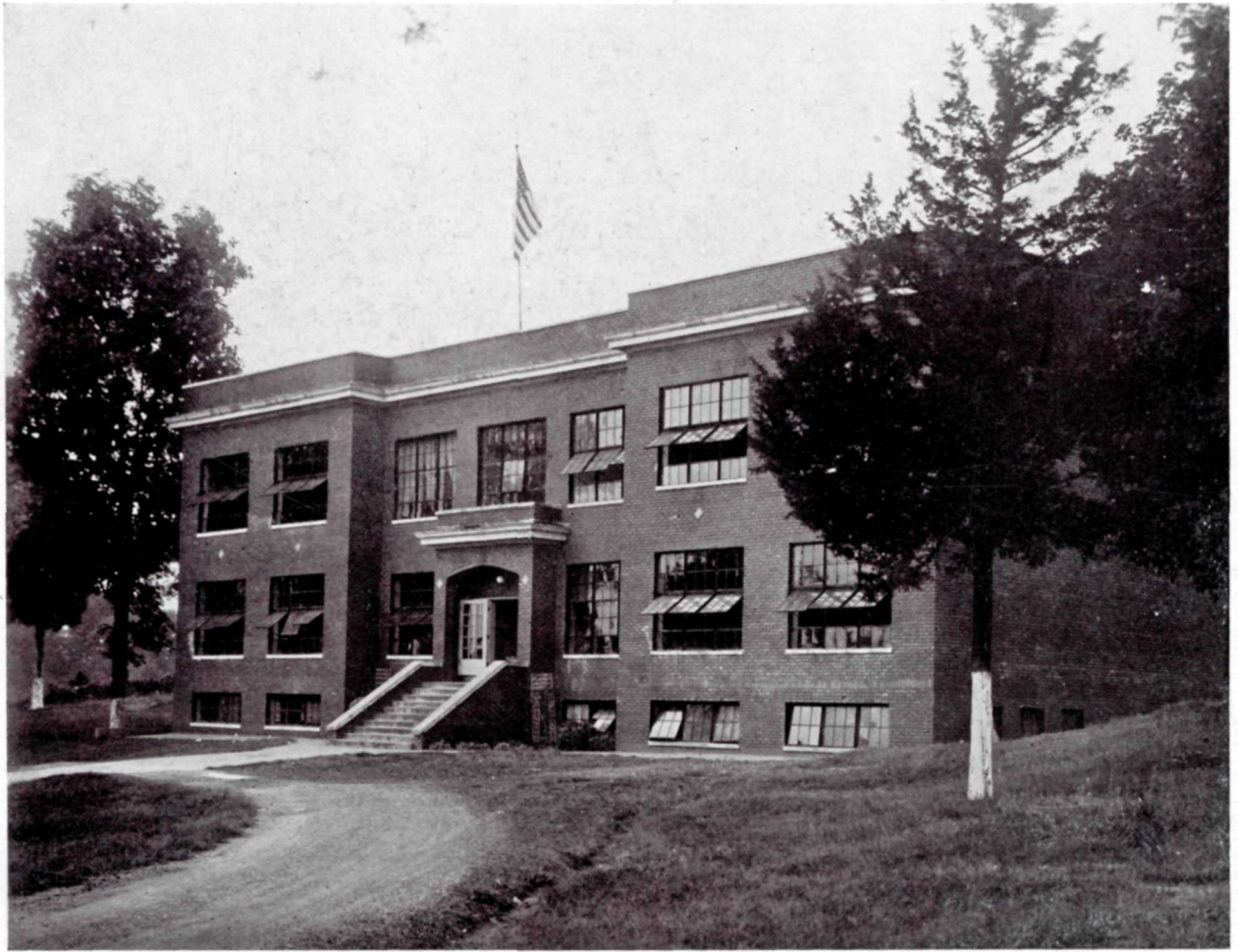
**R**AILROADS, as well as highways, afford every facility for comfortable travel almost to the entrance to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. One of the most beautiful routes by rail includes such scenes as the one shown on this page, near Erwin, Tennessee, on the Clinchfield Railway. Various industries, developing the natural resources of this section, have combined with attractive location in making Erwin a city that appeals to the investor and the home lover.

Erwin is near some of the South's richest mineral deposits, making this city adaptable to industries producing articles manufactured from kaolin, feldspar, mica, flint, asbestos, shale, marble and zinc, and is known as "the ceramic center of the South."



GOOD ROADS LEAD TO THE PARK FROM ALL DIRECTIONS

Pure mountain spring water sufficient for a population of 100,000, is available to Erwin. There is also a great abundance of stream flow suitable for the development of hydro-electric power. The general offices and car and repair shops of the Clinchfield Railroad Company, together with other industries, provides a monthly payroll of \$400,000.00 monthly at Erwin. Good schools and churches are attractive features of community development in this city among the beautiful foothills.



ONE OF THE BUILDINGS AT HIWASSEE COLLEGE, MADISONVILLE, TENNESSEE, FOUNDED 1849

## Educational Institutions Near the Park

**E**AST TENNESSEE is noted for its educational institutions. In addition to the public school system, there are numerous colleges in this section that afford an opportunity for young men and women to obtain a liberal education and prepare themselves for further advancement at the University of Tennessee if they desire it. These institutions are so conducted that boys and girls of moderate means can avail themselves of their facilities at very little expense. This has been a great advantage to the people of all parts of East Tennessee, especially those living in the mountains or near them.

One of the outstanding institutions of this kind is Hiwassee College, at Madisonville, Tennessee, founded in 1849. It is owned and controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It offers four years of high school work and two years of college work, also instruction in voice, piano and expression. The high school department is approved by the State Board of Tennessee, and is a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. The college department is a member of the Tennessee College Association and the American Association of Junior Colleges. Teachers' certificates are issued to graduates and are recognized in Tennessee and all neighboring states. All neighboring standard colleges and universities admit Hiwassee College graduates to the junior class without examination.

The necessary annual expenses are only \$250.00. The original design of the founders of Hiwassee College was to give the young people of moderate means an opportunity to obtain a thorough practical education at low rates of board and tuition, under experienced Christian teachers, and this continues to be done. Athletic organizations, literary societies and Christian organizations among the students give Hiwassee College a high moral tone and religious atmosphere.

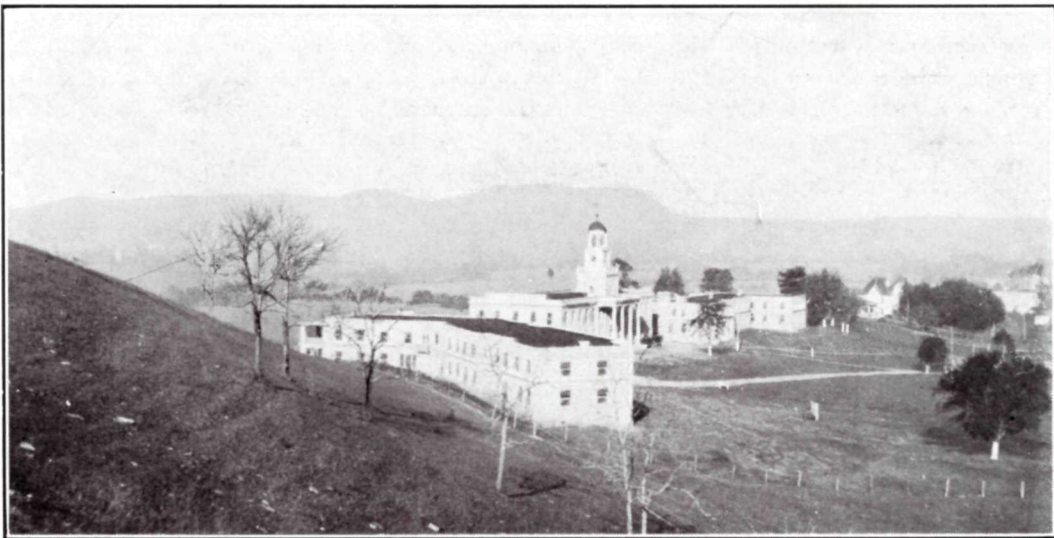


SEVIERVILLE, TENNESSEE—GATEWAY TO THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK  
(ARROW IN BACKGROUND POINTS TO MOUNT LeCONTE)

## Murphy Collegiate Institute

**A**LMOST under the shadow of Mount LeConte, and within a few miles of the boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, at Sevierville, Tennessee, Murphy Collegiate Institute (Murphy College) provides for the education of the splendid young people of the Great Smoky Mountains and the surrounding sections. This institution, now a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, with a new plant on a 65-acre site, and with modern dormitories for young men and women, offers high grade preparatory and advanced courses to students, and has special courses in music, business training, home economics and agriculture.

While the school is under the general supervision of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the student body, faculty and board of trustees represent the leading denominations. This institution, with a wholesome, homelike atmosphere, located in a section of great natural beauty, affords unrivaled opportunity for study and recreation, and is destined to render a great service to the cause of education.



MURPHY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SEVIERVILLE, TENNESSEE





JOHNSON BIBLE COLLEGE

## Johnson Bible College

Located at Kimberlin Heights, Twelve Miles East of Knoxville on French Broad River. Founded in 1893 by Ashley S. Johnson.



MAIN BUILDING

Johnson Bible College is associated with the Churches of Christ and is exclusively ministerial. It offers high grade instruction and bestows the degree, Bachelor of Arts. It is particularly known for its spiritual atmosphere which pervades the entire institution. Its motto has been: "A Preacher-Training Institution in a Preacher-Growing Atmosphere." The entrancing natural surroundings add much to its charm and fitness.

The College is internationally known. In a single year it has drawn students from forty States and Countries. It has sent forth approximately a thousand ministers, and these are now serving in most of the States of the Union, in South America, in Africa, in Persia, in Japan, and perhaps other foreign countries.



VIEW OF FRENCH BROAD RIVER WITH COLLEGE ON LEFT

