
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Lora Blevins Farmstead
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

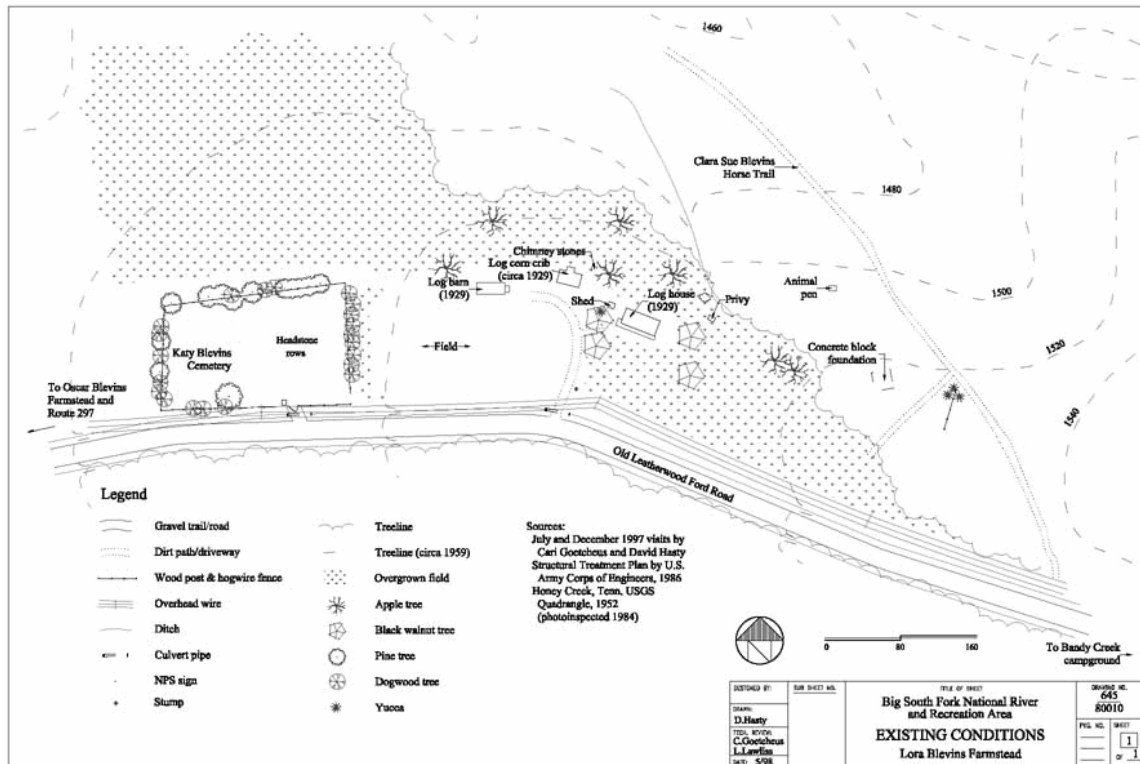
Inventory Unit Description:

The Lora Blevins Farmstead is a 36.20 acre component landscape located on Old Leatherwood Ford Road in Scott County, Tennessee. The farmstead contains many extant features typical of a Cumberland Farmstead in the Big South Fork region, including: remnant fields and fencelines; remnant orchards; structures, including a log barn, log corn crib, log house, privy, shed and animal pen; and a cemetery.

The period of significance for the site begins in 1929 with the construction of the log barn, log corn crib, and log house by Lora Blevins. The period of significance ends in 1974 with the establishment of BISO. Little detailed information is available for the site; further primary research is needed to determine whether the period of significance needs to be altered.

The farmstead is currently in fair condition. The log barn, which was in danger of collapsing in 1997, has been restored and is now in stable condition. The corn crib, house, shed and privy are also in stable condition. An animal pen, located by CLI researchers, is in poor condition. The apple orchard and fields to the rear of the structures are in danger from forest encroachment and neglect. There is noticeable forest encroachment seen between the 1952 conditions on the USGS quadrangle and the present. It is possible that significant encroachment took place prior to 1952 as well. Without proactive measures these landscape features may be compromised or lost.

Site Plan



Existing Conditions - Lora Blevins Farmstead (See attached full-size print of drawing.)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Lora Blevins Farmstead

Property Level: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 550006

Parent Landscape: 550004

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
-BISO

Park Organization Code: 5130

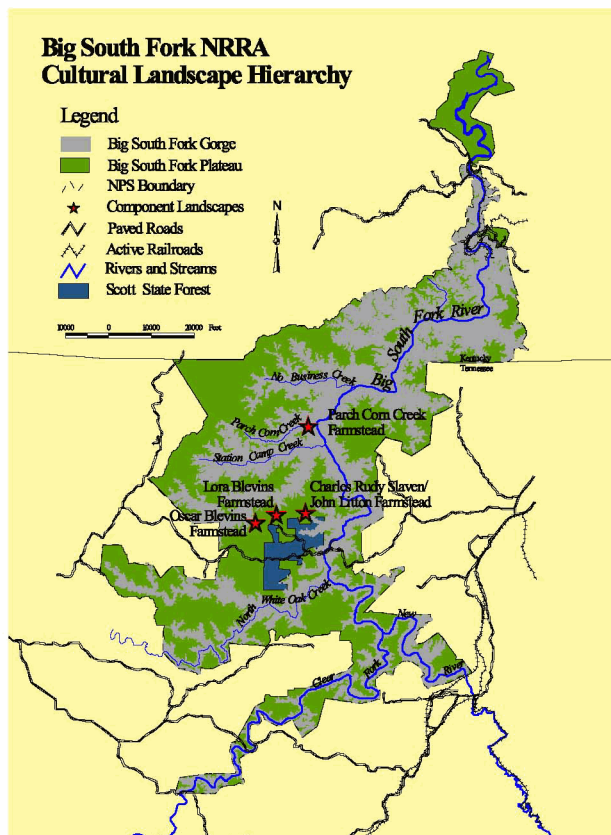
Park Administrative Unit: Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

CLI Hierarchy Description

Lora Blevins Farmstead

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

The Lora Blevins Farmstead lies within the Big South Fork Cultural Landscape which encompasses all 125,000 acres of Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (BISO). Six sites have been identified as component landscapes within BISO: Oscar Blevins Farmstead, Lora Blevins Farmstead, Charles Rudy Slaven/John Litton Farmstead, Parch Corn Creek Farmstead, Ranse Boyatt Farmstead, and Beatty Saltworks # 1. With its location on the plateau, the Lora Blevins Farmstead is one of the easiest component landscapes to access. The attached map shows the relationship between the BISO Landscape and the component landscapes.



Big South Fork NRRA - Cultural Landscape Hierarchy (See attached full-size print of map.)

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The Lora Blevins Farmstead was visited in July 1997 and December 1997 by Cari Goetcheus and David Hasty. A review of all park maps and photographs was undertaken and key features of the site were photographed. The recorders were responsible for synthesizing the field work material, resources at SESO and at the park into the CLAIMS form.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 08/05/2010

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Date of Concurrence Determination: 10/25/2004

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Completed CLIs and the draft Big South Fork Rural Historic District Nomination were sent to Claudette Stager at the Tennessee Historical Commission in August 2004. The Commission returned a signed letter concurring with the eligibility of the properties.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The component landscape boundary encompasses the entire 36.20 acre tract # 1302 which was purchased by NPS from Clara Sue (Campbell) Blevins. Portions of this property have been released to succession and have not been fully documented.

State and County:

State: TN

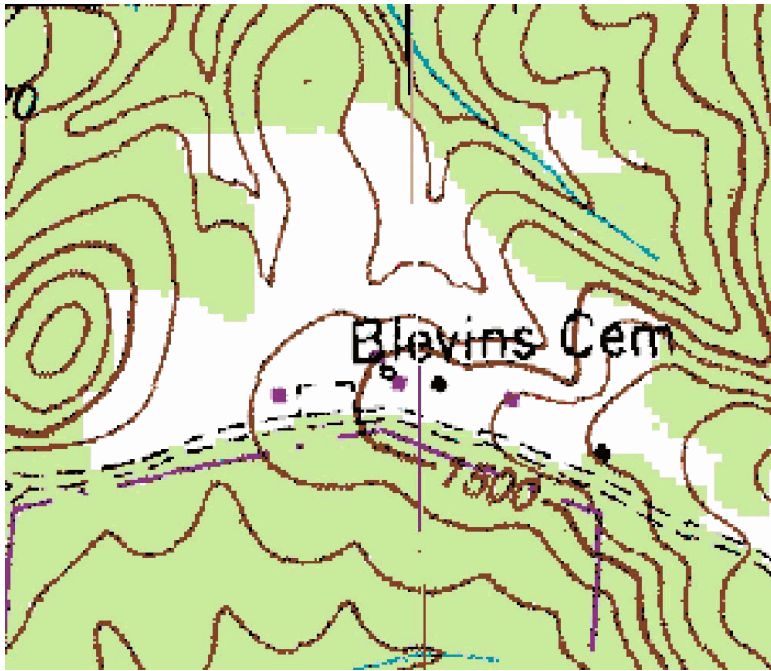
County: Scott County

Size (Acres): 36.20

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	705,080
UTM Northing:	4,041,549
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	705,646
UTM Northing:	4,041,549
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	705,080
UTM Northing:	4,041,154
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	705,646
UTM Northing:	4,041,154

Location Map:



Honey Creek, Tn. (Closeup of Lora Blevins Farmstead - see attached print of full quadrangle.)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The early settlers of Big South Fork came mostly from the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern States and were of Western European/Anglo-Saxon heritage. Today, the population has a similar cultural background, although some residents claim Native American heritage and others are descendents of later German, English and other ethnic origins associated with the industrialization of the area. The independent, self-sufficient character required for survival in the early days is still in today's population. Distrust of the federal government, dating to the 1930s, has been kept alive by the presence of the Tennessee Valley Authority, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and National Park Service, all of whom have had some part in the displacement of Big South Fork residents from their ancestral homes. Big South Fork has never been an area known for material wealth. Early subsistence farmers only grew and built what they needed. Later on, the profits from logging and mining often went to the parent companies located outside the Big South Fork region. Once these natural resources were depleted, poverty became more widespread in the region.

Type of Context: Physiographic

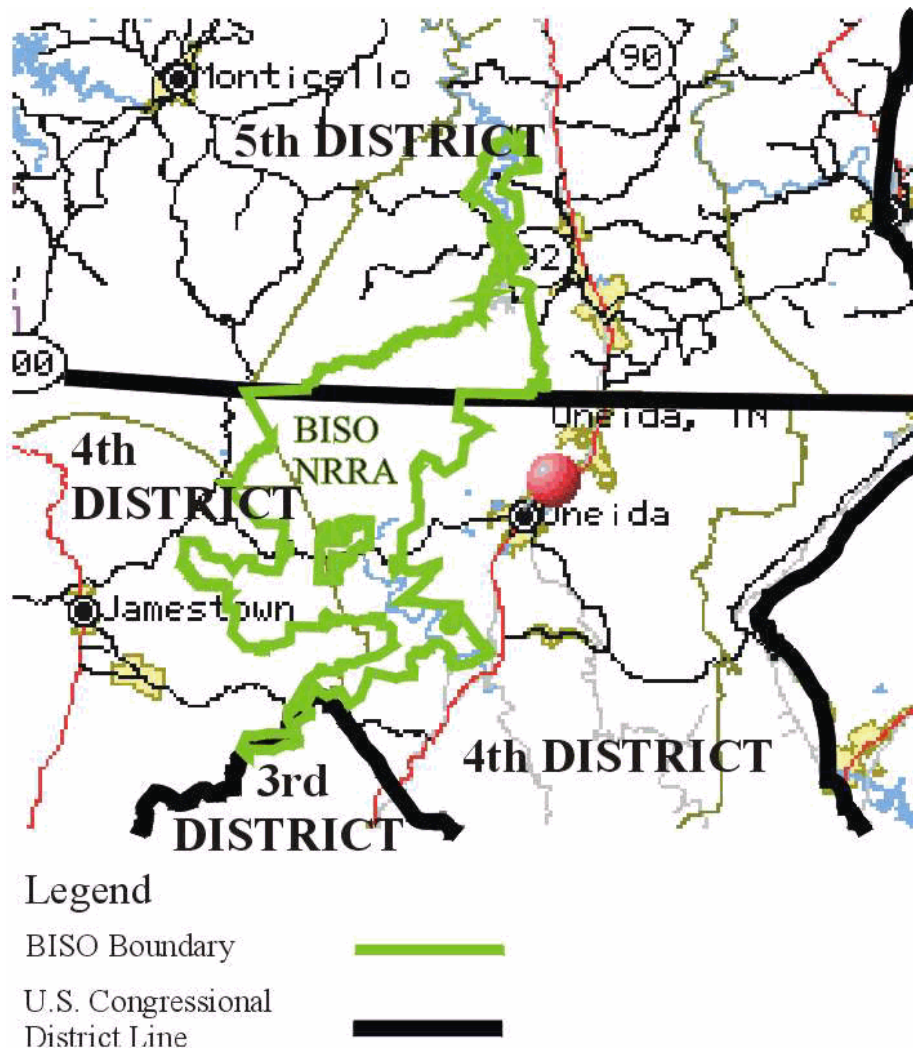
Description:

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area lies within the Upper Cumberland Plateau Region, which is defined by roughly horizontal sedimentary rock strata, cut by deep, steep-sided valleys of tributaries of the Kentucky, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. Gently rolling hills lead abruptly to a steep, sandstone gorge through which the Big South Fork of the Cumberland river flows. The Lora Blevins Farmstead is situated on the plateau.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Lora Blevins Farmstead lies within the 4th U.S. Congressional District of Tennessee.



Congressional Districts in Big South Fork NRA area

Management Unit: N/A

Tract Numbers: 1302

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/28/2001

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

While most LCS-listed structures at BISO have had this management category since the mid-1990s, the Big South Fork Rural Historic District nomination proposes this category for the entire district.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Expiration Date: 01/01/0001

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Undocumented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area has not been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, during the winter of 1980-1981, Environment Consultants, Inc., under contract with the Nashville District of the U.S. C.O.E., conducted an architectural inventory report of the structures at BISO. Nineteen structures were proposed eligible for the National Register. A copy of the report was sent to the National Register and on 21 April 1981 all nineteen structures, including the Lora Blevins log barn, Lora Blevins log corner crib and Lora Blevins log house, were considered eligible by the Keeper of the National Register. To date, no Big South Fork buildings, structures or sites have been listed on the National Register, however a nomination for Big South Fork Rural Historic District (including Lora Blevins Farmstead) is being prepared by SERO Historian, Brian Coffey.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	State
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1816 - 1974
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Facet:	Domesticity And Family Life
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1816 - 1974
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Facet:	Farming Communities
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1816 - 1974
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Extraction or Mining Industries
Facet:	Iron And Ferro Alloys
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1816 - 1974
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Extraction or Mining Industries
Facet:	Timber And Lumber
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1816 - 1974
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Vernacular Architecture
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1816 - 1974
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Impacts Of Railroads On The American Landscape
Other Facet:	None

Time Period:	AD 1816 - 1974
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1816 - 1974
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Development of the Colonies
Facet:	Physical Development
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1816 - 1974
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	The Earliest Inhabitants:
Facet:	Archaic Adaptations Of The Southeast (Including The Cumberland Region)
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Social History
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Exploration - Settlement
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Industry
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

The Lora Blevins Farmstead is typical of the settlement patterns found throughout the Big South Fork plateau in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A number of historical landscape features still exist at the site, including fields, fruit and nut trees, hedgerows, road traces, fences, foundations, an animal pen, and a cemetery. Buildings at the site that were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1981 include a 1928 log barn, a 1928 log corn crib and a 1928 log house. Additional buildings at the site include a privy and a shed.

The Lora Blevins Farmstead is part of the proposed Big South Fork Rural Historic District. The Big South Fork Rural Historic (BSFRHD) is significant at the state level under National Register criterion A

for its association with the early settlement, agriculture and rural community life, and economy of the Upper Cumberland region in Tennessee; criterion C for its many examples of vernacular folk architecture once typical of the region; and criterion D for its potential to yield information important to understanding the historic human occupation of the area. The diverse resources of the BSFRHD are united historically and physically by their association with farming activity and rural life in the Upper Cumberland from 1821-1950. The BSFRHD's discontinuous pattern of historic rural landscapes separated by portions of undeveloped land vividly illustrates the intimate relationship that existed between the family farmers of the Upper Cumberland and the rugged terrain on which they lived.

The BSFRHD is significant in the areas of agriculture, architecture, archaeology, community planning and development, exploration and settlement, and industry. Its qualities of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are enhanced by the District's situation within a federally protected area (Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area). Both its plateau and gorge landscapes are relatively free from intrusive elements and its percentage of noncontributing resources is minimal. The materials and workmanship of the District's historic buildings and structures contribute to the overall integrity of the District. Adaptive reuse, stabilization, reconstruction, and repair efforts over the years have altered some of the buildings and structures, but they nonetheless retain the bulk of their original materials and exhibit the historic vernacular designs of their local builders and inhabitants.

Of the 38 sites and structures in the BSFRHD, 13 were determined eligible to the National Register in 1981 solely on architectural merits. Since then, the NPS has identified and documented numerous structures, sites, and landscapes that revealed a significant linkage and continuity to the historic rural settlements of Station Camp and No Business, the community focus of this nomination.

Unlike other agricultural communities in the state, the Big South Fork Basin communities of Station Camp and No Business maintained much of their subsistence orientation and informal communal organization well into the mid-20th century. Due mostly to the Basin's naturally confining physiography, a historic lack of any developed road system, and the existence of only narrow parcels of arable floodplain, the rural landscapes that developed here, as elsewhere in the Upper Cumberland, were unique in how they displayed the intimate and relationship between land and people. For the settlers and farmers of the BSFRHD, the relative lack of fertile soil meant that agriculture was only one of many activities that helped to sustain their families and related kin. Other pursuits included hunting, fishing, lumbering, mining, ranching, bee keeping, moonshining and a host of folk practices and economies that have only recently disappeared from the area.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Agriculture/Subsistence-Other

Primary Current Use:

Hiking Trail

Other Use/Function

Other Type of Use or Function

Cemetery

Both Current And Historic

Farm (Plantation)

Historic

Horse/Bridle Trail

Current

Mountain Bike Trail

Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Type of Name

Clara Sue Blevins Farmstead

Both Current And Historic

Lora Blevins Farmstead

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1928	Built	Lora Blevins constructs a double-crib log barn, single-pen log corn crib, and log house at the site.
AD 1974	Abandoned	Big South Fork National Recreation Area is authorized by the Water Resources Development Act and the property is subsequently condemned.
AD 1990	Land Transfer	Ownership and management of BISO are fully transferred to NPS.

Physical History:

(1929 - 1974) Euro - American Settlement

Note: Very little detailed information was available for the Lora Blevins Farmstead. Further primary research is needed to more fully document the historical character of this component landscape.

In 1928, Lora Blevins constructed a double-pen log house, a log barn, and a log corn crib at this site, which is north of and adjacent to an old, possibly original, alignment of Leatherwood Ford Road. Though built in 1928, all three buildings represent a local traditional style more common in the late 19th and early 20th century. Other features of the site included: fields to the north and west of the home; fruit and nut trees; hedgerows and shade trees; and a cemetery. In subsequent years, the log buildings at the site were altered. A frame porch area was added to the front wall of the corn crib and a small, vertical plank shed to one side. A partially enclosed porch was added to the front of the house, and a vertical plank shed added to the rear. Vertical plank shed additions were also added to the long axis walls on the barn. In 1962, Lora Blevins replaced the original stone chimney on the log house with a cinder block chimney. The broken stones from the original chimney were disposed of in the hollow to the rear of the home; the intact stones were salvaged and taken away from the site. Additional buildings at the site include: a shed, an outhouse, an animal pen, and a house with a concrete block foundation.

(1974 - present) Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (BISO) was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 for the purposes of conserving and interpreting an area containing unique cultural, historic, geologic, fish and wildlife, archaeological, scenic, and recreational values. The 36.2 acre Lora Blevins Farmstead is located within the roughly 125,000 authorized BISO boundary. Clara Sue (Campbell) Blevins, a relative by marriage, was the owner of the property when it was condemned for inclusion into the park.

BISO was initially owned and managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). In 1976, an interim agreement was established between COE and the National Park Service (NPS). COE would continue to make improvements to the land and NPS would take over in management of various recreational sites. In 1990, ownership and management of BISO was fully transferred to NPS.

A few changes have taken place at the Lora Blevins Farmstead since the family moved from the property (see site plan). A blazed horse trail, named the Clara Sue Blevins Trail, was established, connecting the site with Bandy Creek Campground. All the wood frame and vertical plank additions to the original house, corn crib and barn were removed. The animal pen has been allowed to deteriorate, and all that remains of the second house at the site is the concrete block foundation. Some fruit and nut trees remain at the site, but they are in generally poor condition and in danger of being lost to forest succession. The farmstead has also been impacted by the loss of fronting shade trees - possibly in conjunction with the installation of the overhead powerlines, and the removal of "corner" trees and hedgerows, which would have

helped to delineate land use and property lines. In 1996, NPS replaced the 1962 cinder block chimney on the log house with a stone chimney. The log barn was recently in danger of collapse, but was stabilized early in 1998 with damaged logs being replaced in like kind. Though this component landscape has lost some of its original character defining features, it does retain a fair amount of overall integrity.



Lora Blevins house and shed with yucca and black walnut trees in foreground

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Lora Blevins Farmstead retains its integrity as a contributing component of the proposed Big South Fork Rural Historic District. Most structures at the site retain their integrity in terms of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association. Historical field patterns remain somewhat intact, but are endangered by forest succession, as are the remaining fruit trees on the property.

Landscape Characteristic:

Buildings And Structures

Five buildings remain standing at the Lora Blevins Farmstead: the Lora Blevins log barn, the Lora Blevins log corncrib, the Lora Blevins log house, a shed and a privy*

The story and a half, double-crib barn is made of hewn yellow pine logs with a stone footer foundation and tin roof. During the CLI team visit in July 1997, the building was in serious danger of collapse. It has since been stabilized and restored. The corncrib is made of hewn logs and horizontal planking with a stone footer foundation. The house is also constructed of hewn yellow pine logs with a stone footer foundation, with wattle and daub chinking. These structures are typical of those found in the region and are in stable condition. Additional structures at the site include a concrete block foundation and possible animal pen to the east of the house. Further documentation is needed on these structures, the privy and the shed.

*Note: The barn, corncrib and house are documented in the 1986 US COE Structural Treatment Plan and are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The shed and privy have not been documented.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Lora Blevins Barn
Feature Identification Number:	95358
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	092177
LCS Structure Name:	Blevins, Lora, Barn
Feature:	Lora Blevins Corn Crib
Feature Identification Number:	95359
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	092178

Lora Blevins Farmstead
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

LCS Structure Name: Blevins, Lora, Corn Crib

Feature: Lora Blevins House

Feature Identification Number: 95360

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 092179

LCS Structure Name: Blevins, Lora, House

Feature: Lora Blevins Pumphouse

Feature Identification Number: 95362

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 092180

LCS Structure Name: Blevins, Lora, Pumphouse

Feature: Lora Blevins Privy

Feature Identification Number: 95361

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 092181

LCS Structure Name: Blevins, Lora, Privy

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Lora Blevins log barn, with log corncrib to right and open field in foreground



Lora Blevins log house and shed



Lora Blevins outhouse



Possible animal pen east of house

Circulation

The Lora Blevins Farmstead is located directly on the old Leatherwood Ford Road, the historical route between Oneida and Jamestown. A dirt driveway extends from the road towards the house and barn. A contemporary equestrian trail passes through the rear of the property but does not compromise the integrity of the cultural landscape.

Land Use

With the Lora Blevins Farmstead being on the plateau, rather than the gorge, there are fewer restrictions for development. The home is located on the old Leatherwood Ford Road, the main connection between Oneida and Jamestown. The outbuildings are located all in close proximity, with the cemetery close by as well. The remnant fruit trees and fields radiate out from this core. It is possible that their only restriction was the extent of the property. With this area released to forest succession, it is unclear exactly how far the fields extended.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Entry to Lora Blevins Farmstead with cabin to right and corncrib to left of driveway. Note the black walnut trees in front of the house and open fields to either side.



Katy Blevins cemetery. Note the dogwoods along the perimeter of the cemetery



Headstone at Katy Blevins cemetery

Natural Systems And Features

Big South Fork is characterized by two very distinct landscape types: the plateau and the gorge. The plateau has gently rolling hills while the gorge drops precipitously to the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. The Lora Blevins Farmstead is situated on the plateau. The physiography is considered a potentially contributing feature of the component landscape.

Vegetation

Historically, the property had more extensive fields and orchards. Today there are a few apple and black walnut trees left and they, as well as the fields, are succumbing to forest succession. Ornamental vegetation includes small plots of yuccas by the concrete block foundation, and a

planting of dogwoods enclosing the cemetery.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 09/30/1999
Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 09/10/2004

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition was initially assessed in 1999. This condition was reconfirmed in 2004 when the park superintendent approved the CLI, condition assessment, and management category.

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 08/05/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Reassessed & approved by Supt. Stennis Young.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Release To Succession
External or Internal: Internal

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration
External or Internal: Internal

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 675,479.00
Cost Date: 09/19/2001
Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

Direct Costs (Clearing 25 acres of successional forest from historical fields and restoring historical orchard and nut trees)

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document: Other Document

Document Date: 12/06/1996

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

Approved Treatment in an RMP was completed for the Lora Blevins barn, corn crib and house, but this plan did not address the landscape. No cost figures are available in the LCS for this treatment.

Approved Treatment Completed: Yes

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00

Cost Date: 12/06/1996

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

No approved treatment costs exist.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author:	Will Updike
Citation Title:	Big South Fork Cemetery Recording Project
Year of Publication:	1997
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO CLI Files
Citation Author:	David Narris
Citation Title:	Big South Fork Region Economy. (Appendix III in Birdwell's Coal Mining in the Big South Fork Area of Kentucky and Tennessee)
Year of Publication:	1990
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO CLI Files
Citation Author:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture
Citation Title:	Big South Fork, Cumberland River, Kentucky and Tennessee: Interagency Report to Committee on Public Works United States Senate
Year of Publication:	1969
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	BISO Plan 1969
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO OCR Library

Citation Author: Michael E. Birdwell
Citation Title: Coal Mining in the Big South Fork Area of Kentucky and Tennessee
Year of Publication: 1990
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CRS Files

Citation Author: Clay H. Smith
Citation Title: Dusty Bits of the Forgotten Past: A History of Scott County
Year of Publication: 1985
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: F 443 .S2 S65 1985
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO OCR Library

Citation Author: Kim A. McBride, W. Stephen McBride and Doni Spivey
Citation Title: Historic Context Study: Big South Fork, Kentucky and Tennessee.
(University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource
Assessment Report No. 329 Draft #2)
Year of Publication: 1998
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CLI Files

Citation Author: Kim A. McBride, W. Stephen McBride and Doni Spivey
Citation Title: Historic Context Study: Big South Fork, Kentucky and Tennessee.
(University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource
Assessment Report No. 329 Draft)
Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CLI Files

Citation Author: Benita Howell
Citation Title: Life and Work Along the Big South Fork: Human Responses to a
Changing Economy
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CLI Files

Citation Author: Sarah P. Carleton (project director)
Citation Title: McCreary County: A pictorial history
Year of Publication: 1980
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CLI Files

Citation Author: Tom Des Jean
Citation Title: Nineteenth Century Burial Practices of the Upper Cumberland Plateau
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CLI Files

Citation Author: Anne Malanka
Citation Title: Some is Better Getters: The 1991 Big South Fork Oral History Project Part One
Year of Publication: 1991
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CLI Files

Citation Author: Samuel D. Perry
Citation Title: South Fork Country
Year of Publication: 1983
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: K 970.00497 PERR
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CLI Files

Citation Author: Russell Jones
Citation Title: Special Study: Proposed Big South Fork National Recreation Area, Kentucky
Year of Publication: 1975
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: BISO HRS 1975
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: SERO OCR Library

Citation Author: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Nashville District
Citation Title: Structural Treatment Plan for National Register Eligible Architectural Structures of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
Year of Publication: 1986
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CLI Files

Citation Author: David C. Roller and Robert W. Twyman
Citation Title: The Encyclopedia of Southern History
Year of Publication: 1979
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: F 207 1979
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO OCR Library

Citation Author: Steve E. Humphrey
Citation Title: The History of the No Business and Station Camp Communities
Year of Publication: 1981
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CLI Files

Citation Author: Gary E. Brewer
Citation Title: Upper Cumberland Railroads. (Appendix II in Birdwell's Coal Mining in the Big South Fork Area of Kentucky and Tennessee)
Year of Publication: 1990
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: N/A
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO CLI Files

Supplemental Information

Title: Big South Fork GIS Mapping

Description: Various Arcview themes from BISO GIS Specialist - Ron Cornelius. Includes: NPS boundary, State & County boundaries, gorge boundary, hydrological features, cemeteries, ASIMIS data, roads, railroads, etc.

Title: Location sketches of Big South Fork Farmsteads

Description: BISO files - no date, no name. Rough sketches of all four component landscapes, plus Charit Creek, Stringfellow and others. Oscar Blevins sketch used for construction dates of buildings.