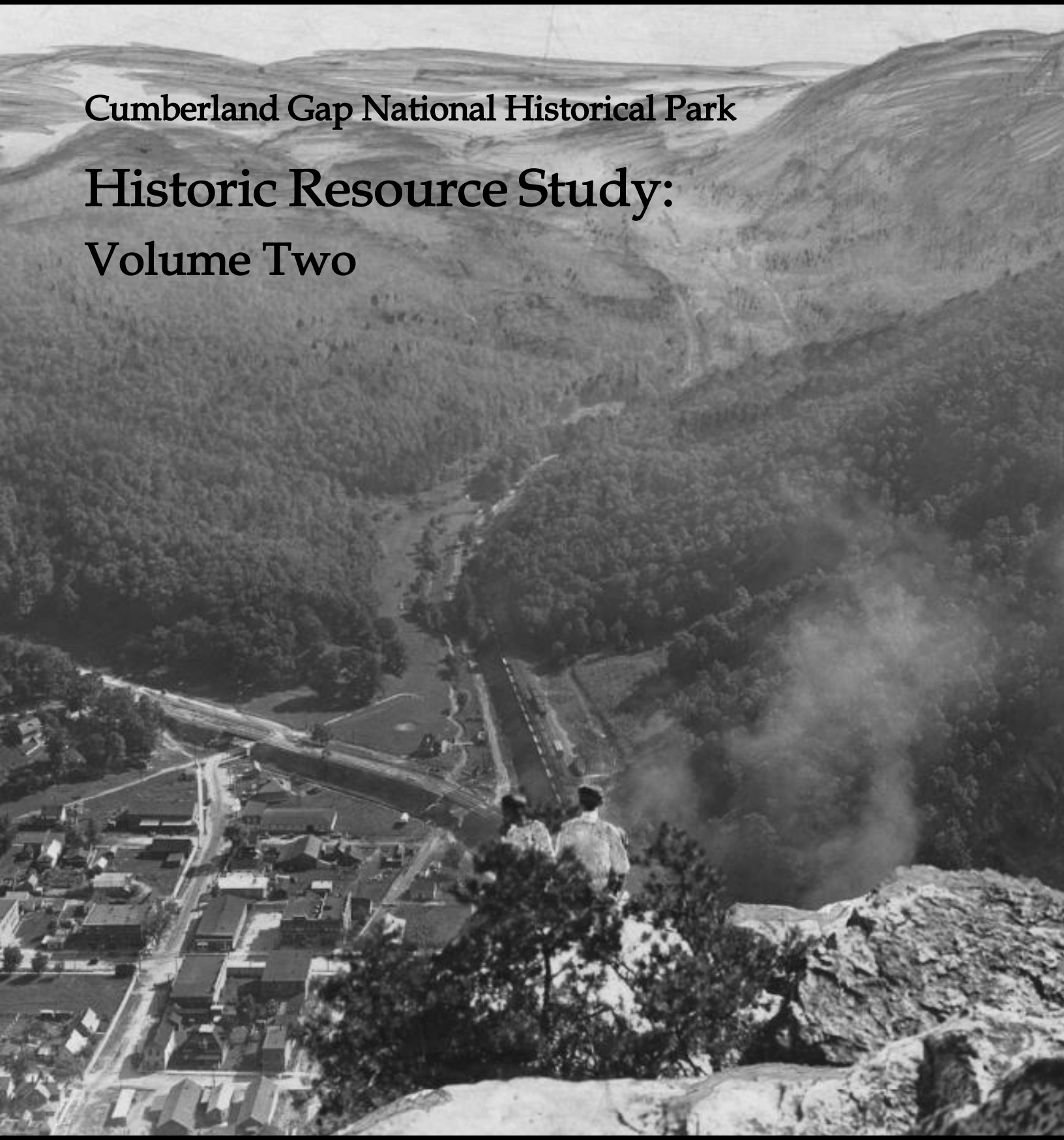
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia



Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

Historic Resource Study:

Volume Two

Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science
Southeast Region

Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Southeast Region
National Park Service
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

About the front cover: Overlooking Cumberland Gap from the top of the Pinnacle, ca. 1920s. Source: Herald-Post Collection, University of Louisville Photographic Archives, Louisville, Kentucky.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix A: Listed, Determined, and Recommended Eligible Historic Districts And Archaeological Sites 1

Cumberland Gap – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee Historic District 2

Hensley Settlement Historic District 132

Little Railroad Tunnel 233

Maintenance Building #1 244

Museum Storage/Water Lab Building 253

O'Dell House 263

Anne White House 283

Shillalah Creek Road 285

Visitor Center 302

Appendix B: Listed, Determined, and/or Recommended Eligible Historic Districts 315

Appendix C: Individual Resources Recommended Eligible for Listing 349

Appendix D: Properties Determined and/or Recommended Not Eligible for Listing 370

Appendix E: Individual Resources Recommended Unevaluated for Listing 409

Appendix F: Resource Summary Table 419

LIST OF TABLES

Table B.1. Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee (NRIS #80000366) 316

Table B.2. Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky (NRIS #80000367) 317

Table B.3. Chadwell Gap Coal Company Historic District – Lee County, Virginia 318

Table B.4. Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area – Bell County, Kentucky & Lee County, Virginia 319

Table B.5. Pinnacle Road Circulation Corridor Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky 319

Table C.1. Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia 350

Table C.2. Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky 350

Table C.3. Archaeological Sites – Claiborne County, Tennessee 352

Table C.4. Structures – Bell County, Kentucky & Claiborne County, Tennessee 353

Table D.1. Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area – Lee County, Virginia 371

Table D.2. Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky 371

Table D.3. National Park Service Maintenance Area – Bell County, Kentucky ……. 372
Table D.4. Sugar Run Picnic Area – Bell County, Kentucky …….. 373
Table D.5. Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia …… 391
Table D.6. Buildings & Structures – Claiborne County, Tennessee …… 391
Table D.7. Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky ……. 391
Table D.8. Buildings & Structures – Lee County, Virginia ……. 399
Table D.9. Buildings, Objects, & Structures – Bell County, Kentucky …….. 399
Table D.10. Structures – Claiborne County, Tennessee …….. 400
Table D.11. Structures – Bell County, Kentucky & Claiborne County, Tennessee …….. 400
Table E.1. Structures & Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia …….. 410
Table E.2. Structures & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky …… 410
Table E.3. Structures & Archaeological Sites – Claiborne County, Tennessee …….. 411
Table F.1. Resource Summary Table.....420

APPENDIX A:
LISTED, DETERMINED, AND RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

CUMBERLAND GAP – VIRGINIA/KENTUCKY/TENNESSEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Cumberland Gap Historic District - Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee

AND/OR COMMON
Cumberland Gap Historic District - Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
U.S. 25E ~~and~~ Virginia 58 E of Middlesboro on (also in Tennessee and Virginia)

_NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Gibson Station/Middlesboro/Harrogate ~~vicinity~~ _X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
9th/5th/2nd

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee	51/21/47	Lee/Bell/Claiborne	105/013/025

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	_OCCUPIED	_AGRICULTURE	_MUSEUM
_BUILDING(S)	_PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	_COMMERCIAL	X PARK
_STRUCTURE	_BOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	_PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	_ENTERTAINMENT	_RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	_YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
	_BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		_NO	_MILITARY	_OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Region

STREET & NUMBER
1895 Phoenix Boulevard

CITY, TOWN
Atlanta —— VICINITY OF

STATE
Georgia 30349

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Clerk of Lee County/Bell County/Claiborne County

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Jonesville/Pineville/Tazewell

STATE
Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Davis and Neeley

DATE
1945

_FEDERAL X STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

CITY, TOWN
Middlesboro

STATE
Kentucky 40965

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	X RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

CUMBERLAND GAP HISTORIC DISTRICT - VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE

This district comprises that portion of the Cumberland Gap vicinity which lies within the boundaries of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. Cumberland Gap is a notch in a narrow section of Cumberland Mountain, part of the Allegheny chain, encompassing the southwestern tip of Virginia, the southeastern corner of Kentucky, and the northeastern corner of Tennessee. The Gap is the result of a block fault running perpendicular to the axis of the mountain. The ridge of the mountain runs generally form northeast to southwest and the Gap is delineated by two peaks: to the northeast is the Pinnacle, and to the southwest is Tri-State Peak where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia meet. A natural passage through the Gap runs northwest from 1350 feet elevation at the base of the mountain in Virginia, enters Kentucky at 1650 feet in the "saddle of the Gap", then curves southward as it descends the western slope to 1150 feet at the base of the mountain. The Pinnacle is 800 feet above the saddle at 2440 feet and Tri-State Peak is 1980 feet in elevation. Originally covered with Oak-Chestnut hardwood forest, the present flora is second and third growth mixed hardwood forest.

The portion of the district in Virginia extends to the east of the ridge of Cumberland Mountain forming a 3000 foot long triangle. The Kentucky portion extends northeast of the ridge on the western slope forming a rough rectangle about 4500 feet by 3000 feet. The Tennessee section forms a rough rectangle 500 feet by 1500 feet extending south-southeast of Tri-State Marker.

The district includes 20 historic structures:

1. Wilderness Road (G51-KV)

The Wilderness Road originally blazed by Daniel Boone led from Long Island of the Holston River (Kingsport, Tennessee) 208 miles to Boonesboro, Kentucky. In the vicinity of Cumberland Gap it led from the Tennessee-Virginia state line up the eastern slope of Cumberland Mountain to the saddle of the Gap then to the northeast curving to the east as it descended the mountain leaving the present park boundary near the confluence of Davis Branch and Little Yellow Creek. Prior to its designation as the Wilderness Road during the eighteenth century westward migration, this route was a buffalo trace used by Indians and occasional white traders and hunters. The path was gradually improved during the later half of the 18th century and widened for the use of wagons in 1796. It remained a wagon path in poor repair until an alternate route now obliterated by U.S. 25E brought the original route into disuse. During the Civil War, this route was part of the "Tazewell Road" and the "Kentucky State Road". The alternate route was macadamized in 1908 bringing traffic around the original route.

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The exact route of the original trace cannot be stated with certainty. However, evidence of the Civil War road is present and it is probable that it was the route of the original Wilderness Road. It consists of a 2700-foot section running from the Iron Furnace, near the Tennessee state line, through two switchbacks to near the saddle of the Gap where 1250 feet of roadbed is obliterated by U.S. 25E. The old road then runs south of 25E for 3480 feet ending at the Pinnacle Road near the base of the mountain. The Virginia portion is maintained as a hiking trail; the Kentucky portion is in good condition but overgrown.

2. Fort Foote (G-52)

Built in 1861, Fort Foote is a Civil War defensive position for cannon placement. The Fort is one of eight such forts of primitive earthwork construction placed along both sides of the road to defend against enemy movement through the pass. Of these eight, two forts have been obliterated by the construction of U.S. 25E. This fort was constructed by the Confederate Army which, under the command of General Felix Zollicoffer, first occupied the Gap in 1861. Named Fort Hunter by the Confederates, it was later called Fort Foote by the Union Army, and was occupied under General George W. Morgan in 1862. The Gap area and Forts changed hands twice again, remaining in Union control at the end of the War.

Fort Foote is located on the northwest slope of the Tri-State Peak at an elevation of 1820 feet. Originally it was a rectangular platform, 46' X 34', faced on two sides by 5' high earthen berms, reinforced by sod-filled baskets, or "gabions". The position included an 8' X 6', 7' high log powder magazine and a 4' wide rifle pit leading from the Fort to Tri-State Peak. The present remains of Fort Foote consist of a flat area with a 30' long mound on its southern edge and badly eroded remains of the rifle pit.

3. Fort Nathaniel Lyon (G-53)

Fort Lyon is a Civil War cannon position. Built by the Confederate Army in 1861, it was used alternately by both armies until the end of the War, and was called Fort Pitts by the Confederate Builders. The Fort is located on the ridge of Cumberland Mountain near the Pinnacle, at an elevation of 2505 feet. It was originally composed of six zig-zagging log and earthen walls, with 5 triangular abutments or "embrasures", and an underground log magazine. The structure measured 240' X 60' with a depth of 2'9" to 6'6". The magazine was 9' X 7', 8' high, and 10' underground. The present remains are four zig-zagging, overgrown mounds.

4. Fort Robert L. McCook (G-54)

Called Fort Rains by the Confederates, this structure is a Civil War cannon position built by the Confederates in 1861 and used alternately by both armies until the end

of the War. It is located on the west slope of the Pinnacle at an elevation of 1860 feet. Originally the Fort was a semicircular platform measuring 49' X 45' with four 5' walls of earth, reinforced with gabions and a log retaining wall. Presently the site consists of the platform with portions of the berms existent but partially overgrown. This is a developed interpretive site with a cannon displayed and two wooden signs. Adjacent to the site are a paved path and parking lot.

5. Fort Farragut (G-55)

This Fort is a Civil War cannon position called Fort Churchwell by the Confederates who built it in 1861. It was held alternately by each army until the end of the War. It is located on the ridge of Cumberland Mountain south of the Tri-State Marker, at an elevation of 2040 feet. It was originally a linear structure with a long, gabion-reinforced wall, and a shorter wall angled at one end. It measured 35' X 70' with a wall height from 2'9" to 3'3". It is now a signed interpretive site with a curved mound 60' long. It is so badly deteriorated visitors cannot identify it as a earthwork fortification.

6. Fort Edgar (G-56)

This Civil War Cannon position was built in 1861 and called Fort Green by the Confederate builders. It was used by both armies throughout the War. It is located on the north slope of the mountain near the Pinnacle, at an elevation of 2260 feet. It was originally a 200' X 300' oval hilltop, bordered by a 10' earthen wall. It included gabions at one corner and four rectangular mounds in the interior for cannon placement. At present, the site is heavily overgrown, but the perimeter berm is intact and traces of the interior mounds exist.

7. Fort McRae (G-57)

A Civil War cannon position, this fort was built in 1861. It was first named Fort Mallory, and was used by both armies throughout the War. It is located on the west slope of the Pinnacle at an elevation of 1960 feet. It was a generally rectangular 68' X 40' structure with a seven-sided earth and gabion wall 5' high, and a 10' X 10', 6' high magazine in the center. A rifle pit extended 750 feet from the Harlan Road. Present remains include a small corner of the berm and the rifle pit.

8. Morgan's Commissary (G-58)

This Civil War structure was used to house and disperse supplies. It was built in early summer 1862 by the Union Seventh Division under General Morgan, and was burned in September of that year during Morgan's evacuation of the Gap. It is located on the north slope of Tri-State Peak at an elevation of 1680 feet. The building was

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probably of log construction and was 180 feet in length. The present remains consist only of a flattened level area of the same length.

9. Union Powder Magazine (G-59)

This underground structure was used for the storage of gun powder during the Civil War. Built in 1861 or 1862 by either army, it was exploded during Morgan's evacuation in September 1862. It is located on the north slope of the Tri-State Peak at an elevation of 1760 feet. Details of its original design are unknown and the remains consist of a crater, 52' X 30', 30' deep.

10. Harlan Road (G-60)

The Civil War period wagon road ran from Cumberland Gap, north to Harlan, Kentucky. It was probably built during the Civil War, which is when historical evidence first appears, and was used until the Skyland Road (now called the Pinnacle Road) was constructed over a portion of it in 1929, prior to the area becoming a Park. The Harlan Road runs north from the Saddle of the Gap past Fort McCook. Originally, an unimproved dirt road, it's present remains within the historic district consist of a 10-foot wide overgrown trace running 1100 feet north from the Pinnacle Road near Fort McCook. After leaving the historic district the road disappears and only isolated sections can be identified.

11. Fort McCook - Fort Lyon Road (G-61)

This dirt road was built during the Civil War to service the Forts, and was probably used until the Skyland Road was built in 1929. It ran from Fort McCook up to Fort Lyon, along the ridge of the mountain, and down the east slope through Lewis Hollow. The only remains are a 2200 foot portion between the two forts. This trail is heavily overgrown and deeply eroded in several places.

12. Fort Farragut Road (G-62)

This was an unpaved wagon trail built and used during the Civil War to provide service to defensive positions on Cumberland Mountain south of Cumberland Gap. It led from near the saddle of the Gap south-southwest 1100 feet where it branched, One fork extending 850 feet to Fort Foote; the main road ran up Tri-State Peak through Kentucky and Virginia 2250 feet to the point where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia join. From there it ran another 1800 feet into Tennessee along the ridge of the mountain to Fort Farragut.

It was probably used extensively as a trail until 1958 when the park roads were built.

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The historic roadbed is now used as the Tri-State Trail except one 800' section that parrallels the Tri-State Trail at a slightly lower elevation west of the Tri-State Marker. The portion used as a trail is clear of vegetation but not paved or graveled. That portion not used as a trail is overgrown with forest but is structurally intact. While during the Civil War the surrounding area was cleared of vegetation, the present trail is bounded on both sides by a new growth of Oak-hardwood forest. The trail averages 10' in width.

13. Iron Furnace (G-63)

This structure was used during the nineteenth century as a charocoal blast furnace for smelting iron. Probably built between 1813 and 1835 by Martin Beaty, it was operated intermittently until about 1881, by a number of people including John G. Newlee for whom the foundry was named at the end of the century. The foundry and buildings were used for ammunition storage for a part of the Civil War. This foundry is considered one of the last examples of a cold-blast charcoal furnace.

The furnace is located at the base of Cumberland Mountain, next to Gap Creek near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, at an elevation of 1350 feet. In 1870, the foundry group consisted of the blast furnace itself, a 25' X 26', 35' high limestone chimney lined with firebrick; a casting shed, a 15' X 20' single story frame building connected to the south; a 2½ story, 30' X 45' storehouse to the north, with a 30' overshot water wheel to power the blast machinery; and a fleming mill detached from the complex nearby. Presently the site includes the 30' remains of the blast furnace, a grass covered slag pile, a large stone with drill-holes for splitting it, and a portion of a flume, cut to channel Gap Creek around the foundry.

14. Battery # 3 (G-64)

This structure is one of fifteen Civil War defensive positions identified by Captain Sydney Lyon in 1862. These defenses were constructed by both the Confederate and Union Armies who alternately occupied the Gap during the Civil War in an effort to block enemy movement through the mountain pass. Battery # 3 is one of seven numbered batteries constructed by the Union Seventh Division under the command of General George W. Morgan in 1862. It was designed for placement of either small cannon or riflemen, and is located at the base of Cumberland Mountain, near the Wilderness Road, at an elevation of 1350 feet. Originally the Battery consisted of an angled earthen wall with sod-covered parapet, two protruding "embrasures", a powder magazine, and a 200' rifle pit. The structure measured 70' X 56' and was 13½' deep. Presently there exists an elongated mound, split by a drainage and overgrown with pine trees. The rifle pit is no longer identifiable.

15. Battery # 5 (G-65)

Constructed by the Union Army in 1862, this site was used for placement of cannon or

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rifle defenses. It is located in the Gap near Solider's (Cudjo's) Cave at an elevation of 1670 feet. Originally it was a linear trench lined with logs and outfitted with three embrasures. The site measured 36' X 70', and 8' deep, with 20' long embrasures. The remains consist of two small mounds and a pile of stones.

16. Battery # 6 (G-66)

This battery was constructed in 1862 by the Union Army for cannon or rifle defenses. It is located below the saddle of the Gap by the Wilderness Road Trial at an elevation of 1560 feet. It was originally a rectangular pit, 120' X 70', with six log embrasures. Now a portion of one of the berm sides remains.

17. Battery # 7 Road (G-67)

This Civil War service road ran south from the saddle of the Gap along the east side of Tri-State Peak, crossed the Tennessee-Virginia line, and ended at Battery # 7. After the Civil War, this road was apparently used as access to a house site that developed adjacent to Battery # 7 location. The road is currently overgrown with mixed hardwood forest but is structurally intact from Battery # 7 to within 100 yards of Highway 25E in the Saddle of the Gap. This section partly within the L & N Railroad right-of-way is heavily overgrown and has been disturbed by power-line and highway construction.

18. Battery # 7

Built by the Union 7th Division under General George Morgan in 1862 for cannon defenses, Battery # 7 was originally an angled earthen wall, sod-covered with log reinforced inner wall and three log reinforced gun embrassures. The front wall was originally 8' high, the back 9', with overall dimensions of 125' X 60'. Although the current dimensions remain the same the walls are eroded to an average height of 3'. The Battery form is well preserved , but overgrown with young Tulip and Paw-Paw Trees and a protective ground cover of myrtle. It is located just inside the park boundary in Tennessee 750' southeast of Tri-State Peak at approximately 1700' elevation and its southern tip is crossed by the power line right-of way.

19. Battery # 2

Battery # 2 remains today only as a cleared area used since the War for a house site. It is densely overgrown with Kudzu and can be identified only by a terrace on the hillside with a slight rise on its lip and short sections of rifle trenches in the woods on either side. The cleared area is about 60' X 35' and is all that

remains of a curved earthwork with 3 log reinforced embrasures, front sodding and log reinforcing at ends, a centrally located 10' X 20' X 7' magazine in the back wall and 300' rifle trenches on each side. The work was constructed by Morgan's Union forces in 1862. It is located just north of the Virginia-Tennessee line 1500' west of Tri-State Peak at 1360' elevation.

20. Battery # 4

Battery # 4, was an L-shaped earthwork with two log and barrel reinforced embrasures facing east, a plank barquette running eastwest, and powder magazine at the junction on the L. The eastwest leg, on the north end, was 30' long, the northsouth leg 95' long, and the work was approximately 30' wide and 12' deep. A 700' rifle pit connected Battery # 4 to other defenses to the west. The work was constructed by Morgan's Union forces in 1862. It remains only as a level area with a very slight lip on the north side and a 200' section of rifle pit. The site, 500' southeast of the Iron Furnace was used for a house, so remains partially clear but identifiable remains are practically destroyed.

Several Civilian structures used by military forces in what is now the town of Cumberland Gap are identified on historic maps. Like Battery # 1, the town has developed over these sites until all remains are gone and even the site of structures other than those described cannot be identified. The following structures and sites located within the district are non-conforming elements that intrude upon the historic properties.

A. Highway U.S. 25E
This paved, two and three lane highway bisects the nominated property and passes through Cumberland Gap. Although owned by the U.S. the highway is on a deed easement and maintained by Kentucky and Virginia.

B. Pinnacle Road and Overlook Complex
This narrow paved highway extends four miles from the Visitor Center to the top of Cumberland Mountain to provide visitor access to that area. Near the ridge is a paved parking lot and a stone overlook platform constructed on Pinnacle Road overlooking the historic Gap.

C. Information Shelter
Adjacent to the Pinnacle Road parking area is a small structure with three rooms used to dispense information during the summer and to provide restroom facilities year round. The structure is a modern development with no historic significance.

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D. Baumgardner House

A two story white frame building constructed in the 20th century, the house served as a private residence in the town of Cumberland Gap prior to its acquisition by the National Park Service. The structure does not have any relation to the parks major themes--18th century westward expansion, the American Civil War, or industrial development prior to 1900. There is no information available to link the structure to any significant historical events in the locality. The house, located near the Iron Furnace (Structure G-63) is presently used for park quarters.

Architecturally the house is typical of thousands of existing Appalachian Mountain homes of this century. There are several similar structures in the town of Cumberland Gap. As originally constructed it was a square two story wood frame building with exterior brick chimney. Interior changes prior to Park Service ownership have not been documented. A gable porch supported by four brick pillars extending the full length of the front was added prior to acquisition by the National Park Service. The weather board exterior and tin roof were completely replaced by the National Park Service in 1974.

E. Storage Building

Adjacent to the Baumgardner Residence (No. 3) is a 6' x 9' brick building with gabled tin roof. It is to be removed when the residence is removed. The structure has no significance to the historic periods represented by the park.

F. Railroad Right-of-Way

This 100' wide corridor above a railroad tunnel owned by Louisville and Nashville Railroad bisects the nominated property from near the park visitor center to Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. Within the corridor all tree growth is removed periodically and above ground telephone and telegraph lines on wooden poles are maintained.

G. Power Line Right-of-Way

These high voltage electric transmission lines on double wooden support poles maintained by Kentucky Utilities Company enter the nominated property near Middlesboro, Kentucky, pass several Civil War structures on Tri-State Trail, cross the ridge at Tri-State Marker and exit the park near Battery #7. The corridor is cleared of trees creating a visual impact in both sides of the mountain.

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H. Cudjo's Cave

The cave and souvenir shop on the opposite side of U. S. 25E are held under a reserved right by Lincoln Memorial University. The University uses the water from large springs found in the cave and also conducts tours of the cave. There are no clearly established historical associations except that the cave was an attraction for troops stationed in the area during the Civil War. Tradition attributes use for military purposes, but no documentary evidence exists.

There are a total of 27 structures and sites within the historic district. Of these 20 contribute to the qualities that make the property eligible for nomination while the remainder do not.

The park museum items are also considered historic resources. Of the many items in the park museum collection, only a few catalogued items can be identified as original objects used, manufactured, or having significance within the area nominated. Most appropriate objects are metal remains found onsite by employees and park visitors. A few items are tools and foundry by-products associated with the Iron Furnace that operated intermittently in the nominated property from 1820 to 1880. Most objects are projectibles and metallic accouterment parts associated with military occupation of the Gap from 1861 to 1865. Also included in the collection are several American Indian relics, mainly stone projectile points, collected at various locations within the area.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	X MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cumberland Gap has been for centuries a passageway for man, being the only easily accessible pass through the Allegheny Mountains. It has witnessed the movement of peoples from aboriginal Indians to modern travelers, and has played an important role in the westward expansion of the United States. Its importance as a natural pass was empasized during the Civil War by its fortification by both sides.

Prior to 1750, the primary users of this pass were Indians. Probably following buffalo paths, these early hunters found the route through the mountains and established a trail between the Tennessee Valley and the rich hunting grounds of Kentucky. Due to competition for game, different tribes began to battle for the right to use this land, and the trail became part of the "Warriors path".

After the discovery of Cumberland Gap by Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750, increasing numbers of white men from the Virginia and the Carolina Colonies passed through Cumberland Gap in search of new land and good hunting, but two wars and the fear of Indian attacks prevented large numbers of permanent settlers from going west before 1790. In the interim, men like Daniel Boone made the area and themselves famous by their long, perilous trips through the Gap into the Kentucky Wilderness. In 1775, Boone blazed a trail from the Holston River in Tennessee through Cumberland Gap to the Kentucky River, giving the route the name of "Boone's Trace".

During the 1790's a mass of immigrants passed through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky at the rate of nearly 100 per day. These people were lured to the cheap lands to the west, and began pouring through the Gap as soon as western travel seemed safe. But the Gap's gained importance began to decline as more people used the easier route through the Ohio Valley. Westward travel through the Gap nearly ceased by 1800. During the decade of heavy use, the trail through the mountains was known as "The Wilderness Road".

Through the nineteenth century, Cumberland Gap was a locally important commercial passage, used by stockmen and merchants more than immigrants. Only during the Civil War did the Gap again come to national prominence. Judged an important strategic pass by both sides it was strongly fortified including 15 defensive works, service and storage buildings, and roads, and held alternately by the Union and Confederate Armies, but never was the scene of a major battle. Since the Civil War, Cumberland Gap has continued to serve as a passage, though part of the Wilderness Road which gave it its original importnace has been obliterated. The road has been improved, graded and widened continually during this century, as Cumberland Gap has continued its function as a passageway for man.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Scott, The War of Rebellion, A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, GPO, Washington, 1887

Lyon, "Drawings of Fortifications at Cumberland Gap", National Archives, Washington,

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 462

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	17	262050	4053960
B	17	260750	4052770
C	17	259520	4054150
D	17	261020	4055330

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of nominated propety is shown as the red on the accompanying 7.5 topographical map. Based on historic map and visible remains boundaries were established to include all known sites of significant historic resources and a buffer zone around known sites.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Virginia	51	Lee	105
Kentucky	21	Bell	013
Tennessee	47	Claiborne	025

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Keithel C. Morgan / Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

DATE

(606) 248-2817

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

P.O. Box 840

CITY OR TOWN

Middlesboro

STATE

Kentucky 40965

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

Tucker Hill, Exec. Dir., Va. Historic Landmarks Comm. & State Historic Preservation Officer

YES ✓ NO ___ NONE ___

See also Continuation Sheet

3-26-80

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE Acting Asst. Dir., Cultural Resources

DATE 12/5/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. Ray Luce

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 5/28/80

ATTEST: Kristin A. O'Connell

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 5/22/80

~~KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER~~

GPO 899-214

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED NOV 27 1978
DATE ENTERED MAY 28 1980

U.S. Highway 25E and other modern conveniences have caused the Gap to lose some of its historical flavor; however it is still the scene of one of the great migrations to the west. Loss of the Gap and its remaining historic structures would mean the loss of an area that effectively tells of the great trans- Allegheny migration of 1775-1800.

Objects in the collection are important because of their association with the nominated property. Having a direct relationship to two historic periods represented by the park they are necessary to document park themes. They also present research opportunities to staff and people other than employees because they document the details and characteristics of past occurrences that will not be repeated.

Since no well defined boundaries existed in the historic period and the physical character of the landscape within the proposed district has changed, boundaries were based on historic maps and remaining significant evidence of past human activity associated with park themes - westward expansion, Civil War, and industrial development. An arbitrary boundary for the district was thus established to include all known sites of significant historic resources and a buffer zone around known sites while creating a boundary that can be identified both on maps and the landscape.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED NOV 27 1978
DATE ENTERED MAY 28 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 12 PAGE 1

Certification of Nomination

State Historic Preservation Officer Recommendation

Yes x No None

Edred W. Mellon
State Historic Preservation Officer

Certification of Nomination

State Historic Preservation Officer Recommendation

Yes ✓ No None

Herbert L. Harper
State Historic Preservation Officer Tenn.

Cumberland Gap Historic District--Kentucky-Virginia- Tennessee
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

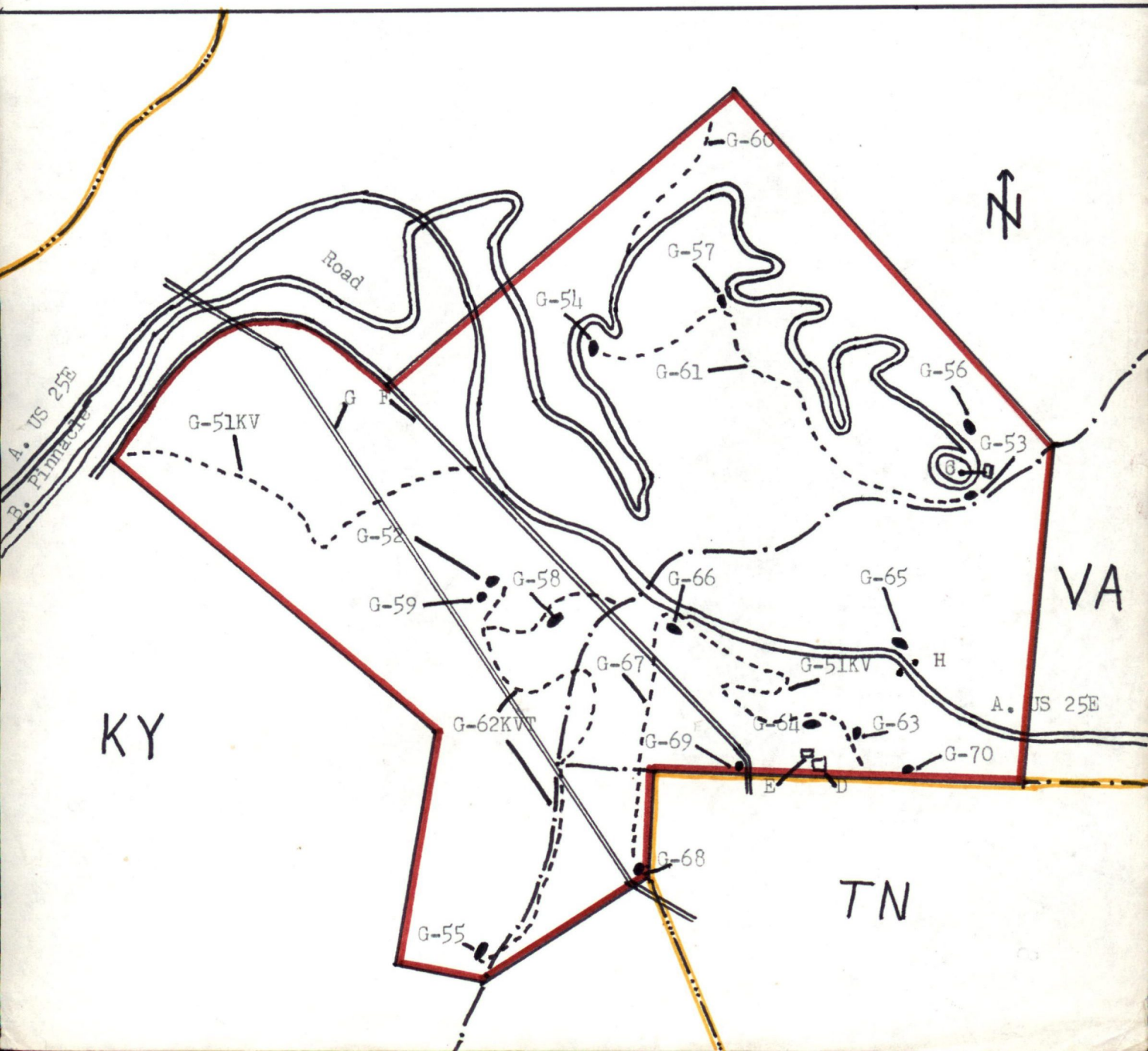
RECEIVED
NOV 27 1978
NATIONAL REGISTER

STRUCTURES

G-51KV	Wilderness Road ✓
G-52	Fort Foote
G-53	Fort Lyon
G-54	Fort McCook ✓
G-555	Fort Farragut
G-56	Fort Edgar
G-57	Fort McRae
G-58	Morgans Commissary
G-59	Union Powder Magazine
G-60	Harlan Road
G-61	Fort McCook-Fort Lyon Road
G-62KVT	Fort Farragut Road
G-63	Iron Furnace ✓
G-64	Battery #3
G-65	Battery #5
G-66	Battery #6
G-67	Battery #7 Road
G-68	Battery #7
G-69	Battery #2
G-70	Battery #4

Non-conforming Elements

A.	Highway US 25E
B.	Pinnacle Road and Overlook
C.	Information Shelter
D.	Baumgardner Residence
E.	Storage Building
F.	Railroad Right-of-Way
G.	Power Line Right-of-Way
H.	Cudjos Cave ✓



MAY 28 1980

MAY 28 1980

NAME OF PROPERTY Cumberland Gap N.H.P. STATE Va., Ky, Tenn.

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below. PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WHEN THE NOMINATION IS RESUBMITTED.

7 Description: _____

_____

_____

_____

8 Statement of Significance: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

9 Bibliography: _____

10 Geographical Data -- Acreage: _____

UTM Reference(s): _____

Verbal Boundary Description: _____

_____

_____

12 Certification: Please have Federal Representative sign + date form

Photographic Coverage: _____

_____

Map Coverage: _____

_____

Other: _____

_____

_____

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

on the National Register staff, telephone _____

Thank you for your attention to the above items.

William Lebovich Date: Dec 4, 1978

Chief, Branch of Registration

United States Department of the Interior - Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Property: Cumberland Gap Historic District

State: Ky., Tenn., Va. Working Number: 11.1.76.4424

See attached form

TECHNICAL

Photos 22

Maps 1, 2

CONTROL pl

OK 1.17.79

HISTORIAN I

962 acres, basically a boundary reduction. Focus of nomination is migration & Civil War activity and associative significance of sites, but archeologist should also see. Needs revision in #7, 8, photos, verification of SHPO consultation.

Return DUBIE 4/15/79

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN Cofer

THERE ARE IMPORTANT DEFICIENCIES THAT NEED TO BE DEALT WITH. BASED ON HISTORIANS' ASSESSMENT THE STATE SHOULD BE CALLED.

VA SHPO NEEDS TO BE INFORMED!

A Britt 4/20/79

ARCHEOLOGIST

While archeology is not considered to be an area of significance, there is undoubtedly potential in the Civil War sites. There is no discussion of the origin of aboriginal materials, but their presence in park collection would indicate likelihood for prehistoric sites as well. Boundary appears reasonably well justified by location of historic sites & structures.

Accept Jay Bush 10-19-79

OTHER

We need SHPO verification and some information on Baumgardner residence. But aside from those 2 questions I think we should accept as is. We sent it back for a redefinition of boundaries and this is a great improvement. material on Civil war is brief, but we are not trying to determine if the area is significant (its NPS on the Register) only if the boundaries are OK, and I think they are - despite the inappropriate use of the word buffer zone. We perhaps should call on integrity of Wilderness Road beyond the boundaries. Under our discussions with NPS Site-related objects should be included in the nomination; these appear to be site related. If we can possibly answer questions w/out sending it back it would be best since its gone back once. The photo of the iron foundry is too old, but, I think we would not have accepted asked for a photo of the foundry if they had not included one — perhaps we can view it as supplementary rather than essential.

W.R. Luce 4/19/79

HAER

Inventory _____

Review

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

After clarifications settled, accept with boundaries as defined. Sope 4-26-79

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back 5.2.79 Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____ Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74

Cumberland Gap Historic District (NPS) KY, TN, VA

Description:

Statement of Significance: Please discuss any historical or architectural significance of the Baumgardner House apart from the specific themes of the district nomination.

Bibliography:

Geographical Data -- Acreage:

UTM Reference(s): Please provide UTM's for each of the 11 corners of the boundary.

Verbal Boundary Description:

Certification: Please provide copies of the nomination to SHPO's of Virginia and Tennessee, so that they may have an opportunity to comment.

Photographic Coverage:

Map Coverage:

Other: Returned per NR staff phone conversations with Len Brown and Keith Morgan of NPS.

OK Sage 5-2-79

tions concerning this nomination may be directed to Joe Towner

e National Register staff, telephone (202) 343-6401

k you for your attention to the above items.

Bill Elkovich for Date: May 2, 1979

f, Branch of Registration

Cumberland Gap N.P.
Bell Co. Ky

Control sheet returned with nomination to Mr. Utley's office - NPS 3/22/77

per K. Cole

Cumberland Gap N.H.P. Va
Lee Co. Va.

Control sheet returned with nomenation to Mgr. Utley's Offic - XIP5 3/22/77
per K. Cole

Dubie 4/18

Cumberland Gap Historic District

This is a reduction of an area (the entire National Park?) listed in NR in 1974 without documentation because it was an historical element in National Park System.
#10- boundary . Although the justification is a bit strange, the actual boundary seems appropriate to me. It does appear to be based on the Civil War site area, however. It would be useful to know if the Wilderness Road continues beyond boundaries with any degree of intergity.

#12 SHPOs There is evidence of consultation of only 2 of the 3 SHPOs. I have called Len Brown on this.

#7 Description This should be seen by archeologist. Some weak sites but generally is acceptable to me.

Intrusions-
Want to know the date of the Baumgardner residence and outbuilding--
nominations makes a statemant that "house has no signficiance to the historical periods represented by the Park" ?
would want a photo of this

#8 Significance
3 areas of significance identified,;
Westward expansion-major property is wilderness road
Civil War period activity in pass-numerous fort sites
industrial development-foundary site

Closing paragraph in #7 , #8-
discuss inclusion of park museum items -associated with foundry, military materials, and "American Indian relics"
These do not belong in the nomination. While these may relate to, and assist in explaining the significance of the Park, they shouldn't be included in the NR listed resource.

Without knowing the history of this nomination, I would recommend return:
for removal of the paragraphs on museum artifacts;
for clarifiaation of exclusion of Baumgardner residence;
for recent photo of iron foundry (1956 photo--that's 23 years!!!!
expanded #8 concerning Civil War period significance. (We have a description of the remaining sites and general statements about military activity in Gap at the period, but are not told what the remaining sites will tell us about military practives at the time.) Signficance should be based on more than associative values alone if possible.

2nd Control
See attached forms

Property Cumberland Map Historic District

State KY - Bell Working Number 11.1.76.4424

80000366

TECHNICAL

Photos 22

Maps 3

CONTROL

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

This is a NPS historic property which has been submitted and returned twice before, the second time with clear reluctance on our part; it's on the Register the only questions have to do with boundaries, and everyone concerned wants this nomination to be approved and finished with. (It's a tract of land important for its historic role in westward migration and as a strategic area of communication & troop movement in the Civil War.) Technical difficulties that led to reform have been resolved: all 3 SHPO's have signed, 20th century Barnegartner House is described, and UTM numbers have been provided for points where boundary meets grid (though not for all boundary corners within grid). I think we can accept at this point.

Accept
O'Connell
5/22/80

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered MAY 28 1980

Federal Register Entry 2.3.81 Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service WASO No. 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ **Page** _____

AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
AT
CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
FOR
CUMBERLAND GAP HISTORIC DISTRICT-VIRGINIA/KENTUCKY/TENNESSEE

This amendment pertains to the Cumberland Gap Historic District which was entered in the National Register of Historic Places May 28, 1980. The amendment incorporates into the district portions of the Wilderness Road. These segments within the park boundaries are adjacent to present routes 25E and 58, and are on the same alignment as present Route 58.

1. NAME.

Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee (boundary increase)

2. LOCATION.

Address of area being added: Lee County, Virginia; Bell County, Kentucky; Claiborne County, Tennessee (all within park boundaries)

5. CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: 20 NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: 7

This amendment clarifies the inclusion of the Wilderness Road as a contributing resource, while still maintaining the same number, 20, as the original nomination. It also deletes the route of 25E as a noncontributing resource, thereby changing the number to seven.
A complete list of the resources may be found on the original nomination form.

Contributing Resources 20

The Wilderness Road is an historically significant entity from the Potomac River to the Ohio River. Within Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, the entire length of the road merits inclusion in the historic district. The portion in the park is a contributing resource. Segments of the road within the park (see following/V-1, V-2, V-3, K-1, and K-2) have more integrity.

The highway corridor of 25E from the junction with route 58 to Indian Rock in the saddle of the Gap is a contributing resource. It is the location of the original road and the physical setting retains most of the character through which the historic road passed.

In the following section, a more detailed description is provided for the segments. Several are loops running up hollows away from the existing corridors of routes 25E and 58.

Noncontributing Resources 7

7. DESCRIPTION.

This amendment identifies specific segments of the Wilderness Road not included in the 1980 nomination form. It maintains the same number of contributing resources as the nomination (20), but expands on the first one: The Wilderness Road. The segments contain those portions of the road that retain the highest degree of integrity. Noncontributing resources are noted in the nomination form and reduced from eight to seven, with Route 25E now being included as a contributing resource.

One of the foremost historic roads in the United States is the Wilderness Road. It angled southward from the Potomac Valley along the Appalachian front, looped through Cumberland Gap, and then extended northwestward to the Ohio River. The loop portion extends through the intersection of three states: Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The junction is also the location of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, where remnants of the historic road may be found.

Five remnants of the road extend intermittently along the east side of the Cumberland Mountains and cross through the famous gap. The setting, much as the historical character, is enclosed by a canopy of trees and undergrowth. In some locations the surface is cluttered with downed trees, saplings, and leaves. It occupies the actual location of the historic road as it extends along contour lines ascending and descending the mountain range and looping to the heads of hollows, thereby making easier grades for travelers and animals. Contours formed by ridges and streams remain intact and the physical setting remains, dominated by the famous gap in Cumberland Mountain.

A wagon road extended through the natural gap in the Cumberland Mountains from August 1780 on, with increased traffic through about 1810. Prior to the wagon road, the route had been used for centuries by Indians and migrating herds of eastern bison. These early uses established the fundamental route, and portions of it remain.

Through the years, Virginia and Kentucky made road improvements on the original alignment. As technology developed and pressures for improved roads mounted, the Bureau of Public Roads demonstrated new road building techniques at Cumberland Gap in 1907-08. Steam-powered tractors permitted a new road with an improved base and macadamized surface to be built on top of the same alignment as several of the remnants nominated in this amendment. Where it diverged, the route of the Wilderness Road fell into disuse.

Remnants of the Wilderness Road are noted below in order proceeding from Virginia southwesterly into Cumberland Gap. Historic maps name it the Virginia Road until it bifurcates into the Upper Virginia Road and the Lower Virginia Road, approximately 4,000 feet northeast of the Virginia-Tennessee state line on Route 58.

V-1. Virginia Road/Upper Virginia Road

The route segment of the Wilderness Road extends approximately 15,200 feet on the same alignment as present routes 58 and 25E. It seems evident that subsequent road construction

in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has maintained the same alignment, though widening and raising of the roadbed has occurred. The segment begins at the park boundary near Station Creek and continues west-southwest into the saddle of the gap.

Approximately 3,600 feet southwest, along Route 58, is an extant portion of the road about 500 feet long that loops up a hollow on a contour adjacent to the south side of Route 58, which bisects it. This loop is about 5,000 feet northeast of the Virginia-Tennessee state line. It is an old roadbed some 15 to 20 feet wide dating to the 1920s, and overlays the Wilderness Road. It is overgrown with saplings and brush.

About 300 feet west, and some 4,500 feet from the Virginia-Tennessee state line on the north side of Route 58, begins a segment known historically as the Upper Virginia Road. At this point the road divides into upper and lower segments. The upper fork, about 4,000 feet long, follows the easier grade along contour lines and loops up two hollows. The existing roadbed, with a few Virginia triangular highway markers along it, dates from the 1920s and overlays the Wilderness Road. It is covered with brush and small pines, measures about 15 to 20 feet wide with good drainage, and extends to a point where present Route 25E bisects it.

Immediately across Route 25E a short section of the historic route loops behind a small hill for approximately 200 feet. The roadbed is about 15 to 20 feet wide and is interspersed with saplings and brush. From there it rejoins the present alignment of 25E. It then joins Route 25E and follows the highway alignment into the saddle (summit) of Cumberland Gap. The distance from the point where it joins 25E, to the saddle, is approximately 6,600 feet.

The Upper Virginia Road extends upward through the same physical setting dominated by slopes and summit of Cumberland Mountain, so familiar to migrating herds and peoples. As during prehistoric and historic periods, it continues past Cudjo Cave and the spring emanating from it, which forms Gap Creek. Some portions of the roadbed are covered with asphalt as are portions of Route 58, however the historic location remains the same. The feeling of place embodies the period of significance despite the evidence of road improvements, which did occur from the eighteenth century onward. Yet present because of the physical setting, is the same basic road design on the contour, familiar to herds of animals and humans passing through the gap.

V-2. Virginia Road/Lower Virginia Road

A remnant of the Wilderness Road extending approximately 500 feet in length, is located on the north side of Virginia Route 58, near the present junction with Route 25E. It parallels a small water course at the base of a substantial highway fill. A triangular Virginia highway post is located on the state line with Tennessee. About 100 feet of the road is in Tennessee. The roadbed is 12 to 15 feet wide and covered with downed trees, saplings, and brush. The extension of this route is interrupted by a large highway fill of present 25E; thereafter it continues as Colwin Street in the community of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

V-3. Virginia Road/Lower Virginia Road

Another portion of the Lower Virginia Road extends some 2,700 feet from near the Iron Furnace alongside Gap Creek to the saddle of Cumberland Gap. It is a 3- to 6-foot-wide hiking trail managed by Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

K-1. Kentucky State Road

A short 200-foot remnant of the Wilderness Road is located in the saddle of the gap on the north side of Route 25E. The roadbed, covered with an entanglement of trees and brush, is approximately 10 to 12 feet wide. It closely parallels a portion of the Object Lesson Road built in 1907-1908.

K-2. Kentucky State Road

Southwesterly across present Route 25E from route segment K-1 is the longest portion of the Kentucky State Road. It extends approximately 2,500 feet from Indian Rock up a ridge, then wends along the lower slopes of Tri-State Peak in a westerly direction, toward the valley of Yellow Creek. The roadbed is approximately 10 to 12 feet wide and well defined. The lower reaches of the Wilderness Road dissipates just above the Seaboard System Railroad tracks.

8. SIGNIFICANCE.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park contains historic Cumberland Gap–a natural gap or low point, on Cumberland Mountain–and a segment of the historic Wilderness Road which crosses Cumberland Mountain through the Gap. Herein lies the national significance of the national historical park. The Gap and the Wilderness Road passing through it was the first feasible two-way passageway through the Appalachian Mountain barrier.

It qualifies under criteria A in the categories of commerce, ethnic heritage, exploration/ settlement, and transportation. In addition, the Wilderness Road meets criteria B because of its affiliation with notable figures who traveled the road such as Daniel Boone, Henry Clay, and Moses Austin.

The Wilderness Road served as the principal route from the lower Potomac River to the interior lands drained by the Ohio River. The route was heavily used by migrating herds of bison and by several tribes of Native Americans traveling between villages and hunting grounds. Heavy commercial and settler traffic followed it from 1780 until 1810. Commercial use, especially by drovers, came increasingly to the fore with the passage of the 19th century.

During the 17th century, the American bison–after a 1,100-year hiatus–resumed a migratory pattern into the southeast portions of North America. Besides grazing areas, these pathmakers sought the numerous salt licks that dotted present Kentucky and Virginia, and in so doing beat out a well-defined trace. During the next two centuries travelers could follow such traces on roads extending from near Roanoke, Virginia, to central Illinois.

The network of traces laid down by bison formed the basis of trails used by Native Americans, and in time, frontiersmen and settlers. Foremost among Indian routes in the eastern United States was the Warriors Path, which looped southward through the Gap connecting the Ohio Valley and that of the Shenandoah and Potomac. Branches of the road also continued southeast to the Cherokee and Creek settlements. In short, the path laid down by animals and native peoples was easily adapted by opportunists from the colonies on the Atlantic seaboard.

Dr. Thomas Walker traveled through the gap in the 18th century. His account in 1750 gives us the first Anglo eyewitness description of Cumberland Gap, the entrance of the present Cudjo Caverns, the spring emanating from it, and the Indian road Walker followed. During the French and Indian War (1754-1763) exploration and travel halted temporarily, but in 1763 a group of long hunters led by Elisha Walden (Wallen) crossed into Kentucky through Cumberland Gap. Success of the hunt brought others to Kentucky, including Daniel Boone, the individual most identified with the Gap, who traversed it in 1769.

Working for Judge Richard Henderson, Boone explored Kentucky for productive lands which would return profits to investors and marked the well-defined trail in 1775. Four years later the first of a still-continuing series of road improvements began; Virginia passed a law for building "a good waggon [sic] road through the great mountains." In 1780 the builders requested payment for the road over Cumberland Gap in a petition that stated that wagons had passed over it to the convenience of travelers. From then on, Virginia and Kentucky passed laws to improve the road over Cumberland Mountain. Commensurate with roadwork was the population boom in Kentucky: 73,000 in 1790 and 220,000 in 1800. Demand for improvements became a constant in order to facilitate settlers and commercial traffic. The route became the most direct and easiest from the lower Ohio Valley to Philadelphia until the opening of the Erie Canal and roads across the mid-Atlantic states during the third decade of the 19th century.

After the heyday of settler usage (about 1810), east-west traffic tended to be much more commercial in orientation, particularly livestock droving from Kentucky into the southeastern states. During the Civil War (1861-1865), the Gap became a strategic location for both Union and Confederate troops, and many defensive positions and an attendant road network left an imprint on the landscape. Early iron industry activity occurred in the nearby vicinity at the turn of both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Cumberland Mountain and the attendant gap through which the Wilderness Road passed retain many of the topographical features known to its earliest users. With some exceptions (cited below), the Gap, the Pinnacle, Tri-State Peak, and vegetative cover convey much of the historic scene for which the park was set aside. Watercourses remain basically the same, the most important of which is Gap Creek. It still emanates from Cudjo Caverns as recorded by Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750. However, the first few yards of its course outside the cave are now covered by road fill of Route 25E.

Nearly all structures associated with 20th-century development have been removed in the course of developing the park, and the landscape closely reflects that of the focal period 1780-1810. Of principal importance, sections of the historic road still exist in the corridor. Several features remain from the Civil War, including historic roads and fortifications.

The road prism and the larger physical setting of the Wilderness Road remain evident on the slopes of and in the valleys adjacent to the Cumberland Mountains. A variety of vegetation, rock outcroppings, stream courses, and the domineering mountain landscape transcend modern intrusions of buildings, utility lines, and paved modern highways. Historic integrity of the road in this location is markedly more observable than in dozens of other locations along the several-hundred-mile historic road. It is in the historic location. The setting largely remains, and the feeling is that of the historic period which substantiates national significance.

Particular remnants of the road may be identified to one side or another of routes 58 and 25E. Long in disuse, these sections provide a glimpse of the historic road in a topographic niche much as it existed during the historic period. Other portions of the historic road lie beneath the present highway.

In places the impact of development may be identified – the roadbed of US 25E, utility lines, the modern community of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, and the Seaboard System Railroad. Road construction, mainly during this century, has also had an impact, most noticeably in the saddle of the Gap where quarrying and leveling occurred. Elsewhere are intrusions of road cuts and fills (present and former), culverts, rock faces, and embankments.

What had begun as a bison trace and Indian trail in due course became a pathway for explorers and land speculators, then a major route for settlers, travelers, and drovers. During the Civil War both sides recognized the strategic importance of the gap, and it became a major focus during several campaigns. As in centuries past, the route continues to be an important transportation corridor.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES.

Additional references to be included are:

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Lane, James Allen. "Through Cumberland Gap on Horseback," Harpers New Monthly Magazine. 72:50-66, 1886.

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Pusey, William A. The Wilderness Road to Kentucky, Its Location and Features. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1921.

Raitz, Karl B. And Richard Ulack With Thomas R. Leinbach. Appalachia: A Regional Geography. Boulder: Westview Press, 1984.

Verhoeff, Mary. The Kentucky Mountains Transportation and Commerce 1750-1911: A Study in the Economic History of a Coal Field. Filson Club Publication No. 26. Louisville: John P. Morton Company, 1911.

Wilson, Charles W. and Louis De Vorsey. "Preliminary Research Report: Wilderness Road - Cumberland Gap Historical Geography Research Project," 1975.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA.

Acreage of Nominated Property: 253

UTM References

Zone 17	
AA 262050	4053400
BB 262400	4053480
CC 263395	4053955
DD 263625	4053900
EE 264115	4053850
FF 264470	4053380
GG 265100	4053315
HH 265100	4053610
II 264650	4053615
JJ 264210	4054120
KK 263650	4054180
LL 263390	4054200
MM 262700	4053780
NN 262140	4053715

The boundaries of the amended district extend 500 feet on either side of the centerline of route 25E easterly to the junction of route 58, thence along route 58, and 500 feet on either side of the centerline, east- northeast until intersecting with Station Creek.

11. FORM PREPARED BY.

Amendment prepared by Jere L. Krakow, Historian, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Box 25287, Denver, Colorado 80225. Telephone Number: (303) 969-2909.

Wilderness Road
Photographic Index
National Register Amendment

Cumberland Gap Historic District Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

Photographer: Jere L. Krakow
Date: March 1993
Negatives: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 12795 W. Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

No.	Subject	Direction Camera Pointing
1	Kentucky Road, Bell County KY	ENE
2	Kentucky Road, Bell County KY	WSW
3	Kentucky Road, Bell County KY	E
4	Kentucky Road, Bell County KY	N
5	Kentucky Road, Bell County KY	NE
6	Kentucky Road, Bell County KY	W
7	Kentucky Road, Bell County KY	SE
8	Kentucky Road, Bell County KY	W
9	Upper Virginia Road, Lee County VA	ESE
10	Upper Virginia Road, Lee County VA	NW
11	Upper Virginia Road, Lee County VA	W
12	Lower Virginia Road, Claiborne County TN	NE
13	Lower Virginia Road, Claiborne County TN	NE
14	Virginia Road, Lee County VA	NNE
15	Virginia Road, Lee County VA	E

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Cumberland Gap Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Claiborne County TENNESSEE
Bell County KENTUCKY
Lee County VIRGINIA

State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.

_____ _____
Signature of certifying official Date

_____
State or Federal agency or bureau

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ **Page** _____

Cumberland Gap Historic District Bell County, KENTUCKY
80000366

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED

Patty S Christman 4-19-94

PRELIMINARY REVIEW

WASO Form - 177
("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Cumberland Gap Historic District
(Boundary Increase)

Bell County, KENTUCKY
Claiborne County, TENNESSEE
Lee County, VIRGINIA

Working No. 9.24.93
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: 11/8/93
Action: ___ ACCEPT
___ RETURN
___ REJECT
Federal Agency: NPS

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

See substantive comment attached on separate sheet

Recom./Criteria Patrick Andrus
Reviewer Historian
Discipline _____
Date 11/3/93
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ____ technical corrections cited below
____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/REVIEW SHEET Preliminary Review

Cumberland Gap Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Bell County, KY
Claiborne County, TN
Lee County, VA

The documentation to increase the boundary of the historic district is generally fine. One concern is with the highway corridor segment of rt. 25E being considered a contributing part of the Wilderness Road. The form does not adequately address the issue of integrity. The form should explicitly state how the paved segment retains sufficient integrity to reflect the defined period and area of significance. It may be that its pristine setting goes a long way toward overriding the impact of the road being widened and paved, but this is not demonstrated in the documentation. Please expand the discussion of integrity of this segment of the Wilderness Road.

Patrick Andrus
Historian
National Register of Historic Places
11/3/93

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Cumberland Gap Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Bell

DATE RECEIVED: 3/07/94 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/21/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 80000366

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	Y	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 4/19/94 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The additional documentation clarifies the inclusion of the Wilderness Road and identifies and describes specific segments of the Road not discussed in the 1980 nomination.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Additional Documentation
REVIEWER Patty S. Gerrard
DISCIPLINE Historian
DATE 4-19-94

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____

66000353 or 80000366

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Cumberland Gap
Historic District
name of property

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Bell, Kentucky
county and State

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 21 1997
NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register Amendment *Page* **1**

Cumberland Gap Historic District
East of Middlesboro, Bell County, Kentucky

The Cumberland Gap Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 28, 1980. Documentation for the district included twenty contributing and eight non-contributing properties. An amendment accepted April 19, 1994, clarified the description of one of the contributing properties, the Wilderness Road, and decreased the number of non-contributing properties to seven.

The current amendment identifies two additional contributing structures that were included but not individually listed in the earlier nominations: the Daniel Boone Trail Marker and the Indian Rock Marker. The Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) placed these structures in Cumberland Gap in 1915 to commemorate the historic role of the Wilderness Road in the westward expansion of the United States. This amendment outlines a historic context regarding the commemorative efforts of the D.A.R. along Daniel Boone's trail between North Carolina and Kentucky. The amendment also removes six currently listed Civil War earthworks from the National Register. All of the earthworks have been destroyed by construction of roads and buildings, leaving no above- or below-ground remains. *This amendment includes only information needed to identify and evaluate these resources.*

State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ___✓___ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M. Greenberg — 2/21/97

Signature of certifying official — *Date*

National Park Service

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

_____ _____
Signature of commenting or other official *Date*

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____ _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____ _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper *Date of Action*

Number of Resources within the Historic District

Contributing	*Noncontributing*	
_____	_____	*buildings*
_____	_____	*sites*
2	_____	*structures*
_____	_____	*objects*
2	0	*Total*

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 20

Function or Use

Historic Functions *(Enter categories from instructions)*	*Current Functions* *(Enter categories from instructions)*
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/ marker	RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/ marker

Description of Contributing Properties

Indian Rock D.A.R. Marker (structure; IDLCS 91403)
Approximately six- to seven-foot-high stone monolith has a rectangular bronze plaque on east side with raised lettering that reads: "Indian Rock/ Daniel Boone's Trail/ From/ North Carolina to Kentucky/ 1775/ Marked By/ St. Asaphs Chapter of/ Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution/ 1915." Marker is on the south side of U.S. Highway 25E, less than twenty-five feet from the roadway.

Daniel Boone's Trail D.A.R. Marker (structure; IDLCS 91404)
Approximately 12' square x 7.5' high truncated pyramid located on the south side of U.S. Highway 25E. The stone and concrete pyramid has three rectangular bronze plaques with raised lettering. Plaque on east side reads: "Daniel Boone's/ Trail/ from North Carolina to Kentucky/ 1769/ Marked by Tennessee/ Daughters American Revolution." Tablet on north reads: "Daniel Boone Trail/ From North Carolina Through/ Virginia to Kentucky/ Marked by the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution." Plaque on south reads: "Daniel Boone's Trail/ from/ North Carolina to Kentucky/ 1775/ Erected by the/ Kentucky Daughters/ of the/ American Revolution/ 1915." The North Carolina plaque on the west side was destroyed by vandals; pieces of the tablet are in storage at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. The monument was moved from its original location near the highway between 1920 and 1931, when the road was widened and paved.

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

___ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

_x_ B removed from its original location.

___ C a birthplace or a grave.

___ D a cemetery.

___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_x_ F a commemorative property.

___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) began commemorating the nation's historic trails and roads during the early twentieth century. The focus of the national program was the creation of a transcontinental federal highway following the routes of several historic trails, including the old National Road, Santa Fe Trail, and Oregon Trail. Although the highway was never built because of the outbreak of World War I, the idea of commemorating the nation's historic trails and roads gained popularity within the organization, and many local chapters marked historic trails in their states between 1910 and 1920.[1]

Mrs. Lindsey Patterson of the North Carolina D.A.R. initiated local efforts to commemorate Daniel Boone's trail through the state. After beginning the project in North Carolina, Patterson approached representatives from Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky at the national meeting of the D.A.R. in April 1912 to secure their support for a multistate project to mark the trail from North Carolina to Kentucky. This meeting led to the formation of the Interstate Boone's Trail Committee, which included representatives from all four states.[2]

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[1]Daughters of the American Revolution, *Eighteenth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1914, to October 11, 1915*, 64th Cong., 1st sess., 1916, S. Doc. 392, 104.

[2]Daughters of the American Revolution, *Seventeenth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1913, to October 11, 1914*, 63rd Cong., 3rd sess., 1915, S. Doc. 988, 110.

The committee planned to erect stone monuments along Boone's trail from the Yadkin River in North Carolina to Boonesboro, Kentucky. Markers were placed along the trail between 1912 and 1915. The North Carolina D.A.R. placed thirteen monuments between the Yadkin River and the Tennessee border, a distance of around 150 miles. The D.A.R. in Tennessee placed nine markers along the eighty-six-mile trail from Trade, Tennessee, to Big Moccasin Gap, Virginia. Eight markers were planned in Virginia for the trail between Big Moccasin Gap and Cumberland Gap. Finally, the Kentucky D.A.R. placed a number of markers between Cumberland Gap and Boonesboro, Kentucky.[3]

The Interstate Boone's Trail Committee agreed to model the markers after those already built in North Carolina in order to maintain consistency along the path. Thus, standard size bronze tablets were attached to natural or concrete bases along the trail. The wording on the tablets remained essentially the same, although the lettering and design varied from state to state.[4] The Indian Rock Marker in Cumberland Gap is a representative example of a Kentucky trail marker.

In addition to the erection of markers along the trail in each state, the Interstate Boone's Trail Committee determined also to build a monument at Cumberland Gap to commemorate their cooperative effort. The Boone's Trail Marker, a truncated stone pyramid with bronze plaques on each side representing the four states involved in the project, was dedicated on June 30, 1915. D.A.R. representatives from North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky attended the ceremonies.[5]

The Boone's Trail and Indian Rock Markers are locally significant under National Register Criteria A. They represent the efforts of the D.A.R. during the early twentieth century to commemorate historic trails and roads important to the westward development of the United States.

The National Register ordinarily excludes properties primarily commemorative in nature from listing. Although both the Boone's Trail and the Indian Rock Markers are commemorative structures, they remain eligible for the register because of their age and their importance within the larger historic trails movement in the D.A.R. during the early twentieth century. The D.A.R. effort was one manifestation of an increased interest in commemorating the American past during this period. Other manifestations included the creation of battlefield parks, historic house museums, and historical societies.

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[3]Ibid.

[4]Ibid.

[5]Daughters of the American Revolution, *Eighteenth Report*, 107-8.

The Boone's Trail and Indian Rock Markers retain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Indian Rock Marker additionally has integrity of location. The Boone's Trail Marker was moved to its present location between 1920 and 1931, when the Wilderness Road was paved and widened for vehicular traffic; as a result, it has lost integrity of location. Despite this loss, however, the Boone's Trail Marker retains sufficient integrity for listing on the National Register. It was moved only a short distance and is still located along the route that Boone took through Cumberland Gap.

The original documentation for the Cumberland Gap Historic District included twenty contributing properties, eighteen of which dated to the Civil War. During the struggle for control of Cumberland Gap, both Confederate and Union forces built earthworks to protect this strategic area. Six of these structures, Fort McRae and Batteries 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, have been demolished since their initial inclusion in the National Register. Construction of roads and buildings has obliterated both the structural and archeological remains of these properties. As a result, these structures need to be removed from the National Register.

Contributing Resources

Upper Virginia Road (IDLCS 91572)
Lower Virginia Road north of Virginia Route 58 (IDLCS 91573)
Lower Virginia Road at Gap Creek (IDLCS 91574)
Kentucky State Road north of Route 25E (IDLCS 91575)
Kentucky State Road southwest of Route 25E (IDLCS 91576)
Fort Foote (IDLCS 09185)
Fort Nathaniel Lyon (IDLCS 09186)
Fort Robert L. McCook (IDLCS 09187)
Fort Farragut (IDLCS 09188)
Fort Edgar (IDLCS 09189)
Morgan's Commissary Site
Union Powder Magazine Site
Harlan Road (IDLCS 09197)
Fort McCook-Fort Lyon Road (IDLCS 09198)
Fort Farragut Trail Road (09199)
Iron Furnace Ruin (IDLCS 09184)
Battery #7 Road (IDLCS 09194)
Battery #7 (IDLCS 14009)

Noncontributing Resources

Pinnacle Road and Overlook complex
Information shelter at Pinnacle Road parking area
Baumgardner House
Storage building at Baumgardner House
Railroad Right-of-Way
Power line right-of-way
Cudjo's Cave

Major Bibliographical References

Daughters of the American Revolution. *Fourteenth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1910, to October 11, 1911*. 62nd Cong., 2d sess., 1912. S. Doc. 371.

Daughters of the American Revolution. *Sixteenth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1912, to October 11, 1913*. 63rd Cong., 2d sess., 1914. S. Doc 524.

Daughters of the American Revolution. *Seventeenth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1913, to October 11, 1914*. 63rd Cong., 3rd sess., 1915. S. Doc. 988.

Daughters of the American Revolution. *Eighteenth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1914, to October 11, 1915*. 64th Cong., 1st sess., 1916. S. Doc. 392.

"The Greatest Achievements of State Work as Told by State Regents." *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* 47, no. 4 (1915): 222-6.

Pusey, William Allen. *The Wilderness Road to Kentucky: Its Location and Features*. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1921.

"State Conferences: North Carolina." *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* 46, no. 2 (1915): 86-88.

"State Conferences: Tennessee." *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* 46, no. 6 (1915): 376-8.

"State Conferences: Virginia." *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* 46, no. 3 (1915): 140-3.

Photographs

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
Bell County, Kentucky
Photos: Jennifer D. Brown and Jill K. Hanson
Location of Negatives: NPS, SESO
September 1995

1. Indian Rock D.A.R. Marker, view from east
2. Daniel Boone's Trail D.A.R. Marker, view from east
3. Daniel Boone's Trail D.A.R. Marker, view from southwest

Property Owner

name National Park Service

street & number P.O. Box 37127 *telephone* _____

city or town Washington *state* DC *zip code* 20013-7127

Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer D. Brown, Historian

organization National Park Service, Southeast Region

date January 30, 1997

street & number Atlanta Federal Center, 1924 Building, 100 Alabama St., SW

telephone (404) 562-3117

city or town Atlanta *state* GA *zip code* 30303

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Cumberland Gap Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Bell

DATE RECEIVED: 2/21/97 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/07/97
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 80000366

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 3/19/97 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

Fort Farragut

DANIEL BOONE'S
GRAVE
1808

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

MIDDLESBORO SOUTH QUADRANGLE
TENNESSEE—KENTUCKY—VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 153-SW
SW/4 MIDDLESBORO 15' QUADRANGLE

4257 II NE (KAVJAY) · 4257 I NW (MIDDLESBORO NORTH) · 4257 I NE (VARILLA)

CUMBERLAND GAP HISTORIC DISTRICT
Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia

UTM Grid References

A. 17/262050/4053960
B. 17/260750/4052770
C. 17/259520/4054150
D. 17/260820/4055330
E. 17/261090/4055080
F. 17/261730/4054350
A_1. 17/261710/4053650
B_1. 17/260330/ 4053280
C_1. 17/260000/4054590

LEGEND
Park Boundary
District Boundary
UTM Grid

Mapped by the Tennessee Valley Authority
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Tennessee Valley Authority

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1953. Field checked 1955. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Tennessee coordinate system, Kentucky coordinate system, south zone, and Virginia coordinate system, south zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601,
VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903,
AND U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37401 OR KNOXVILLE, TENN. 37902
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1976

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

TVA 153-SW

TENNESSEE QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MIDDLESBORO SOUTH, TENN.—KY.—VA.
SW/4 MIDDLESBORO 15' QUADRANGLE
N3630—W8337.5/7.5

1974

AMS 4257 II SW—SERIES V841

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1978
NATIONAL REGISTER

MAY 28 1980

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

MIDDLESBORO SOUTH QUADRANGLE
TENNESSEE—KENTUCKY—VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 153-SW
SW/4 MIDDLESBORO 15' QUADRANGLE

4257 II NE (KAYJAY)
4257 II NW (MIDDLESBORO NORTH)
4257 II NE (VARILLA)
4257 III SE (FORK RIDGE 144-SE)
4257 II SE (WHEELER 153-SE)
4256 IV NE (AUSMUS 145-NE)
4256 I NW (CLOUDS 154-NW)
(TAZEWELL 154-NE)

BARBOURVILLE 28 MI.
PINEVILLE 10 MI.
25 MI. TO U.S. 25W
CAPITO 4.5 MI.
GIBSON STATION 1.9 MI.
JONESVILLE 34 MI.
LA FOLLETTE 25 MI.
SPEEDWELL 8 MI.
TAZEWELL 7 MI.
27 MI. TO U.S. 11W

ZONE 17

AA	262050	4053400
BB	262400	4053480
CC	263395	4053955
DD	263625	4053900
EE	264115	4053850
FF	264470	4053380
GG	265100	4053315
HH	265100	4053610
II	264460	4053615
JJ	264210	4054120
KK	263650	4054180
LL	263390	4054200
MM	262700	4053780
NN	262140	4053715

Mapped by the Tennessee Valley Authority
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Tennessee Valley Authority

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1953. Field checked 1955. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Tennessee coordinate system, Kentucky coordinate system, south zone, and Virginia coordinate system, south zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
GN 1°36' 28 MILS
MN 1½° 27 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETRE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601,
VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903,
AND U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37401 OR KNOXVILLE, TENN. 37902
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

TENNESSEE
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Map photoinspected 1976
No major culture or drainage changes observed

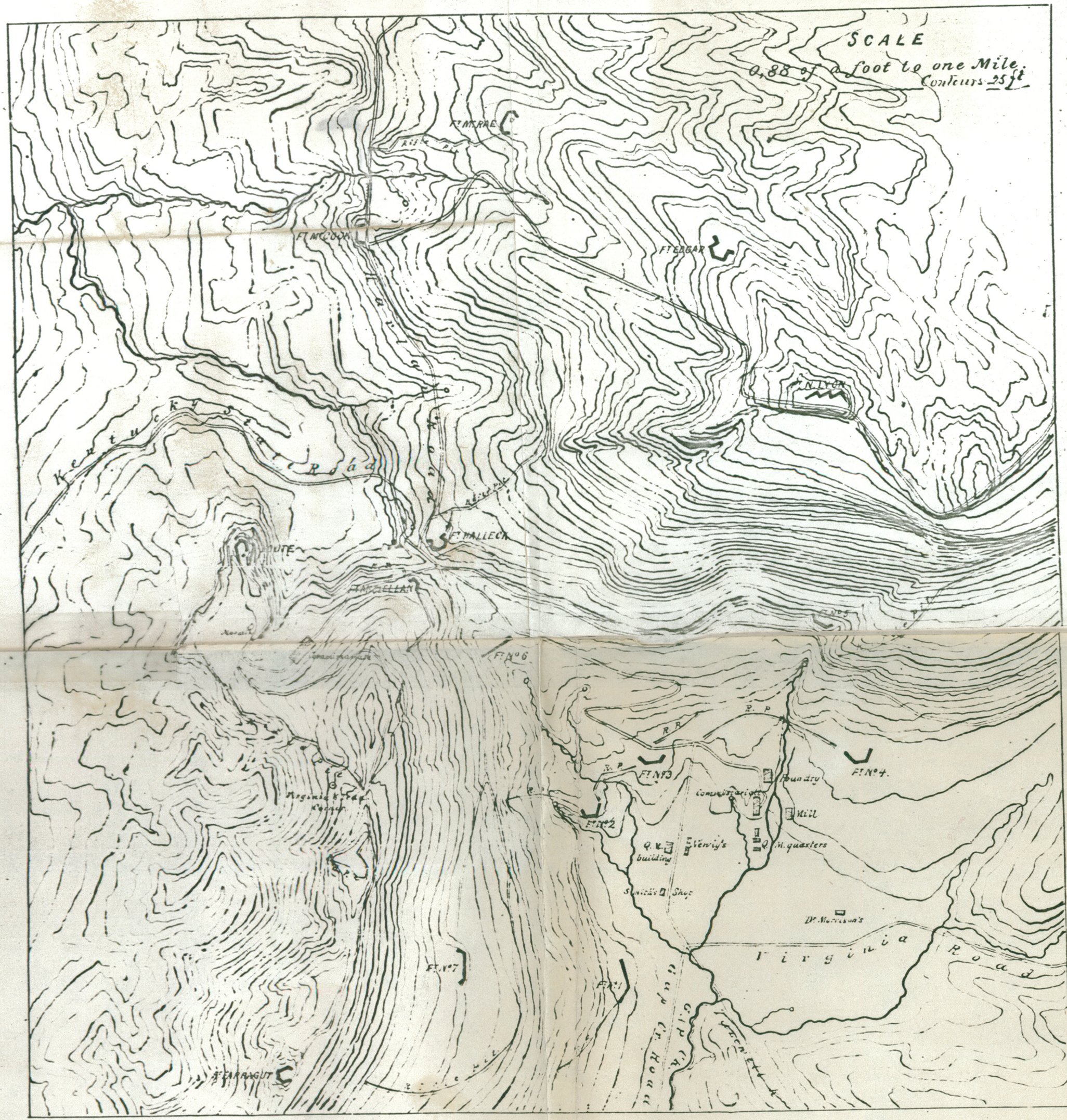
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

MIDDLESBORO SOUTH, TENN.—KY.—VA.
SW/4 MIDDLESBORO 15' QUADRANGLE
N3630—W8337.5/7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1976
1974

AMS 4257 II SW—SERIES V841

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1976
TVA 153-SW

One square Mile in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap.



Copied from Gen. Doc 13 a.c. U.S.A.

L'93

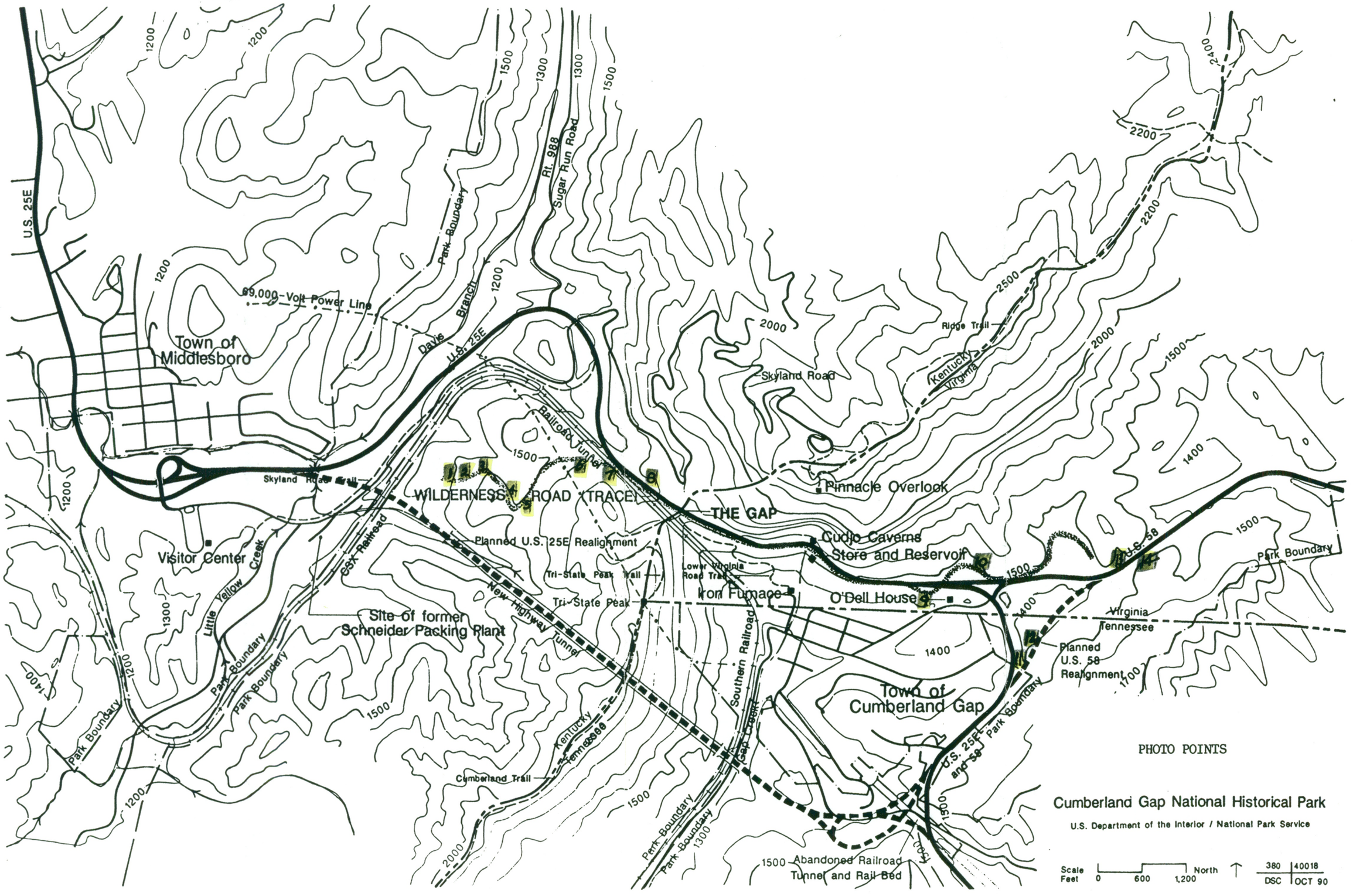
Map of Civil War Structures

Drawn by Captain Sidney Lyon,
Topographical Engineer with
the 13th Army Corps, U. S. A.

Drawn from sketches made onsite
in 1862.

NOV 27 1978

Cumberland Gap Historic District
Kentucky-Virginia-Tennessee


U.S. 25E
Town of Middlesboro
69,000-Volt Power Line
Park Boundary
Davis Branch
Rt. 988
Sugar Run Road
U.S. 25E
Railroad Tunnel
Skyland Road
Ridge Trail
Kentucky
Virginia
Skyland Road
Trail
WILDERNESS ROAD (TRACE)
THE GAP
Pinnacle Overlook
Cudjo Caverns
Store and Reservoir
Planned U.S. 25E Realignment
Visitor Center
Little Yellow Creek
CSX Railroad
Tri-State Peak Trail
Lower Virginia Road Trail
Tri-State Peak
Iron Furnace
O'Dell House
U.S. 58
Park Boundary
Virginia
Tennessee
Site of former Schneider Packing Plant
New Highway Tunnel
Southern Railroad
Gap Creek
Planned U.S. 58 Realignment
Town of Cumberland Gap
Kentucky
Tennessee
Cumberland Trail
U.S. 25E and 58
Park Boundary
Abandoned Railroad Tunnel and Rail Bed
PHOTO POINTS
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service
Scale Feet 0 600 1,200
North
380 40018
DSC OCT 90

Cumberland Gap

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE

Through Cumberland Gap passed the Wilderness Road, main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration which won the Northwest Territory and extended the western boundary of the United States to the Mississippi River.

Long before explorers came into the region, "Kentucky" was a magic name among the Indians. Its fertile grazing lands teemed with vast herds of bison and deer, and with smaller game. Cherokee hunters from the south often visited Kentucky, vying for its rich prizes with Indians from north of the Ohio River. Bloody clashes among the fierce tribes were frequent. One of the trails much used by war and hunting parties was the "Warriors' Path," which crossed the mountain barrier into southeastern Kentucky at Cumberland Gap.

For nearly 150 years after the first settlement of Virginia, the forbidding Alleghenies kept the English colonists from Kentucky. In 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker discovered Cumberland Gap—a natural passage through this mountain barrier.

Engaged to locate an 800,000-acre grant for the Loyal Land Company, Walker and five companions set out from Albemarle County, Va., on March 6. After crossing the Blue Ridge, the party moved southwestward and, on April 12, camped on Powell's River about 10 miles east of the gap.

Walker's journal entry for April 13 tells of their momentous discovery: "We went four miles to large Creek . . . and from thence Six miles to Cave Gap, the land being Levil." He named the mountain pass for a large cave, with a spring flowing through it, which he found there.

Noting the precipitous face of the Pinnacle, which he called "Steep Ridge," Walker and his companions followed a "plain Indian Road" into Kentucky. Moving northward along this trail, the Warriors' Path, the party on April 17 came to a river, which Walker named the "Cumberland" in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, son of King George II and Queen Caroline of England. (Later, that name was given also to the gap and the mountain range.) Near the river the explorers built a log cabin, the first in Kentucky.

After 2 months of exploring the hills of eastern Kentucky, the party crossed the mountains north of Cumberland Gap, and on July 13 returned to its starting point. Walker had failed to find the storied Bluegrass region of central Kentucky, but had located the mountain pass which was to play such an important part in the settlement of that fertile section.

DANIEL BOONE AND THE WILDERNESS ROAD

The French and Indian War, 1754-60, and Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763-65, prevented any immediate attempt to follow Walker's lead. When peace returned, however, small parties of hunters began passing through the gap. The most famous person to come through was Daniel Boone.

After an unsuccessful attempt to cross the mountains north of Cumberland Gap in the winter of 1767-68, Boone returned to his home in the Yadkin Valley of North Carolina. There, a year later, he had a surprise visit from John Finley, a fellow campaigner of the French and Indian War. Finley had visited the Bluegrass region several years before, and he convinced Boone that it could be reached through Cumberland Gap.

Boone and Finley, with four campanions, set out on May 1, 1769. Passing through the gap, they followed the Warriors' Path northward until they came to a branch of the Kentucky River. Entranced by the richness and beauty of the country, Boone spent nearly 2 years exploring. Completely alone much of the time, he ranged all through the fertile region and finally returned home, in the spring of 1771, knowing more about Kentucky than any other pioneer.

In September 1773, Boone led a party in an attempt to settle in Kentucky. But near the gap an Indian attack killed several persons, including Boone's son James, and the party turned back. An Indian uprising (Lord Dunmore's War) broke out in 1774 while numerous parties of white hunters and surveyors were operating in Kentucky. Boone and a companion, Michael Stoner, passed through Cumberland Gap and covered 800 miles of wilderness in 2 months to warn the white men of danger.

The defeat of the Indians, in October 1774, paved the way for an ambitious scheme to settle Kentucky. At the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals in March 1775, Judge Richard Henderson bought the Cherokee claim to 20 million acres south of the Kentucky River. There he planned to establish a new colony, "Transylvania," engaging Daniel Boone to blaze a trail through the gap.

Starting from Long Island of the Holston (now Kingsport, Tenn.) on March 10, Boone led 30 axmen in marking the "Wilderness Road" across mountain and through swamp and canebrakes. On April 1 the party reached the Kentucky River, 208 miles from its starting point. There they erected a fort, which they named Boonesborough.

THE WILDERNESS ROAD IN THE REVOLUTION

Soon Judge Henderson arrived with reinforcements for the Boonesborough garrison. The opening of the Wilderness Road drew more pioneers, and other "Kentucky stations" began to appear.

When Judge Henderson tried to assert authority over these settlements, however, the independent backwoodsmen rebelled. In June 1776, George Rogers Clark and John Gabriel Jones made the arduous journey to Williamsburg to ask the Virginia government for support. Six months later, Virginia formally organized Kentucky as its westernmost county. Judge Henderson's plan for a private colony had failed, but his Wilderness Road had guaranteed Kentucky's settlement.

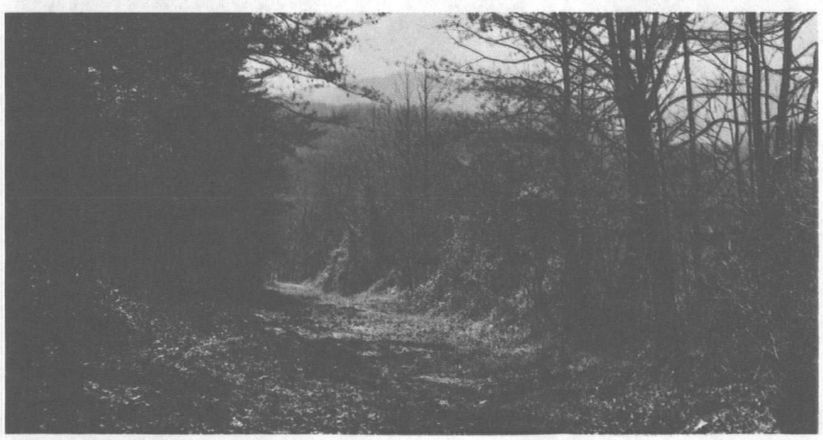
The westward movement slowed to a trickle during the first years of the Revolutionary War. Northern Indians, backed by the British, began to harass the infant settlements in ever-growing numbers. The Cumberland Gap route was frequently closed by the Indian threat; when open, it was used mainly to bring badly needed troops and supplies to the hard-pressed settlements.

The tide turned in 1778-79, however, when a Kentucky and Virginia force under George Rogers Clark crossed the Ohio River and captured the important British posts at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. Though Indian attacks continued, travel over the Wilderness Road soon became even heavier than before. By the war's end in 1783, some 12,000 settlers had entered Kentucky, most of them through Cumberland Gap.

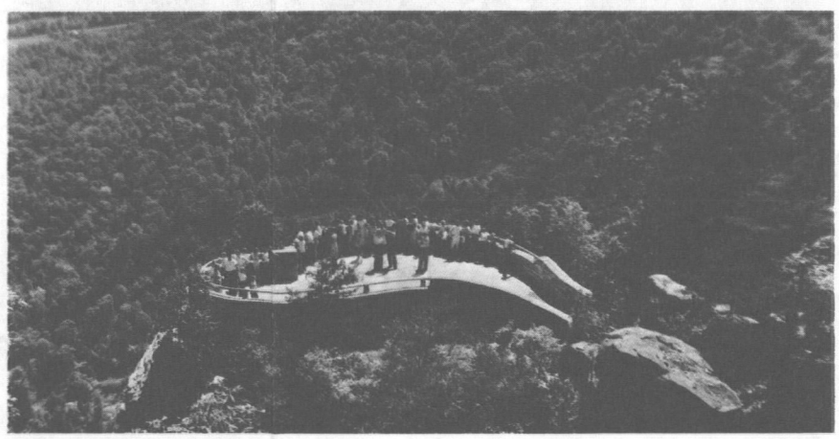
FLOOD TIDE OF SETTLEMENT

The mass immigration which followed the Revolution caused John Filson, Kentucky's first historian, to predict in 1784 that the region would soon become "exceedingly populous." He was right, for 8 years later Kentucky entered the Union with a population of 100,000, and by 1800 it was more than 220,000.

For some years, most of this great stream continued to pass through the gap, and in 1796 the Wilderness Road was improved for wagon traffic. The defeat of the Indians and the opening of more direct routes across the mountains, however, eventually diverted most of the travelers. By 1825, a large part of the traffic on the Wilderness Road, which had once echoed with the footsteps of Boone and Clark and the war whoops of the Indian, consisted of livestock en route to eastern markets.



The Wilderness Road in Kentucky, looking north into Yellow Creek Valley. *Courtesy, Inman*



Pinnacle Overlook Terrace *Courtesy, Inman*

LATER HISTORY OF THE AREA

When the Civil War began in 1861, Cumberland Gap was important to both sides. Either army, holding the mountain pass, would be in position to invade the other's territory. Held first by Confederates, the gap was captured on June 17, 1862, by Union troops. The Federals evacuated the position 3 months later, and the gap remained in Confederate hands until its final capture by the Union army on September 9, 1863.

One chapter remained in the dramatic story of Cumberland Gap. In 1886, the historic mountain pass figured in a large industrial promotion scheme which gave birth to the city of Middlesboro, Ky. An English syndicate, planning to exploit mineral resources in the area, spent millions of dollars in land purchases and industrial development. In 1893, before development was complete, financial reverses caused the scheme to collapse; but Middlesboro refused to become a ghost town and the plans of the boom were in part realized.

GEOLOGY

Cumberland Gap is a saddle, or notch, cut into a ridge of resistant rock by former stream activity. Such notches, frequently found in the Appalachians, are known as wind gaps.

This region has been subjected to great earth stresses, producing folded and faulted rocks. Stresses were so great that older rocks from the southeast were thrust for miles over younger rocks to the northwest. Erosion of rocks of varying hardness and different angles of folding have formed the present topography.

The gap is in a zone of fractured rock where the ridge was most easily attacked by erosion. Presumably, a southward-flowing stream crossed what is now the ridge. However, the Middlesboro Basin, to the northwest, was more rapidly and more deeply quarried than the gap area. This resulted in the diversion of the stream northward into the Cumberland River. The ridge became the water divide, and the former stream course became the gap.

ABOUT YOUR VISIT

The 20,000-acre park is in three States—Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee. The visitor center is near Middlesboro, Ky., and can be reached by either U.S. 25E or U.S. 58. Park gates are open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. in summer and from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. the rest of the year. Campgrounds and picnic areas are open May 1 to October 31.

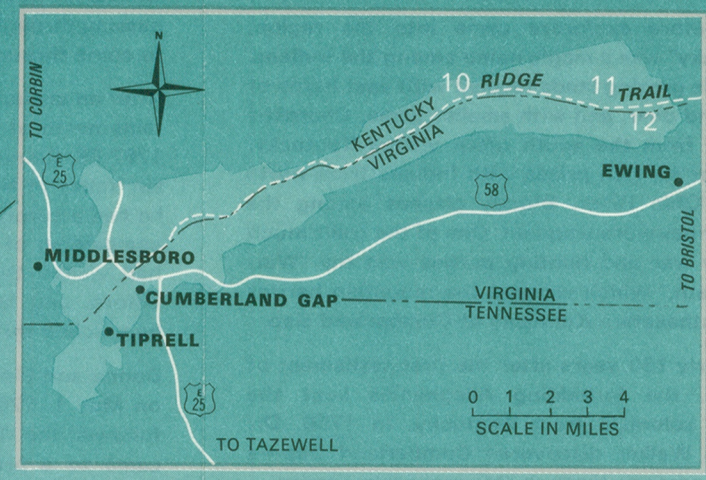
We invite you to hike the trails; motor vehicles, however, are not permitted on them. Campfires are not allowed at any time without a permit issued by a park ranger.

Hunting, disturbing wildlife, and disturbing or removing any natural or historic object is not allowed.

ADMINISTRATION

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Box 840, Middlesboro, KY 40965, is in immediate charge.

CUMBERLAND GAP
national historical park



Trail Picnic Area Campground

Drive Defensively. Keep Alert. Stay on designated trails and never hike alone.

TO CORBIN
Yellow Creek
25E
N
988
Run
Sugar
9
SUGAR RUN ROAD
Sugar Run
TRAIL
RIDGE
WOODSON GAP TRAIL
GIBSON GAP TRAIL
LEWIS HOLLOW TRAIL
MIDDLESBORO
Davis Branch
PINNACLE ROAD
3
2
4
BELL CO
LEE CO
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
RIDGE
The Pinnacle
CUMBERLAND GAP
TUNNEL
WILDERNESS TRAIL
VISITOR CENTER
1
Creek
Cudjo (Soldiers) Cave
6
58
Tri-State Peak
5
7 Iron Furnace
8
WILDERNESS ROAD
Station Creek
TO BRISTOL
VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
Cumberland Gap
(town)
BYE 25E
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.
SOUTHERN R.R.
Yellow
Little
0 1
SCALE IN MILES
TO KNOXVILLE & THE GREAT SMOKIES
63
75
OCT. 1969 REV SEPT 1972

A VISIT TO CUMBERLAND GAP

The best way to see the park is to follow this tour guide, which is keyed to the map.

1. **Cumberland Gap Visitor Center,** on U.S. 25E near Middlesboro, Ky., has a museum, information desk, and assembly room program to orient and inform visitors.

2. **Fort McCook,** part of a network of small earthen Civil War forts, was built by Union troops early in the war to guard this important passageway through the Cumberland Mountains. The fort was used by both armies. It was named after Brig. Gen. Robert L. McCook, U.S. Volunteers; the Confederates called it Fort Rains, after Brig. Gen. James Edward Rains, C.S.A.

3. **The Pinnacle,** high shoulder of Cumberland Gap, rises almost 1,000 feet above the saddle, or low point, of the pass. The 4½-mile Skyland Road winds from the visitor center to a parking area where you will find a panoramic overlook, history exhibits, and a short loop trail.

4. **Wilderness Overlook** provides a view of land that still looks much as it did when the pioneers moved west in the 18th and 19th centuries.

5. **Tri-State Peak,** where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia meet, can be reached from the pullout on U.S. 25E near the saddle of the gap. A 4/5-mile trail winds upward to the peak.

6. **Cudjo's Cave** (privately operated) lies on U.S. 25E near the saddle of the gap. Fees are charged for a guided tour through the lime-

7. **Wilderness Road and Iron Furnace.** A 1/4-mile remnant of the trail slashed through the wilderness by Daniel Boone ascends from the Iron Furnace to the saddle of the gap. At the Iron Furnace a small parking area serves people who want to visit the Wilderness Road Trail and the Charcoal Iron Furnace, built about 1815. A self-guiding trail interprets this area.

8. **Wilderness Road Campground,** containing 165 sites, is near U.S. 58 in Virginia. Programs are presented nightly in the amphitheater in summer. A *picnic area* is near the campground.

9. **Sugar Run Overlook** is on Ky. 988 (Sugar Run Road) and offers a view of the wilderness faced by the pioneers. A *picnic area* is nearby.

10. **Hensley Settlement,** now abandoned, occupied a 500-acre plateau high on the mountain ridges. Hikers of the Ridge Trail can see this Appalachian mountain community, now undergoing restoration.

11. **Sand Cave.** The entrance arch of this shallow sandstone cave, has a span of 240 feet and rises more than 80 feet above the 1½-acre loose-sand floor. The cave is a short hike off the Ridge Trail.

12. **White Rocks,** 400- to 600-foot vertical cliffs, rises 3,451 feet above sea level. Visible from U.S. 58, it was a landmark to pioneers traveling the Wilderness Road.

Hiking information for Ridge Trail, Sand Cave, and White Rocks is available at the visitor center.

GPO: 1973-515-981/54 REPRINT 1973

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

National Park Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
LAKE CENTRAL REGION
3853 RESEARCH PARK DRIVE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

G26-Ky.

Date: July 1, 1971

NOTICE OF PROJECT PROPOSAL

State and Project Number: Kentucky 21 - 00125

Project Title: Walnut Street Park

Project Type: Combination

Location of Project: Within the city limits of Pineville where Walnut Street deadends and runs north to Cumberland Avenue - Bell County.

Sponsor: City of Pineville

Brief Description of Project: To acquire and develop approximately 1.8 acres of land for public outdoor recreation.

Proposed Uses: Development will include a picnic shelter with restrooms, concession and storage areas, picnic tables, trash cans, tot lot and playground equipment, multi-purpose court, general purpose area for tether-ball, horseshoes, shuffleboard, site improvement, water, electric, and sewage lines, signs and fencing.

Estimated Costs: Total Cost $ 55,000 Federal Grant $27,500

Remarks: This project entails the destruction of a building which is supposed to have been the home of Kentucky's first governor. It is listed on Page III-118 of Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky as the J.J. Gibson house. We would appreciate your comments regarding the legality of the destruction of this building or any possible conflict with P.L. 89-665, the National Historic Preservation Act.

Please note the above-described project and determine its compatibility with programs of your interest. Should you wish more detailed information or should you wish to provide comments, please notify us within 10 days; otherwise, your concurrence will be assumed.

Ext-261

Frederick L. Moore

Project Officer

Project Compatible with Federal Programs _____.
Project Not Compatible with Federal Programs _____.

BOR 4-18
February 1971

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
LAKE CENTRAL REGION
3853 RESEARCH PARK DRIVE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

SOUTHEAST REGION
1971
Director
Associate Director
Asst. Dir., CP
Asst. Dir., PS
Chief, Adm. Mgmt.
Chief, Oper. Eval.

G26-Ky.

July 14, 1971

Regional Director
Southeast Region
National Park Service
Federal Building
P.O. Box 10008
Richmond, Virginia 23200

Dear Sir:

The Lake Central Regional Office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has received the following listed project proposal(s) which is (are) more fully described on the enclosed notice(s).

State	Project No.	Type
Kentucky	21 - 00125	Combination

In accordance with our letter of May 6, 1966, we request that you forward any comments on these projects to us within ten working days of the date of this letter. If we do not hear from you within this period, we shall assume that you concur with the proposals and shall proceed with our evaluation.

Sincerely yours,

for Robert L. Nugent
Roman H. Koenings
Regional Director

Enclosure(s)

BOR FL 4-20
April 70

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
August 3, 1971

HR
Bell Co. Ky.
File

IN REPLY REFER TO:
A98 SER(CP)

Mr. Roman H. Koenings, Regional Director
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Lake Central Region
3853 Research Park Drive
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Mr. Koenings:

This is in response to Acting Director Robert Myers' letter of July 14, received July 19, to this office on Kentucky Combination Project 21-00125, City of Pineville, Kentucky, with a description of the project prepared by Mr. Frederick L. Moore of your office.

Under the heading "Remarks," we were requested to comment on the legality of the destruction of J. J. Gibson house which is listed on Page III-118 of Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky or any possible conflict with P. L. 69-665 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This office is not authorized to decide matters such as the above matter. The decision of what is to be done with the Gibson House is the responsibility of the State Liaison Officer for Historic Preservation in Kentucky, Mr. Joseph M. Gray, Office of the Governor, Room 157, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. Should he need assistance in resolving this issue, he may wish to consult with Dr. Ernest A. Connally, Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. 20240; telephone 202-343-2573.

When we may be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

L. Boyd Finch
Assistant Regional Director
Cooperative Programs

cc:
Mr. Joseph M. Gray, State Liaison Officer, Kentucky
Chief, Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation w/cpy encl.

AUG 9 1971

pending

Cole
3/3/77
Humphrey
3.4.77

H34-880

MAR 7 1977

Mr. Frank Rankin
1816 Spring Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40205

Bell Co., Ky.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer, Mrs. Eldred Melton, asked me to write to you concerning the nomination of Cumberland Gap Historic District/Kentucky to the National Register.

Cumberland Gap Historic District/Kentucky is one of many nominations submitted by the National Park Service in an attempt to define what areas within Cumberland Gap National Historical Park are historically significant and thus separate them, for planning purposes, from the support areas of the park. Until those areas are defined, however, the National Park Service will assume that all areas are historic for planning purposes.

We do not believe it possible to make a helpful comparative evaluation of the historic areas of the park as proposed by the region, until we have access to all proposed nominations. When all of the nominations are assembled in the National Register we will proceed with our review.

We will be pleased to give you a report on the progress of the evaluation if you wish to write later in the year, or you may wish to write directly to the park.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) William J. Murtagh

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

cc: Mrs. Eldred W. Melton
Director, Kentucky Heritage Commission
104 Bridge Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 880

FNP:KCOLE:bp1 3/1/77

bcc: Regional Director-Southeast Region
001-Reading File
880

KP FRP 1-30-79 Cumberland Gap Historic District - KP

1-30-79

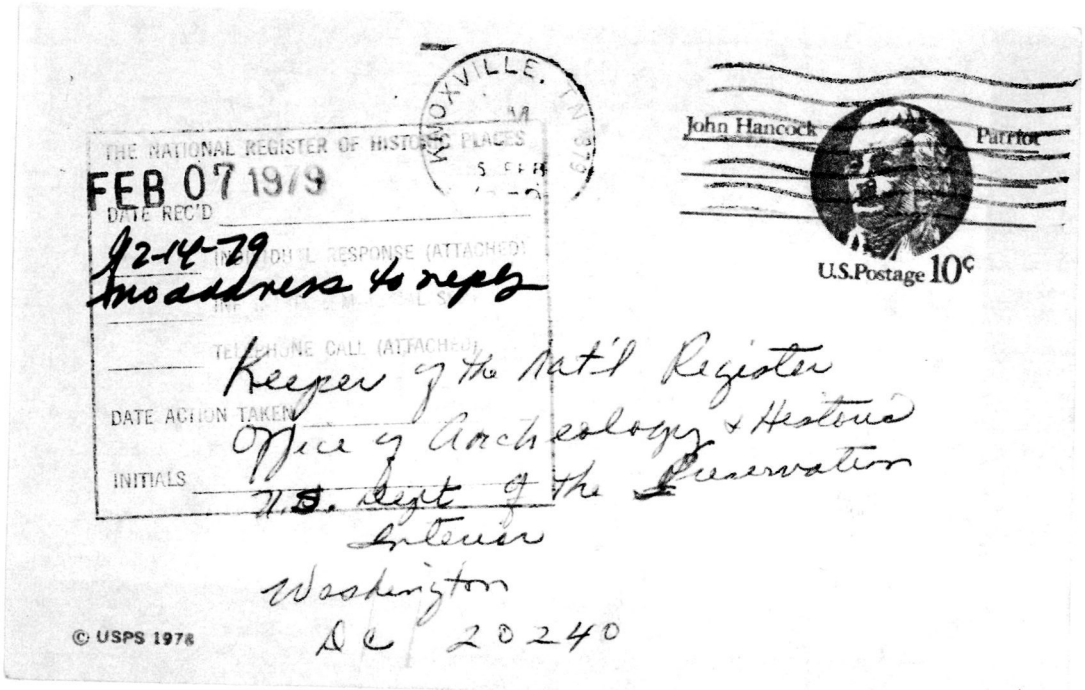
Sirs:

I would very much like to see Cumberland Gap Historic District in Tenn. Ky + Va. included in the Nat'l Register of Historic Places - Thank you

yours truly

Ann Tedder

(Mrs R G. Tedder)


KNOXVILLE, TN
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
FEB 07 1979
DATE REC'D
2-14-79
Inadvertent response
TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)
DATE ACTION TAKEN
INITIALS
Keeper of the Nat'l Register
Office of Archeology & Historic
U.S. Dept of the Interior
Preservation
Washington
DC 20240
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No add'l comments. Suggest Dubie follow up on phone the q's on Baumgardner, outside road, site of objects.

José

ll to Keith Morgan (606) 248-2817.
Monday, April 30.

se history
(U. of GA + Dan Boone Trail studies)
to UTMs?
cts

Furnace — some restoration work post-1956 by NPS — "minor stabilization" — otherwise unchanged since acquired by NPS

Baumgardner — he will address question of local significance.

Wilderness Rd — they not satisfied w/ U. of GA. study because the study couldn't locate original road beyond what is here... + even this only goes back to Civil War. Trail study is being done by non-NPS group.

UTM's — he has UTM-counter + will do the 11 points.

"Objects" — they are on display in exhibit area in visitors center, + even more are in a storage bldg (near maintenance center.) They included artifacts because of NPS memo on NR

RTN:
Cite neg

4/26/79 – Follow-up call to Keith Morgan (606) 248-2817.
– Out until Monday, April 30.

Ask about:

QUESTIONS:

1) Bannmgardner House history
2) Wilderness Road (U. of GA + Dan Boone Trail studies)
3) VBD – can he do UTMs?
4) Location of objects

5/2/79

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4/26/79 – called NPS (8-260-9243), spoke to Len Brown

Questions to ask: try to do on phone if possible.

1) Present integrity of iron furnace (1956 photo).
2) Significance of Baumgardner House in other historical/cultural contexts. Outbldg. Dates.
3) Integrity of Wilderness Rd. outside boundaries but w/in NPS? Beyond NPS?
4) SHPO (TN, VA) comment: need copies of transmittal letters requesting SHPOs' comments
5) VBD: need the UTM coordinates for 11 pivotal points.
6) Location of museum objects.

Answers:

1) Furnace is as appears in 1956 photo. Is still a tourist attraction; NPS has not altered.
2) Baumgardner House — estimates 1910→1920's. Intrusive in a chronological/thematic sense. Cannot hazard guess on architectural significance or historical. Suggested I call park = Keith Morgan, historian (did nom.)
3) Wilderness Rd: KY (Middlesborough) interrupts; VA + TN: (Univ. of GA study showed that follows existing U.S. Hwy route) little exists outside park. Check w/ Keith Morgan. Trail study currently underway in NPS ("Daniel Boone Trail") which deals w/ Wilderness Rd. from VA to KY on both sides of Gap; but he feels will follow valley + that modern road will, for

same geographic logic, have been placed right on top!

4) SHPO notification: VA portion is no different from present nomination; they have 1976 signature of prior SHPO (Fishbein). 1978 Letter of transmittal to TN + VA was enclosed w/ copy of nom. to KY, but KY sent to us. for TN Herbert Harper's sig. also on original nom., w/ also the same boundaries + properties. Can we accept?
— I will check w/ Leb. + call Len Back if we want xeroxes.

5) VBD — didn't keep a copy of USGS, so he can't give me UTM's; said to check w/ Keith Morgan, who might have maps, + Len can help him w/ measuring UTM's, if Pauline can't.

6) "Objects" — in visitors center. They had WASO directive to mention collections specifically, because NR so advised them!! They have problem of lots + lots of period-related (but NOT site/event/or person-specific) objects!

Carol / Donald / Jay
Herb / Emma Jane

#10 – we need a real V.B.D.
– we cannot accept buffer zones.
(also, #8 says boundary is "arbitrary"!)

What's wrong with this one?
I don't see there is one.
all the rationale a bit strange. actual boundary looks o.k.

#12 – do we need SHPO signatures for VA + TENN.? NO
but need evidence
KY – ok. TN – did not respond, VA – contacted?

#7 – several sites are very seriously deteriorated, to the point of doubtful significance. should check w/ Marcella + Kay. Archeological potential?

#8 – ~~significance as migration route~~ OK
Objects are not eligible in museum collections.

Photos – dated 1975, 1964, 1956
– ~~any~~ none of intrusions.

This needs careful review.

MEETING REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: Cumberland Gap

LOCATION OF MEETING: DATE: 4/18

STAFF MEMBER: DUBIE DIVISION: NR

PARTICIPANT: ORGANIZATION: PHONE: 8-260-9243

REPORT:

Were all 3 SHPOs consulted?

Ky - yes - agrees on district

TN - have letter showing they were

Va -

- All 3 were given chance to comment. Since letters were

- Va has seen. Originally 3 nominations (1 for each state) were prepared — all SHPOs saw this & agreed - So VA had concurred in Va section in 1976. →

But Va SHPO has not seen the final nomination incorporating the 3 state area.

Len Brown has the old nomination signed by Va SHPO in 1976 if we want that. I told him we would go to SHPO w/ new nomination.

Emma Jane — Backlog 4-26

Please review, as VA is in your region. Please either make the call for questions you feel must be answered, or write them out for me, & I will call. Note that SHPO for VA has not commented.

Jc

Cumberland Gap Historic District

Call to Park Service Historian. - 2 Questions

1. What is present integrity of iron furnace?

2. What is significance of Baumgardner House?
I don't think we need photo (necessarily).

~~3.~~ 3. Check signif. of Wilderness Rd. beyond boundaries.

Other comments:
Boundaries look O.K.
From appearances, map + description, ~~Wildness~~ Wilderness Rd. probably loses integrity (or is extinct) at NW corner where it runs into RR + power line rights of ways and at SE corner where it runs into town development of Cumberland Gap.

E J Saye
4-26-79

4/27/79 — Return to Len Brown, who will do UTM's. Ask Keith for other details, so that won't get further bounced around. Need to do ASAP! Can we avoid NPS channels on a rtn. for non-substantive reasons?

H.D. STATE TN, VA, KY

d" Drawer: 4-26-79

5-26-79

n, NPS (Atlanta)

243

Being Held:

He is working w/ Keith Morgan, Park Historian, resolving attached questions. When miscellanea cleared up next week, return for SHPO sig's.

Joe Tanner

Reviewer

NAME OF PROPERTY Cumberland Gap H.D. STATE TN, VA, KY

Date Information Requested/Date Put in "Hold" Drawer: 4-26-79

Date to Be Pulled from "Hold" Drawer: 5-26-79
(30 Days from Date Requested)

Information Requested From: Len Brown, NPS (Atlanta)
8-260-9243

Information Requested/Reason Nomination Is Being Held:

He is working w/ Keith Morgan, Park Historian, resolving attached questions. When miscellanea cleared up next week, return for SHPO sig's.

Joe Tower
Reviewer

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
1895 Phoenix Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30349

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H32-SER-PP

NOV 6 1978

RECEIVED
NOV 27 1978
NATIONAL REGISTER

CERTIFIED MAIL

Mr. Herbert L. Harper
State Historic Preservation Officer
170 Second Avenue North, Suite 100
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

Dear Mr. Harper:

Enclosed is a National Register form for Cumberland Gap Historic District in Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. We are nominating the property in compliance with Executive Order 11593.

In August 1976, we submitted individual National Register nominations for essentially the same area included in the enclosed form. The Tennessee section was identified as the Fort Farragut Road. The National Register returned the forms with the request that we prepare a single nomination covering the three states of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia.

At present, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is on the National Register as a single unit. However, in a park the size of Cumberland Gap there are substantial amounts of non-historical land. Through this nomination, we are defining the sections of the park that qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. By the same action we are deleting from the National Register other lands within the park. Until the designated property is formally entered in the National Register, all actions within the boundaries will be subject to Section 106 compliance procedures. After formal entry only those properties eligible for entry in the National Register will be subject to 106 compliance.

Consideration of this nomination within the prescribed 45-day period will be greatly appreciated.

RECEIVED
NOV 10 1978
KY. HERITAGE COMMISSION

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

signing, please return the enclosed form by certified mail to:

Regional Director
National Park Service
Attention: Associate Regional Director, Planning and Assistance
1895 Phoenix Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30349

Sincerely yours,

Joe Brown

Regional Director
Southeast Region

Enclosure

Kentucky Heritage Commission
104 Bridge Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

November 16, 1978

RECEIVED
NOV 27 19
NATIONAL REGISTER

Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

It is my opinion that the Cumberland Gap Historic District, as prepared by the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, would appear to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Although the guidelines for rural districts are as yet not clearly defined, the focal point of the district as given in the statement of significance is said to be the Gap itself, with sites included within the district being associated directly or indirectly with the Gap's geographical importance.

Sincerely,

Eldred W. Melton

Mrs. Eldred W. Melton
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
4721 TROUSDALE DRIVE, NASHVILLE ~~37220~~ 37219
615/741-2371

January 14, 1980

Regional Director
National Park Service
Attn: Associate Regional Director, Planning
and Assistance
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith please find your nomination of the Cumberland Gap Historic District in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia to the National Register of Historic Places. I have reviewed the nomination and indicated my recommendation at the appropriate place.

Sincerely,

Herbert L. Harper

Herbert L. Harper
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

HLH:sh
Enclosure

MEMBERS
JAMES R. SHORT, CHAIRMAN
MRS. WILLIAM D. BUNDY, JR., VICE CHAIRMAN
A. SMITH BOWMAN
FREDERIC H. COX, JR., AIA
DAVID A. HARRISON, III
DONALD HAYNES
MRS. KENNETH R. HIGGINS
FREDERICK D. NICHOLS
FRED W. WALKER

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

TUCKER HILL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

221 GOVERNOR STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: (804) 786-3143

March 28, 1980

RECEIVED
APR 30 1980
NATIONAL
REGISTER

CERTIFIED MAIL

Mr. Joe Brown
Regional Director
Southeast Region - National Park Service
ATTN: Associate Regional Director, Planning and Assistance
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: H4217-SER-PH
Cumberland Gap Historic District, Lee County

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of February 13 enclosing the Cumberland Gap Historic District nomination for our review. Please find enclosed the nomination form for the district, on which Item 12--Certification of Nomination--has been completed. We appreciate having had the opportunity to review this report.

Sincerely yours,

Corrine P. Hudgins

Corrine P. Hudgins
Registrar

ccw

Enclosure

March

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

IN REPLY REFER TO:
SER-PH

APR 16 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Management and Operations, WASO
Attention: Assistant Director, Cultural Resources

From: Regional Director, Southeast Region

Subject: National Register Nomination for Cumberland Gap Historic District

The above nomination has had a long and circuitous route having been sent to the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer in the fall of 1978. Mrs. Melton sent it to the National Register by error and the staff there suggested several changes and sent it back for the changes and the signatures of the Virginia and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officers. All now has been accomplished and we are returning it to you. Please forward it to the National Register so that it can be entered. Enclosed along with the form are letters from the three states involved.

We sincerely hope there will be no further problems with this nomination.

Enclosures 4

RECEIVED
APR 30 1980
NATIONAL REGISTER

Year of the Visitor

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H32(565)

APR 22 1980

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Federal Representative, National Park Service

Subject: Return of a Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places

Enclosed is the nomination "Cumberland Gap Historic District," from Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Southeast Region of the National Park Service.

We are returning the nomination with the signatures of the Virginia and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officers as requested by your office.

for F. Ross Holland, Jr.

Enclosure

RECEIVED
APR 30 1980
NATIONAL REGISTER

Year of the Visitor

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

APR 22 1980

H32(565)

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Federal Representative, National Park Service

Subject: Return of a Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places

Enclosed is the nomination "Cumberland Gap Historic District," from Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Southeast Region of the National Park Service.

We are returning the nomination with the signatures of the Virginia and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officers as requested by your office.

(Sgd.) Harry W. Pfanz

(for)

F. Ross Holland, Jr.

Enclosure

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE KENTUCKY

Date Entered MAY 28 1980

Name	Location
Cumberland Gap Historic District	Middlesboro Bell County also in Lee County, Virginia and Claiborne County, Tennessee

Honorable Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Honorable James R. Sasser
Honorable John J. Duncan
Mr. Herbert Harper, SHPO Tenn.

Honorable Harry F. Byrd, Jr.
Honorable John W. Warner
Honorable William C. Wampler
Mr. Tucker H. Hill, SHPO VA.

Also Notified

Honorable Wendell H. Ford

Honorable Walter D. Huddleston
Honorable Tim Lee Carter
Mr. David F. Hales,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Fish and Wildlife and Parks
Mr. F. Ross Holland, NPS

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mrs. Eldred W. Melton
Director
Kentucky Heritage Commission
104 Bridge Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

NR Byers/bjr 6/9/80
For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE 6/17/80

TIME OF CALL 5:00 ~~AM~~ PM

1. CALL ☐ TO: ☑ FROM (Name)

Linda Sherrard

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

224 - 1149

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Senator Ford's Office

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Cumberland Gap HD -

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

DUBIE

TITLE

HISTORIAN

OFFICE

FHR-8-227
June 1978

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

ED 413
SEP 24 1993

H30(418)

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1993
NATIONAL
REGISTER

SEP 21 1993

Memorandum

To: Chief of Registration, Interagency Resources Division

From: Chief Historian

Subject: Preliminary Review, Revised Draft Amendment to National Register Documentation, Cumberland Gap Historic District

Attached for your preliminary review and comment is the subject draft amending the current documentation for the subject property.

My staff has reviewed the draft and they have no substantive review concerns. In the margins of the draft, we have identified a few editorial concerns.

We agree with the comment of the Acting Deputy Associate Regional Director for Cultural Resources, Southeast Region, that a map be prepared by Historian Krakow of the Denver Service Center, employing the same base map that was used for the photographic points, to identify and locate the segments of the Wilderness Road discussed in the description section of the documentation.

Attachment

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H3415(SER-OCR)

FEB 23 1994

Memorandum

To: Chief Historian, National Park Service, WASO

From: Deputy Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources, Southeast Region

Subject: Amendment to National Register Nomination for Cumberland Gap Historic District in Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee

Enclosed is the final version of the amendment for the above property and includes maps and photographs. This incorporates all the recommendations received from the Southeast Region, National Register and Division of History. This amendment, authored by Historian Jere Krakow of the Western Team, Denver Service Center, is a revision of the amendment prepared by Park Historian Dan Brown in 1989. The original nomination was entered on the National Register in May 1980.

FEB 28 1994
RECEIVED

Enclosures

cc:
Historian Joan DeGraff, DSC-TEA
Historian Jere Krakow, DSR-TWE
Supt., Cumberland Gap

80000366

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

MAR 7 1994

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(418)

MAR 4 1994

Memorandum

To: Chief of Registration, Interagency Resources Division

From: Chief Historian

Subject: Amendment to National Register Nomination for Cumberland Gap Historic District, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

Attached is the revised documentation for the subject property and the attendant maps and photographs. This revision incorporates the comments provided by the staffs of the Southeast Regional Office, the National Register and the History Division at the time the document was submitted for preliminary review.

This amendment, authored by Historian Jere Krakow of the Western Team, Denver Service Center, is a revision of the amendment prepared by Park Historian Dan Brown in 1989. The original nomination was entered in the National Register in May 1980.

Attachments

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

JAN 6 1995

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32(413)

Memorandum

To: Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Special Assistant to the Director Bearss (Military Sites)

Subject: Amendment to National Register Documentation for Cumberland Gap National Historic District

Attached please find the documentation amending the form that documented the cultural resources of the subject park to National Register standards in May 1980. Cumberland Gap National Historical Park was administratively entered in the National Register on October 16, 1966.

The subject documentation was provided a preliminary review by the staffs of the History Division and National Register and our comments have been assessed and addressed.

Courtesy copies of this amendment should be provided by the Southeast Region to the Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Offices.

Attachment

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(SESO)

FEB 14 1997

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 21 1997
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Memorandum

To: Director, National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnership Programs

Through: Laura Feller, History Division, WASO

From: Assistant Superintendent, Cultural Resources, SESO

Subject: National Register Amendments for Cumberland Gap and Hensley Settlement Historic Districts in Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

Enclosed for your approval is the subject documentation. We have provided a copy of the documentation to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and received a response indicating they had no suggested changes. The chief local elected official has also had an opportunity to review and comment on the document.

Following your approval, please forward the documentation to the Keeper of the National Register for approval. We would appreciate receiving copies of the signed certification pages for our files. Please call Jennifer Brown at 404-562-3117 if you have any questions.

Enclosure

cc, without enclosure: Superintendent, CUGA

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

(1) NAME as it appears on federal register: Cumberland Gap Historic District

(2) OTHER NAMES:

(3) date of entry:

(4) county code: 13

(5) LOCATION street & number: E of Middlesboro on U.S. 25E (also in TN and VA) | city / town: | vicinity of: Middlesboro | state: KY | county: Bell

(6) NPS REGION: SE

(7) OWNER ☐PRIVATE ☐STATE ☐MUNICIPAL ☐COUNTY ☐MULTIPLE X FEDERAL (agency name) NPS

(8) ADMINISTRATOR:

(9) EXISTING SURVEYS ☐HABS ☐HAER ☐NHL

(10) FUNDED? ☐YES ☐NO

(11) CONGRESS. DISTRICT 5 (9 & 2)

(12) SOURCE of NOMINATION ☐STATE ☐FEDERAL

(13) WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐YES, NAME ☐NO

(14) WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? ☐YES, NAME ☐NO

(15) ACREAGE

if state who prepared form? ☐LOCAL ☐PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

(16) CONDITION
☐excellent ☐good ☐fair
☐deteriorated ☐ruins ☐unexposed ☐unexcavated
☐altered ☐unaltered ☐reconstructed ☐excavated
☐original site ☐moved ☐unknown

(17) features:
INTERIOR: ☐SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 ☐NOT INTACT-0 ☐UNKNOWN-4 ☐NOT APPLICABLE-7
EXTERIOR: ☐SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 ☐NOT INTACT-0 ☐UNKNOWN-5 ☐NOT APPLICABLE-8
ENVIRONS: ☐SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3 ☐NOT INTACT-0 ☐UNKNOWN-6 ☐NOT APPLICABLE-9

(18) ACCESS ☐YES-Restricted ☐YES-Unrestricted ☐No Access ☐Unknown

(19) ADAPTIVE USE ☐YES ☐NO

(20) SAVED? ☐YES

IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐yes ☐no

(21) AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:
☐ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2 ☐ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1 ☐AGRICULTURE-3 ☐ARCHITECTURE-4 ☐ART-5
☐COMMERCE-6 ☐COMMUNICATIONS-7 ☐CONSERVATION-8 ☐ECONOMICS-9 ☐EDUCATION-10
☐ENGINEERING-11 ☐ENTERTAINMENT-26 ☐EXPLORATION-12 ☐HEALTH-27 ☐INDUSTRY-13 ☐INVENTION-14
☐LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 ☐LAW-16 ☐LITERATURE-17 ☐MILITARY-18 ☐MUSIC-19 ☐PHILOSOPHY-20
☐POLITICS/GOVT.-21 ☐RELIGION-22 ☐SCIENCE-23 ☐SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24 ☐SOCIAL/CULTURAL-30 ☐TRANSPORTATION-25
☐RECREATION-28 ☐SETTLEMENT-29 ☐URBAN PLANNING-31 ☐OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ _____

(22) CLAIMS: explain
'first' ☐
'oldest' ☐
'only' ☐

(23) functions
WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT:
CURRENTLY:

(24) dates of initial construction:
major alterations:
historic events:

(25) ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION

(26) architectural style(s):

(27) architect:

(28) master builder:

(29) engineer:

(30) landscape architect / garden designer:

(31) interior decorator:

(32) artist:

(33) artisan:

(34) builder/contractor:

(35) NAMES give role & date
PERSONAL:
EVENTS:
INSTITUTIONAL:

(36) NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP

reviewers initials _____ date _____ IF ADDITIONAL SPACE NEEDED, NUMBER & PUT ON REVERSE

HENSLEY SETTLEMENT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 6 1979
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Hensley Settlement

AND/OR COMMON
Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Cubage, vicinity of — X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
5

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Kentucky	21	Bell	013

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	X PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

4 AGENCY

Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
Southeast Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER
1895 Phoenix Boulevard

CITY, TOWN
Atlanta — VICINITY OF

STATE
Georgia code:13

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Office of the Clerk of Bell County

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Pineville

STATE
Kentucky code:21

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
David and Neeley

DATE
1945 — FEDERAL X STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

CITY, TOWN
PO Box 840, Middlesboro

STATE
Kentucky code:21

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hensley Settlement Historic District

Hensley Settlement was an isolated mountain community on a 500-acre tract on a ridge atop Brush Mountain. Populated between 1903 and 1951 it contained approximately 120 people during the 1930's. A total of 45 structures existed at one time. Most of these were built of chestnut logs with rived oak roofs. The settlement was named for Sherman Hensley, one of the first settlers and the last resident of the community.

The settlement is located on a relatively level portion of the mountain above the northwestern slope at an elevation of 3,260 feet. When Sherman Hensley arrived, an Oak-Chestnut forest existed. This was probably a second or third growth forest, the area having been logged and burned extensively during the Nineteenth Century. As the settlement expanded land was cleared for farming until about 500 acres were open by 1951. Fields were used primarily for pasture and planting of corn. Agricultural practices resulted in deterioration of the land in many cases. In the quarter-century since the settlement was abandoned, a Virginia Pine mixed hardwood forest has grown up. Today approximately 100 acres are still open.

Beginning in 1967-68 a partial restoration of the settlement was accomplished by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps. Approximately half of the structures were totally reconstructed using new materials while the others were partial reconstructions incorporating varying amounts of the original fabric. This work was based on personal interviews with inhabitants of the settlement and directed by a former resident, Jesse Gibbons, who was familiar with the construction techniques utilized in the original work. The settlement appears much as it did in 1930.

The restored area consists of three major farmsteads. Each farmstead contained a house, barn, granary, smokehouse, chicken house, hog pen and outhouse. Also included in the restored area is a school and blacksmith shop. Current plans are to convert the major part of the settlement into a Living Historical Farm using the restored structures for agricultural and interpretive purposes.

Although the park museum collection includes many items representative of Hensley Settlement life style, only a few catalogued items are identified as original objects used or manufactured on site during the period 1904-1950 and are primarily household equipment and parts of farm implements, such as pots, chairs, plows.

A description of the individual structures within the historic district follows.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 6 1979
DATE ENTERED

1. Willie Gibbons House (H-1)

The Willie Gibbons house is a three-room (kitchen, sitting room, and bedroom) and porch, 21 X 45 foot hewn log structure, erected in 1924. The log walls are dovetailed at the corners and the mud-filled chinks are sealed on both sides by rived boards, covered on the interior with pasted layers of newspaper, which served as wallpaper and protection. The gabled ends of the walls are of horizontal rived boards nailed to hewn studs. The roof is of hand-rived oak boards nailed to rived shingles. Ceilings are whip-sawed chestnut. Puncheon floors are chestnut up to three inches thick. The board-enclosed fireplaces between the kitchen and living room are served by a chimney built of random sandstone laid in clay mortar. A covered porch extends along the entire east wall; its roof is supported by a single forty-foot hand hewn chestnut beam. Willie Gibbons and his family lived in this house until 1948. The Cumberland Gap Job Corps Center rebuilt the Willie Gibbons house in 1968 using 50% original materials.

2. Willie Gibbons Barn (H-2)

The Willie Gibbons barn is a two-story rived board structure; 40' x 29' x 25' high. Built originally in 1924, it contains five animal stalls, a livestock shed and a machine shed on the first floor. The entire second floor was used for hay and fodder storage. The foundations were stone posts, the floor was dirt, and it had a gabled roof. Wood was chestnut and oak. The Willie Gibbons barn is the largest structure at the Settlement. Reconstruction was completed by the Job Corps in 1968.

3. Willie Gibbons Granary (H-3)

This structure was built originally in 1925. A one-story structure measuring about 13' x 17' constructed of hewn chestnut logs and rived boards. Corn, still on the cob, would be stored here prior to being ground for human consumption, or used as fodder for livestock. Rebuilt by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps in 1967, only the large chestnut logs and some flooring remain of the original building material.

4. Willie Gibbons Smokehouse (H-4)

A one-story hewn log structure, with shake roof, measuring about 10' x 11' which was totally reconstructed of new materials by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps in 1968. This building has been misnamed as the meat kept here was salt cured rather than smoked. Pork was the only meat kept for any length of time. The structure was originally constructed in 1925.

5. Willie Gibbons Hen House (H-5)

Reconstructed by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps of 100% new material in 1967. This one-story log structure measures about 7' x 12'. The hen house was used as a roost only since nest boxes were not provided. The roof was gabled, and a dirt floor existed in the original structure, built in 1925.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 6 1979
DATE ENTERED

6. Willie Gibbons Outhouse(H-6)
A one-story rived oak board structure with puncheon floor reconstructed of 100% new materials by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps in 1967. Measurements are about 5' x 6'. This structure was originally built in 1930; it has a stone foundation.

7. Willie Gibbons Spring House (H-7)
A one-story structure of stone and logs measuring about 8' x 9'. It was reconstructed of 100% new materials by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps in 1967. The Spring House was used all year to store perishable items, and as a fresh water source.

8. Brush Mountain School House (H-8)
Brush Mountain School House was originally built about 1928 and reconstructed in 1972 using 40% new materials. This was the second school building erected on this site, the first having been built in 1912. The structure was a one-story hewn log building covered with rived boards, a shake roof and oak puncheon floor. Measurements are 19' x 30'. This is the only structure with a brick chimney. In 1925, forty children were enrolled; in 1943, sixteen children attended classes. A total of eight grades were taught, usually by teachers who boarded at the Settlement. A pot-bellied stove was used to provide warmth in the winter. Regular desks and a slate blackboard were interior furnishings.

9. Liege Hensley House (H-9)
A one-story hewn log structure measuring approximately 30' x 23'. The house was constructed of chestnut logs with a white oak rived board roof. Sherman Hensley lived in this house during his last years at the Settlement.

10. Lige Gibbons House (H-10)
The Lige Gibbons House was built in 1922, of hewn logs with oak puncheon floors and a board roof. The outside dimensions are 24' x 23'. The house contained a bedroom, kitchen, dining room, pantry and living room, plus an outside porch. Restoration of the Lige Gibbons House in 1972 utilized 25% of the original materials. Lige Gibbons built the sandstone fireplace, daubing the interior and plastering the exterior stones. Newspapers were pasted on the walls, and two storage wells were located under the kitchen and south bedroom. Lige and his family lived in the house until 1947, when they abandoned it and moved off the mountain.

11. Lige Gibbons Barn (H-11)
Built about 1930, it was a two-story structure of rived boards and hand hewn poles, measuring about 15' x 18'. This building was reconstructed of 100% new materials in 1967 by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps. The barn is currently in use as

Form No. 10-300a
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a stable for the farm stock, consisting of two mules and a horse. The loft stored soy beans, timothy and hay. Lige kept up to three milk cows, wintering them in the barn.

12. Lige Gibbons Hen House (H-12)
A one-story rived board structure measuring about 6' x 8', it was reconstructed by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps of approximately 60% new materials.

13. Lige Gibbons Corn Crib (H-13)
A one-story hewn log structure measuring about 11' x 12', and was reconstructed of 100% new material by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps in 1967. The original building was erected in 1930. Corn would be gathered in the field and hauled in to the corn crib.

14. Lige Gibbons Outhouse (H-14)
A one-story structure of rived boards measuring approximately 5' x 7'. Exterior and interior walls were log and board, with a lean-to board roof. This building was constructed of 100% new materials by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps in 1967.

15. Sherman Hensley House (H-15)
Built prior to 1903, a one-story hewn log structure measuring approximately 33' x 26' and it has not been restored. Its structural condition and general state of repair must be described as poor. This house was standing when Sherman Hensley moved onto the mountain in 1903.

16. Sherman Hensley Corn Crib (H-16)
This was a one-story hewn log structure measuring about 10' x 8'. This building was been well documented with drawings, photographs, and on oral history tapes.

17. Sherman Hensley Hen House (H-17)
A one-story hewn log structure measuring approximately 6' x 9', this building has been well documented and can easily be rebuilt to exact specifications should the need arise.

18. Wallace Hensley House (H-18)
The only remains of this structure are a few logs and stones from the foundation.

19. Willie Gibbons Apple Hole (H-22)
This is not a building as such, but an underground vegetable keeper. It is a square hole 3' x 3' and about 3' deep. The hole was lined with rived boards and covered with a board lid. Although called an apple hole, a wide variety of fruits

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 6 1979
DATE ENTERED

and vegetables were kept here at various times. It was constructed of 100% new material in 1968 by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps.

20. Willie Gibbons Hog House (H-23)
This one-story structure consists of all new materials and measures about 15' x 6'. Hogs were kept up only while being fattened prior to butchering. Little room was allowed for the hogs to move around.

21. Lige Gibbons Hog Pen (H-24)
A one-story rived board structure with puncheon floor. It was reconstructed in 1967 of 100% new material by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps. Measurements are 10" x 12'. Two feed doors are used.

22. Willie Gibbons Woodshed (H-25)
A one-story rived board structure measuring about 12' x 10', it was reconstructed of 100% new material by the Cumberland Gap Job Corps in 1968. Although called a woodshed, this building held coal more often than wood. A rectangular slot in the front permitted easy unloading of a wagon, while coal was removed from the shed through a door on the side nearest the cabin.

23. Willie Gibbons Blacksmith Shop (H-26)
Built originally in 1918, the blacksmith shop burned sometime before 1955. A one-story hewn log structure measuring approximately 27' x 12', it was reconstructed of 50% new material by the Job Corps in 1968. Although called a blacksmith shop, the majority of this building was used as a carpentry shop. There are two rooms, two windows and a dirt floor. Much of the furniture and other household items were made by Willie Gibbons in the blacksmith shop.

24. Finley Hensley House (H-28)
A one-story log structure measuring about 24' x 30'. Current plans are for this structure to be stabilized.

25. Willie Gibbons Sheep Barn (H-33)
A two-story rived board structure measuring approximately 14' x 26', it was reconstructed of 100% new materials in 1973. The upper floor was used as a hay loft while the sheep were kept in the dirt-floored lower room of the building. Sheep were allowed to run free until time for shearing or slaughter. Willie Gibbons kept up to forty sheep.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 6 1979
DATE ENTERED

26. Brush Mountain School Outhouse #1 (H-34)
A one-story rived board, puncheon floored, shake roofed structure measuring about 6' x 5' reconstructed of 100% new materials in 1972.

27. Brush Mountain School Outhouse #2 (H-35)
A one-story, rived board, puncheon floored, shake roofed structure measuring about 6' x 5' reconstructed in 1972 with 100% new materials.

28. Hensley Graveyard (H-36)
The cemetery was first used for burials in the 1920's and continued in use by inhabitants of the Settlement until 1944. Thirty-five grave sites exist today in the cemetery, all marked with head stones, a few with foot stones. Eight of Sherman Hensley's children, and his wife, are interred in the cemetery. A minister would normally "come up" from the valley to conduct funeral services when needed. The cemetery is located opposite the school house and is surrounded by a picket fence with one gate. All the head and foot stones are whitewashed and the Hensley descendants return to the Settlement periodically to place flowers on the graves and pay their respects to the deceased family members.

29. Gillis Lee House (H-37)
The only remains of the structure are the chimney stones now fallen into a pile. The house was built by Gillis Lee prior to 1903, and later lived in by Oscar Hensley.

30. Oscar Hensley House (H-38)
A one-story log structure measuring about 22' x 43', that has not been restored. Its structural condition and state of repair are poor.

31. Sherman Hensley Stock Pen (H-39)
A rail fence enclosure measuring 22' x 25', probably used for a stock pen. All that remains of this structure are four sections of fence, two or three rails high.

32. Sherman Hensley Smoke House (H-40)
This was a one-story hewn log structure measuring about 8' x 10'.

33. Wallace Hensley Barn (H-41)
This structure was destroyed by fire in 1950, and all that remains are a few pieces of hardware and some charred logs, now underground.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 6 1979
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34. Grant Hensley Cabin (H-42)
All that remains of this structure are chimney rocks, now on the ground. Present plans are to demonstrate cabin building at this site.

35. Bert Hensley House (H-19)
One-story log cabin , gable roof, 34 x 31 feet. Rebuilt by Job Corps in 1969, the structure is modernized inside for use as park housing.

36. Finley Hensley Barn (H-20)
One and a half story, 16 x 17 feet, gable roof, log and rived board structure.

37. Finley Hensley Springhouse (H-21)
Only site of structure remains.

38. Park Hensley House (H-27)
One story log structure measuring 28 x 30 feet. Under 106 approval is being modernized inside for use as park housing.

39. Finley Hensley Granary (H-29)
One story hewn log structure, 14 x 23 feet. It is badly deteriorated.

40. Bert Hensley Smokehouse (H-30)
One story hewn log structure measuring 10 x 11 feet with gable roof. Reconstructed by Job Corps in 1969 of 100% new material.

41. Bert Hensley Barn (H-32)
No structural remains; only site.

42. Bert Hensley Chickenhouse (H-31)
One story log structure, 8 x 10 feet, gable roof. Reconstructed in 1969.

43. Bert Hensley Hoghouse (H-43)
One story log, measuring 8 x 10 feet, reconstructed in 1969.

The following structures located in the maintenance area within the cleared area of the historic district are non-conforming intrusions constructed as a Job Corps Spike Camp in 1968 and currently used by the National Park Service for maintenance of Hensley Settlement and as a base station for backcountry patrols.

A. Maintenance Building
A one story 58' x 28' tin structure on a pole frame with dirt floor.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
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Structure contains 18' X 15' workshop, 18' X 11' wood storage room, and 32' X 18' vehicle/tools storage bay.

B. Storage Building
This one-story 8' X 8' plywood structure with 2 X 4 framework, plywood floor, and tarpaper roof is adjacent to the Maintenance Building. It is used to store fencing supplies.

C. Flammable Liquid Storage
A one-room 7' X 10' metal structure with metal gable roof and plywood floor, this structure covers an underground gasoline tank and contains gasoline outlet pump, gasoline cans for portable power equipment.

D. Pump House
This one-story plywood structure with tarpaper roof, 14' X 15', is divided into two rooms to provide storage for mobile fire pumper and emergency first aid equipment and shelter for well pump and water treatment equipment.

E. Wash House
A one-story 40' X 12' building originally used by Job Corps as shower/lavatory facility. Now used as lavatory-bunk facility for NPS employees assigned to back-country temporary duty.

F. Cook Shed
A plywood structure 14' X 8' with plywood floor and tarpaper roof was used by Job Corps as cooking facility for spike camp. Now used for storage.

There are a total of forty-eight buildings within the historic district. Of these, forty contribute to the qualities that make the property eligible for nomination while the remainder do not. Future plans are to remove nonconforming intrusions from the historic district when a modern maintenance/administration area is developed outside and concealed from the district.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1903-1951 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hensley Settlement preserves a disappearing culture in American History and reflects the operation of a complete and nearly self-sufficient isolated Southern Appalachian community as it existed in the decades before and after 1900. It is unique not for this reason only, but also as a complex that survived until after World War II and whose elements, though deteriorated, remained present until the late 1960's when restoration began. A number of these elements combine to make it a significant part of Southern Appalachian culture: 1. The architecture, design and construction of the buildings; 2. Its extreme isolation from other communities and services; and 3. The communal nature of the settlement.

The Hensleys and Gibbons were the two family names connected with the settlement, the Gibbons marrying into the Hensley family and going to the mountain to join the Hensleys. The families at the settlement lived what would be considered today a "simple" life, concerned with managing their farms and families with little time for social amenities. They did walk off the maoutain when necessary to buy supplies and equipment, and were not totally isolated from the outside world. A great deal of cooperation was necessary to maintain life at the settlement.

I. Because the settlement at Hensley developed in a period of twenty years to its full size, the architecture of the buildings was very similar. This similarity was reinforced by the isolation factor. Today the district retains much of its 1930's appearance; however, intrusions such as the Maintenance Building and seven other maintenance structures tend to break the spell of having stepped back in time.

   The district boundaries are based on the portion of the area still clear of tree growth and other areas containing evidence of past human activity. Though some 200 acres of the 500 acres owned by the Hensleys and Gibbonses were under cultivation at Hensley Settlement during its peak years, many of the open fields have reverted to the second or third growth forest and brush. An arbitrary boundary for the district was thus established to include all known sites of historic structures and a buffer zone around known sites.

II. Objects in the collection are important because of their association with the historic period represented by the nominated property. Having a direct

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
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relationship to life at the Settlement, they are necessary to understand the historic residents, their work, and social life. They also are important specimens in the study collection--as examples of the type items to be acquired to improve interpretation of Hensley Settlement.

Though Hensley Settlement is a 20th century community, life there was reminiscent of a way of life common in the late 19th century. The settlement was a group of people who chose to live in an isolated community without attempting radical social or religious change. This was a true community, working, raising families, farming, dying--a microcosm of pioneer life of an earlier era.

Hensley Settlement social, architectural, and agricultural significance would be diminished if compared to 18th and 19th century practices; however, its significance is the fact that due to its isolation it preserved into the mid 20th century a early 19th century culture as a unified community rather than a few isolated homesteads. The restored settlement provides a unique opportunity for study of Appalachian Mountain culture. Although other areas portray segments of Appalachian lifestyle, only Hensley Settlement preserves an entire nearly self-sufficient community with much of the original fabric on the original site.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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All structures stabilized, restored, and reconstructed at Hensley Settlement are on their original sites. Four sources of documentation were used in determining original sites and accuracy of structure appearance.

1. Hensley Flats Archaeological Base Map -
   This map was drawn from an aerial photograph (BUG-16-100) made March 22, 1939, at the time Hensley Settlement was at its peak of development. Although the map could not describe structure style, it very accurately locates structures in relation to streams, fields, and fences.

2. Existing foundations and walks -
   At the time of Settlement restoration the foundations, and in most cases, the walks, of all large structures were still standing to positively locate site and to aid in accurately rebuilding the structures. The only structures requiring complete reconstruction were small farm buildings such as pit toilets, chicken houses, etc.

3. Jesse Gibbons - Settlement Resident
   Mr. Gibbons was born at Hensley Settlement in 1913 and lived there until his marriage at age 26 in 1939. After leaving the Settlement he lived nearby and frequently visited the mountain top until the Settlement closed. Mr. Gibbons was hired as construction supervisor by the Job Corps and by the National Park Service from 1967 until 1974. Using his knowledge of both historic construction techniques and the structures at the Settlement he personally directed all stabilization, restoration, and reconstruction activities.

4. Oral History Tapes - Former Settlement Residents
   Between 1971 and 1978 Park Historians recorded 87 oral history tapes that include construction information. Although recorded after most reconstructions were completed these tapes confirm the accuracy of rebuilt structures.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Oral history tapes on file at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 139

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	17	274800	4060920
B	17	274160	4060220
C	17	273280	4061050
D	17	273915	4061740

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of nominated property is shown as the red line on the accompanying 7.5 topographical map. Boundaries were established to encompass 60 acres presently cleared and 79 acres forest including all known structures either restored, reconstructed, ~~or~~ planned for preservation, or known sites

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Keithel C. Morgan

ORGANIZATION
Cumberland Gap National Park

DATE

STREET & NUMBER
PO Box 840

TELEPHONE
606 248 2817

CITY OR TOWN
Middlesboro

STATE
Kentucky 40965

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ✓ NO ___ NONE ___

Edward W Hamilton
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE J. R. Hollard Jr.

TITLE Asst. Dir. Cultural Resources DATE 12-5-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Sally J. Dickson
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATE 1/8/80

ATTEST: Kristin O'Connell
~~KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER~~ DATE 1/2/80

GPO 899-214

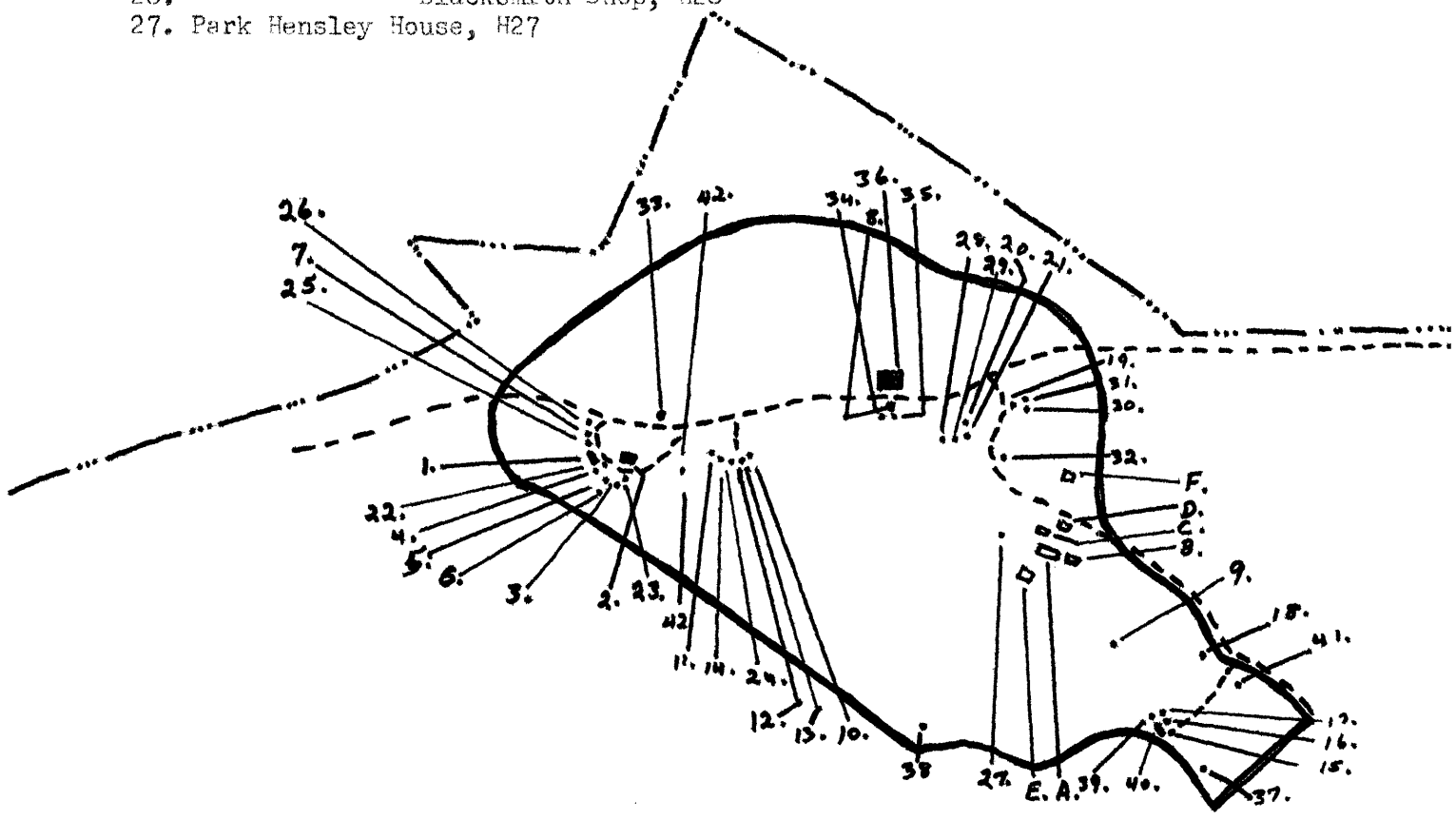
Hensley Settlement Historic District-Kentucky
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

STRUCTURES

1. Willies Gibbons House, H1
2. " " Barn, H2
3. " " Granary, H3
4. " " Smokehouse, H4
5. " " Hen House, H5
6. " " Outhouse, H6
7. " " Spring House, H7
8. Brush Mountain School House, H8
9. Liege Hensley House, H9
10. Lige Gibbons House, H10
11. " " Barn, H11
12. " " Hen House, H12
13. " " Corn Crib, H13
14. " " Outhouse, H14
15. Sherman Hensley House, H15
16. " " Corn Crib, H16
17. " " Hen House, H17
18. Wallace Hensley House, H18
19. Bert Hensley House, H19
20. Finley Hensley Barn, H20
21. " " Spring House, H21
22. Willie Gibbons Apple Hole, H22
23. " " Hog House, H23
24. Lige Gibbons Hog House, H24
25. Willie Gibbons Woodshed, H25
26. " " Blacksmith Shop, H26
27. Park Hensley House, H27
28. Finley Hensley House, H28
29. Finley Hensley Granary, H29
30. Bert Hensley Smokehouse, H30
31. " " Chicken House, H31
32. " " Barn Site, H32
33. Willie Gibbons Sheep Barn, H33
34. Brush Mountain School Outhouse, H34
35. " " " " , H35
36. Hensley Graveyard, H36
37. Gillis Lee House, H37
38. Oscar Hensley House, H38
39. Sherman Hensley Stockpen, H39
40. " " Smoke House, H40
41. Wallace Hensley Barn, H41
42. Grabt Hensley Cabin, H42

Non-conforming Elements

A. Maintenance Building
B. Storage Building
C. Flammable Liquids Storage
D. Pump House
E. Wash House
F. Cook Shed



DEC 6 1979

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Hensley Settlement
name of property

Bell, Kentucky
county and State

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FEB 21 1997
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register Amendment Page 1

Hensley Settlement
Vicinity of Cubbage, Bell County, Kentucky

The Hensley Settlement was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 8, 1980. Documentation for the district included forty-three contributing and six non-contributing properties. This amendment seeks to reclassify three buildings previously identified as contributing to non-contributing status. The Park Hensley and Bert Hensley houses are both inaccurate reconstructions lacking sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register, and the Finley Hensley Barn has lost approximately ninety percent of its original materials, resulting in a loss of integrity of materials. A fourth building, the Finley Hensley Granary, needs to be removed from the register because it has been razed. *This amendment includes only information needed to identify and evaluate these resources and clarify their status in regard to National Register criteria.*

State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ___✓___ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M. Greenberg — 2/21/97

Signature of certifying official — *Date*

National Park Service

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official — *Date*

State or Federal agency and bureau

National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____ _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____ _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper *Date of Action*

Number of Resources within the Historic District

Contributing	*Noncontributing*	
_____	3	*buildings*
_____	_____	*sites*
_____	_____	*structures*
_____	_____	*objects*
0	3	*Total*

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 43

Description of Noncontributing Properties

Bert Hensley House (building)
The 34-foot-long by 32-foot-wide by 15-foot-high, one-story, side-gable roof house has a front (southwest) ell extension. The house is constructed of hewn logs with wood shingle in-fill on a continuous fieldstone foundation. A shed-roof front porch sits inside the right angle of the ell. Windows are 6/6 double-hung, wood sash type. Roof, gables, and south wall are covered with wood shakes. Ell extension has small front gable addition on front with door providing access to basement.

Park Hensley House (building)
One-and-a-half story, hewn log building with side gable, wood shake roof measures 31 feet long by 30 feet wide with a height of 16.5 feet. Log construction house has rived siding over chinks. Building has continuous fieldstone foundation with full basement; chimney on south corner is also made of fieldstone. Front facade has a full-width porch and two wood batten doors. At rear, basement is at grade; a wood stair leads upward to stoop at main floor. All siding is horizontal, except on the southeast facade, where it is vertical. The walls are joined with dovetail notches. Windows are 6/6, double-hung wood sash.

Finley Hensley Barn (building)
Single pen building measuring 17 feet long by 17 feet wide by 14.5 feet high has a wood shake gable roof, fieldstone foundation, and hewn log exterior with rived wood siding over chinks. The building was reconstructed in the 1970s and restored by the National Park Service in 1996. As a result of repair and restoration efforts, approximately ninety percent of the original materials have been destroyed.

Finley Hensley Granary
The National Park Service razed the Finley Hensley Granary between 1980 and 1995. No physical remains of the structure exist.

Registration Requirements/Integrity

The original statement of significance for the Hensley Settlement described the architecture, design, and construction of the houses and outbuildings in the community as contributing to the importance of the district. The statement of significance also indicated that the isolation of the community, the rustic lifestyle of its residents, and its survival into the mid-twentieth century all contributed to the significance of the Hensley Settlement.

The Finley Hensley Granary was in badly deteriorated condition in 1980 when the nomination for Hensley Settlement was approved. Since that time, the building has been razed and the wood used for repairs elsewhere in the community. Since the structure is no longer extant, it should be removed from the National Register.

The Finley Hensley Barn has lost approximately ninety percent of its original materials over the past fifteen years. Although the design may reflect the historic appearance of the structure, the almost complete loss of original materials represents a significant loss of integrity. As a result, the barn is a noncontributing property within the Hensley Settlement district.

The Job Corps restored or reconstructed twenty-two buildings in the Hensley Settlement between 1967 and 1974. Jesse Gibbons, a former settlement resident, supervised the work. The Park Hensley and Bert Hensley houses were reconstructed by the Job Corps during this time; however, both of these buildings later were modernized for use as park housing. As a result, the two houses do not represent the type of architecture, design, and construction considered significant in the original district nomination. Both houses lack integrity of design, feeling, and association.

The design of the Park Hensley and Bert Hensley houses deviates from that found throughout the rest of the Hensley Settlement. Both houses have solid fieldstone foundations, unlike the pier foundations found elsewhere in the district. The Park Hensley and Bert Hensley houses are also the only two buildings with basements in the district. The interiors of these two buildings are also dramatically altered by the addition of modern flooring, wall treatments, and kitchen equipment. As a result of these and other design differences, the Park Hensley and Bert Hensley houses lack integrity of design and do not contribute to the significance of the district.

The distinctive design differences between these two houses and the rest of the buildings in the district also contributes to the lack of integrity of feeling and association. The modernization of the houses contrasts sharply with the frontier settlement character reflected throughout the rest of the community. As a result of the lack of integrity of design, feeling, and association, the Park Hensley and Bert Hensley houses should be classified as non-contributing structures within the Hensley Settlement historic district.

Contributing Resources

Willie Gibbons House (IDLCS 07042), barn (07043), granary (07044), smokehouse (07045), hen house (07046), outhouse (07047), spring house (07048), apple hole (07062), hog house (07063), woodshed (07065), blacksmith shop (07066), sheep barn (07072)
Brush Mountain School House (IDLCS 07049), Outhouse #1 (07074), Outhouse #2 (07075)
Liege Hensley House (IDLCS 07050)
Liege Gibbons House (IDLCS 07050), barn (07052), hen house (07053), corn crib (07054), outhouse (07055), hog pen (07064)
Sherman Hensley House ruin (IDLCS 07056), corn crib ruin (07057), hen house ruin (07058), smokehouse ruin (07069), stock pen ruin
Wallace Hensley House Ruin (IDLCS 07059), barn ruin
Finley Hensley House (IDLCS 07068), springhouse site, granary site
Bert Hensley smokehouse (IDLCS 07071), chicken house (07076), hog house (07077), barn site
Hensley Graveyard (IDLCS 07075)
Gillis Lee House ruin
Oscar Hensley House ruin
Grant Hensley Cabin ruin

Noncontributing Resources

Bert Hensley House
Finley Hensley barn (IDLCS 07061)
Park Hensley House
Maintenance building
Storage building
Flammable liquid storage building
Pump house
Wash house
Cook shed

Photographs

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
Bell County, Kentucky
Photos: Jennifer D. Brown and Jill K. Hanson
Location of Negatives: NPS, SESO
September 1995

1. Bert Hensley House, view from northwest
2. Park Hensley House, view from east
3. Liege Gibbons Farm, view from west
4. Finley Hensley House, view from northwest

Property Owner

name National Park Service

street & number P.O. Box 37127 *telephone* _____

city or town Washington *state* DC *zip code* 20013-7127

Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer D. Brown, Historian

organization National Park Service, Southeast Region

date January 30, 1997 *telephone* (404) 562-3117

street & number Atlanta Federal Center, 1924 Building, 100 Alabama St., SW

city or town Atlanta *state* GA *zip code* 30303

Hensley Settlement, Willie
Gibbons Farm, near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May 1974
Cumberland Gap NHP

Photo 2 - View of Woodshed, House,
and Smokehouse. Facing South.

JAN 8 1980 DEC 9 1976

Willie Gibbons Barn

H-2

Hensley Settlement, Willie Gibbons Barn, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May 1974
Cumberland Gap NHP

Photo 3 - Looking west across main part of structure.

JAN 8 1980

DEC 9 1976

H-3

WILLIE GIBBONS GRANARY

Hensley Settlement, Willie Gibbons Granary, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May 1974, Cumberland Gap, NHP

Photo 4 - Front view - looking generally north

JAN 8 1980 DEC 9 1976

H-4

WILLIE GIBBONS SMOKEHOUSE

Hensley Settlement, Willie
Gibbons Smokehouse, Near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, January,
1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 5 - Facing front of
Smokehouse - view generally north.

DEC 9 1976

WILLIE GIBBONS HENHOUSE

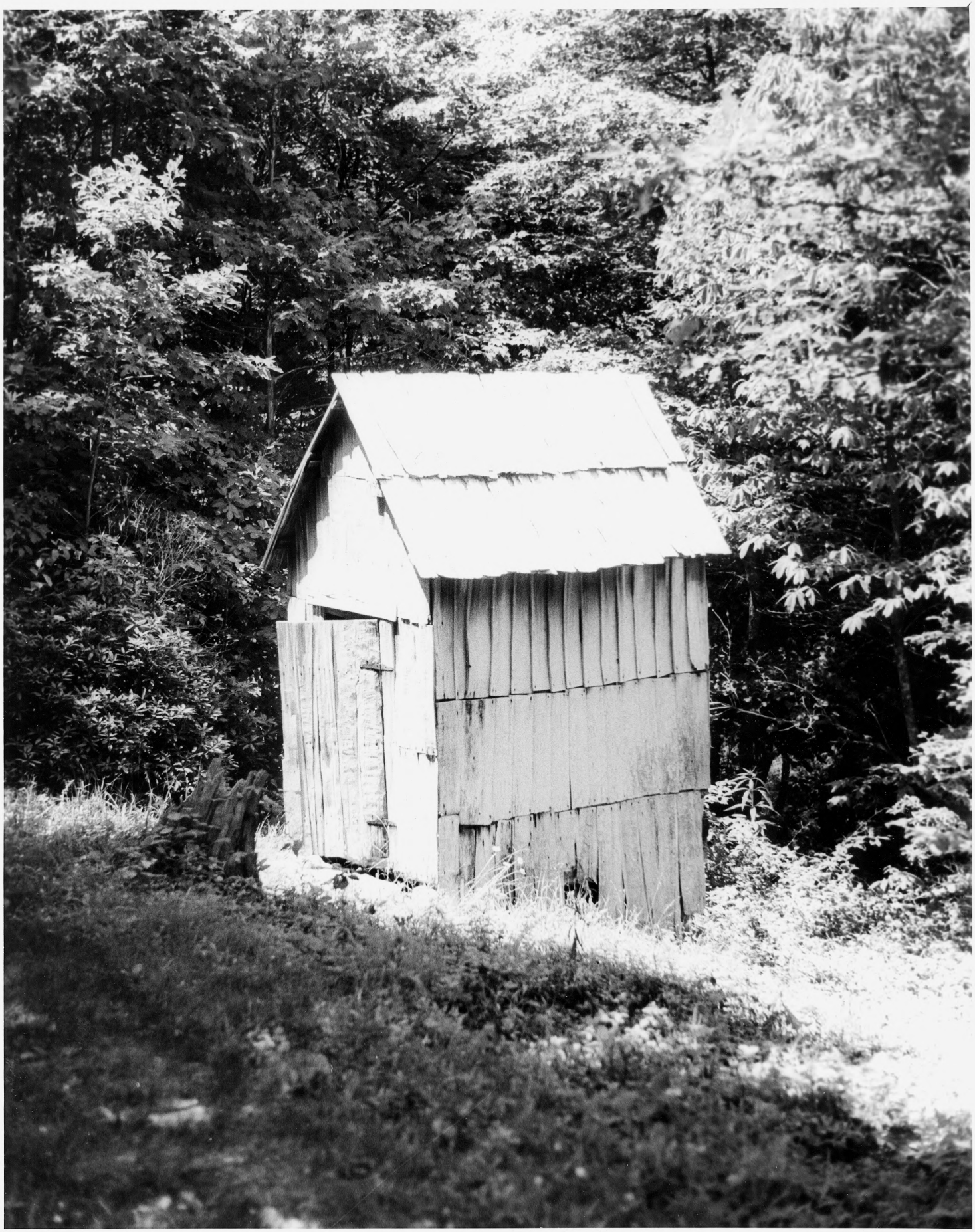
HS

Hensley Settlement, Willie Gibbons Henhouse, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, January, 1974

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 6 - Looking generally west view of building and main door

JAN 8 1980

DEC 9 1976



Hensley Settlement, Willie Gibbons Outhouse, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, January, 1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 7 - Facing generally northwest, view of front of structure

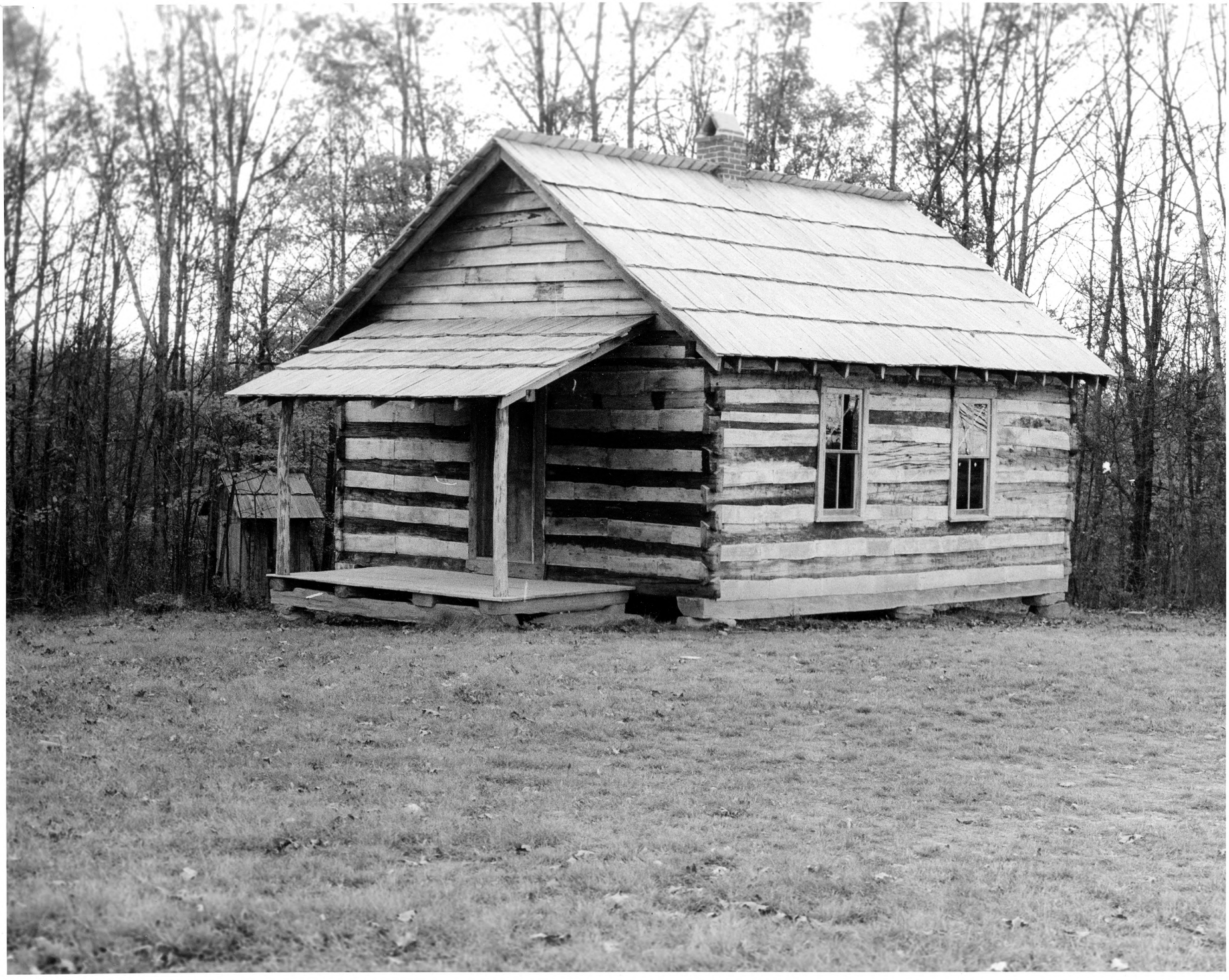
12/9/76

#H-7 WILLIE GIBBONS SPRING-HOUSE

Hensley Settlement, ~~Brush Mountain School House~~, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May, 1974
Cumberland Gap NHP

Photo 8 - View of entrance, facing generally east.

JAN 8 1980 DEC 9 1976



Hensley Settlement, Brush
Mountain School House, near
Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May 1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 9 - View of front and side,
showing porch and front door,
facing south.

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Liege
Hensley House, near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, November,
1974

JAN 8 1980

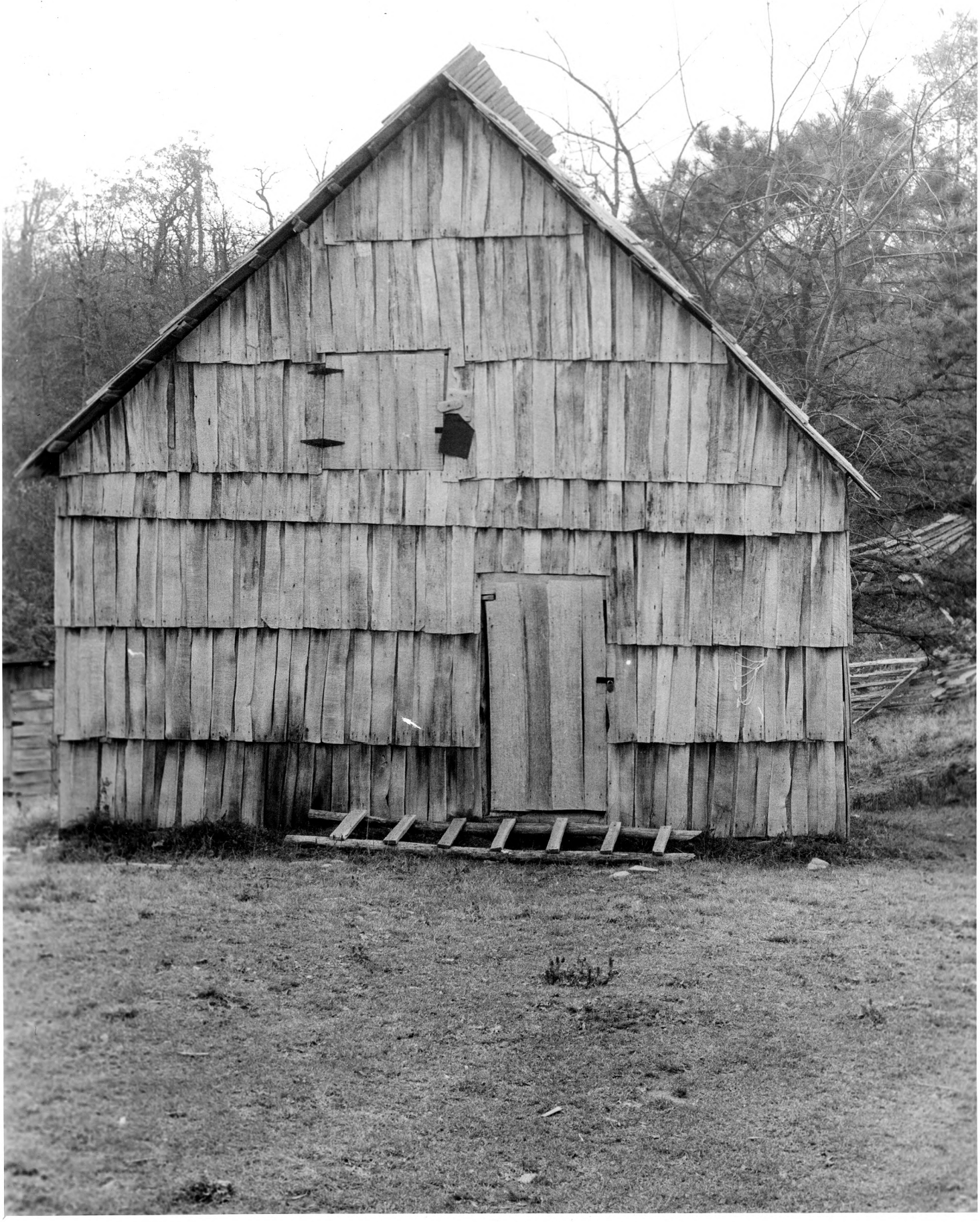
Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 10 - Front viewing facing
generally north.

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Lige
Gibbons Farm, near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky. JAN 8 1980
National Park Service, May, 1974

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 11 - View of farmstead,
showing house, barn, and corncrib,
facing southeast.

DEC 9 1976



Hensley Settlement, Lige Gibbons Barn, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May 1974
Cumberland Gap NHP JAN 8 1980

Photo 12 - Front view, facing southwest

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Lige Gibbons Hen House, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May, 1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 13 - Front view, facing generally south.

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Lige Gibbons Corn Crib, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May 1974,

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 14 - Front view, facing southwest

JAN 8 1980 DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Lige Gibbons Outhouse, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May 1974,

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 15 - Front view, facing southwest

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Sherman
Hensley House #1, near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, November,
1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 16 - View of one corner,
facing generally north

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Sherman
Hensley House #2, near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, November,
1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 17 - Front view, facing
generally north

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Sherman
Hensley Corn Crib, near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, November,
1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 18 - View of broad side,
facing generally east.

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Sherman
Hensley Hen House, near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, November,
1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 19 - View of side and front
end, facing generally east.

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Wallace .
Hensley House (H18), near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, October,
1975

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 20 - View of chimney and
fallen logs, facing east

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Willie Gibbons Apple Hole, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, November, 1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 21 - View of opening with cover raised, facing east

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Willie Gibbons Hog House, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, November, 1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 22 - Front view, facing generally east

DEC 9 1976

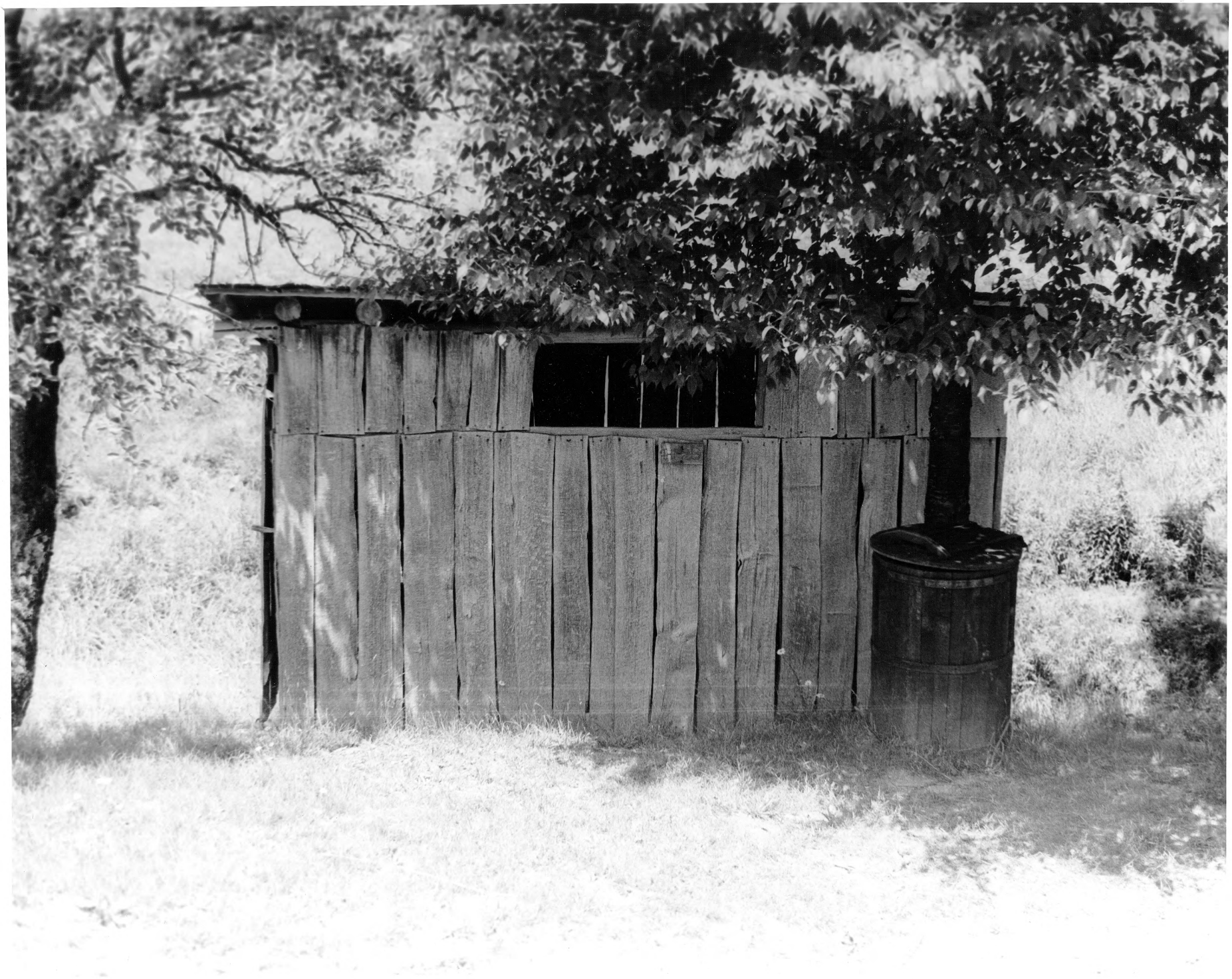
JAN 8 1980

Hensley Settlement, Lige Gibbons Hog Pen, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May 1974,

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 23 - Front view, facing generally south

DEC 9 1976



H-25

WILLIE GIBBONS WOODSHED

Hensley Settlement, Willie Gibbons Woodshed, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.

JAN 8 1980

National Park Service, May 1974

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 24 - Side view, facing generally west

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Willie Gibbons Blacksmith Shop, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May 1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 25 - Broadside view showing chimney, windows; facing generally west

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Finley
Hensley House, near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May, 1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP DEC 9 1976

Photo 26 - View of broad side showing main entrance, facing northwest

Hensley Settlement, Hensley Settlement, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May, 1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 27 - View of west end of settlement, showing Willie Gibbons Sheep Barn, road and fields, facing southwest

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Willie
Gibbons Sheep Barn, near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May 1974
Cumberland Gap NHP

JAN 8 1980

Photo 28 - End view showing
door, facing northwest

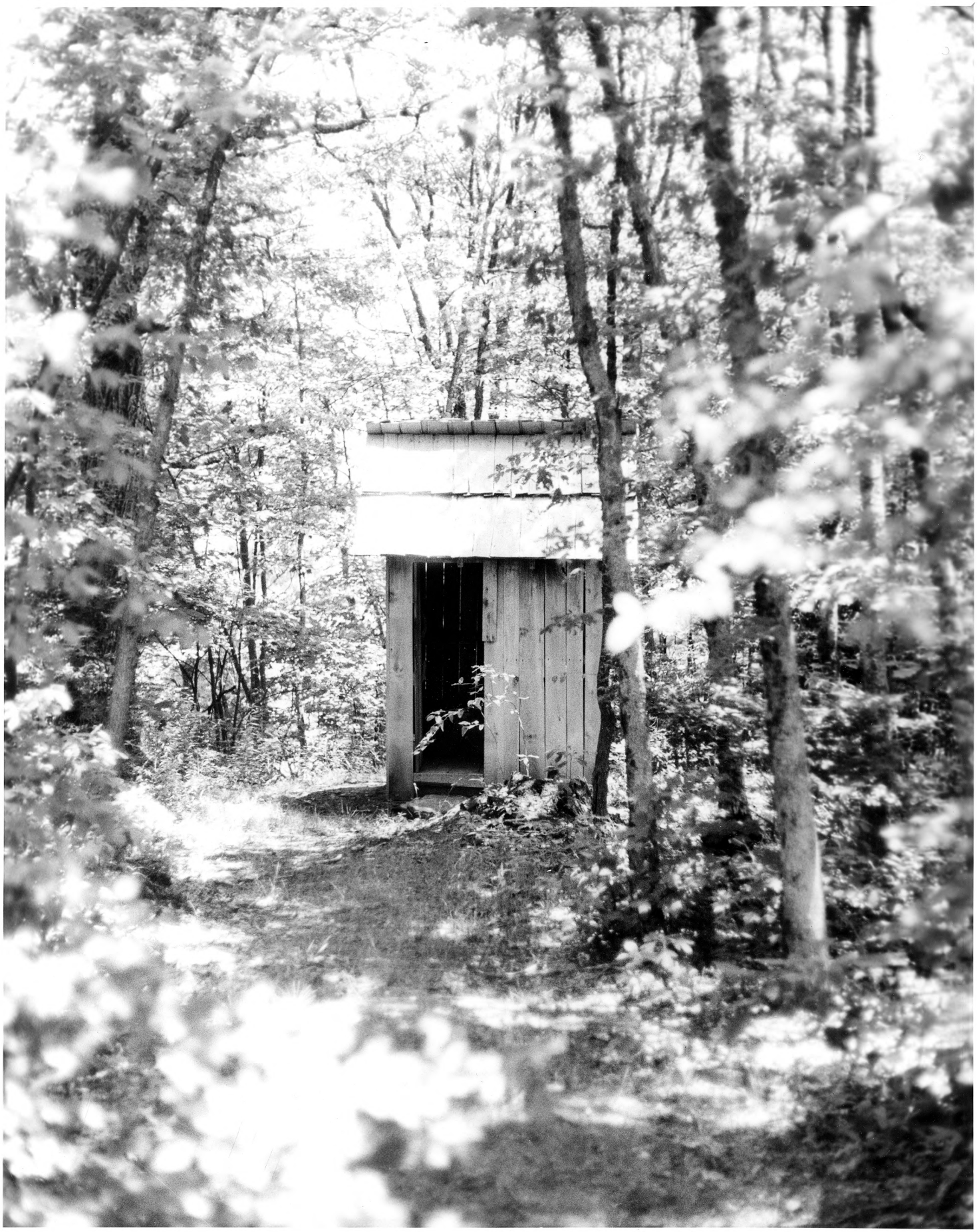
DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Brush Mountain School Outhouse #1, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service
Cumberland Gap NHP

Photo 29 - Front view, facing generally south

JAN 8 1980

DEC 9 1976



Hensley Settlement, Brush Mountain Outhouse #2, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, May, 1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 30 - Front view, facing generally south

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Hensley Graveyard, near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, November, 1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 31 - View of enclosure from outside, facing east

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Gillis Lee House (H-37), near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, October, 1975

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 32 - Chimney stones, facing southwest

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Oscar Hensley House (H-38), near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, October, 1975

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 33 - View of east end facing southwest

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Sherman
Hensley Stock Pen (H-39), near
Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, October,
1975

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 34 - One section of rails,
facing generally east

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Sherman
Hensley Smokehouse, near Cubbage,
Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, December
1974

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 35 - Front of building
showing doorway, facing northwest

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Wallace Hensley Barn (H-41), near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky. National Park Service, October, 1975

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 36 - View of site facing southeast (no remains visible)

DEC 9 1976

Hensley Settlement, Grant Hensley Cabin (H-42), near Cubbage, Bell County, Ky.
National Park Service, October, 1975

JAN 8 1980

Cumberland Gap NHP
Photo 37 - Chimney stones on ground, facing southeast

DEC 9 1976

Liege Gibbons Farm
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
Bell Co., KY
View from W
Sept. 1995

Finley Hensley House
IDLCS 070068
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
Bell Co., KY
View from NW
Sept. 1995

Park Hensley House
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
Bell Co., KY
View from E
Sept. 1995

Bert Hensley House
IDLCS 07060
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
Bell Co., KY
View from NW
Sept. 1995

LITTLE RAILROAD TUNNEL

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
2941 LEBANON PIKE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550
www.tnhistoricalcommission.org

April 27, 2022

Mr. Charles Sellars
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

RE: NPS / National Park Service, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Little Railroad Tunnel, Conduit Repair and Maintenance, Claiborne County, TN

Dear Mr. Sellars:

Pursuant to your request, this office has reviewed documentation concerning the above-referenced undertaking. Our review of and comment on your proposed undertaking are among the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This Act requires federal agencies or applicants for federal assistance to consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office before they carry out their proposed undertakings. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has codified procedures for carrying out Section 106 review in 36 CFR 800 (Federal Register, December 12, 2000, 77698-77739).

Based on the information provided, we find that the Little Railroad Tunnel is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. We further find that the project as currently proposed will not adversely affect the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

This office has no objection to the implementation of this project as currently planned. If project plans are changed or previously unevaluated archaeological resources are discovered during project construction, please contact this office to determine what further action, if any, will be necessary to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Questions and comments may be directed to Kelley Reid (615) 770-1099. We appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Kelley J Reid

for: E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

Kelley Reid
Historic Preservation Specialist/Coordinator
Section 106 Review and Compliance Program
Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1.A.2

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director/State Historic Preservation Officer
State Historic Preservation Office
2941 Lebanon Pike
Nashville, TN 37214

Subject: Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Little Railroad Tunnel Conduit Repair and Maintenance CY2022-2026, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Claiborne County, TN

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park seeks concurrence on proposed repair and maintenance to the above-ground utility conduits within the Little Tunnel/Little Railroad Tunnel. This project is proposing to cover conduit repairs and maintenance from May 2022 through December 2026.

Background
The Little Railroad Tunnel is the remains of an abandoned railroad spur which connects the towns of Cumberland Gap and Harrogate in Claiborne County, TN (Figure 1). In the late 1800s, the Cumberland Gap region was caught-up in the same industrial expansion that characterized the rest of the United States at the time. The regions abundant coal and iron resources drew the interest of entrepreneurs from England who under the auspices of the American Association purchased roughly 60,000 acres of land in-and-around the Cumberland Gap. Between 1887 and 1889 the Powells Valley Railroad, later known as the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad Company, constructed the main tunnel through Cumberland Mountain, connecting the towns of Cumberland Gap, TN and Middlesboro, KY (Figure 2). The Little Tunnel was likely constructed at the same time, or shortly after the main tunnel. It was built through the Poor Valley Ridge to connect the town of Harrogate with the main line at Cumberland Gap.

By 1889, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad owned and operated the spur line through the Little Tunnel. Some time in the mid-1890s rockslides began causing problems in both the Little Tunnel and the main tunnel. An approximately two-foot thick, 265 foot long brick lining (Figure 3) was added to the Little

Tunnel in the mid to late 1890s. Alternating on either side are small recesses where a person in the tunnel could take refuge when a train came through (Figure 4). Timber cribbing was added to the remaining eastern portion (approximately 770 feet).

Cumberland Gap NHP acquired the property that includes the Little Tunnel in 1986/1987 as part of the Cumberland Gap Rehabilitation Project; the line had already been abandoned by CSX, the successor to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, by that time. In the early 1990s the tunnel was extended 140 feet to the west to accommodate the US58/US25E interchange. That extension was constructed of a corrugated structural plate lining (Figure 5), with a concrete headwall. In the year 2000, a section of the old timber supported tunnel began collapsing. Stabilization at the time involved constructing a concrete portal headwall and the installation of corrugated structural plate lining (Figure 6 and Figure 6).

Today the Little Tunnel is approximately 1200 feet in length. There is a 265 foot historic central section of brick lined tunnel, with non-historic corrugated structural plate lining on either side. This central brick section is all that remains visible of the original 1890s Railroad Tunnel. The ground surface throughout the tunnel has been raised by several feet to accommodate utility conduits/easements (see Figure 4). In 2001, a series of electrical conduits for lighting and security cameras, were affixed to the roof of the tunnel (Figure 7). It is now used as a walking trail that connects the towns of Cumberland Gap and Harrogate, TN.

Project Description

On February 10, 2022, it was reported to the park that a section of lighting conduit attached to the ceiling of the brick section of the Little Tunnel had fallen and was presenting a safety issue for visitors who use the trail, necessitating the closure of the tunnel since that time. The park is proposing to reinstall the fallen conduit, and inspect and repair any and all conduit throughout the tunnel. In the historic brick section of the tunnel the work will be done in such a way, where possible/practical to do so, so as to reduce damage to the bricks themselves, by requiring, where possible, that the necessary holes for installing the required anchors and straps and associated electrical devices will be made in the mortar joints as opposed to the bricks themselves. Where this is not possible, holes will be drilled into the bricks for the applicable anchors. Epoxy adhesives may be required at any/all anchor point locations to ensure compliance with codes and standard industry practices.

The proposed project will also cover general maintenance, repairs, and reinstallation of the various conduits and fixtures throughout the length of the tunnel covering the period from May 2022 through December 2026. Maintenance to underground utilities is not included within this project.

We are submitting this letter to seek concurrence with our finding of "No Adverse Effect". To support our finding, we are attaching the Assessment of Effect form for the project, a map of the Area of Potential Effect, current photos of the location, and copies of the original lighting construction drawings from 2002.

Please do not hesitate to contact myself or Jessica McNeil, Archeologist/Cultural Resource Program Manager (850-591-6743 or jessica_mcneil@nps.gov) with any questions or concerns.

Please indicate your concurrence with this determination by sending a short reply with SHPO signature within 30 days of the receipt of this document to:

Jessica McNeil
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

Sincerely,

CHARLES SELLARS Digitally signed by CHARLES SELLARS
Date: 2022.04.15 11:04:20 -04'00'

Charles D. Sellars
Superintendent

Attach.

FIGURES

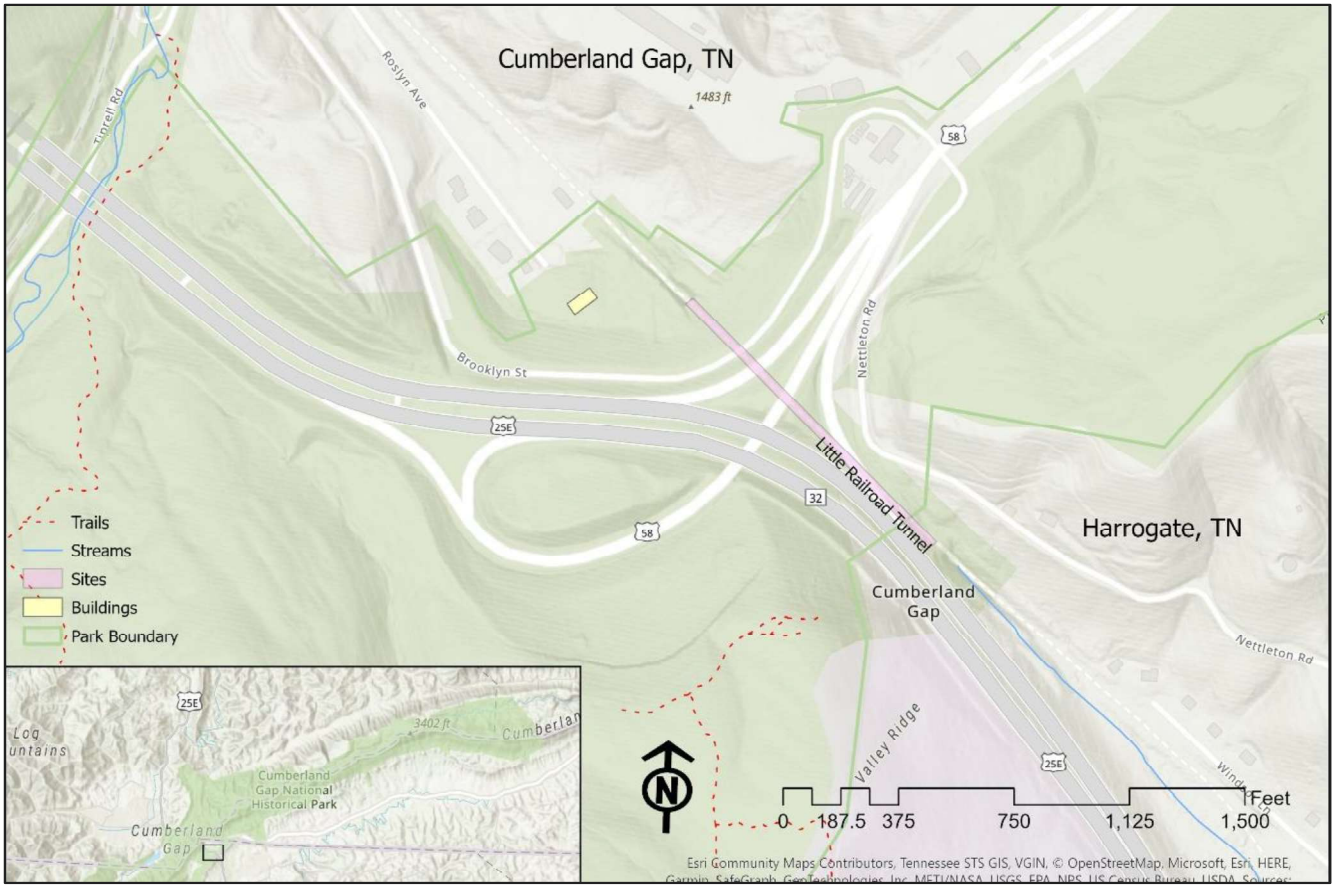


Figure 1. Area of Potential Effect within Cumberland Gap National Historical Park:

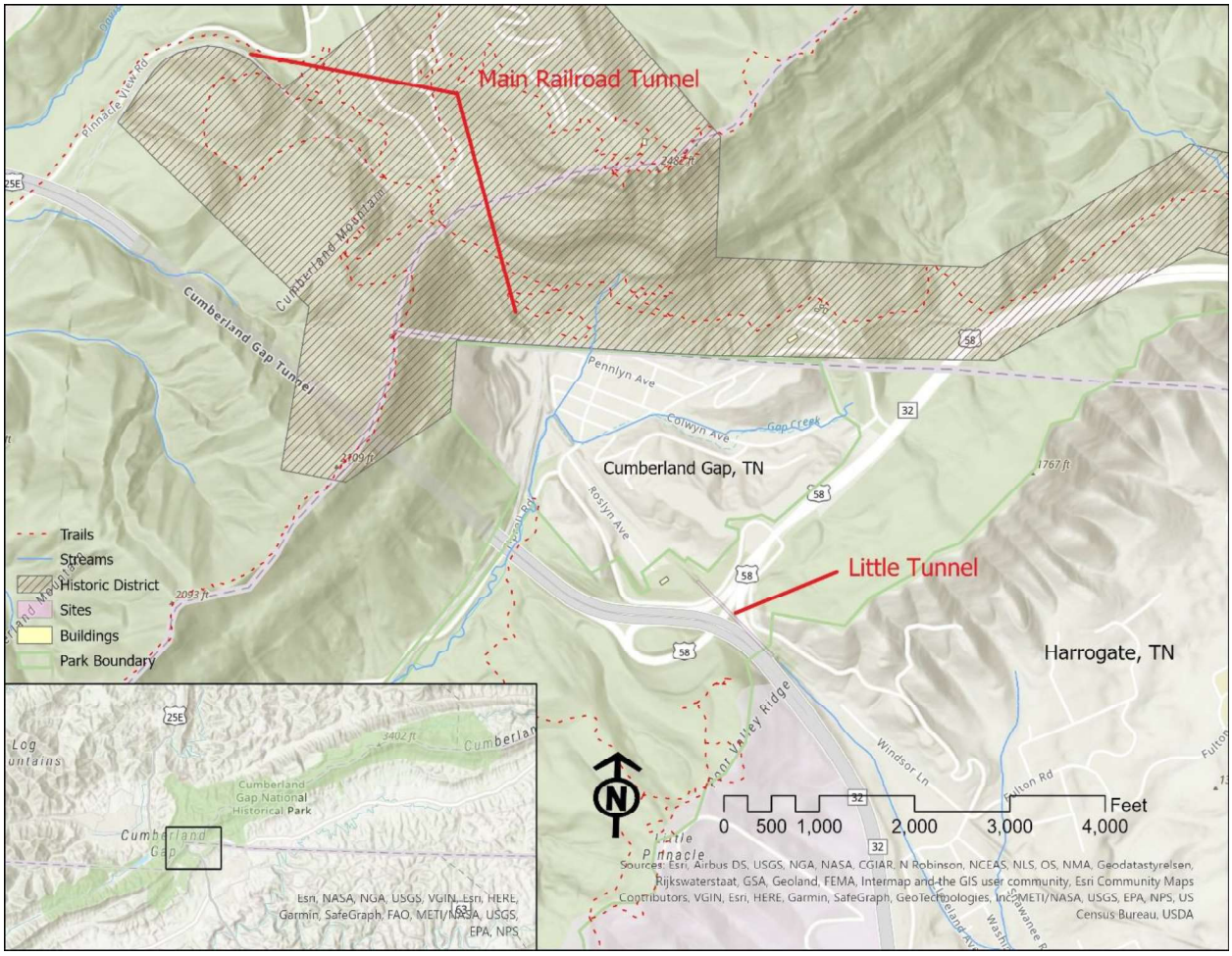


Figure 2. Location of Main Railroad Tunnel, showing the Cumberland Gap Historic District.

Figure 3. Interior, brick section of the Little Railroad Tunnel.

Figure 4. Brick-lined portion of tunnel showing recesses, now only partially visible due to raised ground surface. Photo taken 2020.

Figure 5. Interior of Little Tunnel showing the transition from brick lining to corrugated lining, facing southeast towards Harrogate. Photo taken 2021.

Figure 6. Entrance to Little Tunnel, from Cumberland Gap, TN. Photo taken 2021.

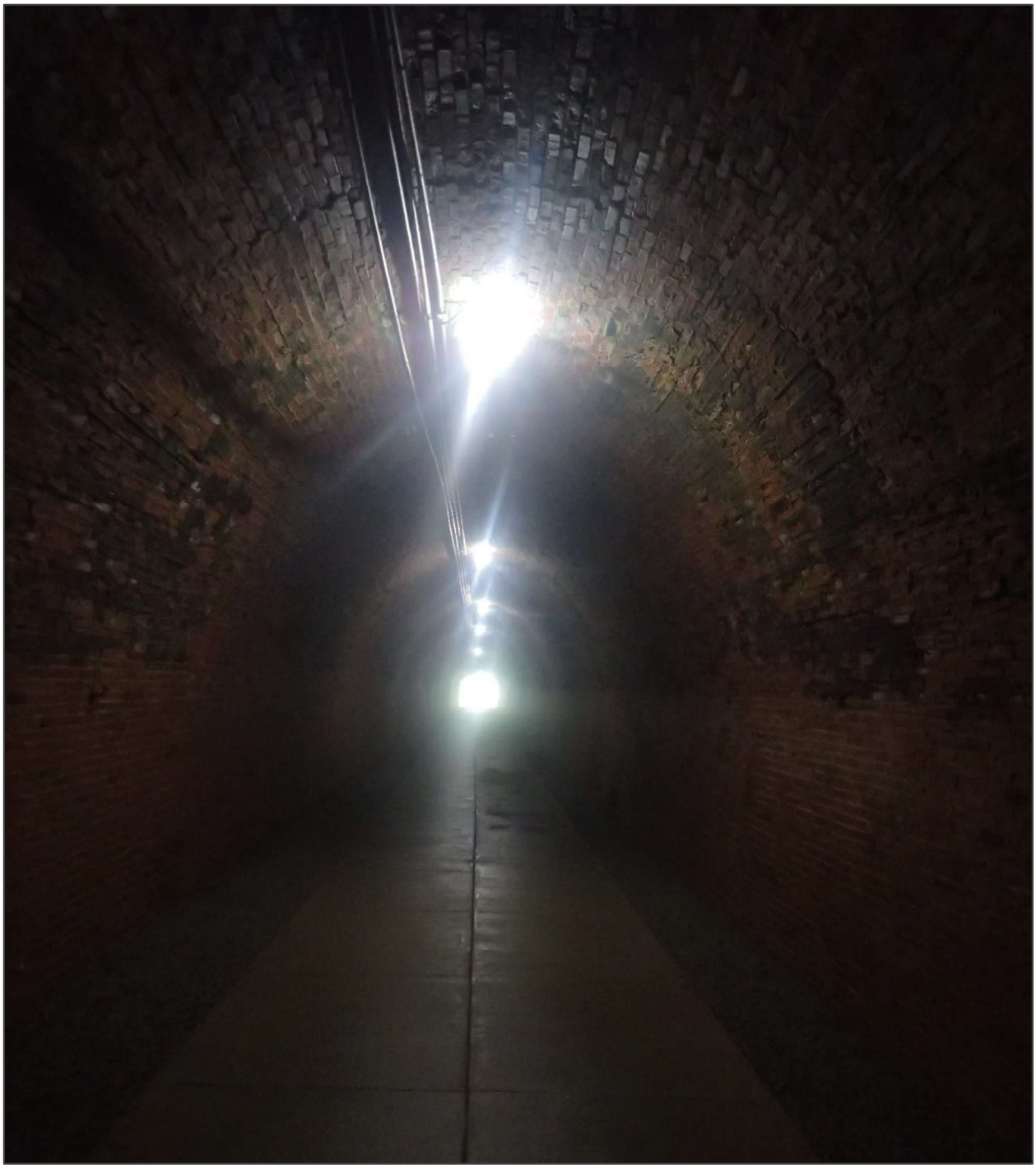


Figure 7. Brick-lined portion of Little Tunnel showing conduits attached to ceiling of tunnel. Photo taken 2021

MAINTENANCE BUILDING #1

MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
410 HIGH STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

REGINA STIVERS
DEPUTY SECRETARY

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
& STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER

June 17, 2019

Allen Etheridge, Acting Superintendent
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

Re: Maintenance Building #1 Adaptive Reuse

Dear Mr. Etheridge:

Thank you for your letter including Cumberland Gap's determination of NRHP eligibility for the Maintenance Building #1. Based on your letter, we understand that Cumberland Gap proposes to convert Maintenance Building #1 into a workshop and office space including the storage of the Fire Module fire engine and crew rig. We understand that Maintenance Building #1 is a prefabricated, steel frame, semi-open storage building that was built in 1965. We understand that metal siding is installed on the shorter ends and apportion of the rear of the building. We understand that the eastern bay has a drive-through car wash installed in 2007 and that the remainder of the first floor is used for materials and equipment storage. We understand that the middle third of the building is an open stairwell leading to an enclosed second story storage area. We understand that Maintenance Building #1 was originally a support building for the Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center, operating at the Park between 1965 and 1969. We understand that the addition of the drive-through car wash is one of the only alterations to the building.

Based on our review, we concur with Cumberland Gap's determination that Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center appears to retain sufficient integrity and significance to be Eligible for listing as a district on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Johnson's War on Poverty and the Civil Rights Era. We also concur that Maintenance Building #1 appears to retain sufficient integrity and significance to be a contributing element to the proposed NRHP-Eligible Job Corps Conservation Center NRHP District. As no specific information has been submitted as it relates to the adaptive reuse of Maintenance Building #1, our office looks forward to receiving additional consultation, including Cumberland Gap's determination on effect, once plans are developed. Our office recommends working with our KHC Survey Coordinator, Amanda Kincaid, in order to get a KHC site number, and to complete a KHC survey form, for the proposed Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center NRHP district (including Maintenance Building #1) once full documentation/identification efforts are completed. Should you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Ryall of my staff at 502-892-3619.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts,
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

CP:jr KHC#54614

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H4217

May 22, 2019

Craig Potts
Executive Director/State Historic Preservation Officer
Kentucky Heritage Council
410 High Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Mr. Potts:

In accordance with 36 CFR §800.3(c), we would like to take this opportunity to formally initiate consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with your office on the planned rehabilitation of Maintenance Building #1 at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (CUGA). The park proposes to convert the structure into a workshop and office space including the storage of the Fire Module fire engine and crew rig. The purpose of this project is to consolidate the functions of the CUGA Wildland Fire Module thereby maximizing efficiency of Fire Module operations which are currently distributed across two states. Because the structure is over 50-years old and has not been assessed for its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the National Park Service (NPS) seeks your concurrence with this Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for Maintenance Building #1.

Structure Description and History

Maintenance Building #1 is a prefabricated, steel-frame, semi-open storage building that was constructed in 1965 (Figure 1). It is rectangular in plan, and has metal siding on the two shorter ends and two-thirds of the back of the building. The eastern bay has a drive-through car-wash that was installed in 2007. The remainder of the first floor is currently used for storage of materials and equipment. In the middle third of the building is an open stairwell that leads to an enclosed second story area, where more items are currently stored. Maintenance Building #1 was originally intended as a support building for the Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center, which operated at the park between 1965 and 1969. With the exception of the addition of the drive-through car-wash, the building remains relatively intact (see Figures 1 and 2).

History of the Job Corps

The Job Corps was established in 1964 as part of President Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty initiative as a way to help economically disadvantaged youth learn skills and advance their education while at the same time providing gainful employment. The establishment of the Job Corps program came on the heels of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as such it was a racially integrated program. Although the Job Corps was open to both males and females, the center at CUGA was a Conservation

center and was only open to males. The center at CUGA was one of 87 centers across the country, and one of nine centers within the NPS, that opened in 1965. Cumberland Gap NHP was selected for a center due to its location within Appalachia, which was considered one of the most economically depressed areas of the country. At the time the Job Corps center was established, the park had only been in full operation for six years. The corpsmen spent much of their time creating the park infrastructure and "modernizing" the park landscape that is still in existence today: they cleared out Civil War fortifications, established trails, constructed buildings, campgrounds, and picnic areas, and renovated Hensley Settlement. By the time the center closed in June of 1969, more than 100 corpsmen had passed through the center (Sirna 2015).

Job Corps Conservation Center at Cumberland Gap NHP

In 1964 Cumberland Gap NHP was chosen as the location for a Job Corps Conservation Center; it was one of six NPS centers located in Appalachia. The park chose the site of the former Bartlett-Rhodes Park, which had been deeded to the federal government in 1944, for the new Job Corps complex. Because the Job Corps program was focused on a holistic approach for improving the lives of the enrollees, the center included dorms, a dispensary, administrative office, a mess hall, an education building, a gymnasium, and a basketball/volleyball court (Figure 3) (Sirna 2015). Since the center closed in 1969, the art building and one of the dormitories have been significantly remodeled for other park purposes, and several structures such as the trailers, some dorms and dispensary, have been removed. Much of the infrastructure that was originally erected for the Job Corps center however, is still in use by the park today: the maintenance compound, gymnasium, and roads and parking areas within Bartlett Park all remain relatively intact (Figure 4). Overall, the Bartlett Park area retains many of the characteristics of the original Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center.

National Register Eligibility and Integrity

Maintenance Building #1 contributes to the historic significance of the Cumberland Gap Jobs Corps Conservation Center which is a potentially eligible National Register historic district under Criterion A, due to its association with President Lyndon John's War on Poverty and the Civil Rights era. The Maintenance Building has had some alterations, but retains integrity of location, association, materials, and workmanship.

We do not intend to conduct a full National Register evaluation at this time, but are determining that Maintenance Building #1 is potentially eligible for the National Register and will therefore be treated as an historic property in the Section 106 process.

We look forward to consulting with you to avoid or minimize adverse effects to Maintenance Building #1. The park will be contracting schematic designs and will share them with your office for review.

Please indicate your concurrence with this determination by sending a short reply with SHPO signature within 30 days of the receipt of this document to:

Jessica McNeil
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

If you have any questions or would like to discuss the project further, please contact Jessica McNeil, Cultural Resource Program Manager, at (606) 246-1051 or jessica_mcneil@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Allen S Etheridge

Allen Etheridge
Acting Superintendent

Attachments

Reference:

Sirna, Angela R. (2015) Recreating Appalachia: Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, 1922-1972. (Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation). Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Figures:

Figure 1. Maintenance Building #1, 2019.

Figure 2. Maintenance Building #1, ca.1967.

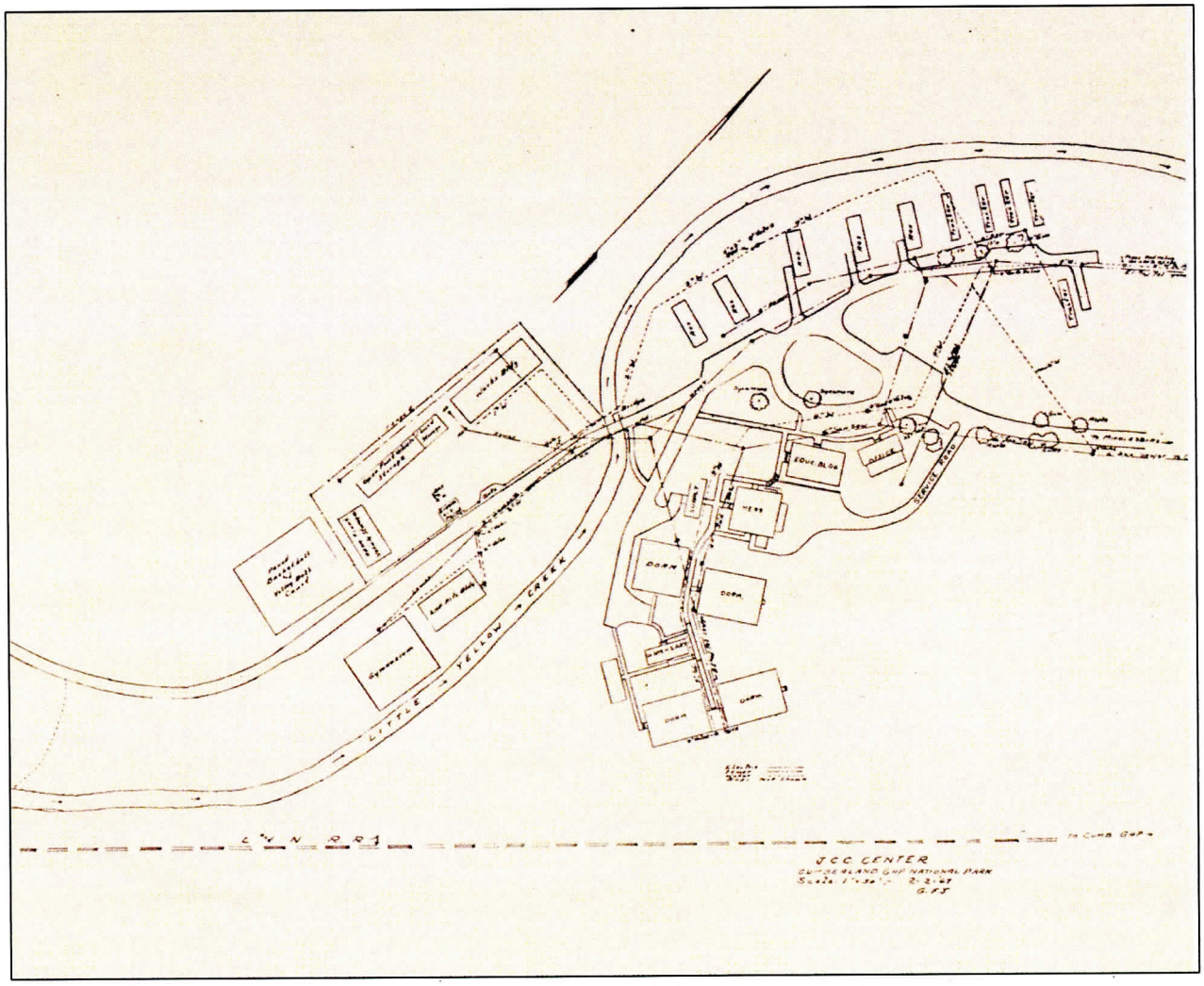


Figure 3. Job Corps Center, 1967

Figure 4. Google Earth view of Bartlett Park Area, 2019

MUSEUM STORAGE/WATER LAB BUILDING

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1.A.2

Craig Potts
Kentucky Heritage Council
State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

Subject: Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Installation of New Waterline and Replace HVAC at Museum Storage/Water Lab Building, Cumberland Gap NHP, Bell County, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Potts,

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is seeking concurrence on two proposed projects. The first project entails rerouting a waterline at the Hensley Settlement Maintenance Bunkhouse, which is located just outside of the Hensley Settlement Historic District atop Brush Mountain. The second project entails replacing the HVAC system at the Museum Storage/Water Lab Building, located near Middlesboro, KY.

Hensley Settlement Bunkhouse Waterline

The Hensley Settlement Maintenance Bunkhouse is located directly to the east and just outside of Hensley Settlement Historic District on Brush Mountain in Bell County, KY (Figure 1). The Bunkhouse was constructed during the early 1980s; the waterline was installed at the same time. Twice within the last year the waterline has broken at this location, necessitating emergency repairs, since the line supplies back country hikers and visitors to the site with potable water during the summer months. The existing line runs from the pump room on the east side of the building, under the concrete slab foundation of the bunkhouse and connects with the distribution lines to the west that supply the Hensley Settlement water system. In an effort to permanently repair the waterline, the park is proposing to reroute the line from the pump room on the east side of the building, around the outside of the building to the south, to connect with the line that enters the building on the west side (Figures 2 through 4). The new

line will be 2-inch diameter polyethylene pipe and will be installed at a depth of 24-inches below the ground surface. The trench will be approximately 15" wide and 30" deep to allow for proper bedding of the pipe.

No archeological investigations were conducted prior to the construction of the Bunkhouse, however there was a significant amount of ground disturbance when the compound was constructed in the 1980s; including construction of the road and buildings, as well as installation of the utility lines. There is a potential archeological site, the Canary site (see Figure 1) located to the south of the maintenance compound. The site was identified by NPS Archeologist Tom Des Jean in 2003, at which time prehistoric and historic artifacts were noted in the gravel road. There are no signs of foundations or other features in the woods bordering the road, however the area has never been systematically surveyed and the site has never been evaluated for Nation Register eligibility. Aerial images of the area dating back to 1939 have been examined; there is no sign of structures at this location on the imagery.

Given the level of disturbance associated with the construction of the maintenance compound it is unlikely that there are any intact cultural deposits located within the Area of Potential Effect, and archeological investigations are not recommended. However, as there has never been any previous archeological survey within the area, the park Archeologist/Cultural Resource Manager will monitor all ground disturbing activities associated with the project.

The park is proposing a finding of "No Adverse Effect" for the installation of the new waterline segment at the Hensley Settlement Maintenance Compound.

Museum Storage/Water Lab HVAC Replacement

The Museum Storage/Water Lab building is located within the Bartlett Park area of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (Figure 5). It was originally a Butler-type building that was constructed in 1966. The building was part of the original Maintenance buildings when the park first opened. Park Maintenance operations relocated to the former Job Corps compound in 1970 following the dissolution of the Cumberland Gap Job Corps the previous year. A dry sprinkler system was installed in 2002, the metal roof was replaced in 2008 using Butler Manufacturing materials, and in 2013 the painted, metal exterior was removed and replaced with decorative CMU block and stucco (Figures 6 through 8).

The park is proposing to replace the existing 25 year-old HVAC unit with a new heat pump system and, if needed to maintain desired humidity levels, a commercial dehumidification unit (either stand-alone or in-line). There will be no ground disturbance associated with the installation of this new unit, and the replacement unit will not impact the structure. The structure would likely be outside of the boundary of the proposed Cumberland Gap Job Corps Historic District as this location was utilized by the park's Maintenance division rather than the Job Corps. Additionally, the structure would likely not be eligible for the National Register due to the extensive modifications.

The park is proposing a finding of "No Adverse Effect" for the installation of the new HVAC unit at the Museum Storage/Water Lab Building.

Summary
We are submitting this letter to seek concurrence with our finding of "No Adverse Effect" for both the Hensley Bunkhouse waterline reroute project and the Museum Storage/Water Lab Building HVAC replacement project.

Please do not hesitate to contact Jessica McNeil, Archeologist/Cultural Resource Program Manager (606-246-1051 or jessica_mcneil@nps.gov) with any questions or concerns.

Please indicate your concurrence with this determination by sending a short reply with SHPO signature within 30 days of the receipt of this document to:

Jessica McNeil
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965
jessica_mcneil@nps.gov

Sincerely,

Charles D. Sellars
Superintendent

Encl.

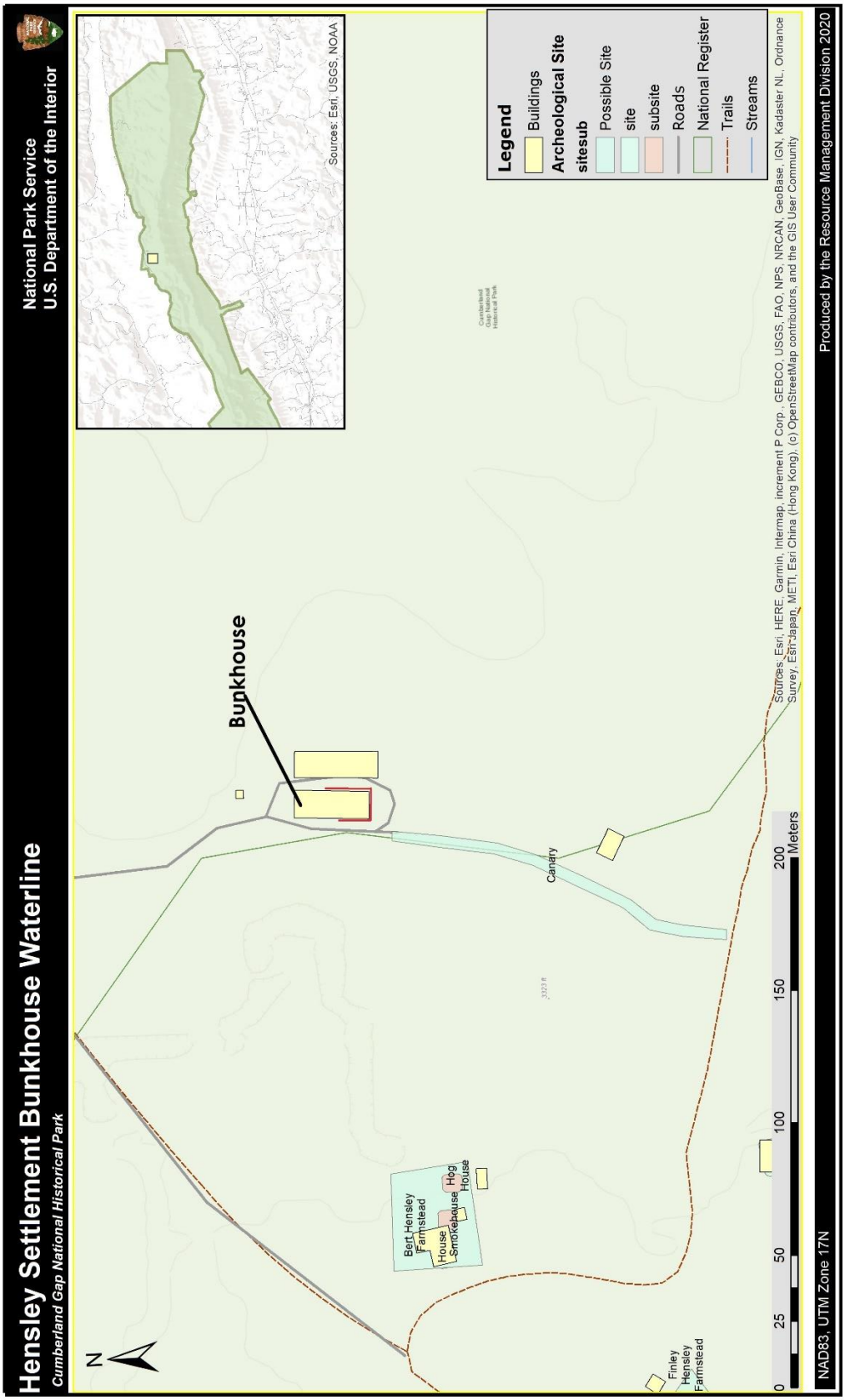


Figure 1. Proposed location of waterline (red) to be installed at the Hensley Settlement Maintenance Bunkhouse.

Figure 2. South and east side of Bunkhouse, showing approximate location of proposed waterline (red). Photo facing north.

Figure 3. South wall of bunkhouse showing approximate location of proposed waterline (red). The corncrib is on the left side of the photo. Photo facing west.

Figure 4. West wall of bunkhouse showing proposed location of waterline (red). Photo facing northeast.

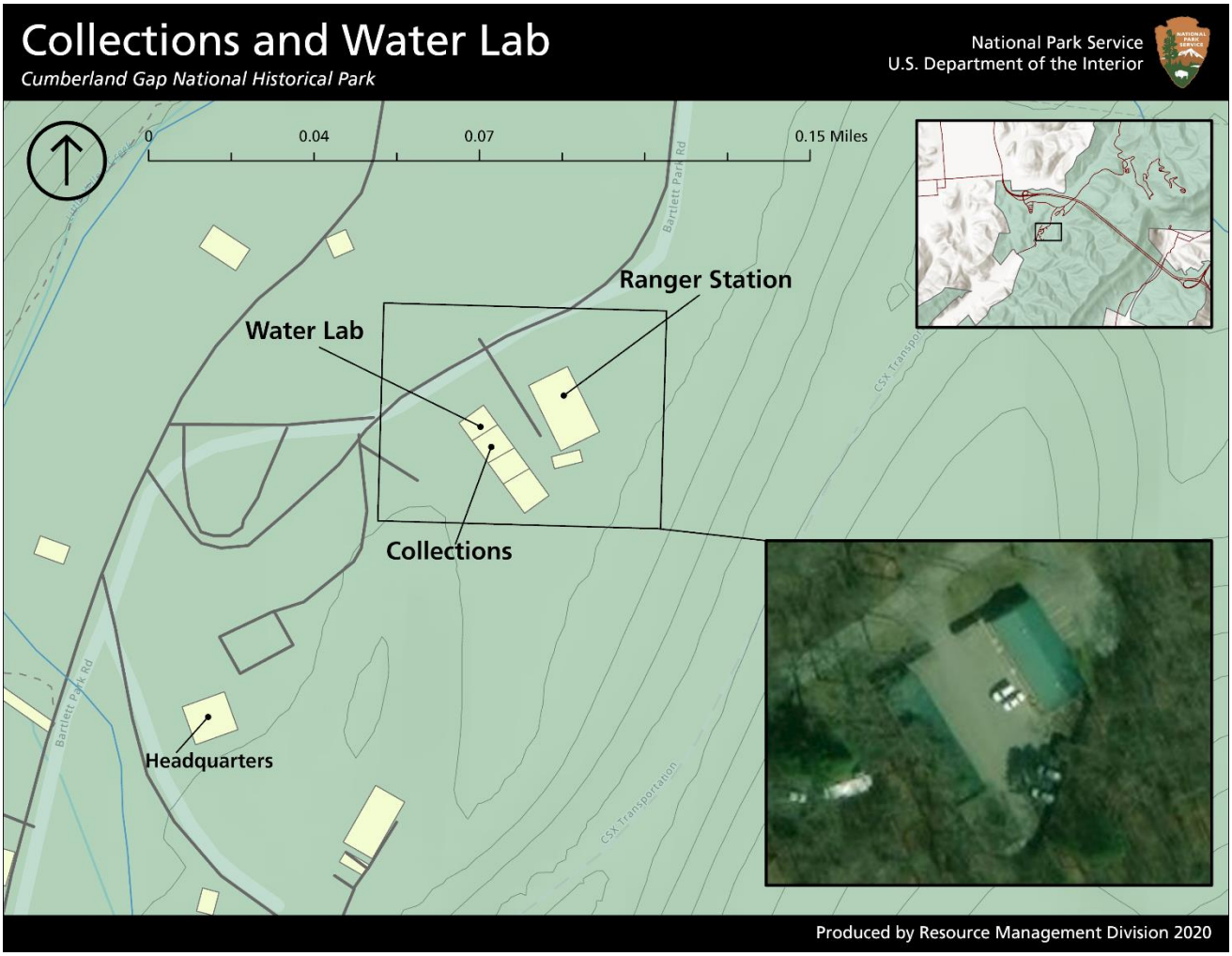


Figure 5. Location of Museum Storage/Water Lab Building.

Figure 6. Exterior of Museum Storage and Water Lab Building. Photo facing northwest.

Figure 7. Exterior of Museum Storage and Water Lab Building. Photo facing southeast.

Figure 8. Exterior of Museum Storage/Water Lab Building, showing existing HVAC unit. Photo facing west.

O'DELL HOUSE

Joe

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Hugh C. Miller, Director

Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

TDD: (804) 786-1934
Telephone (804) 786-3143
FAX: (804) 225-4261

March 5, 1992

Mr. Paul B. Hartwig
Deputy Associate Regional Director
Southeast Regional Office
National Park Service
75 Spring Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

RE: O'Dell House, Cumberland Gap National Historic Park
Lee County, Virginia
DHR file #91-1043-F

Dear Mr. Hartwig:

Thank you for submitting a draft National Register nomination form for the O'Dell House in the Cumberland Gap National Park. We apologize for the delay in our response and we hope it has not caused you any inconvenience.

We have completed our evaluation and we concur with your assessment that the O'Dell house is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. We are pleased to know the structure will continue to be used by the park for the library and visitors center.

With regard to the revised nomination report for the park, we do not have any record of having received a copy. We would appreciate it if you could send another copy, at your convenience, to Julie Vosmik in our office.

Thank you again for your cooperation. Our comments on the task directive and environmental assessment for the reconstruction of Route 58 in the park will be forthcoming. Please contact Elizabeth Hoge if you have any questions regarding our determination for the O'Dell House.

Sincerely,

H. Bryan Mitchell

H. Bryan Mitchell
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name O'Dell House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number VA State Route 872 ☐ not for publication

city, town Ewing ☒ vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Lee code 105 zip code 24248

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☐ private	☒ building(s)	1	_____ buildings
☐ public-local	☐ district	_____	_____ sites
☐ public-State	☐ site	_____	_____ structures
☒ public-Federal	☐ structure	_____	_____ objects
	☐ object	_____	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

_____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

_____ _____
Signature of certifying official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

_____ _____
Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

_____ _____ _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Civic, library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th Early 20th Century
American Movements
Other: American Four-Square

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
roof Asbestos shingle
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The house can be classified as an "American four-square" type structure; having a massed ground plan; built on a raised basement. The construction is framed; brick veneer with a gable end roof; and a porch running the width of the front facade. There are three gable ends; the front sides and rear; forming a "T" shaped overhead configuration. These gable ends have decorative; exposed box beams. The front roof elevation has a dormer which allows for an upper half-story.

A chimney designed for coal fire heating near the northwest corner provided a supplementary heat source. The house was originally heated by a coal-fired; hot air central heating plant; the flue for which is located on the south side of the house. The numerous; large sash windows are original to the house and consistent with houses of this period.

The rear has an attached open carport that is was added at to the house by the Job Corps in the late 1960's. The attached exterior entrance to the half finished basement is on the rear; eastern corner. This entrance was covered sometime after the construction of the house; the brick and mortar not being of the same type. The enclosed rear porch runs the half width of the house on the northern side.

The main floor is divided into six rooms and one bath on an asymmetrical plan. A centrally located hallway divides the floor; but does not run the length of the house. This hallway provides access to the upper level by means of a narrow staircase; and through a doorway to the basement. The upper level has a broad hallway that on one end leads to a great room; with two closets. This room is directly under the roof line; in space made available by the front dormer. The other end of the upper level hallway ends in a small room that was converted into a bath; and is now a photographic darkroom.

The contributing structure is a 10'x 10' pumphouse formerly used for well water service and is contemporaneous with the house. This building is slab on grade; with brick load bearing walls and a flat; cast concrete roof; height above slab; 8 feet. It is currently used for storage.

Architectural modifications since the time of construction are limited to enclosure of the rear porch; addition of the carport; and the shed like entrance to the basement. These modifications are stylistically compatible with the original house.

☐ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions): Architecture - typical of mid-1920s construction

Period of Significance: 1925

Significant Dates:

Cultural Affiliation:

Significant Person:

Architect/Builder:

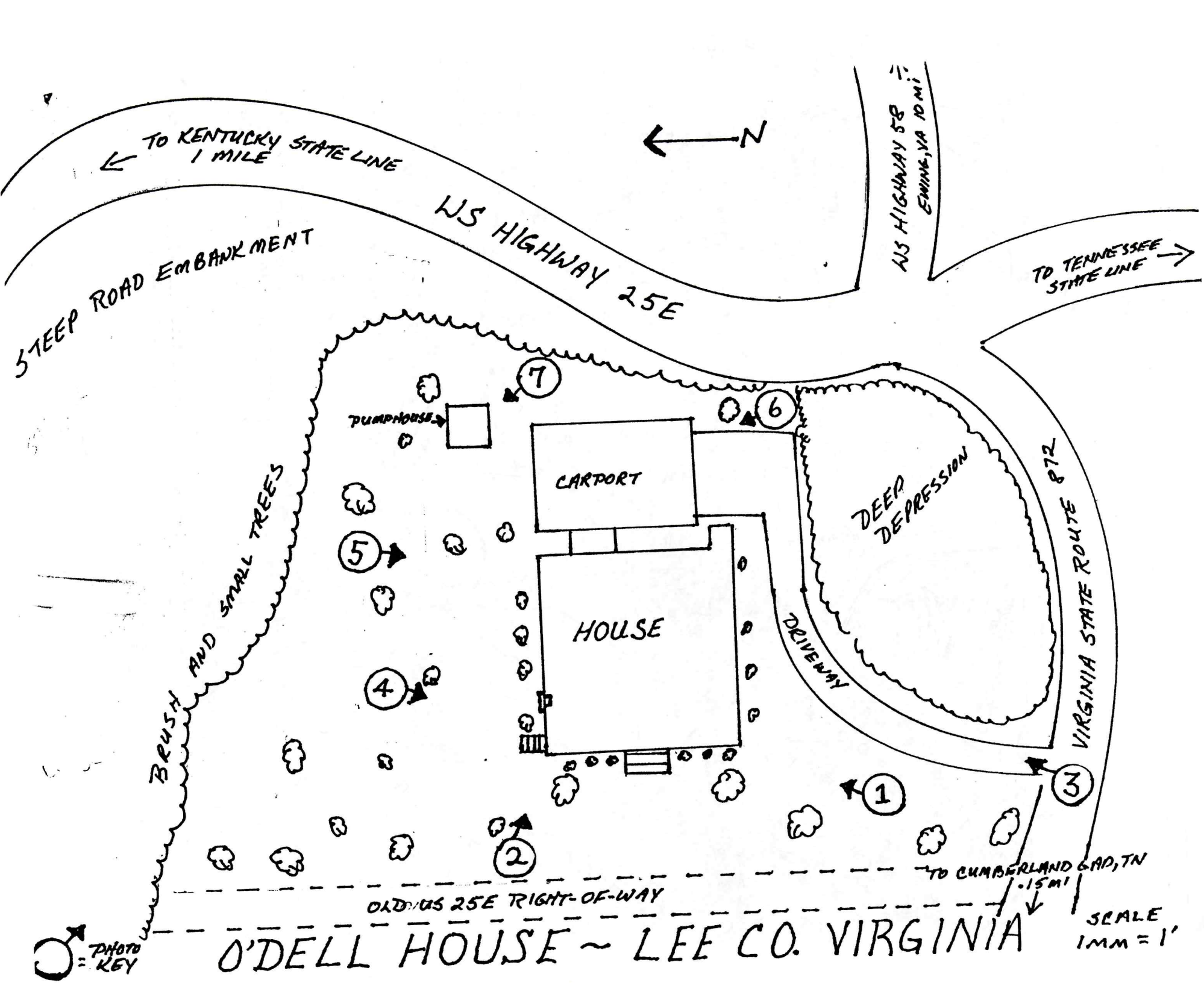
State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The O'Dell house is a one and one half-story red brick dwelling house lying within the boundary of Cumberland Gap NHP. The house was constructed in 1925 by B.L. O'Dell, an accountant for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Due to a heart condition, Mr. O'Dell became semi-retired soon after the house was completed. He managed to operate a filling station/souvenir store located across the street from the house, and along the old right-of-way of US Highway 25E. (This commercial structure was razed in the late 1950s). The O'Dell's lived in the dwelling until 1955 when the property was purchased by the State of Virginia for park purposes, in accordance with the authorization legislation for Cumberland Gap NHP. The purchase of this property was accomplished after a bitter and protracted fight with Mr. O'Dell.

The house served as administrative offices for Cumberland Gap NHP until 1959 when the present Visitor Center complex, on the Kentucky side of the Gap, was completed. From 1959 to 1990 the structure was used as park residential quarters. In February 1991 the library and archival collection of the park was moved to the O'Dell house. Its present use is to house this collection and as an office for the park Historian. The only modifications to the house involved in this conversion were the installation of a security/fire alarm system, and the strengthening of the lower level floor joists.

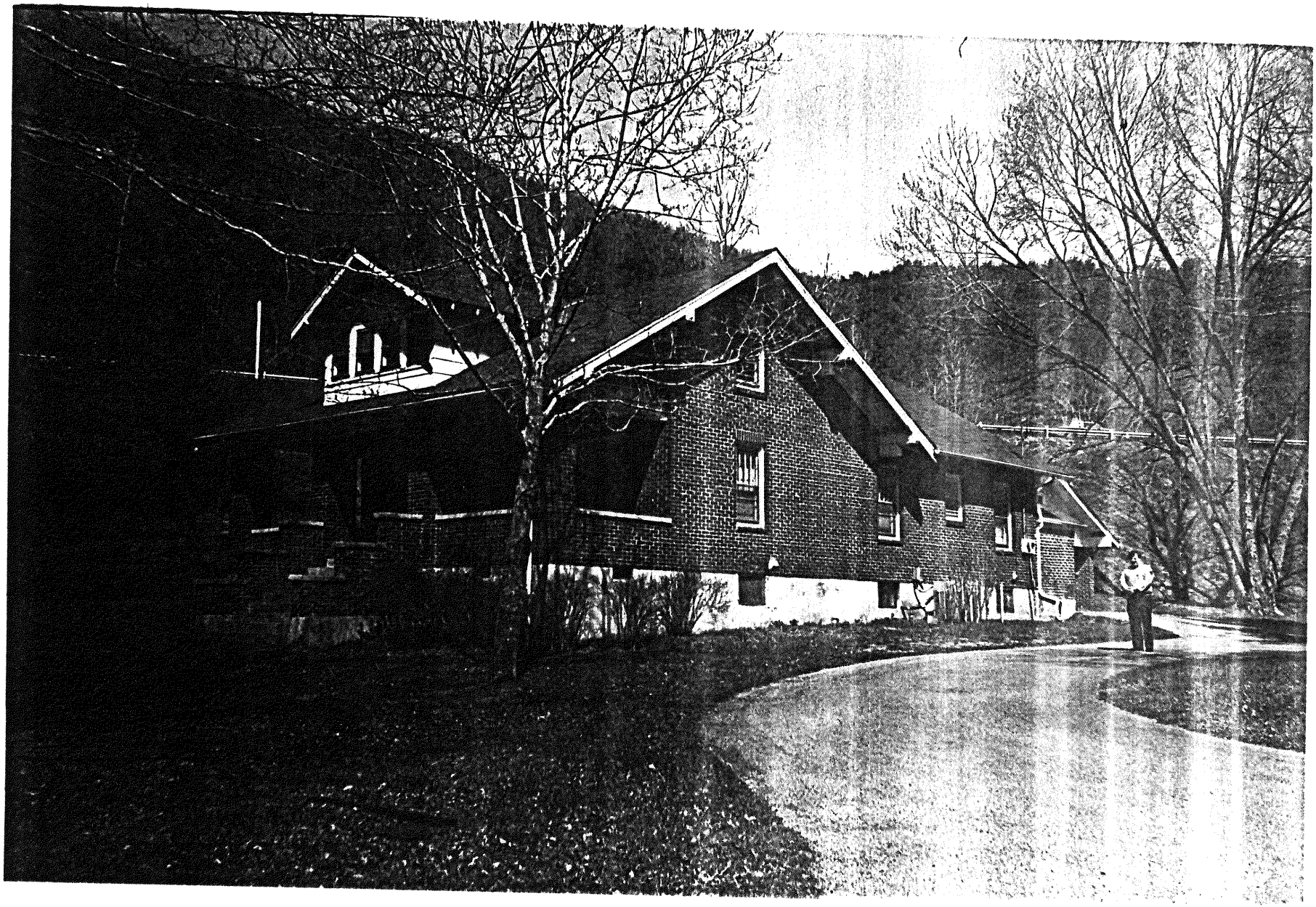
The house is typical of the mid-1920s architectural style, which has been termed "American four-square".

☐ See continuation sheet



O'DELL HOUSE ~ LEE CO. VIRGINIA

#1

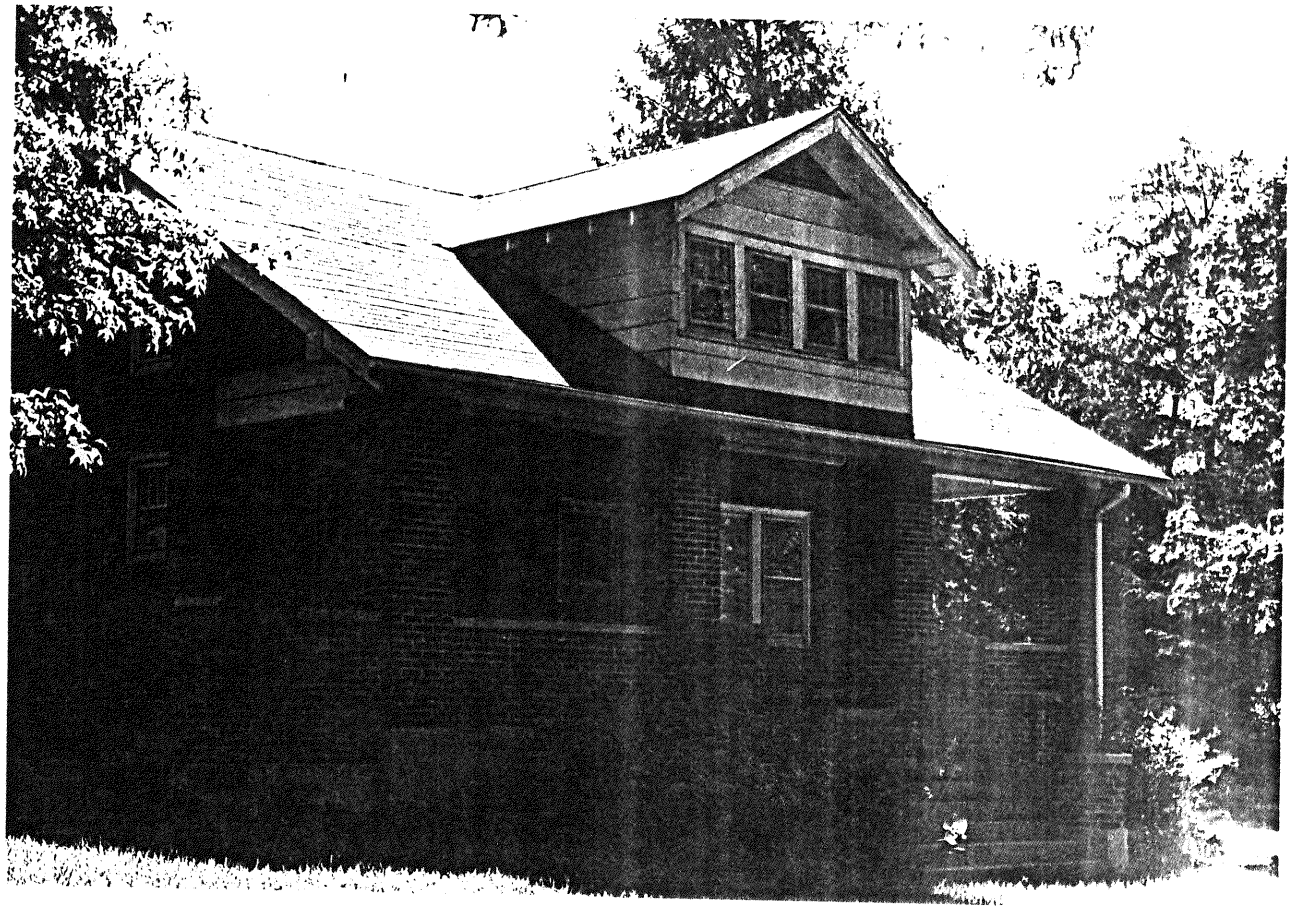


O'Dell House
VA Rte 372
Cumberland Gap N.H.P.
Ewing, VA (Thumb)

Rodney T. Robinson
MAY 1991
Cumberland Gap N.H.P.

Front and Southwest [illegible]
(Note Hwy 25E in background)

#1



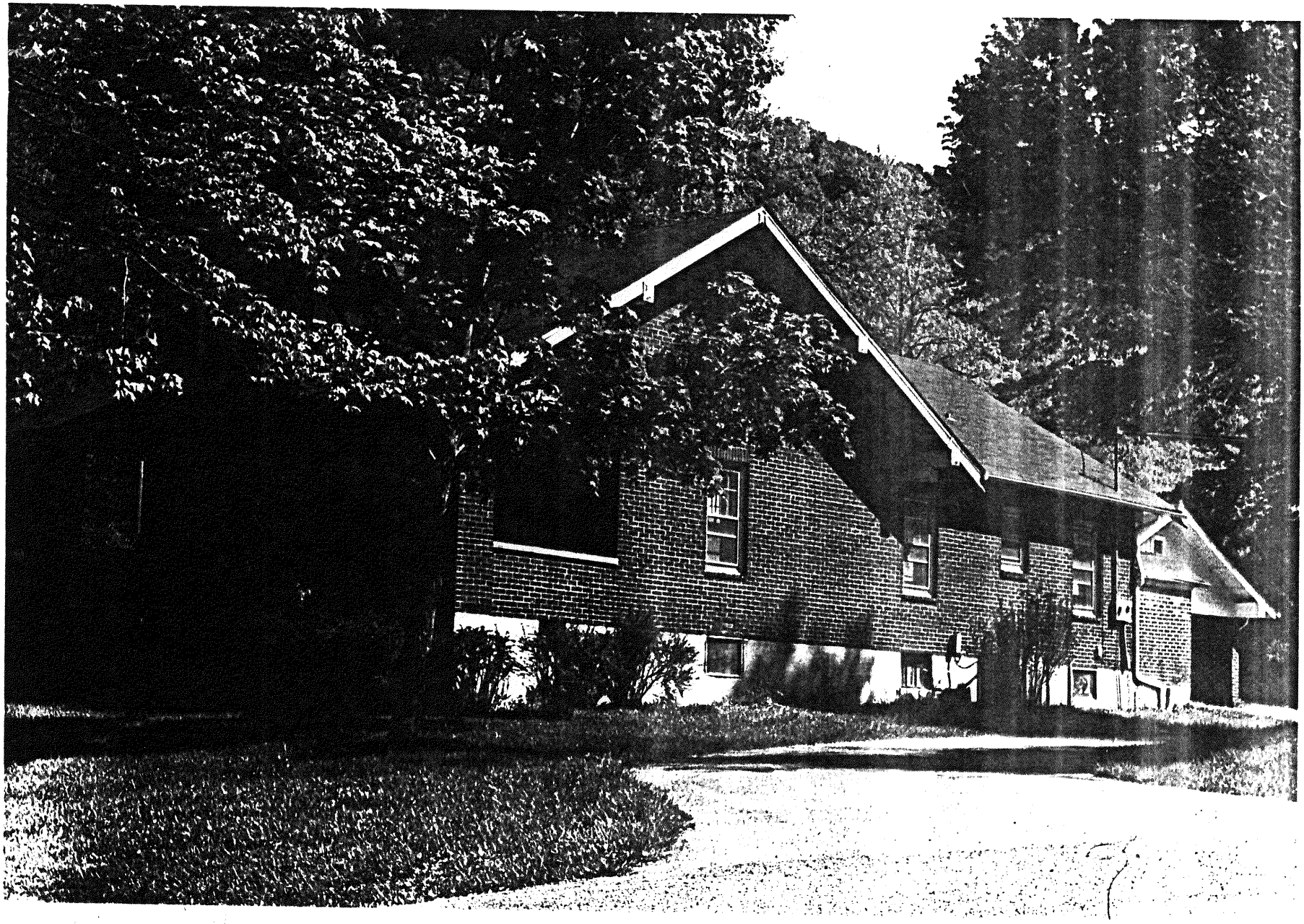
2

O'Dell House
Cumberland Gap NHP
VA Rte 892
Ewing, VA (vicinity)

Rodney J. Roberson
May 1991
Cumberland Gap NHP Library

FRONT [West] Facade

#2

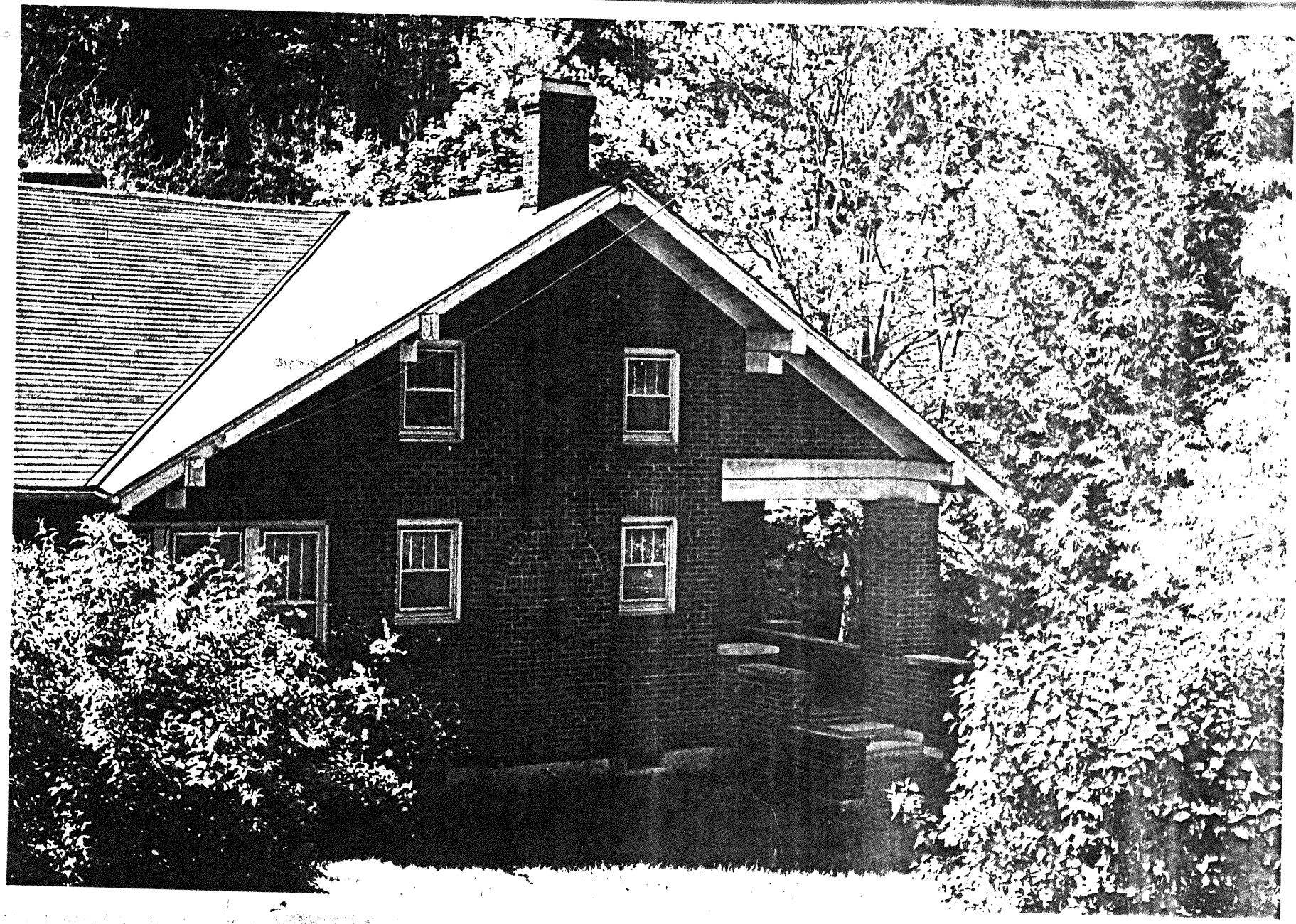


O'Dell House
VA Rte 872
Cumberland Gap NHP
Ewing, VA (vicinity)

Rodney J. Robeson
May 1991
Cumberland Gap NHP [illegible]

South SIDE

#3

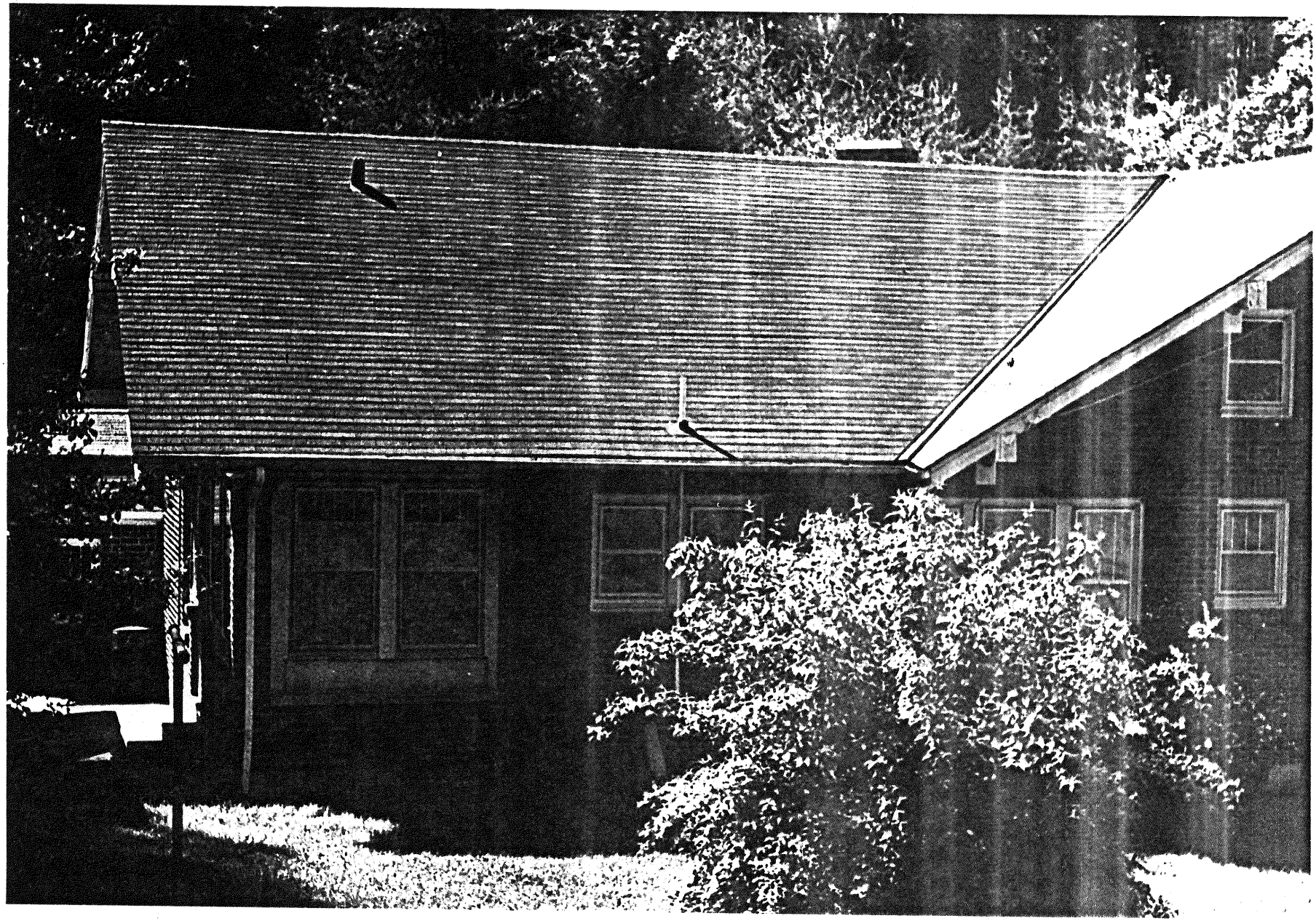


4

O'Dell House
VA Rte 872
Cumberland Gap NHP
Ewing, VA [vicinity]

Rodney J. Peterson
May 1991
Cumberland Gap NHP Library

North corner & side
[Note chimney for roof beams]
& box beams
#4



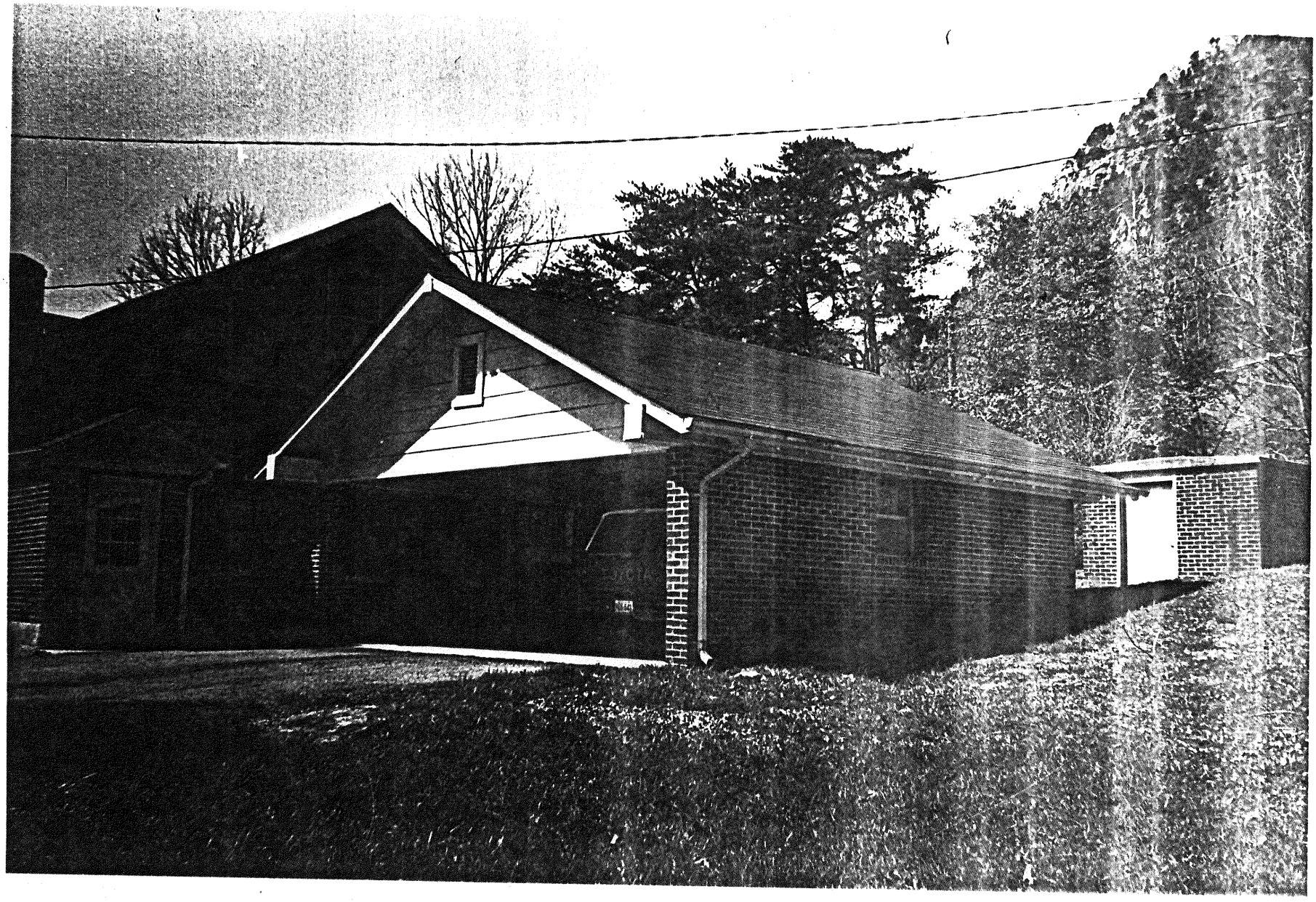
5

O'Dell House
VA Rte 872
Cumberland Gap NHP
Evans, VA [vicinity]

Rodney J. Rebensac
May 1991
Cumberland Gap NHP Library

North side and rear [east]
[note enclosed Rock yard]

#5

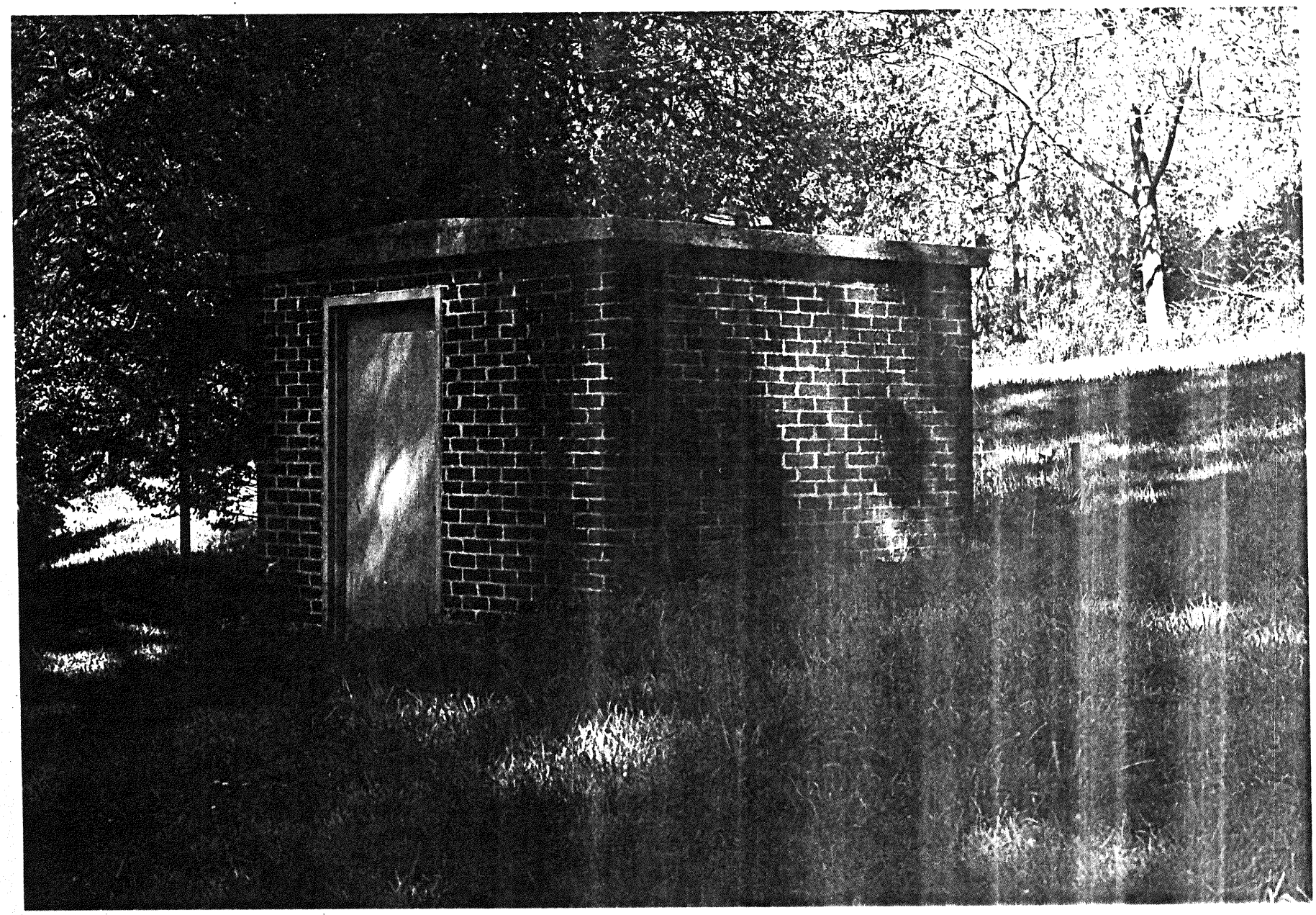


O'Dell House
VA Rte 872
Cumberland Gap NHP
Ewing, VA [VICINITY]

Rodney J. Robinson
May 1991
Cumberland Gap NHP Library

REAR [EAST] FACADE showing carport
(added in 1960s, incorrect for house)
and pumphouse.

#6



O'Dell House
VA Rte 872
Cumberland Gap NHP
Ewing, VA [vicinity]

Rodney J. Peterson
May 1991
Cumberland Gap NHP Library

Pump House - contributing

#7

ANNE WHITE HOUSE

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
701 BROADWAY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442
615/742-6716

SEP 22 1992

CUMBERLAND GAP NHP

NOV 10 1992

Supt Rgr A.O. Hist.
Chi&RM RM Spec Interp.
Ch. Maint. Sec'y

September 15, 1992

Paul B. Hartwig
Southeast Regional Office
75 Spring Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: NPS, ANNE B. WHITE HOUSE, , CLAIBORNE COUNTY,

Dear Mr. Hartwig:

Pursuant to your request, this office has reviewed your letter dated September 1, 1992 relative to the above-referenced undertaking. Based on available information, we find that the project as currently proposed will not affect any cultural resources, specifically the Anne B. White House which is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Therefore, this office has no objection to the implementation of this project. Should project plans change, please contact this office to determine what additional steps, if any, are required to comply with Section 106. Questions and comments may be directed to Joe Garrison (615)742-6720. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Herbert L. Harper
Executive Director and
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

HLH/jyg

SHILLALAH CREEK ROAD

IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

H4217

June 27, 2019

Craig Potts
Kentucky Heritage Council
State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

Subject: Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Dear Mr. Potts,

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park seeks concurrence on proposed rehabilitation work to be completed on Shillalah Creek Road, an old logging road which was carved out of the side of Brush Mountain sometime between 1927 and 1965; the park acquired the road in the 1970s in order to provide access to that portion of the park. In the fall of 2018, a series of heavy rainstorms once again caused significant washouts along Shillalah Creek Road. This is a steep, winding, mostly gravel one-lane road that is our only vehicular access to the eastern half of the park, including Hensley Settlement Historic District. The road was closed to vehicular traffic at the time of the damage and minor repairs, covered under Streamlined Review, were made to allow UTV access only. The road remains closed to all other vehicular traffic until more permanent repairs can be completed.

In order to alleviate ongoing water run-off and erosion issues, the park proposes to replace three existing culverts with larger diameter double-wall plastic culverts, and install three new culverts within the damaged section of road. Washed out sections of the ditch will be filled with riprap stone and finish graded with ABC gravel. The outer, eroded slopes of the road will be built up with larger riprap and the voids will be filled with 3" stone. Finally, the road will be regraded and ABC gravel will be applied.

The proposed project will involve significant ground disturbance for the replacement and installation of new culverts. The area for the proposed project has been examined by archeologists on two separate occasions: the first occurred in 2015 when an archeologist from the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) examined the road following a series of storms that necessitated less extensive repairs, the second was by the park archeologist following the most recent set of storms. Both archeologists

concluded that the mountainside into which the road was built was too steep to support human habitation, thus subsurface archeological testing was not warranted. Additionally, the park believes that Shillalah Creek Road, which was originally constructed as a logging road sometime between 1927 and 1965 does not meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria.

We are submitting this letter to seek concurrence with our Finding of "No Adverse Effect". To support our finding, we are attaching the Assessment of Effect form, a map of Shillalah Creek Road, current photos showing damage to the road and the areas to be repaired, and SEAC's 2015 trip report.

Please do not hesitate to contact Jessica McNeil, Archeologist/Cultural Resource Program Manager (606-246-1051 or jessica_mcneil@nps.gov) with any questions or concerns.

Please indicate your concurrence with this determination by sending a short reply with SHPO signature within 30 days of the receipt of this document to:

Jessica McNeil
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

Sincerely,

Allen S. Etheridge

Allen Etheridge
Superintendent

Encl.

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL COVER SHEET FOR SECTION 106 REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

When federal (and some state) funds, permits or approvals are needed for a project, regulations such as 36 CFR Part 800 require these agencies or their delegates to consult with the Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office regarding the project's potential effects on historic properties. To facilitate our review, please provide the following information and applicable attachments. Our office will generate a response within 30 days of receipt. Incomplete submissions may be returned for more information.

SECTION 1: APPLICANT INFORMATION

Project Sponsor or Applicant: Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

Contact Person (name & position): Jessica McNeil

Return Address: 91 Bartlett Park Road

Telephone: 606-246-1051 **Fax:** 606-248-7276

Project Title: Shillalah Creek Road Repairs, Cumberland Gap NHP

SECTION 2: AGENCY INFORMATION

Funding/Permitting Agency: National Park Service, Cumberland Gap NHP

Agency Contact Person (name & position): Jessica McNeil, Cultural Resource Program Manager

Telephone: 606-246-1051 **E-mail:** jessica_mcneil@nps.gov

SECTION 3: PROJECT LOCATION

E911 Street Address (or other description):

City/Township: **County:**

Latitude: 36.657306 **Longitude:** -83.581539

SECTION 4: PROJECT TYPE (please check all that apply)

Proposed Activity: ☐ Demolition ☐ Rehabilitation ☐ Structural Relocation ☐ Trails

☐ New Construction ☐ Land and/or Building Acquisition ☐ Sewer/Water Lines ■ Roads/Bridges

☐ Non-Construction Planning/Refinancing ☐ Other (describe):

SECTION 5: IDENTIFICATION OF KNOWN HISTORIC PROPERTIES

KHC Preliminary Site Check #: **OSA Preliminary Site Check #:**

If your project involves ground disturbance, has the site been previously disturbed?

■ Yes (describe in detail below) ☐ No

Area was initially disturbed by road construction along the side of the road during the early to mid 1900s. The road was carved into the side of the mountain. The road was improved upon during the 1970s. Previous repairs in the area have also involved ground disturbance.

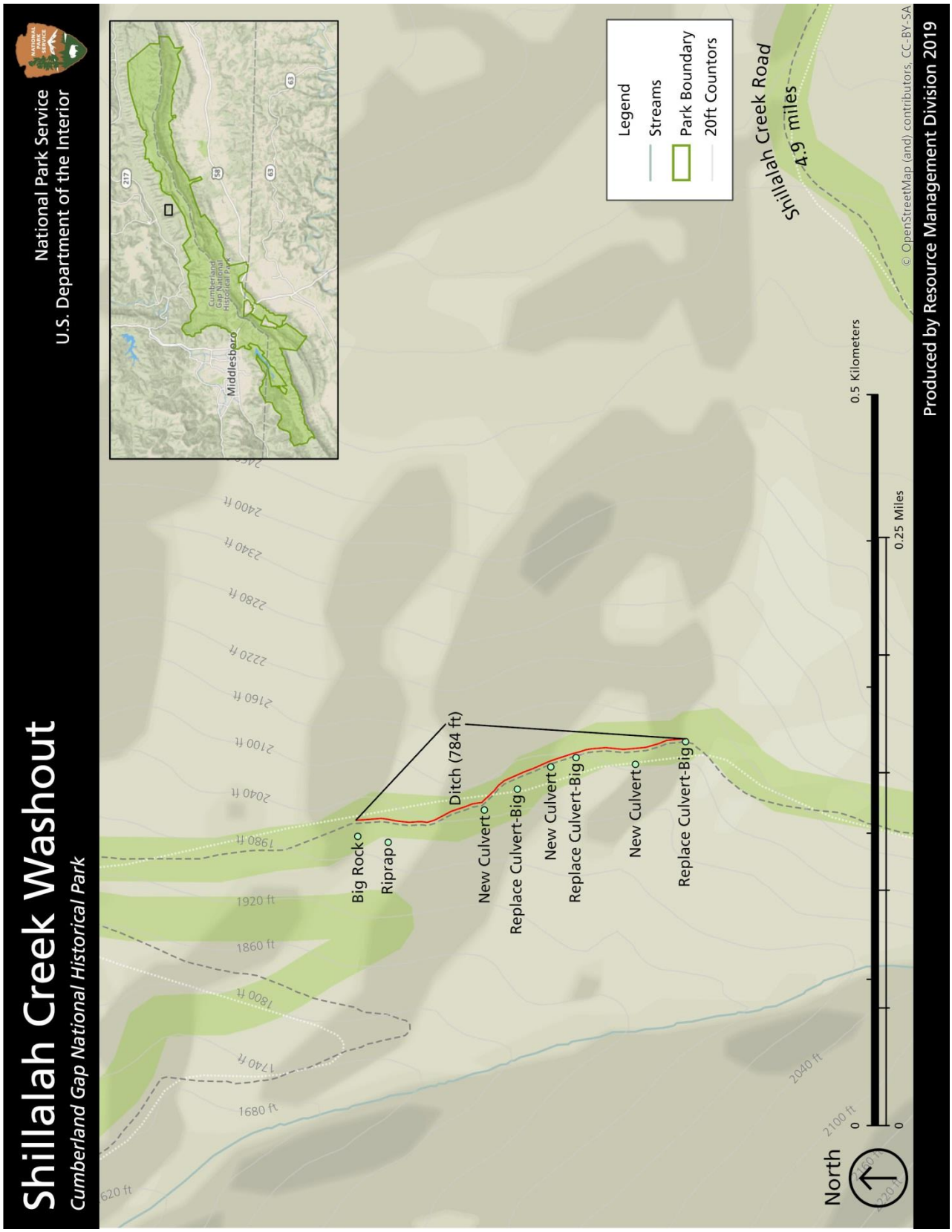
Is there anything over 50 years of age in or visible from the project location? ■ **Yes** ☐ **No**

SECTION 6: ATTACHMENTS - Attach all as applicable

All documentation should be labeled with the project name or site address.

■ Clear, current photographs of the project site and anything over 50 years of age in or visible from it.
■ Site map/plan indicating the exact location and boundaries of the project area.
■ Detailed description of the project (may include plans, scope of work, and other available information.)
■ Documentation of prior ground disturbance (e.g. maps, photographs, underground utility plans, etc.)
⊡ Any known information about the history/use of the property and local significance.

Submit all information to **Craig Potts, Executive Director/SHPO, Kentucky Heritage Council, 410 High Street, Frankfort, KY 40601.**



Location of damage along Shillalah Creek Road

Example of Shillalah Creek Road project area. Photo illustrates steep slope on either side of the road.

Example of existing culvert to be replaced. Note the steep slope along the side of the road.

Example of existing ditch to be cleaned and filled with riprap

Example of eroded slope to be built up with riprap.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Archeological Center
2035 East Paul Dirac Drive
Johnson Building, Suite 120
Tallahassee, Florida 32310

IN REPLY REFER TO:
CODE

September 15, 2015

MEMORANDUM

To: David Morgan, Ph.D., Director, Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC)

From: Eric Bezemek, Archeological Technician, Compliance Division

Subject: Trip Report on Archeological Pedestrian Survey of Eroded Areas of the Shillalah Creek Road at Cumberland Gap National Historic Park (CUGA), Middlesboro, Kentucky (SEAC Acc. 2763), August 17–18, 2105.

INTRODUCTION

On August 18, 2015, SEAC archeological technicians Eric Bezemek and Jessica Fry conducted a pedestrian survey of portions of Shillalah Creek Road that were eroded by recent severe storm events. Shillalah Creek Road is the only route of accessing the historic Hensley Settlement (CUGA-49.000, 15BL0070) by vehicle, necessitating urgent repair (Figure 1).

The previous July CUGA received flash flooding that caused substantial erosion along three portions of the unpaved road. Approximately 520 meters (m) had been washed out, making the route unsafe to traverse. The heavy rain fall cut large ruts up to 30 centimeters (cm) deep down the center of the road, along the side of the road, or both (Figure 2).

The road is approximately 8–9m wide in most places, with a shallow ditch for drainage on one side and a steep drop off on the other. The natural, rock-lined ditch has culverts that run under the road placed at various points to drain the water to the ravine on the other side. As the water and debris washed down the drainage ditch, the culverts quickly became blocked by rocks and forest debris. With the culverts blocked, the water had nowhere to go but over the road, cutting deep ruts as it went.

The road was used by the Kentenia Corporation during the 20th century as a logging road and was essentially carved out of the mountainside sometime between 1927 and 1965. CUGA acquired the road during the 1970s and constructed an additional mile and a half to access the Hensley Settlement (Martha Wiley, personal communication 2015). The road traverses over three miles through private and Kentucky state lands, and the road bed itself is the only property owned by CUGA until it reaches the park boundary. The grade on either side of the road is very steep, making human habitation in the area unlikely.

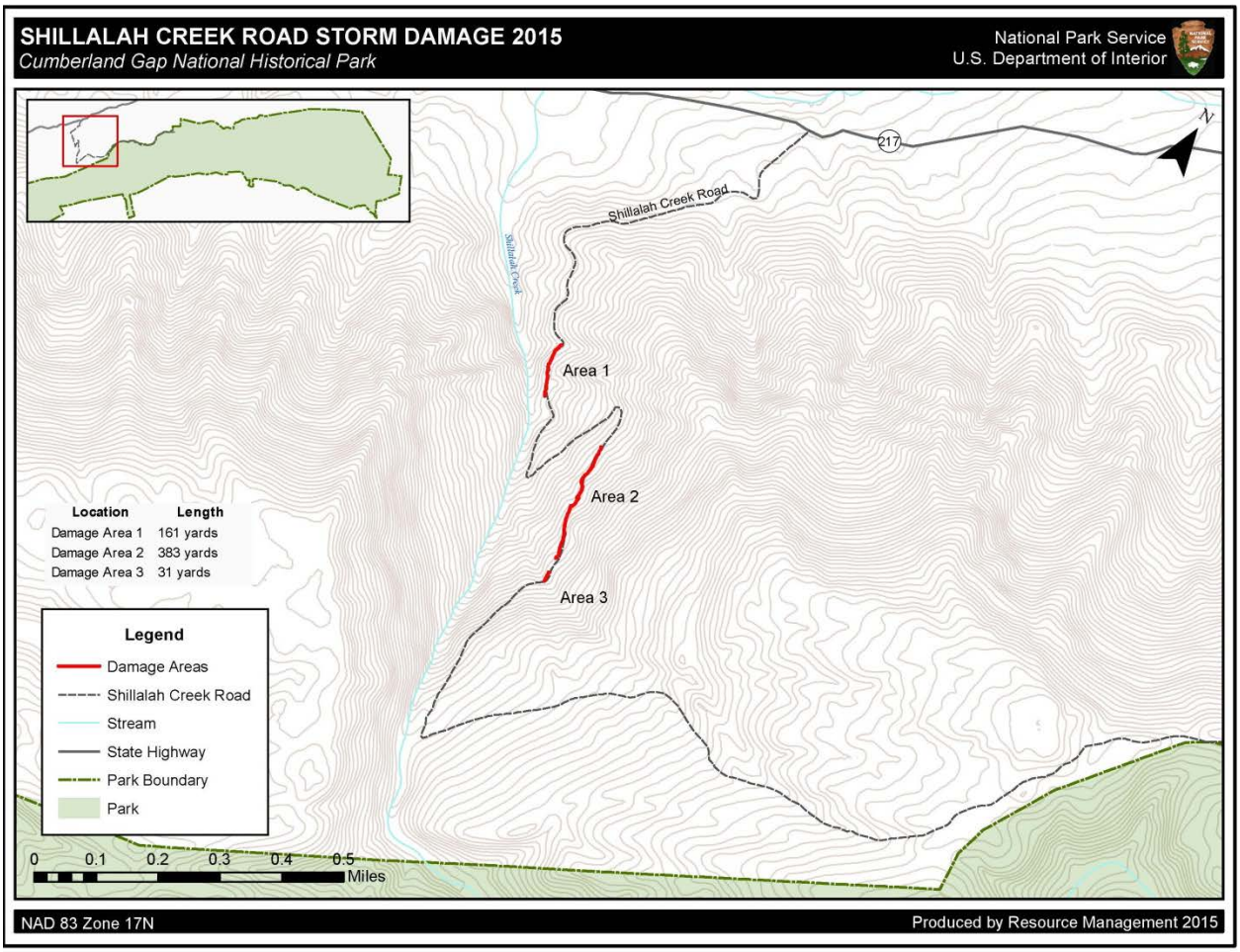


Figure 1. Damaged areas of Shillalah Creek Road are indicated in red. Graphic courtesy of CUGA.

Figure 2. Example of the erosion caused by the flash flooding.

To repair the road, the park intends to fill the rut created by the erosion, replace aging under-road culverts, grade for positive drainage, and then bring in fill to resurface. Approximately 30m of rip rap will be placed to help stabilize the severely eroded areas. Lastly, a concrete, open-top culvert will replace the rock-lined ditch to direct water to the under-road culverts and prevent blockage from rocks and forest debris. Given the urgent nature of the repairs, all of this will most likely be completed or will be in progress at the time of the writing of this report.

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

The morning of August 18th, Fry and I were driven up to the eroded areas in a side by side off road vehicle by CUGA Maintenance Supervisor Will Bingham. All eroded areas indicated on the map provided by CUGA Biologist Jenny Beeler were surveyed by Fry and me and no intact cultural resources were observed. Several cement cylinders approximately 10cm in diameter by 20cm long were found washed out of the road bed. These are likely cement plugs (Figure 3) from coring the road prior to the park acquiring it (Martha Wiley, personal communication 2015). One rock shelter, located approximately 20m above the road on Kentucky state property, was noted (Figure 4). No cultural materials were observed on the road below the shelter, and the state-owned land was not entered to investigate beyond.

Figure 3. Concrete plug found washed out from the road.

Figure 4. Rock Shelter located above the road on Kentucky state land.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On August 18, SEAC archeological technicians Eric Bezemek and Jessica Fry conducted a pedestrian survey of eroded areas of Shillalah Creek Road in need of urgent repair. The eroded areas were investigated and no intact cultural materials or features were observed that would prevent the park from making the necessary repairs. The steep grade of the surrounding area and the relatively recent construction of the road make it unlikely that any intact cultural resources will be impacted during the road improvements. Until such a time that I could generate this report, I had notified the park via email of my findings so that they could proceed with the urgent repairs in a timely manner.

ASSESSMENT OF ACTIONS HAVING AN EFFECT ON HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A. DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING

1. Park: Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

2. Project Description:

Project Name: Repair Washout on Shillallah Creek Road
Prepared by: Jessica McNeil **Date Prepared:** 06/24/2019 **Telephone:** 606-246-1051
PEPC Project Number: 89068
Locations:
County, State: Bell, KY
Describe project:
We will be replacing all culverts starting with the one below the curve going all the way to the branch where all the washout started. All will be replaced with larger double wall plastic. and there will be one added just above the curve and one between each section of the washout. Total of three being added, washout sections of ditch will be filled with Rip Rap stone and finish graded with ABC stone. Outside eroded slopes will be built up with larger RIP Rap (shot rock) with voids filled up with 3" stone. Road will be regraded and ABC stone applied. We will be using a 544H John Deere loader, a 450 John Deere dozer, a 18000lb excavator, and a small dump truck.

The existing culverts will be replaced with larger diameter culverts.

Area of potential effects (as defined in 36 CFR 800.16[d])
Shillalah Creek Road (see attached map)

3. Has the area of potential effects been surveyed to identify historic properties?

____ **No**
_X_ **Yes**
Source or reference: Trip Report on Archeological Pedestrian Survey of Eroded Areas of the Shillalah Creek Road at CUGA (Bezemek 2015)

4. Potentially Affected Resource(s):

Archeological Resources Affected: No

Archeological Resources Notes: The road was carved out of the side of the mountain (see attached photos showing slope). The areas surrounding the road are so steeply graded as to make it highly unlikely that any intact cultural resources will be impacted by road improvements.

Historical Structures/Resources Affected: No

Historical Structures/Resources Notes: Shillalah Creek Road was constructed sometime between 1920 & 1965. It

was improved & extended after the park acquired the ROW in the 1970s. There has never been a formal DOE on the road, but it is unlikely to meet National Register eligibility criteria.

Cultural Landscapes Affected: No

Ethnographic Resources Affected: No

5. The proposed action will: (check as many as apply)

No Destroy, remove, or alter features/elements from a historic structure

No Replace historic features/elements in kind

No Add non-historic features/elements to a historic structure

No Alter or remove features/elements of a historic setting or environment (inc. terrain)

No Add non-historic features/elements (inc. visual, audible, or atmospheric) to a historic setting or cultural landscape

No Disturb, destroy, or make archeological resources inaccessible

No Disturb, destroy, or make ethnographic resources inaccessible>

No Potentially affect presently unidentified cultural resources

No Begin or contribute to deterioration of historic features, terrain, setting, landscape elements, or archeological or ethnographic resources

No Involve a real property transaction (exchange, sale, or lease of land or structures)

___ Other (please specify): _____

6. Supporting Study Data:
(Attach if feasible; if action is in a plan, EA or EIS, give name and project or page number.)

See attached trip report. Current project area is in the same area that was surveyed by SEAC in 2015 (Areas 2&3 of Fig 1 in trip report)

B. REVIEWS BY CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALISTS

The park 106 coordinator requested review by the park's cultural resource specialist/advisors as indicated by check-off boxes or as follows:

[X] Archeologist
Name: Jessica McNeil
Date: 06/24/2019
Comments: This project involves replacement of culverts as well as the installation of 3 additional culverts. A pedestrian survey was conducted in 2015 when this portion of the road last washed out. Additionally, due to the steep nature of the mountain side, past human occupation is unlikely in this area.

Check if project does not involve ground disturbance **[ ]**
Assessment of Effect: ___No Potential to Cause Effect ___No Historic Properties Affected __X__No Adverse Effect ___Adverse Effect ___Streamlined Review
Recommendations for conditions or stipulations:

Doc Method: Standard 4-Step Process

No Reviews From: Curator, Historical Architect, Historian, 106 Advisor, Other Advisor, Anthropologist, Historical Landscape Architect

C. PARK SECTION 106 COORDINATOR'S REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Assessment of Effect:

_____ No Potential to Cause Effects

_____ No Historic Properties Affected

__X__ No Adverse Effect

_____ Adverse Effect

2. Documentation Method:

[X] A. Standard 36 CFR Part 800 Consultation
Further consultation under 36 CFR Part 800 is needed.

[ ] B. Streamlined Review Under the 2008 Servicewide Programmatic Agreement (PA)
The above action meets all conditions for a streamlined review under section III of the 2008 Servicewide PA for Section 106 compliance.

Applicable Streamlined Review Criteria
(Specify 1-16 of the list of streamlined review criteria.)

[ ] C. Undertaking Related to Park Specific or Another Agreement
The proposed undertaking is covered for Section 106 purposes under another document such as a park, region or statewide agreement established in accord with 36 CFR 800.7 or 36 CFR 800.14.

[ ] D. Combined NEPA/NHPA Process
Process and documentation required for the preparation of an EA/FONSI or an EIS/ROD to comply with Section 106 is in accord with 36 CFR 800.8.c.

[ ] E. Memo to Project File

3. Consultation Information

SHPO Required: Yes
SHPO Sent:
SHPO Received:

THPO Required: No
THPO Sent:
THPO Received:

SHPO/THPO Notes:

Advisory Council Participating: No
Advisory Council Notes:
Additional Consulting Parties: No

4. Stipulations and Conditions: Following are listed any stipulations or conditions necessary to ensure that the assessment of effect above is consistent with 36 CFR Part 800 criteria of effect or to avoid or reduce potential adverse effects.

5. Mitigations/Treatment Measures: Measures to prevent or minimize loss or impairment of historic/prehistoric properties: (Remember that setting, location, and use may be relevant.)

No Assessment of Effect mitigations identified.

6. Assessment of Effect Notes:

The area to be repaired/washed out is the same area that was repaired during 2015 (see attached trip report) which was surveyed by SEAC. The road was constructed as a logging road sometime prior to the park acquiring the ROW in the 1970s. There is no formal DOE, but it is unlikely to meet National Register eligibility criteria. The road was improved & extended following the park acquiring it. The road was carved out of the side of a steep mountain making human habitation in the area unlikely (see trip report p.1 & photos)

D. RECOMMENDED BY PARK SECTION 106 COORDINATOR:

Compliance Specialist:

NHPA Specialist

Beth Byrd _____ **Date:** _____

Jessica McNeil _____ **Date:** _____

E. SUPERINTENDENT'S APPROVAL

The proposed work conforms to the NPS *Management Policies* and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, and I have reviewed and approve the recommendations, stipulations, or conditions noted in Section C of this form.

Signature

Superintendent: _____ **Date:** _____

Allen Etheridge

MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
410 HIGH STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

REGINA STIVERS
DEPUTY SECRETARY

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
& STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER

July 1, 2019

Allen Etheridge, Acting Superintendent
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

Re: Proposed Shillalah Creek Road Repair – Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (Bell Co., KY)

Dear Mr. Etheridge:

Thank you for your letter, KHC cover sheet, maps, photos, archaeological information, and NPS official determinations of NRHP eligibility and effects for this project. We understand from your letter that Shillalah Creek Road has been closed to all vehicular traffic (with exception of UTVs) due to heavy rains which have caused severe washouts along this road (which is the only vehicular access to the eastern half of the park). We understand that the Park hopes to reopen the road so the Hensley family annual graveside visit can be held. We understand that Shillalah Creek Road is an old logging road carved out of the side of Brush Mountain sometime between 1927 and 1965. We understand that NPS acquired the road in the 1970s in order to provide access to that portion of the park and that, in 2018, heavy rains were causing significant washouts. We understand that the park proposes to replace three existing culverts with larger diameter double-wall plastic culverts and install three new culverts within the damaged section of road. We understand that washed out sections of the ditch will be filled with rirap stone and finish graded with ABC gravel. We understand that the outer, eroded slopes of the road will be built up with larger riprap and the voids will be filled with 3" stone. We understand that the road will be regraded and ABC gravel will be applied. We understand that the road has been examined by archaeologists in 2015 and, later, by park archaeologists, following the most recent storms. We understand that archaeologists concluded that the mountainside into which the road was built was too steep to support human habitation, thus subsurface archaeological testing was not warranted.

Based on our review, we understand that, due to improvements of Shillalah Creek Road in the 1970s (and later) it does not appear that the road retains sufficient integrity or significance as a historic logging road and, as a result, is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Existing culverts also appear to have been modified later and, as a result, are recommended Not Eligible for NRHP listing. Additionally, it does not appear that there are NRHP-Listed or NRHP-Eligible historic (aboveground) resources within the viewshed of the proposed project. Although there is a rockshelter adjacent to the road, it will not be impacted by the repairs and the repairs do not affect the potential risk to any archaeological deposits the shelter may contain. As a result, and as no archaeology survey is requested, our office concurs with Cumberland Gaps' official determination of No Adverse Effect for this project. Should you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Ryall of my staff at 502-892-3619.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts,
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

CP:jr KHC#54960

VISITOR CENTER

MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
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REGINA STIVERS
DEPUTY SECRETARY

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
& STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER

June 17, 2019

Allen Etheridge, Acting Superintendent
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

Re: Visitor Center Determination of Eligibility – Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

Dear Mr. Etheridge:

Thank you for your letter, labeled photos, and plans submitted to our office for review and comment. We understand from your submission that the Visitor Center was designed and constructed between 1958 and 1959 as part of the NPS Mission 66 program. We understand that the building is a steel frame, masonry-walled International Style building with a multiple level, asymmetrical plan. We understand that the building was designed by the firm of William Cramp Scheetz, Jr, who was once a draftsman in the office of George Howe who was associated with the "Philadelphia School" of architecture as well as with the International Style. Although this is the case, the Visitor Center has experienced several alterations and additions that have significantly changed the visual character of the building including: the enclosure of the open patio space beneath the "floating" exhibit wing (1993), addition of a new entry vestibule (1987), addition of a large metal awning attached to the front pergola (1994), conversion of original restrooms to storage space, a 2002 addition at the eastern end of the building extending into the upper and lower observation patios, changes to fenestration, expansion of the patio, rehabilitation of the auditorium, moving of the exhibit space, addition of a craft store in the vacant exhibit space, and replacement of original ceiling and lighting.

Based on our review, we concur with Cumberland Gap's determination that, although the Visitor Center meets some of the NPS registration requirements, the above alterations and additions have unsympathetically modified the character-defining features of the Visitor Center. As such, the Visitor Center does not retain sufficient integrity of workmanship and design to retain its eligibility for listing on the NRHP and we concur with Cumberland Gap that the Visitor Center appears to be Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP. Should you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Ryall of my staff at 502-892-3619.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts,
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

CP:jr KHC#54613

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H4217

May 24, 2019

Craig Potts
Executive Director/State Historic Preservation Officer
Kentucky Heritage Council
410 High Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Mr. Potts:

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (CUGA) seeks your concurrence in a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the visitor center building at the park. The building was designed and constructed between 1958 and 1959 as part of the NPS Mission 66 program. As you may know, the NPS has developed an historic context and registration criteria for visitor centers that were part of this program (see enclosed Appendix III to Sara Allaback's *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type)*. Based on our application of Allaback's criteria, we believe that the CUGA visitor center is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, the building has been significantly altered over time and no longer has integrity as an example of Mission 66 architecture. Enclosed are historic and recent images along with plan diagrams in support of this determination.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park Visitor Center

Date of Original Construction: 1958-1959

Architect of Record: Office of WM. Cramp Scheetz Jr.

Major Additions/Alterations: Addition of Rest Room Wing, 1986; Enclosure of Patio, 1993; Addition of Metal Awning, 1994; Expansion of Assembly Wing, 2002

Description*:* The Visitor Center (VC) is a steel-frame, masonry-walled building with a multiple-level, asymmetrical plan. The inside and outside walls of the building are primarily brick or brick- faced concrete block, but concrete block is exposed in some non-public areas of the building. The building features a large curtain window façade. Floors are made of reinforced concrete. Two open patio areas, one adjacent to the entry lobby and the other located outside an upper-level wing, are connected by an outdoor stairway. An interior stairway connects the lower lobby area to the upper level. The upper-level (south) assembly wing houses an auditorium and open public space. Another (northeast) two-story wing has exhibits on its first floor and a storage room on the second floor. What is now the storage room on the second floor operated as a craft store from ca. 2002-2015. This room opens into

the open public area near the auditorium entrance. Administrative offices are located in a single-story (northwest) wing that abuts the entry lobby. A restroom wing is located on the west end of the building. A fire escape leads from the upper floor of the northwest wing to the lower patio, and an elevator connects the entry lobby to the upper south wing.

History and Chronology of Construction:

The CUGA VC was one of several NPS visitor center buildings designed by the firm of William Cramp Scheetz Jr. (1911-1996) out of Philadelphia, PA. The latter architect was the son of architect William Cramp Scheetz Sr. (1872-1945), also a successful Philadelphia architect. More important to the design of the CUGA VC, however, Sheetz Jr. was once a draftsman in the office of George Howe, a Philadelphia architect noted for his adoption and promotion of the International Style. It is likely that Scheetz was influenced by the designs of Howe and the emerging "Philadelphia School" of architecture of which he was associated.

As originally constructed, the CUGA VC was a fairly conventional expression of International Style Modernism. Its character defining features were a glass curtain wall on its front façade, an attached, four-bay pergola over the entrance, and a "floating" windowless exhibit wing resting on white pillars. The building's profile was a merging of horizontal planes and rectilinear shapes, achieved through a massing of adjoining flat-roofed wings. The aluminum window moldings, enamel panels, and brick pilasters on the building's façade added emphasis to this basic geometry (see Figures 1-3).

In terms of visitor flow through the interior of the building, the design was similar to other Mission 66 visitor centers. Visitors would enter into an informational lobby, proceed to an exhibit hall and/or auditorium, and then exit onto an observation deck or platform oriented to allow the viewing of one or more cultural and natural resources. In the case of the CUGA VC, the observation areas were oriented toward the famous Cumberland Gap less than a mile away. A doorway led from the raised exhibit wing onto the upper observation patio.

Between 1974 and 2002, the VC underwent several alterations and additions that significantly changed the visual character of the building (see plans Figures 13-16). Foremost among these was the enclosure of the open patio space below the "floating" exhibit wing in 1993 (Figure 4). Other significant changes were the additions of a new entry vestibule in 1987 and a large metal awning over and attached to the front pergola in 1994 (Figure 4). A new restroom wing was added to the west end of the building in 1986 (Figures 5 & 9); the original restrooms were eventually converted to a single storage space in 2002. Also in 2002, an addition was constructed on the east end of the building (Figures 6-8). This addition extends into both the upper and lower observation patios and includes an elevator. Other changes included the addition of a door, window, and fire escape to the original east exhibit wing (Figure 8) and the expansion of the lower flagstone patio (see plans Figures 13-16). Interior changes included a rehabilitation of the auditorium, the moving of the exhibit space from the upper level to the newly enclosed lower level of the east wing, the addition of a crafts store into the vacated exhibit space, and replacement of the original ceiling and various lighting fixtures (Figures 10-12).

Significance and Integrity:

After applying Allaback's criteria, CUGA staff has determined that the CUGA visitor center, while meeting some of the registration requirements, does not have the stylistic and physical integrity to merit eligibility to the National Register. The changes to the architecture of the building, especially the enclosure of the raised exhibit wing and the addition of the metal awning and vestibule to the front

façade, have greatly altered the important character defining features of the original building. Therefore, the building no longer reflects the characteristics of Park Service Modern.

Although William Cramp Sheetz Jr. is associated with the notable "Philadelphia School" group of architects through his early employment by George Howe, neither Cramp nor his firm are recognized as integral members of that movement. The CUGA VC did not affect the evolution of the VC as a building type, was not part of an extraordinarily important Mission 66 development plan for the park, and is not associated with events or activities of exceptional importance in the history of the local community.

We therefore conclude that the CUGA visitor center is not eligible to the National Register as a good example of Mission 66 architecture.

Please indicate your concurrence in this determination by sending a short reply with SHPO signature within 30 days of the receipt of this document to:

Jessica McNeil
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

If you have any questions or would like to discuss the project further, please contact Jessica McNeil, Cultural Resource Program Manager, at (606) 246-1051 or jessica_mcneil@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Allen S Etheridge

Allen Etheridge
Acting Superintendent

Attachments

References:

Allabeck, Sarah (2000) *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (2015)

Figures:

Figure 1. Original Front Elevation CUGA VC (1959)

Figure 2. Original Side Elevation CUGA VC (1959)

Figure 3. Original Patio Under Exhibit Wing (1959)

Figure 4. Photo Showing Enclosed Patio, Enclosed Vestibule, and Addition of Awning (2019)

Figure 5. CUGA VC Exterior and Restroom Addition to West Wing (2019).

Figure 6. CUGA VC Addition to South Wing (2019)

Figure 7. CUGA VC Addition to South Wing (2019)

Figure 8. Fire Escape, Doorway, and Window Additions to Original Exhibit Wing; 2002 South Wing Addition in Foreground (2019)

Figure 9. 1986 West Wing Restroom Addition (2019)

Figure 10. Original Information Lobby CUGA VC (1959)

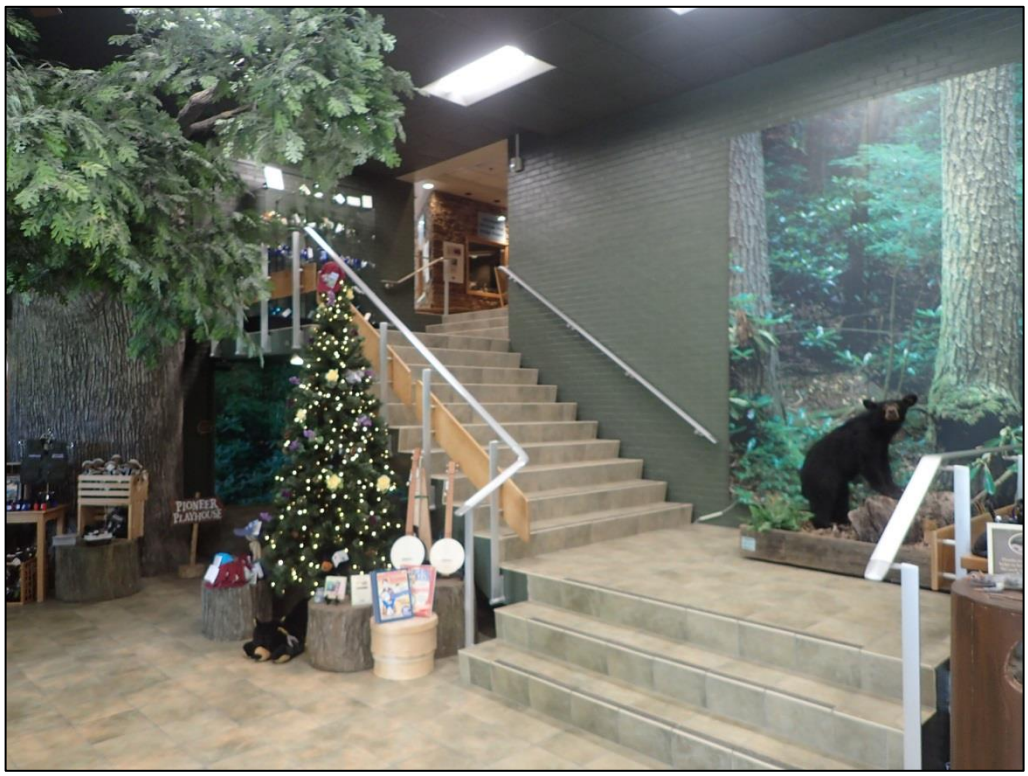


Figure 11. CUGA Information Lobby (2019). Note the changes to the original ceiling and lighting fixtures.

Figure 12. CUGA Information Lobby (2019). Note the changes to the ceiling and lighting fixtures, as well as the addition of the photomural.

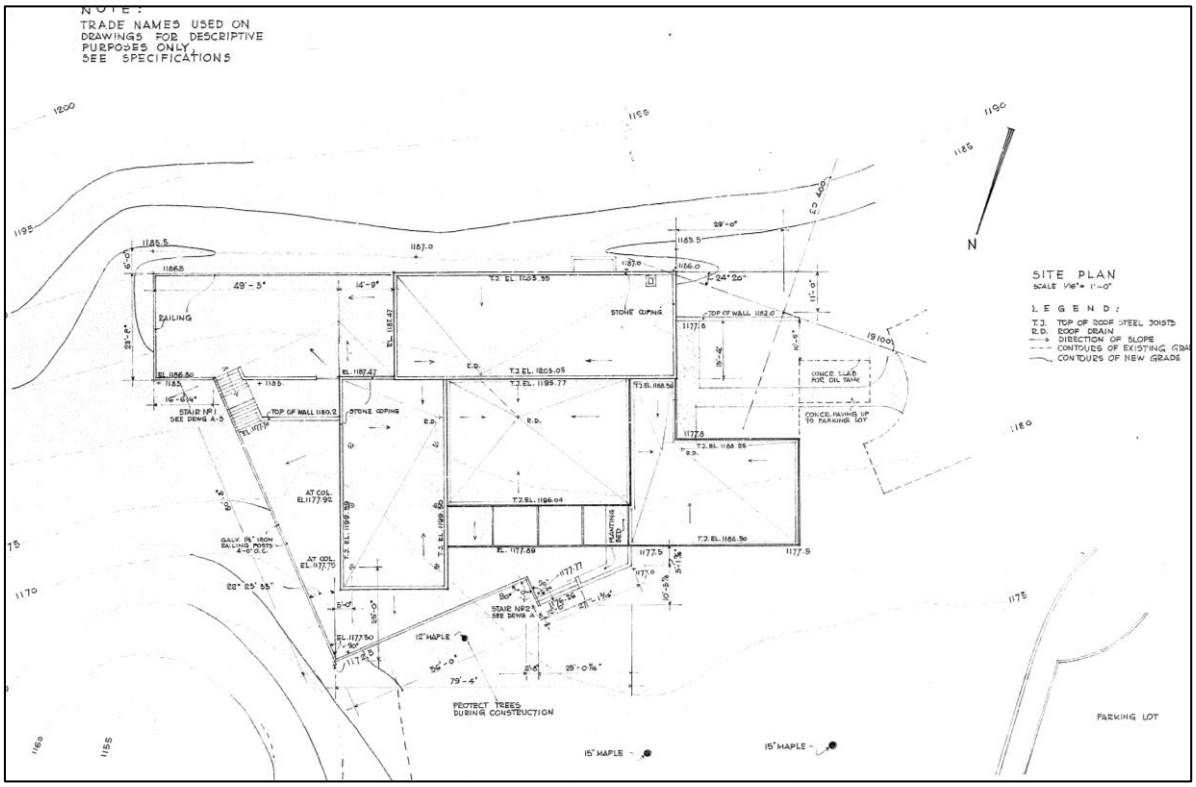


Figure 13. Original CUGA VC Plans (1958).

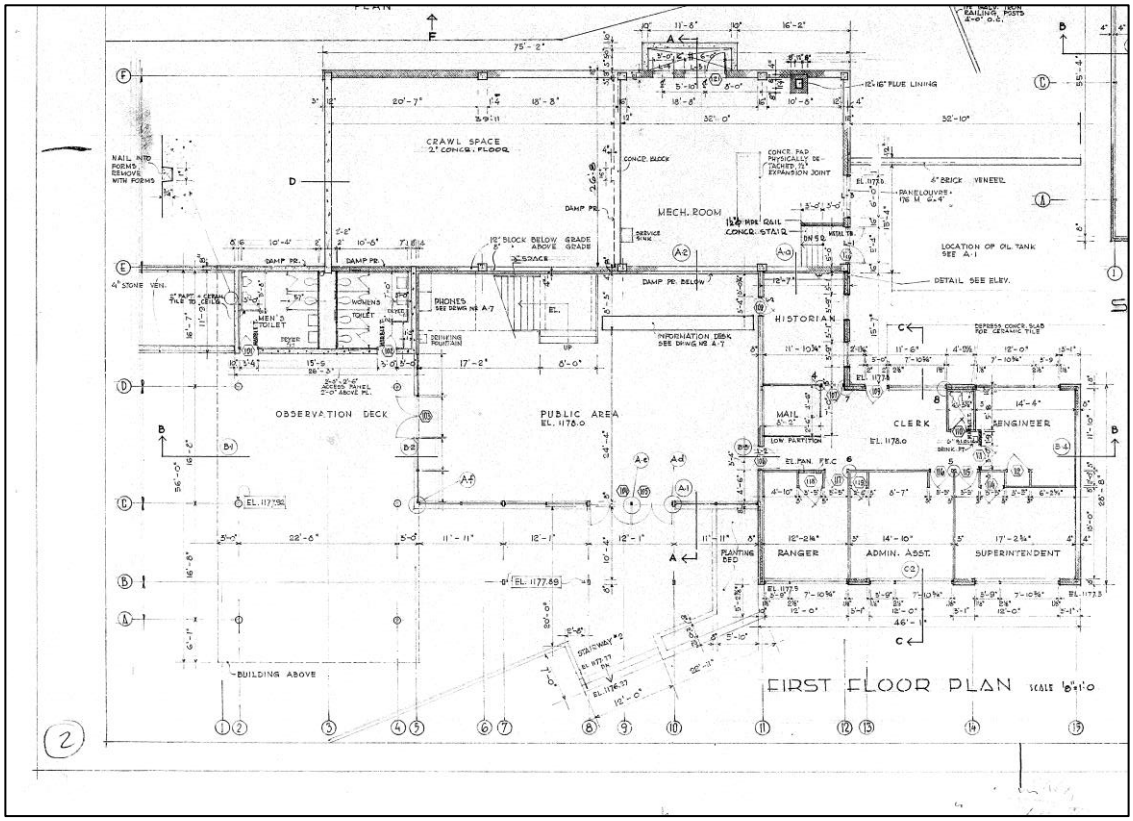


Figure 14. Original CUGA VC 1st Floor Plans (1958).

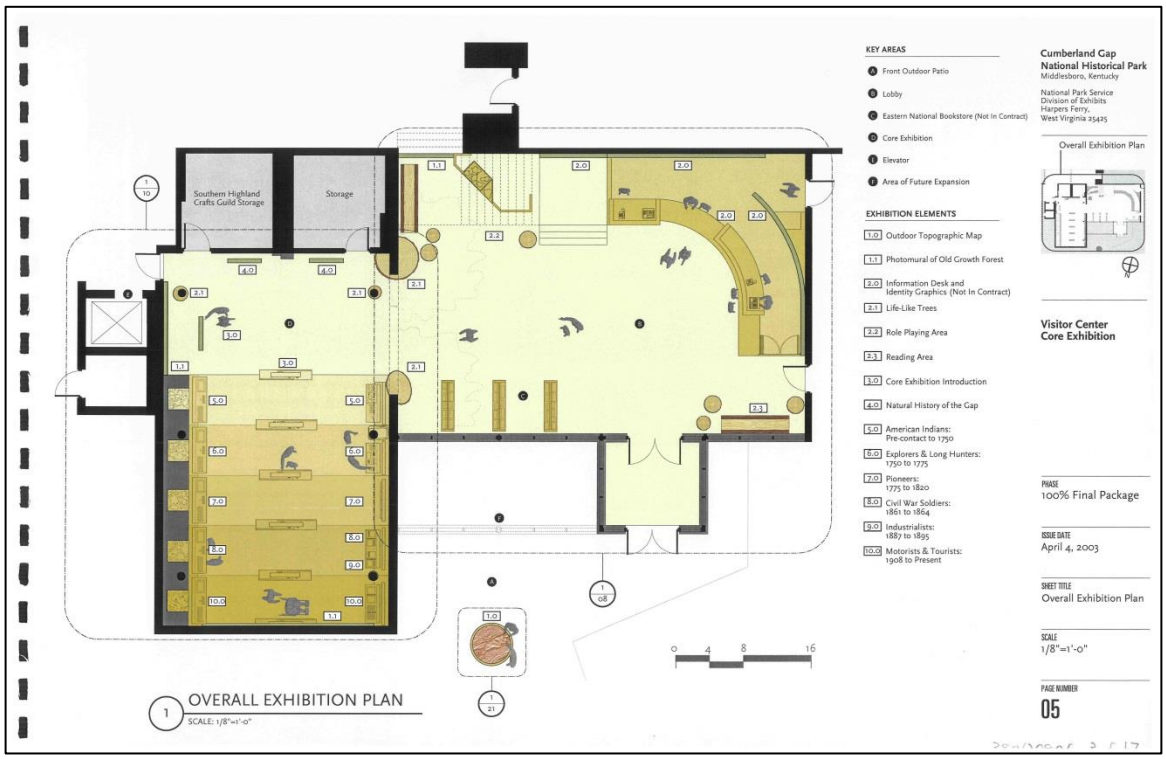


Figure 15. 2003 Partial 1st Floor Plans of CUGA VC. Note: original bathrooms have been turned into storage space, the patio has been enclosed, and an elevator has been added to the East wing.

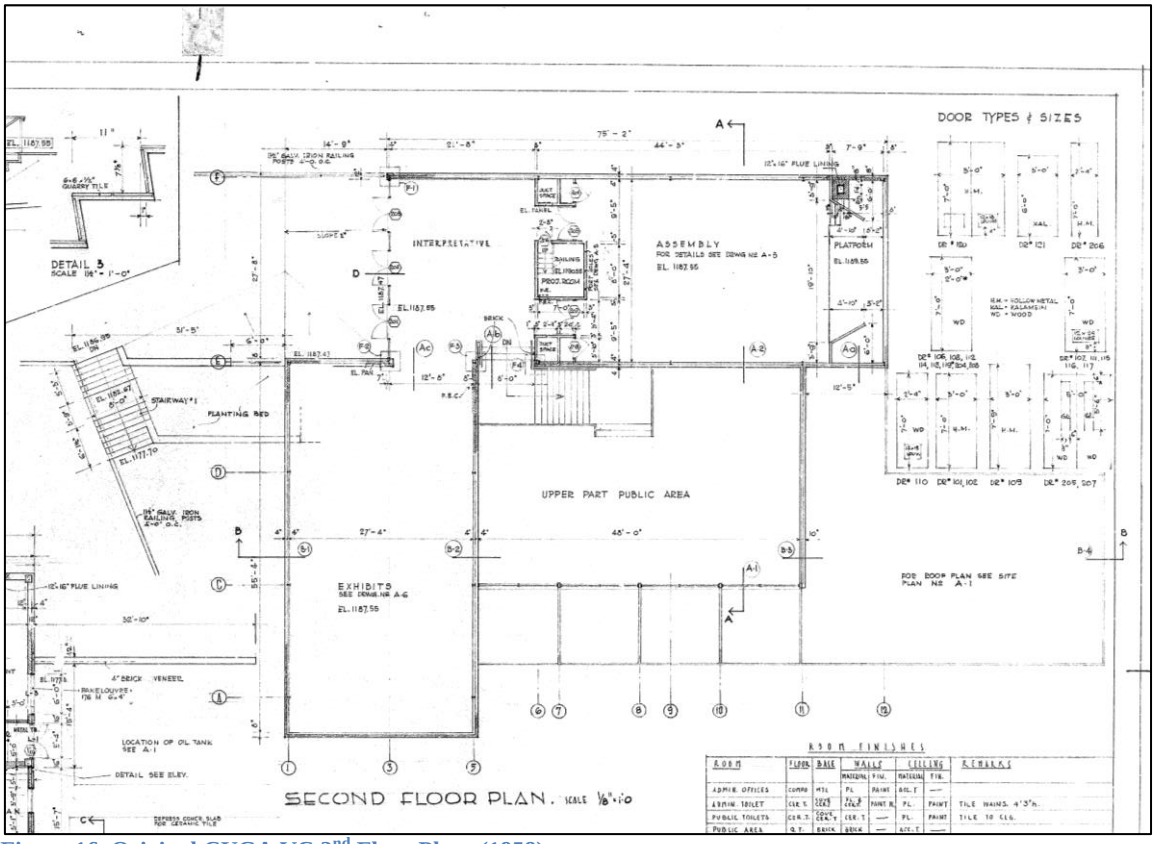


Figure 16. Original CUGA VC 2nd Floor Plans (1958)

APPENDIX B:
LISTED, DETERMINED, AND/OR RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE HISTORIC DISTRICTS

RESOURCE TABLES

(Districts are sorted geographically, beginning with the Cumberland Gap – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee Historic District, which includes acreage in all three of the states in its name and four counties. Resources within each district are sorted alphabetically. All photographs in the accompanying Resource Descriptions tables were taken by North Wind unless otherwise noted).

Table B.1. Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee (NRIS #80000366)

Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status [1]
Battery #7	—	14009	1862	NR-C
Battery #7 Road	—	09194	1862	NR-C
Cudjo's Cave (Gap Cave)	—	—	Unknown	NR-NC
Daniel Boone's Trail D.A.R. Marker	381103	91404	1914	NR-C
Fort Edgar	101628	09189	1861	NR-C
Fort Farragut	101627	09188	1861	NR-C
Fort Farragut Trail Road	—	09199	1861; modified 1958	NR-C
Fort Foote	—	09185	1861	NR-C
Fort McCook-Fort Lyon Road	—	09198	1861; modified 1978	NR-C
Fort Nathaniel Lyon	—	09186	1861	NR-C
Fort Robert L. McCook	—	09187	1861	NR-C
Harlan Road	45493	09197	1865	NR-C
Indian Rock D.A.R. Marker	381091	91403	1915	NR-C
Information Shelter at Pinnacle Road Parking Area	25306	—	1957	NR-NC
Iron Furnace Ruin	45486	09184	1819–1881	NR-C
Kentucky State Road north of Route 25E	—	91575	1780	NR-C
Kentucky State Road southwest of Route 25E	—	91576	1780	NR-C
Virginia Road/Upper Virginia Road	—	091572	1780	NR-C
Lower Virginia Road at Gap Creek	—	91574	1780	NR-C
Lower Virginia Road north of Virginia Route 58	—	91573	1780	NR-C
Morgan's Commissary Site	—	—	1862	NR-C
Pinnacle Road & Overlook Complex	Various	—	1956–1958	NR-NC
Powerline Right-of-Way	—	—	1916	NR-NC
Railroad Right-of-Way	—	—	Unknown	NR-NC
Union Powder Magazine Site	—	N/A	1861	NR-C

[1] NR-C: Contributing resource in listed Historic District
NR-NC: Non-contributing resource in listed Historic District

Table B.2. Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky (NRIS #80000367)				
Resource Name	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status [1]**
Hensley Settlement Cultural Landscape	—	—	1903–1951	NR-C
Willie Gibbons House	25921	07042	1924; rebuilt 1968; destroyed 2000	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Smokehouse	113715	07045	1925; rebuilt 1968; destroyed 2000	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Blacksmith Shop	113721	07066	1918; rebuilt 1968	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Spring House	113719	07048	1903; rebuilt 1967	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Woodshed	113722	07065	1903; rebuilt 1968	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Hen House	113713	07046	1925; rebuilt 1967	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Outhouse	113716	07047	1930; rebuilt 1967	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Granary	113714	07044	1925; rebuilt 1967	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Barn	101205	07043	1924; restored 1968; modified 1988	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Hog House	113720	07063	1903; rebuilt 1967	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Sheep Barn	101209	07072	1903; rebuilt 1973	NR-C
Willie Gibbons Apple Hole	113723	07062	1903; rebuilt 2015	NR-C
Lige Gibbons House	25194	07050	1922; rebuilt 1972	NR-C
Lige Gibbons Corn Crib	113724	07054	1930; rebuilt 1967	NR-C
Lige Gibbons Hen House	113727	07053	1930; rebuilt 1967	NR-C
Lige Gibbons Hog House	113726	07064	1930; rebuilt 1967	NR-C
Lige Gibbons Outhouse	113725	07055	1922; rebuilt 1967	NR-C
Lige Gibbons Barn	101203	07052	1930; rebuilt 1967	NR-C
Finley Hensley House	25930	07068	1903; rebuilt 1982	NR-C
Finley Hensley Barn	101215	07061	1903; rebuilt 1975; modified 1996	NR-NC
Finley Hensley Spring House Site	—	—	ca. 1903	NR-C
Finley Hensley Granary Site	—	—	ca. 1903	NR-NC
Lige Hensley House	25193	07050	1903; rebuilt 1979	NR-C
Brush Mountain School House	25188	07049	1928; most recently rebuilt 1972	NR-C
Brush Mountain Outhouse #1 West	16905	07074	1928; rebuilt 1972	NR-C
Brush Mountain Outhouse #2 East	16906	07075	1928; rebuilt 1972	NR-C
Hensley Graveyard	101606	07075	ca. 1909–1979	NR-C
Gillis Lee House Ruin	—	—	Prior to 1903	NR-C
Oscar Hensley House	—	—	Prior to 1939	NR-C
Grant Hensley Cabin Ruin	—	—	ca. 1903	NR-C

continued

Table B.2. Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky (NRIS #80000367)				
Resource Name	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status [1]**
Bert Hensley House	25177	92491	1903; rebuilt 1969; modified 1976	NR-NC
Bert Hensley Smokehouse	16902	07071	1903; rebuilt 1969	NR-C
Bert Hensley Hen House	16903	07076	1903; rebuilt 1969	NR-C
Bert Hensley Hog House	16904	07077	1903; rebuilt 1969	NR-C
Bert Hensley Barn Site	—	—	1903	NR-C
Wallace Hensley House Ruin	—	07059	Unknown; destroyed 1950	NR-C
Wallace Hensley Barn Ruin	—	—	Unknown	NR-C
Sherman Hensley House Ruin	—	07056	ca. 1890	NR-C
Sherman Hensley Corn Crib Ruin	—	07057	1903	NR-C
Sherman Hensley Hen House Ruin	—	07058	1903	NR-C
Sherman Hensley Smokehouse Ruin	—	07069	1903	NR-C
Sherman Hensley Stock Pen Ruin	—	—	ca. 1903–1904	NR-C
Park Hensley House	25911	0925	1936; rebuilt 1967; modified 1978	NR-NC

[1] NR-C: Contributing resource in listed Historic District.
NR-NC: Non-contributing resource in listed Historic District.

Table B.3. Chadwell Gap Coal Company Historic District – Lee County, Virginia				
Resource Name	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status[1]**
Mine & Upper Tipple Site				
Adit 1	—	—	1922	DOE-NRE-C
Slag Heap	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Adit 2	—	—	1922	DOE-NRE-C
Chadwell Gap Trail	—	—	ca. 1903	DOE-NRE-C
Mine Access Spur Road Trace	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Aerial Tram Ruins	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Lower Tipple & Coke Oven Battery Site				
Tipple Ruins	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Rock Wall	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Holding Basin	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Spur Road Leading to Coke Ovens	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Platform Ruins	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Slag Heap	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Coke Oven Battery	—	—	ca. 1922	DOE-NRE-C

continued

Table B.3. Chadwell Gap Coal Company Historic District – Lee County, Virginia				
Possible Commissary Site				
Rock Walls (3)	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Structural Ruins (4)	—	—	1922–1943	DOE-NRE-C
Spring Box	—	—	ca. 1940s	DOE-NRE-C

[1] DOE-NRE-C: Contributing resource within a Historic District that has been determined eligible for NRHP listing.

Table B.4. Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area – Bell County, Kentucky & Lee County, Virginia				
Resource Name	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status[1]**
Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area Mission 66-Era Cultural Landscape	—	—	1956–present	DOE-NRE-C
Pinnacle Loop Trail	38882	—	1956	DOE-NRE-C
Pinnacle Overlook Platform	38882	—	1956	DOE-NRE-C
Information Terrace	—	—	1956	DOE-NRE-C
Pinnacle Parking Area	—	—	1956	DOE-NRE-C
Water Fountain	—	—	1957	DOE-NRE-C
Interpretive Shelter and Comfort Station	25306	—	1957	DOE-NRE-C DOE-NRE

[1] DOE-NRE-C: Contributing resource within a Historic District that has been determined eligible for NRHP listing.
DOE-NRE: Determined individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table B.5. Pinnacle Road Circulation Corridor Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky				
Resource Name	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status[1]**
Skyland Road Mission 66-Era Cultural Landscape	—	—	ca. 1958	DOE-NRE-C
Pinnacle View Road (formerly Skyland Road)	—	—	ca. 1929; modified 1957–1958	DOE-NRE-C; DOE-NRE
Foot McCook Parking Area	—	—	1959	DOE-NRE-C
Midway Parking Area	—	—	1958	DOE-NRE-C
Pinnacle Parking Area	—	—	1956	DOE-NRE-C
Sugar Run Road Bridge	101825	—	1958	DOE-NRE-C

[1] DOE-NRE-C: Contributing resource within a Historic District that has been determined eligible for NRHP listing.
DOE-NRE: Determined individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Listed, Determined, & Recommended Eligible Historic Districts

Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee	
Battery #7, 1862 (Structure, CRIS-HS 14009). C-shaped battery with four segments of parapet. Three embrasures—two facing east and the other facing northeast—cut the parapet. The embrasure faces, as well as the parapet wall revetment, were built of stacked logs. The terreplein was sunk 9 feet below the original ground surface. Archival research indicates that a magazine was not constructed at the site. In 2004, the structure was described as one of the park's most intact batteries (Haney 2004). (Photograph courtesy of Haney 2004)	
Battery #7 Road, 1862 (Structure, CRIS-HS 09174). A winding 1,739-foot-long (0.33-mile-long), packed gravel road that begins within the saddle of the Gap and continues south to Battery #7. It also provides access to a rifle trench (#10) and former homestead (FS 10) located to the south and west of the battery, respectively. The road is in good condition and easy to follow. Low rock edging is present along the eastern shoulder in some areas. (Photograph courtesy of Haney 2004)	
Gap (Cudjo) Cave (Site, CUGA00062.00). Limestone solutional cavity, or karst, in the southern entrance to the Gap. First discovered by Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750. It saw its first industrial uses after the Revolutionary War, when water from the stream exiting the cavern was used to power a sawmill, wool carding mill, a granary mill, and the blast machine for the Cumberland Iron Furnace. Saltpeter mined from within the greater cave system was also used for gun powder production. It became a commercial show cave in the early 1890s and remained as such under the operation of Lincoln Memorial University (1920–1947) and the Commonwealth of Virginia (1947–1992) into the late 20th century. In 1992, the NPS purchased the cave and continued to offer tours. Numerous Civil War era soldiers' signatures and several panels of charcoal pictographs produced by U.S. Army soldiers are present within the cavern.	

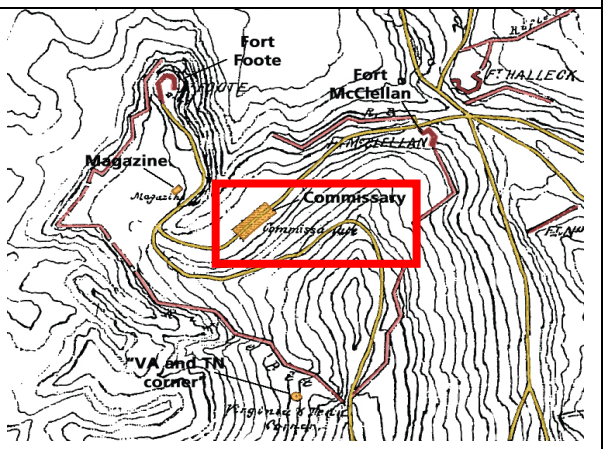
Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee	
Daniel Boone's Trail D.A.R. Marker, 1915 (Object, CRIS-HS 91414). One of numerous markers erected by chapters of the D.A.R. in Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee to commemorate the 200-mile-long trail blazed by Daniel Boone in 1775. Consists of an approximately 12-foot square by 7.5-foot-high truncated stone and concrete pyramid with three bronze plaques with raised lettering on its north, south, and east faces. It was moved to its current location near the intersection of the Wilderness Road and Tri-State Trail between 1920 and 1931 due to road improvements.	
Fort Edgar, 1862 (Structure, CRIS-HS 09189). The largest of the several fortifications located within Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. It is located on the north slope of the mountain near the Pinnacle, at an elevation of 2,260 feet. It was originally a 200-foot by 300-foot oval hilltop, bordered by a 10-foot-high earthen wall. Gabions were present at one corner and the interior had four rectangular mounds for cannons. At present, the fortification is heavily overgrown, but the perimeter berm is intact, and traces of the interior mounds exist.	
Fort Farragut, 1862 (Structure, CRIS-HS 09188). Located on the ridge of Cumberland Mountain south of the Tri-State Marker, at an elevation of 2,040 feet. This fortification was originally a linear structure with a long, gabion-reinforced wall, and a shorter wall angled at one end. It measured 35 feet by 70 feet and had a wall height of 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 3 inches. It is now a signed interpretive site with a curved mound that measures 60 feet long. It is badly deteriorated, making it difficult to identify.	

Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee	
Fort Farragut Trail Road, 1861; modified 1958 (Structure, CRIS-HS09199). Originally a wagon road between Fort Foote and Fort Farragut that served U.S. Army and Confederate military units during the Civil War. The road currently functions as a park trail—a portion of which is known as the Tri-State Trail—between the two forts. A segment of the original historic road is preserved near the Tri-State Peak and is visible as a sunken road with a parapet wall. The current trail is unpaved, varies between 6 feet and 10 feet wide, and is bounded by dense forest on either side.	
Fort Foote, 1862 (Structure, CRIS-HS 09185). Located on the northwest slope of the Tri-State Peak at an elevation of 1,820 feet. Originally this earthwork was a rectangular platform, measuring 46 feet by 34 feet, and faced on two sides by 5-foot-high earthen berms that were reinforced by sod-filled baskets, or "gabions." The position included an 8-foot-long by 6-foot-wide by 7-foot-high log powder magazine and a 4-foot-wide rifle pit leading from the fort to Tri-State Peak. The present remains of Fort Foote consist of a flat area with a 30-foot-long mound on its southern edge and the badly eroded remains of the rifle pit.	
Fort McCook-Fort Lyon Road, 1861; modified 1978 (Structure, CUGA00069.00). Located on the west slope of the Pinnacle at an elevation of 1,860 feet. The historic military road was constructed by the Confederates to service their forts and camps on Pinnacle Peak. The site is situated between the Civil War-era sites of Fort McCook and Fort Lyon, and originally stretched for more than 0.60 mile long. Presently, the site consists of four discontinuous segments of the road grade that either appear as a dirt path or are barely discernible due to erosion, road construction, and vegetation encroachment. The best representative example of the Civil War-era road is west of the Fort McRae picnic area where a portion of its embankment has been stabilized with a stacked stone wall. Each segment varies in length and width due to their condition.	

Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee	
Fort Nathaniel Lyon, 1862 (Structure, CRIS-HS 09186). Located on the ridge of Cumberland Mountain near the Pinnacle, at an elevation of 2,505 feet. This fort was originally composed of six zig-zagging log and earthen walls, with five triangular abutments or "embrasures," and an underground log magazine. The structure measured 240 feet long by 60 feet wide and had a depth of 2 feet 9 inches to 6 feet 6 inches. The magazine was 9 feet long by 7 feet wide by 8 feet high and extended 10 feet underground. The fort is currently overgrown with vegetation and only four of the six original zig-zagging walls are discernable to park visitors.	
Fort Robert L. McCook, 1862 (Structure, CRIS-HS 09187). Located on the west slope of the Pinnacle at an elevation of 1,860 feet. Originally this fort was a semicircular platform measuring 49 feet long by 45 feet wide with four 5-foot-high walls of earth, reinforced with gabions and a log retaining wall. Presently the site consists of the platform with portions of the berms extant but partially overgrown. This is a developed interpretive site with a cannon displayed and two wooden signs. Adjacent to the site are a paved path and parking lot.	
Harlan Road, ca. 1860s (Structure, CUGA00070.00). Runs north from the Saddle of the Gap past Fort McCook. Originally, an unimproved dirt wagon road built to connect Cumberland Gap to Harlan, Kentucky. It is depicted on maps drawn during the Civil War before the U.S. Army occupation of Cumberland Gap. The road was in use until the construction of the Skyland Road, which obliterated a portion of it. The site's present remains within the historic district consist of a 10-foot-wide overgrown trace running 1,100 feet north from the Pinnacle Road near Fort McCook. After leaving the historic district the road disappears and only isolated sections can be identified.	

Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee	
Indian Rock D.A.R. Marker, 1915 (Object, CRIS-HS 91403). Consist of an approximately 6- to 7-foot-high stone monolith with a rectangular bronze plaque on the east side with raised lettering that reads: "Indian Rock/ Daniel Boone's Trail/ From/ North Carolina to Kentucky/ 1775/ Marked By/ St. Asaphs Chapter of/ Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution/ 1915." The marker is located at the fork between the Wilderness Road Trail and Object Lesson Road, on the north-northeast side of the Seaboard System Railroad and west of Pinnacle View Road.	
Information Shelter at Pinnacle Parking Area, 1957 (Building, FMSS ID 25306). This building, which is sited facing west, immediately adjacent to the Pinnacle Overlook Parking Area, is used for visitor orientation, with a covered exterior gathering area for Ranger presentations and a set of park maps and display panels mounted on the walls; and as a comfort station. Built during the Mission 66 program, the building was designed in the Organic style of architecture with natural, unadorned building materials, including battered random ashlar stone walls. The floor plan is L-shaped with the wood-frame Interpretive Shelter forming the long leg of the 'L,' and the wood-frame restrooms with shiplap siding, the short leg. The roof over the restrooms is a shallow gable that tees into the shed roof of the shelter at the southwest corner of the "L" plan. Roofing is standing seam metal. The structure's floor is an exposed-aggregate concrete slab-on-grade, scored with expansion joints in a rectangular pattern. A bas-relief sculpture, 6 ft high by 27 ft long, depicting the westward migration of settlers that came through the Cumberland Gap, and comprised of a particle board and plywood base covered with metallic paint, is located within the shelter space.	

Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee	
Iron Furnace Ruin, 1819-1881 (Site, CRIS-HS 09184). Located at the base of Cumberland Mountain, next to Gap Creek and north of the town of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, at an elevation of 1,350 ft. In 1870, the foundry group consisted of the blast furnace itself, a 25-foot-long by 26-ft-wide by 35-ft-high limestone chimney lined with firebrick; a casting shed, a 15-ft-long by 20-ft-wide single-story frame building connected to the south; a 2.5-story, 30-ft-long by 45-ft-long storehouse to the north, with a 30-foot overshot water wheel to power the blast machinery; and a fleming mill detached from the complex nearby. Presently the site includes the 30-ft remains of the blast furnace, a grass covered slag pile, a large stone with drill-holes for splitting it, and a portion of a flume, cut to channel Gap Creek around the foundry. In addition, the visitor attraction includes interpretive signage and split rail fencing, which are accessed via the Iron Furnace Path, a gravel foot path that leads from the Furnace Parking Area near Pennlyn Avenue.	
Kentucky State Road north of Route 25E, 1780 (Structure, CRIS-HS 91575). One (K1) of 6 segments of the Wilderness Road consisting of a 200-foot-long remnant located in the saddle of the gap. The roadbed, covered with an entanglement of trees and brush, is approximately 10 to 12 feet wide. It closely parallels a portion of the Object Lesson Road built in 1907–1908.	Not Available
Kentucky State Road southwest of Route 25E, 1780 (Structure, CRIS-HS 91576). One (K2) segment of the Kentucky State Road running on southwestern axis adjacent to present Route 25E. It extends 2,500 feet from Indian Rock up a ridge, then winds along the lower slopes of Tri-State Peak in a westerly direction toward the valley of Yellow Creek. The roadbed is approximately 10 to 12 -feet wide and well defined. The southwest roadbed terminates 250-feet to the northeast of the Seaboard System Railroad tracks.	Not Available
Virginia Road/Upper Virginia Road, 1780 (Structure, CRIS-HS 91572). This structure is comprised of multiple segments. One segment measures 15,200-feet-long from the park boundary near Station Creek and continues into the saddle of the gap. The roadbed continues from the Virginia-Tennessee state line, on the north side of Route 58. It divides into upper and lower segments. The upper fork, measuring 4,000-feet long, has an overlaid roadbed dating to 1920 that extends until the intersection of Route 25E.	Not Available

Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee	
Lower Virginia Road north of Virginia Route 58, 1780 (Structure, CRIS-HS 91573). This segment is of the Lower Virginia Road, measuring approximately 500-feet in length. About 100 -feet of the road is in Tennessee. This segment parallels the north side of Virginia Route 58 near its present junction with Route 25E. The roadbed follows a small water course at the base of a substantial highway fill. A triangular Virginia highway post is located on the state line with Tennessee. The roadbed is 12 to 15-feet wide and covered with downed trees, saplings, and brush. The extension of this route is interrupted by a large highway fill of present 25E; thereafter, it continues as Colwin Street in the community of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.	Not Available
Lower Virginia Road at Gap Creek, 1780 (Structure, CRIS-HS 91574). This segment of the Lower Virginia Road extends 3,000-feet from the Iron Furnace exit alongside Gap Creek to the saddle of Cumberland Gap. This segment is now a 3-foot to 6-foot-wide hiking trail that is maintained by Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.	Not Available
Morgan's Commissary Site, 1862 (Site). The site is located on the north slope of Tri-State Peak at an elevation of 1,680 feet. Consists of a flattened level area approximately 180 feet long that was the former location of Gen. George Morgan's commissary building that stored his supplies, rations, and ordnance. According to Lowe (2010), the commissary building was constructed "like a long barn with doors on either end so that wagons could drive directly into the building for loading and unloading." (Image courtesy of Lowe 2010).	
Powerline Right-of-Way (ROW), 1916 (Structure). Strip of land immediately below a high voltage-electric transmission line that crosses Cumberland Mountain. The utility line is supported by double or triple wooden poles. The easement generally measures between 100 and 150 feet wide and stretches for approximately 1 mile between Middlesboro, Kentucky, and Battery #7 near the town of Cumberland Gap in Tennessee. The corridor is densely vegetated with trees and brush.	

Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee	
Railroad ROW, date unknown (Structure). A 100-foot-wide corridor that follows the former Seaboard (later CSX Transportation) railroad alignment for roughly 1-mile between the park visitor center and the town of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. A majority of the ROW is in a nearly 0.75-mile section of tunnel that runs under Cumberland Gap.	Not Available
Union Powder Magazine Site, 1861–1862 (Site). Possibly the former location of an underground structure used for the storage of gun powder during the Civil War. Built in 1861 or 1862 by either army, it was exploded during Morgan's evacuation in September 1862. As such, the actual location is unknown. The site is located on the north slope of the Tri-State Peak at an elevation of 1,760 feet. Details of its original design are also unknown.	Not Available

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Hensley Settlement Cultural Landscape, 1903–1951 (Site). The cultural landscape of the Hensley settlement reflects a multi-generational, communal, Appalachian subsistence farm from the turn of the century. Appalachian folkways integrated both elements of cultural exchange and isolation, often based on economic, social, and political beliefs. Hensley settlement displays architectural responses typical to the cultural landscape.	
Willie Gibbons House, 1924; rebuilt 1968; destroyed 2000 (Site, CUGA00035.001). Former location of the Willie Gibbons House, which was built to the south of the Woodshed (CRIS-HS 07065) and north of the Hen House (CRIS-HS 07046) in 1924. Today all that remains is a portion of its stacked stone foundation and stone chimney. The house was rebuilt of 50 percent new material in 1968 and was subsequently destroyed by a visitor fire in 2000.	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Willie Gibbons Smokehouse, 1925; rebuilt 1968; destroyed 2000 (Site, CUGA00035.003). Former location of the Willie Gibbons Smokehouse, which was built to just south of the Willie Gibbons House (CRIS-HS 07042) in 1925. Stacked stone corner piers and a stone outcropping are all that remain today due to the same fire that destroyed the adjacent home in 2000.	
Willie Gibbons Blacksmith Shop, 1918; rebuilt 1968 (Building, CRIS-HS 07066). One-story log building with a stacked stone pier foundation and shed roof covered in wood shingles. Fenestration consists of a board-and-batten door on the north façade and two window openings with hinged board-and-batten shutters on the east façade. An exterior stone chimney is also present on the east façade. The interior has two rooms, both with dirt floors. The building was reconstructed in 1968, resulting in the replacement of approximately 50 percent of its original materials.	
Willie Gibbons Spring House, 1903; rebuilt 1967 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07048). One-story, front-gabled log structure with a 2-foot-high stacked stone foundation. The roof is covered in wood shake, with vertical riven board siding at the gable ends. A board-and-batten door, centered on the west façade, provides access to the interior which consists of a single room with a stone floor. A drainpipe beneath the floor drains into a ditch, which is located to the southwest. The structure was rebuilt of entirely new material in 1967.	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Willie Gibbons Woodshed, 1903; rebuilt 1968 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07065). One-story, shed-roofed log and riven board structure supported by six stacked stone piers. The roof is covered with wood shake. The west side is several feet below grade, while the east side is at grade. A board-and-batten door on the south façade provides access to the interior, which consists of a single room with a raised wood floor. The floor rests on log sill beams. A central opening below the roofline on the east façade is the structure's only other fenestration. The structure was rebuilt of entirely new material in 1968.	
Willie Gibbons Hen House, 1925; rebuilt 1967 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07046). One-story, log and riven board structure with a front-gabled, wood shake roof. It rests on a stacked stone pier foundation and has a raised wood floor. A board-and-batten door on the north façade provides access to the interior. Wood nesting boxes that were added sometime between 1980 and 1983 line the exterior walls on the north and west facades. The structure was originally constructed in 1925 and was rebuilt entirely of new material in 1967.	
Willie Gibbons Outhouse, 1930; rebuilt 1967 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07047). Front-gabled wood structure with a stone pier foundation and exterior walls clad in courses of vertical riven boards. The roof is covered in wood shake. The entrance is accessed by an east-facing, board-and-batten door. The structure was originally constructed in 1930 and was rebuilt entirely of new material in 1967.	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Willie Gibbons Granary, 1925; rebuilt 1967 (Building, CRIS-HS 07044). One-story log structure with a stacked stone pier foundation and front-gabled roof covered in wood shake. It has a raised log puncheon floor at that is near grade on the east side and several feet above grade at the west end. The floor rests on log sill beams. Its only fenestration consists of a hinged board-and-batten door on the east façade. The exterior walls and gable ends are clad in riven board siding. The structure was originally built in 1925. It was reconstructed in 1967, at which time, only the sill beams and some of the flooring were preserved.	
Willie Gibbons Barn, 1924; restored 1968; modified 1988 (Building, CRIS-HS 07043). Two-story, front-gabled wood frame structure with a stacked stone pier foundation, stone infill walls, and a dirt floor. The roof is covered in wood shake, and the exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal, overlapping riven boards. Five stalls, two side sheds, and an open loft are present in the interior. The structure was originally constructed in 1924 and was rebuilt using an unknown amount of original material in 1968.	
Willie Gibbons Hog House, 1903; rebuilt 1967 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07063). One-story, two-pen log and riven board structure with a stacked stone pier foundation and shed roof. The roof is covered in wood shake. Three openings are present on the west façade, two of which have board-and-batten doors. The interior has a raised wood floor supported by log sill beams. The structure was originally built in 1903 and was reconstructed entirely of new material in 1967.	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Willie Gibbons Sheep Barn, 1903; rebuilt 1973 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07072). Two-story log structure with a stacked stone pier foundation with stone infill and a front-gabled, wood shake roof. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal, overlapping riven boards. A single board-and-batten door on the east façade provides access to the interior, which consists of an open area with a dirt floor on the lower level, and a hayloft on the upper level. The structure was reconstructed entirely of new material in 1973.	
Willie Gibbons Apple Hole, 1968; rebuilt 2015 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07062). Three-foot square hole lined with vertical riven boards located to the northeast of the Willie Gibbons Hen House (CRIS-HS 07046). The hole is approximately one foot deep and has a board-and-batten hatch with a wood handle. As its name implies, the structure was used as early as 1903 by Willie Gibbons to store apples. It was reconstructed by the Job Corps in 1968 using 100 percent new material and has been rebuilt multiple times since—most recently by the National Park Service in 2015.	
Lige Gibbons House, 1922; rebuilt 1972 (Building, CRIS-HS 07051). Single-story log building with a stacked stone pier foundation and side-gabled, wood shake roof. The building has a shed-roofed addition on the west façade, and a shed-roofed porch addition with enclosed storage on the east façade. Exterior stone chimneys are present on the north façade and its southwest corner. The east (main) façade has two entrances, and a third entrance is present on the north end of the west façade. The entrance leading to the storage area on the east façade is open, while the other two have board-and-batten doors. Additional fenestration consists of three nine-lite fixed wood sash windows. Two of the windows are on the north façade, and the remaining window is on the south façade. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal, overlapping riven boards. A kitchen, pantry, living and dining room, and bedroom are located in the interior. The residence was originally built in 1922 and was reconstructed of 75 percent new material in 1972. Only a portion of the flooring on the porch is original.	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Lige Gibbons Corn Crib, 1930; rebuilt 1967 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07054). One-story log structure with a stacked stone pier foundation and front-gabled, wood shake roof. The exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal river boards. The structure is built at grade on the north side but is several feet above grade on the south side. The interior has a raised wood floor supported by log sill beams. An opening on the north façade is the structure's only fenestration. The opening lacks a door and is sheltered by a 2-foot-long roof overhang. The structure was originally built in 1930 and was reconstructed of entirely new material in 1967.	
Lige Gibbons Hen House, 1930; rebuilt 1967 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07054). Single-story, log structure with horizontal riven board exterior siding and a wood shake shed roof. The foundation consists of four stacked stone piers, which also support log sill beams and a raised wood floor. The north façade has two small openings, both with board-and-batten doors, and a small, sloped feed chute. It was reconstructed of 60 percent new material in 1967.	
Lige Gibbons Hog House, 1930; rebuilt 1967 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07064). Single-story, log structure with horizontal riven board exterior siding and a wood shake shed roof. The foundation consists of four stacked stone piers, which also support log sill beams and a raised wood floor. The north façade has two small openings, both with board-and-batten doors, and a small, sloped feed chute. The structure was originally constructed in 1930 and was rebuilt of entirely new material in 1967.	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Lige Gibbons Outhouse, 1922; rebuilt 1967 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07055). Wood frame structure with a wood shake shed roof and exterior walls clad in overlapping, vertical riven boards. It rests on four stacked stone piers and has a plank board floor supported by log sill beams. A board-and-batten door faces east. The structure was originally built in 1922 and was reconstructed of entirely new material in 1967.	
Lige Gibbons Barn, 1930; rebuilt 1967 (Building, CRIS-HS 07052). Two-story, front-gabled wood frame building clad in vertical, overlapping riven boards. The building rests on a stacked stone pier foundation and has stone infill walls, and a dirt floor. The roof is covered in wood shake. The east (main) façade has a board-and-batten door on the lower story and a hinged loft door on the upper story. A wood ladder provides access to the loft door. A second entrance is located on the building's north façade. The barn was originally built in 1930 and was reconstructed of entirely new material in 1967.	
Finley Hensley House, 1903; rebuilt 1982 (Building, CRIS-HS 07068). Single-story, side-gabled log building located to the east of the Lige Gibbons Farmstead. The building rests on a stacked stone pier foundation with a mixture of stone and riven board infill. The roof is covered in wood shake and the exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal riven boards. A full-length open porch is present on the east façade, and the west façade has a shed-roofed addition with a partial open porch. An exterior stone chimney is centered on the gable end of the north façade. The east (main) façade has two entrances, and the west façade has one. All of the entrances have board-and-batten doors. A single window opening, each with hinged board-and-batten shutters, is present on the south and west facades. The house was originally built in 1903 and was reconstructed in 1982. It is unknown if any of the original materials were salvaged or reused during the reconstruction.	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Finley Hensley Barn, 1903; rebuilt 1976; modified 1996 (Building, CRIS-HS 07061). The building is located north-northeast of the Finley Hensley Granary (CRIS-HS 07070). The 1.5-story building measures 17 feet long by 16 feet wide and has a side-gable roof and stacked stone foundation. The building is constructed using log and riven board. Its roof is clad in wood shingles, with double shingles on each row. Doors are located on the north and south façades, and a single loft door is located on the east elevation and accessible via a ladder from the outside. The barn was restored in the 1970s with original building materials and was subsequently rehabilitated in 1996 at which time it lost over 90 percent of its original materials.	
Finley Hensley Spring House, ca. 1903 (Site, CUGA00045.004). Formerly located southwest of the Finley Hensley Barn (CRIS-HS 07061). The structure is no longer present. All that remains is the site, which is being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Finley Hensley Granary, ca. 1903 (Site, CUGA00045.003). Located to the south-southwest of the Finley Hensley Barn and east of the spring. The structure was razed sometime after 1979. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	Not available
Lige Hensley House, 1903; rebuilt 1979 (Building, CRIS-HS 07050). One-story, log building with a side-gabled wood shake roof and riven board cladding. The building rests on stacked stone piers that also support log sill beams and a board floor. A shed-roofed open porch is present on the east (main) façade, and the west (rear) façade has a shed-roofed addition on the north half. A stone chimney is centered on the gable end of the north façade. The east (main) façade has two entrances, and a third entrance is present on the south façade of the rear shed addition. All of the entrances have board-and-batten doors. Additional fenestration consists of three windows, all of which were covered with board-and-batten shutters at the time of the survey. The house was originally constructed in 1903 and was	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
reconstructed in 1979 using an unknown amount of new material.	
Brush Mountain School House, 1928; most recently rebuilt 1972 (Building, CRIS-HS 07049). One-story log building with a front-gabled wood shake roof and exterior walls sheathed in horizontal riven boards. The building has a stacked stone foundation that also supports log sill beams and a puncheon floor. The main entrance is located on the east façade and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. Additional fenestration consists of two six-over-six lite, wood double sash windows on both the north and south facades. A red brick chimney extends from the apex of the roof. Research suggests that the first school for the Hensley Settlement was built in 1928. Since that date, the building has been reconstructed three times, with the current iteration completed in 1972 using 40 percent new material.	
Brush Mountain School Outhouse #1 West, 1928; rebuilt 1972 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07073). One of two identical outhouses originally built in 1928 to serve students and teachers at the Brush Mountain School (CRIS-HS 07049). The structure has a side-gabled wood shake roof and vertical riven board sheathing. A single board-and-batten door on the west façade provides access to the interior. The structure was reconstructed of entirely new material in 1972.	
Brush Mountain School Outhouse #2 East, 1928; rebuilt 1972 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07074). One of two identical outhouses originally built in 1928 to serve students and teachers at the Brush Mountain School (CRIS-HS 07049). The structure has a side-gabled wood shake roof and vertical riven board sheathing. A single board-and-batten door on the north façade provides access to the interior. The structure was reconstructed of entirely new material in 1972.	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Hensley Graveyard, 1909–1979 (Site, CUGA00038.00). A paling fence surrounds the cemetery. Graves are arranged in an inconsistent grid pattern facing east, a small number of which are unmarked. There are 35 marked graves, 25 of which are for children. Burials are primarily members of the Hensley and Gibbons families but include a few neighbors who could not be conveniently buried in locations off of Brush Mountain due to inclement winter weather. The earliest internment at the cemetery is Sephus [Josephus] Hensley, child of Sherman and Nicey Ann Hensley who died in 1909. Burials continued until 1979.	
Gillis Lee House, prior to 1903 (Site, CUGA00105.000). Located in the southeastern area of Hensley Settlement near the Sherman Hensley Stock Pen and Smoke House. The house was constructed by Gillis Lee before 1903 and subsequently became the residence of Sherman Hensley. No structural remains of the house are present and only the leveled area where the building once stood remains.	Not available
Oscar Hensley House, prior to 1939 (Site, CUGA00126.00). All that remains of this site are a few stacked stone piles that may have originally been part of a home for Oscar Hensley. The son of Sherman Hensley, Oscar established a small homestead in the southern part of the settlement in the decades following his family's relocation to the area in 1903. The house was described in the 1979 National Register nomination for the Hensley Settlement as a one-story, 43-foot-long by 22-foot-wide log building that had not been restored.	
Grant Hensley Cabin Ruin, ca. 1903 (Site, CUGA00108.000). Located just east of the Willie Gibbons Farmstead. All that remains of this structure is a mound of brick chimney fragments.	Not available

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Bert Hensley House, 1903; rebuilt 1969; modified 1976 (Building, CRIS-HS S07060). The L-shaped single-story house is situated on a slight slope and west of the Smokehouse and Chicken House. It has a cross-gable roof sheathed in wood shingles. A stone chimney stack is protruding near the center of the roof. An open porch is supported by wood and stacked stone piers and is accessed via a short ladder. The house sits atop a mortared stone foundation and has a basement accessed via a front-gabled addition on the west elevation. Many of the sides are clad in vertical riven boards, however, some show no siding and have exposed chinking. Two entryways are present, one in the east façade and the other on the west façade. The house has multi-lite double-sash wood frame windows. The house was reconstructed in 1969 and subsequently modernized later for use as park staff housing.	
Bert Hensley Smokehouse, 1903; rebuilt 1969 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07071). One-story, front-gabled log structure with a stacked stone pier foundation, stone infill walls, and a dirt floor. The roof is covered in wood shake. A board-and-batten door on the west façade is the structure's only fenestration. The entrance is covered by a 1-foot-long by 4-inch-wide roof overhang. The structure was originally constructed in 1903 and was rebuilt using 100 percent new material in 1969.	
Bert Hensley Hen House, 1903; rebuilt 1969 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07076). Single-story, front-gabled log structure with a stacked stone pier foundation, stone infill walls, and a dirt floor. The roof is covered in wood shake. Wood nesting boxes span the length of the north façade, just below the eave. A photograph taken in 1983 suggests that similar boxes were also once present on the south façade. The roof extends to the west to form a 1-foot-long by 4-inch-wide overhang over the structure's only entrance, which at the time of the survey did not have a door. The structure was originally built in 1903 and was reconstructed in 1969 using an unknown amount of new material.	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Bert Hensley Hog House, 1903; rebuilt 1969 (Structure, CRIS-HS 07077). Located to the south of the other buildings and structures comprising the Bert Hensley Farmstead in an adjacent field. It consists of a single-story, shed-roofed log structure with riven board cladding. It rests on a stacked stone piers and has a wood floor supported by log sill beams. The roof is covered in wood shake. The east façade has six openings, four of which are below the roofline. The remaining two openings are near grade level. None of the openings have doors. The structure was originally built in 1903 and was reconstructed in 1969 using an unknown amount of new material.	
Bert Hensley Barn, 1903 (Site, CUGA00043.001). Located south-southwest of the Bert Hensley House (CRIS-HS S07060), Smokehouse, and Chicken House. No structural remains are present at the site.	Not available
Wallace Hensley House, unknown; destroyed 1950 (Site, CRIS-HS 07059). Located in a clearing near the top of a hill on a slight southern slope, this site consists of a stone pile that demarcates the former location of the Wallace Hensley House.	
Wallace Hensley Barn, unknown (Site, CUGA00047.002). This structure once stood at the intersection of the Ridge Trail and the trail leading to the Liege Hensley House (CRIS-HS 07050); however, no visible remnants of it remain on the ground surface.	

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Sherman Hensley House, ca. 1890 (Site, CUGA00046.001). Located to the south of the Wallace Hensley House site (CRIS-HS 07059) in a valley with hills to the south and north. The site, which served as the residence for Sherman Hensley as early as 1890, is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush, although several stone foundations are visible. Image courtesy of Welch et al. 2020.	
Sherman Hensley Corn Crib, 1903 (Site, CUGA00046.003). Located in close proximity to the former location of the Sherman Hensley House (CRIS-HS 07056). Consists of wooden remnants only. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	Not available
Sherman Hensley Hen House, 1903 (Site, CUGA00046.002). Located in close proximity to the former location of the Sherman Hensley House (CRIS-HS 07056). Consists of wooden remnants only. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Sherman Hensley Smokehouse, 1903 (Site, CUGA00046.004). Located in close proximity to the former location of the Sherman Hensley House (CRIS-HS 07056). Consists of wooden remnants only. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Sherman Hensley Stock Pen, ca. 1903–1904 (Site, CUGA00046.005). Located in close proximity to the former location of the Sherman Hensley House (CRIS-HS	Not available

Hensley Settlement Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
07056). Consists of wooden remnants only. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Park Hensley House, 1936; rebuilt 1969; modified 1978 (Building, CRIS-HS 07067). The single-story house is located east of the Finley Hensley house and south of the Bert Hensley Hog House. It has an open, shed roof porch attached to its side gable roof sheathed in wood shingles. The porch is supported by wood posts. The house sits atop a mortared stone foundation and has a walk-out basement accessed via an entry on the west façade. A stacked stone chimney is located on the south façade. The south and north façades are sheathed in vertical riven boards, while the east and west are exposed wood siding with chinking. Two entries are accessed via the porch, and another entrance is located on the west façade. The house has several multi-lite double-sash wood frame windows. The house was reconstructed in 1969 and subsequently modernized later for use as park staff housing.	

Chadwell Gap Coal Mining Company – Lee County, Virginia [1]	
Chadwell Gap Trail, ca. 1903 (Structure). Serves as the access road for the Chadwell Gap Coal Mine (CUGA00089.001) operations. Follows a path established during the late nineteenth century to cross the mountain at Cumberland Gap. Later provided access to the Hensley Settlement. Currently consists of a hard-packed earth corridor, much of which is maintained by the National Park Service as a hiking trail.	
Mine Access Spur Road Trace, 1922–1943 (Structure). A 10-foot-wide, hard-packed earthen road that originates at the Chadwell Gap Trail and continues west to the mine. The road corridor is relatively level and follows a bench below the summit of Cumberland Mountain.	

Chadwell Gap Coal Mining Company – Lee County, Virginia [1]	
Adit 1, 1922 (Structure). One of two adits located at the Chadwell Gap Mine. The adit measures roughly 8 feet to 10 feet wide, and along with a second adit (Adit 2), is connected to two parallel shafts that extend 300 feet northwestward beneath the mountain. A welded steel bat grate was installed across the opening by the National Park Service in 1998 for safety reasons.	
Adit 2, 1922 (Structure). The second of the two adits located at the Chadwell Gap Mine. Its opening measures approximately 4 feet to 6 feet wide, making it the smaller of the mine's two adits. In 1997, dislodged rubble from the adjacent mountainside was used by the National Park Service to obscure the opening for safety purposes.	
Slag Heap, 1922–1943 (Structure). Large slag heap composed of a mixture of shale, clay, coal dust, and other mineral waste produced during coal-mining operations. Rubble and debris from the tramway are also evident within it. Located along the southern margin of the Mine Access Spur Road to the southeast of Adit 1. Level with the spur road, with side slopes that fall away steeply and evenly to the natural grade below.	

Chadwell Gap Coal Mining Company – Lee County, Virginia [1]	
Aerial Tram Ruins, 1922–1943 (Structure). Consists of a channel etched into the ground to the south of the two adits and Mine Access Spur Road. The channel follows a series of remnant sections of steel cable attached to trees growing on the hillside and a large boulder. Associated artifacts, including ceramic insulators, the tram cable wheel, and numerous pieces of hardware are scattered on the ground along the channel. The origin of the channel is not known. The tram is thought to have operated using a counter-weighted pulley system. Its buckets were likely 4 feet wide by 5 to 6 feet long with the capacity to convey 1 to 2 tons of coal each. The most intact segment consists of an approximately 20-foot-long, semi-aerial cable that extends diagonally from a group of large boulders to the mine site.	
Tipple Ruins, 1922–1943 (Structure). Consists of the concrete foundation of the former tipple and scale house used to weigh and load coal onto delivery trucks. The foundation is located near the intersection of the Chadwell Gap Trail and a spur road that leads east to a nearby coke oven battery. Ruins are rectangular in plan and measure 26 feet long by 10.5 feet wide; the walls are 8 inches high and between 8 to 20 inches thick. A T-shaped room, measuring 3 feet 1 inch by 5 feet 3 inches is present to the rear.	
Rock Wall, 1922–1943 (Structure). Consists of a 27-foot-long stacked rubble rock wall located to the northeast of the Tipple Ruins. The wall runs upslope and at an angle along a graded terrace that may have once served as a holding or storage basin for coal conveyed from the mine. It is approximately 2 feet 9 inches high by 3 feet wide, although the height and condition varies along its length.	

Chadwell Gap Coal Mining Company – Lee County, Virginia [1]	
Coke Oven Battery, ca. 1922 (Structure, CRIS-HS 1167936). Located off the 2.64-mile long Chadwell Gap Trail, approximately 250 feet southeast of the Tipple Ruins. A coke oven battery consisting of three, partially collapsed beehive brick structures situated side by side at the bank of a hillside and behind a stacked stone wall. Each oven has a roughly 1-foot diameter opening in the center of its roof, which were covered with steel grates by the National Park Service in 2001 for safety purposes. The front of each oven also has an arched opening, which measures 5 feet high at its tallest point and 5 feet wide at its widest point. The three ovens are connected to each other via stone facing, constructed using sandstone and natural fieldstone. The south face of the battery measures roughly 45 feet long.	
Rock Walls (2), 1922–1943 (Structures). Two retaining rock walls located in the Commissary area. One alignment delineates the edge of the road trace across from a structural ruin (Structure 3). This wall measures approximately 2.5 feet high and 25 feet long. The other rock wall is located downslope of Structure 3. It measures between 1 foot and 4 feet high and 100 feet long. Both rock walls are constructed using locally sourced boulders of varying sizes, many of which exhibit lichen and moss growth.	
Structural Ruins (4), 1922–1943 (Structures). Ruins of four former buildings identified during archaeological investigations in 2008. Structure 1 consists of a collapsed stone building that is likely an outbuilding or shed. Its footprint measures roughly 20 feet by 10 feet. A pile of stacked stone is located at its northern end. Structure 2 consists of the remnants of two stone pens that extend over a 43-foot by 36-foot area. The pens are separated by a pair of stone walls. Structure 3 consists of a collapsed three-pen structure and four stacked stone piers. Each of the piers is 2-feet-long by 2-feet-wide and is between 3 feet and 4 feet high. Structure 4 consists of a three-sided rectangular foundation for two side-by-side pens. The west pen measures 27 feet by 26 feet and has a 6-foot diameter, stacked stone oven constructed that stands roughly 5 feet 6 inches high. The east pen is delineated by a 12-foot-long by 9-foot-wide stone curb.	

Chadwell Gap Coal Mining Company – Lee County, Virginia [1]	
Spring Box, ca. 1940s (Structure). Located near the commissary, this structure consists of a stacked stone spring box that also incorporates natural boulders. The box surrounds a free-flowing spring and provides protection and a point for water collection. The stones and boulders used in its construction exhibit lichen and moss growth.	

[1] All photographs were excerpted from the cultural landscape report for the Chadwell Gap Coal Company Historic District that was prepared by Pan American Consultants, Inc. in 2022.

Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky & Lee County, Virginia	
Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area Mission 66-era Cultural Landscape, 1956–present (Site). Comprised of key landscape elements, including spatial relationships and boundaries; views and vistas; landscape dividers; vegetation; site furnishings and small-scale features such as a water fountain, benches, and interpretive markers; drainage and engineering structures; buildings and structures such as a comfort station and interpretive structure; and circulation systems such as trails, terraces, and parking areas.	
Pinnacle Loop Trail, 1956 (Structure, FMSS ID 38882). Consists of a paved loop trail that extends from the Pinnacle Parking Area to the Pinnacle Overlook Terrace. The primary trailhead for the Pinnacle Loop Trail originates at the Information Terrace on the east side of the parking area. This portion of the trail extends south for approximately 80 feet before forming an approximately 0.3-mile-long loop that surrounds the Fort Lyon earthworks. A secondary trailhead, originating at the southern edge of the parking area, leads to a short spur trail that provides wheelchair access to the Pinnacle Overlook Terrace. The spur trail extends southwest from the parking lot for approximately 370 feet before merging with the loop trail and then continuing approximately 170 feet to the overlook. Steep portions of the trail feature either metal pipe or composite railings.	

Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky & Lee County, Virginia	
Pinnacle Overlook Terrace, 1956 (Structure, FMSS ID 38882). Consists of a masonry structure with an irregular shape that measures roughly 30 feet by 40 feet in size. The platform has a concrete slab foundation overlayed with a bed of mortar. The mortar used for the construction of the platform includes a combination of cement and sand. The south side of the platform has an undulating curved design. The platform is constructed of natural stone at the bottom, followed by walls of coursed rubble sandstone masonry with raked joints. The stone walls are 2 feet 8 inches tall and are capped by a steel railing. The deck of the platform is comprised of flagstone, which is set to avoid acute angles as much as possible.	
Information Terrace, 1956 (Structure). Located on the eastern edge of the Pinnacle Parking Area in front of the Interpretive Shelter and Comfort Station. The structure consists of a level concrete terrace with an ashlar sandstone curtain wall on its southwest side. West of the curtain wall are three short flights of sandstone stairs separated by a series of paved landings. Metal pipe railings are located in the center and along the sides of the stairs. The stairs provide access to the principal trailhead for the Pinnacle Loop Trail. Sandstone retaining walls flank the stairs on the north and south sides. A small, landscaped island is present in the center of the concrete terrace, which contains a mature Northern Red Oak tree.	
Pinnacle Parking Area, 1956 (Structure). An elliptical parking lot located at the south end of Pinnacle View Road (formerly Skyland Road), west of the Interpretive Shelter and Comfort Station. The area is paved with asphalt and contains two irregularly shaped landscaped medians situated between three drive aisles. The medians have a linear design, with an east-west orientation and are parallel to each other. The two medians are anchored at their east and west ends by a landscaped island. Each median is constructed of concrete with pink granite curbing. Landscaping throughout the parking area consists of grasses and a variety of mature trees, including Flowering Dogwood and Northern Red Oak trees. A coursed rubble sandstone masonry retaining wall runs along its south side.	

Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky & Lee County, Virginia	
Interpretive Shelter & Comfort Station, 1957 (Structure, FMSS ID 25306). See resource description in Cumberland Gap Historic District table.	
Water Fountain, 1957 (Structure). The fountain consists of a stone structure approximately three feet high, sitting on a square stone base approximately four feet square. A set of stone steps and stone-lined catch basin are located on the east side. The fountain is located south of the interpretive shelter and comfort station.	

Pinnacle Road Circulation Corridor Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Pinnacle Road Circulation Corridor Historic District Mission 66-era Cultural Landscape, 1957–present (Site). The Pinnacle Road Circulation Corridor Historic District Mission 66-Era Cultural Landscape consists of key landscape elements such as: spatial relationships and boundaries, views and vistas, landscape dividers, vegetation, site furnishings and small-scale features, drainage and engineering structures, and circulation systems.	

Pinnacle Road Circulation Corridor Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Pinnacle Road, ca. 1929; modified 1957–1958 (Structure). An approximately four-mile-long, two-lane paved road that extends from the visitor center to the entrance for the Pinnacle Parking Area. The Mission 66 era segment of the road originates at the northwest corner of the visitor center and travels in a generally northeasterly direction for approximately 1.5 miles before crossing over KY-988 (also known as Sugar Run Overlook Road) via a four span Class "A" concrete and reinforced steel girder bridge (known as the Sugar Run Road Bridge). The road then turns abruptly south for approximately 0.5 mile to the saddle of Cumberland Gap. From the Gap, the road follows the historic alignment of Skyland Road north to the Fort McCook Parking Lot. From Fort McCook, the road then travels north for approximately 0.25 mile before winding southeast for approximately 0.85 mile to terminate at the entrance for Pinnacle Parking Area.	
Midway Parking Overlook, 1958 (Structure). Located on the east side of Pinnacle Road between the Fort McCook Parking Area and the Pinnacle Parking Area. The structure consists of an irregularly shaped paved area with a central landscaped median. It features a one-way looped design with four angled parking spaces and one handicap accessible parking space located on the northern portion of the loop. The entire overlook area is edged with granite curbing. The central median features a mature American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*) tree, as well as two modern picnic tables, a trash receptacle, and a low-profile wayside exhibit.	
Sugar Run Road Bridge, 1958 (Structure). Consists of a four span Class "A" concrete and reinforced steel girder bridge that carries Pinnacle Road over KY-988 (Sugar Run Overlook Road). The overpass measures approximately 202 feet long by 18 feet wide, with an additional 24 feet of roadway, and a 1.5-foot-wide pedestrian walkway on its north and south sides. The structure consists of a paved deck slab with steel girders supported by three dual column T-type concrete piers. A concrete parapet wall with aluminum hand railing runs along the sides of the bridge.	

Pinnacle Road Circulation Corridor Historic District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Fort McCook Parking Area, 1959; modified 1967 (Structure). Consists of a ten-car parking lot located on the south side of Pinnacle Road near the Fort McCook earthworks. The parking area is paved with asphalt and has a roughly rectangular plan, measuring approximately 50 feet by 60 feet in size. The lot contains five parking stalls on the east side and four on the west, with an additional handicap accessible space located in the southwest corner of the parking area. The entire parking area is edged with raised granite curbing. A metal sign identifying the "Fort McCook Civil War Earth Work" is located on the lot's northwest corner. Trailheads with signage for the Harlan Road and Fort McCook trails are located here.	
Little Yellow Creek Culvert #1, 1961 (Structure, FMSS ID 106546). A multi-plate steel arch culvert that carries Pinnacle Road across Little Yellow Creek. The culvert measures approximately 26 feet across and functions primarily for channel protection. The roadway across the top of the bridge is paved with asphalt and has a width of 18 feet. A continuous timber guard rail, measuring less than two feet high, runs along the north and south sides of the roadway. A reinforced concrete slab was added above the structure in 1991.	

APPENDIX C:
INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING

RESOURCE TABLES

(All properties are organized by county and state and sorted alphabetically by resource name. All photographs in the accompanying Resource Descriptions tables were taken by North Wind unless otherwise noted).

Table C.1. Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia

Resource Name	Property Type	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion
Battery No. 2 Rifle Trench	Site	CUGA00201.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
Boardwalk Rifle Trench	Site	CUGA00080.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
Cave Rifle Trench	Site	CUGA00202.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
Crock/Crockett Minton House	Site	CUGA00095.00	ca. 1890s–1910s	RNRE	A & D
Denny Cemetery	Site	CUGA00177.00	ca. 1910s–1930s	RNRE	A & D
Far Ridge Battery	Site	CUGA00168.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
Gap Creek House	Site	CUGA00103.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Intersection Site	Site	CUGA00114.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Lewis Hollow Homestead 2	Site	CUGA00178.00	ca. 1900s–1950s	RNRE	A & D
Periwinkle House	Site	CUGA00129.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Switchback House	Site	CUGA00139.00	ca. 1900s–1950s	RNRE	A & D
Tri-State Rifle Pit	Site	CUGA00143.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A

[1] RNRE: Recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table C.2. Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky

Resource Name	Property Type	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion
1920s Homestead	Site	CUGA00078.00	ca. 1920	RNRE	A & D
Andrew Jackson Hensley Farmstead	Site	CUGA00079.00	ca. 1900s–1940s	RNRE	A & D
Braden House Site	Site	CUGA00085.00	ca. 1920s–1930s	RNRE	A & D
Cumberland Mountain Hotel	Site	CUGA00055.00	ca. late 1930s	RNRE	A & D
Dead Pine Camp	Site	CUGA00100.000	Unknown	RNRE	A
Dimple House	Site	CUGA00111.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Fort Foote Rifle Pit	Site	CUGA00102.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
Fort Halleck	Site	CUGA00020.00	1861–1862	RNRE	A
Fort Halleck Defenses	Site	CUGA00121.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A

continued

Table C.2. Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky					
Resource Name	**Property Type**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status [1]**	**Applicable Criteria/ Criterion**
Fort Lyon Rifle Trench #1	Site	CUGA00203.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
Fort Lyon Rifle Trench #2	Site	CUGA00204.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
Gap Coal Mine	Site	CUGA00077.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Gerber	Site	CUGA00158.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Gully Ammo	Site	CUGA00209.01	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Gulley Scatter	Site	CUGA00209.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Hook Rifle Trench	Site	CUGA00194.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
McCook-McRae Rifle Trench	Site	CUGA00200.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
New South Brewery/Schneider Meat Packing Plant	Site	CUGA00031.00	ca. 1890s–1980s	RNRE	A & D
Old Hemlock Site	Site	CUGA00166.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
PawPaw Homestead	Site	CUGA00127.00	ca. 1920s	RNRE	A & D
Pinnacle Privy	Site	CUGA00206.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Railroad Creek Defenses East	Site	CUGA00134.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
Railroad Creek Defenses West	Site	CUGA00197.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
Redan Camp	Site	CUGA00131.00	Unknown	RNRE	A
Ridge Rifle Trench	Site	CUGA00205.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A
Singing Birds Homestead	Site	CUGA00167.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Skyland Outbuilding	Site	CUGA00217.00	ca. 1920s–1930s	RNRE	A & D
Sky Walls	Site	CUGA00138.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Thick	Site	CUGA00141.00	ca. 1900s	RNRE	A & D
Tiny Chimney Camp	Site	CUGA00142.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
Tri-State Camp	Site	CUGA00195.00	Unknown	RNRE	A & D
West Peak	Site	CUGA00208.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A & D
West Peak Encampment	Site	CUGA00208.001	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A & D
Westside Battery	Site	CUGA00010.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A & D

[1] RNRE: Recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table C.3. Archaeological Sites – Claiborne County, Tennessee					
Resource Name	**Property Type**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status [1]**	**Applicable Criteria/ Criterion**
Rubble Homestead	Site	CUGA00135.00	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A & D

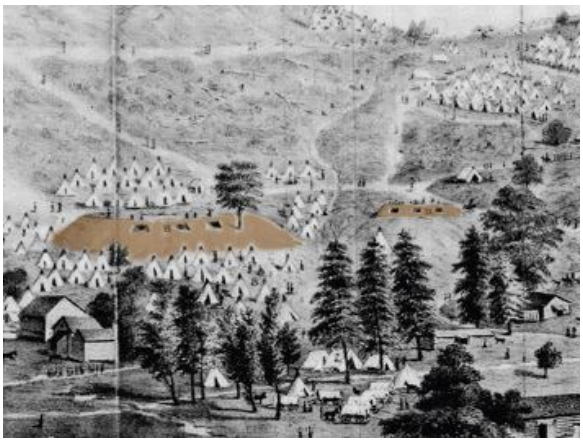
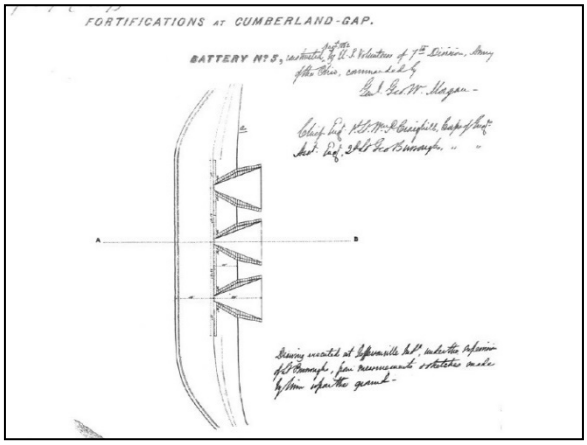
[1] RNRE: Recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table C.4. Structures – Bell County, Kentucky & Claiborne County, Tennessee					
Resource Name	**Property Type**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status [1]**	**Applicable Criteria/ Criterion**
Cumberland Gap Tunnel	Structure	—	1996	RNRE	A, C, & Criterion Consideration G
Object Lesson Trail	Structure	—	1907	RNRE	A & Criterion Consideration E

[1] RNRE: Recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

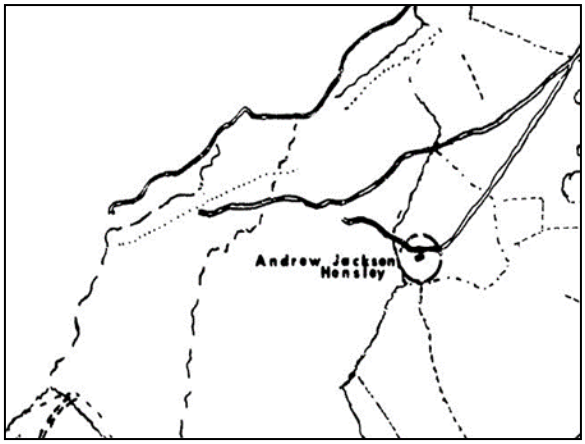
Individual Resources Recommended Eligible for Listing

Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia	
Battery No. 2 Rifle Trench, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00201.00). Consists of the remains of an 80-foot-long Civil War-era rifle trench that was built by U.S. Volunteers of the 7th Division of the Army of Ohio in the 1860s in association with Battery No. 2, a casemated, three-gun battery that is no longer extant. The site is located to the west of the railroad and the Town of Cumberland Gap. It is not clear if the site has been formally recorded. (Figure courtesy of Lowe 2010)	
Boardwalk Rifle Trench, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00080.00). Situated north of Cumberland Drive and west-southwest of the O'Dell House. Site is also known by its state site number 44LE0302 and as Battery #4 (Haney 2004). The site consists of a rifle trench that was historically associated with Battery #4, a V-shaped fortification with two embrasures and a parapet wall constructed to defend the mill. A shallow ditch is visible to the north of the parapet wall at the base of a slope and are all that remains of the rifle trench. The trench is truncated and both ends have been buried beneath material that eroded from the slope above it. The site is being reclaimed by vegetation and brush. (Photo courtesy of Haney 2004)	
Cave Rifle Trench, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00202.00). Military fortification located to the south and east of the Gap Cave Trail. Archival research suggests this rifle trench may be associated with Battery #5, which housed three guns (Haney 2004). The rifle trench provided protection for the battery, which was situated behind it. No evidence of the battery exists, however, two segments of the protective rifle trench run parallel and just beneath the trail leading to the upper cave entrance and continue upslope to a large outcropping. The segments would have originally connected; however, the middle portion was destroyed during construction of the Gap Cave Trail. (Figure courtesy of Lowe 2010)	

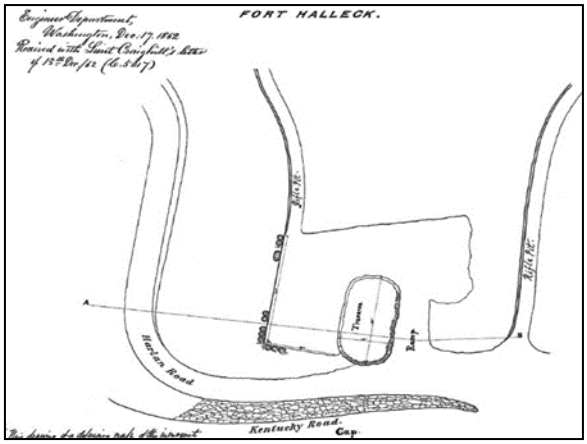
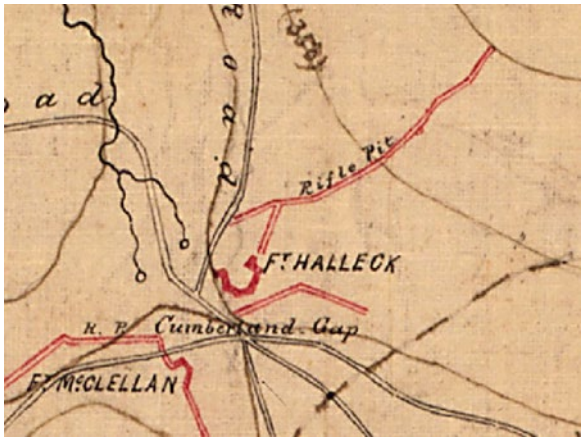
Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia	
Crock Site/Crockett Minton House, ca. 1890s to 1910s (Site, CUGA00095.00). Located southwest of the junction between the Tennessee and Wilderness road trails. Site is heavily obscured by dense vegetation. Consists of the remains of a domestic habitation, including a short, stacked rock wall segment and historic artifact concentration that is eroding downslope. The concentration consists of domestic refuse including bottle glass fragments, ceramic sherds, and cast-iron cookware. It is likely associated with the David "Crockett" Minton House, which burned down in 1912. Minton worked for the railroad and died in 1917.	
Denny Cemetery, ca. 1910s to 1930s (Site, CUGA00177.00). Situated approximately 0.25 mile south of the Lewis Hollow Picnic Area along a hillslope. The cemetery consists of at least six graves that date between 1913 and 1936 that are affiliated with the Denny family and their close relatives. Two of the graves are situated within a chain link fence enclosure that measures 10 feet by 8 feet. Two structures are depicted in the site's general location on the 1935 USGS 7.5-min topographical map of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. The site is overgrown with vegetation and is being impacted by tree fall.	
Far Ridge Battery, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00168.00). This military fortification is situated immediately adjacent to the Ridge Trail and northwest of the Pinnacle, outside the current boundary for the Cumberland Gap –Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee Historic District. The battery is roughly hexagonal in shape with a rear, southwestern entrance. The parapet is surrounded by an exterior ditch that is approximately 6.5 feet deep. Two dugouts are located to the south. Several embrasures are evenly spaced along the parapet and would have sheltered artillery pieces. The site is shielded by tree canopy and a thick layer of duff.	

Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia	
Gap Creek House, date unknown (Site, CUGA 00103.00). Located immediately adjacent and north of the Wilderness Road Trail and roughly 380 feet east of its intersection with the Tennessee Road Trail. Site consists of two short segments of terraced retaining walls and a trash dump situated 50 feet west of Gap Creek. The walls consist of five to six courses of dry-laid stacked stone. The trash dump consists of amber and brown bottle glass fragments, and a hub cap. The site is quickly being reclaimed by fallen tree limbs, vegetation, and brush.	
Intersection Site, date unknown (Site, CUGA00114.00). Located right at the intersection of the Wilderness and Tennessee road trails. Consists of concrete slabs, a portion of a dry-laid stone wall, and a dug-out area. Twentieth century artifacts were observed on the ground surface. The domestic site is likely associated with Martin Beaty who built the Iron Furnace. Beaty's house is depicted on a map of the switchback route ascending Cumberland Gap in the site's general location. Additionally, a structure is depicted in the area on the 1927/1930 USGS 7.5-min topographical map of Middlesboro, Kentucky and the 1935 map of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Lewis Hollow Homestead 2, ca. 1900s-1950s (Site, CUGA00178.00). Consists of the remains of an early to mid-twentieth century home site located along the creek in Lewis Hollow, approximately 0.17 mile west of the Lewis Hollow Trail and 0.20 mile north of the Boone Trail. Features include a set of concrete steps leading to a large root cellar, a partially collapsed dry-laid, stacked rock wall, and a partially collapsed chimney with an associated stacked-stone foundation, along with a dispersed historic artifact scatter containing glass fragments, tin cans, and other miscellaneous items.	

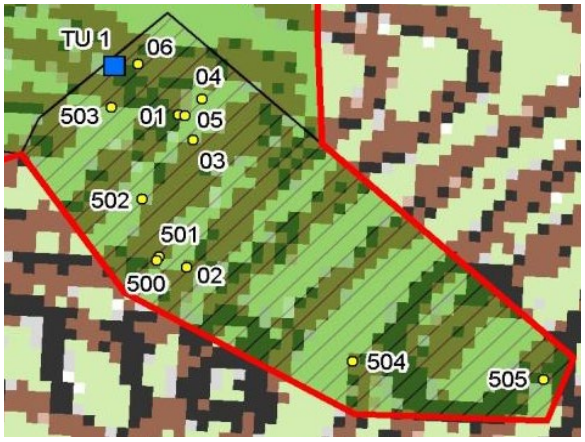
Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia	
Periwinkle Site, date unknown (Site, CUGA00129.00). Located immediately adjacent to the Tennessee Road Trail on its south side and west of its intersection with the Wilderness Road Trail. The site consists of a partially collapsed, dry-laid stacked stone structure constructed using locally sourced boulders and cobbles. A building is depicted in the site's general location on the USGS 7.5-min topographical map for Cumberland Gap, Tennessee in 1935. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Switchback House, ca. 1900s to 1950s (Site, CUGA00139.00). Located on the west side of the junction between the Wilderness and Tennessee road trails. It consists of the remnants of the George Goforth family homestead. George worked as the tunnel guard for the railroad. Features include a concrete slab, a set of partially deteriorated concrete/stone steps, a stone wall segment, a small gravel pile, decomposing brick fragments, several glass fragments, and a buried water pipeline. By the 1940s, the homestead consisted of the main residence along with several outbuildings. A structure is depicted in the site's general location on the USGS 7.5-min topographical map for Cumberland Gap, Tennessee in 1935.	
Tri-State Rifle Pit, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00143.00). Consists of a former Civil War-era military entrenchment on the west site of Cumberland Gap. The narrow trench measures roughly 102 feet long and is oriented generally north to south-southwest. The trench parallels the southern end of the Foote-Farragut Road. It is depicted on the 1862 Lyon map showing fortifications at Cumberland Gap. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	

Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
1920s Homestead, ca. 1920s (Site, CUGA00078.000). Located along the Fort Lyon-McCook Road and the Fort Lyon-McCook Trail within the Cumberland Gap – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee Historic District boundary. It consists of the remains of a homestead including a rectangular foundation of stacked stone walls, root cellar, cistern, and terraces with retaining walls. A 1920 date is inscribed in the concrete lintel of the root cellar. The site is not depicted on historic USGS topographical maps.	
Andrew Jackson Hensley Farmstead, ca. 1900s to 1940s (Site, CUGA00079.00). Historic farmstead that originally encompassed 100 acres to the west-southwest of the Hensley Settlement. The farmstead was purchased by Andrew "Andy/Jack" Jackson Hensley from Burton Hensley, Sr. in the early 1900s. Andrew Jackson Hensley was a farmer and carpenter. He and his wife Carrie married in 1887 and they had 22 children. The couple resided at the homestead until their deaths in 1948. (Figure courtesy of Walker 1975)	
Braden House Site, ca. 1920s to 1950s (Site, CUGA00085.000). This site, which is also known as the Davis Hollow House Site #1, is situated on the west side of Pinnacle View Road along the banks of Davis Branch. The house site is depicted on the USGS topographical map for Middlesboro, Kentucky in 1927. It consists of numerous architectural remains, including dry-laid foundations, stone piers, steps, and brick chimney fall, as well as artifacts that likely date between the early 1920s and 1950s. Research suggests that the land was occupied by the Claude Braden family from 1938 until it was acquired by the National Park Service following establishment of the park.	

Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Cumberland Mountain Hotel, ca. late 1930s (Site, CUGA00055.000). This site, which is also known by its state site number of 15BL073, is situated outside the Cumberland Gap – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee Historic District boundary along Sugar Run Overlook Road. It consists of numerous stacked stone foundation walls and artifacts associated with a large early-to-mid twentieth century hotel complex known as the Cumberland Mountain Hotel and Cottages in Middlesboro. The complex appears in aerial imagery of the region in 1939. It consisted of at least ten separate buildings and structures including a main hotel building with a restaurant, three duplex cottages, three single cottages, as well as a gift shop, pump house, and flower bed. The hotel was acquired by the park in 1955 and closed in 1957. It is depicted on the historic USGS topographical map for Middlesboro South, TN in 1955.	
Dead Pine Camp, date unknown (Site, CUGA00100.00). Located approximately 68 feet north of the northernmost hairpin turn in the Pinnacle View Road and 100 feet east of the Harlan Road Trail. The Little Dam Valley site is situated 175 feet southeast of the site. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Dimple House, date unknown (Site, CUGA00111.00). Situated between the Object Lesson Road and the Pinnacle View Road. The site consists of the remains of a former residence, including a dry-laid stacked stone rock wall and rectangular board form concrete slab with possible cistern.	

Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Fort Foote Rifle Pit, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00102.00). Located northwest of Cumberland Gap near the location of Fort Foote. The rifle trench runs southwest downslope from the fortification's former location for 60 feet before turning to the southeast and continuing for additional 15 feet. A parapet wall is evident along the entire length of the pit. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Fort Halleck, 1861–1862 (Site, CUGA00020.00). A Civil War-era U.S. Army battery located in the Gap that was constructed between 1861 and 1862 as a reconfiguration of a former Confederate fort (Fort DeRussy). The site is depicted in the Saddle on the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations. It was utilized as a position to allow for firing into Kentucky. The single-gun battery was earth-filled, accessed via a ramp, and had a rifle trench that extended upslope toward Pinnacle Peak. No evidence of the fort remains, suggesting it was likely destroyed during the construction of U.S. Highway 25E. (Figure courtesy of Lowe 2010)	
Fort Halleck Defenses, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00121.00). Also known as the Fort Halleck Line. The site was the location of a rear-ditch rife pit located upslope of the Fort Halleck battery. A one-gun emplacement with a platform was constructed at the upper end of the line (Lowe 2010). Behind the line was a series of terraces, hut sites, and tent pads for the 33rd Indiana Infantry (Lowe 2010). (Figure courtesy of U.S. National Archives).	

Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Fort Lyon Rifle Trench #1, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00203.00). Civil War-era infantry rifle trench constructed to protect Fort Lyon, a five-gun battery. The trench is rough 230 feet long and barely discernible. It was meant to forestall flanking movements along the crest of the ridge from the north (Lowe 2010). It is depicted on the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Fort Lyon Rifle Trench #2, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00204.00. Civil War-era infantry rifle trench constructed to protect Fort Lyon, a five-gun battery. It abuts the Far Ridge Trail. The trench is rough 235 feet long and more discernible than the other trench. It was meant to forestall flanking movements along the crest of the ridge from the north (Lowe 2010). It is depicted on the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Gap Coal Mine, ca. Unknown (Site, CUGA00077.000). Site consists of the remains of a coal mining operation that encompassed a large area between the Gap and Fort Foote Rifle Pit (CUGA00102.000). Features include pits, a concrete foundation, and several waste rock piles.	

Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Gerber, date unknown (Site, CUGA00158.000). Site is located on the west side of the Seaboard System Railroad and north of the Little Yellow Creek. It consists of stone chimney fall (modern brick), a stone foundation, a well (measuring 46.5 inches in diameter), a privy, and an outbuilding built of railroad ties. Wire, nails, plastic, & glass jars observed. The site is obscured by dense vegetation. The age of the site is not known.	
Gulley Ammo, date unknown (Site, CUGA00209.01). Located in the easternmost section of the Gulley Scatter (CUGA00209.00) on gently sloping terrain just east of a secondary "feeder" ravine. The site encompasses 1.3 acres and consists of a low-density scatter of mostly Civil War-era small arms ammunition that may represent a skirmish area. A single test unit (TU1) was excavated within the boundaries of the site in 2012 (Creswell 2012) (see Figure at right); no intact deposits were identified and no artifacts were recovered as a result of the testing. (Figure courtesy of Creswell 2012)	
Gulley Scatter, date unknown (Site, CUGA00209.00). Located immediately adjacent to the Gully Ammo site (CUGA00209.01) along the northern slope of an eroded ravine. It consists of a low-density scatter of Civil War-era artifacts, including a brass sword hand guard (photo at right) and small arms ammunition, which Creswell (2012) postulated were either discarded from soldiers travelling through the ravine or occupying the West Peak Encampment (CUGA00209.01), located roughly 435 feet to the south. (Photograph courtesy of Creswell 2012)	

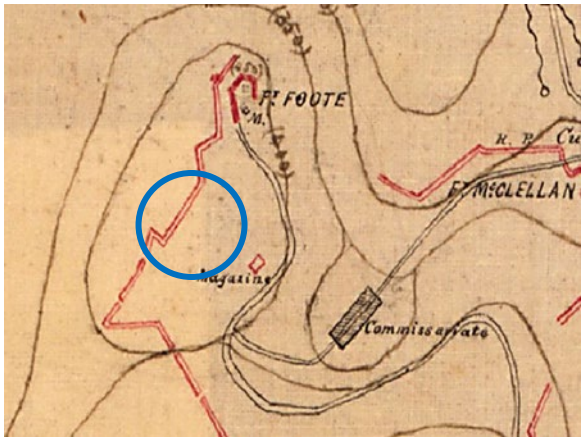
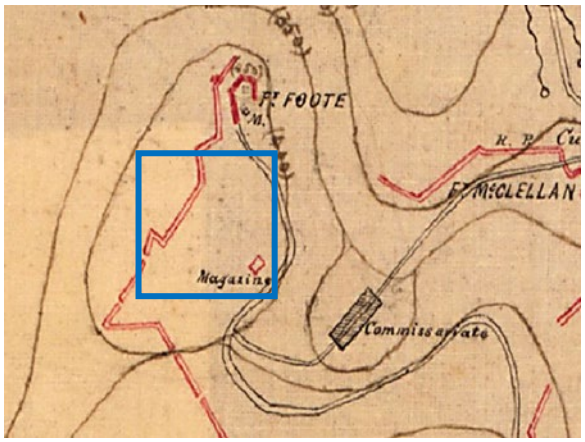
Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Hook Rifle Trench, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00194.00). Civil War-era site located on the west side of the Cumberland Trail and south of the Tri-State Peak Shelter. Also known as "Tri-State" rifle trench (Lowe 2010). The trench is depicted as an irregular-shaped rifle pit on the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
McCook-McRae Rifle Trench, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00200.00). Civil War-era rifle trench that originally connected Fort McCook and Fort McRae. It extends for nearly 1,280 feet in a generally west to east direction. The trench averages between 13 feet and 15 feet wide. It is depicted on the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
New South Brewery/Schneider Meat Packing Plant, ca. 1890s to 1980s (Site, CUGA00031.000). Consists of a concrete foundation and associated artifact scatter associated with the New South Brewery and Ice Company, and later Schneider Meat Packing Plant. The brewery was erected in 1893 and produced brands such as Pinnacle Beer and Crystal Pale Beer. Its operations ceased after the passage of the 18th Amendment. In 1927, the building was acquired and converted into a meat packing plant by J. F. Schneider, who demolished most of the original building and remodeled what remained for use as an ice plant, slaughter room, and packing house. It continued operations into the 1940s as a local distributor for major brands like Budweiser and Kraft. It was acquired by the National Park Service in the early 1970s and was eventually completely demolished between 1984 and 1988. The site is located in a wooded area immediately to the northeast of the Little Yellow Creek overflow parking lot and an equipment staging area, to the east and south of Bartlett Park Road and the Thomas Walker Trail, respectively.	

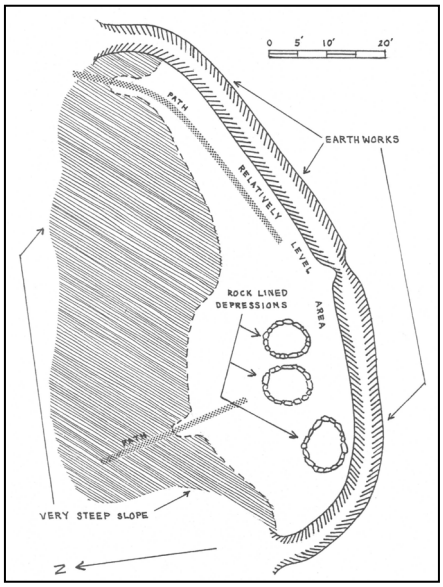
Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Old Hemlock Site, date unknown (Site, CUGA00166.00). Located to the northwest of the Thomas Walker Trail and southeast of the Davis Branch stream. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
PawPaw Homestead, ca. 1920s (Site, CUGA00127.00). Situated immediately northwest and adjacent to the Pinnacle View Road before its northwest bend up the mountain. The Harlan Road Trail runs along the west side of the site. The Redan Camp (CUA00131.00) site is located 70 feet to the northwest. The site, likely named after the small deciduous tree native to the eastern United States, consists of a stone foundation and chimney fall, which are likely remnants of an earlier homestead built after the Skyland Road (now Pinnacle View Road) was built in 1929. No buildings or structures are depicted on available USGS topographical maps of the area, however. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Pinnacle Privy, date unknown (Site, CUGA00206.00). Site consists of a shallow earthen depression that is being quickly reclaimed by vegetation and brush. It is not depicted on historic USGS topographical maps. The privy was likely used by visitors to the overlook prior to the construction of the present-day comfort station and Information Shelter in 1957.	

Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Railroad Creek Defenses East, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00134.00). Consists of a Civil War-era rifle trench situated on east side of Railroad Creek between the Object Lesson Road and Wilderness Road hiking trail. The site is not depicted on historic USGS topographical maps of the area, or the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap that depicts military fortifications. This lower rifle trench measures approximately 600 feet long and is generally oriented northwest to southeast. It has well-made parapet walls with at least one visible stacked stone wall segment. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Railroad Creek Defenses West, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00197.00). Consists of two Civil War-era rifle trenches situated to the west of Railroad Creek between the Object Lesson Road and Wilderness Road hiking trail. The site is not depicted on historic USGS topographical maps of the area, or the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap that depicts military fortifications. The upper rifle trench measures 470 feet long and is also oriented northwest to southeast. The Wilderness Road hiking trail bisects the middle of the trench in an east-to-west direction. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Redan Camp, date unknown (Site, CUGA00131.00). Situated immediately adjacent to the former Harlan Road on its northwest side and north of Fort McCook. Named for a type of V-shaped fortification with two faces. The site is not depicted on historic USGS topographical maps of the area, or the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap that depicts military fortifications. The area that the site is located is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	

Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Ridge Rifle Trench, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00205.00). Civil War-era rifle trench located along the Ridge Trail and southwest of the Far Ridge Battery. It measures approximately 205 feet long. The site does not appear on the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations, and no information on the site could be found. It is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Singing Birds Homestead, date unknown (Site, CUGA00167.00). Located to the northwest of the Thomas Walker Trail and southeast of Davis Branch. The site consists of a possible collapsed stacked stone building constructed using locally sourced boulders. A building is depicted in the site's general location on the 1927 USGS topographical map of Middlesboro, Kentucky, which indicates that the site was occupied by this date. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Skyland Outbuilding, ca. 1920s–1930s (Building, CUGA00217.000). Located north of the Fort McCook Trail at the base of a ridge and west of Sugar Run. The site consists of the remains of a single-coursed building foundation constructed from locally sourced boulders arranged in a linear formation. The walls are more than 1 foot thick. Many of the boulders exhibit lichen and moss. The top is covered by a thick layer of duff and several trees are growing out of it. The outbuilding is likely associated with the Skyland Road, which opened to the public in 1929, but is now known as Pinnacle View Road.	

Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Sky Walls, date unknown (Site, CUGA00138.00). located north of the Pinnacle Overview Parking Lot. It consists of a series of four stacked stone terraces or stone enclosures on a slope. The walls measure between 3 feet and 4 feet high. The stones are generally larger and more crudely stacked than a typical house foundation. The function of the site is not known, and there are no buildings and structures depicted in the area on available historic USGS topographical maps of the area. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Thick, ca. 1900s (Site, CUGA00141.000). Consists of a dry-laid masonry house foundation on the edge of a ridge spur to the north-northwest of the Fort McCook Trail. The stacked-stone foundation measures nearly 23 feet long by 18 feet wide, with its highest wall standing nearly 3 feet high and consisting of six courses. A large pit—possibly a root cellar—and a dug terrace are located to the northwest, and another terrace is present to the south. An iron sink-like object found at the site suggests that it was an early twentieth century homestead.	
Tiny Chimney Camp, date unknown (Site, CUGA00142.00). Situated southwest of the Pinnacle Overlook Parking Area. The site consists of a small chimney feature at the end of a terrace, along with three other possible features, including a potential tent pad delineated by boulders. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	

Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Tri-State Camp, date unknown (Site, CUGA00195.00). Located on the west side of the Tri-State Trail and north of the Tri-State Peak Shelter. It is not depicted on the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations, nor is it depicted on historic USGS topographical maps. It is not clear if the site has been formally recorded, and little information is available. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
West Peak, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00208.00). Site is currently within the established boundary for the West Peak Encampment (CUGA00208.001). It is located west of the Tri-State Trail and southwest of Fort Foote in the general area of a rifle pit and magazine according to the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations.	
West Peak Encampment, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00208.001). Located west of the Tri-State Trail and southwest of Fort Foote. Site is located in the general area of a rifle pit and magazine according to the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations.	

Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Westside Battery, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00010.00). Located on the north slope of Cumberland Mountain to the west of Cumberland Gap. The battery was first identified by Walker (1975:60) as a "presumed mortar battery;" it was given its current name, Westside Battery, at a later date. As described by Walker, the battery consists of a 120-foot-long, arc-shaped rampart with a fortified area and three rock-lined depression to the north (Walker 1975). The depressions, which are postulated to have been used as to house mortars, vary from 7 feet to 10 feet in diameter and have a depth of roughly 5 feet. Based on its location, Walker surmised that the battery was likely constructed by Confederate troops during their second occupation of the Gap, between September 18, 1862, and September 9, 1863 (Walker 1975). (Figure courtesy of Walker 1975)	

Archaeological Sites – Claiborne County, Tennessee	
Rubble Homestead, ca. post-1860s (Site, CUGA00135.00). Situated on a slope immediately north of the powerline right-of-way and 528 feet southeast of the Tri-State Peak Shelter. It is immediately adjacent to the Battery No. 7 (CUGA00067.00) and the Battery No. 7 Road (CUGA00005.00) on their west sides. It is not depicted on the 1862 Lyon map showing fortifications at Cumberland Gap, including Battery No. 7, suggesting it was constructed post-war. The site consists of a 35-foot-long by 30-foot-wide rectangular foundation, a 12-foot-wide by 11.5-foot-wide root cellar, a chimney pad, three additional foundations, two rubble piles, as well as an associated historic artifact scatter (Haney 2004).	Not available

Structures – Bell County, Kentucky & Claiborne County, Tennessee	
Cumberland Gap Tunnel, ca. 1996 (Structure). This dual-bore 4,600-foot-long tunnel through Cumberland Mountain was built by the Federal Highway Administration between the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. The project cost $265 million and required geologic and air quality testing, as well as blasting and drilling. A four-lane highway approach was constructed on both sides of the tunnel using discarded fill material. Sandstone masonry, dark brown weathered steel, and earth-tone concrete were used to integrate the tunnel with the surrounding landscape. Additionally, native trees and shrubs were planted around and on top of the structure.	
Object Lesson Trail, ca. 1907; rebuilt 2002 (Structure, FMSS ID 101674). The Object Lesson Trail was reconstructed in 2002 as part of the larger restoration of the Wilderness Road. Trail follows a 1907–1908 roadbed that was used as a crushed rock road-building project sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to highlight the value of investing in building better roads. The northern terminus of the out-and-back trail is accessible via the Thomas Walker Parking Area. It provides connections to many other trails between the parking lot and town of Cumberland Gap. The gravel path averages 8 to 10 feet wide and has grassy shoulders. It is abutted by dense vegetation and foliage on either side.	

APPENDIX D:
PROPERTIES DETERMINED AND/OR RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING

Resource Tables

(All properties are organized by county and state and sorted alphabetically by resource name. All photographs in the accompanying Resource Descriptions tables were taken by North Wind unless otherwise noted).

Resources Evaluated as Potential Historic Districts

Table D.1. Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area – Lee County, Virginia

Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status [1]
Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area Mission 66-Era Cultural Landscape	25107/25308	—	1960–present	DOE-NE-C
Camp Tender's Residence	25596	—	1963	DOE-NE-C
Storage Building	—	—	ca. 1983–1984	DOE-NE-NC
Camp Registration Station	25601	—	1968	DOE-NE-NC
Comfort Station #1	25271	—	2004	DOE-NE-NC
Comfort Station #2	25272	—	2004	DOE-NE-NC
Comfort Station #3	25273	—	2004	DOE-NE-NC
Picnic Area Comfort Station	—	—	2017	DOE-NE-NC
Amphitheater	25910	—	2005	DOE-NE-NC
Perimeter Road	100394	—	1961	DOE-NE-NC
Picnic Road	38591	—	1961	DOE-NE-NC
Green Leaf Nature Trail	38905	—	ca. 1962–1963	DOE-NE-NC
Entrance Road	38593	—	1961; modified 2003	DOE-NE-NC
Entrance Sign	—	—	2003	DOE-NE-NC
Trailer Sanitary Disposal Unit	101158	—	1977	DOE-NE-NC
Equipment Shed	242374	—	ca. 1995–1997	DOE-NE-NC
Campground Group Shelter	109637	—	ca. 1984–1995	DOE-NE-NC
Picnic Area Group Shelter	109638	—	ca. 1984–1995	DOE-NE-NC
Honey Tree Spur Trail	38907	—	ca. 1969–1970	DOE-NE-NC

[1] DOE-NE-C: Contributing resource within a Historic District that has been determined not eligible for NRHP listing.
DOE-NE-NC: Non-contributing resource within a Historic District that has been determined not eligible for NRHP listing.

Table D.2. Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky

Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status [1]
Bartlett Park Comfort Station	25311	—	2005	RNE-C
Bartlett Park Group Shelter #1	109634	—	1987	RNE-NC
Bartlett Park Group Shelter #2	109635	—	2007	RNE-NC
Bartlett Park Road	—	—	Unknown	RNE-C

continued

Table D.2. Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky				
Resource Name	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status [1]**
Gym Storage Building	25909	—	1965	RNE-C
Headquarters Building	25263	—	1966	RNE-C
Horse Barn	25914	—	1986	RNE-NC
IT Building	101197	—	2000	RNE-NC
Little Yellow Creek Bridge #1 (Structure No. 5230-0025)	101824	—	1970	RNE-C
Little Yellow Creek Dam	—	—	Unknown	RNE-C
Maintenance Equipment Storage #1	25915	—	1966	RNE-C
Maintenance Equipment Storage #2	25916	—	1966	RNE-C
Maintenance Fuel Storage Building	93434	—	1968	RNE-C
Maintenance Shop	25265	—	1966	RNE-C
Q-0003 and Q-0004 Duplex Housing Unit	25605	—	1986	RNE-NC
Resource Management Office	25269	—	1966	RNE-NC
Resource Management Shed	242359	—	1980	RNE-NC
Roads and Trails Building	25268	—	ca. 2000s	RNE-NC
Support Building Duplex Carport	101780	—	1986	RNE-NC
Welding and Paint Shop	25267	—	1966	RNE-C

[1] RNE-C: Contributing resource within a Historic District that has been recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
RNE-NC: Non-contributing resource within a Historic District that has been recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table D.3. National Park Service Maintenance Area – Bell County, Kentucky				
Resource Name	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status [1]**
Ranger Station	25262	—	1966	RNE-NC
Research Management Pesticide Room/LE Storage/Interp Building	25269	—	1966	RNE-NC
Resource Management Water Lab & Artifacts Storage	25269	—	1966	RNE-NC
LE Ranger Fuel Storage Building	109854	—	1965	RNE-C
Salt/Sand Storage Area	242911	—	1980	RNE-NC

[1] RNE-C: Contributing resource within a Historic District that has been recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
RNE-NC: Non-contributing resource within a Historic District that has been recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table D.4. Sugar Run Picnic Area – Bell County, Kentucky				
Resource Name	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status [1]**
Sugar Run Comfort Station	25304	—	1968	RNE-NC
Sugar Run Group Shelter	109648	—	1973	RNE-NC
Sugar Run Pump House	242351	—	1968	RNE-C
Sugar Run Trail	38946	—	1975	RNE-NC

[1] RNE-C: Contributing resource within a Historic District that has been recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
RNE-NC: Non-contributing resource within a Historic District that has been recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

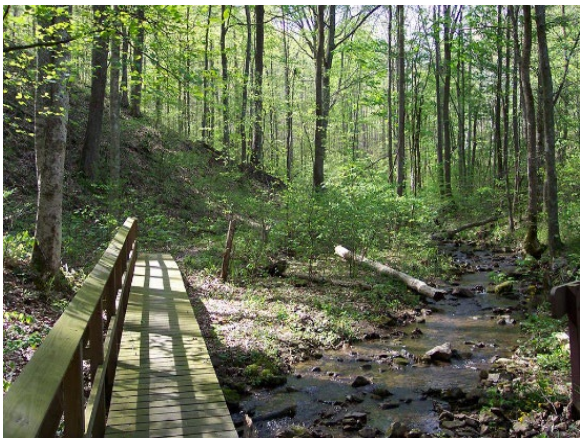
RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Resources Evaluated as Potential Historic Districts

Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area – Lee County, Virginia	
Wilderness Road Campground & Picnic Area Mission 66-era Cultural Landscape, ca. 1960–present (Site, FMSS ID 25107/25308). The cultural landscape reflects the post-war revitalization efforts of the National Parks and the continuing efforts to offer the public educational and environmental experiences. The built environment is a response to the public's experience of place, in which the wilderness can be accessed in safety and comfort.	
Camp Tender's Residence, 1963 (Building, FMSS ID 25596). The two-story building consists of a two-bedroom, one bath wood frame residence built over a two-car garage with concrete block retaining walls built into the northeastern slope of a hillside. The building has a rectangular plan measuring 24 feet 3 inches by 36 feet 5 inches, with a shallow gabled roof covered in standing seam metal. The roof has a wide eave overhang with plain wood fascia and gutters and downspouts. Doors are single-leaf, hollow-core wood, and windows are aluminum-framed sliding or fixed sash. Windows are arranged in pairs and multiple sets. The main entry is accessed via concrete steps with metal handrailing on the east side, facing the camp entrance road.	
Storage Building, 1983–1984 (Building). Consists of a one-story wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint, accessed from the Camp Tender's Residence driveway. The roughly 20-foot-long by 14-foot-wide building is constructed on a raised concrete block foundation, allowing for additional storage space below grade. It has a gambrel roof that is covered in rolled asphalt roofing and the exterior walls are sheathed in sheet metal. A pair of six-panel, raised-wood doors face northeast toward Perimeter Road. A single, double-hung, vinyl window is located on the west and east facades.	

Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area – Lee County, Virginia	
Camp Registration Station, 1968 (Building, FMSS ID 25601). The one-story building has a rectangular plan measuring approximately 48 feet long by 18 feet wide, including a covered patio area at the north end of the building. The roof is gabled with a low slope and wide, open-eave overhang. The roof is standing seam metal with a plain wood fascia and exposed beams at gable ends. The north end of the roof extends over a partially enclosed entrance patio that measures approximately 18 feet by 8 feet. This portion of the roof is supported by thin square wood posts set into a concrete deck. Horizontal wood railing attached to the support posts lines the deck on the west and north sides. The building has a concrete block foundation and is sheathed in wood board-and-batten siding. The single-leaf entrance faces north underneath the extended patio roof. A single-bay, roll-up, paneled garage door with four, single-lite windows near the top faces south. Windows are fixed or sash type.	
Comfort Station #1, 2004 (Building, FMSS ID 25271). The structure is a one-story, rectangular building set on a concrete foundation with split-faced concrete masonry unit walls. Roofs are side-gabled with standing seam metal sheathing and extended eaves. Wood has been added to create a secondary flat surface beneath the overhang. Four wood posts run the length of the northeast and southwest facades and support the eaves. The buildings each have two rooms, including a storage room and comfort station, which are separated by a breezeway. Restrooms are accessed by nine raised panel wood doors with screen windows on the upper half. The building is oriented roughly northwest-southeast and is accessed by concrete sidewalks.	
Comfort Station #2, 2004 (Building, FMSS ID 25272). The structure is a one-story, rectangular building set on a concrete foundation with split-faced concrete masonry unit walls. Roofs are side-gabled with standing seam metal sheathing and extended eaves. Wood has been added to create a secondary flat surface beneath the overhang. Four wood posts run the length of the northeast and southwest facades and support the eaves. The buildings each have two rooms, including a storage room and comfort station, which are separated by a breezeway. Restrooms are accessed by nine raised panel wood doors with screen windows on the upper half. The building is oriented roughly northwest-southeast and is accessed by concrete sidewalks.	

Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area – Lee County, Virginia	
Comfort Station #3, 2004 (Building, FMSS ID 25273). A single-story building with a rectangular plan and side-gabled standing seam metal roof. Men's and women's restrooms are at opposite ends. Fenestration on the east and west facades is symmetrical, with single-leaf metal doors to the women's restroom located at the end wall, and doors for the men's restroom located slightly offset from center, at the building's opposite end. Fenestration includes fixed-pane windows and metal louvered vents.	
Picnic Area Comfort Station, 2017 (Building). A single-story building with a rectangular plan that is oriented north to south. It has a front-gable roof sheathed in concrete shingles that exhibits extended eaves. The exterior walls are constructed of precast concrete panels that mimic wood with a faux stone panel on the bottom portion. Narrow walls extend on either side of the doors. Fenestration on the east and west façades is symmetrical with fixed-pane rectangular windows below the roof. The men's and women's restrooms are accessible via steel hinged doors on the north façade. The north façade also has a pair of trapezoidal fixed-pane windows under the roof overhang. Each restroom has a metal vent pipe protruding through the ceiling.	
Amphitheater, 2005 (Building, FMSS ID 25910). The amphitheater is semi-circular in plan and has ten concrete seating tiers with 24 benches surrounding a central performance area. A 20-foot-long by 18.5-foot-wide wood-frame building with wood siding and a front-gabled metal roof is located in the performance area. The building rests on a 36-foot-long by 24-foot-wide raised concrete block foundation that extends to the south and east of its footprint, forming a raised platform and narrow walkway, respectively. Stone veneer has been applied to the sections of the foundation that are above grade. A window, covered with hinged wooden shutters, faces south toward the benches, and a single wood door is located in the center of the east façade. There is no fenestration on the north (rear) and west facades.	

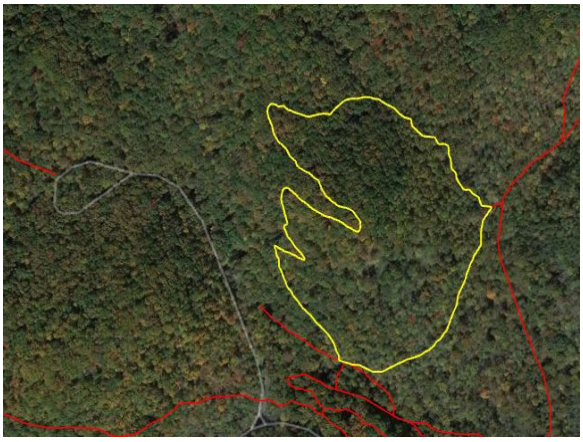
Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area – Lee County, Virginia	
Perimeter Road, 1961 (Structure, FMSS ID 100394). The primary exterior circulation road for the Wilderness Road Campground. The paved road, measuring approximately 4,184 feet long (0.8 mile), begins at the campground entrance and splits to form a loop around the circumference of the campground. The northern segment of the road is designated as Perimeter Road North and the southern branch is called Perimeter Road South.	
Picnic Road, 1961 (Structure, FMSS ID 38591). The primary access for the Wilderness Road Picnic Area. The road branches north from the Y-junction of the Entrance Road (National Park Road) then continues north for approximately 1,314 feet (0.24 mile) before turning to the southwest. It then passes a parking area on the southern shoulder and continues to the southwest where it becomes a one-way loop. Three additional parking areas are located on the outside of the loop, and one is on the inside.	
Greenleaf Nature Trail, 1962–1963 (Structure, FMSS ID 38905). A short, 0.8-mile-long easy-to-moderate looped hiking trail located at the northeast end of the Wilderness Road Campground. The trail is accessed by two trailheads. One of the trailheads is located at the northeast end of Loop B and the other is at the entrance to the amphitheater at the northeast end of Loop C. Wooden directional signage is present at both trailheads.	

Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area – Lee County, Virginia	
Entrance Road, 1961; modified 2003 (Structure, FMSS ID 38593). The entrance road, known as National Park Road, extends approximately 2,000 feet (0.37 mile) from US. Highway 58 to the northwest before turning northeast for approximately 960 feet to the Y-junction with the Picnic Road. From the junction the road curves south for approximately 1,100 feet (0.2 mile) to terminate at the campground. The two-lane road is paved and measures roughly 25 ft wide with narrow shoulders on either side.	
Entrance Sign, 2003 (Structure). Consists of a 20-foot-long by 10-inch-wide battered stone base with tapered pillars on each side, and a metal sign board nestled between the pillars. The right (east) pillar is 2 feet 2 inches higher than the left (west) pillar. The foundation consists of reinforced concrete, with crushed stone beneath to facilitate drainage. The stone is laid in a random ashlar pattern. Printed on the sign are the words, "Thomas B. Fugate Wilderness Road Area Cumberland Gap National Historical Park," along with standard images developed by the National Park Service to denote the presence of a campground, picnic area, hiking trails, and a shelter within the area. The same text appears on the north side of the sign board.	
Trailer Sanitary Disposal Unit, 1977 (Structure, FMSS ID 101158). Consists of a short spur road with a concrete island containing a pair of hydrants, each with an accompanying water tower with hose, at its north and south ends. Also present are a sign at its north end, a bear proof trash receptacle on a concrete pedestal at its north half, and a hatch with an aluminum plate cover near its south end.	

Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area – Lee County, Virginia	
Equipment Shed, ca. 1995–1997 (Structure, FMSS ID 242374). A one-story, wood-frame structure consisting of two bays open on the south façade. The shed roof slopes to the north and is covered with standing seam metal. Padlocked metal fencing has been placed in front of the bay openings for security purposes.	
Campground Group Shelter, ca. 1984–1995 (Structure, FMSS ID 109637). A one-story, open bay shelter, approximately 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, with its long axis oriented southwest to northeast. It rests on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation and is post and beam construction. Ten posts with Y bracing, or five on each side, support the structure's side-gabled roof, which is clad in standing seam metal. All of the posts are set in square concrete bases. The concrete foundation beneath the structure extends approximately 15 feet to the northeast, where two barbeque grills on metal posts and a bear-proof trash metal can are located.	
Picnic Area Group Shelter, ca. 1984–1995 (Structure, FMSS ID 109638). A one-story structure measuring 50 feet long by 20 feet wide. The long axis is oriented roughly northeast to southwest so that the gable end faces the parking area. The structure is built on a concrete slab foundation, is of wood frame construction, and has a side-gabled, standing seam metal roof. The roof is supported by a series of 14 wood posts, or seven on each side, each of which is set into a square concrete base. Y-bracing is present on the four corner posts. A small message board in a wooden frame and an aluminum cigarette disposal container are hung on the southeast corner post. Two small metal grills and two concrete pads—one with a bear-proof metal trash can—are located to the northeast of the structure.	

Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area – Lee County, Virginia

Honey Tree Spur Trail, ca. 1969–1970 (Structure, FMSS ID 38907). A 1.1-mile-long irregularly-shaped looped hiking trail located on the east side of the Wilderness Road Picnic Area. The trail traverses a wooded area in the vicinity of Station Creek. The width of the Honey Spur Trail is roughly 4 feet wide depending on adjacent constraints and it has a dirt tread. The Honey Tree Spur Trail can be accessed from the Green Leaf Nature Trail near the south bank of Station Creek.



Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky

Bartlett Park Comfort Station, 2005 (Building, FMSS ID 25311). One-story, rectangular building set on a concrete foundation with split-faced concrete masonry unit walls. It has a clipped-gable standing seam metal roof with extended eaves. The main façade faces west, towards the parking area and Bartlett Park Group Shelter #2. The interior of the building has two rooms (a male and female restroom), each of which is accessed by a solid steel entry door on the main (west) façade. The north and south facades each have two fixed pane steel frame windows. A water fountain is set into a sidewalk that encircles the building and extends west, in a triangular shape, from the two restroom entrances to the parking area.

Bartlett Park Group Shelter #1, 1987 (Structure, FMSS ID 109634). One-story, open bay shelter, approximately 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, with its long axis oriented northwest to southeast. It rests on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation and is post and beam construction. Eight posts with Y bracing, or four on each side, support the structure's side-gabled roof, which is clad in standing seam metal. All of the posts are set in square concrete bases. A concrete sidewalk leads southwest from the shelter to a small parking area located along the west shoulder of Bartlett Park Road.

Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky	
Bartlett Park Group Shelter #2, 1987 (Structure, FMSS ID 109635). One-story, open bay shelter, approximately 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, with its long axis oriented southwest to northeast. It rests on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation and is post and beam construction. Ten posts with Y bracing support the structure's side-gabled roof, which is clad in standing seam metal. All of the posts are set in square concrete bases. The concrete foundation beneath the structure extends approximately 15 feet to the northeast, where two barbeque grills on metal posts and a bear-proof trash metal can are located.	
Bartlett Park Road, ca. 1965-1966 (Structure). Paved, two-lane road that bisects the National Park Service Headquarters Area. It is situated between the CUGA VC and the Seaboard System RR. The road branches off Pinnacle View Road and heads in a generally southerly direction before curving southwest. It runs through the headquarters area for roughly 0.35 mile (and crosses the Little Yellow Creek). It then turns north to parallel the railroad tracks and ends at a cemetery. The Bartlett Park Road measures 20 feet wide.	
Gym Storage Building, 1966 (Building, FMSS 25909). This 96-foot-long by 96-foot-wide, rigid frame metal building was constructed by the George W. Reagan Company of Knoxville, Tennessee between June and September of 1966. The building rests on a concrete foundation and has an extremely low-pitched, front-gabled roof that is covered in standing seam metal. A roll-up garage door is centered beneath the gable on the south façade, and wooden double doors are present on the north and south ends of the west façade. A photograph taken by the Job Corps in 1967 suggests that no changes have been made to the building since its construction (Job Corps 1967).	

Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky	
Headquarters Building, 1956 (Building, FMSS ID 25263). This building is located on an elevated rise to the east of Bartlett Park Road on a service road located north of the entrance to the maintenance building compound. The building has a square plan and measures approximately 75 ft by 73 ft. The foundation is concrete block and the façade is clad in vertical siding. The roof is gable-on-hip with a front-gable wing on the northwest. An overhang clad in standing seam metal is visible on the south and east elevations. The roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt and displays multiple vents. The fenestration visible on the south and east elevation contains side-by-side casement windows in double-set configuration, with a triple set on the exterior of the northwest wing. A single side-by-side casement window is on the northeast corner. There are two single-leaf entrances on the south elevation approached by concrete steps and two single-leaf entrances on the east abutting the parking lot.	
Horse Barn, ca. 1984 (Structure, FMSS ID 25914). This barn is located at the southern edge of the maintenance compound to the east of Bartlett Park Road. The structure is a large, multi-level barn with gambrel roof sheathed in standing seam metal. Barn measures approximately 50- foot length by 27-foot width set roughly on a north-south axis. Ground level built of concrete block with upper loft levels clad in vertical wood plank. The front (north) elevation displays a double wood plank barn door with large t-strap hinges and flanked by two one over one awning casement windows topped by crossbeam lintels. The second level displays a wood plank loft door with t-strap hinges on the right side. The third level displays a vent and exterior light placed just under the barn eaves. The barn is flanked by two lateral one-story lean-tos with standing seam metal roofing. The lean-tos measure approximately 13 feet in width and run the entire length of the barn acting as storage shelter and appear to be later additions. The fenestration under the overhangs is unknown except for an opening to the rear (north) of the east side.	

Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky	
Information Technology (IT) Building, 2000 (Structure, FMSS ID 101197). One-story frame building located in a wooded area to the south of the Headquarters Building. The building is roughly 10 feet long by 8 feet wide, rests on a concrete slab foundation, and has a front-gabled, asphalt shingle roof with overhanging eaves. A steel front door on the building's east façade is its only fenestration. A low concrete stoop provides access to the entry.	
Little Yellow Creek Bridge #1 (Structure No. 5230-0025), 1970 (Structure, FMSS ID 101824). A single span concrete channel beam bridge that carries Bartlett Park Road across Little Yellow Creek. The structure measures 29 feet long by 18.7 feet wide. The deck consists of five precast concrete panels and the abutments are also concrete. The roadway across the top of the bridge is paved with asphalt and measures 17.2 feet curb to curb. Continuous steel guard rail runs along the north and south sides of the bridge. Riprap is present along the north abutment and northwest wingwall, and there is a stacked rock retaining wall behind the southeast wingwall.	
Little Yellow Creek Dam, ca. 1920s (Structure). Remnants of two concrete dams set on an east-west axis across Little Yellow Creek approximately 160 feet west of the Bartlett Creek Group Shelter #2. The structures are approximately 50-feet in length. Only parallel concrete abutments and footers of the approach channel are visible on east and west banks.	

Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky	
Maintenance Equipment Storage #1, 1965–1966 (Structure, FMSS ID 25915). Prefabricated, steel frame, semi-open structure at the south end of the current NPS maintenance area to the west of Bartlett Park Road. The structure was constructed by Corpsmen and a supervisor with the George W. Reagan Company as a support building from the Cumberland Gap JCCC between December 1965 and February 1966. The structure is rectangular in plan and measures roughly 70 feet long 30 feet wide, with its long axis oriented north-south. The north side of the structure is open and has two bays at its east and west ends. The middle third has an open stairwell that leads to an enclosed second-story area that is used for storage. Two-thirds of the rear (south) façade and the entirety of the east and west facades are sheathed in metal siding. A drive through carwash was added the east bay in 2007; otherwise, the structure remains relatively intact.	
Maintenance Equipment Storage #2, 1965–1966 (Structure, FMSS ID 25916). The second of two "open front storage buildings" constructed by the George W. Reagan Company and Corpsman between December 1965 and early March of 1966. The prefabricated, steel frame structure measures roughly 100 feet long by 30 feet wide and has a side-gabled roof that is clad with standing seam metal. The building is located at the west end of the National Park Service maintenance area, with its four open bays facing east. It shares a common wall with the Welding and Paint Shop, which is located immediately to the north.	
Maintenance Fuel Storage Building, 1966 (Building, FMSS ID 93434). This one-story, concrete block building was constructed by contract labor, with the Job Corps furnishing the materials, in 1966 for use as a gas station and inflammable storage. The building measures 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, with its long axis oriented north-south. The rear (east) façade abuts the fence that currently encircles the NPS Maintenance Area. The main (west) façade faces east and has a single-entry door at either end. It rests on a concrete foundation and has a side-gabled roof that is clad in standing seam metal. Two fixed pane vinyl windows are centered on the south façade. A review of historic photographs indicate that these were originally jalousie windows. Gas pumps, once present to the west of the building, have been removed and replaced with new diesel and gasoline tanks located on a raised concrete slab to the north.	

Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky	
Maintenance Shop, 1966 (Building, FMSS ID 25265). Originally known as the "Works" building, this one-story, Butler type building was the first facility to be constructed in the National Park Service maintenance area. The 120-foot-long by 40-foot-wide prefabricated building with rigid steel frame walls was built by the George W. Reagan Company between July and September of 1966. The main (east) façade has two entrances and a garage door on the south half, and two entrances with three garage doors in between on the north half. Fenestration on the rear (west) façade is unknown. Both the south and north facades each have four, 3-part vinyl windows. All the windows, as well as the two entrances on the south half of the east façade are covered by fabric awnings. At some point in the past, the northern portion of the building was walled off and modernized to create a training room, and the northernmost garage door was removed and replaced with double glass doors.	
Q-0003 and Q-0004 Duplex Housing Unit, 1986 (Building, FMSS ID 25605). Two-story, wood frame multi-family residence with a basement and side-gabled roof of varying heights. The two-unit residence is oriented northeast to southwest in a grassy, wooded area to the east of the Headquarters Building. The building rests on a brick foundation and its exterior walls are sheathed in vertical wood siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The main façade of each unit faces east towards the woods. A concrete patio with a raised brick foundation and three sets of concrete steps spans the length of the building's rear (west) façade. The patio is partially sheltered by the second story, which overhangs the lower story on all facades. Additionally, the rear patio of one of the units is covered by a shed roof. Windows are predominantly vinyl double hung, although single-lite windows with double-hung sidelites are present on the upper story. An uncovered, below grade stairwell with metal railings at the south end of the building provides access to the basement.	

Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky	
Resource Management Office, 1966 (Building, FMSS ID 25269). This building set on the east side of Bartlett Park Road across from the maintenance compound is a long rectangular building on a north-south axis measuring approximately 80-foot length and 45-foot width. The façade appears to be stucco with the lower part set in concrete split face block. The visible fenestration on the street side (west) elevation is comprised of hopper casement windows and a single enclosed bay with metal roll up garage door. There are single leaf entrances on the south and east elevations. The north side elevation comprises of hopper casement windows and a single leaf entrance. The side gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal.	
Resource Management Shed, 1980 (Structure, FMSS ID 242359). One-story prefabricated wood frame building located along the west bank of Little Yellow Creek to the rear (east) of the Resource Management Office. The building is roughly 20 feet long by 15 feet wide and rests on concrete blocks. It has a front-gabled roof that is clad in standing seam metal and board-and-batten exterior walls. A hinged opening and concrete ramp are present on the building's south façade and provide access to its single-room interior. A single, double-hung vinyl window is centered beneath the eave on the west façade.	
Roads and Trails Building, ca. 2000s (Building, FMSS ID 25268). This building is located at the northern elevation of the maintenance building compound on an east -west axis. The building has a rectangular plan measuring 77-foot length by 35-foot width. The building is built of concrete block with a side gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The west elevation of the roof displays a single square skylight. The fenestration consists of 8 bays, of which there are 4 enclosed garages with metal rollup doors flanked by 4 single leaf entrances. The entrance on the west elevation has a single glass insert and is covered by a single awning.	

Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conservation Center/National Park Service Headquarters Area – Bell County, Kentucky	
Support Building Duplex Carport, 1986 (Structure, FMSS ID 101780). One-story, open bay wood frame shelter that functions as a carport for residents of the Q-0003 and Q-0004 Duplex Housing Unit, which is located approximately 35 feet to the northeast. The structure is 20 feet long by 15 feet wide, with its long axis oriented northwest to southeast. Eight posts with Y bracing, or four on each side, support the structure's roof, which is clad in asphalt shingles. All of the posts are set in square concrete bases. An additional (uncovered) paved parking area is immediately south of the structure.	
Welding and Paint Shop, 1966 (Building, FMSS ID 25267). One-story, concrete block building with a standing seam metal, side-gabled roof. The east (main) façade contains a single-leaf entrance with wood, shed-roofed awning on the north end of the façade. To the south of the entrance are a single-lite window and single-bay opening with a roll-up garage door. Two single-lite windows face north. The building shares a common wall with the Maintenance Equipment Shed #2, which is located to the south.	

National Park Service Maintenance Area District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Ranger Station, 1966 (Building, FMSS ID 25262). This is a one-story building located to the north of the current National Park Service Headquarters building and to the southeast of Bartlett Park Road. The rectangular building measures 77 feet long by 37 feet wide and is encased in a stucco façade with the lower section in concrete, split face block. The south-facing elevation has five bays including four, single-leaf entrances, and a single aluminum-frame sliding window. Two entrances are covered with canvas awnings. The east elevation has two aluminum sliding windows. The side gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Two lightning rods/antennae are attached to either end of the structure.	

National Park Service Maintenance Area District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Research Management Pesticide Room/LE Storage (brown door)/Interp (white garage door), 1966 (Building, FMSS ID 25269). This is a one-story concrete block structure located to the north of the current National Park Service Headquarters building and to the southeast of Bartlett Park Road. The structure is rectangular in plan, consisting of two buildings separated by two bays with a contiguous roof. The structure measures roughly 107-feet long by 30-feet wide and has a northwest- southeast axis. The side gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The east side of the structure has one wood enclosed bay with a metal roll-up door and a single-leaf steel entrance door. There is an additional awning-style casement window for a total of three bays. The façade is painted concrete block. The southeast sidewall has a stucco façade with the lower portion clad in split face concrete block.	
Resource Management Water Lab (at right) & Artifacts Storage (at left), 1966 (Building, FMSS ID 25269). The one-story building consists of two separate buildings with an open bay in the center. The north-facing elevation has two single-leaf entrances. The façade is stucco with the lower portion clad in split face concrete block. The side-gabled roof is clad in standing seam metal.	
Fuel Storage Building, 1965 (Structure, FMSS ID 109854). The one-story concrete block structure is used as a gas station and inflammable storage and measures approximately 10-feet wide by 13- feet long. The western elevation has a single-leaf, metal entrance with a vent on the lower half, and the southern elevation has a single, awning-style casement window. The side-gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal.	

National Park Service Maintenance Area District – Bell County, Kentucky

Salt/Sand Storage Area, ca. 1980 (Structure, FMSS ID 242911). A 300-foot-long by 140-foot-wide gravel lot situated along State Highway 2404, south of Pinnacle View Road and east of Bartlett Park Road. The lot is in the general location of the former New South Brewery/Schneider Meat Packing Plant (CUGA00031.00). It currently used to store salt and sand for maintenance purposes.

Sugar Run Picnic Area District – Bell County, Kentucky

Sugar Run Comfort Station, ca. 2005 (Building, FMSS ID 25304). This square, concrete block, restroom building measures 37 feet by 27 feet and is located at the southeast corner of the picnic area adjacent to concrete sidewalk and parking area. The façade is clad in split face concrete block, and the gable-on-hip roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The rear (north) roof supports two solar panels and an air vent. The southeast elevation has two separate, single-leaf, steel door entrances and a built-in water fountain. The east and west elevations have two, symmetrical, semi-opaque, casement windows and two mesh vents set near the base. The west gable has a single, symmetrically placed, circular vent. The rear (north) façade has a single-leaf steel door adjacent to a utility box.

Sugar Run Group Shelter, 1973 (Structure, FMSS ID 109648). This open-air shelter measures approximately 42 feet long by 14 feet wide. The shelter is set on 10 braced wood pillars set in a concrete slab arranged and oriented on an offset north-south axis. The south elevation of the roof line has a projecting eave and sill. The side-gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal.

Sugar Run Picnic Area District – Bell County, Kentucky	
Sugar Run Pump House, 1968 (Structure, FMSS ID 242351). Consists of a square-shaped building constructed using concrete blocks and mortar. The building sits atop a slab foundation. It has a flat metal roof and a single hinged metal door. (Figure courtesy of the National Park Service ca. 1970)	
Sugar Run Trail, 1975 (Structure, FMSS ID 38946). The Sugar Run Trail consists of a 2.6-mile-long (5.8-mile out and back) trail that was built in 1975 to connect the Sugar Run Picnic Area to the primary developed areas within the park. The trail can be accessed from two locations within the picnic area. One of these areas is located at the south end of the picnic area, and the other is at the north end. The two trails eventually converge at a crossing over Sugar Run, and continue as a single trail, roughly parallel to the creek, before intersecting with the Ridge Trail at the Kentucky-Virginia state line. The portions of the trail within the picnic area are paved with asphalt; otherwise, the tread consists of	

RESOURCE TABLES

Individual Resources Determined and/or Recommended Not Eligible for Listing

(All properties are organized by county and state and sorted alphabetically by resource name. All photographs in the accompanying Resource Descriptions tables were taken by North Wind unless otherwise noted).

Table D.5. Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia

Resource Name	Property Type	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status [1]
O'Dell House & Garage	Building	38770/ 243358	—	ca. 1930–1960s	DOE-NE
Russell/Colson Site	Site	—	CUGA00058.00	ca. 1790s–1960s	RNE
Station Creek Junction	Site	—	CUGA00186.00	Unknown	RNE
Station Creek Site	Site	—	CUGA00059.00	ca. 1900s–1950s	RNE
Susan Baker/C. C. Powell House	Site	—	CUGA00057.00	ca. 1900s–1950s	RNE
Upper Station Creek Homestead	Site	—	CUGA00186.00	Unknown	RNE

[1] DOE-NE: Resource determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.
RNE: Resource recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table D.6. Buildings & Structures – Claiborne County, Tennessee

Resource Name	Property Type	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status [1]
Anne B. White House	Building	38774	—	ca. 1940	DOE-NE-I
Little Railroad Tunnel	Structure	—	CUGA00075.00	ca. 1889–1900	DOE-NE

[1] DOE-NE: Resource determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

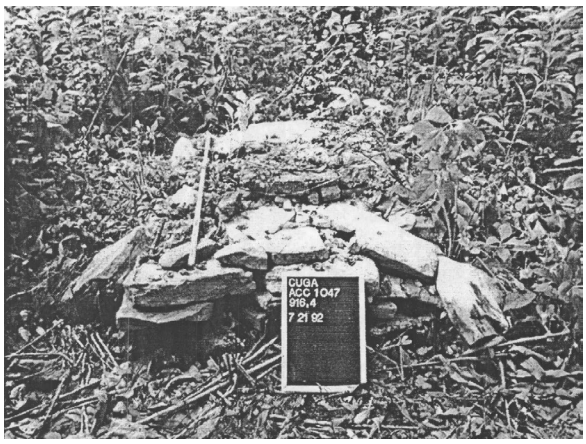
Table D.7. Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky

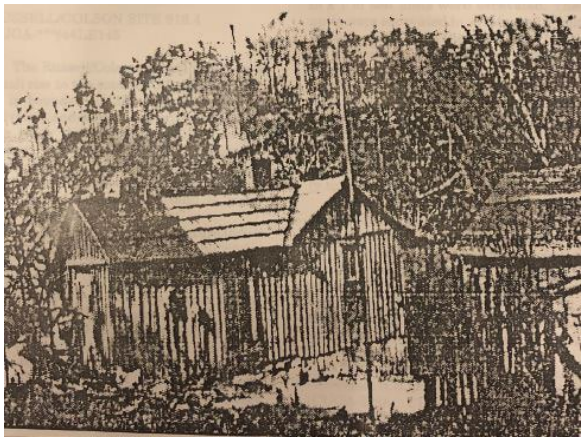
Resource Name	Property Type	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status [1]
Entrance Sign	Structure	—	—	ca. 1956; 1989	RNE
Fort McCook Access Trail	Structure	251616	—	ca. 1960s	RNE
Martin's Fork Cabin	Building	—	CUGA00120.00	ca. 1966	RNE
Neal, Snyder, & Mullins Coal Mine	Site	—	CUGA00011.00	Unknown	RNE
Pinnacle Pump House	Building	25658	—	ca. 1957	RNE
Tri-State Marker	Structure	18129	—	ca. 1967	DOE-NE
Tri-State Peak Shelter	Structure	101199	—	ca. 1964	DOE-NE
Visitor Center	Building	25266	—	1956	DOE-NE
Visitor Center Parking Area	Structure	—	—	ca.1956; 1989	RNE

[1] DOE-NE: Resource determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.
RNE: Resource recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Individual Resources Determined and/or Recommended Not Eligible for Listing

Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia	
O'Dell Garage, ca. 1960s (Building, FMSS ID 243358). This 70-foot-long by 28-foot-wide (770 foot^2) building consists of a brick carport that was constructed on the property of the O'Dell House when it was in use as the Park Superintendent's residence. The building has a front gable with wide overhanging eaves. The metal garage door is a sectional type with horizontally hinged panels that roll up straight along a track upward toward the garage ceiling. The garage is located to the rear (northeast) of the main residence.	
O'Dell House, ca. 1930 (Building, FMSS ID 38770). A brick, craftsman bungalow with side-gable roof and concrete block foundation that was originally the residence of B.L. O'Dell who owned a house and filling station along U.S. 25E on the Virginia side of the Cumberland Gap. The residence has a dormer with a row of four windows on its front façade, along with an open porch supported by for brick columns. The porch is accessed via a staircase. The residence served as the temporary Park Headquarters between 1957 and 1959 prior to the construction of the visitor center. By spring 1967, it was in use as the Park Superintendent's residence.	
Russell/Colson Site, ca. 1790s–1960s (Site, CUGA00058.00). Also known by its state site number, 44LE145, this site is on a small rise to the south of U.S. Highway 58. A 1991–1992 archaeological project documented two features, consisting of a collapsed brick chimney or porch (Feature 1), and a subsurface root cellar or well house (Feature 2) (Cornelison, Jr. and Horvath 1994). The former property owner, John Russell, attested to the presence of a house at the site that was tore down in the mid-1960s. Archaeological testing identified historic and prehistoric artifacts. As such, the site is also temporally affiliated with the Middle to Late Archaic period (5000 B.C. –1000 B.C.). A structure appears in the site's general location on the 1935 USGS 7.5-min topographical map for Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. (Photo courtesy of Cornelison, Jr. & Horvath 1994)	

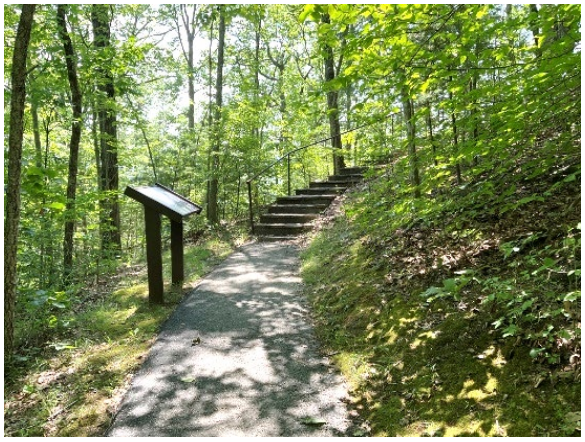
Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia	
Station Creek Junction, date unknown (Site, CUGA00186.00). Located 40 feet north of the Gibson Gap Trail and southeast of the Station Creek. The site consists of a partially standing chimney constructed using dry-laid stones, and a pile of loose stone. The tallest point of the chimney measures 43.5 inches high. A rusted iron pan left on the chimney pile is the only artifact observed at the site.	
Station Creek Site, ca. 1900s to 1950s (Site, CUGA00059.00). Also known by its state site number, 44LE146. This site is located right off the U.S. Highway 58 and is bisected by the north-south trending Station Creek tributary. It consists of several stone fences, roadbeds, and an abundant number of historic artifacts that are associated with the Colson Farmstead, which was established by William G. and Margaret Colson ca. 1887–1888. Much of the original 480-acre farmstead is located outside the current boundaries of the park. Archaeological testing conducted between 1991 and 1992 also identified prehistoric artifacts affiliated with the Late Archaic to Early Woodland period (1000 B.C.–A.D. 500). Several structures appear in the site's general location on the 1935 USGS 7.5-min topographical map for Cumberland Gap, Tennessee and Wheeler, Tennessee. (Figure courtesy of Pusey 1921)	
Susan Baker/C. C. Powell Site, ca. 1900s to 1950s (Site, CUGA00057.00). Also known by its state site number, 44LE148, this site is located north of Poor Valley Ridge and near U. S. Highway 58. It was surveyed in 1991, during which two depressions and a historic artifact scatter were recorded (Cornelison Jr. & Horvath 1994). The depressions were interpreted as root cellars or privy pits. Historic research suggests the features are associated with either Susan Baker or C. C. Powell. Baker owned two tracts and constructed a single-story residence with an outbuilding, while Powell owned one tract on which a three-room residence was built. A structure appears in the site's general location on the 1935 USGS 7.5-min topographical map for Cumberland Gap, TN. It is believed the homes were demolished when the land was	

Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia	
acquired by the National Park Service following establishment of the park. (Figure courtesy of Cornelison, Jr. & Horvath 1994)	
Upper Station Creek Homestead, date unknown (Site, CUGA00185.00). Located 415 feet north of the Gibson Gap Trail and adjacent to Station Creek. Consists of the remnants of a dry-laid, stacked stone chimney that is between 8 and 9 courses high. Its tallest point measures 57.75 inches high. Fallen tree limbs rest on the feature. No other structural features or artifacts were observed near the chimney.	

Buildings & Structures – Claiborne County, Tennessee	
Anne B. White House, ca. 1940 (Building, FMSS ID 38774). This one-story building with built-out basement stands 200 feet north of Brooklyn Street within the town of Cumberland Gap. The building has a hipped roof with a front gable porch on its main (northeast) facade and two parallel front gable wings on its rear (southwest) façade. The walls are red brick and roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There is a complex fenestration of vinyl 12-over-12 and 8-over-8 casement windows. Brick steps and an accessibility ramp provide access to the front double leaf entrance door. The east facade is built-out with a brick landing and has a single leaf 9-lite door. The rear (southwest) facade has a similar entry off a metal landing and stairway. The entrance to the built-out basement consists of a single leaf metal door.	

Buildings & Structures – Claiborne County, Tennessee	
Little Railroad Tunnel, ca. 1889-1900 (Structure, CUGA00075.00). Railroad tunnel built by the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, and Louisville Railroad Company in 1889 to connect Cumberland Gap, Tennessee with Middlesboro, Kentucky. The tunnel collapsed on at least two separate occasions in subsequent years. By 1896, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad took ownership and reinforced the tunnel. The structure currently measures 0.2 miles long by 32 feet wide and is currently in use as a pedestrian and bicycle path. In 2022, a DOE letter report was written prior to proposed repair and maintenance activities to the above-ground utility conduits within the Little Railroad Tunnel. The Little Railroad Tunnel was determined not eligible for NHRP listing (Reid 2022).	

Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Entrance Sign, 1956; modified ca. 1989 (Structure). The entrance sign is located in a landscaped median on the corner of Pinnacle View Road and Bartlett Park Road. Consists of a 27-foot-long stone base with a tapered pillar on one side, and a metal sign board nestled between the pillars. The left (west) pillar is 2 feet 2 inches higher than the right (east) pillar. The foundation consists of reinforced concrete, with crushed stone beneath to facilitate drainage. The stone is laid in a random ashlar pattern. Printed on the sign are the words, "Cumberland Gap National Historical Park United States Department of the Interior National Park Service." An additional sign with the National Park Service emblem is affixed on the taller of the two pillars. The sign was installed as part of the park's Mission-66 program during construction of the Visitor Center and its associated parking area.	

Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Fort McCook Access Trail, ca. 1960s (Structure, FMSS ID 251616). Also known as the Fort McCook Spur Trail. This 220-foot-long trail leaves the Foot McCook Parking Area and ends at the fort's earthworks and cannon. It begins as dirt and transitions into an asphalt trail with a 46-step fieldstone staircase with metal railing leading to the features.	
Martin's Fork Cabin, ca. 1966 (Building, CUGA00120.00). A log cabin (also known as Cupp Cabin) that was the residence of Thomas "Tom" Cupp, a moonshiner. The cabin was remodeled in the mid-1960s by the Job Corps. It sits atop a stacked-fieldstone and mortar foundation. It has a side-gable roof with wide overhangs that create open porches on the front and back façades. The roof is sheathed in metal. The cabin has a stacked-stone chimney. Inside are three plywood bunk beds for permitted backcountry hikers and campers. It is located off Hensley Settlement Road, roughly 0.75 mile to the southeast of the Hensley Settlement. The cabin is named for the stream that begins at Brush Mountain and travels for 5 miles to Harlan and into the Cumberland River.	
Neal, Snyder, and Mullins Coal Mine, date unknown (Site, CUGA00011.000). Located outside the current Cumberland Gap – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee Historic District boundary and south of U.S. Highway 25E. The site is situated 0.5 mile southeast of the park's visitor center on the south side of an unnamed stream. It consists of the remains of a historic coal mine, and includes a steel water tank, a tailings pile, and seven pits. Archival research yielded little information on the property. Walker (1975) notes that coal from the property was hauled by eight to ten wagons to the spur line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.	

Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Pinnacle Pump House, ca. 1957 (Building, FMSS ID 25658). Square-shaped building constructed using concrete block on a slab foundation. A set of concrete steps leads to a metal door. The original flat roof was replaced at unknown date with its current front-gabled, metal roof. Vertical wood planks cover the front and back gables. Round metal piping protrudes from the back façade.	
Shillalah Creek Road/Trail, 1920–1965; modified 1970s (Structure). An 11-mile long out-and-back trail that was originally a logging road constructed between 1927 and 1965 and later acquired, extended, and improved by the Park in the 1970s. The gravel trail, which is also used by the Park as an access road, begins at its junction with Kentucky State Route 217. It travels up Brush Mountain, passes sandstone rock formations and the Shillalah Falls, and ends at Hensley Settlement. The trail averages between 25 and 30 feet wide. It has undergone several repairs and modifications over the years due to severe storms that resulted in washouts and deep ruts, exposed and damaged culverts, and undercut banks. The trail is accessible to pedestrians, horses, and bicyclists; vehicle access is restricted by a locked gate at its northwest end.	
Tri-State Marker, ca. 1967 (Structure, FMSS ID 18129). A component of the Tri-State Marker Orientation Shelter that was constructed in 1964 at the junction of the Tri-State Trail and Cumberland Trail, and Powerline Right-of-Way as part of the Mission 66 Master Plan for the park. The circular shelter supported by steel beams covers a geodetic marker embedded in the flagstone floor of the shelter. Three separate orientation markers for the three states were installed in fieldstone and mortar bases at the shelter in 1967.	

Buildings, Structures, & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Tri-State Peak Shelter, ca. 1964 (Structure, FMSS ID 101199). The Tri-State Marker Orientation Shelter was constructed at the junction of the Tri-State Trail and Cumberland Trail, and near the Powerline Right-of-Way as part of the Mission 66 Master Plan for the park in 1964. The circular shelter supported by steel beams covers a geodetic marker that is embedded in the flagstone floor of the shelter. Three separate orientation markers for the three states were installed in fieldstone and mortar bases at the shelter in 1967.	
Visitor Center, 1956 (Building, FMSS ID 25266). This building is a steel frame International Style building with a multiple level, asymmetrical plan, and brick façade. There is an enclosed patio space beneath the "floating" exhibit wing and entry vestibule with large metal awning attached to the front (northwest) pergola. There is an addition at the side elevation (east) of the building extending into the upper and lower observation patios. Fenestration is symmetrical across front elevation with tall, glass, picture windows with metal encasement. The side elevation has several hopper windows with a single leaf metal door on second floor leading to metal landing and stairs. Two additional single leaf metal doors enter at lower level. To the southeast corner there are a series of three double metal doors leading to a concrete patio. Rear fenestration is unknown. The roof on the central northwest front is cross gabled, sheathed in standing seam metal, while the side extensions are flat with unknown roofing material.	
Visitor Center Parking Area, ca. 1956; modified ca. 1989 (Structure). Consists of an elongated parking lot oriented on a north-south axis. The parking lot is accessed via Pinnacle View Road on the north and contains east-west-oriented aisles with a loop on the south end. Aisles are separated by landscaped medians. Parking runs on an east-west axis. It measures approximately 295-feet at its widest point at the north elevation and is approximately 500-feet in length. The Thomas Walker Trail runs through the northern portion of the parking area.	

RESOURCE TABLES

Individual Resources Recommended Not Eligible for Listing Due to Age

(All properties are organized by county and state and sorted alphabetically by resource name. All photographs in the accompanying Resource Descriptions tables were taken by North Wind unless otherwise noted).

Table D.8. Buildings & Structures – Lee County, Virginia

Resource Name	Property Type	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status [1]
Colson Barn	Building	101200	—	2005	RNE-A
Gap Cave Trail	Structure	45496	—	1997	RNE-A
Inside Cave Trail	Structure	107079	—	1997	RNE-A

[1] RNE-A: Resource recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to age.

Table D.9. Buildings, Objects, & Structures – Bell County, Kentucky

Resource Name	Property Type	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status [1]
American Society of Engineers Marker	Object	101614	—	ca. 1985	RNE-A
Bike Trail	Structure	38879	—	1986	RNE-A
Corn Crib	Structure	242913	—	Post-1969	RNE-A
Equipment Shed	Building	25913	—	1985	RNE-A
Fitness Trail	Structure	38943	—	1975	RNE-A
Gas House	Building	25912	—	1980	RNE-A
Hensley Bunkhouse & Maintenance Shop	Building	25174	—	1980	RNE-A
Hensley Repeater	Building	109853	—	Unknown	RNE-A
Little Yellow Creek Bridge #2	Structure	101265	—	1992	RNE-A
Little Yellow Creek Culvert #2	Structure	106549	—	1980	RNE-A
Little Yellow Creek Culvert #3	Structure	106550	—	1980	RNE-A
Pinnacle Generator Building	Building	242912	—	ca. 1980	RNE-A
Seaboard Railroad Bridge	Structure	101832	—	1987	RNE-A
Skyland Road Bridge #1	Structure	101834	—	1995	RNE-A
Skyland Road Bridge #2	Structure	101835	—	1987	RNE-A
Thomas Walker Trail	Structure	45495	—	ca. 1997	RNE-A
U.S. Route 25E Bridge #2	Structure	101831	—	1988	RNE-A

[1] RNE-A: Resource recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to age.

Table D.10. Structures – Claiborne County, Tennessee					
Resource Name	**Property Type**	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status [1]**
Entrance Ramp Bridge	Structure	101830	—	ca. 1995	RNE-A
Tiprell Road Bridge #1	Structure	101827	—	ca. 1988	RNE-A
Tiprell Road Bridge #2	Structure	101828	—	ca. 1988	RNE-A

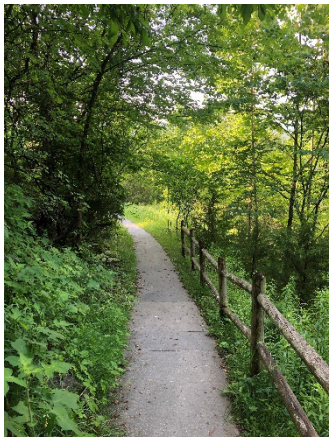
[1] RNE-A: Resource recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to age.

Table D.11. Structures – Bell County, Kentucky & Claiborne County, Tennessee					
Resource Name	**Property Type**	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status [1]**
Cumberland Trail	Structure	38596	—	2006	RNE-A

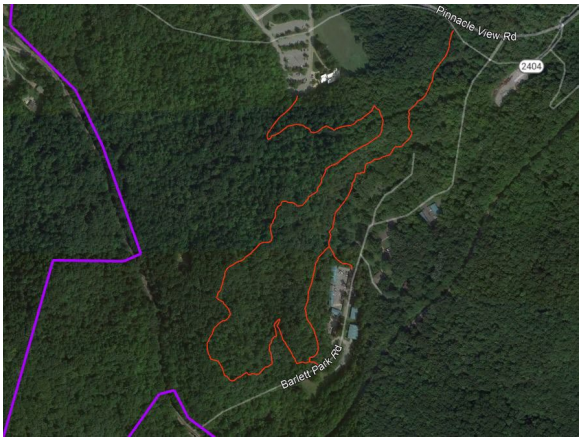
[1] RNE-A: Resource recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to age.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

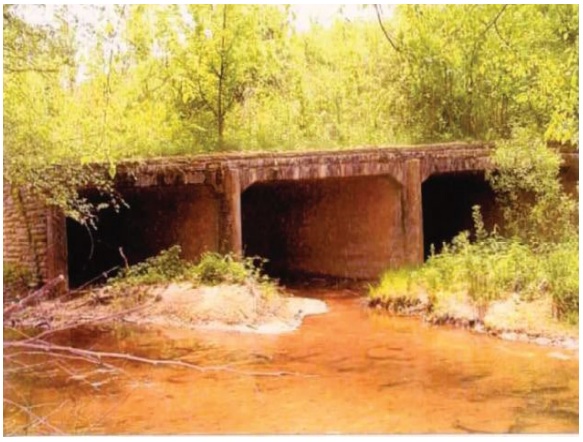
Individual Resources Recommended Not Eligible for Listing Due to Age

Buildings & Structures – Lee County, Virginia	
Colson Barn, ca. 2005 (Building, FMSS ID 101200). Building is located to the west of Station Creek and orientated generally northwest to southeast. It has a rectangular floorplan and a side gable roof sheathed with metal panels. V-shaped ridges run along the length of each panel. The roof exhibits overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The walls are sheathed in vertical wood panel siding. The northwest façade has a single wood panel door on its west side. The east-northeast façade exhibits a two-panel sliding barn door that opens to a fenced enclosure. The south-southeast façade has a shed roof extension that creates an open porch.	
Gap Cave Trail, ca. 1997 (Structure, FMSS ID 45496). A short, narrow trail leading to Gap (Cudjo's) Cave (CUGA00062.00). The 685-foot-long (0.15 mile) entrance trail branches from the Wilderness Trail to the north of the town of Cumberland Gap. The path is between 4 and 5 feet wide. Portions are dirt and other areas of the trail are cement. The exit trail winds east and west for 850 feet (0.16 mile) before meeting back up with the entrance trail.	
Inside Cave Trail, ca. 1997 (Structure, FMSS ID 107079). This short trail extends from the Gap Cave entrance to its interior and is the pathway that visitors follow when touring the cave. The path is paved and lined with handrails in some locations for safety. There are also stairs in various locations along its length. It is likely that portions of the trail follow previous pathways that were used by Cockrell, the state of Virginia, and LMU for tours prior to the National Park Service's acquisition of the property. (Photograph courtesy of the Virginia Tourism Corporation 2024).	

Buildings, Objects, & Structures – Bell County, Kentucky	
American Society of Engineers Marker, ca. 1985 (Object, FMSS ID 101614). Consists of a bronze plaque that recognizes the Royal Colonial Boundary of 1665, which was decreed by England's King Charles II to demarcate the American colonies. A survey was conducted in 1819 to establish the boundary, which now divides Virginia from North Carolina and Kentucky from Tennessee. The plaque is situated near the junction of the Cumberland Trail and the Tri-State Trail near the Tri-State Peak Shelter.	
Bike Trail, 1986 (Structure; FMSS ID 38879). The Bicycle Trail leads from Middlesboro near the transition from N. 12th Street to U.S. Highway 25E. It travels along the same route as the Thomas Walker Trail, heading south and into the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. It runs through the Visitor Center parking lot and along the south side of Pinnacle View Road before ending at Bartlett Park Road.	
Corn Crib, original date unknown; reconstructed ca. 1967 (Structure, FMSS ID 242913). A single-story, rectangular-shaped wood frame structure with wood cladding. The structure is supported by wood posts and has a front-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The structure was likely used by residents of the Hensley Settlement to store corn gathered in the fields and was reconstructed by the Job Corps in 1967. In 1980, the Job Corps spike camp was dismantled, and several buildings were moved near the existing corn crib, where a maintenance yard for Hensley Settlement had been established. The corn crib is currently used by the National Park Service for storage.	

Buildings, Objects, & Structures – Bell County, Kentucky	
Equipment Shed, 1985 (Building, FMSS ID 25913). Rectangular-shaped building with shed roof sheathed in standing seam metal. Its west façade features eight open storage bays supported with round wooden poles. It was originally situated east of the Park Hensley House but was subsequently relocated when the settlement was listed in the NRHP. It was a component of the Job Corps Spike Camp in 1968 and was used to store fencing supplies by the National Park Service in the late 1970s.	
Fitness Trail, 1975 (Structure, FMSS ID 38943). This structure consists of a 1.9-mile-long loop trail with in/out points at the north end of the Visitor Center Parking Area, and to the south of the Visitor Center. Much of its alignment parallels Little Yellow Creek. Portions of the trail gravel and dirt, whereas other areas of the trail have been surfaced with asphalt and measure approximately 10 feet wide. The asphalt portions are also part of the Bike Trail.	
Gas House, 1980 (Building, FMSS ID 25912). Rectangular-shaped building constructed of concrete blocks. It sits atop a slab foundation and has a side-gable roof sheathed in rolled asphalt roofing. Its gable ends are clad in vertical wood boards. The building has a metal hinged entry door, and Its north and south façades each have a small multi-lite casement window. It was a component of the Job Corps Spike Camp in 1968 during which time it was used for flammable liquid storage.	

Buildings, Objects, & Structures – Bell County, Kentucky	
Hensley Bunkhouse and Maintenance Shop, 1980 (Building, FMSS ID 25174). Rectangular-shaped building with side gable roof constructed using vertical wood planks. It was originally situated east of the Park Hensley House but was subsequently relocated when the settlement was listed in the NRHP. It was part of the Job Corps Spike Camp in 1968 and used as a workshop, storage room, and vehicle/tools storage building. Since 1970, the building has been used by the National Park Service for maintenance of the Hensley Settlement and as a base station for backcountry patrols.	
Hensley Repeater, ca. 1992 (Building, FMSS ID 109853). Square-shaped wood frame building constructed on a slab foundation. The walls are clad in vertical wood boards. The front-gable roof is sheathed in flat metal roof panels. The building is situated within a chain-linked and barbed wire fenced lot along with several pieces of associated electrical equipment (i.e., cables and antennae). It is being encroached upon by dense vegetation.	
Little Yellow Creek Bridge #2, 5230-006S, 1992 (Structure, FMSS ID 101265). Constructed over the Little Yellow Creek during the establishment of the Thomas Walker Trail. It measures 100 feet long by 8 feet wide and is oriented generally northwest to southeast over the creek. It is constructed of wooden planks, metal posts, and steel plates and has 3-foot-high rails on either side. A vertical wooden post with a reflector affixed to the top of it is located at either end of the bridge to prevent vehicular access. (Photograph courtesy of Karen 2023)	

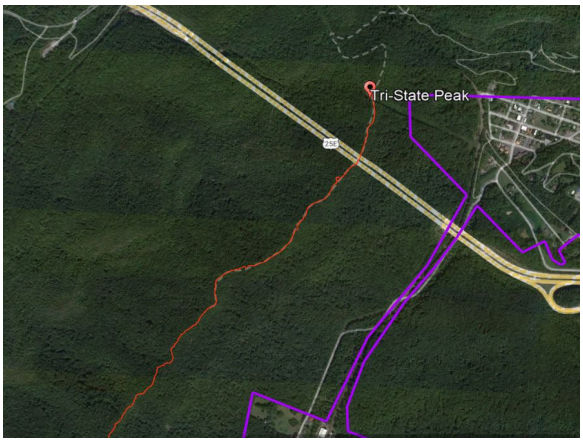
Buildings, Objects, & Structures – Bell County, Kentucky	
Little Yellow Creek Culvert #2, 5230-007P, 1980 (Structure, FMSS ID 106549). Continuous reinforced concrete box culvert under the divided U.S. Highway 25E (four lanes) about 0.5 mile from the park's Visitor Center. The culvert is oriented east to west and is comprised of three side-by-side barrels separated by piers that each measure between 10 to 12 feet wide and 11 to 12 feet high. Triangular abutment walls are situated on either side of the barrels. The face of the culvert is sheathed in stonework. A bottom concrete plate is present in front of the barrels on either side. The entire structure measures 34 feet long. (Photograph courtesy of S. Laffoon and T. Kimball 2002)	
Little Yellow Creek Culvert #3, 5230-008P, 1980 (Structure, FMSS ID 106550). Continuous reinforced cast-in-place concrete box culvert under the Pinnacle View Road entrance ramp (two lanes). The culvert is oriented east to west and is comprised of three side-by-side barrels separated by piers that each measure between 9 to 10 feet wide and 10 to 11 feet high. Abutment walls are situated on either side of the barrels. The exterior walls exhibit stonework facing. The entire structure measures 32 feet long. (Photograph courtesy of S. Laffoon and T. Kimball 2002)	
Pinnacle Generator Building, ca. 1980 (Building, FMSS ID 242912). Square-shaped wood frame building constructed on a slab foundation on the downslope of the Ridge Trail on its south-southeast side. It is roughly 0.13 mile east of the Pinnacle Peak parking lot. The walls are clad in vertical wood boards. The front-gable roof is sheathed in flat metal roof panels. The building is situated within a chain-link and barbed wire fenced along with several pieces of associated electrical equipment (i.e., solar panel, cables, and antennae).	

Buildings, Objects, & Structures – Bell County, Kentucky	
Seaboard Railroad Bridge, 5230-004P, 1987 (Structure, FMSS ID 101832). Steel and concrete bridge with box girder, central pier, and parapet walls. The structure facilitates the crossing of the Seaboard Railroad over U.S. Highway 25E. The concrete deck is cast-in-place and has two main spans. The structure measures 320 feet long with a 22-foot-wide deck. The parapet walls on either side of the highway and central pier are sheathed in stonework. (Photograph courtesy of GoogleEarth 2024).	
Skyland Road Bridge #1, 5230-009P, 1995 (Structure, FMSS ID 101834). A prestressed cast-in-place concrete box girder bridge that has one main span to facilitate the northbound travel lanes of U.S. Highway 25E over the two-lane Pinnacle View Road. The bridge is 118.6 feet long with a deck that measures 43.9 feet wide. A continuous aluminum rail is mounted on the parapets and measures just over 3 feet high. The abutment walls on either side of the structure are sheathed in fieldstone. A drainage inlet is located at the northwest corner of the bridge, and a hatch is located near the north abutment.	
Skyland Road Bridge #2, 5230-010P, 1987 (Structure, FMSS ID 101835). A prestressed cast-in-place concrete box girder bridge that has one main span to facilitate the southbound travel lanes of U.S. Highway 25E over Pinnacle View Road. The bridge facilitates two paved lanes with shoulders on either side. It spans 119.5 feet long with a deck that measures 43.8 feet wide. A continuous aluminum rail is mounted on the parapets and measures just over 3 feet high. The abutment walls on either side of the structure are sheathed in fieldstone. A drainage inlet is located at the northwest corner of the bridge, and a hatch is located near the north abutment.	

Buildings, Objects, & Structures – Bell County, Kentucky	
Thomas Walker Trail, ca. 1997 (Structure, FMSS ID 45495). A short, easy-to-moderate 1.25-mile trail between the Thomas Walker Parking Area and Visitor Center that incorporates a portion of the Fitness Trail. The trail passes by the former site of the New South Brewery and Ice Company. Portions of it are gravel while others are paved. Additionally, it crosses Pinnacle View Road, travels under U.S. Highway 25E, and traverses Bartlett Park Road.	
U.S. Route 25E Bridge #2, 5230-005P, 1988 (Structure, FMSS ID 101831). A prestressed cast-in-place concrete box girder bridge that has one main span to facilitate the two-lane Pinnacle View Road over the four-lane U.S. Highway 25E. The bridge spans 169 feet long and has a deck that measures 45.6 feet wide. A continuous aluminum rail is mounted on the concrete curbs on either side of the deck and measures just over 3.5 feet high. The abutment walls on either side of the structure are sheathed in fieldstone. A drainage inlet is located at the northwest and southwest corners of the bridge.	

Structures – Claiborne County, Tennessee	
Entrance Ramp Bridge, 5230-013P, ca. 1995 (Structure, FMSS ID 101830). Consists of a concrete cast-in-place structure with a single box girder that is located to the southeast of the Cumberland Gap Tunnel. The bridge spans 256 long and 58.2 feet wide and provides access to the paved U.S. Highway 58 entrance ramp. The bridge's central pier and abutment walls are faced with fieldstone. A continuous aluminum rail is mounted on the parapet walls. (Photograph courtesy of Federal Lands Bridge Office 2010)	

Structures – Claiborne County, Tennessee	
Tiprell Road Bridge #1, 5230-011P, ca. 1988 (Structure, FMSS ID 101827). A prestressed concrete cast-in-place bridge with box girder that facilitates U.S. Highway 25E northbound into the Cumberland Gap Tunnel. The structure is oriented northwest to southeast, and crosses over the Southern Railway, Tiprell Road, and Gap Creek. The bridge measures 356 feet long by 53.8 feet wide. Its abutment walls are clad in fieldstone, and a continuous aluminum rail is mounted on the parapet walls. (Photograph courtesy of Federal Lands Bridge Office 2010a)	
Tiprell Road Bridge #2, 5230-012P, ca. 1988 (Structure, FMSS ID 101828). A prestressed concrete cast-in-place bridge with box girder that facilitates U.S. Highway 25E southbound out of the Cumberland Gap Tunnel. The structure is oriented northwest to southeast, and crosses over the Southern Railway, Tiprell Road, and Gap Creek. The bridge is 353.3 feet long by 53.6 feet wide. Its abutment walls are clad in fieldstone, and a continuous aluminum rail is mounted on the parapet walls. (Photo courtesy Federal Lands Bridge Office 2010b)	

Structures – Bell County, Kentucky & Claiborne County, Tennessee	
Cumberland Trail, 2006 (Structure, FMSS ID 38596). A moderate trail that starts at the end of the Tri-State Trail near the Tri-State Peak Shelter and runs southwest for 2.5 miles to the end of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park boundary and beyond. It follows a line of high ridges and deep gorges in the Cumberland Plateau.	

APPENDIX E:
INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDED UNEVALUATED FOR LISTING

RESOURCE TABLES

Individual Resources Recommended Unevaluated for Listing

(All properties are organized by county and state and sorted alphabetically by resource name. All photographs in the accompanying Resource Descriptions tables were taken by North Wind unless otherwise noted).

Table E.1. Structures & Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia

Resource Name	Property Type	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status[1]
Colson Lane & Chimney Fall Site	Site	—	CUGA00092.00	Unknown	RAR
Colson Trail	Structure	106555	—	1955	RAR
Ewing Trail	Structure	38917	—	1960	RAR
Lewis Hollow Trail	Structure	38906	—	1960	RAR
Shillalah Creek Road/Trail	Structure	—	—	1920–1965; 1970s	RAR
Skylight Cave Trail	Structure	38904	—	1958	RAR

[1] RAR: Resource unevaluated; requires additional research.

Table E.2. Structures & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky

Resource Name	Property Type	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	Date(s)	NR Status[1]
Brownies Creek Trail	Structure	38587	—	ca. 1900s–1960s	RAR
Brush Mountain Trail	Structure	45484	—	ca. 1955	RAR
Cudzu Rifle Pit	Site	—	CUGA00096.00	ca. 1860s	RAR
Fern Curve Defenses	Site	—	CUGA00101.00	ca. 1860s	RAR
Fort Lyon Trail	Structure	45491	—	1860	RAR
Fort McCook Trail	Structure	45488	—	1860	RAR
Little Dam Valley	Site	—	CUGA00117.00	Unknown	RAR
Ramps Homestead	Site	—	CUGA00164.00	ca. 1920s– 1950s	RAR
Ridge Trail	Structure	38887	—	ca. 1956	RAR
Sand Cave Trail	Structure	38909	—	ca. 1960	RAR
Sand Quarry	Site	—	CUGA00137.00	Unknown	RAR
Walter Rifle Pit	Site	—	CUGA00144.00	ca. 1860s	RAR
Whichway Camp	Site	—	CUGA00145.00	Unknown	RAR
Old Millennium Cabin	Building	249070	—	ca. 2000	RAR

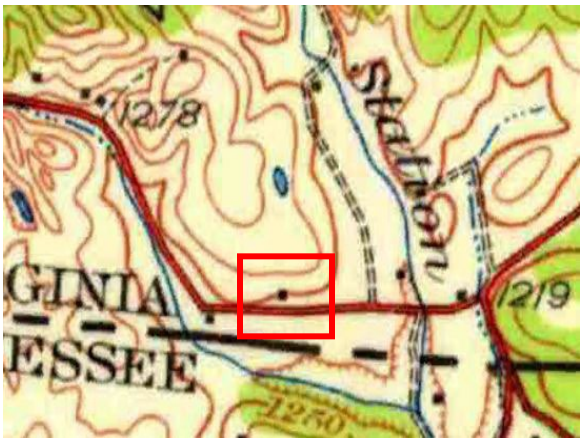
[1] RAR: Resource unevaluated; requires additional research.

Table E.3. Structures & Archaeological Sites – Claiborne County, Tennessee					
Resource Name	**Property Type**	**FMSS ID**	**CRIS-HS**	**Date(s)**	**NR Status**
Battery 1 Camp	Site	—	CUGA00199.00	ca. 1862	RAR
Battery 7 Camp	Site	—	CUGA00196.00	ca. 1862	RAR
Battery 7 Outerworks	Site	—	CUGA00193.00	ca. 1862	RAR
Howard Gulley House	Site	—	CUGA00008.00	Unknown	RAR
LMU Trail	Structure	38952	—	ca. 1955	RAR
Tiprell Dugouts	Site	—	CUGA00198.00	ca. 1862	RAR

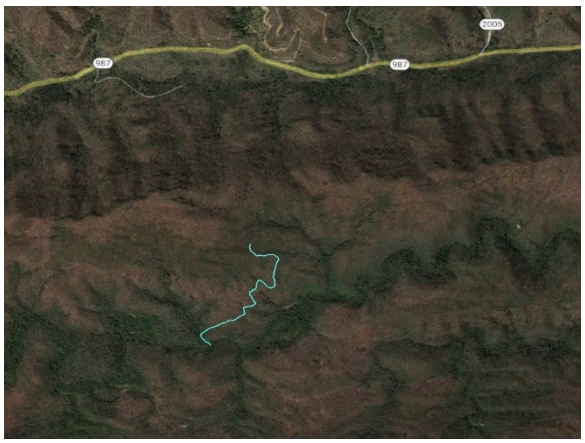
[1] RAR: Resource unevaluated; requires additional research.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

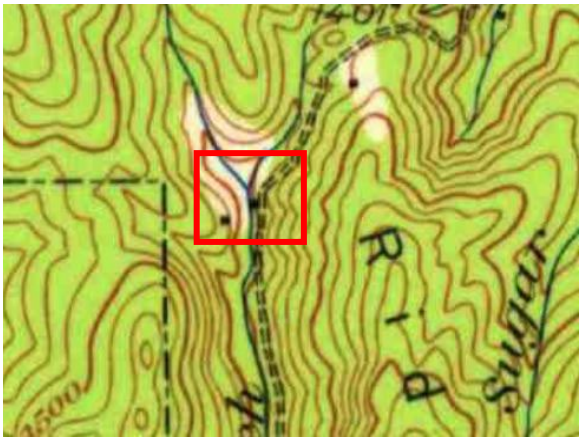
Individual Resources Recommended Unevaluated for Listing

Structures & Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia	
Colson Lane & Chimney Fall Site, date unknown (Site, CUGA00092.00). Bisected by the Colson Trail and situated north of U.S. Highway 58. The Colson family were among the first early frontier settlers to the region. They would come to be the largest landholders and own thousands of acres of land. They established a homestead along the Yellow Creek as well as operated a store, mill, and stagecoach stop along the Wilderness Road. A structure appears in the general site location on the USGS 7.5-min topographical maps for Middlesboro, KY in 1927 and 1930. It is not clear if the site has been formally recorded, and little information is available as far as what features are currently present at the site's location.	
Colson Trail, ca. 1955 (Structure, FMSS ID 106555). A short 0.75-mile-long out and back trail with several bridge crossings between Station Creek and Colson Trail Parking Area. Its northwestern-most end connects to the 1.6-mile-long Boone Trail on the National Park Road, while its southeastern-most end connects to the nearly 10-miles-long Gibson Gap loop trail near Wilderness Road (U.S. Highway 58).	
Ewing Trail, ca. 1960 (Structure, FMSS ID 38917). A long loop trail that begins at the Thomas Walker Civic Park in Ewing, Virginia and travels 180 feet north before entering the park. After 3 miles the trail meets with the Ridge Trail and continues to the northeast where it passes the Sand Cave. It then continues for roughly 0.8 mile to the east and a junction with the White Rocks Trail. From there, the trail continues south to meet back with the main Ewing Trail, which leads back to the civil park.	

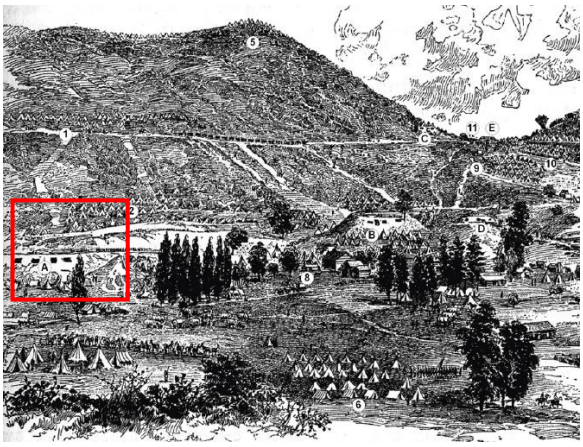
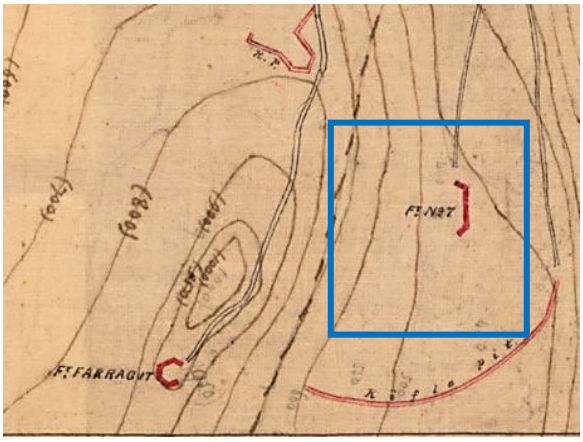
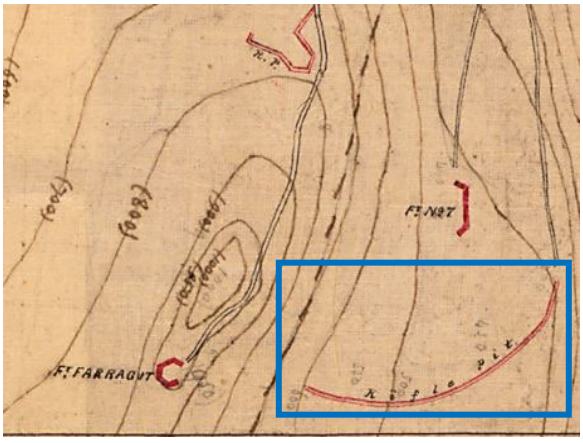
Structures & Archaeological Sites – Lee County, Virginia	
Lewis Hollow Trail, ca. 1960 (Structure, FMSS ID 38906). A 1.75-mile-long out-and-back dirt trail between the Ridge Trail and Wilderness Road Campground near Harrogate, Virginia. The trail is accessible from the campground or the picnic area. It is steep and long, climbing up Cumberland Mountain and passing the Skylight Cave. It is surrounded by dense forest.	
Skylight Cave Trail, ca. 1958 (Structure, FMSS ID 38904). Short, 90-foot-long dirt trail with bridge crossing that leads to Skylight Cave. It is accessed north of the Wilderness Road Campground from the Lewis Hollow Trail.	Not available

Buildings, Structures & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Brownies Creek Trail, ca. 1900s to 1960s (Structure, FMSS ID 38587). A 2.25-mile-long out-and-back trail south of the Mill Branch. The trail is accessed from the junction between Martin's Fork Trail and Brownies Creek Road, which heads east from Hensley Settlement and northwest of the Bert Hensley House. It turns into the Brush Mountain Road (Trail). The trail was originally used by the Hensley and Gibbons families to reach their settlement by horseback and mule and later improved into a sled road to transport goods. The trail is not maintained by the park.	
Brush Mountain Trail, ca. 1955 (Structure, FMSS ID 45484). A short, strenuous hike that departs south from the Brush Mountain Road. Its starting point is approximately 3.8 miles east of Hensley Settlement. The hike is roughly 0.75 mile long and ends at Martins Fork at the Cumberland River**.**	

Buildings, Structures & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Cudzu Rifle Pit, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00096.00). This site is likely associated with Battery No. 2 according to archival maps, which shows a long rifle pit to the west of the fortification that connects Battery No. 2 and Battery No. 3. An approximately 80-foot-long segment of earthwork, likely a rifle trench was documented by Lowe (2010). The rifle pit was constructed by U.S. Army Forces in 1862. The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	
Fern Curve Defenses, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00101.00). Located adjacent to and east of the Pinnacle View Road and 215 feet south of the Little Dam Valley site (CUGA00117.000) and 305 feet east of the McCook-Lyon Road (CUGA00069.00). The site is quickly being reclaimed by vegetation and brush.	Not available
Fort Lyon Trail, ca. 1860 (Structure, FMSS ID 45491). Short trail that leads from the Pinnacle Overlook Parking Area to earthworks and cannon associated with Fort Lyon at the crest of the ridge that overlooks Cumberland Gap. The trail continues from there and connects with the Pinnacle Overlook Trail. The trail is paved with asphalt, with fieldstone staircases and metal handrailing interspersed throughout its route. It averages between 5 feet and 7 feet wide.	
Fort McCook Trail, ca. 1860 (Structure, FMSS ID 45488). A 1.5-mile-long out-and-back trail that connects Fort McCook to the Pinnacle Overlook Trail. It leaves the Fort McCook Parking Area and heads in a northeasterly direction before winding itself to the overlook, which provides views across Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The dirt trail averages between 8 feet and 10 feet wide with dense vegetation and foliage on either side.	

Buildings, Structures & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Little Dam Valley, date unknown (Site, CUGA00117.00). Located on the east side of a bend in the winding Pinnacle View Road (formerly Skyland Road). The site is not depicted on historic USGS topographical maps. It is not clear if the site has been formally recorded, and little information is available.	Not available
Ramps Homestead, ca. 1920s to 1950s (Site, CUGA00164.00). This homestead site is situated between Davis Branch and Sugar Run Overlook Road. A structure is depicted in the site's general location on the 1927 USGS topographical map of Middlesboro, KY. However, little information pertaining to what, if any, features are currently present within the site boundary is available. Additionally, it is not clear if the site has been formally recorded, and little information is available.	
Ridge Trail, ca. 1956 (Structure, FMSS ID 38887). A 21-mile-long trail that stretches the length of the park between the Pinnacle Overlook and White Rocks. It is accessible from at least six other trailheads. Highlights along the trail are the Hensley Settlement, Sand Cave, and White Rocks. It is often used as a backpacking trail and offers four backcountry campsites, averaging between three and five days to complete in its entirety. The width of the dirt trail changes due to erosion and vegetation.	
Sand Cave Trail, ca. 1960 (Structure, FMSS ID 38909). A 0.23-mile-long spur trail (0.50 mile out-and-back) that heads north from the Ridge Trail and ends at the 250-foot-wide, half-domed Sand Cave with its sloping 1.25-acre floor covered in multicolored sand. The trail is often visited as part of the Sand Cave and White Rocks via Ewing Trail, which is a 9-mile loop hike, or as a stop for backpackers hiking the Ridge Trail. The Sand Cave Trail is dirt and abutted by forest and dense foliage. (Photograph courtesy of the National Park Service)	

Buildings, Structures & Archaeological Sites – Bell County, Kentucky	
Sand Quarry, date unknown (Site, CUGA00137.00). Located immediately adjacent to and south of the Object Lesson Road. Additionally, the site is situated approximately 255 feet northwest of the Dimple homestead site (CUGA00111.00). The Sand Quarry is not depicted on historic USGS topographical maps of the area. It is not clear if the site has been formally recorded, and little information is available.	Not available
Walter Rifle Pit, ca. 1860s (Site, CUGA00144.00). Civil War-era site located along the Fort McCook-Fort Lyon Road that was built as a military road to service the forts and camps on Pinnacle Peak (Lowe 2010). The site is not depicted on the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations.	Not available
Whichway Camp, date unknown (Site, CUGA00145.00). Site is located to the west of Dark Ridge immediately adjacent to the Harlan Road Trail. It is not depicted on the 1862 map of Cumberland Gap showing defenses and military installations.	Not available
Old Millennium Cabin, original construction date unknown; relocated ca. 2000 (Building; FMSS ID 249070). Consists of a 1.5-story log cabin that was relocated to the lawn to the east of the park's Visitor Center by the National Park Service in 2000. The building measures 15 feet long by 11 feet wide and has a side-gabled roof that is covered in wood shake. The exterior walls are comprised of vertical riven boards with exposed chinking and the gable ends are sheathed in wood shake. The building rests on a stone foundation. The main façades faces towards the southwest and has a single wood door with beam lintel on the lower story and a small loft door beneath the gable end.	

Archaeological Sites – Claiborne County, Tennessee	
Battery 1 Camp, ca. 1862 (Site, CUGA00199.00). This site is all that remains of Battery No. 1, the most southern and largest of the batteries that were once present within the boundaries of the park. The site, which once served as a camp, is located in a wooded area to the east of the town of Cumberland Gap on both National Park Service-administered and private lands. According to Lowe (2011:25), the site consists of traces of Civil War-era tent and hut sites, and "several overturned graves of unknown provenience." Shapefile data provided by the park indicates that stacked stone features are also present. The site is depicted as a group of tents downslope of Battery No. 1 in a woodcut of Cumberland Gap published in *Battles & Leaders of the Civil War* in 1888.	
Battery 7 Camp, ca. 1862 (Site, CUGA00196.00). Located south of the summit of Cumberland Gap to the northeast of the Battery 7 Outerworks (Site, CUGA00193.00). Substantial terracing suggests that the site was once the location of an extensive camp that would of at one time consisted of rows of winter huts or tents with officer's quarters upslope. It is not clear if this site has been formerly recorded; however, its location is shown on a map of Battery 7 and its associated outerworks in Lowe (2011). Lowe (2011:31) also provides a brief description of the site, stating that the area is labeled on a *Battles & Leaders* woodcut as a camp for the 1st Tennessee Infantry (U.S. Army). He further notes that associated features would include hearths, fire rings, and rock piles.	
Battery 7 Outerworks, ca. 1862 (Site, CUGA00193.00). This site is located just inside the park boundary (in Tennessee) about 750 feet southeast of the Tri-State Peak Shelter and 430 feet south of the powerline right-of-way at an elevation of 1,700 feet. Its plotted location coincides with a rifle pit depicted on the 1862 Lyon map showing fortifications at Cumberland Gap. The feature appears as a very shallow depression that follows the contours of the hillslope before turning sharply upslope toward the ridge crest.	

Archaeological Sites – Claiborne County, Tennessee	
Howard Gulley House, date unknown (Site, CUGA00008.00). Situated south of the Cumberland Gap Parkway and roughly 0.1 mile east of the Whitt's Ridge Trail. It likely consists of the remnants of William "Howard" Gulley's homestead. The Gulley's were an early settler family in Cumberland Gap with ties back to the 1870s when they were farmers. Howard worked as a coal truck driver, and in the 1950 census was listed as living with his family on the "left side of Old Tazwell" (Ancestry n.d.). He died in 1963.	Not available
LMU Trail, ca. 1955 (Structure, FMSS ID 38952). Short dirt trail segment that measures 0.8 mile long. It is accessible near private residences on Tiprell Road and Gap Creek. It heads east through a forested and hilly landscape toward LMU in Harrogate, Tennessee. It has several connector trails, including the Little Pinnacle Trail, Jones Farm Trail, and the Widow Maker Trail that intersect it.	Not Available
Tiprell Dugouts, ca. 1862 (Site, CUGA00198.00). Located on the north side of the Cumberland Gap Parkway (also known as the Tiprell Road Bridge #1) and southeast of the Cumberland Gap Tunnel. Additionally, it is located 500 feet downslope of the Battery No. 1 Camp (CUGA00199.00). The site is not depicted on the 1862 Lyon map showing fortifications at Cumberland Gap.	Not available

APPENDIX F:
RESOURCE SUMMARY TABLE

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Building	Anne B. White House	38774	—	TN	36.593967, -83.665389	ca. 1940	DOE-NE-I	N/A	Early Efforts at Park Establishment
Building	Bartlett Park Comfort Station	25311	—	KY	36.600638, -83.693785	2005	NC-CGJCCC, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Bartlett Park Group Shelter #1	109634	—	KY	36.599640, -83.694846	1987	NC-CGJCCC, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Bartlett Park Group Shelter #2	109635	—	KY	36.600664, -83.694188	2007	NC-CGJCCC, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Bert Hensley House	25177	92491	KY	36.672374, -83.527372	1903; rebuilt 1969; modified 1976	C-HSHD; RNE-S/I	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Brush Mountain Outhouse #1 West	16905	07074	KY	36.671409, -83.529925	1928; rebuilt 1972	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Brush Mountain Outhouse #2 East	16906	07075	KY	36.671442, -83.529646	1928; rebuilt 1972	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Brush Mountain School House	25188	07049	KY	36.671511, -83.529828	1928; most recently rebuilt 1972	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Camp Tender's Residence	25596	—	VA	36.604759, -83.632797	1963	C-WRCPA; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Camp Registration Station	25601	—	VA	36.604091, -83.632819	1968	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Colson Barn	101200	—	VA	36.604056, -83.632773	2005	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Building	Comfort Station #1	25271	—	VA	36.602756, -83.631689	2004	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Comfort Station #2	25272	—	VA	36.601866, -83.630765	2004	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Comfort Station #3	25273	—	VA	36.600914, -83.629358	2004	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Equipment Shed	25913	—	KY	36.672660, -83.525345	1985	RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Equipment Shed (Wilderness Road Campground & Picnic Area)	242374	—	VA	36.603943, -83.633015	ca. 1995–1997	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Finley Hensley Barn	101215	07061	KY	36.671538, -83.528128	1903; rebuilt 1975; modified 1996	NC-HSHD DOE-NE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Finley Hensley House	25930	07068	KY	36.671190, -83.528777	1903; rebuilt 1982	C-HSHD DOE-NE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Gas House	25912	—	KY	36.673001, -83.525446	1980	RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Gym Storage Building	25909	—	KY	36.597939, -83.694753	1965	C-CGJCCC, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Building	Headquarters Building	25263	—	KY	36.598934, -83.694195	1966	C-CGJCCC, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Hensley Bunkhouse & Maintenance Shop	25174	—	KY	36.672675, -83.525502	1980	RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Hensley Repeater	109853	—	KY	36.671751, -83.525707	Unknown	RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Horse Barn	25914	—	KY	36.597235, -83.695198	1986	NC-CGJCCC, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Interpretive Shelter and Comfort Station	25306	—	KY	36.606577, -83.666505	1957	NC-CGHD; C-PODAHD; DOE-E	A & C	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	IT Building	101197	—	KY	36.598492, -83.694180	2000	NC-CGJCCC, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	LE Ranger Fuel Storage Building	109854	—	KY	36.599976, -83.692756	1965	C-NPMAD, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Lige Gibbons Barn	101203	07052	KY	36.670188, -83.531821	1930; rebuilt 1967	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Lige Gibbons House	25194	07050	KY	36.670403, -83.531481	1922; rebuilt 1972	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Lige Gibbons Outhouse	113725	07055	KY	36.670062, -83.531850	1922; rebuilt 1967	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Lige Hensley House	25193	07050	KY	36.669700, -83.524253	1903; rebuilt 1979	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Maintenance Equipment Storage #1	25915	—	KY	36.598316, -83.695213	1966	C-CGJCCC, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Maintenance Equipment Storage #2	25916	—	KY	36.598548, -83.695322	1966	C-CGJCCC, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Maintenance Fuel Storage Building	93434	—	KY	36.598599, -83.695022	1968	C-CGJCCC, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Maintenance Shop	25265	—	KY	36.599000, -83.695237	1966	C-CGJCCC, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Martin's Fork Cabin	—	CUGA00120.00	KY	36.671413, -83.513613	ca. 1966	RNE-I	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	O'Dell House & Garage	38770/ 243358	—	VA	36.601039, -83.661061	ca. 1930–1960s	DOE-NE-S	N/A	Early Efforts at Park Establishment
Building	Picnic Area Comfort Station	—	—	VA	36.609413, -83.637930	2017	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Oscar Hensley House	—	—	KY	36.667469, -83.527066	Prior to 1939	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Building	Old Millennium Cabin	249070	—	KY	36.603314, -83.695387	ca. 2000	UE-RAR	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Building	Park Hensley House	25911	0925	KY	36.671201, -83.527021	1936; rebuilt 1967; modified 1978	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Pinnacle Generator Building	242912	—	KY	36.606547, -83.664637	ca. 1980	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Building	Pinnacle Pump House	25658	—	KY	36.606151, -83.672638	ca. 1957	RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Q-0003 and Q-0004 Duplex Housing Unit	25605	—	KY	36.598778, -83.693497	1986	NC-CGJCCC, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Ranger Station	25262	—	KY	36.600244, -83.692821	1966	NC-NPMAD, RNE-I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Research Management Pesticide Room/LE Storage/Interp Building	25269	—	KY	36.600032, -83.693060	1966	NC-NPMAD, RNE-I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Resource Management Office	25269	—	KY	36.598273, -83.694731	1966	NC-CGJCCC, RNE-I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Resource Management Shed	242359	—	KY	36.598212, -83.694606	1980	NC-CGJCCC, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Resource Management Water Lab & Artifacts Storage	25269	—	KY	36.600183, -83.693166	1966	NC-NPMAD, DOE-NE-I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Roads and Trails Building	25268	—	KY	36.599132, -83.694985	ca. 2000s	NC-CGJCCC, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Storage Building	—	—	VA	36.604569, -83.632802	ca. 1983–1984	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Sugar Run Comfort Station	25304	—	KY	36.636037, -83.668952	ca. 2005	NC-SRPAD, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Visitor Center	25266	—	KY	36.602756, -83.695323	1956	DOE-NE-I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Welding and Paint Shop	25267	—	KY	36.598764, -83.695307	1966	C-CGJCCC, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Willie Gibbons Barn	101205	07043	KY	36.669375, -83.534479	1924; restored 1968; modified 1988	NC-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Willie Gibbons Blacksmith Shop	113721	07066	KY	36.669900, -83.534776	1918; rebuilt 1968	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Willie Gibbons House	25921	07042	KY	36.669666, -83.534779	1924; rebuilt 1968; destroyed 2000	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Willie Gibbons Outhouse	113716	07047	KY	36.669311, -83.534958	1930; rebuilt 1967	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Building	Willie Gibbons Smokehouse	113715	07045	KY	36.669539, -83.534798	1925; rebuilt 1968; destroyed 2000	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
District	Chadwell Gap Coal Company Historic District	—	—	VA	36.662524, -83.509465	1922–1943	DOE-E	A, C, & D	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
District	Cumberland Gap Historic District – Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee (NRIS #80000366)	—	—	KY, TN, & VA	36.604670, -83.674387	1700–1899	NR-L	A & B	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
District	Hensley Settlement Historic District (NRIS #80000367)	—	—	KY	36.672278, -83.530166	1903–1951	NR-L	A & C	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
District	Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area Historic District	—	—	KY & VA	36.606668, -83.667682	1956–1958	DOE-E	A & C	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
District	Pinnacle Road Circulation Corridor Historic District	—	—	KY	36.606677, -83.667682	1956–1969	DOE-E	A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
District	Wilderness Road Campground & Picnic Area	—	—	VA	36.602346, -83.632670	1959–1965	DOE-NE-I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Object	American Society of Engineers Marker	101614	—	KY	36.600757, -83.675291	ca. 1985	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Object	Daniel Boone's Trail D.A.R. Marker	381103	91404	KY	36.604093, -83.673987	1914	C-CGHD; UE-RAR	N/A	Early Efforts at Park Establishment
Object	Indian Rock D.A.R. Marker	381091	91403	KY	36.605384, -83.675898	1915	C-CGHD; UE-RAR	N/A	Early Efforts at Park Establishment
Site	1920s Homestead	—	CUGA00078.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1920	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Andrew Jackson Hensley Farmstead	—	CUGA00079.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1900s–1940s	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Aerial Tram Ruins	—	—	VA	location withheld	1922–1943	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Site	Battery 1 Camp	—	CUGA00199.00	TN	location withheld	ca. 1862	UE-RAR	N/A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Battery No. 2 Rifle Trench	—	CUGA00201.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Battery 7 Camp	—	CUGA00196.00	TN	location withheld	ca. 1862	UE-RAR	N/A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Battery 7 Outerworks	—	CUGA00193.00	TN	location withheld	ca. 1862	UE-RAR	N/A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Bert Hensley Barn Site	—	—	KY	location withheld	1903	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Boardwalk Rifle Trench	—	CUGA00080.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Braden House Site	—	CUGA00085.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1920s–1930s	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Cave Rifle Trench	—	CUGA00202.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Colson Lane & Chimney Fall Site	—	CUGA00092.00	VA	location withheld	Unknown	UE-RAR	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Crock/Crockett Minton House	—	CUGA00095.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1890s–1910s	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Cudjo's Cave (Gap Cave)	—	—	VA	36.602734, -83.667110	Unknown	NC-CGHD; RNRE	A	Early Efforts at Park Establishment
Site	Cudzu Rifle Pit	—	CUGA00096.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	UE-RAR	N/A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Site	Cumberland Mountain Hotel	—	CUGA00055.00	KY	location withheld	ca. late 1930s	RNRE	A & D	Early Efforts at Park Establishment
Site	Dead Pine Camp	—	CUGA00100.000	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Denny Cemetery	—	CUGA00177.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1910s–1930s	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Dimple House	—	CUGA00111.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Far Ridge Battery	—	CUGA00168.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Fern Curve Defenses	—	CUGA00101.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	UE-RAR	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Finley Hensley Granary Site	—	—	KY	location withheld	ca. 1903	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Finley Hensley Spring House Site	—	—	KY	location withheld	ca. 1903	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Fort Foote Rifle Pit	—	CUGA00102.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Fort Halleck	—	CUGA00020.00	KY	location withheld	1861–1862	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Fort Halleck Defenses	—	CUGA00121.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Fort Lyon Rifle Trench #1	—	CUGA00203.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Fort Lyon Rifle Trench #2	—	CUGA00204.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Gap Coal Mine	—	CUGA00077.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Site	Gap Creek House	—	CUGA00103.00	VA	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Gillis Lee House Ruin	—	—	KY	location withheld	Prior to 1903	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Gerber	—	CUGA00158.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Grant Hensley Cabin Ruin	—	—	KY	location withheld	ca. 1903	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Gully Ammo	—	CUGA00209.01	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Gulley Scatter	—	CUGA00209.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Hensley Graveyard	101606	07075	KY	location withheld	ca. 1909–1979	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Hensley Settlement Cultural Landscape	—	—	KY	location withheld	1903–1951	C-HSHD; DOE-E	A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Hook Rifle Trench	—	CUGA00194.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Howard Gulley House	—	CUGA00008.00	TN	location withheld	Unknown	UE-RAR	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Intersection Site	—	CUGA00114.00	VA	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	John G. Newlee Iron Furnace	45486	09184	TN	36.601615, -83.668346	1819–1881	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Site	Lewis Hollow Homestead 2	—	CUGA00178.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1900s–1950s	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Little Dam Valley	—	CUGA00117.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	UE-RAR	N/A	Unknown
Site	McCook-McRae Rifle Trench	—	CUGA00200.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Site	Morgan's Commissary Site	—	—	KY	location withheld	1862	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Neal, Snyder, & Mullins Coal Mine	—	CUGA00011.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNE-S/I	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Site	New South Brewery/ Schneider Meat Packing Plant	—	CUGA00031.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1890s–1980s	RNRE	A & D	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Site	Old Hemlock Site	—	CUGA00166.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	PawPaw Homestead	—	CUGA00127.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1920s	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Periwinkle House	—	CUGA00129.00	VA	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area Mission 66-Era Cultural Landscape	—	—	KY & VA	location withheld	1956–present	C-PODAHD; DOE-NE	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Pinnacle Privy	—	CUGA00206.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Early Efforts at Park Establishment
Site	Railroad Creek Defenses East	—	CUGA00134.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Railroad Creek Defenses West	—	CUGA00197.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Ramps Homestead	—	CUGA00164.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1920s– 1950s	UE-RAR	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Redan Camp	—	CUGA00131.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Ridge Rifle Trench	—	CUGA00205.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Rubble Homestead	—	CUGA00135.00	TN	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Russell/Colson Site	—	CUGA00058.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1790s–1960s	RNE-I	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Sand Quarry	—	CUGA00137.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	UE-RAR	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Site	Salt/Sand Storage Area	242911	—	KY	location withheld	1980	NC-NPMAD, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Sherman Hensley Corn Crib Ruin	—	07057	KY	location withheld	1903	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Sherman Hensley Hen House Ruin	—	07058	KY	location withheld	1903	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Sherman Hensley House Ruin	—	07056	KY	location withheld	ca. 1890	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Sherman Hensley Smokehouse Ruin	—	07069	KY	location withheld	1903	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Sherman Hensley Stock Pen Ruin	—	—	KY	location withheld	ca. 1903–1904	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Singing Birds Homestead	—	CUGA00167.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Sky Walls	—	CUGA00138.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Early Efforts at Park Establishment
Site	Skyland Outbuilding	—	CUGA00217.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1920s–1930s	RNRE	A & D	Early Efforts at Park Establishment
Site	Skyland Road Mission 66-Era Cultural Landscape	—	—	KY	location withheld	ca. 1958	C-PRCCHD; DOE-NE	A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Station Creek Junction	—	CUGA00186.00	VA	location withheld	Unknown	RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Site	Station Creek Site	—	CUGA00059.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1900s–1950s	RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Susan Baker/C. C. Powell House	—	CUGA00057.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1900s–1950s	RNE-I	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Switchback House	—	CUGA00139.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1900s–1950s	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Thick	—	CUGA00141.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1900s	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Tiny Chimney Camp	—	CUGA00142.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Tiprell Dugouts	—	CUGA00198.00	TN	location withheld	ca. 1862	UE-RAR	N/A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Tri-State Camp	—	CUGA00195.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	RNRE	A & D	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Tri-State Rifle Pit	—	CUGA00143.00	VA	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Union Powder Magazine Site	—	—	KY	location withheld	1861	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Upper Station Creek Homestead	—	CUGA00186.00	VA	location withheld	Unknown	RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Site	Wallace Hensley Barn Ruin	—	—	KY	location withheld	Unknown	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Wallace Hensley House Ruin	—	07059	KY	location withheld	Unknown; destroyed 1950	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Site	Walter Rifle Pit	—	CUGA00144.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	UE-RAR	N/A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	West Peak	—	CUGA00208.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A & D	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	West Peak Encampment	—	CUGA00208.001	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A & D	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Westside Battery	—	CUGA00010.00	KY	location withheld	ca. 1860s	RNRE	A & D	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Whichway Camp	—	CUGA00145.00	KY	location withheld	Unknown	UN-RAR	N/A	Unknown; Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Site	Wilderness Road Campground & Picnic Area Mission 66-Era Cultural Landscape	25107/25308	—	VA	location withheld	1960–present	C-WRCPA; DOE-NE-I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Adit 1	—	—	VA	36.667667, -83.512160	1922	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Adit 2	—	—	VA	36.667666, -83.512194	1922	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Amphitheater	25910	—	VA	36.604105, -83.630986	2005	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-A/I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Bartlett Park Road	—	—	KY	36.600362, -83.693183	ca. 1965-1966	C-CGJCCC, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Battery #7	—	14009	KY	36.599965, -83.673229	1862	C -CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Battery #7 Road	—	09194	KY	36.602289, -83.673276	1862	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Bert Hensley Hen House	16903	07076	KY	36.672298, -83.527112	1903; rebuilt 1969	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Structure	Bert Hensley Hog House	16904	07077	KY	36.672431, -83.526367	1903; rebuilt 1969	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Bert Hensley Smokehouse	16902	07071	KY	36.672340, -83.527270	1903; rebuilt 1969	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Bike Trail	38879	—	KY	36.604111, -83.693544	1986	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Brownies Creek Trail	38587	—	KY	36.678613, -83.504836	ca. 1900s–1960s	UN-RAR	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Brush Mountain Trail	45484	—	KY	36.691272, -83.442469	ca. 1955	UN-RAR	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Campground Group Shelter	109637	—	VA	36.600856, -83.628316	ca. 1984–1995	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Chadwell Gap Trail	—	—	TN	36.660588, -83.508736	ca. 1903	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Coke Oven Battery	—	—	VA	36.662451, -83.509507	ca. 1922	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Colson Trail	106555	—	VA	36.600536, -83.632577	1955	UN-RAR	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Corn Crib	242913	—	KY	36.672488, -83.525531	Post-1969	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Cumberland Gap Tunnel	—	—	KY & TN	36.600008, -83.679311	1996	RNRE	A, C, & Criterion Consideration G	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Cumberland Trail	38596	—	KY & TN	36.599372, -83.675372	ca. 1988	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Entrance Ramp Bridge	101830	—	TN	36.592483, -83.663686	ca. 1995	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Entrance Road (Wilderness Campground & Picnic Area)	38593	—	VA	36.601585, -83.634913	1961; modified 2003	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-S/I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Entrance Sign (Wilderness Road Campground & Picnic Area)	—	—	VA	36.600387, -83.633632	2003	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Entrance Sign at Visitor Center	—	—	KY	36.603741, -83.696799	ca. 1956; 1989	RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Ewing Trail	38917	—	VA	36.664847, -83.446216	1960	UE-RAR	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Fitness Trail	38943	—	KY	36.600802, -83.695522	1975	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Fort Edgar	101628	09189	KY	36.607937, -83.668150	1861	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Fort Farragut	101627	09188	KY	36.597232, -83.676924	1861	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Fort Farragut Trail Road	—	09199	KY	36.601834, -83.674669	1861; modified 1958	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Fort Foote	—	09185	KY	36.604333, -83.676946	1861	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Structure	Fort Lyon Trail	45491	—	KY	36.605977, -83.666111	1860	UE-RAR	N/A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Fort McCook Access Trail	251616	—	KY	36.608434, -83.674550	ca. 1960s	RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Foot McCook Parking Area	—	—	KY	36.608459, -83.674216	1959	C-PRCCHD; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Fort McCook-Fort Lyon Road	—	09198	KY	36.608563, -83.673616	1861; modified 1978	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Fort McCook Trail	45488	—	KY	36.608805, -83.673072	1860	UE-RAR	N/A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Fort Nathaniel Lyon	—	09186	KY	36.605785, -83.666086	1861	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Fort Robert L. McCook	—	09187	KY	36.608543, -83.674498	1861	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Gap Cave Trail	45496	—	VA	36.602088, -83.666552	1997	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Green Leaf Nature Trail	38905	—	VA	36.606675, -83.632940	ca. 1962–1963	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Harlan Road	45493	09197	KY	36.617971, -83.674433	1865	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Holding Basin	—	—	VA	36.662438, -83.509238	1922–1943	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Honey Tree Spur Trail	38907	—	VA	36.607750, -83.630819	ca. 1969–1970	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Information Terrace	—	—	KY	36.606591, -83.666684	1956	C-PODAHD; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Inside Cave Trail	107079	—	VA	36.602872, -83.666836	1997	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Kentucky State Road north of Route 25E	—	91575	KY	Unknown	1780	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Kentucky State Road southwest of Route 25E	—	91576	KY	Unknown	1780	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Lewis Hollow Trail	38906	—	VA	36.605586, -83.632408	1960	UE-RAR	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Lige Gibbons Corn Crib	113724	07054	KY	36.670220, -83.531620	1930; rebuilt 1967	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Lige Gibbons Hen House	113727	07053	KY	36.670183, -83.531675	1930; rebuilt 1967	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Lige Gibbons Hog House	113726	07064	KY	36.670173, -83.531719	1930; rebuilt 1967	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Little Railroad Tunnel	—	CUGA00075.00	TN	36.593085, -83.662933	ca. 1889–1900	DOE-NE-I	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Little Yellow Creek Bridge #1 (Structure No. 5230-0025)	101824	—	KY	36.603638, -83.691905	1970	C-CGJCCC, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Structure	Little Yellow Creek Bridge #2	101265	—	KY	36.603341, -83.691988	1992	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Little Yellow Creek Culvert #2	106549	—	KY	36.605522, -83.690755	1980	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Little Yellow Creek Culvert #3	106550	—	KY	36.605991, -83.697333	1980	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Little Yellow Creek Dam	—	—	KY	36.600707, -83.694682	ca. 1920s	C-CGJCCC, RNE-S	N/A	Early Efforts at Park Establishment
Structure	LMU Trail	38952	—	TN	36.580377, -83.671341	ca. 1955	UN-RAR	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Lower Virginia Road at Gap Creek	—	91574	VA	Unknown	1780	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Lower Virginia Road north of Virginia Route 58	—	91573	VA	Unknown	1780	C-CGHD; RNRE	A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Midway Parking Area	—	—	KY	36.609618, -83.671584	1958	C-PRCCHD; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Mine Access Spur Road Trace	—	—	VA	36.667733, -83.512028	1922–1943	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Object Lesson Trail	101674	—	KY	36.607261, -83.677002	1907	RNRE	A & Criterion Consideration E	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Structure	Perimeter Road	100394	—	VA	36.602658, -83.632555	1961	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Platform Ruins	—	—	VA	36.662361, -83.509079	1922–1943	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Picnic Area Group Shelter	109638	—	VA	36.609208, -83.638605	ca. 1984–1995	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Picnic Road	38591	—	VA	36.608427, -83.635263	1961	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Pinnacle Loop Trail	38882	—	VA & KY	36.606011, -83.667377	1956	C-PODAHD; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Pinnacle Overlook Platform	38882	—	VA	36.605208, -83.667152	1956	C-PODAHD; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Pinnacle Parking Area	—	—	KY	36.606547, -83.667197	1956	C-PODAHD; C-PRCCHD; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Pinnacle Road (formerly Skyland Road)	—	—	KY	36.607902, -83.669997	ca. 1929; modified 1957–1958	C-PRCCHD; RNRE	A	Early Efforts at Park Establishment; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Powerline Right-of-Way	—	—	VA, KY, & TN	36.600005, -83.674061	1916	NC-CGHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area
Structure	Railroad Right-of-Way	—	—	KY	36.606658, -83.685375	Unknown	NC-CGHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Structure	Ridge Trail	38887	—	KY	36.618827, -83.648363	ca. 1956	UE-RAR	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Rock Walls (4)	—	—	VA	36.662352, -83.509504	1922–1943	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Sand Cave Trail	38909	—	KY	36.668388, -83.458777	ca. 1960	UE-RAR	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Seaboard Railroad Bridge	101832	—	KY	36.604592 -83.687048	1987	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Shillalah Creek Road/Trail	—	—	KY	36.662969, -83.560069	1920–1965; 1970s	UE-RAR	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Skyland Road Bridge #1	101834	—	KY	36.604883, -83.687913	1995	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Skyland Road Bridge #2	101835	—	KY	36.604730, -83.688155	1987	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Skylight Cave Trail	38904	—	KY	36.615966, -83.643686	1958	UE-RAR	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Slag Heap (2)	—	—	VA	36.615966, -83.643686	1922–1943	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Spring Box	—	—	VA	36.662144, -83.508669	ca. 1940s	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Spur Road Leading to Coke Ovens	—	—	VA	36.662516, -83.509834	1922–1943	CR-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Structural Ruins (4)	—	—	VA	36.661445, -83.507617	1922–1943	CR-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Sugar Run Group Shelter	109648	—	KY	36.636304, -83.669106	1973	NC-SRPAD, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Sugar Run Pump House	242351	—	KY	36.635811, -83.669414	1968	C-SRPAD, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Sugar Run Road Bridge	101825	—	KY	36.611058, -83.678464	1958	C-PRCCHD; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Sugar Run Trail	38946	—	KY	36.632824, -83.675181	1975	NC-SRPAD, RNE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Support Building Duplex Carport	101780	—	KY	36.598632, -83.693581	1986	NC-CGJCCC, RNE-A	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Thomas Walker Trail	45495	—	KY	36.603389, -83.690047	ca. 1997	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Tipple Ruins	—	—	VA	36.662324, -83.509089	1922–1943	C-CGCCHD; RNE-S	N/A	Industrial Development of Cumberland Gap
Structure	Tiprell Road Bridge #1	101827	—	TN	36.595047, -83.671155	ca. 1988	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Tiprell Road Bridge #2	101828	—	TN	36.594855, -83.671258	ca. 1988	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Tri-State Marker	18129	—	KY	36.600764, -83.675381	ca. 1967	DOE-NE-I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program

continued

Table F.1. Resource Summary Table

Property Type	Resource Name	FMSS ID	CRIS-HS	State	Geographic Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)	Date(s)	NR Status [1]	Applicable Criteria/ Criterion	Associated Context
Structure	Trailer Sanitary Disposal Unit	101158	—	VA	36.603380, -83.632930	1977	NC-WRCPA; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Tri-State Peak Shelter	101199	—	KY	36.600782, -83.675359	ca. 1964	DOE-NE-I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	U.S. Route 25E Bridge #2	101831	—	KY	36.605108, -83.697661	1988	RNE-A	N/A	Cumberland Gap in the Modern Age
Structure	Virginia Road/Upper Virginia Road	—	091572	VA	Unknown	1780	CR-CGHD; RNRE	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Cumberland Gap during the Civil War
Structure	Visitor Center Parking Area	—	—	KY	36.603153, -83.696108	ca.1956; 1989	RNE-I	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Water Fountain	—	—	KY	36.606405, -83.666544	1957	C-PODAHD; DOE-NE-S	N/A	Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Willie Gibbons Granary	113714	07044	KY	36.669415, -83.534693	1925; rebuilt 1967	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Willie Gibbons Apple Hole	113723	07062	KY	36.669568, -83.534709	1903; rebuilt 2015	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Willie Gibbons Hen House	113713	07046	KY	36.669486, -83.534762	1925; rebuilt 1967	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Willie Gibbons Hog House	113720	07063	KY	36.669261, -83.534330	1903; rebuilt 1967	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Willie Gibbons Sheep Barn	101209	07072	KY	36.670558, -83.533914	1903; rebuilt 1973	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Willie Gibbons Spring House	113719	07048	KY	36.669991, -83.534756	1903; rebuilt 1967	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program
Structure	Willie Gibbons Woodshed	113722	07065	KY	36.669909, -83.534776	1903; rebuilt 1968	C-HSHD; RNE-S	N/A	Early Exploration & Settlement of the Tri-State Area; Establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park & the Mission 66 Program

[1] NR-L: Resource listed in the NRHP.
DOE-E: Resource determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
DOE-NE-I: Resource determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to integrity.
DOE-NE-S: Resource determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to significance.
DOE-NE-A: Resource determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to age.
RNRE: Resource recommended individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
RNE-I: Resource recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to integrity.
RNE-A: Resource recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to age.
RNE-S: Resource recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to significance.
NC-CGJCCC: Non-contributing resource located within the Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conversation Center District.
C-CGJCCC: Contributing resource located within the Cumberland Gap Job Corps Conversation Center District.
NC-HSHD: Non-contributing resource located within the NRHP-listed Hensley Settlement Historic District.
C-HSHD: Contributing resource located within the NRHP-listed Hensley Settlement Historic District.
NC-WRCPA: Non-contributing resource located within the Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area District.
C-WRCPA: Contributing resource located within the Wilderness Road Campground and Picnic Area District.
NC-CGHD: Non-contributing resource located within the NRHP-listed Cumberland Gap Historic District—Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee.
C-CGHD: Contributing resource located within the NRHP-listed Cumberland Gap Historic District—Virginia/Kentucky/Tennessee.
NC-PODAHD: Non-contributing resource located within the NRHP-eligible Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area Historic District.
C-PODAHD: Contributing resource located within the NRHP-eligible Pinnacle Overlook Developed Area Historic District.
NC-NPMAD: Non-contributing resource located within the National Park Maintenance Area District.
C-NPMAD: Contributing resource located within the National Park Maintenance Area District.
NC-SRPAD: Non-contributing resource located within the Sugar Run Picnic Area District.
C-SRPAD: Contributing resource located within the Sugar Run Picnic Area District.
NC-CGCCHD: Non-contributing resource located within the Chadwell Gap Coal Company Historic District.
C-CGCCHD: Contributing resource located within the NRHP-eligible Chadwell Gap Coal Company Historic District.
NC-PRCCHD: Non-contributing resource located within the NRHP-eligible Pinnacle Road Circulation Corridor Historic District.
C-PRCCHD: Contributing resource located within the NRHP-eligible Pinnacle Road Circulation Corridor Historic District.
UE-RAR: Resource unevaluated; requires additional research.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965

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