
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2002

Mount Pisgah Campground
Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

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 Mount Pisgah Campground is a seventy-four acre component landscape located at Milepost 408.7 on the Blue Ridge Parkway. The campground is set within an existing forest thus retaining its natural setting. Significant features of the campground include rustic features such as concrete tables and stone-faced water fountains as well as the systems of trails and roadways that were created when the Mount Pisgah Campground was constructed in 1968. Buildings and structures on the site include five comfort stations and an amphitheater, all built in 1968. Contemporary buildings are limited to a 1991 ranger residence and a 2001 fee collection building that are both located near the campground entrance.

The period of significance is 1968, the year the campground was constructed as part of Mission 66 development along the Blue Ridge Parkway.

The campground is currently in good condition. Its use is the same as it was historically, with the main threat to integrity coming from the amount of visitor usage it receives during the operating season. Vegetation within the landscape boundary has become threatened as a result of its popularity. The Mount Pisgah Campground retains integrity as a component landscape of the Mount Pisgah Recreation Area landscape. The landscape has experienced only minor changes since its development in 1968.

Site Plan

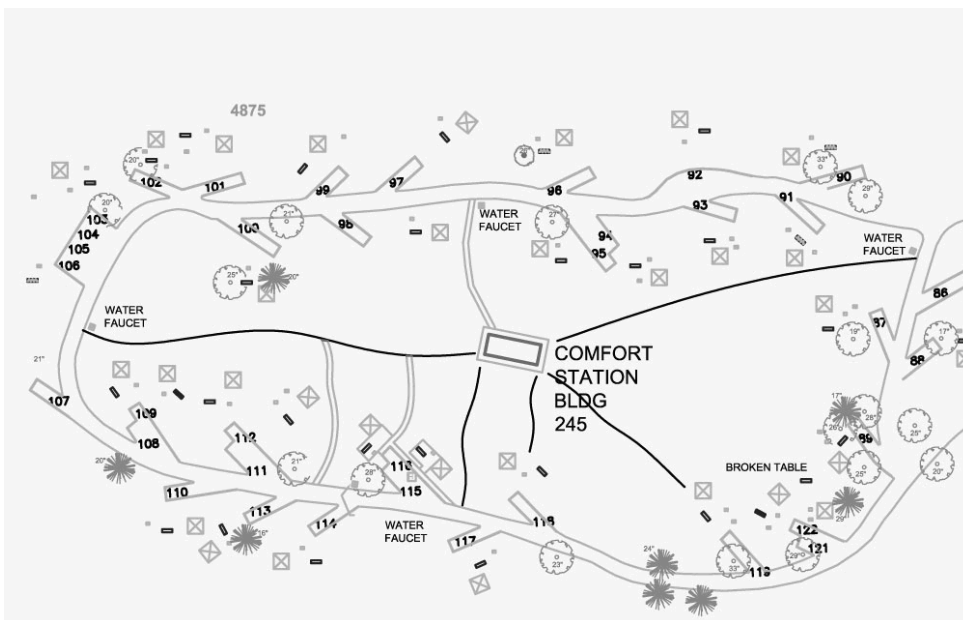


Figure 4: A portion of Loop B. (See attached full-sized drawing for a map of the entire campground.)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Mount Pisgah Campground
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550220
Parent Landscape:	550145

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District -BLRI
Park Organization Code:	5159
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District - BLRI
Park Administrative Unit:	Blue Ridge Parkway

CLI Hierarchy Description

Mount Pisgah contains one landscape - Mount Pisgah Developed Area - and four component landscapes - Buck Springs Overlook, Pisgah Inn, Mount Pisgah Campground, and Mount Pisgah Picnic Area. Buck Springs Overlook contains the remnants of the late 19th century hunting lodge built by George Vanderbilt. Pisgah Inn encompasses the new inn built in 1965, park residence area, restaurant, and remnant buildings and landscape features from the Pisgah Forest Inn (1919). The Mount Pisgah Campground and Mount Pisgah Picnic Area date to the 1960s.

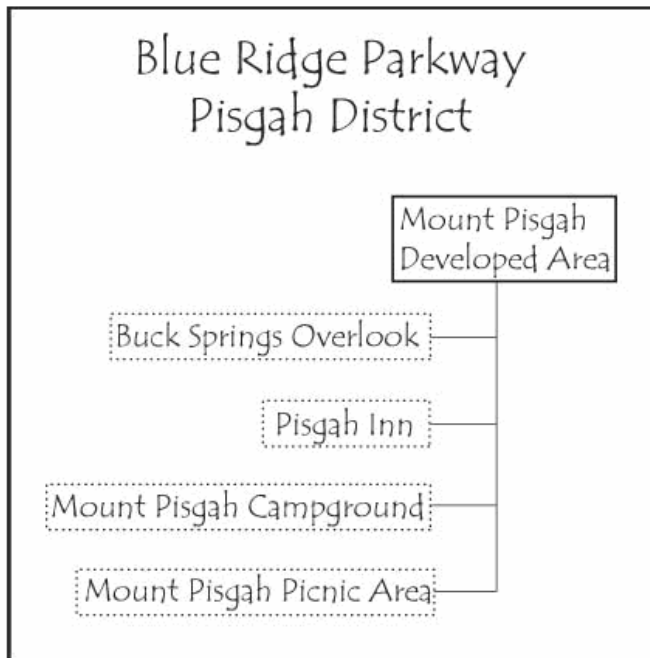


Figure 1: Mount Pisgah Developed Area Cultural Landscape Hierarchy (Mount Pisgah represents five out of over two dozen cultural landscapes along the Blue Ridge Parkway - see the Blue Ridge Parkway landscape entry for a more complete hierarchy graphic.)

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The CLI was begun in 2002 with Louisiana State University MLA students Peggy McClain and Mary Fernandez spending the summer working at the site. They completed much of the primary documentation collection, and they produced site maps for all of the Pisgah landscape inventory units in Autocad. The Jaeger Company (TJC) has been contracted through an IDIQ with Pond and Company to complete the inventory.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/01/2005
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. The period of significance for the parkway is 1936 – 1987. All roadway features from this period are considered nationally significant and contributing features to the NHL nomination. Associated features – such as campgrounds, inns, and picnic sites – dating from before 1956 are also considered contributing features. Associated features from 1956 – 1987 may also be significant at regional or local levels.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Mount Pisgah Campground
Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



H22(SERO-CRD)

08 July 2005

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Blue Ridge Parkway
From: Chief, Cultural Resource Division, Southeast Region
Subject: Cultural Landscape Inventory

We are pleased to transmit the Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLI) for the Mount Pisgah Developed Area, and its four component cultural landscapes: Buck Springs Overlook, Mount Pisgah Campground, Mount Pisgah Picnic Area, and Pisgah Inn. The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or that contribute to an existing historic property. In order for the CLIs to be certified and counted under goals 1a7 and 1b2B in PMDS, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Keeper of the NR needs to concur on the eligibility of the property for listing. The North Carolina SHPO concurred on the National Register eligibility of all Blue Ridge Parkway land in North Carolina on 8 September 2004.

The Park Superintendent also needs to concur on the condition assessment and management category provided within the inventory. A signature page is enclosed for Park Superintendent approval. The assessment form needs to be signed and returned to the Regional Office for final certification and listing in PMDS goals 1a7 and 1b2B. If the condition assessment and management category are agreed upon, please sign the attached approval forms and return to our office to the attention of David Hasty.

Enclosures



Letter to Superintendent

Mount Pisgah Campground
Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 6 June 2005

Park Information

Park: Blue Ridge Parkway
District: Pisgah
State: North Carolina
Counties: Transylvania, Haywood

Cultural Landscape Information

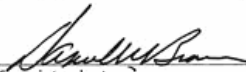
Inventory Name	CLI Id #	Condition	Management Category*
Mount Pisgah Developed Area	550145	Good	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
Buck Springs Overlook	550222	Fair	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
Mount Pisgah Campground	550220	Fair	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
Mount Pisgah Picnic Area	550223	Good	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
Pisgah Inn	550221	Good	Must Be Preserved and Maintained

*Note: As a potential National Historic Landmark, the entire Blue Ridge Parkway receives a category of 'Must Be Preserved And Maintained.' For the Mount Pisgah Developed Area, where many of the associated landscape features post-date the period of NHL significance, the category of 'Must Be Preserved and Maintained' pertains more to the function of the property as a parkway recreational area, rather than to the preservation of individual buildings, structures and landscape features. A Mount Pisgah feature dating to the 1960s, for instance, may have Regional or Local significance – rather than National, and an individual management category of 'Should Be . . .' or 'May Be . . .' rather than 'Must Be Preserved and Maintained.'

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒

Do Not Concur ☐


Superintendent

8/1/05
Date

Superintendent Signature of Concurrence

Mount Pisgah Campground
Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District

**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 31 August 2011**

Park Information

Park: Blue Ridge Parkway
District: Pisgah
State: North Carolina
Counties: Transylvania, Haywood

Cultural Landscape Information

Inventory Name	CLI Id #	Condition	Previous Condition & Date
Mount Pisgah Developed Area	550145	Good	8/1/2005 (Good)
Buck Springs Overlook	550222	Fair	8/1/2005 (Fair)
Mount Pisgah Campground	550220	Fair	8/1/2005 (Fair)
Mount Pisgah Picnic Area	550223	Good	8/1/2005 (Good)
Pisgah Inn	550221	Good	8/1/2005 (Good)

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒ Do Not Concur ☐



Superintendent Date 9/23/11

Superintendent Condition Recertification, 2011

Mount Pisgah Campground
Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District

10/12/2004 10:48 FAX

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H32

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Blue Ridge Parkway
199 Hemphill Knob Road
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

MMB
8/17/04

JUL 21 2004

Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow, State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
Division of Archives and History
4610 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4610

Dear Dr. Crow:

As you know the National Register of Historic Places is the official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. These contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation. The National Register includes:

- * All prehistoric and historic units of the National Park System;
- * National Historic Landmarks, which are properties recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as possessing national significance; and
- * Properties significant in American, State, or local prehistory and history that have been nominated by State Historic Preservation Officers, Federal agencies, Tribal Preservation Officers, and others, and have been approved for listing by the National Park Service.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-292) established the National Historic Landmark Survey. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) authorized the National Register of Historic Places, expanding Federal recognition to historic properties of local and State significance. The National Park Service in the U. S. Department of the Interior administers both programs. Regulations for these programs are contained in 36 CFR Part 60, "National Register of Historic Places", and 36 CFR Part 65, "National Historic Landmarks Program".

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorizes State Historic Preservation Officers to nominate properties to the National Register of Historic Places and to carry out other preservation activities. Federal Preservation Officers have been designated in Federal agencies to nominate Federal properties and to fulfill other responsibilities of the Act. The Blue Ridge Parkway leadership, acting in concert with the leadership of the National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, are working energetically and enthusiastically to nominate the Blue Ridge Parkway for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark. We would highly value your support and concurrence on the signature line below. We look

Memo to NC SHPO

Mount Pisgah Campground
Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District

10/12/2004 10:49 PAA

forward to working closely with your office as we strive to protect the resources and enhance the integrity of the fabulous Blue Ridge Parkway. Please sign on the line below on both copies of this document and return one copy to Parkway Headquarters.

Thanks so much for your assistance and willing cooperation.

Sincerely,



Daniel W. Brown
Superintendent

The Blue Ridge Parkway clearly meets the eligibility requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark. The Office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, State of North Carolina, supports and endorses the National Park Service efforts with regards to this listing of the Blue Ridge Parkway in the National Register of Historic Places.

I Concur: Jeffrey Brown, SHPO Date 9 Aug 04

	DIVISION CHIEF, RP & PS	
	LAND RESOURCES SPEC.	
	LAND RESOURCES SPEC.	
X	CULTURAL RESOURCES SPEC.	
	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPEC.	
	COMMUNITY PLANNER	
	RESIDENT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	
	CURATOR	
	GEOGRAPHIC INFO. SPEC.	
	ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN	
	ADMIN. ASSISTANT	
X	FILE	ALIZETTE - FILED COMPLIANCE FILE

8/20

NC SHPO Signature

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Blue Ridge Parkway forms the southern boundary of the Mount Pisgah Campground, a square-shaped, seventy-four acre parcel of land. The eastern boundary parallels Loop C, and the western boundary parallels Loop A. The northern boundary extends roughly 100' beyond the northern limits of Loops A, B, and C.

Mount Pisgah Campground
Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District

State and County:

State: NC

County: Transylvania County

State: NC

County: Haywood County

Size (Acres): 74.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	340,463
UTM Northing:	3,919,481
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	340,176
UTM Northing:	3,919,247
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	340,406
UTM Northing:	3,918,875
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	340,259
UTM Northing:	3,919,336

Location Map:

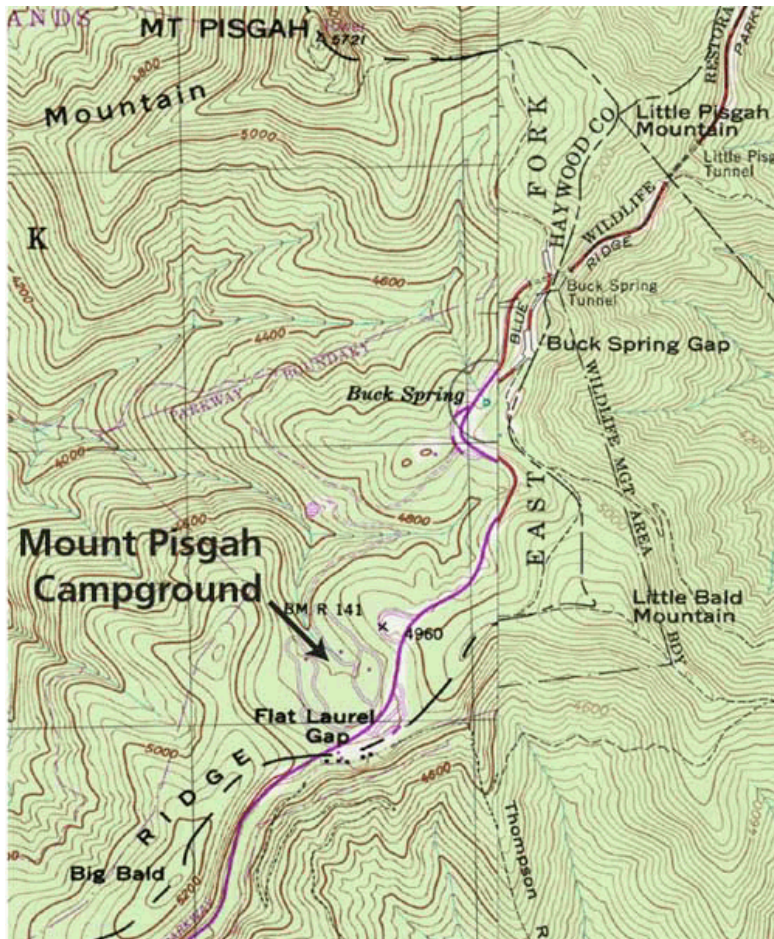


Figure 3: Mount Pisgah Campground (USGS 1:24,000 quadrangles - Cruso, 1987 [east], and Dunsmore Mountain, 1967 [west]).

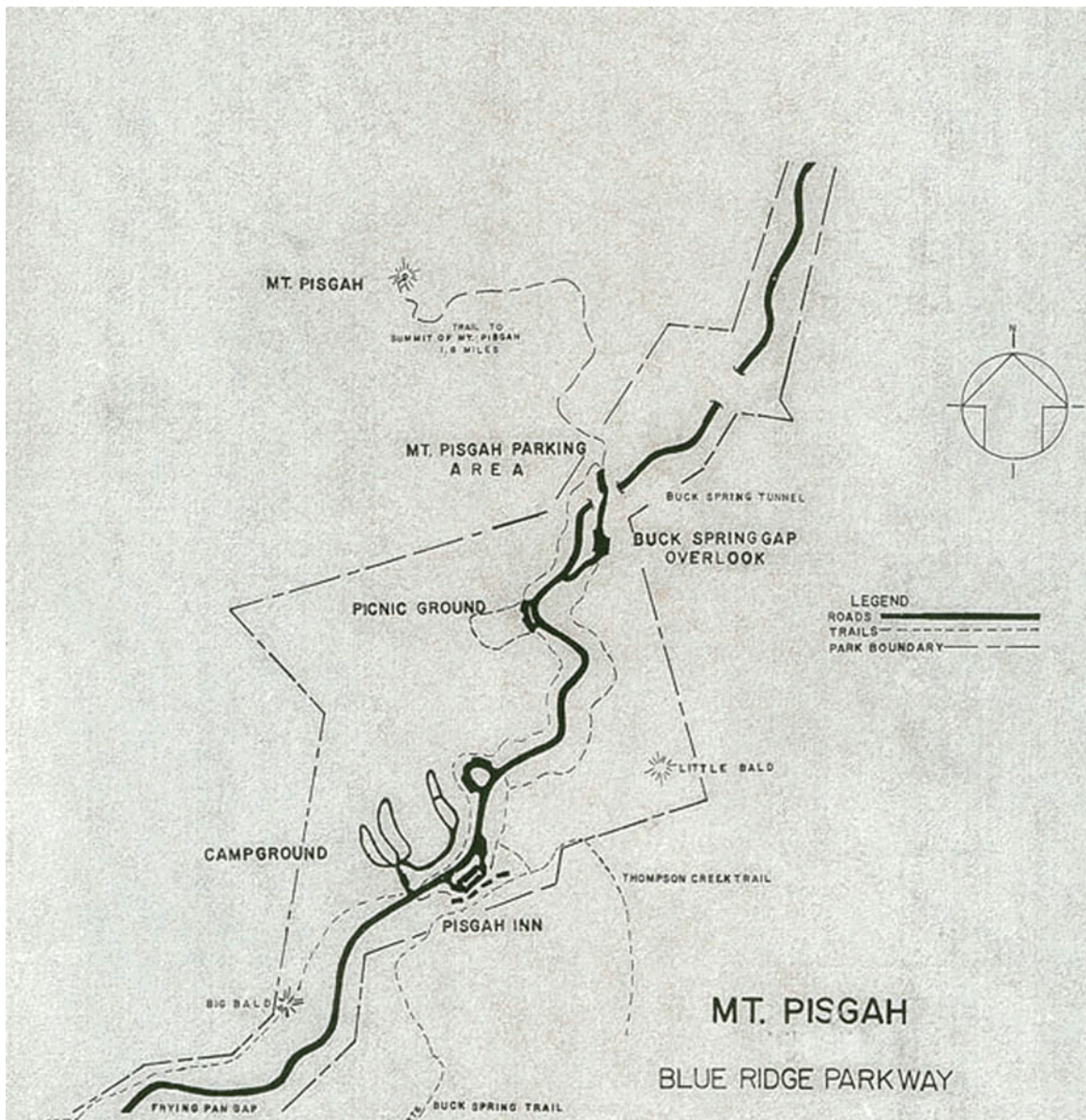


Figure 2: Mount Pisgah Recreation Area landscape.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Ancestors of the Cherokee Nation were the first inhabitants in the region and named Mount Pisgah "Elseetoss" and the Pisgah Ridge "Warwassetta." The area was purchased by David Allison in 1797, but little development took place. George Vanderbilt's purchase of the land near Buck Spring in the late 1880s brought the first formal development into the area. The US Forest Service purchased the Mount Pisgah area from the Vanderbilt Estate in 1917, which limited development. The parkway through the Mount Pisgah area was opened to visitors in 1955 with the Pisgah Forest Inn, built in 1919, continuing to operate through a concessions lease with NPS. An existing campground was expanded, a picnic area developed, and a new inn constructed in the 1960s. Today the Mount Pisgah Recreation Area is the most popular attraction on the Parkway south of Asheville.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Mount Pisgah Campground lies within the Mount Pisgah Recreation Area, which is located along the Pisgah Ridge in the Balsam Mountains of western North Carolina. Mount Pisgah, at 5,721 feet, drains into the French Broad River. The recreation area is bounded on all sides by the Pisgah National Forest. The mountain soils have slopes ranging from strongly sloping to very steep. The dominant soils are loamy soils that range in depth from shallow to very deep. Stones or boulders are commonly scattered across the surface of most soils. The major mountain landform positions include long narrow summits, irregularly shaped side slopes, and bouldery colluvial fans. Most mountain landforms and soils are at elevations above 1,200 feet (USDA NRCS Website).

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Mount Pisgah Recreation Area is located in the 11th Congressional District of North Carolina.

Tract Numbers: 57-102, 58-101, and 58-102

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 05/04/2005

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As a potential National Historic Landmark, the entire Blue Ridge Parkway receives a category of 'Must Be Preserved And Maintained.' For the Mount Pisgah Developed Area, where many of the associated landscape features post-date the period of NHL significance, the category of 'Must Be Preserved and Maintained' pertains more to the function of the property as a parkway recreational area, rather than to the preservation of individual buildings, structures and landscape features. A Mount Pisgah feature dating to the 1960s, for instance, may have Regional or Local significance – rather than National, and an individual management category of 'Should Be . . .' or 'May Be . . .' rather than 'Must Be Preserved and Maintained.'

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Explanatory Narrative:

Open seasonally; overnight visitors must pay a user fee

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Because of the topography, setting, and dense vegetation within the campground boundary, views beyond the component landscape boundary are limited. Partially obscured views of Mount Pisgah can be seen from several places within the campground boundary. This is considered to be a significant view from the component landscape. The Frying Pan Mountain Trail, which traverses USFS land to the northwest, begins within the campground boundary.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

A National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination for the entire Blue Ridge Parkway is in the process of being written which includes the Mount Pisgah Recreation Area and its component landscapes.

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:	Entertainment - Recreation
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Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
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Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
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Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
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Area of Significance Category:	Transportation
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Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
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Statement of Significance:

The Mount Pisgah Campground is a designed campground within a natural setting. When the 1930s US Forest Service (USFS) Frying Pan Gap Camping Area was incorporated into the current Mount Pisgah Campground in 1968, the existing campground layout was updated as part of the area's new development. Although the general area of the existing campground was used, individual campsites were reworked and the existing road layout modified. The campground as it exists today reflects the 1968 campground layout. For this reason, the campground is considered to be a BLRI development. The campground development is part of NPS Mission 66/Post WWII development, which can be considered historically significant despite the fact that it has not yet reached fifty years of age.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Current Use:	Government-Other
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Campground/Picnic Area	Both Current And Historic
Automobile	Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Frying Pan Gap Camping Area	Historic
Mount Pisgah Campground	Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1930	Developed	The Frying Pan Gap Camping Area is developed by the US Forest Service in the 1930s on the site where the Mount Pisgah Campground is located today.
AD 1959	Designed	NPS Eastern Office of Design and Construction approves a preliminary development plan for the Mount Pisgah area.

Mount Pisgah Campground
Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District

AD 1960 - 1968	Expanded	Additional loops for campsites and a small amphitheater are added to the campground by Blue Ridge Parkway staff, bringing the total number of sites up to 120. The name is changed to Mount Pisgah Campground.
AD 1968	Moved	A registration kiosk built by a CCC Camp at Oconaluftee in Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the late 1930s is relocated to the Mount Pisgah Campground.
AD 1971	Altered	Handicap-accessible restrooms are added to the campground comfort stations.
AD 1991	Built	A ranger's residence is constructed adjacent to the campground entrance.
AD 2001	Built	A new fee collection station is constructed at the campground entrance, replacing the CCC kiosk.

Physical History:

1930s - 1968

Prior to the Blue Ridge Parkway being constructed through the area, the USFS had developed a small campground known as Frying Pan Gap Camping Area, which consisted of one loop with room for about 100 people, at the site where the Mount Pisgah Campground is located today. Other development in the area was limited to George Vanderbilt's Buck Spring Lodge and the Pisgah Forest Inn (Quin 442).

As parkway designers began to discuss the potential route through the Mount Pisgah area, they expressed an interest in a collaborative planning effort where the USFS would develop the recreational facilities while parkway designers would focus solely on road design. Contact with the USFS had been made as early as 1942 about developing the area. One of the earliest preliminary plans is "Mount Pisgah, Part of the Master Plan for Blue Ridge Parkway" (PKY-BR-MP-2050) dated January 1946. This plan shows a general alignment through the area as well as existing and proposed development. In 1952, the "Developmental Plan, Mount Pisgah" called for improved camping facilities, among other developments (Quin 438).

No further action was taken regarding the camping area until 1959. At this time then Superintendent Sam P. Weems urged the Eastern Office of Design and Construction to approve preliminary development of the area. Weems thought that the current camping area would be inadequate and proposed that a new campground be created sixteen miles to the southwest at Tennessee Bald. This idea was not adopted, and approved development largely followed the 1952 plan with a gas station, picnic area, improved camping facilities, and replacement of the Pisgah Forest Inn with a modern lodge (Quin 439-439).

1968 -- (Mount Pisgah Campground)

From the beginning of parkway planning, USFS officials felt that the existing Frying Pan Gap Camping Area could be expanded to accommodate the expected increase in campers when the parkway was completed. The existing campground was in the general location of present-day Loop C. The NPS Eastern Office of Design and Construction 1968 plan (PKY-BR-3056) reworked the existing campground and added two more loops, bringing the total number of campsites to 120. This plan indicated that the exact location and type of parking slips would be adjusted in the field according to conditions such as "topography, vegetation, and distance," requirements warranted by the project landscape architect on site (PKY-BR-3056). A small amphitheater was constructed at the northern end of the campground. A registration kiosk that had been constructed by the Oconaluftee Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the 1930s was relocated to the Mount Pisgah Campground in 1968 (Quin 442).

In 1971, comfort stations were modified to accommodate disabled visitors. In 1984, the management of the campground was transferred to the concessionaire that was currently operating the Pisgah Inn (Quin 443). The ranger residence located near the campground entrance was constructed in 1991. In 2001, a new fee collection building was constructed at the

Mount Pisgah Campground
Blue Ridge Parkway - Pisgah District

campground entrance, replacing the existing kiosk.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Mount Pisgah Campground retains integrity as a contributing component landscape of the Mount Pisgah Recreation Area landscape.

The campground retains integrity of location as the campground is located where the Frying Pan Gap Camping Area was originally located and is the same location as all 1968 developments. Integrity of setting is retained, as the forested surroundings of the campground have remained intact. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the 1968 design are clearly evident today. Given that all of these elements are intact, the campground landscape clearly expresses the time period in which it was built and thus has integrity of feeling and association.

The campground has experienced only minor changes since its development in 1968. Because the campground is a popular destination for parkway travelers, it experiences heavy usage throughout the operating season. Vegetation within the landscape boundary has become threatened as a result of this popularity.

Landscape Characteristic:

Buildings And Structures

There are eight buildings and structures located within the component landscape boundary: one noncontributing ranger residence built in 1991, one noncontributing fee collection building built in 2001, as well as one amphitheater and five comfort stations constructed in 1968 when the Mount Pisgah Campground was created. None of the buildings are listed in the List of Classified Structures (LCS) database. Constructed as part of Mission 66 development, the amphitheater and comfort stations are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. More evaluation as to whether these particular examples adhere to the original design principles of the Blue Ridge Parkway is needed before a final determination is made. The fee collection building replaced a 1930s registration kiosk that was relocated from Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1968 when the campground opened.

The amphitheater is located at the end of Loop B and takes advantage of the area's natural topography. The cleared area contains semicircular rows of wooden benches, an informal stage area, and wooden structures containing a slide show projector and viewing screen.

The comfort stations are rectangular buildings constructed of concrete block and board-and-batten siding. Typical elevations, sections, and floorplans were shown in 1962 on the architectural drawing "Comfort Station For Campground" (PKY-BR MP-3056A, sheet 8). The buildings were modernized in the 1970s to accommodate handicapped campers. This renovation effort did not compromise the integrity of the building fabric.

All buildings are typical of those found along the parkway and, with the exception of the ranger

residence follow the color palette that has been established for use throughout the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Buildings and structures retain integrity of location and setting as the buildings are in their original location and the natural setting of the campground remains relatively unchanged. Retention of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship is evident as original building materials and design are intact. With so few changes having occurred over time, the campground buildings remain a product of their time, thus having integrity of feeling and association.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 5: View of the ranger residence (NPS).



Figure 6: 2001 fee collection building (NPS).



Figure 7: View looking northwest at amphitheater set within the site's natural topography (NPS).



Figure 8: Typical comfort station found at the Mount Pisgah Campground (NPS).

Circulation

Two types of circulation are found within the campground - vehicular roads and pedestrian trails. Both types were created in 1968 when the existing USFS Frying Pan Gap Camping Area was renovated to create the Mount Pisgah Campground.

Vehicle circulation consists of three asphalt-paved loops that are reached via an entrance road from the north side of the Blue Ridge Parkway. The existing vehicle circulation pattern dates to 1968, when two loops were added and the existing campground road reworked. The paved loop roads are one lane wide and traffic flows in a counter-clockwise direction.

Pedestrian circulation is found throughout the campground in various forms. Comfort stations are accessible by asphalt paths from various points on the vehicle road. Unpaved trails exist through the interiors of Loops B and C that lead from campsites to the comfort stations. Another asphalt path connects the amphitheater to the northern end of Loop B. A foot trail leads from Loop C to the camp store that is located within the Pisgah Inn component landscape. Longer hiking trails skirt the southern boundary of the campground leading to the Mount Pisgah Picnic Area component landscape and to Frying Pan Mountain to the west. Informal trails have been created in the cleared areas along the sewage lines, as these areas remain clear of vegetation.

All circulation patterns, with the exception of the use of the cleared sewer lines, date to 1968, and are considered contributing elements of the campground landscape. No noticeable changes have been made to the circulation patterns keeping integrity intact. The informal trails created in the cleared areas along the sewage lines do not negatively impact the cultural landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 9: Vehicular loop road (NPS).



Figure 10: Asphalt pedestrian paths leading to comfort stations (NPS).



Figure 11: Maintained pedestrian trail located in Loop C (NPS).

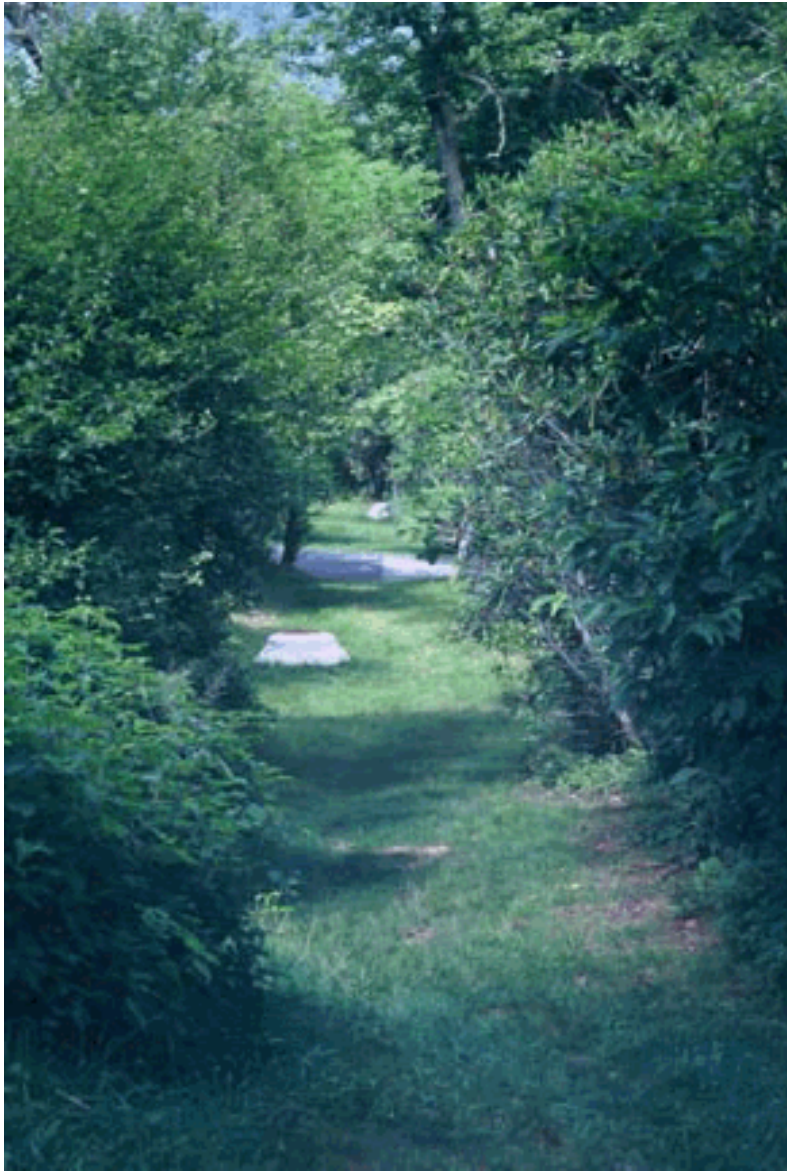


Figure 12: Cleared sewer line used informally for pedestrian circulation (NPS).

Vegetation

When the campground was constructed in 1968, vegetation and topography were adjusted for in the field. As a result of those actions, the campground has maintained mature vegetation from its initial conception. Today the campground retains a mature tree canopy, although most of the understory has been cleared for campsites.

A creek wetland area is located between Loops B and C. This fragile habitat is a rare high mountain bog that contains endangered plant species. A vegetation map for the site is in the process of being prepared by NPS, but it is not yet complete. In the 2003 Draft Exotic Vegetation Plan, this wetland is listed as a Priority One area for the control of exotics for the

protection of rare plants, animals, or communities.

Because of its popularity as a recreational site, the campground vegetation is somewhat compromised by the heavy use during the operating season. Before the recent installation of lantern poles at each campsite, the heat from visitors' lanterns mounted on tree limbs often caused heat damage to the trees. In addition, the understory is threatened by campers who leave established trails and by campers who violate campground rules and take non-downed wood for campfire use. Despite these threats, the campground vegetation remains close to its natural state, has not been significantly compromised by the introduction of a campground on the site, and is consistent with the original vegetation of the area. Vegetation integrity is intact as the original campground design remains.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 13: Typical cleared campsite with understory vegetation on the periphery (NPS).



Figure 14: Mountain bog habitat located between Loops B and C (NPS).

Small Scale Features

Each campsite features a picnic table, a campfire ring, and a lantern pole. Tent sites also have a 12' x 12' level pad for tent placement. Sites also have concrete curbs that taper at the road. Swales and headwalls are located at various points throughout the loop roads to direct water runoff. Stone swales are found on Loop C, while the other two loops have concrete swales.

Stone-faced drinking fountains are located throughout all three loops at the campground. These features reinforce the rustic character of both the campground landscape and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Some of the drinking fountains no longer work. Also found within the campground are metal water pumps that are original to the campground.

Because some changes have been made over time, the integrity of small scale features has been compromised. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship is compromised by the introduction of new fiberglass composite picnic tables at some of the campsites. Historically, all tables and benches were made of concrete, which complements the rustic nature of all Parkway developed areas. Most new tables appear to have been added within the last ten years and lack the integrity of materials, design, and workmanship that the original tables had. However, overall, enough historic fabric remains so that small scale features retain integrity of location, setting, feeling and association.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 15: Typical level pad found at tent campsites (NPS).



Figure 16: Typical water pump (NPS).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	08/01/2005
Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	09/23/2011

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Visitation
Impact Description:	The Mount Pisgah Campground is heavily used throughout the season. As a result, vegetation in the campground is compromised.
Type of Impact:	Deferred Maintenance
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The amphitheatre and the campground roads show signs of deterioration and need restoration.

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

No CLI or LCS stabilization costs exist for Mount Pisgah Campground.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

No approved treatment exists for the Mount Pisgah Developed Area. A park-approved CLR proposal is in PMIS for Mount Pisgah, and a GMP is underway for the entire parkway.

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

No LCS or landscape approved treatment costs exist for Mount Pisgah Campground.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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Source Name:	Other
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Year of Publication:	1952
Source Name:	Other
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Citation Location:	Asheville, NC
Citation Title:	Mount Pisgah, General Development, Part of the Mater Plan, Blue Ridge Parkway
Year of Publication:	1961
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Year of Publication:	1946
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	PKY-BR-MP-2050
Citation Title:	Mount Pisgah Campground Plan
Year of Publication:	1968
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	MP-3052

Citation Title:	Comfort Station for Campground
Year of Publication:	1962
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	PKY-BR-MP-3056A, Sheet 8