
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Brinegar Cabin
Blue Ridge Parkway - Highlands District

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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:

Brinegar Cabin is located at Milepost 238.5 on the Blue Ridge Parkway (parkway left) in North Carolina. The 2.5-acre roadside interpretive site, sloping south from the Parkway, features four wooden outbuildings clustered in the southeastern corner of the property. The farmstead includes a parking lot, Cabin, Granary, Springhouse, and a Mission 66 outhouse as well as an interpretive garden, the location of a former orchard, and several small-scale features. All buildings are sided in wooden clapboards and roofed with wooden shingles.

The site is accessed from an asphalt-paved parking lot to the south of the Parkway. A stone retaining wall and stone curbing (1942) bound the 17-space lot to the east, while a stone gutter borders the west. The stone wall includes a built-in drinking fountain on the north end, adjacent to the interpretive garden. The parking lot also serves as trail access for the Cedar Ridge and Bluffs Mountain trails.

A picket fence encloses the interpretive garden and flax field west of the Cabin. NPS staff maintains the interpretive garden, which contains (seasonally) buckwheat, flax, sorghum, pole beans, and dipper gourds. An apple orchard to the south of the garden once included 25 to 30 trees, but today is a mown field.

From the parking lot stone wall, visitors follow a curved stone and asphalt path (1946) passing the garden and interpretive signs. The path forms a semicircle, terminating at the Brinegar Cabin and outbuildings. Stone steps descend to the north facade of the Cabin and the pathway splits, leading left to the main (south) façade and Springhouse and right to the Granary and root cellar.

The Brinegar Cabin (c.1889), once the home of Martin and Caroline Brinegar, remains an extant log structure with one-and-a-half stories over a stone foundation. The cabin, sheathed in clapboards with two stone chimneys, is used for interpretation of Appalachian life and mountain farming. The original Granary to the west of the Cabin remains intact.

The Springhouse is located down slope along the tree line at the south end of the site. The original dry-laid stone retaining wall (1942) extends from the northwest corner of the building. The same year, stone steps were added to provide access to the outbuilding. An outhouse (1957) for NPS staff was added between the Cabin and Springhouse as part of the Mission 66 initiative.

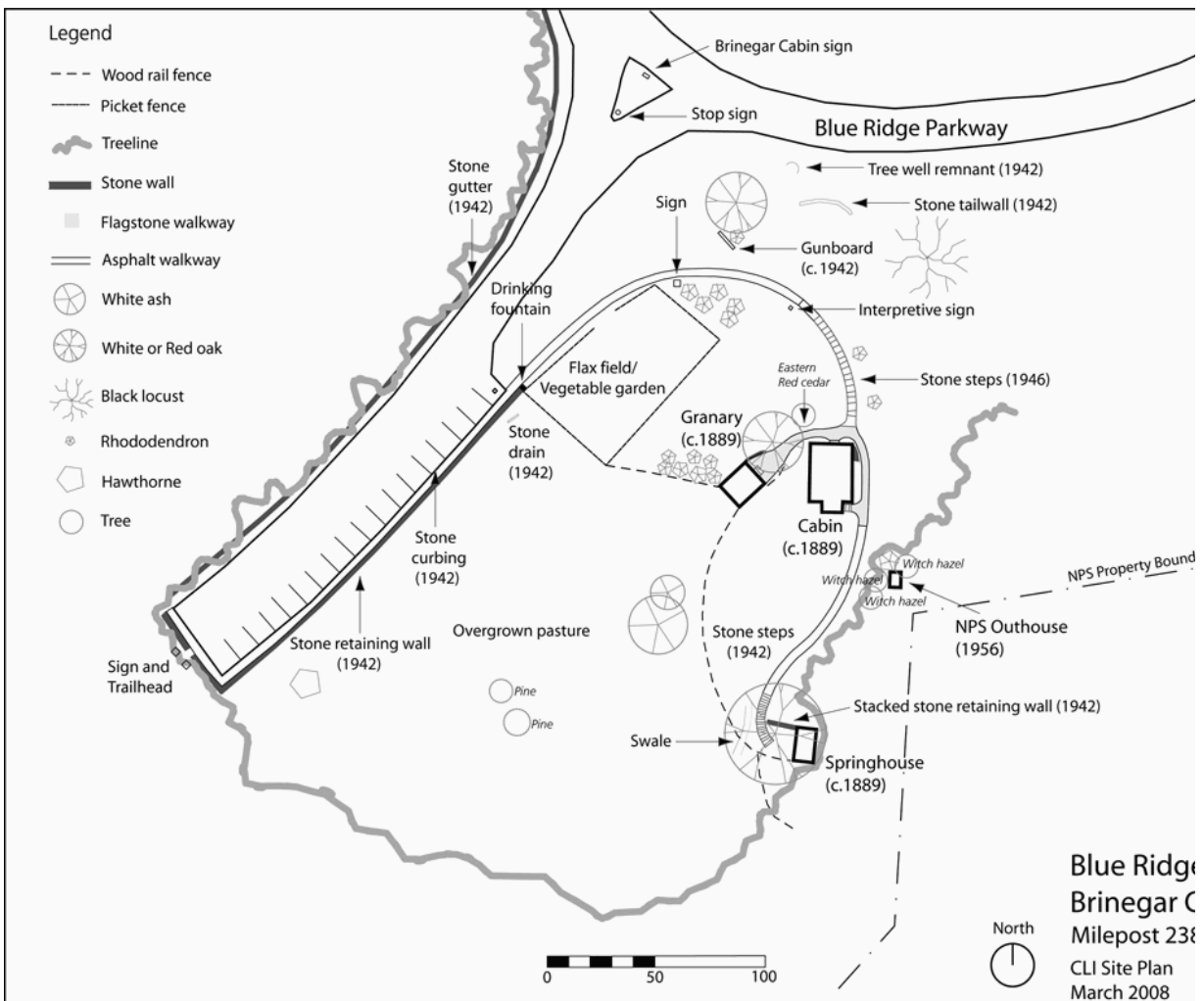
Vegetation at Brinegar Cabin consists of a maintained lawn and field enclosed by a white pine and hickory oak hardwood forest to the east and south. The parking lot bounds the landscape to the west and the Blue Ridge Parkway is directly north. Catawba rhododendrons were planted along the split rail fence near the Granary during the NPS site development and today White ash, White oak, and Black Locust grow around the nineteenth-century complex. A cleared vista is maintained from the Brinegar parking lot overlooking the former orchard and distant mountains. Other small-scale features related to the development of the Blue Ridge Parkway remain at the Brinegar cabin site. A stone tail wall sits just south of the Parkway, an interpretive “gunboard” sits along the stone path, and a stone gutter lines the west boundary of the parking lot.

Brinegar Cabin

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Brinegar Cabin represents a “glimpse into the middle class Appalachian farming/family life from 1885-1935” as stated in the Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2002). The signage at the site includes information on loom weaving, traditional subsistence crops, the regional use of springhouses, and the life and gravesite location of the Brinegar family. Craft demonstrations occur during the summer months and the annual Brinegar Days celebrate the area’s mountain heritage. The period of significance for the Blue Ridge Parkway (Doughton Park) landscape is 1933-1987 and is potentially a National Historic Landmark (draft nomination, 2005). The Brinegar Cabin is significant on the state level as an Appalachian farmstead and was listed in the National Register in 1972. The nomination needs additional documentation to include the cultural landscape. The landscape features retain good integrity and are in good condition.

Site Plan



Brinegar Cabin site plan, CLI, 2008.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Brinegar Cabin
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550138
Parent Landscape:	550140

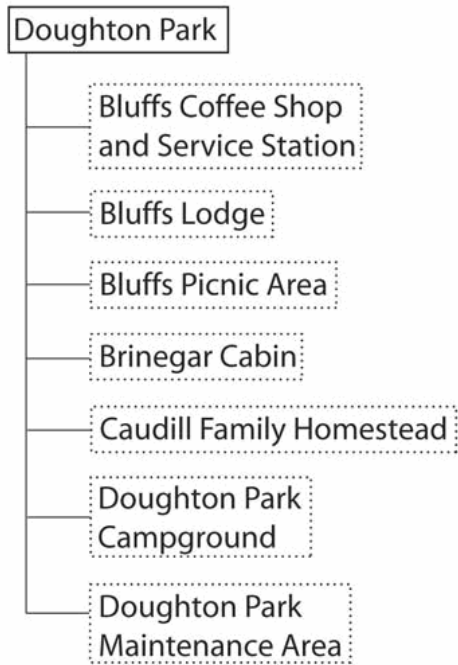
Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Blue Ridge Parkway - Highlands District -BLRI
Park Organization Code:	5157
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	Blue Ridge Parkway - Highlands District - BLRI
Park Administrative Unit:	Blue Ridge Parkway

CLI Hierarchy Description

On the 1936 Blue Ridge Parkway Master Development Plan, Doughton Park (then known as The Bluffs) is shown as one of the proposed parkway developed areas. The 6300-acre site largely consists of forested land on steeply sloping land, with the built environment consisting of rustic trails, overlooks and a shelter. It is listed in the CLI in its entirety as the Doughton Park Developed Area. More intense development was planned for sites closer to the parkway in areas totaling 225 acres in size. Each of these seven sites has a separate developmental history and function and deserves individual listing in the CLI as a component landscape. They are, leading from parkway north to south: Brinegar Cabin, Doughton Park Campground, Bluffs Coffee Shop and Service Station, Bluffs Lodge, Caudill Family Homestead, Bluffs Picnic Area, and the Doughton Park Maintenance Area.

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY



Doughton Park CLI Hierarchy

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Field work was conducted for landscapes and component landscapes at Doughton Park during the Summer of 2001 by David Hasty, Lucy Lawliss and summer interns Patrick Beasley, Tom Gibney and Lindsey Heller. A draft HRS was completed in 2005 by Ian Firth of the University of Georgia. In 2007, Beth Wheeler added information from the Doughton Park Cultural Landscape Report (2006) to the Brinegar Cabin CLI. The park contacts are Bambi Teague, Resource Manager and Gary Johnson, Chief of Planning.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/06/2008
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/08/2004

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Through BLRI consultation with North Carolina SHPO, the entire parkway property within the state of North Carolina was deemed eligible for listing on the National Register. A National Historic Landmark nomination is also being written for the Parkway by Ian Firth.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Brinegar Cabin boundary encompasses those areas on parkway left that include the cabin and associated buildings, the parking lot and the adjacent field. The Brinegar Cabin is bounded by the NPS property boundary to the east and the Parkway to the north. The adjacent lands are forested and overlook a protected wildlife management area.

State and County:

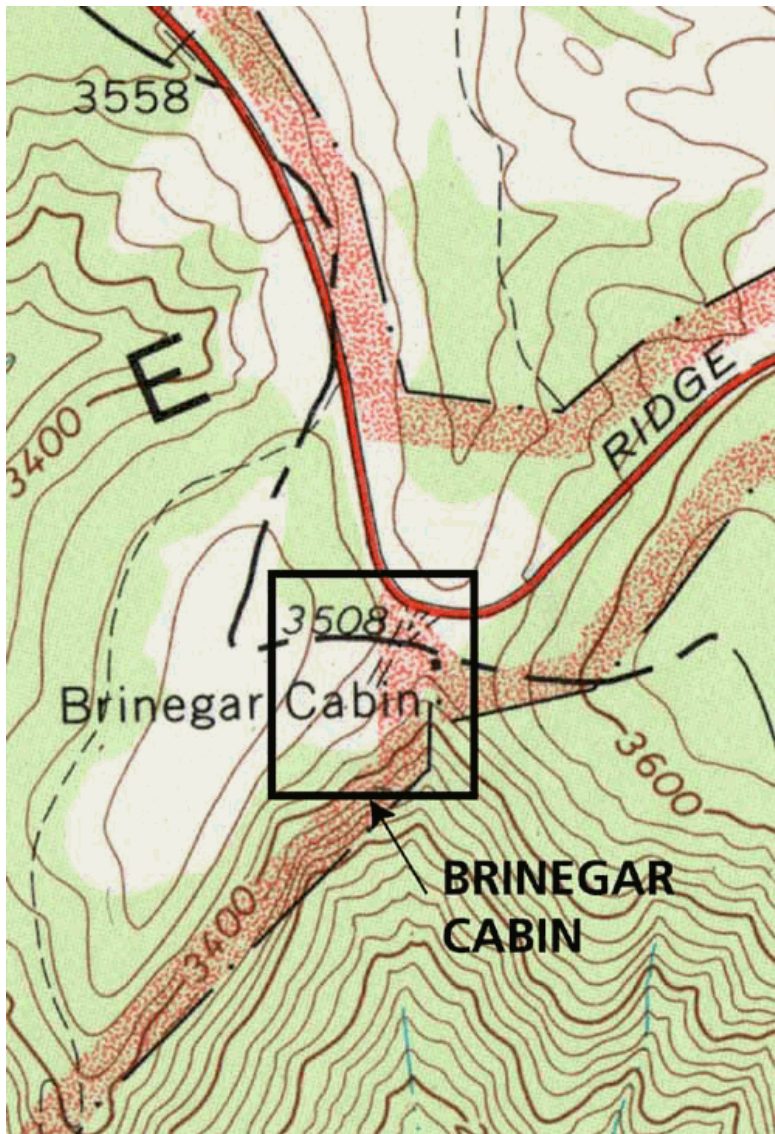
State:	NC
County:	Alleghany County
State:	NC
County:	Wilkes County

Size (Acres): 2.50

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	486,830
UTM Northing:	4,030,300
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	487,042
UTM Northing:	4,030,260
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	487,019
UTM Northing:	4,030,072
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	486,687
UTM Northing:	4,030,043

Location Map:



Brinegar Cabin Location Map (Whitehead, NC, USGS Quadrangle - 1968)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Brinegar Cabin landscape is situated in the Fifth U.S. Congressional district of North Carolina.

Management Unit: BLRI
Tract Numbers: 34-101, 34-103, 34-105, 35-101

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 03/01/2008

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Brinegar Cabin is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and must be preserved as a cultural resource of the Blue Ridge Parkway pending the NHL nomination prepared by Ian Firth. The cultural landscape contributes to the development period of the Parkway, while the Brinegar Cabin and outbuildings are listed on the National Register as significant examples of vernacular Appalachian architecture.

Maintenance Location Code:

- 4502
- 4446
- 4485
- 4486
- 4487
- 4518
- 48212

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Brinegar Cabin is located on the northern edge of the Doughton Park Developed Area. Views lead south out to the adjacent Thurmond Chatham Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The WMA is especially visible from the parking area and contributes to the significance and integrity of the site.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Brinegar Cabin was listed on the National Register for state significance in 1972. The historic landscape is not included in the documentation; however, the building was listed as an example of vernacular Appalachian architecture (C). The Granary and Springhouse outbuildings should be further researched and included in an expanded nomination for this period, as well as the spatial organization of the farmstead.

The acceptance of the NHL nomination will expand the Brinegar Cabin period of significance into the twentieth century and clarify the importance, not only of the original construction, but its representation along the Blue Ridge Parkway. The National Register nomination should be expanded to include the outbuildings, landscape features, and spatial organization of the farm in the 1875-1899 period of significance and the 1933-1987 periods.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Brinegar Cabin
NRIS Number:	72000922
Primary Certification Date:	01/20/1972

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
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
Criteria Considerations:	G -- A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Transportation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Conservation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

The Brinegar Cabin is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its state significance as a representative example of vernacular architecture. The 1972 nomination identifies the Brinegar Cabin as a typical small farm dwelling built in the mountains of North Carolina in the nineteenth century (Criteria C). The one story log cabin is sheathed in clapboards with two dry stacked chimneys, resting on a full stone foundation. The cabin, once home of Martin and Caroline Brinegar, was constructed by Martin Brinegar c. 1889. A shed roof porch extends from the south façade and the gable roof has hand split wood shingles. The Brinegar Cabin preserves important construction techniques used by early settlers in more remote regions of North Carolina.

The Granary and Springhouse contribute to the 1875-1899 period of significance and retain the original materials and workmanship from Martin Brinegar's construction. The Granary rests on a stone root cellar and has wood frame construction. The Springhouse is also representative of local architecture and construction with two rooms containing a spring basin and milk trough, built over the spring.

Other landscape features added in the twentieth century contribute to the Blue Ridge Parkway development and the improvements made to display the Brinegar Cabin as a pioneer farm roadside exhibit. The Blue Ridge Parkway was nominated for National Historic Landmark status with Criterion A and C, specifically the associated history of American parkways (park movement and transportation) and the exceptional work of design in landscape architecture and civil engineering, creating both a scenic road and linear park. The Parkway is "particularly notable for presenting a sequence of carefully

framed and composed pictures of the Southern Appalachians, in the spirit of the Regionalist Movement of the 1930s.” (NHL draft, Firth, 2005) The Blue Ridge Parkway design aesthetic includes stone landscape features, circulation paths, and a parking lot all present at the Brinegar Cabin site. The entry drive opens to a parking lot bounded by a stone gutter (1942) and stone curbing with a stone retaining wall (1942). A tree well remnant and stone tail wall (1942) are located northeast of the parking area. Asphalt and stone paths and stone steps (1942 1946) connect the buildings on site. An interpretive garden and vista highlight the history and scenic value of the Parkway exhibit. These features contribute to the period of significance for the design and development of the Blue Ridge Parkway (1933 1987). The small-scale features, spatial arrangement, circulation, and buildings all contribute to the significant Parkway development and retain excellent integrity.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular
Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Farm (Plantation)
Primary Current Use:	Recreation/Culture-Other
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
View	Both Current And Historic
Interpretive Landscape	Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Brinegar Cabin	Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1876	Purchased/Sold	Martin Brinegar and his wife, Caroline Joines Brinegar purchase land for a farming homestead.

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AD 1876 - 1880	Farmed/Harvested	Martin Brinegar and his wife, the former Caroline Joines, settle on the newly purchased farm. They clear land and raise crops, livestock, and poultry. Typical crops grown in the area include corn, buckwheat, rye, oats, wheat, potatoes, turnips, and sorghum. Livestock ranges free in the hills. Caroline eventually raises her own flax for weaving. The family earns extra income by gathering and selling herbs and by making shoes.
AD 1885 - 1890	Developed	Martin Brinegar builds the cabin, barn, shed, and springhouse, completing most of the work himself.
AD 1934	Planned	Landscape architect Stanley Abbott proposes acquiring 4,000 acres for a major parkway development in the area. The recreation park plan includes a lake in Basin Cove, gas station, campground, picnic areas, bridle trails, stables, and a golf course. Abbott also suggests establishing a "rhododendron showplace," noting the flowering shrubs in the meadow areas.
AD 1937	Land Transfer	5,410.3 acres acquired through condemnation proceedings for the parkway development. Though representatives of the parkway asked her to remain, Caroline Brinegar soon moves to live with her daughter, Rene, leaving the farm abandoned.
	Planned	In 1937, Stanley Abbott proposes a coffeeshop, group of cabins, wash house, gift shop, and stable. In 1939, Assistant Superintendent Sam Weems proposes lake and beach developments and a swimming pool for the park.
AD 1937 - 1939	Developed	Once the parkway is completed though the area in the summer of 1937, the park development progresses rapidly. A crew of 200 Works Progress Administration laborers construct two picnic grounds, parking areas, the road to the proposed lodge, and several miles of hiking and horse trails.

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AD 1941 - 1942	Restored	The Martin and Caroline Brinegar Cabin and associated dependencies (springhouse and granary) restored for interpretive purposes. HABS drawings were prepared in 1941. WPA carried out restoration under the supervision of landscape architect Kenneth G. McCarter. Crews also build a parking area, notable for its use of flat stones, echoing the construction of the cabin chimneys. The Brinegar cabin barn is removed to clear cut the path to the parkway. The grounds are fenced to manage cattle. An old apple orchard is not maintained and flax is replanted in the garden.
AD 1950	Developed	Bluffs Park (recreation area) renamed Doughton Park.
AD 1957 - 1970	Preserved	Chatham Manufacturing Company from Elkin, North Carolina obtains a special use permit to hold weaving demonstrations in Brinegar Cabin. A loom, replicating the one used by Caroline Brinegar and other Southern Highland women, is installed and products are sold to the public. A rustic-style outhouse is constructed along the tree line between the cabin and springhouse for NPS staff use.
AD 1975	Rehabilitated	Brinegar Cabin chimney repaired.
	Restored	NPS restores Brinegar Cabin and outbuildings.
AD 1975 - 1983	Preserved	National Park Service employees and volunteers provide weekend interpretation at the site. Maintenance personnel keep up the garden. The staff discontinues replanting the garden in 1983 when the exhibit is deemed ineffective.
AD 2004	Rehabilitated	The deteriorated wood-shake shingled roofs are replaced on the cabin, granary and springhouse. (PEPC 10645)
AD 2007	Rehabilitated	The "mismatched and inaccurate wayside exhibits" are replaced with six fiberglass embedded wayside panels that accurately interpret the story of the family and the site. (PEPC 18296)

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AD 2008	Altered	An outdoor fire ring/pit/circle is installed just below the garden and above the cabin, to be used by interpreters for demonstrations of outdoor cooking, natural dyeing, laundering, etc. as part of the programming at the Brinegar Cabin site. The fire area is a slight depression about 3' in diameter, lined with gravel and surrounded about 2' on each side with flat stone. A water spigot is also installed. (PEPC 21401)
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Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Although some reforestation and minor repairs have occurred, the landscape conveys the design of the Blue Ridge Parkway (1933-1987) and the architecture of a small mountain farm (National Register significance 1875-1899). The integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association has been preserved at the site, not only by the interpretation of a pioneer farm exhibit, but the on-going maintenance of the landscape.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Setting
	Materials
	Workmanship
	Feeling
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Land Use

The Brinegar Cabin was a family homestead prior to Parkway development. The land use today (as an interpretative roadside exhibit) retains integrity of design, setting, feeling, location, association, materials, and workmanship. The Brinegar Cabin has architectural significance as an example of nineteenth-century Appalachian vernacular. The entire site contributes to the period of Parkway design when such buildings and landscapes were highlighted and interpreted by the National Park Service.

Buildings and Structures

The Brinegar Cabin (c.1889) contributes to the period of significance for both the Blue Ridge Parkway design and the vernacular architecture of nineteenth-century Appalachia. The two-room log cabin is sheathed in wooden clapboards and rests on a full stone foundation. The one-and-a-half story building has two stone stacked chimneys on the east façade and a shed-roof porch to the south. The cabin has integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, association, feeling, and setting.

To the southwest of the cabin, the Brinegar Granary (Shed) measures roughly 14 feet by 12 feet and rests on a stone foundation. Two stone steps lead to the single-story wood frame building. The basement served as a root cellar for the Brinegar family. The Granary retains integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, association, feeling, and setting.

Downslope from the Cabin, the Springhouse faces west and is located along the tree line. The Springhouse is roughly 16 feet by 8 feet with two rooms under a wood shingle roof. The northern room has flagstone flooring and a spring basin, while the southern room has an earthen floor and the milk trough. The Springhouse house retains good integrity and contributes to the Brinegar landscape.

An outhouse (1956) between the Cabin and Springhouse is part of later development of the Parkway and was constructed for staff use during the Mission 66 Era. The rustic-style structure is screened by native vegetation and not included on the LCS. More research should be conducted to document and inventory this building. All historic buildings at the Brinegar Cabin component landscape contribute to the period of significance and retain integrity.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	NPS Outhouse
Feature Identification Number:	126997
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined
Feature:	Brinegar Cabin
Feature Identification Number:	100729
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	005095
LCS Structure Name:	Brinegar Cabin
LCS Structure Number:	096
Feature:	Brinegar Shed
Feature Identification Number:	100730
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	005098
LCS Structure Name:	Brinegar Shed
LCS Structure Number:	162
Feature:	Brinegar Springhouse
Feature Identification Number:	100731
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	005099
LCS Structure Name:	Brinegar Springhouse
LCS Structure Number:	163

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Brinegar Granary, (2005).



Brinegar Cabin pre-restoration (1941)



Brinegar Cabin (1942)



Brinegar Cabin (2002)



Brinegar Springhouse pre-restoration c. 1942



Brinegar Springhouse during restoration (c. 1942)



Brinegar Springhouse during restoration (c. 1942)



Brinegar Springhouse (1975)

Circulation

The vehicle circulation (parking lot and entry road) dates to the Parkway construction period (1942) and retains integrity. The stone gutter and stone curbing also contribute as small-scale features to this character-defining pattern. The asphalt and stone pedestrian circulation dates to post-War construction (1946) at the site and retains integrity. The circulation for visitors remains unchanged since the 1930s. The trailhead access at the south end of the parking lot also contributes to the Parkway construction period and has integrity.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The trailhead to Cedar Ridge and Bluffs Mountain trails, (2005).



Brinegar Cabin walkway (2002)

Small Scale Features

Many of the Brinegar Cabin small-scale landscape features date to the period of significance and retain integrity of design, location, association, feeling, setting, materials, and workmanship. The rustic stone drinking fountain, fencing, stone gutter, stone drain, stone curbing, stone tail wall (north of the Cabin), stone retaining wall (by the Springhouse), and “gunboard” interpretive signage all date to Parkway site development and contribute to the Brinegar Cabin roadside exhibit (1933-1987). These features are consistent with the historic design and style of elements of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Drinking fountain
Feature Identification Number:	126999
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

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Feature: Stone gutter
Feature Identification Number: 127001
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone tailwall
Feature Identification Number: 127003
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone retaining wall
Feature Identification Number: 127005
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Gunboard signage
Feature Identification Number: 127007
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Fencing
Feature Identification Number: 127009
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tree well remnant
Feature Identification Number: 127013
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Stone tail wall, south of Blue Ridge Parkway (2005).



Stone gutter on west edge of parking lot (2005).



Gunboard signage (2005).



Drinking fountain and stone wall at Brinegar Cabin parking lot (2002)



Brinegar Cabin garden interpretive plaque and plot (2002)

Vegetation

Vegetation at Brinegar Cabin retains the design intent of the site (and Parkway) development, though reforestation and loss of specimen and orchard trees have diminished the overall feeling and setting. Rhododendrons planted along the pedestrian path remain from the 1946 post-War construction. The flax field and garden interpreted at the site retain integrity of design and association. One original White oak near the site entrance is extant. The former orchard is maintained as a pasture/lawn to preserve the historic vista from the parking lot.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Rhododendron planting (2005).



Location of former orchard, looking toward Blue Ridge Parkway, (2005).

Views and Vistas

The vista looking south from the Brinegar Cabin parking lot to the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina remains intact and has integrity. The stone wall bounding the parking lot contributes to the designated overlook.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	View from Brinegar parking lot
Feature Identification Number:	127011
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	341179
LCS Structure Name:	Brinegar Cabin Overlook, MP 238.5 (PwL)
LCS Structure Number:	O-NC-09

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Vista south from Brinegar Cabin parking lot, (2005).

Spatial Organization

The Brinegar Cabin landscape retains the original clustered organization of outbuildings (cabin, granary, and springhouse) built by Martin Brinegar from 1885-1890. The site development corresponded with the Parkway construction and included features for vehicle and pedestrian circulation. The spatial organization of the original farmstead was preserved in the BLRI plans (the garden relocated near the house) and remains a contributing landscape feature today. The spatial organization has integrity of location, association, feeling, design, materials, setting, and workmanship.

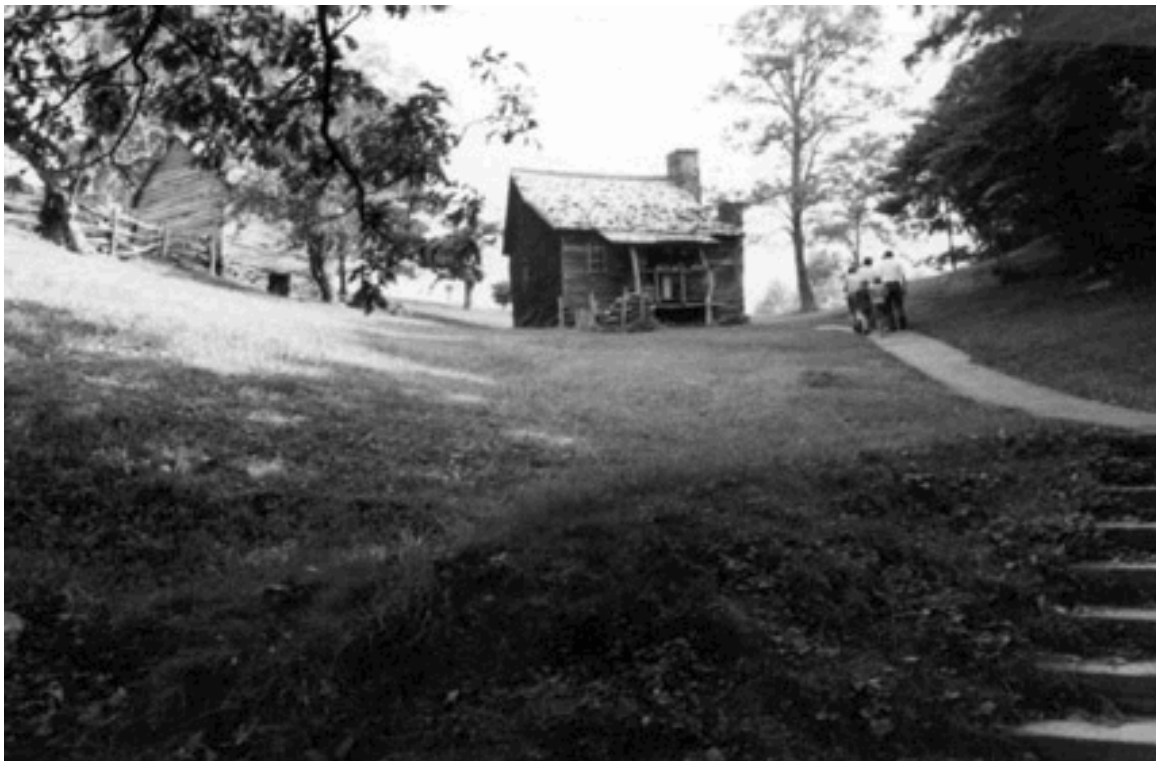
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Brinegar Cabin Parking Area (1946)



Brinegar Cabin property (1973)



Brinegar Cabin property (1975)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/11/2008

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Brinegar Cabin landscape is in good condition and retains significance and integrity of nineteenth-century vernacular features and twentieth-century NPS features. The spatial organization of the farmstead as an interpretive exhibit is preserved and a recent (2006) CLR recommends continued site maintenance and rehabilitation of small-scale stone features. Besides minor repair, specific restoration, and on-going maintenance, Brinegar Cabin conveys the history of the Appalachian farmstead and the design elements of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Removal/Replacement

Other Impact: To restore the character of the Brinegar Cabin landscape, the CLR suggests planting a few specimen apple trees to convey the location of the historic Brinegar orchard. Apple trees should be planted beyond the overlook view from the parking lot.

External or Internal: Internal

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

No LCS or landscape stabilization costs exist.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The CLR treatment recommendations for Doughton Park emphasize preservation with specific rehabilitation suggested for landscape features and restoration where appropriate and practical. The Brinegar Cabin landscape maintenance plan should continue to be followed with regular mowing, pruning, and replacement plantings.

The CLR suggests reinstalling two apple trees near the garden to interpret the historic orchard (while avoiding conflict with the parking lot vista). Other Brinegar Cabin treatments include restoring the parking lot and stone curbs and gutter, preserving the pedestrian circulation route, consideration of adding a ramp to allow universal access, and preserving the trailhead. Repair and preservation of historic structures should continue as necessary. Treatments also include the restoration of the stone wall near Springhouse and rehabilitation of the stone drinking fountain and interpretive signs. The CLR suggests removing excess vegetation from the gutter and replacing rotted split rails from the fence.

The CLR was published in 2006 and no landscape treatments have been completed at this time.

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

Only four LCS entries exist for the Doughton Park developed area -- three at Brinegar property. The three Brinegar entries each have Ultimate Treatment costs -- \$6506 for each -- dating from 2002.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title:	Visual Character of the Blue Ridge Parkway
Year of Publication:	1997
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Citation Type:	Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO
Citation Author:	The Jaeger Company
Citation Title:	Doughton Park and Sections 2A, B, and C Blue Ridge Parkway, Cultural Landscape Report
Year of Publication:	2006
Citation Type:	Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO
Citation Title:	2052A 2-C PLUM map for Blue Ridge Parkway. (Planning Land Use Map) Landscape and Maintenance Plan, Section 2C Station 57 to 90.
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	BLRI
Citation Title:	2055 Road and Parking Area Brinegar Cabin
Year of Publication:	1941
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	BLRI, DSC
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Year of Publication:	1941
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	BLRI Headquarters vertical files. Not listed in DSC eTIC.

Citation Author: Barry M. Buxton
Citation Title: Brinegar Cabin Historic Resource Study
Year of Publication: 1988
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Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
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Citation Author: Eric C. Swanson
Citation Title: Brinegar Cabin Historic Structure Report: Architectural Data Section
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Citation Author: Ian Firth
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Year of Publication: 2005
Citation Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Type: Narrative
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