
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Parch Corn Creek 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.

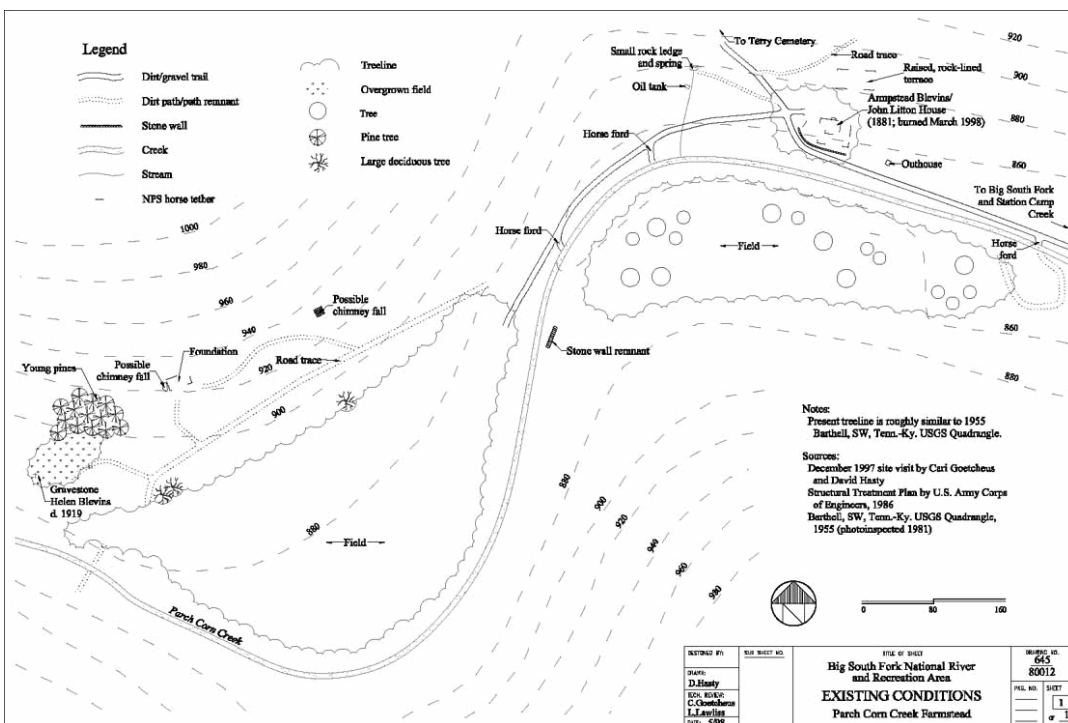
Inventory Unit Description:

The Parch Corn Creek Farmstead is a 51.65 acre Component Landscape located on Parch Corn Creek in Scott County, Tennessee. The property lies completely within the Big South Fork gorge. The house on the site, built in 1881 by John Litton for Armpstead Blevins, was destroyed by fire in March 1998. The farmstead still contains many features typical of a 19th century Cumberland Farmstead in the gorge, including: remnant fields; chimneys and possible chimney falls; foundations of former structures; an outhouse; a rock ledge and spring; a stone wall remnant; historical road traces and the Helen Blevins grave.

The period of significance for the site begins in 1881 with the construction of the log cabin by John Litton for Armpstead Blevins and his family. 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 end of the period of significance should be changed.

The farmstead is currently in poor condition: the loss of the house significantly impacted what was previously the most intact cultural landscape at the park. The grave and other remnants at the site are in danger of succumbing to forest succession. The western field is still mostly free of invasive vegetation, but the field closest to the homesite is overgrown, with a significant number of young trees encroaching. Forest encroachment is noticeable between present conditions and the 1955 USGS Quadrangle. It is possible that additional encroachment took place prior to 1955 as well. Without proactive measures, the remaining features of this cultural landscape may be lost.

Site Plan



Existing Conditions - Parch Corn Creek Farmstead (See attached full-size print of drawing.)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Parch Corn Creek Farmstead
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550009
Parent Landscape:	550004

Park Information

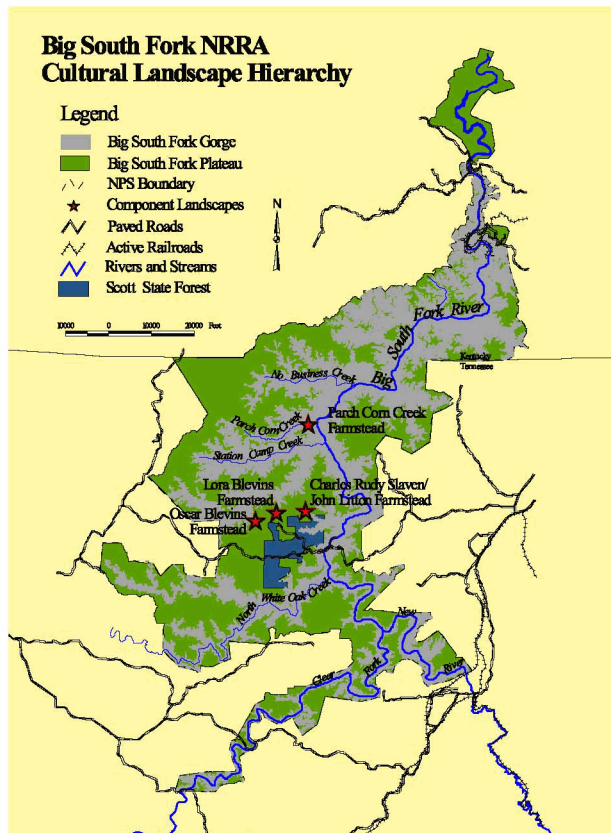
Park Name and Alpha Code:	Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area -BISO
Park Organization Code:	5130
Park Administrative Unit:	Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

CLI Hierarchy Description

Parch Corn Creek Farmstead

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

The Parch Corn Creek 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. The Parch Corn Creek Farmstead is one of the most remote and least accessible component landscapes due to the fact that it is completely within the gorge. The attached map shows the relationship between the BISO Landscape and the five 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 Parch Corn Creek Farmstead was visited in December 1997, at which point key features of the site were photographed. In July 1997 and December 1997 a review of all park maps and photographs was undertaken. 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 51.65 acre tract # 1100 which was purchased by NPS from Noble Smith. Much of this land is now covered in forest and further investigation is needed to determine if these areas have been released to succession or were historically forested. Only the core of this site, approximately nine acres, which includes the homesite, the fields and the forest immediately adjacent to both, has been documented.

State and County:

State: TN

County: Scott County

Size (Acres): 51.65

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	708,137
UTM Northing:	4,048,434
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	708,370
UTM Northing:	4,048,400
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	708,580
UTM Northing:	4,048,633
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	708,489
UTM Northing:	4,048,734
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	707,643
UTM Northing:	4,048,039
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	708,380
UTM Northing:	4,048,040
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	707,518
UTM Northing:	4,048,089
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	707,513
UTM Northing:	4,048,185
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16

Parch Corn Creek Farmstead
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

UTM Easting:	707,683
UTM Northing:	4,048,320
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	708,070
UTM Northing:	4,048,321

Location Map:



Barthell SW, Tenn. - Ky. (Closeup of Parch Corn Creek 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 evident 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

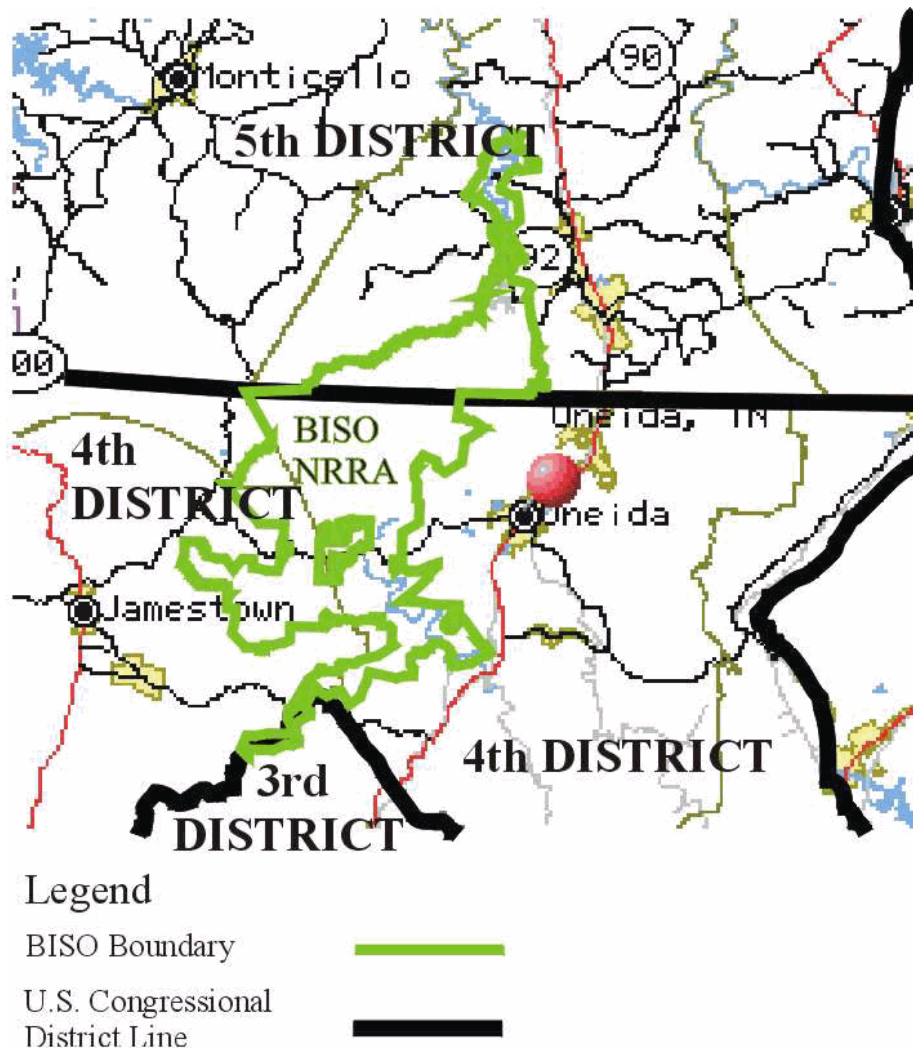
Description:

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 Parch Corn Creek Farmstead lies along Parch Corn Creek, totally within the designated gorge region.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Parch Corn Creek 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: 1100

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: Other Restrictions

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 Armpstead Blevins/John Litton House (Noble Smith 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 Parch Corn Creek 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:	Community Planning And Deve
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Exploration - Settlement
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Industry
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

The Parch Corn Creek Farmstead is typical of the earliest settlement patterns found throughout the Big South Fork gorge in the 19th and early 20th centuries. A number of historical landscape features still exist at the site, including fields, road traces, foundations and possible chimney falls, a spring, stone walls and an outhouse. The 1881 single-pen log cabin at the site was the only known example of this type of structure in the gorge and deemed eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1981. The cabin burned to the ground in March 1998.

Parch Corn Creek Farmstead is a 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

Farm (Plantation)

Historic

Grave/Burial

Historic

Horse/Bridle Trail

Current

Mountain Bike Trail

Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Type of Name

Armpstead Blevins Farmstead Site

Current

Armpstead Blevins Place

Historic

Parch Corn Creek Farmstead

Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1820	Homesteaded	The Blevins family moves to Parch Corn Creek.
AD 1881	Built	John Litton constructs a single-pen log house for Armpstead Blevins.
AD 1974	Abandoned	Big South Fork National Recreation Area is authorized by the Water Resources Development Act and the property is condemned.
AD 1990	Land Transfer	Ownership and management of BISO are fully transferred from U.S. Corps of Engineers to NPS.
AD 1998	Destroyed	The cabin at Parch Corn Creek burns to the ground.

Physical History:

(1820 - 1974) Euro-American Settlement

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

The period between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars saw the first major influx of permanent settlers to Big South Fork. People came to the area from Nashville, the Bluegrass basin, and from eastern states like Virginia and North Carolina. According to tradition, the Blevins family moved to Big South Fork in 1820 from Virginia (what is now West Virginia), settling first in Wayne County, Kentucky, and then moving to Parch Corn Creek in Scott County, Tennessee. It is believed that the family had a gristmill at Parch Corn Creek during this time to grind corn.

In 1881, John Litton, a twenty-three year old farmer, built a story-and-a-half, single-pen, log house at the site for Armpstead Blevins, a farmer, and his wife, Helen. The sixteen-foot by sixteen-foot structure was built on sandstone piers. The exterior chimney was also constructed of cut sandstone. Armpstead was sixty-three years old at the time, and Helen was forty-six. They had five young children living at home.

In 1913, Helen Blevins died and was buried at Parch Corn Creek. Two of her sons, Houston and Jacob continued to live at the site for some time after their mother's death. It is believed that Jacob stayed at the site for about eighty years, roughly until the 1960s. Over the years, the cabin mostly retained its original character. The one modification to the home consisted of a traditional frame shed being added to its eastern side (Figure 1).



*Figure 1 Parch Corn (Armpstead Blevins/John Litton) Cabin - late 20th century view.
Note shed addition to left of chimney.*

(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 51.65 acre Parch Corn Creek Farmstead is located within the roughly 125,000 acre authorized BISO boundary. Noble Smith 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 Parch Corn Farmstead since 1974 (see site plan). A blazed horse trail was established, connecting the site with trails along the Big South Fork River and with a plateau trailhead on Terry Cemetery Road. It is not known whether this trail follows a historical route. Two wooden horse tethers were located on the property, one in the east field and one by the cabin. Through NPS and volunteer efforts, the fields at the site have been cleared of invasive trees and shrubs, however, the eastern field and the small clearing by Helen Blevins gravestone are still in danger of succumbing to forest succession. In March 1998, the

Parch Corn Creek Farmstead
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

1881 log cabin, built by John Litton, burned to the ground. All that remains standing is the chimney.



Parch Corn Cabin - cover photo

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Although the loss of the Parch Corn Creek cabin has impacted the integrity of this site, Parch Corn Creek Farmstead still retains integrity as a component of the Big South Fork Rural Historic District. Several small-scale features remain at the site, and the historical fields retain much of their earlier configuration, although forest succession does endanger their continued existence.

Landscape Characteristic:

Buildings And Structures

There is just one building standing at the Parch Corn Creek Farmstead: the wood frame outhouse. A stone retaining wall exists to the immediate south of the Armstead Blevins/John Litton Cabin (Noble Smith House*) ruins.

*Note: The building name in parentheses reflects the title from the US COE 1986 Structural Treatment Plan.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: John Litton Cabin at Parched Corn Creek ruin

Feature Identification Number: 95374

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 100405

LCS Structure Name: Litton, John, Cabin at Parched Corn Creek

Feature: Privy at Parch Corn Creek

Feature Identification Number: 95375

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 100406

LCS Structure Name: Privy at Parch Corn Creek

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Parch Corn Creek outhouse, located a short distance down trail from cabin site.



Stone retaining wall along trail in front of cabin (non-extant)

Circulation

The site visit to Parch Corn Creek Farmstead revealed several road traces in the immediate vicinity. In addition, a contemporary, multi-use trail also crosses through the site, following Parch Corn Creek west less than one-half mile from Big South Fork and then leading north approximately two miles onto the plateau at Terry Cemetery Road. This could possibly be a historical trail.

Small Scale Features

Several small-scale features exist at the Parch Corn Creek Farmstead. These include: foundations and two possible chimney falls on the slopes north of the western field; the Helen Blevins gravestone; a stone wall remnant in between the two fields; a terrace area north of the cabin bounded by stone; a small rock headwall and spring, and the Armpstead Blevins/John Litton Homesite.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Spring headwall/box at Parched Corn Creek

Feature Identification Number: 95376

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Parch Corn Creek Farmstead
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

IDLCS Number:	100407
LCS Structure Name:	Spring headwall/box at Parched Corn Creek
LCS Structure Number:	biso26b

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Possible chimney fall west of cabin site



Helen Blevins headstone



Rock headwall and spring northwest of cabin site

Topography

Parch Corn Creek Farmstead lies fully within the Big South Fork gorge, and, more specifically, along a branch of the gorge that follows Parch Corn Creek. The settlement patterns at this site are strongly influenced by the topography. The low-lying, fertile areas along the creek have been used historically as fields or pasture and the higher, less flood-prone areas were used for homes and outbuildings.

Vegetation

The vegetation at Parch Corn Creek Farmstead is comprised of two fields surrounded by hardwood forest. Two additional small clearings also exist, one around the homesite and the other near the Helen Blevins gravestone. The clearing at the gravestone is being overtaken by a succession of young pines. While the pattern of forest and clearings has not significantly changed since the 1950s USGS survey, it is not clear whether these forests existed earlier in the site's history.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



West field at Parch Corn Creek Farmstead surrounded by forest

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/30/1999
Condition Assessment: Fair
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: 09/22/2006

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The cabin was lost to fire, but the historic fields have been cleared recently, and the other contributing features of the site remain in stable condition.

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

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Reassessed & approved by Supt. Stennis Young.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Inappropriate Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The fields - particularly the east field - and other landscape features are in danger of being overcome by forest succession.

Type of Impact: Vandalism/Theft/Arson

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: The Armpstead Blevins/John Litton House was destroyed by fire in March 1998.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 223,557.00

Cost Date: 09/19/2001

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

Direct Costs (Clearing 9 acres of successional forest from historical fields)

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

No approved treatment document

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00

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: US Army Corps of Engineers, US Department of the Interior and the US 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 CLI 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: US Army Corps of Engineers - Nashville District
Citation Title: Structural Treatment Plan: National Register Eligible Architectural Structures 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 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: Jean Burke Drawings

Description: Drawings by Jean Burke in 1981 of Parch Corn Creek, Station Camp Creek and No Business Creek Communities. The drawings reflect 1981 conditions, but also have historical information on them, including previous owners, famous incidents 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.

Title: Parch Corn Cabin

Description: BISO files - no date. Appears to be from newspaper - photo shows non-extant fence and caption mentions hollyhocks and lilacs tended to by Mrs. Blevins.

Title: Parch Corn Creek Cabin

Description: Photograph from Independent Herald - no date.