CUMBERLAND BYWAY
CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT PLAN

Alliance for the Cumberlands

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Alliance for the Cumberlands, c/o Extended Services, TTU, Box 5073, Cookeville, TN 38505
INTRODUCTION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Cumberland Historic Byway Corridor Management Plan has been prepared for the Alliance for the Cumberlands by Farmer | Morgan, L.L.C. The funding was provided by the Tennessee Department of Transportation through Kwill Consultants. The Cumberland Historic Byway Corridor Management Plan is intended to serve as a guide for future development and redevelopment of the Cumberland Historic Byway in Claiborne, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Fentress, Pickett, Overton, and Clay counties in the State of Tennessee. The project components that are proposed in this document are results of a public visioning session and design charrette conducted by Farmer | Morgan with the help of PM Environmental, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, Mollie Henry Marketing, Ben Johnson Illustrations, and students from the Auburn University Landscape Architecture program.

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Cumberland Byway
Corridor Management Plan
Roads belong in the landscape.

“For untold thousands of years we traveled on foot over rough paths and dangerously unpredictable roads, not simply as peddlers or commuters or tourists, but as men and women for whom the path and road stood for some intense experience: freedom, new human relationships, a new awareness of the landscape. The road offered a journey into the unknown that could end up allowing us to discover who we were and where we belonged.”

John Brinckerhoff Jackson. A Sense of Place, A Sense of Time.

The landscape of the Northern Cumberland Plateau is one of paths, trails, sacred hunting grounds, and rich timberlands. Each area is defined by its own distinctive geologic formation, one giving way to the other as you move from east to west. Drawn to the wildness of this unique land, Americans fulfilled their thirst for exploration and adventure by moving westward. The rugged terrain, and the isolation that accompanied it, defined a way of Life that is truly authentic- A way of life that has become synonymous with early American settlement- that is the life of the Frontiersman.

The Cumberland Historic Byway provides a glimpse into this hidden frontier- a glimpse that acknowledges the multitude of intrinsic qualities and resources that make the Upper Cumberland Region a true hidden frontier. In the spirit of the renowned landscape geographer, John Brinckerhoff Jackson, the Byway is more than simply a path that connects places within the landscape. It represents the true American spirit, the call for Manifest Destiny, and gives physical form to the legends, traditions, and artifacts that are still embraced by those who live within its bounds.

Sharing the story of the Cumberland Historic Byway is an exercise in discovering who we are, by understanding the landscape from which we come. The eastern most point of the Byway begins in Cumberland Gap, TN, and reveals how early migratory patterns of land animals paved the way for legendary longhunters, Daniel Boone and Elisha Walden, to forever cement their fate in folklore history. The small “gap” identified by these gentlemen, would later serve as the point of crossing for hundreds of thousands of settlers moving west into the regions that would become the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. Meanwhile, some two hundred miles to the west, in Celina, TN, the convergence of the Obey and Cumberland Rivers would provide the transportation route necessary to supply the virgin timber that would ultimately be used to construct the city of Nashville, TN. And the land in between these two places would become the backdrop for the creation of a one of a kind British/American community, Rugby, TN; the home of one of the most decorated soldiers in WWI, Alvin C. York; and the birthplace of the longest serving Secretary of State, Cordell Hull.

The one common thread that binds the Cumberland Historic Byway, from the Cumberland Gap to the Cumberland River, is its Geologic History. The natural processes that evolved over millions of years, gave shape to a landscape that is unique, and defined a way of life that is authentic. Management of these intrinsic qualities will ensure that future generations can enjoy and appreciated the wildness of “Life on the Hidden Frontier.”
The Byway as a Concept

“The extraordinary array of heritage resources found in Tennessee’s Cumberland Plateau region include some of the highest diversity of plant and animal species in the nation, unique geology of great scenic beauty, an outstanding assemblage of high-quality public parklands and natural areas, and a collection of nationally significant cultural and historic resource. These features and resources exist within a cohesive landscape which represents a rare remnant of the natural and cultural fabric of the Old Southwest Frontier.”

The Cumberland Plateau National Heritage Corridor Feasibility Study. (2006)

The Cumberland Historic Byway began as a concept with the formation of The Cumberland Plateau National Heritage Corridor Feasibility Study. The study confirmed what many life long residents already knew—unique qualities of the region needed to be protected so that future generations can enjoy them. The study provided the framework for developing a series of Byways that crisscrosses the Cumberland Plateau, revealing glimpses of the frontier lifestyle. With a growing number of travelers seeking remote places of distinct beauty, the Byway represents an opportunity for economic development that is place-based, and locally sustainable. This is also known as eco-tourism. And while the idea of eco-tourism is fairly modern, the concept of people driving for the sole fact of discovering the next magnificent vista is not.

With the growing amount of research aimed at understanding the demand for Byways, recent publications such as the “Journal for America’s Byways”, provides academic insight into the roots of driving for pleasure. As far back as the late 19th Century, a new appreciation for the landscape emerged and directly informed the character of carriage drives, and other paths that lead through the landscape. Drives were no longer considered solely utilitarian, but instead were designed so as to take advantage of scenic vistas, unique assemblages of plant species, and leafy lanes found along stream banks. As a result of the care taken to construct these carriage drives, new technologies emerged that would ultimately become the basis for modern day road construction. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the construction of many of the early “National Park roads and parkways…that exemplify the harmonious integration of highway engineering and landscape architecture.” As driving habits evolved rapidly during the 1950’s and 1960’s, the idea of the leisurely Sunday Drive soon gave way to the need for speed. Super highways began to appear in the landscape, and along with it a new development pattern that changed the way cities had developed for thousands of years. The age of Suburban Sprawl had arrived.

While the advent of the automobile has fundamentally changed the way humans experience the landscape, a new awareness of the environment and a desire to reconnect with nature has spawned a generation of travelers who seek out unique Byways for exploration. Although the roads that make up the Cumberland Byway were not constructed for strictly scenic purposes, they do reveal a multitude of intrinsic qualities and provide a number of experiences that allows its users to connect with the landscape. The road, as it is experienced today, is much more than just a connection between the Cumberland Gap and the Cumberland River— it is a destination in its own right.
The narrative that follows provides a compelling story of what it is like to travel the Cumberland Historic Byway from the Cumberland Gap to the Cumberland River. The authors passion for this special place is evidenced through his poetic use of prose. Edwin Gardner died tragically, in July 2010 while riding his bicycle. A great loss.

"The east end of the byway begins just south of Cumberland Gap, where Powell Valley Road (TN 63) intersects with US 25E. For the next 32 miles you are on one of the most scenic back roads in Tennessee, passing through the lush farmland of Powell Valley, with the Powell River on your left and the dramatic escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau looming up 1000 feet or more on your right. This valley's rich history dates from the earliest pioneer settlement in the 18th century, and is still dotted with 19th century farmhouses and barns. This county has 38 farms that have been worked by the same family for over 100 years, and many are found in Powell Valley.

You soon arrive at Cove Lake State Park created by the Civilian Conservation Corps, a scenic gem whose intimate lake is nestled against the foot of the Plateau. A quick six mile link on I-75 takes you past the 1,800 foot high rock-ribs known as the Devil's Racetrack. You can climb to the top via the Cumberland Trail, which intersects the byway near Cove Lake. Exiting onto TN 63, you climb steadily through a landscape of jumbled peaks of the Cumberland Mountains for 21 miles. On either side of the road is the great unbroken forest of the Sundquist and Royal Blue Wildlife Management Areas, home range for one of only three elk herds in the eastern United States as well as black bear and many rare species. You arrive at the intersection of US 27 and the Big South Fork Visitor Center. There you receive help in planning a side trip into the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, taking advantage of extensive opportunities for driving scenic back roads, hiking, horseback riding, camping, wildlife watching, whitewater canoeing, and interpretive programs about the pioneer, logging and coal mining history of the area.

Eight miles to the south on US 27 you pass through three small hamlets typical of the Cumberland Mountain coal country to the intersection of TN 52, where you head west. After eight miles you arrive at the charming, time capsule village of Historic Rugby, a National Historic District. Historic Rugby is a fully restored Victorian settlement that was built in the 1880s in the heart of what was then a wilderness. A stop at the new Rugby Visitor Center shows the unique story of this “last English colony” built by British and other European immigrants seeking a new start in the New World.
From Rugby you continue on TN 52 westward. A couple of miles down the road, you pause at the spectacular bridge over the Clear Fork, one of the tributaries of the Big South Fork, to enjoy the view down into the gorge. Now you are entering the Plateau itself, where the landscape opens up as a wide rolling table land with broad vistas here and there. After 12 miles you arrive in the little German settled town of Allardt, where you can enjoy the 19th century buildings of the Allardt National Historic District. From here a short side trip takes you to Colditz Cove State Natural Area, where Northrup Falls drops in a sheer veil of water for 63 feet into a rocky bowl.

Four miles beyond Allardt on TN 52 you arrive in the historic town of Jamestown, where a tour of the Old Fentress County Jail gives you an opening into the region’s rough history. You continue northwest on US 127 and a side trip takes you to Pickett State Rustic Park. A hike takes you past a riotous assortment of arches, overhanging cliffs, and other geological features. This park is also a National Historic District, being the most extensive CCC-designed landscape in Tennessee. Nearby, a short hike takes you to the breathtaking Twin Arches in the BSF, the highest arch in the eastern US and especially remarkable for having two large arches side by side.

A few miles down the byway, set in this beautiful rolling farmland, you discover the Alvin York Farm National Historic District, home of WWI’s most celebrated hero. At the York family’s farm and water-powered gristmill, you can walk in the footsteps of this man who, though showered by ticker tape in the streets of New York and portrayed by Gary Cooper in a popular movie, held fast to the simple homespun values of his Wolf River valley upbringing.

Farther down the byway, you turn southwest onto TN 111. Soon you arrive at Cordell Hull’s Birthplace, a humble log cabin that was the boyhood home to the Secretary of State under FDR, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, and often called the “Father of the United Nations.” You may marvel, as have many before, that two important celebrities of the early 20th century grew up in this remote Tennessee valley, and that their actions in the public arena continued to show the strong impression of the cultural and values of this place.

Farther along, you arrive at the intersection of TN 52 and heading west through more unspoiled farm landscape to Standing Stone State Rustic Park, another CCC-designed park and also a National Historic District. If your timing is right, you get to watch the Annual world championship roley hole marble competition. This rare continuation of a traditional sport of the region is played with handmade flint marbles.

Farther west, you arrive at Celina, an old steamboat town at the confluence of the Cumberland and Obey River which was once the transportation hub of the whole upper Cumberland Plateau. A Corps of Engineers dam on the Obey River has transformed the town into the gateway to Dale Hollow Lake, a dramatically scenic body of water, with deep coves set among steep forested hills. You may decide to rent a houseboat and relax in this restful atmosphere for a day or two, musing on the days when the Plateau’s loggers, including Cordell Hull himself, once ran huge rafts of fresh-cut timber down this same river to sell them in Nashville."
Executive Summary

The Cumberland Historic Byway is a 200-mile connector that dips, bends, and curves along a path that projects mainly east to west, except for a few places where steep and rugged terrain dictates otherwise. Covering eight counties, and some 17 different communities, this corridor is special because of the richness of its natural, cultural, and historic resources. The aim of this Corridor Management Plan is to document and inventory these resources, utilize a public process to determine a vision for the corridor, and develop a set of goals and objectives that provide a plan of action for protecting and enhancing the numerous resources. The Corridor Management Plan follows the 14 criteria establish by the Federal Highway Administration and meets all the requirements for future National designation.

The ultimate success of the Cumberland Historic Byway Corridor Management Plan will hinge on creating an Authentic Identity that embraces the Northern Plateau for its unique wilderness. The Illustrative Concept Plan, created during the Charrette, illustrates the six intrinsic qualities of the Byway and shows their relation to one another. Early investigations focused on developing an identity for the route by assembling information, including base maps depicting special environmental, historical, and archaeological features, within the study area. In addition, as a means of fully understanding the complexity of the corridor, a comprehensive geologic analysis was completed. An inventory and analysis of these features can be found in Section B of this document.

Civic engagement is the most crucial part of any planning process. For the Cumberland Historic Byway, the Charrette provided the means necessary for citizens to share their thoughts, inspirations, and visions for the Byway. While the team utilized Rugby, TN as its home base during the week of August 19, 2013, visioning sessions were strategically held along the Byway, including Livingston, TN, Jacksboro, TN, and Rugby, TN. The weeklong process involved a series of community meetings that gave citizens a platform for sharing their stories and experiences about life on the plateau. The goal of the public meetings is for residents and public officials to embrace a collective sense of identity by sharing, publicly the role the Plateau has played as a mystical “Hidden Frontier”. Section C in this document outlines the charrette process in greater detail. The information gathered during the charrette, combined with the information gathered during the initial inventory and analysis were critically analyzed to determine which community experiences are common and contribute to an Authentic Identity.

The number of historical, natural, scenic, cultural, recreational and archeological resources along the Northern Cumberland Plateau is endless. Resources considered significant were documented and categorized by their intrinsic quality and their relevance on a national, regional, or local scale. Section D in this document outlines these resources to allow easy access in the future. Given the diversity of interests of the families visiting the Byway each year, it is critical that a wide range of assets are investigated to determine their potential for enriching the visitor’s experience.
Executive Summary

Clay County
Founded: 1870
Population: 7,861
Total Area: 259 square miles
Water Area: 23 square miles
Density: 30.35 residents/square mile
County Seat: Celina - Population: 1,379
Largest City: Celina - Population: 1,379

Overton County
Founded: 1806
Population: 22,083
Total Area: 435 square miles
Water Area: 1 square mile
Density: 50.77 residents/square mile
County Seat: Livingston - Population: 3,498
Largest City: Livingston - Population: 3,498

Pickett County
Founded: 1879
Population: 5,077
Total Area: 174 square miles
Water Area: 12 square miles
Density: 29.18 residents/square mile
County Seat: Byrdstown - Population: 903
Largest City: Byrdstown - Population: 903

Fentress County
Founded: 1823
Population: 17,959
Total Area: 499 square miles
Water Area: 0.4 square miles
Density: 35.99 residents/square mile
County Seat: Jamestown - Population: 1,959
Largest City: Jamestown - Population: 1,959

Morgan County
Founded: 1817
Population: 21,987
Total Area: 522 square miles
Water Area: 0.4 square miles
Density: 42.12 residents/square mile
County Seat: Wartburg - Population: 1,015
Largest City: Oliver Springs - Pop: 3,231

Scott County
Founded: 1849
Population: 22,228
Total Area: 532 square miles
Water Area: 1 square mile
Density: 41.78 residents/square mile
County Seat: Huntsville - Population: 981
Largest City: Oneida - Population: 3,615

Campbell County
Founded: 1806
Population: 40,716
Total Area: 498 square miles
Water Area: 18 square miles
Density: 81.76 residents/square mile
County Seat: Jacksboro - Population: 1,887
Largest City: Lafollette - Population: 7,926

Claiborne County
Founded: 1801
Population: 32,213
Total Area: 440 square miles
Water Area: 7 square miles
Density: 73.21 residents/square mile
County Seat: Tazewell - Population: 2,165
Largest City: New Tazewell - Pop: 3,037

Opportunities for local, sustainable economic development were explored through the formation of a series of goals and objectives. Information gathered during the charrette, combined with previous research and inventory, provided the basis for these goals and objectives. In addition, a marketing plan was created that tailored specifically to the goals and objectives, and will assist in creating a local sustainable economy that embraces a sense of place. Sections E and F provide greater insight into these two initiatives.

Finally, the Cumberland Historic Byway Corridor Management Plan outlines recommendations that will ensure the future of the Byway. Redevelopment Plans, Transportation Plans, Gateways, Streetscapes, and Conservation Land Use Policies are explored to assist the Byway in reaching its full potential over the next 10 years.

The results of the planning process culminated in the creation of Corridor Management Plan that is concise and easy to follow. This document is not only informational, but contains the roadmap for the transformation of the Cumberland Historic Byway into a National model for local sustainable economic development.
CUMBERLAND BYWAY
Corridor Management Plan

Identity of the Route B
IDENTITY OF THE ROUTE

IDENTITY OF THE ROUTE

The identity of the Cumberland Historic Byway is defined by its intrinsic qualities and how people who live and visit the Byway experience it. Its history is evident by the number of historic places within its corridor. As a means for revealing the History of the Byway, a Time Line was created and runs along the side bar of this section. During the public participation process, or Charrette, community members shared the places that are meaningful to them. The scenic, natural, and recreational qualities along the Byway directly respond to its unique geology, and have influenced the way people have experienced it for thousands of years. The map above records the places most represented during the multiple visioning sessions held along the Cumberland Historic Byway. This map serves as the basis for developing a plan that will help define the Future of the Byway.

CUMBERLAND HISTORIC BYWAY:
LINKING THE CUMBERLAND GAP AND THE CUMBERLAND RIVER TO TELL THE STORY OF TENNESSEE’S WESTWARD EXPANSION.
Settlement Patterns

The land had been home to Native American groups for thousands of years, and during the historic period had served as a communal hunting ground for several tribal groups, although the entire territory was claimed by the Cherokee.

The area was initially settled by migration in a pattern influenced by the difficulty of traversing the eastern escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau with its rugged terrain. Settlers followed easier inland and water routes into central Tennessee and worked their way onto the Cumberland Plateau from the west, where the terrain was much easier to negotiate due to the gentler sloping, irregular topography and more abundant drainage patterns.

The first European settlers of the region were mainly English, Welsh, Ulster Scots and Germans, who began to enter the region in large numbers after the signing of the Third Treaty of Tellico in 1805 in which the Cherokee Indians relinquished all claims to lands in the Upper Cumberland.

Communities began to develop throughout the region and subsistence farming was the principal industry of the area. Crops such as corn, wheat, rye and oats were grown, livestock was kept and the abundant natural resources of the area were exploited. In time timber, tobacco, small-scale coal mining, pottery and other industries based around the natural resources of the region became important to the economy of the region. The settlers who entered this isolated area quickly developed an individualized, self-sufficient culture, which remained largely unchanged until the 20th century.

Transportation

In the early to mid 1800s, roads were built to facilitate settlement and commerce. Chief among them were Walton Road, Kentucky Stock Road, Fisk Road and others. The coming of the Tennessee Central Railroad in 1890 opened the Upper Cumberland in ways that would not have been possible prior to that time. Manufacturing concerns began to move into the region, better roads were developed and new schools were established.

By the 1930s the Tennessee Valley Authority brought electricity, allowing for further development of the region. By the 1960s with the completion of Interstate 40, the economic and cultural transformation of the region had begun in earnest at a pace that has continued until the present.

Today, it is no longer an isolated area. People are moving into the region from many different places to take advantage of the cultural and economic resources, and the quality of life experienced is a powerful calling card.

The physical features seen around the Cumberland Byway were in large part responsible for shaping the cultural identity of the area and aligning it with the Appalachian highlands to the east rather than the plantation culture of the Central Basin. The highly dissected uplands and mountain areas of the area were not suitable for large-scale, labor-intensive agriculture, which in the antebellum period relied on slave labor. As a result of this, the minority population has remained relatively small.

Influence of Geology and Ecoregions

Identity of the Route

1780 - 1801
- 1779 - Virginia passes a law for “a good wagon road through the great mountains”
- 1780 – Road builders requested payment for the road over the Cumberland Gap, stating that wagons had passed over it to the convenience of travelers.
- 1783 – Revolutionary War ends.
- 1790s – Wagon road was widened enough for passage into the region and became known as “the Wilderness Road”
  - Estimated 100 people per day passed through the gap between 1790-1810
  - This route is the most direct and easiest from the lower Ohio Valley to Philadelphia until the opening of the Erie Canal and roads across the mid-Atlantic states in the 1820s
- 1795 – Campbell County area was settled, originally named Walnut Grove.
- 1796 – Tennessee admitted to the Union.
- 1797 – Dr. Moses Fisk moved into the Overton County area, after recently graduating from Dartmouth, to “tame the wilderness and pursue the American dream.” He established a settlement at Hilham, the place that he believed to be the geographical center of the United States. He built four roads radiating out of town in the four cardinal directions, convinced that all roads would lead to Hilham.
- 1799 – American Revolution Colonel Stephen Copland and his son established a settlement near Monroe through a land grant, and established a good relationship with the Cherokee chief.
- 1801 – Claiborne County was established on October 29 from portions of Grainger and Goodspeed Publishing Co.
Historic Timeline

1801 – Hawkins county, named for Virginia tidewater aristocrat William C.C. Claiborne, one of the first judges of the Tennessee Supreme Court and one of the first Tennessee representatives in the US Congress.

1802 – French adventurer Andre Michaux explored the Roaring River and its surrounding areas as he passed through Tennessee.

1805 – Third Treaty of Tellico opens the Upper Cumberland Plateau to settlement.

1806 – Campbell County is formed from parts of Anderson and Claiborne counties.

1807 – Jackson county is established as the permanent county seat for Campbell County. It was originally known as Walnut Grove.

1809 – Overton County was created from a piece of Jackson County; named in honor of Nashville judge John Overton.

1810 – By this time, an estimated 200,000–300,000 settlers passed through the Cumberland Gap on their way to Kentucky and the Ohio Valley.

1812 – New Mammoth Cave is mined for saltpetre for the War of 1812.

1815 – Walnut Grove changes its name to “Jacksonboro” in honor of Andrew Jackson.

1816 – Overton County was established as the first Tennessee county seat.

1817 – Monroe was established as the first Tennessee county seat.

1816 – Dr. Moses Fisk established a Female Academy, one of the first such schools in the South.

1817 – Morgan County is formed from portions of Anderson and Roane counties, in honor of Daniel Morgan, an American Revolutionary War officer.

1812 – Third Treaty of Tellico opens the Upper Cumberland Plateau to settlement.

1816 – Walnut Grove changes its name to “Jacksonboro” in honor of Andrew Jackson.

1817 – Morgan County is formed from portions of Anderson and Roane counties, in honor of Daniel Morgan, an American Revolutionary War officer.

1817 – (Map, 1869: J.M. Stafford, A.M., Ph.D.)

Identity of the Route

Natural Resources

All human society is dependent on natural resources: water for drinking, farming, transportation, hydroelectric power, and many industrial processes; soil for growing food and forests for timber; minerals for the manufacture of countless thousands of useful items; stone for construction; coal, oil, gas, uranium and other geologic resources for energy. While it is true we are no longer as dependent on our own local natural resources as were our forebears, recent movements in sustainability suggest a return to understanding the importance of using these resources responsibly. The first step in this process requires us to inventory these resources.

The region, blessed with abundant springs, streams and fertile (though generally small) valley bottoms developed as a rural agrarian area. Beyond the use of streams and soils, the uses of more obviously geologic resources were very limited through the 19th century. Stone was quarried for local construction purposes. Nitrate-rich earth was mined from caves to make saltpetrae for black powder. Coal was mined in Fentress County as early as 1850, and oil wells drilled on Spring Creek in Putnam County as early as 1866. But the region’s industrial development and large-scale production of geologic resources was largely held back until the coming of the railroads, such as the Tennessee Central in 1890. The region remained primarily agrarian into the early 20th century.

The 20th century saw industrial development and large-scale exploitation of geologic resources, primarily coal and oil, and to a lesser degree, natural gas. Tennessee coal production topped seven million tons annually in the teens, and the state was still producing that amount up until 1978, with this region contributing to the total. However, by 2005 statewide production had declined to 3.2 million tons, with merely 80,000 coming from the only three mines that remained active in the region.

Although Tennessee, especially the Upper Cumberland region, was an early producer of petroleum, it has never been a major player nationally in oil and gas, with a total cumulative production for the state at just 20.6 million barrels. State production reached an all time high of one million barrels statewide in 1982, but by 2005 production had dropped to less than a third of this peak. Drilling for and extracting petroleum has re-emerged as oil prices have increased, and production has grown in the region.

Rock and mineral resources that have seen commercial production in the area include dimension stone, crushed stone, sand, clay, and sphalerite. In Cumberland County colorful banded sandstone, known commercially as “Crab Orchard stone”, has achieved regional fame as a building stone. Crushed stone, primarily limestone, for building and agricultural purposes, is mined in many localities and used locally as well as exported from our region. A number of sand quarries are in operation in Putnam and Cumberland counties. Clay has been used from time to time in local pottery manufacture. Sphalerite, the primary ore for zinc metal, was mined in several major mines in Smith County during the 1970s–80s. They were long abandoned due to low zinc prices worldwide. However, some mining may return as prices rise.

In summary, although the region continues to be a producer of geologic resources, the contributions of these natural resources to the regional economy today is generally declining and it seems doubtful that the traditional extractive resource industries will ever again form a major part of the region’s economic and employment picture.
Recreational

The area surrounding the Cumberland Byway abounds with recreational lakes, scenic and whitewater rivers, impressive canyons, waterfalls, natural bridges, caves, cliffs for rock climbers, and beautiful forested mountains and valleys. These scenic natural resources—mainly geologic features—draw many tourists to our area.

The region has state parks and wildlife preserves, resorts and bed-and-breakfast inns, and many historic and attractive small communities (and communities which could be attractive if an effort were made to make them so). The scenic natural resources of the region can contribute much more than they already do to our regional economy, but only if we properly promote our existing facilities at developed attractions. This is the purpose of the Cumberland Byway, and why it makes sense for this region.

The same scenic resources that draw tourists to our region also make the region highly attractive to retirees as permanent residents, which can bring a significant investment into the local economy.

Conclusion

Development, consisting of resource extraction, road building, housing subdivisions, or whatever, needs to be done in the context of what is good for the region as a whole. Future development patterns should meld resource extraction with development of intrinsic qualities of the Byway. The preservation of our scenic natural resources for the enjoyment of the people of our region, as well as for the region’s economy, needs to take a high priority in private and public planning; business and political leaders of the region have to work together to avoid incompatible land uses.

What is the outlook for the future role of natural resources in the economy of the region? Can the region’s economy take advantage of our natural resources in some manner other than by extractive industries? Yes, indeed we can. Our soils are still productive, our mountains still grow fine timber. And the geologic scenery of the region is spectacularly attractive … where it has not been marred by extractive industries or poorly planned development.

Traditional ways are being augmented and altered by new approaches, but the region maintains its fundamental cultural identity, which is its strongest selling point, and one that should be preserved and strengthened in order for the region to grow into the future. The Cumberland Byway seeks to tie the best of all of the historic, scenic, recreational, cultural, archaeological, and natural resources into a single narrative and voice.
Geologic History of the Cumberland Region

The region of Tennessee studied for the Cumberland Byway Management Plan is rapidly becoming a top-rated retirement and recreation area, while maintaining more traditional farming and manufacturing bases. The Cumberland Byway meanders through eight counties in Tennessee. The geology throughout the region helps define much of the rich history, transportation, and culture of this region.

In order to properly plan and manage for the byway, we need to understand the cultural history from which it developed. Examining the cultural and economic past of the region will inform the intrinsic qualities of the byway that are unique to the region. The intrinsic qualities are historic, scenic, recreational, cultural, archaeological, and natural resources.

The Cumberland Byway passes through or near five geologic regions. From East to West, they include:
- Cumberland Mountain Thrust Fault
- Eastern Escarpment
- Cumberland Plateau
- Western Escarpment
- Eastern Highland Rim

The eastern edge of the plateau is about 750 feet higher than the lowlands of the eastern adjacent Cumberland Mountain Thrust Fault and Valley and Ridge Provinces. Very long linear valleys paralleled by ridges, all running northeast to southwest, with local relief of several hundred feet or more, characterize the topography of the Thrust Fault and Valley and Ridge.

The top of the Cumberland Plateau is primarily 1,700 to 1,900 feet in elevation. The topography at the top of the plateau is primarily flat with some rolling hills that can reach up to 3,000 feet in elevation and gorges to 900 feet. From the west, the Western Escarpment of the Plateau transitions to the Eastern Highland Rim that drops approximately 1,000 feet from the elevation of the Cumberland Plateau.

Another way to categorize geographic regions is by ecoregion. An ecoregion is “a relatively large area of land or water that contains a geographically distinct assemblage of natural communities.” Each ecoregion is assigned a standard identification number for mapping reference and additional research activities.

Within each section below is a broad description of the geologic regions and ecoregion with a described area.
Ecoregions

The Cumberland Byway passes through several ecoregions as it winds through the Northern Cumberland region. The Cumberland Gap itself was formed by a fault in the Cumberland Mountains Thrust Block, which looms over the Powell Valley as you travel southwest toward Caryville.

The Powell Valley is a part of the Southern Limestone Dolomite Valleys and Low Rolling Hills, which provide home to several small farmsteads accessible by water. Local crops and livestock to major markets accessible by water.

The various ecoregions along the Cumberland Byway provide for a wide variety of experiences as travelers pass through, making for quite the interesting journey through the North Cumberland region of Tennessee.

Identity of the Route

Farmer | Morgan, L.L.C.

Historic Timeline

1865 - Captain John Francis and a group of Confederate guerrilla soldiers burned down the Courthouse

1870 – Clay County was formed from pieces of Jackson and Overton counties. The county was named after American statesman Henry Clay, a United States senator from Kentucky.

1871 – Cordell Hull was born in Overton County.

1876 – Lem Wright and Howell L. Pickett began to organize what would become Pickett County.

1879 – Pickett County is established from sections of Overton and Fentress Counties, named after Howell L. Pickett.

1880 – Rugby is founded by English author Thomas Hughes and moved to St. Augustine, FL.

1885 – Rugby is founded by Edward Jones Hughes as an experimental utopian colony "Hughes envisioned Rugby as a colony where England's second sons would have a chance to own land and be free of social and moral ills that plagued late-19th century English cities. The colony would reject Late Victorian materialism in favor of the Christian socialist ideals of equality and cooperation espoused in Hughes's Tom Brown's School Days."
**Identity of the Route**

**HISTORIC TIMELINE 1881 - 1933**

1881 – A typhoid epidemic, lawsuits over land titles, and difficulty in farming the poor soil of the Plateau began forcing settlers out of Rugby.

1884 – Armathwaite was founded by Frederick Allardt and Bruno Gernt, who brought a group of German immigrants from Michigan to settle the area in a “model community.”

1887 – Most of Rugby’s original colonists had either died or moved away from Rugby.

1890 – Harvey and Grant LaFollette purchased 37,000 acres at Big Creek Gap where they founded the LaFollette Coal, Iron and Railway Company to exploit the mineral resources of the area.

1897 – LaFollette was incorporated.

1898 – US Route 25E was built, running through the Cumberland Gap in Virginia.

1899 – Howard Baker, Jr. was born in Huntsville.

1907 – Livingston was incorporated.

1909 – Byrdstown was incorporated.

1918 – World War I ends.

1917 – U.S. enters World War I.

1917 – World War I ends.

1920 – Prohibition begins.

1922 – U.S. Senator Howard Baker, Jr., and Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan.

1925 – Howard Baker, Jr. was born in Huntsville. Baker served as U.S. Senator, Ambassador to Japan, and Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan.

1926 – US Route 25E was built, running through the Cumberland Gap in Virginia.

1929 – Exante Campbell County courthouse built in Jackson.

1929 – Exante Campbell County courthouse built in Jacksboro.

1930 – Appalachian Gap grows from a scattered settlement into a town.

1933 – Prohibition ends.

**Terrain**

The various ecoregions along the byway provide for several different types of terrain. From the steep, nearly sheer faces of the Cumberland Mountain Thrust Block and sweeping vistas of farmland in the Powell Valley to the rolling, bucolic hills and pastures of the Highland Rim, the Cumberland Byway guides travelers through the same diverse terrain that Native Americans and early pioneers had to navigate over 300 years ago. The diversity of the Cumberland Byway terrain is an asset to be promoted in the development of the byway, as it is directly responsible for settlement patterns and the historic development of communities along the byway.
Parks, Forests, & Wildlife Management Areas

The Cumberland Byway is in close proximity to a number of National and State Parks, Forests, Natural Areas and Wildlife Management areas that provide opportunities for several types of outdoor recreation and historical education. Starting from the East, the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is home to the first gateway to recreation and historical education. Starting from the East, the Cumberland Byway is in close proximity to a number of National and State Parks, Forests, Natural Areas and Wildlife Management areas that provide opportunities for several types of outdoor recreation and historical education. Starting from the East, the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is home to the first gateway to recreation and historical education. Starting from the East, the Cumberland Byway is in close proximity to a number of National and State Parks, Forests, Natural Areas and Wildlife Management areas that provide opportunities for several types of outdoor recreation and historical education. Starting from the East, the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is home to the first gateway to recreation and historical education.

Adjacent to Cove Lake, the Northern Cumberland Wildlife Management Area is comprised of over 150,000 acres (second in size only to the Cherokee National Forest) of forestland that contains over 600 miles of off-highway vehicle (OHV) trails. Recreation in this area, particularly OHV use, is an enormous economic driver for the region and should be capitalized upon in the development and promotion of the byway.

Within the Cumberland Plateau lies the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area which draws thousands of horseback riders annually and is adjacent and/or attached to several State Natural Areas and Parks that provide ample outdoor recreation activities of all types. Between Jamestown and Livingston, both the Sgt. Alvin C. York Historic Park and Cordell Hull Birthplace provide valuable insight into the history of nationally prominent figures whose pioneer spirit and hard working nature can be directly tied to their connection with the Northern Cumberland Region.

Between Livingston and Celina, the Standing Stone State Park and Forest where cabins and campgrounds provide housing opportunities for visitors to the park and adjacent communities. Several events at the park draw many visitors to the area including the National Rolley Hole Marbles Championship, which draws visitors from all over the country.

1934 – Work on Pickett State Park begins by the Civilian Conservation Corps.
1936 – Norris Dam was built on the Clinch River forming Norris Lake.
1937 – The State of Tennessee took over the operation of the Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute, becoming the only state run and financed comprehensive secondary school in the state.
1938 – Work on Standing Stone State Park begins.
1946 – Conservation efforts began in Rugby when logging practices in the area began to decimate the surrounding native forests.
1941 – The U.S. enters World War II.
1943 – Picket County lost most of its farmland to the creation of the Dale Reservoir, made by damming the Obey River.
1945 – World War II ends.
1950 – Korean War begins.
1953 – Korean War ends.
1955 – Cordell Hull passes away.
1964 – Alvin C. York passes away.
1965 – Huntsville is incorporated. Vietnam War begins.
1966 – Preservationists formed “Historic Rugby,” a non-profit group who restores and maintains the community’s surviving structures.
IDENTITY OF THE ROUTE

HISTORIC TIMELINE
1968 - 2004

1968 – Jacksboro was incorporated.

1972 – Rugby Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

1972 – Vietnam War ends.

1974 – US Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. led an effort in Congress to create the Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area.

1980 – Initial land purchases for the Big South Fork Recreation Area.

1985 – TN Outdoors highlights Cumberland Plateau as a “recreational regional corridor.”

1986 – “Free and Independent State of Scott” repeals their secession proclamation, and is granted readmission into the state of Tennessee, although their secession had not been recognized by the state, the Confederacy, or the Union.

1990 – Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area is turned over to the National Park Service for management.

1994 – 50,000 acres are purchased by the State of Tennessee from the Koppers Coal Reserve, and Royal Blue Wildlife Management Area was established.

1996 – The Cumberland Gap Tunnel was built and the Cumberland Gap portion of US Route 25E was returned to its initial trail state.

2003 – State purchases an adjoining tract of 70,000 acres, establishing the Sunburst Wildlife Management Area.

2004 – Tennessee State Recreation Plan clarified the Cumberland Region as a “recreational development corridor.”

Historic Sites

Historically the North Cumberland Region of Tennessee has been an area of passage, providing a route into areas of the United States west of the Appalachian Mountains. As early as 1790, Pioneers travelled through the Cumberland Gap on buffalo trails that provided passage for Native Americans and wildlife for many years prior to European settlement of the area.

Moving westward into the Powell Valley, several historic homes are still intact dating back to the late 1700s. Additionally, the Speedwell Academy, a school built in 1827 by German immigrant George Shutte that was also used as a Confederate hospital, still stands as a reminder of the social and educational history of the region. As travelers make their way up the Cumberland Plateau, they travel through Huntsville, the home of the Old Scott County Jail, the first National Bank of Huntsville and Barton Chapel, all of which were built in the early 1900s. Further along the byway on the Plateau lies Historic Rugby, a colony established in 1880 by Thomas Hughes to provide a place for English aristocrats to learn business, trade, and manual arts without the social restrictions of the English Gentry. Several Victorian homes and buildings still remain in Rugby and residents are working to restore and revitalize the town.

Past Rugby lies Allardt, a settlement established by Bruno Gernt, a German land agent in hopes of establishing a self-sufficient city on the Cumberland Plateau. Several buildings remain in the Allardt Historic District, including Gernt’s office and home. In Jamestown, the Old Fentress County Jail and several other locally quarried sandstone buildings make for a nice historic downtown.

Next, byway visitors make it to the home places of famed Tennesseans Sgt. Alvin C. York and Cordell Hull, whose contributions to our country merited listings on the National Register of Historic Places. As you approach Dale Hollow Lake, you pass through Byrdstown by the Historic Pickett County Courthouse into Livingston, home of a classic example of a historic Southern courthouse square.

Finally, the byway terminates in Celina at the convergence of the Cumberland and Obey Rivers where logs were rafted down to Nashville and the original Clay County courthouse still stands as it did when it was built in 1873.
The varying topography along the Cumberland Byway provides for countless peaks and lookouts that can and should be capitalized upon. The prevalence of these lookouts necessitates further investigation through on-the-ground reconnaissance to determine which of these are accessible by trail or road and which could be marketed to add to the scenic nature of the byway. Analysis of the lookouts should begin by investigating those that fall within a one-mile radius of the byway. Through cooperation with the State Parks Service and private landowners, the peaks and lookouts adjacent to the Cumberland Byway can be developed into trailheads and picnic areas to serve as rest areas and jump-off points for the byway.
IDENTITY OF THE ROUTE

Geology & Ecoregions of the Byway

Cumberland Mountain Thrust Fault/Eastern Escarpment

The eastern escarpment topography is abrupt with only occasional drainage features. The rugged topography, due to the extreme folding and faulting of the geologic formations as part of the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Region, including the Cumberland Mountain Thrust Fault, greatly hindered the migration of settlers to the Plateau from the east.

The Clear Fork River and the New River form the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River, the third largest tributary to the Cumberland. The counties of Scott, Fentress, and Morgan, which are part of the Cumberland Byway, are included in this watershed.

The rivers and streams have been the major force that has created the often dramatic landscape of the area today. As the streams have eroded the sandstone, which caps the plateau, they have carved out gorges and canyons, leaving behind cliffs, natural cliffs and canyons, rock shelters, and waterfalls. Elevations can change suddenly. They range from approximately 1,800 feet along the highest ridge tops to 800 feet along the river. This geology allows for many scenic views and lookouts in this section of the byway.

Below the sandstone are more soluble formations, typically limestone, where water has formed karst environments (caves). The formation of these caves follows a similar pattern as the Western Escarpment. These caves can be found primarily along a northeast-southwest trend with the largest caves found near the base of the escarpment.

The water forming the caves is primarily from subsurface invasion of surface streams flowing off the plateau.

Ecoregion 69d.

The Cumberland Mountains, in contrast to the sandstone-dominated Cumberland Plateau (G8a) to the west and southwest, are more highly dissected, with narrow crested steep slopes, and younger Pennsylvanian-age shales, sandstones, siltstones, and coal. Narrow, winding valleys separate the mountain ridges, and relief is often 2000 feet. Cross Mountain, west of Lake City, reaches 3534 feet in elevation. Soils are generally well-drained, loamy, and acidic, with low fertility. The natural vegetation is a mixed mesophytic forest, although composition and abundance vary greatly depending on aspect, slope position, and degree of shading from adjacent land masses. Large tracts of land are owned by lumber and coal companies, and there are many areas of strip mining.
Cumberland Plateau
Byway Area from Huntsville to Jamestown

The Cumberland Plateau and Cumberland Mountains are part of the great Appalachian Plateau extending from New York to Alabama. The strong relief of this coal-bearing region is due to its cap of hard, erosion-resistant sandstone layers of Pennsylvanian Age. The Plateau is approximately 55 miles wide on the Tennessee’s northern border with Kentucky and Tennessee and less than 40 miles wide along the southern border near Chattanooga.

The topography is generally flat with some rolling hills and gorges. Loamy soils are very shallow soil depths of 1 to 5 feet above bedrock.

Ecoregion 68a.
The Cumberland Plateau’s tablelands and open low mountains are about 1000 feet higher than the Eastern Highland Rim (71g) to the west, and receive slightly more precipitation with cooler annual temperatures than the surrounding lower-elevation ecoregions. The plateau surface is less dissected with lower relief compared to the Cumberland Mountains (69d) or the Plateau Escarpment (68c). Elevations are generally 1200-2000 feet, with the Crab Orchard Mountains reaching over 3000 feet. Pennsylvanian age conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and shale is covered by mostly well-drained, acid soils of low fertility. The region is forested, with some agriculture and coal mining activities.
Identity of the Route

Geology & Ecoregions of the Byway

**Western Escarpment**

*Byway Area from Jamestown to Byrdstown*

The western escarpment is irregular and undefined because the Cumberland, Elk, Obed, and Duck River watersheds have reshaped the topography. This allowed easier access to the Plateau from the west through significant gaps created by the drainage features.

The karst features on the Western Escarpment formed in a similar manner to the Eastern Escarpment. These caves can be found primarily along a northeast-southwest trend with the largest caves found near the base of the escarpment. The water forming the caves is primarily from subsurface invasion of surface streams flowing off the plateau.

**Ecoregion 68c.**

The Plateau Escarpment is characterized by steep, forested slopes and high velocity, high gradient streams. Local relief is often 1000 feet or more. The geologic strata include Mississippian-age limestone, sandstone, shale, and siltstone, and Pennsylvanian-age shale, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate. Streams have cut down into the limestone, but the gorge talus slopes are composed of colluvium with huge angular, slabby blocks of sandstone. Vegetation community types in the ravines and gorges include mixed oak and chestnut oak on the upper slopes, more mesic forests on the middle and lower slopes (beech-tulip poplar, sugar maple-basswood-asbuckeye, with hemlock along rocky stream sides and river birch along floodplain terraces.
Geology & Ecoregions of the Byway

**Eastern Highland Rim**

From Byrdstown to Celina

The Eastern Highland Rim adjoins the Western Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau. This portion of the rim is capped by cherty limestone interbedded with clastic rocks that are more resistant to erosion than the underlying limestone. This geology forms topography that is undulating plains and hills, including caves in the more soluble limestone formations in the lower strata.

Ecoregion 71g.

The Eastern Highland Rim has more level terrain than the Western Highland Rim (71f), with landforms characterized as tablelands of moderate relief and irregular plains. Mississippian-age limestone, chert, shale, and dolomite redominate, and karst terrain sinkholes and depressions are especially noticeable between Sparta and McMinnville. Numerous springs and spring-associated fish fauna also typify the region. Natural vegetation for the region is transitional between the oak-hickory type to the west and the mixed mesophytic forests of the Appalachian ecoregions (68, 69) to the east.

Bottomland hardwoods forests were once abundant in some areas, although much of the original bottomland forest has been inundated by several large impoundments. Barrens and former prairie areas are now mostly oak thickets or pasture and cropland.
CUMBERLAND BYWAY
Corridor Management Plan

The Charrette
What is a Charrette?

A charrette is an intensive planning session where citizens, designers and others collaborate on a unified vision. The term “Charrette” is the French word for “little cart.” The Charrette collected final work from students in the École des Beaux-Arts school in Paris, France. Unwilling to stop their work, students would jump on the cart to put final touches on their final designs.

A barn raising, also historically called a “raising bee” describes a collective action of a community, in which a barn for one of the members is built or rebuilt collectively by members of the community. Raising bees, quilting bees, and even spelling bees, were intentional acts of community building. By embracing community participation as a means of creating a unified vision, the Charrette synthesizes many potentially differing opinions into a collective vision that can be leveraged to benefit the byway as a whole.

All parties develop a vested interest in the project through hands-on involvement in the creation of a shared vision for the Cumberland Byway. This intense process allows for the efficient exchange of ideas between the community and the planning/design team. Additionally, the collaborative process and compressed time frame eliminates the typical delays of conventional planning strategies. Real time feedback garnered during the charrette process gives a sense of authorship to those who participate, resulting in a better end product. Trust is created among the community, its leaders, and the charrette team, as result of the charrette being open to the public.
The Cumberland Historic Byway Community Design Charrette was held from Monday, August 19, 2013 to Friday, August 23, 2013 in several places along the byway. The design team was headquartered in Historic Rugby at the Rugby Community Center, where the Opening Presentation and Visioning Workshop were held on Monday night. The design team conducted additional Visioning Workshops at Livingston’s Public Library and the Campbell County Chamber of Commerce in Jacksboro on Tuesday night to garner public input from all areas of the byway.

The Opening Presentations and Visioning Sessions involved a PowerPoint presentation on the background research and mapping that went into the initial development of the corridor management plan, a visual preference survey on existing byway assets, and small group visioning sessions to discuss the byways strengths and weaknesses and potential opportunities and constraints for development and promotion of the route as a scenic and historic byway. The visioning sessions were conducted by the design team, consisting of planners, urban designers, landscape architects, a professional geologist, a graphic illustrator, a marketing specialist, a historic preservationist, and interns from the Masters of Landscape Architecture and Masters of Community Planning programs at Auburn University. These Visioning Sessions guided the rest of the week by providing the design team with valuable insight into the local culture and the way the region views itself and the proposed byway designation.

From Tuesday morning until Thursday night, the design team worked diligently to distill the broad range of information gathered during the Visioning Sessions into a set of concept plans, byway profiles, street sections, and goals and objectives. Additionally, demographics analyses, a geologic history, and additional research on the attractions and intrinsic qualities along the byway were completed to add to the initial background research that had taken place in the pre-charrette phase of the project. An informal public pin-up and review was conducted Wednesday night to share the work completed to that point with local residents and stakeholders. Opinions that were voiced during this review were integrated into the further refinement of the concept plans on Thursday.

Thursday night, the design team gathered all of the work completed during the week and presented it in the form of concept plans, analysis maps, goals and objectives, street sections, resource inventory, and landscape standards. At this point, the people who had input their opinions earlier in the week were able to interact with the plans and critique whether the plans matched their vision. Comments on the plans and process were documented to be addressed in the additional development of the Corridor Management Plan. At this point, the charrette process comes full circle, where the ideas that guided the plan are presented back to the locals from which those ideas came.
The Charrette

Image left: Ben Farmer, managing partner of Farmer|Morgan, L.L.C. presents the opening presentation of the visioning session of the Cumberland Byway Charrette. (Photo, 2013: Rodney Benton)

Image right: Example of the layers of information generated during the Charrette. (Photo, 2013: Rodney Benton)

Image bottom left: Farmer|Morgan associate Will Hargrove and Auburn University Community Planning intern Katherine Martin walk through background research with a charrette participant.

Image bottom middle: A charrette participant from Rugby, TN completes the visual preference survey on the opening night of the charrette. (Photo, 2013: Matt Blansit)

Image bottom right: Charrette participants add memories and stories to the Cumberland Byway historic timeline. (Photo, 2013: Matt Blansit)
The Charrette

The Charrette

Farmer | Morgan, L.L.C.

The Charrette

Image bottom left: Randy Morgan, director of design for Farmer | Morgan L.L.C., explains the 14 Criteria for National Byway Designation during the opening presentation of the Cumberland Byway Charrette. (Photo, 2013: Rodney Benton)

Image left: Thoughts and ideas generated by Charrette participants were recorded on a base map. (Photo, 2013: Matt Blausau)

Image right: Charrette participants get their bearings on a map of the byway on the opening night of the charrette. (Photo, 2013: Matt Blausau)

Image bottom right: A charrette participant reviews the visioning maps before the visioning session begins. (Photo, 2013: Matt Blausau)
The Charrette

Image: Various transects illustrating the multiple layers that define the Byway.
(2013 Rodney Benton)
Significant Resources

Introduction

The Cumberland Historic Byway contains a number of significant resources that are immediately recognizable along its corridor. While an exhaustive list of resources can be found in the appendix, the following inventory catalogs those resources that are easily recognized on a local, regional, and/or national level. Local resources are those that reveal the particulars of a place, such as a shady grove of trees, a working farm, or a bend in the river. Most often these are the special places that are loved by the locals. In regards to regional resources, these are often the wind swept views along a mountain range, the broad expanse of a great valley, or the convergence of two significant waterways. These resources reveal the broader landscape patterns that shaped how people settled the earth. Travelers along the Byway easily see the how these resources fostered an authentic way of life. Lastly, national resources are those that are awe inspiring and are often natural features. These places are symbolic and contribute directly to a national identity.
**Historic**

Encompasses legacies of the past that are distinctly associated with physical elements of the landscape, whether natural or manmade, that are of such historic significance that they educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past. The historic elements reflect the actions of people and may include buildings, settlement patterns, and other examples of human activity. Historic features can be inventoried, mapped, and interpreted. They possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Recreational**

Quality involves outdoor recreational activities directly associated with and dependent upon the natural and cultural elements of the corridor’s landscape. The recreational activities provide opportunities for active and passive recreational experiences. They include, but are not limited to, downhill skiing, rafting, boating, fishing and hiking. Driving the road itself may qualify as a pleasurable recreational experience. The recreational activities may be seasonal, but the quality and importance of the recreational activities as seasonal operations must be well recognized.

**Archaeological**

Involves those characteristics of the scenic byways corridor that are physical evidence of historic or prehistoric human life or activity that are visible and capable of being inventoried and interpreted. The scenic byway corridor’s archaeological interest, as identified through ruins, artifacts, structural remains, and other physical evidence have scientific significance that educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past.

**Scenic**

The heightened visual experience derived from the view of natural and manmade elements of the visual environment of the scenic byway corridor. The characteristics of the landscape are strikingly distinct and offer a pleasing and most memorable visual experience. All elements of the landscape — landform, water, vegetation, and manmade development — contribute to the quality of the corridor’s visual environment. Everything present is in harmony and shares the intrinsic qualities.

**Cultural**

Evidence and expressions of the customs or traditions of a distinct group of people. Cultural features include, but are not limited to, crafts, music, dance, rituals, festivals, speech, food, special events, vernacular architecture, etc. The cultural qualities of the corridor could highlight one or more significant communities and/or ethnic traditions.

**Natural**

Applies to those features in the visual environment that are in a relatively undisturbed state. These features predate the arrival of human populations and may include geological formations, fossils, landform, water bodies, vegetation, and wildlife. There may be evidence of human activity, but the natural features reveal minimal disturbances.
**Significant Resources**

**Inventory - Historic Resources**

**Historic**

Encompasses legacies of the past that are distinctly associated with physical elements of the landscape, whether natural or manmade, that are of such historic significance that they educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past. The historic elements reflect the actions of people and may include buildings, settlement patterns, and other examples of human activity. Historic features can be inventoried, mapped, and interpreted. They possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association.
The convergence of the Cumberland River with the Obey River at Celina is of great historical significance for the Upper Cumberland Region. During the initial settlement of the state of Tennessee, this location was used to load and ship timber both down the Cumberland River to Nashville and up the Cumberland River to Cincinnati. Stories from local residents tell of people from this region rafting logs all the way down to Nashville. After the timber had been unloaded, the log rafters would reportedly make the trek back to Celina on foot, taking several days. The historical significance of the Celina landing should be highlighted and promoted through the development of the byway.

The Clay County Courthouse was listed on the NRHP in 1977 for its architectural significance as a local interpretation of the Italianate style. In addition, the building is historically significant for its association with the governmental history of Clay County. Located in Celina, the Clay County Courthouse was constructed in 1873 and has served as the center of county politics and government for over 130 years. As such, it has the unusual distinction among courthouses in Tennessee, as the first and only courthouse to have been constructed in the county.

The Pickett County Courthouse was listed on the NRHP in 1995 for its significance with the governmental history of Pickett County. Located in Byrdstown’s public square, the courthouse was completed in 1935 and has served as the center of county politics and government for the last 78 years. Designed by the Nashville-based architectural firm of Marr and Holman, the Pickett County Courthouse is a representative example of a Colonial Revival style building dressed with regional Crab Orchard stone.

The Cordell Hull Birthplace State Park and Museum is a historic site owned by the State of Tennessee. The site consists of a restorations and renovation of Hull’s log cabin birthplace, which is an activities center and a museum housing documents and artifacts. The Cordell Hull Birthplace was listed on the NRHP in 1971 for its association with Secretary of State Cordell Hull who served in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration from 1933 to 1944. The historic site features a ca. 1870 single-room cabin composed of hewn logs and a log kitchen building that is connected to the main cabin by an open breezeway.

Forbus General Store
County: Fentress
Significance: Regional
Address: 3902 N York Hwy., Pall Mall, TN 38577
GPS Coordinates: 36.59484,-85.054203
Miles from Byway: 0

Built in 1892 and nestled in a charming corner of Hwy 127, this is a great spot to taste some decadent, chewy housemade fudge and other tasty treats. The store is known for the “pig” in the back: it’s the name of a card game played daily by locals and annually at the Annual Pig World Championship Tournament.
Historic

Encompasses legacies of the past that are distinctly associated with physical elements of the landscape, whether natural or manmade, that are of such historic significance that they educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past. The historic elements reflect the actions of people and may include buildings, settlement patterns, and other examples of human activity. Historic features can be inventoried, mapped, and interpreted. They possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association.

The Old Fentress County Jail was listed on the NRHP in 1984 for its architectural and historical significance. Architecturally, the building represents one of the oldest examples of the use of quarry-faced sandstone as a primary building material. Historically, the Old Fentress County Jail is the oldest public building in Fentress County. Constructed in 1898, and served needs of the county penal system from 1898 to 1979. Original cells are intact for visitors to crawl in, close the door, and see what it was like to be behind bars. The site also houses the Fentress County Chamber of Commerce.

The Gernt Office was listed on the NRHP in 1991 for its association with Allardt founder, Bruno Gernt. Constructed ca. 1898, the building served as Gernt’s office where he managed the land sales responsible for the development of the town of Allardt. Following Gernt’s death in 1932, the building continued to be used for commercial purposes by decedents of the Gernt family until the early 1970s.

The Bruno Gernt House was listed on the NRHP in 1987 for its historical association with Allardt founder, Bruno Gernt. Born in Dresden, Germany in 1851, Gernt immigrated to the United States in the mid-1870s as the spokesperson for a German colonization group. Gernt initially established the settlement of Saxonia in Sanilac County, Michigan before moving south to Tennessee. According to local tradition, Gernt received the inspiration for starting a new settlement in Tennessee following a visit to the Rugby Colony is nearby Morgan County. Soon afterward, Gernt became the land agent for Cyrus and James N. Clarke of Nebraska who held title to large tracts of land in the Cumberland Plateau region. As land agent, Gernt promoted settlement of the area and the exploitation of its natural resources. Through Gernt’s efforts, he helped settlers finance the purchase of land in the area that eventually developed into the town of Allardt.
Significant Resources

Inventory - Historic Resources

Historic

Encompasses legacies of the past that are distinctly associated with physical elements of the landscape, whether natural or manmade, that are of such historic significance that they educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past. The historic elements reflect the actions of people and may include buildings, settlement patterns, and other examples of human activity. Historic features can be inventoried, mapped, and interpreted. They possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association.
**Significant Resources**

1. **R.M. Brooks General Store & Residence**
   - County: Morgan
   - Significance: Regional
   - Address: Rugby Highway & Brooks Circle, Rugby, TN
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.35639, -84.72243
   - Miles from Byway: 0

   The R.M. Brooks General Store and Residence was listed on the NRHP in 1992 for its local significance in the commerce and social history of Rugby and Morgan County. Constructed in 1930 and operated by R.M. Brooks, the building served not only as a general store, but as a community gathering place. During its long history, the R.M. Books General Store also functioned as a voting precinct and post office. The store operated continually until recently. The store is not currently open, but it should be considered a major asset to Rugby and the Cumberland Byway, as it could provide both historical significance and retail opportunities along the byway.

2. **Laurel Dale Cemetery**
   - County: Morgan
   - Significance: Regional
   - Address: Laurel Dale Cemetery Rd., Robbins, TN 37852
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.363837, -84.701292
   - Miles from Byway: 0

   Just across from the entrance to the Gentleman’s Swimming Hole hiking trail is historic Laurel Dale Cemetery. Many of Rugby’s early colonists are buried there, including the seven 1881 victims of typhoid and the founder’s mother. The cemetery has been the final resting place for many people through the years and is still in use today.

3. **Rugby Colony**
   - County: Morgan
   - Significance: National
   - Address: Rugby Highway, Rugby, TN
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.36106, -84.70035
   - Miles from Byway: 0

   Historic Rugby, Tennessee is a restored Victorian village founded in 1880 by British author and social reformer, Thomas Hughes. It was to be a cooperative, clan-free, agricultural community for younger sons of English gentry and others wishing to start life anew in America. At its peak in the mid-1880s, some 300 people lived in the colony. More than 65 buildings of Victorian design originally graced the townscape. This would-be Utopia survives today as both a living community and a fascinating public historic site, unspoiled by modern development. Twenty original buildings still stand, nestled between the Big South Fork National Recreation Area and the Rugby State Natural Area. Historic Rugby has been open to the public since 1966 and is nationally recognized by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and many others as one of the most authentically restored and preserved communities in America.

4. **Barton Chapel**
   - County: Scott
   - Significance: Local
   - Address: 5760 Scott Highway, Robbins, TN 37852
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.35187, -84.58841
   - Miles from Byway: 0

   Barton Chapel was listed on the NRHP in 1984 for its architectural significance as a local interpretation of Gothic Revival architecture. Constructed in 1926 and designed by the prominent Knoxville firm of Barber and McMurray, Barton Chapel is named after William E. Barton (1861-1930) who was the first pastor of the First Pilgrim Congregational Church of Robbins, Tennessee. Barton Chapel is a historic chapel on US 27 in Robbins, Tennessee. It was built in 1926.

5. **First National Bank**
   - County: Fentress
   - Significance: Regional
   - Address: #4 Courthouse Square, Huntsville, TN
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.49934, -84.49074
   - Miles from Byway: <1

   The First National Bank of Huntsville was listed on the NRHP in 1985 for its association with the commercial history of the town of Huntsville. Built in 1909, the vernacular style commercial building is constructed of sandstone blocks.

6. **Old Scott County Jail**
   - County: Scott
   - Significance: Regional
   - Address: Courthouse Sq., Huntsville, TN
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.40844, -84.49066
   - Miles from Byway: <1

   The Old Scott County Jail was listed on the NRHP in 1973 for its architectural significance as one of the oldest buildings in the town of Huntsville. Designed by Chattanooga architect, J.G. Barneswell, the Old Scott County Jail was constructed in 1907. The building is constructed of large stone blocks and is topped with a castellated roof line that gives the building its fortress-like appearance.
Historic

Encompasses legacies of the past that are distinctly associated with physical elements of the landscape, whether natural or manmade, that are of such historic significance that they educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past. The historic elements reflect the actions of people and may include buildings, settlement patterns, and other examples of human activity. Historic features can be inventoried, mapped, and interpreted. They possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association.
LaFollette House

The residence for the university president. dormitories, classrooms, laboratories, administrative office, and constructed in 1917 and throughout its history has housed campus of Lincoln Memorial University, Grant-Lee Hall was listed on the NRHP in 1978 for its local significance as an excellent example of Victorian Era architecture and for its association with Harvey LaFollette, the founder of the town which bears his name. Prior to 1889, the area comprising present-day LaFollette consisted of wooded areas and farmland owned largely by John Douglas. In 1889, a group of Kentucky investors purchased Douglas’ lands in order to capitalize on the region’s iron and coal reserves. The initial town was called Big Creek, but changed to LaFollette following the arrival Harvey LaFollette who purchased the lands purchased by the developers. In order to encourage growth and development, LaFollette ordered the construction of eleven miles of railroad track to link the town to Vespar, Tennessee. LaFollette’s railroad provided merchants and developers with access to the Southern Railway, which allowed the town to grow from a population of 366 in 1900 to 3,056 by 1920.

Grant Lee Hall

Listed on the NRHP in 1978 for its local significance in the area of education. Centrally located on the campus of Lincoln Memorial University, Grant-Lee Hall was constructed in 1917 and throughout its history has housed dormitories, classrooms, laboratories, administrative office, and the residence for the university president.

Cumberland Gap Historic District

Listed on the NRHP in 1990 for its association with the historical development of Claiborne County as a late nineteenth and early twentieth century mining town promoted by British investors. In addition, the historic district includes 38 contributing buildings that represent the district’s period of significance from 1890 to 1930. Prevaling architectural styles exhibited in the district include homes designed in the Queen Anne and Craftsman style. The quaint, historical Town of Cumberland Gap offers unique shops, art gallery, Bicycle Museum, and small town hospitality.

Abraham Lincoln Library & Museum

From its earliest beginnings Lincoln Memorial University began displaying Civil War and Abraham Lincoln memorabilia. Located on the beautiful campus of LMU in Harrogate, Tennessee, the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum houses one of the most diverse Lincoln and Civil War collections in the country. Exhibited are many rare items - the cane Lincoln carried that fateful night at Ford’s Theatre, two life masks, the tea set he and Mary Todd used in their home in Springfield, and numerous other artifacts. Approximately 30,000 books, manuscripts, pamphlets, photographs, paintings and sculptures tell the story of President Lincoln and the Civil War period in America’s history.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

Established on June 11, 1940, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is a United States National Historical Park located at the border between Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The Cumberland Gap is a sizable natural break in the Appalachian Mountains. The park lies in parts of Bell and Harlan counties in Kentucky, Claiborne County in Tennessee, and Lee County in Virginia. The park contains the Kentucky-Virginia-Tennessee tri-state area, accessible via a short trail. Cumberland Gap National Historical Park covers 24,547 acres, and saw 828,947 visitors in 2011. The Cumberland Gap Visitor Center is located on U.S. Highway 25E just southeast of Middleboro, Kentucky and just northwest of the Cumberland Gap Tunnel and Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. The visitor center features a museum with interactive exhibits about the Gap’s role as a transportation corridor, an auditorium that shows films about the area’s cultural and natural history, a book store and the Cumberland Crafts gift shop.
Evidence and expressions of the customs or traditions of a distinct group of people. Cultural features include, but are not limited to, crafts, music, dance, rituals, festivals, speech, food, special events, vernacular architecture, etc. The cultural qualities of the corridor could highlight one or more significant communities and/or ethnic traditions.
**Sports**

Moonshine Daze Festival
- County: Clay
- Significance: Regional, Local
- Address: 215 Arcot Road, Celina, TN 38551
- GPS Coordinates: 36°33’23.61”N, 85°37’3.43”W
- Miles from Byway: 7

Moonshine Daze is a festival with events held throughout Clay County such as the “Outhouse Races” the “Yee Haw” variety show, and of course Moonshine Still Display & Tales. Other activities include, fine arts and crafts, storytelling, antique car show, and a shogun wedding.

Standing Stone Antique Car Show
- County: Overton
- Significance: Regional
- Address: 1674 Standing Stone Hwy., Hilham, TN 38568
- GPS Coordinates: 36°47’29.62”N, 85°41’39.79”W
- Miles from Byway: 2

Enjoy the history, beauty, and nostalgia of antique vehicles from years gone by. The event is a fun filled day of music and food. Since 1998, some 300 vehicles have been shown and judged. Show your own or just come and observe. This year’s event will focus on the history of the Cherokee people before the time of the removal to Indian territory. Food and craft vendors are welcome for the historic downtown area. Native vendors and demonstrators are welcome at Whitaker Park and living historians who reenact the time period of 1770 to 1838 are welcome to set up camp in the Library Park.

Christmas in the Country
- County: Overton
- Significance: Local, Regional
- Address: 100 Court Square, Livingston, TN 38570
- GPS Coordinates: 36°38’6.46”N, 85°32’30.96”W
- Miles from Byway: 0

Experience a true Country Christmas on the beautiful, historic downtown courthouse square in Livingston. Starts with the arrival of Santa, followed by a tree lighting ceremony. Merchants offer complimentary peanuts, popcorn, hot cider and hot chocolate. Wagon and carriage rides and holiday music are part of this event.

Sierra Hull Bluegrass Festival
- County: Pickett
- Significance: Regional
- Address: 109 West Main Street, Byrdstown, TN 38549
- GPS Coordinates: 36°34’14.15”N, 85°7’51.66”W
- Miles from Byway: 0

Pack up your lawn chairs and head to Byrdstown, Tennessee, for a night of family fun and great music at the annual Sierra Hull Bluegrass Festival. The festival celebrates Byrdstown native Sierra Hull, who released her first album at age 16 and graduated from Boston’s Berklee College of Music. The talented musician is known for her mandolin skills and lovely voice. This year’s festival features a 5K run/walk, a cruise-in benefitting our troops and of course, lots of great music, with Sierra herself closing the night.

Highway 127 Yard Sale
- County: Pickett & Fentress
- Significance: Regional
- Address: Highway 127, Static, KY to Jamestown, TN
- GPS Coordinates: N/A
- Miles from Byway: 0

Every year individuals clean out their closets and stalk out their front yards along the Hwy 127 corridor stretching over 690 miles from Addison, Michigan to Gadsden, Alabama. They band together as communities, in groups or as individuals and over a four-day weekend they welcome the onslaught of visitors from the North, South East and West. It is a mutual exchange of cultures with a common goal; to look, buy and sell! As you drive the country roads, you will hear a collection of dialects, be privy to incredible stories related to the individuals and the items they sell and see a plethora of items that only your grandmother could love.

Highland Manor Winery
- County: Fentress
- Significance: Regional
- Address: 2965 S. York Hwy., Jamestown, TN
- GPS Coordinates: 36°22’35.84”N, 84°56’30.96”W
- Miles from Byway: 1

Highland Manor Winery, the oldest winery in Tennessee, is located on the Cumberland Plateau amid the natural splendor of this rugged region of Tennessee. People who venture off the beaten path of the interstate can relax and enjoy the natural beauty of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Dale Hollow Lake, and Pickett State Park and culminate that pleasant experience with a visit to Highland Manor Winery. Visitors are treated royally with a tasting of our fine wines, a tour of the winery, and are invited to stay a while and enjoy the unexpected charms of Highland Manor Winery by picnicking on the grounds while enjoying the beauty of the vineyard and blueberry patch.
Significant Resources

Cultural Resources

Evidence and expressions of the customs or traditions of a distinct group of people. Cultural features include, but are not limited to, crafts, music, dance, rituals, festivals, speech, food, special events, vernacular architecture, etc. The cultural qualities of the corridor could highlight one or more significant communities and/or ethnic traditions.

1. Standing Stone PK HD
2. Kincaid House
3. Legion Post #4
4. Grant-Lee Hall
5. Clay Courthouse
6. Hull Birthplace
7. Alpine Institute
8. LaFollette House
9. Speedwell Academy
10. Free Hills School
11. Old Fentress Jail
12. A.E. Perkins House
13. Gernt, Bruno, House
14. Old Scott Cnty Jail
15. Standing Stone PK HD
16. Kincaid-Howard House
17. Kincaid-Ausmus House
18. Oak Ridge
19. Knoxville
20. Cookeville
21. cellulose
22. MORGAN, TN
23. FENTRESS, TN
24. CAMPBELL, TN
25. OVERTON, TN
26. CLAIBORNE, TN
27. CLAY, TN
28. PUCKETT, TN
29. CAMPBELL, TN
30. cellulose
31. cellulose
32. cellulose
33. cellulose
34. cellulose
35. cellulose
36. cellulose
37. cellulose
38. cellulose
39. cellulose
40. cellulose
41. Annual British Car & Bike Show - Rugby, TN
42. Annual Festival of British & Appalachian Culture - Rugby, TN
43. Sycamore Springs Farm - Jamestown, TN
44. Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail - Multiple Counties in TN
45. Tennessee's Fourth Celebration - Huntsville, TN
46. Museum of Scott County - Huntsville, TN
47. Annual British Car & Bike Show - Rugby, TN
48. Annual Festival of British & Appalachian Culture - Rugby, TN
49. Sycamore Springs Farm - Jamestown, TN
50. Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail - Multiple Counties in TN
51. Tennessee's Fourth Celebration - Huntsville, TN
52. Museum of Scott County - Huntsville, TN
53. Annual British Car & Bike Show - Rugby, TN
54. Annual Festival of British & Appalachian Culture - Rugby, TN
55. Sycamore Springs Farm - Jamestown, TN
56. Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail - Multiple Counties in TN
57. Tennessee's Fourth Celebration - Huntsville, TN
58. Museum of Scott County - Huntsville, TN
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61. Sycamore Springs Farm - Jamestown, TN
62. Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail - Multiple Counties in TN
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66. Annual Festival of British & Appalachian Culture - Rugby, TN
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78. Annual Festival of British & Appalachian Culture - Rugby, TN
79. Sycamore Springs Farm - Jamestown, TN
80. Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail - Multiple Counties in TN
81. Tennessee's Fourth Celebration - Huntsville, TN
82. Museum of Scott County - Huntsville, TN
83. Annual British Car & Bike Show - Rugby, TN
84. Annual Festival of British & Appalachian Culture - Rugby, TN
85. Sycamore Springs Farm - Jamestown, TN
86. Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail - Multiple Counties in TN
87. Tennessee's Fourth Celebration - Huntsville, TN
88. Museum of Scott County - Huntsville, TN
89. Annual British Car & Bike Show - Rugby, TN
90. Annual Festival of British & Appalachian Culture - Rugby, TN
91. Sycamore Springs Farm - Jamestown, TN
92. Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail - Multiple Counties in TN
93. Tennessee's Fourth Celebration - Huntsville, TN
94. Museum of Scott County - Huntsville, TN
95. Annual British Car & Bike Show - Rugby, TN
96. Annual Festival of British & Appalachian Culture - Rugby, TN
97. Sycamore Springs Farm - Jamestown, TN
98. Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail - Multiple Counties in TN
99. Tennessee's Fourth Celebration - Huntsville, TN
100. Museum of Scott County - Huntsville, TN

1 in = 9 miles

Cultural Resources
Sycamore Springs Farm is a family owned Choose & Cut Christmas Tree Farm located atop the beautiful Cumberland Plateau near Allardt in Northeastern Middle Tennessee. Situated near the old English settlement of Rugby and the Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area, the farm has acres of native forests and trails as well as the only American Chestnut Foundation Nursery on the Plateau.

The Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail is part of a commitment to preserve the historical craft of traditional quilting. By following the maps you will see not only the beautiful and historic barns owned by local farm families but gorgeous quilt squares displayed on businesses and homes in the various communities. quilt squares range from 2'x2' to 8'x8' wood squares. The blocks are replicas of treasured family heirlooms. In painting their favorite patterns on barns, businesses and homes, we are honoring local quilters who are well known for their skills of using every piece of scrap fabric to create a beautiful work of art that is also a useful item in the home.

Sitting on the campus of Scott High School, the Museum of Scott County is truly a step back in time. The student-built, student-operated museum is the only one of its kind in the U.S. and captures the pioneer heritage and spirit of Scott County. Started as a single building, the museum has grown to include several acres of authentic pioneer-era buildings that were moved to the campus piece by piece and reassembled. Next door is the USS Tennessee Battleship Museum, a memorial to the ship that survived the attack on Pearl Harbor. Many pieces of authentic memorabilia are on display, along with a number of photos taken as the ship was used in active duty.

The Huntsville Fire Department’s firefighters and friends host one of the largest Independence Day festivals in the region. Held each July 4 on the Courthouse Mall in Huntsville, the event is a long-standing tradition and attracts more than 10,000 for the annual fireworks spectacular at sundown on Independence Day. The event begins with food, crafts and entertainment, featuring local musicians, on July 3 and continues on July 4. Independence Day begins with food, crafts and entertainment, featuring local musicians, on July 3 and continues on July 4. Independence Day begins with food, crafts and entertainment, featuring local musicians, on July 3 and continues on July 4. Independence Day begins with a Kiwanis Club pancake breakfast and continues with the annual 4th of July Parade through the streets of Huntsville at 11 a.m. Kids games and carnival rides fill the afternoon, leading up to the 10 p.m. fireworks display.

Everything needed to have a delightfully unforgettable time, glimpsing a bit of history and enjoying the present, will be found at the Annual Festival of British and Appalachian Culture in Rugby, Tennessee. Everything you can imagine will be available for two fun filled days of enchantment and history. This year the Rugby event will feature a music competition, Pickin in Rugby. The music venue will feature world class competition in music and dance. There will also be competition in storytelling. Traditional arts and crafts will also add to the festive atmosphere of the event and will prove to be very entertaining as well as instructive to watch the craftsmen demonstrating their skills. Taking some of their treasures home with you will decorate your home as well as help you remember the wonderful weekend. This event is filled with history. The historic Rugby vision gives insight into the origins of this village and the roots of many of the activities celebrated.
**Significant Resources**

**Inventory - Cultural Resources**

**Cultural**

Evidence and expressions of the customs or traditions of a distinct group of people. Cultural features include, but are not limited to, crafts, music, dance, rituals, festivals, speech, food, special events, vernacular architecture, etc. The cultural qualities of the corridor could highlight one or more significant communities and/or ethnic traditions.

- Little Congress Bicycle Museum - Cumberland Gap, TN
- White Lightning Trail Festival - Cumberland Gap, TN
- Hensley Settlement - Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
- Battle for Cumberland Gap Reenactment - Cumberland Gap, TN
- Mountain Hollow Farm - Tazewell, TN
- Louie Bluie Music & Arts Festival - LaFollette, TN
- Louie Blue Museum & Arts Festival - LaFollette, TN
- White Lightning Trail Festival - Cumberland Gap, TN
- Hensley Settlement - Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
- Battle for Cumberland Gap Reenactment - Cumberland Gap, TN
- Mountain Hollow Farm - Tazewell, TN
- Louie Bluie Music & Arts Festival - LaFollette, TN
- White Lightning Trail Festival - Cumberland Gap, TN
- Hensley Settlement - Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
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- Louie Bluie Music & Arts Festival - LaFollette, TN
- White Lightning Trail Festival - Cumberland Gap, TN
- Hensley Settlement - Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
- Battle for Cumberland Gap Reenactment - Cumberland Gap, TN
- Mountain Hollow Farm - Tazewell, TN
- Louie Bluie Music & Arts Festival - LaFollette, TN
- White Lightning Trail Festival - Cumberland Gap, TN
- Hensley Settlement - Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
- Battle for Cumberland Gap Reenactment - Cumberland Gap, TN
Louie Bluie Music & Arts Festival

County: Campbell
Significance: Regional
Address: 110 Cove Lake Lane
Caryville, TN 37714
GPS Coordinates: 36.309177,-84.212537
Miles from Byway: 0

The mission of the Louie Bluie Music and Arts Festival is to celebrate the life and art of Howard “Louie Bluie” Armstrong, nationally acclaimed string band musician, artist, storyteller and jewelry maker who came from Campbell County; and to showcase the music, art, and crafts of our county and the region. One of East Tennessee’s most beloved festivals. Features a wide variety of music from Bluegrass. Handmade crafts, regional food and beverages, storytelling, children’s art and fun zone, and a judged art and quilt show. Old-time musicians and string bands in the region play throughout the day, along with musicians and actors who were influenced by the festival’s namesake, and Campbell County Tennessee native, Howard “Louie Bluie” Armstrong.

Mountain Hollow Farm

County: Claiborne
Significance: Regional
Address: 533 Vance Road, Tazewell, TN 37779
GPS Coordinates: 36.523381,-83.63943
Miles from Byway: 5

Mountain Hollow Farm is a cashmere goat farm that also raises angora rabbits, sheep, llamas, chicken, dogs, cats, chickens and ducks. Our unique country store features yarn, fine handicrafts, loose leaf tea, Raven’s Brew coffee, gourmet food mixes and goat’s milk soap. The farm offers tours; birthday parties; and knitting, crochet & spinning lessons are available.

Hensley Settlement

County: Claiborne
Significance: Regional
Address: Cumberland Gap National Park, Tazewell, TN 37774
GPS Coordinates: 36°40'10"N 83°31'42"W
Miles from Byway: 10

Hensley Settlement is an Appalachian living history museum on Brush Mountain, Bell County, Kentucky. The settlement is part of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. It is located approximately 10 miles (16 km) north of the park visitor center on Ridge Trail, and contains twelve homestead log cabins, a one-room school house, and a blacksmith shop. A restored spring house on the property was used by the last resident was Sherman Hensley, who left in 1951. The school and some forty-five settlement structures and the agriculture environment were restored to their original state in the 1960s by the Job Corps.

Battle for Cumberland Gap Reenactment

County: Claiborne
Significance: National
Address: Colwyn St.
Cumberland Gap, TN 37724
GPS Coordinates: 36.598389,-83.666257
Miles from Byway: 0

The Town of Cumberland Gap invites you to the annual “Gap Divided,” an authentic War Between the States living history and reenactment. Visitors will be able to see battles close up as well as infantry, cavalry and artillery demonstrations. There will be opportunities to visit authentic Civil War encampments, and eight stations presenting Civil War talks and demonstrations on equipment and different branches of the army. The ladies will have a Period Tea and Fashion Show. Sunday is an abbreviated day with period church services and other Civil War activities before the soldiers start moving out at 4 pm.

White Lightning Trail Festival

County: Claiborne
Significance: Regional
Address: Colwyn St.
Cumberland Gap, TN 37724
GPS Coordinates: 36.598389,-83.666257
Miles from Byway: 0

From the Civil War to modern day America, The White Lightning Trail Festival will tell the story of those rugged, self-reliant people that made this area the topic of movies and gave birth to one of America’s fastest growing sports – stock car racing. The White Lightning Trail, which begins in Knoxville, TN travels through eight other counties including Anderson, Union, Campbell, Claiborne, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Hamblen and Cocke. These communities share a rich heritage that is on display in the form of demonstrations, food, antique cars, craft vendors, games, bike run and a variety of music. Named one of the Top 20 Events in the Southeast by the Southeast Tourism Society.

Little Congress Bicycle Museum

County: Claiborne
Significance: Regional
Address: 807 Llewellyn Street
Cumberland Gap, TN 37724
GPS Coordinates: 36.598389,-83.666257
Miles from Byway: 0

The museum was established June 18th 2003 and is located in famous Cumberland Gap, TN, where the borders of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia come together. Forty-one years of collecting unique bicycles that reflect style, engineering, and an American way of life. Judge R.E. McClanahan II has put together one of the finest selections of bikes in the world. The Museum is a monument to a machine that has influenced our country in everything from motorized flight to women’s rights. We invite people of all ages and walks of life to come to Cumberland Gap, TN and experience a piece of American and World history.

Mountain Hollow Farm

County: Claiborne
Significance: Regional
Address: 110 Cove Lake Lane
Caryville, TN 37714
GPS Coordinates: 36.309177,-84.212537
Miles from Byway: 0

The mission of the Louie Bluie Music and Arts Festival is to celebrate the life and art of Howard “Louie Bluie” Armstrong, nationally acclaimed string band musician, artist, storyteller and jewelry maker who came from Campbell County; and to showcase the music, art, and crafts of our county and the region. One of East Tennessee’s most beloved festivals. Features a wide variety of music from Bluegrass. Handmade crafts, regional food and beverages, storytelling, children’s art and fun zone, and a judged art and quilt show. Old-time musicians and string bands in the region play throughout the day, along with musicians and actors who were influenced by the festival’s namesake, and Campbell County Tennessee native, Howard “Louie Bluie” Armstrong.
Recreational

Quality involves outdoor recreational activities directly associated with and dependent upon the natural and cultural elements of the corridor's landscape. The recreational activities provide opportunities for active and passive recreational experiences. They include, but are not limited to, downhill skiing, rafting, boating, fishing and hiking. Driving the road itself may qualify as a pleasurable recreational experience. The recreational activities may be seasonal, but the quality and importance of the recreational activities as seasonal operations must be well recognized.
Sunset Marina & Resort is located on Dale Hollow Lake, just eight miles south of the Kentucky - Tennessee border, immediately off of highway 111. Sunset is known as the most accessible resort on the lake - and upon arrival, you will find ample parking, several launch ramps and a friendly crew ready to assist you. Sunset Marina is a full service facility featuring a floating restaurant with a spectacular view and a ship's store which offers groceries, souvenirs, fishing gear, tackle, live bait, fishing license, fuel and much more.

The Council of Americana Roots Music’s mission is to preserve, present, and archive music of original singer songwriters of Americana roots music. Programming includes production of a 16- episode annual public television series titled, Jammun at Hippie Jack’s (JAHJ). This half-hour music television series is dedicated to the presentation and preservation of original singer songwriters of historically significant forms of Americana grassroots music. The series is currently distributed by the National Educational Telecommunications Association (NETA) to public television stations, libraries, and educational institutions throughout the nation. Additional initiatives include a regional radio program, The Hippie Jack Radio Hour, broadcast on WDVX radio in Knoxville and the East Tennessee region and worldwide at www.wdvx.com; and two public engagement music festivals held in May and September in rural Overton County Tennessee.
Recreational

Quality involves outdoor recreational activities directly associated with and dependent upon the natural and cultural elements of the corridor’s landscape. The recreational activities provide opportunities for active and passive recreational experiences. They include, but are not limited to, downhill skiing, rafting, boating, fishing and hiking. Driving the road itself may qualify as a pleasurable recreational experience. The recreational activities may be seasonal, but the quality and importance of the recreational activities as seasonal operations must be well recognized.
Significant Resources

1. Gentleman’s Swimming Hole Trail
   - County: Morgan
   - Significance: Regional
   - Address: Laurel Dale Cemetery Rd., Robbins, TN 37852
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.365837,-84.701292
   - Miles from Byway: 0

   The Gentleman’s Swimming Hole Trail is a short hiking trail which will lead you to the swimming hole where the men from Rugby would swim in the Clear Fork River. As you leave the Laurel Dale Cemetery parking lot the trail will begin to descend off the plateau and into the Clear Fork River gorge. Along the trail numbered posts mark points of interest, discussing the natural and cultural history of the area. Trail booklets are available at the Rugby and Bandy Creek Visitor Centers.

2. Wings Over Big South Fork
   - County: Scott
   - Significance: Regional
   - Address: 2263 Airport Road, Oneida, TN 37841
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.459518,-84.586104
   - Miles from Byway: 5

   Friends of the Big South Fork, the Scott County Airport Authority and the Big South Fork Airpark host the annual Wings Over the Big South Fork in September. The event has grown into one of the largest air shows in East Tennessee, with stunt pilots, plane rides and demonstrations. Vendor area offers arts, crafts and other merchandise from area vendors and craftsmen. Admission is free!

3. Oneida Municipal Golf Course
   - County: Scott
   - Significance: Regional
   - Address: 2263 Airport Road, Oneida, TN 37841
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.459518,-84.586104
   - Miles from Byway: 5

   The Oneida Municipal Golf Course is a city-owned, city-operated 9-hole course. Originally opened in 1967, the course was privately owned by a group of local businessmen until the town purchased the course to prevent it from being developed. The golf course hosts the Boys & Girls Club of Scott County Golf Tournament each year, as well as the Oneida High School golf team.

4. Brimstone Recreation Area
   - County: Scott
   - Significance: Regional
   - Address: 2860 Baker Hwy, Huntsville, TN 37756
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.412372,-84.491862
   - Miles from Byway: 0

   Brimstone Recreation has 300+ miles of OHV Trail on 19,196 acres, on which they offer trail accessible luxury cabins, campground, SXS/ATV rentals, canoe/kayak rentals, hunting and fishing in the remote wilds of Northeast Tennessee and in the heart of Appalachia. Brimstone Recreation is an outdoor recreation company offering the adventure seeker the ultimate outdoor experience. Brimstone is committed to preserving nature through good stewardship and sharing nature with thousands of outdoor enthusiasts every year who seek to experience adventure in its purest environment.

5. White Knuckle Festival
   - County: Scott
   - Significance: Regional
   - Address: 2860 Baker Hwy, Huntsville, TN 37756
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.412372,-84.491862
   - Miles from Byway: 0

   Aimed at becoming the Woodstock of the ATV world, White Knuckle Event attracts thousands of people from across the eastern U.S. and some foreign countries. The largest festival of its kind in the region, White Knuckle Event is hosted by Brimstone Recreation and offers guided ATV rides, poker runs, mud bogs and a wide variety of other activities. The 3-day event is held on Memorial Day weekend each year and is headlined by a Saturday evening concert featuring one of Nashville’s best-known recording artists.

6. SxS & ATV Roundup Festival
   - County: Scott
   - Significance: Regional
   - Address: 2860 Baker Hwy, Huntsville, TN 37756
   - GPS Coordinates: 36.412372,-84.491862
   - Miles from Byway: 0

   Side-by-side and ATV enthusiasts from across the eastern U.S. trek to Huntsville each Labor Day weekend for Brimstone Recreation’s SxS Roundup. Three days of activities include product demonstrations, guided ATV rides, mud bogs, poker runs, concerts, and much more from Brimstone Mountain just outside of town.
**Significant Resources**

**Inventory - Recreational Resources**

**Recreational**

Quality involves outdoor recreational activities directly associated with and dependent upon the natural and cultural elements of the corridor’s landscape. The recreational activities provide opportunities for active and passive recreational experiences. They include, but are not limited to, downhill skiing, rafting, boating, fishing and hiking. Driving the road itself may qualify as a pleasurable recreational experience. The recreational activities may be seasonal, but the quality and importance of the recreational activities as seasonal operations must be well recognized.
North Cumberland Wildlife Management Area
County: Morgan, Scott, Campbell
Significance: Regional
Address: Tennessee 63 & Titus Hollow Rd
Tennessee 63 & Titus Hollow Rd
Caryville, TN 37714
GPS Coordinates: 36.38391°N, -84.25569°W
Miles from Byway: 0

The North Cumberland Wildlife Management Area encompasses 140,000 acres of the Cumberland Mountains in Scott County, Campbell County, Anderson County, and Morgan County. The scenic WMA encompasses the Bakers Highway corridor along the Scott-Campbell county line east of Huntsville and is popular for its ATV riding and wildlife viewing opportunities. Several hundred miles of trails within the WMA are managed by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. Hunting is also popular on the WMA. The WMA is home to the second-largest free-roaming elk herd east of the Mississippi River. Tennessee's elk reintroduction program has been successful, and the WMA provides a habitat for these animals, but also other species like turkey and bobcat. The area is also known for its scenic waterfalls, landscapes, and a variety of upland birds and small game can be hunted on the WMA as well. The WMA is a popular destination for those looking to experience the beauty of Tennessee's wildlife and natural landscapes.

Cove Lake State Park
County: Campbell
Significance: Regional
Address: 110 Cove Lake Lane
Caryville, TN 37714
GPS Coordinates: 36.399177, -84.212537
Miles from Byway: 0

Cove Lake State Park's 673 acres are situated in a beautiful mountain valley setting on the eastern edge of the Cumberland Mountains. There are scenic nature trails and bike trails leading through the open grasslands and woodlands. In the winter, a variety of birds and wildlife can be seen. The park also offers fishing in the lake, which is home to several species of fish. Near the park, the Devil's Race Track offers panoramic views of the surrounding area.

Deerfield Resort
County: Campbell
Significance: Regional
Address: 1233 Deerfield Way
LaFollette, TN 37766
GPS Coordinates: 36.332465, -84.000074
Miles from Byway: 5

At Deerfield Resort, you can enjoy a 6800-yard course design stretches through our beautiful resort and gives you a challenge graced with vistas of the lake and mountains. Arrive by land, air, or water and your golf cart will be waiting to bring you to the first tee. Deerfield Resort is located between the Cumberland Mountains and the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains on Norris Lake. Deerfield Resort is the only development on the lake with a private airstrip, a championship golf course, swimming pools, a children's playground, tennis courts, and more.

Flat Hollow Marina
County: Morgan, Scott
Significance: Regional
Address: 185 Flat Hollow Dock Circle
Speedwell, TN 37870
GPS Coordinates: 36.397727, -83.931355
Miles from Byway: 5

Flat Hollow Marina on Norris Lake, Tennessee offers a variety of boating services such as boat rentals, which include pontoon and ski boats. Vacation rental accommodations include cabin rentals, luxury chalets, luxury houseboats, and floating houses. The marina also offers a restaurant with an outdoor eating area and a marine store full of boating supplies, accessories, and water toys. Boat slip rentals, boat launching, and docking are also available year-round. Their location is just across the lake from the beautiful new development “Overlook Bay.”

Indian River Marina
County: Campbell
Significance: Regional
Address: 220 Park Road
Caryville, TN 37714
GPS Coordinates: 36.313604, -84.212537
Miles from Byway: 0

Indian River Marina is a full service marina located on Norris Lake, Tennessee. The marina offers a variety of boating services including boat rentals, which include pontoon and ski boats. Vacation rental accommodations include cabin rentals, luxury chalets, luxury houseboats, and floating houses. The marina also offers a restaurant with an outdoor eating area and a marine store full of boating supplies, accessories, and water toys. Boat slip rentals, boat launching, and docking are also available year-round. Their location is just across the lake from the beautiful new development “Overlook Bay.”

Justin P Wilson Cumberland Trail State Park
County: Scott
Significance: Regional
Address: 1180 South Lake Drive
Oneida, TN 37870
GPS Coordinates: 36.479586, -84.529692
Miles from Byway: 5

The Cumberland Trail is an ambitious hiking trail project under development in East Tennessee. When completed, the Cumberland Trail (CT) will extend 300 miles from its northern terminus in the Cumberland Gap National Park (KY) to its southern terminus at the Chickamauga Chattanooga National Military Park located on Signal Mountain just outside Chattanooga, Tennessee. This scenic footpath follows a line of high ridges and deep gorges along or near the rugged, eastern edge of Tennessee’s Cumberland Plateau, offering a unique wilderness experience and many scenic views, waterfalls, landscapes, gorges, wildlife, and widely varying flora. As a remote, backcountry trail it will meander through eleven Tennessee counties primarily on public lands. These lands are managed by Tennessee’s Departments of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), Wildlife Resource Agency (TWRA), and Forestry.

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Miles from Byway: 5

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Discover the splendor of East Tennessee’s finest scenery on our 1000 acre peninsula of Norris Lake. Bobby Clampett’s 6800-yard course design stretches through our beautiful resort and gives you a challenge graced with vistas of the lake and mountains. Arrive by land, air or water and your golf cart will be waiting to bring you to the first tee. Deerfield Resort is located between the Cumberland Mountains and the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains on Norris Lake. Deerfield Resort is the only development on the lake with a private airstrip, a championship golf course, swimming pools, a children’s playground, tennis courts and more.

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Significant Resources

Inventory - Scenic Resources

Scenic

The heightened visual experience derived from the view of natural and manmade elements of the visual environment of the scenic byway corridor. The characteristics of the landscape are strikingly distinct and offer a pleasing and most memorable visual experience. All elements of the landscape – landform, water, vegetation, and manmade development – contribute to the quality of the corridor’s visual environment. Everything present is in harmony and shares the intrinsic qualities.
Standing Stone State Park covers nearly 11,000 acres on the Cumberland Plateau of north-central Tennessee. This quaint and rustic park is noted for its outstanding scenery, spring wildflowers, fossils and other natural diversity. The park is located in Overton County within a triangle formed by highways connecting Livingston, Gainesboro and Celina, Tennessee. In the 1930s, Standing Stone was an area plagued with soil erosion and sub-marginal lands. With the assistance of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Work Projects Administration, the Resettlement Administration and U.S. Forest Service, the area was made productive again. The park takes its name from the Standing Stone, an eight-foot tall rock standing upright on a sandstone ledge, which was supposedly used as a boundary line between two separate Indian nations. When the rock fell, the Indians placed a portion of it upon an improvised monument to preserve it.

Standing Stone State Park

County: Overton
Significance: National
Address: 1674 Standing Stone Hwy., Hilham, TN 38568
GPS Coordinates: 36.472926,-85.415797
Miles from Byway: 2

Dale Hollow Lake

Dale Hollow lake is known for its clear water, small mouth bass fishing, and the best marinas in Tennessee. Located in several counties, Dale Hollow Lake has an endless amount of land to explore. Dale Hollow is famous for its fishing, however with its rolling hills of undeveloped shoreline, Dale Hollow has many scenic overlooks and great sightseeing. Dale Hollow lake is ideal for a family vacation and provides houseboat and cabin rentals, skiing, tubing, fishing, hiking, and more. Visit the Dale Hollow Lake Welcome Center to learn more about what there is to do in the area.

Dale Hollow Lake

County: Pickett
Significance: National
Address: 1005 Livingston Highway, Byrdstown, TN 38549
GPS Coordinates: 36.573526,-85.153852
Miles from Byway: 0

Obey River Recreation Area

A spacious campground located on the shores of Dale Hollow Lake, in the hills of Tennessee. The campground provides the largest camping area at the lake, as well as the largest and most visited swimming beach. Dale Hollow Dam and Lake was completed in 1943. Although the dam was built for flood control and power generation, it has now become a recreational oasis for more than 3 million visitors each year. The dam is located on the Obey River, about 3 miles east of Celina, Tennessee. Surrounded by a thick expanse of forest, the clear blue lake creates a stunning scenic backdrop for a variety of water and land recreational activities. In the late fall through early spring, the American Bald Eagle can be spotted flying overhead or perched on low-lying limbs. Dale Hollow hosts the second largest wintering eagle population in the states of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Obey River Recreation Area

County: Pickett
Significance: National
Address: 100 Obey Park Rd., Monroe, TN 38573
GPS Coordinates: 36.538605,-85.16573
Miles from Byway: 0.4

Pogue Creek State Natural Area

Pogue Creek State Natural Area is a 3,000-acre natural area adjacent to Picket State Forest. The natural area is named for Pogue Creek, which, along with its tributaries, formed and runs through the magnificent gorge that makes this area so special. The bluff line is scenic where exposed reddish orange sandstone forms bands of sheer rock cliffs. In many places very scenic rock houses and sandstone formations occur creating astonishing, picturesque rock structures. The rock houses are habitat for several rare species. There are no currently established trails in this area. It is highly recommended that visitors call the Picket State Park offices in advance of their visit and schedule a tour if they wish to visit this area.

Pogue Creek State Natural Area

County: Fentress
Significance: Regional
Address: Williams Creek Road, Pall Mall, Tennessee 38577
GPS Coordinates: 36.536674,-84.886745
Miles from Byway: 4

Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area

The Big South Fork National River and Recreation area spans 125,000 acres across the Cumberland Plateau, and boasts miles of scenic gorges. The area is also rich for its natural and historical features, and has been developed to provide a number of outdoor activities for visitors. The river also features custom horseback riding trails for pleasure trail riding, hunting trips, anniversary rides, overnight pack trips, z

Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area

County: Fentress, Morgan & Scott
Significance: National
Address: Multiple access points into park
GPS Coordinates: N/A
Miles from Byway: Varies

Colditz Cove State Natural Area

Tennessee’s Colditz Cove State Natural Area is a great day hike and waterfall for trekkers in the vicinity of Rugby, Big South Fork, and Sgt York State Park. Dropping over 60 feet from a rock ledge, Northrup Falls is one of the most photogenic waterfalls in the Cumberland Plateau. It flows through a scenic narrow gorge along Big Branch Creek amidst some of the largest old growth stands of hemlock and white pines that can be seen in the plateau region.

Colditz Cove State Natural Area

County: Fentress
Significance: Regional
Address: Northrup Falls Road, Jamestown, TN 38504
GPS Coordinates: 36.367996,-84.86795
Miles from Byway: 1
The heightened visual experience derived from the view of natural and manmade elements of the visual environment of the scenic byway corridor. The characteristics of the landscape are strikingly distinct and offer a pleasing and most memorable visual experience. All elements of the landscape – landform, water, vegetation, and manmade development – contribute to the quality of the corridor’s visual environment. Everything present is in harmony and shares the intrinsic qualities.
**Rugby State Natural Area**

**County:** Morgan  
**Significance:** Regional  
**Address:** 5517 Rugby Highway, Rugby, TN 37733  
**GPS Coordinates:** 36.360896,-84.700477  
**Miles from Byway:** 0

This is a 700 acre natural area in and adjacent to the village of Historic Rugby in Morgan County on the Cumberland Plateau. A great place for Hiking, Botanizing, and Birding, the forest includes tulip poplar, red maple, and sourwood with northern red oak, white oak, and hickories scattered throughout. White pine and Virginia pine can also be observed, with occasional damage observed from the Southern pine beetle infestation some years ago. American beech is present on both north and south facing lower slopes.

**Lilly Bluff Overlook**

**County:** Morgan  
**Significance:** Regional  
**Address:** 5517 Rugby Highway, Rugby, TN 37770  
**GPS Coordinates:** 36.079488,-84.650545  
**Miles from Byway:** 25

Managed by the National Park Service, the Obed Wild and Scenic River Lilly Bluff Overlook is just a short walk through the woods from the parking lot and boasts an excellent boardwalk to the edge of the bluffs overlooking the river. The park also has opportunities for canoeing, kayaking, camping and many hiking trails. Park headquarters and visitor center is located in downtown Wartburg. Birding, Botanizing, Scenic Views, Interpretation of natural and cultural heritage, special events and ranger-guided programs. The cliffs nearby are very popular for rock climbers. Restrooms and ample parking can be found at this site. Nearby Wartburg offers amenities as well as the park visitor center and headquarters.

**Devil’s Race Track Scenic Bluffs**

**County:** Campbell  
**Significance:** Regional  
**Address:** 1684 Bruce Gap Rd Caryville, TN 37714  
**GPS Coordinates:** 36.30729,-84.226946  
**Miles from Byway:** 0

This is a year round hike but best enjoyed in the fall and early spring. There are many wild flowers and plants to be discovered but unfortunately poison ivy in warm weather months. There are many rock walls and at 3 mi there is a natural opening called Window Rock with a great view. At the halfway point at 6.2 mi the Eagle Rock lookout is a great place for lunch with a view. At 8.7 miles, the trail will descend down but continue straight for Devil’s Racetrack that provides more valley views. Backtrack to descend to Bruce’s Creek triple falls. Follow trail to Bruce Gap Road parking lot.

**Daniel Boone Arboretum**

**County:** Claiborne  
**Significance:** Regional  
**Address:** Daniel Boone Greenway, Harrogate, TN 37752  
**GPS Coordinates:** 36.582495,-83.656942  
**Miles from Byway:** 1

The arboretum is located along a portion of the Daniel Boone Greenway, a walking/biking trail in Harrogate. Along the greenway, one can find over 60 different species of native trees labeled and learn about their habitat and uses. The arboretum is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University, and moved from Level 1 to Level 2 in 2006.

**Pinnacle Overlook**

**County:** Claiborne  
**Significance:** Regional  
**Address:** Pinnacle Rd. Middlesboro, KY 40965  
**GPS Coordinates:** 36.602695,-83.695654  
**Miles from Byway:** 5

At an elevation of 2,330 feet in Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, this overlook offers a gorgeous view across Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. A winding 4-mile road leads from the park visitor center to the viewing platform, overlooking the historic town of Cumberland Gap. The view from the Pinnacle Overlook provides a spectacular view of the surrounding mountains, the Cumberland Gap, and the historic Wilderness Road. The states of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee are all visible from the overlook which can be accessed via the Skyland Road near the park’s main visitor center.

**Cumberland Gap**

**County:** Claiborne  
**Significance:** National  
**Address:** Cumberland Gap, TN  
**GPS Coordinates:** 36°36'14"N 83°40'27"W  
**Miles from Byway:** 0

Cumberland Gap (el. 1,600 ft) is a pass through the Cumberland Mountains region of the Appalachian Mountains, also known as the Cumberland Water Gap, at the junction of the U.S. states of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. Famous in American history for its role as a key passageway through the lower central Appalachians, it was an important part of the Wilderness Road and is now part of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. Long used by Native Americans, the Cumberland Gap was brought to the attention of settlers in 1750 by Dr. Thomas Walker, a Virginia physician and explorer. The path was widened by a team of loggers led by Daniel Boone, making it accessible to pioneers who used it to journey into the western frontiers of Kentucky and Tennessee.
CUMBERLAND BYWAY
Corridor Management Plan

Future of the Byway/ Goals and Objectives
**Introduction**

The future of the Cumberland Historic Byway hinges on its success in implementing the following goals and objectives. The ideas and concepts embedded in these goals and objectives are those of the citizens that participated in the visioning sessions conducted during the Charrette process. While many of the ideas may seem lofty, the following goals and objectives map out a strategy that will transform the Byway for the next 10 years. As goals are reached, they should serve as testament to the will of those who live, work, and visit the Byway corridor.

**Visitor Resources. Sustaining the Byway. Managing Resources**

**Visitor Resources**

**Goal:** To promote a stewardship vision for the region that places history, culture and nature in the context of a distinctive, nationally significant regional identity.

**Objectives:**
- Promote the Cumberland Gap as a Key factor in Tennessee’s Westward Expansion.
- Highlight the rich mining and timber culture and history of the area.
- Spread the story of the use of local timber in the development of major cities in Tennessee, including Nashville and Chattanooga.
- Restore trails to the river to illustrate early methods of log rafting down the Cumberland toward Nashville.
- Promote regional festivals that would display cultural aspects of the area, including food, music and art found locally.

**Objectives:**
- Use the transportation story of passage through the region to link communities along the byway.
- Uncover historic roadbeds in Jamestown and repurpose them as trails or secondary routes to highlight the rich heritage of the area.
- Tell the story of early settlers’ navigation through the landscape from the mountainous terrain in the East to the waterways in the West.
- Highlight the historical connection to important individuals of the region.
- Attract visitors to the birthplace of Nobel Peace Prize Winner Cordell Hull, a former Secretary of State, in Byrdstown.
- Showcase the homestead of decorated World War I veteran Alvin C. York, and the York Institute.
- Acknowledge other people who played major roles in shaping the region such as Daniel Boone, Bruno Gernt and Native American tribes of the region.

**Goal:** Identify new and existing economic development efforts to improve the economic stability and vitality of communities and residents of the byway.

**Objectives:**
- Increase utilization of byway points of interest through increased tourism and local promotion of the intrinsic qualities of the byway.

See Marketing Plan for marketing Objectives, Strategies and Tactics
SUSTAINING THE BYWAY

**Goal:** To keep the region’s cultural traditions visible through research, education, community revitalization and protection of the working landscape.

**Objectives:**
- Support historic tours and locations in order to educate visitors on the many intrinsic qualities of the region.
- Promote walking tours of communities such as historic Rugby, LaFollette, and Cumberland Gap.
- Provide tours of points of interest, such as the Clay and Pickett county courthouses.
- Promote vernacular and period architecture as a significant contribution to the character of the byway region.
- Display local preservation efforts to highlight different types of dwellings found along the route.
- Examples of contributing architectural qualities include log cabins, native stonework, and barns

**Goal:** To maintain the region’s globally important biodiversity through protection of unique and critical habitats, including rivers and streams, caves and large tracts of native forests.

**Objectives:**
- Maintain the abundance of biodiversity through watershed and wildlife protection.
- Preserve natural bodies of water like Dale Hollow Lake and Lake Norris, which are used for both recreation and drinking water for local areas.
- Promote the protection of the various watersheds along the byway in an effort to gauge local land management protection.
- Maintain the natural landscape and replenish depleted resources along the route through preservation and incorporation of native species.
- Partner with the Alliance for the Cumberlands and Federal Agencies to preserve the native landscape.
- Currently, there are many federal programs that share the goal of preservation through tactics such as the purchase of conservation easements, funding for increasing species diversity, and habitat conservation.
- Promote conservation of the many parks and forests along the byway.
- Encourage federal, state, and local commitment in keeping the parks and forests in their untouched state.
- The National Park Service has purchased more than 75,000 acres for five National Parks in the corridor. The U.S. Forest Service Legacy Program has invested approximately $12 million in federal funds to purchase lands or conservation easements on the plateau.

**Goal:** To preserve, restore and interpret the region’s many important archaeological sites.

**Objectives:**
- Feature archaeological sites of historical significance to the area.
- Native American dwellings found in caves and overhangs, can be found in close proximity to the byway, especially within Big South Fork Natural River and Recreation Area.
- Direct visitors to Big South Fork, Camp Zollicoffer, and other archaeological sites of interest.
- Avoid promotion of specific Native American burial sites, as these are culturally and historically sensitive areas with high potential of vandalism.

**See Marketing Plan for marketing Objectives, Strategies and Tactics**

MANAGING RESOURCES

**Goal:** To increase public awareness and enjoyment of the region’s outstanding scenic natural beauty, recreational opportunities, and historically and culturally significant sites.

**Objectives:**
- Promote opportunities for outdoor recreation and adventure tourism in the area.
- An abundant amount of adventure activities are found along the byway including whitewater rafting, rock climbing, hiking, off road vehicles, and horseback riding, among others, and should be advertised to travelers through print and web materials and signage.
- Campbell and Claiborne counties are currently marketing their assets in a way that has drawn additional tourism to the area and could serve as a model for other municipalities.
- Create byway pull-offs and appropriate signage for scenic viewpoints in areas determined by area residents as iconic sites.
- Promote opportunities for historical and cultural tourism along the byway.

**Goal:** To establish a formal, active partnership between State and Federal agencies and the corridor’s local coordinating entities to enable a coordinated strategy to conserve the region’s nationally important resources.

**Objectives:**
- Promote a unified vision for the future of the byway in which all levels of participation work together to support projects through their respective organizations.
- Develop local and regional byway committees.
- Establish annual byway meetings with the members of the Alliance for the Cumberlands.
- Encourage a watershed task force for areas along the route. Suggested partnerships include the Upper Clinch/Powell and Upper Cumberland Watersheds, South fork and Cumberland Watersheds, and the Obey and Upper Cumberland/Cordell Hull watersheds.
- Promote quarterly action meetings for the byway.

**See Marketing Plan for marketing Objectives, Strategies and Tactics.**
Cumberland Byway
Corridor Management Plan

Section
Marketing Plan
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CHB Marketing Plan exists within the context of the seven goals of the Cumberland Historic Byway (CHB) Corridor Management Plan (CMP), which are, in shortened form: 1) Promote a stewardship vision for the region; 2) Identify new and existing economic development efforts; 3) Keep the region’s cultural traditions viable; 4) Maintain the region’s globally important biodiversity; 5) Preserve, restore and interpret the region’s important archaeological sites; 6) Increase public awareness and enjoyment of the region’s outstanding scenic, natural beauty, recreational opportunities and historically and culturally significant sites; and 7) Establish a formal, active partnership between State and Federal agencies and the corridor’s local coordinating entities to strategically conserve the region’s nationally important resources.

The CHB Marketing Plan outlines objectives, strategies and tactics for marketing the Byway in ways that support the CMP’s goals while driving economic activity along the Byway. Marketing objectives include drawing more visitors to the Byway, increasing the average visitor’s length of stay, and creating a sense of pride among existing residents, which will increase local prosperity and resource utilization in the communities along the Byway’s 180 miles. The CHB Marketing Plan recognizes the importance of Byway resource conservation and protection, and does not advise strategies that would work against such efforts. The CHB Marketing Plan is established as a three-year initial plan, with expectation of extending the plan to 10 years to match the outlook of the CMP.

Inherent to the design of this plan is a high level of flexibility, which allows for an expandable degree of involvement depending on Byway partners, changing communications technology and financial constraints or boons that may present themselves.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Byway assets were identified and inventory compiled. The Byway contains:

- 190 attractions, with the majority representing historical, natural and recreational intrinsic qualities. Scenic and cultural attractions also well represented.
- 27 overnight accommodations (motels, inns, rental cabins, bed and breakfasts, campgrounds)
- 33 authentic food establishments (restaurants, diners, dairy bars, delis – does not include fast food or chains)
- 14 retail establishments of note (retail stores, gift shops, art galleries)
- 33 events and festivals (weekly or seasonally scheduled performances, holiday celebrations, annual events)

In addition, approximately 20 non-profit organizations were identified as having an interest in the economic development and tourism success of the Byway. A complete list of these entities is found in Appendix X.

SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis is a commonly used method for taking a deeper look at an organization’s assets and to identify new marketing initiatives. Short for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats, this allows organizations to identify all of the positive and negative elements that may affect new actions. The CHB charrettes provided the insight in the following SWOT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural and scenic beauty</td>
<td>Organised effort across counties</td>
<td>Creation of new funding sources</td>
<td>Other appealing areas of the state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical significance</td>
<td>Hotel and motel (short-term, service-oriented) accommodations</td>
<td>Partnering with Tennessee tourism efforts</td>
<td>Larger tourism &quot;voice&quot; of certain attractions that may make it challenging to communicate existence of other attractions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural interest</td>
<td>Limited accessible archaeological activity</td>
<td>Targeting history buffs</td>
<td>Competitive funding environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational opportunities, especially with regard to water-related activities</td>
<td>Spotty cell coverage and internet access throughout Byway</td>
<td>Persuading recreational users to make greater use of the Byway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure to support boating, fishing, OHV, hiking, camping</td>
<td>Limited Internet presence of many exceptional attractions</td>
<td>Existing lodging that, with some investment in curb appeal, could quickly add to needed inventory of short-term overnight accommodations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber participation</td>
<td>EdgeTrekkler</td>
<td>Existing trails and driving tours</td>
<td>Road conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT

The following themes and subthemes should be used in developing messages to reach CHB target audiences and in communication with CHB target partners. The themes reflect the six intrinsic qualities of a National Scenic Byway, a designation that the CHB is likely to pursue in time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intrinsic Quality</th>
<th>Historic</th>
<th>Recreational</th>
<th>Natural</th>
<th>Scenic</th>
<th>Cultural</th>
<th>Archaeological</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theme</td>
<td>History in the Making</td>
<td>Year-Round Outdoor Fun</td>
<td>A Rugged Land Preserved</td>
<td>Four Seasons of Scenic Beauty</td>
<td>Diverse Cultural Pride Across the Generations</td>
<td>A Land Little Changed by People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subthemes</td>
<td>American history along the Byway has been shaped by the land itself – its features encouraging or discouraging human activity throughout time; Native American activity as seen through the area’s ecoregions; Pioneering in the region; Early town settlement and what drove people to gather where they did; The effect of Civil War on the area.</td>
<td>Lakes and waterways throughout the Byway offer exceptional water activities; Off-highway vehicle fans find outstanding peaks and valley trails; Hiking and camping activities abound along the Byway, on foot or on horseback.</td>
<td>The Byway’s landscape reveals natural features that have daunted the growth of large communities in the area. The ability of these features to resist to development has served to preserve them for the appreciation and enjoyment of generations past, present and future.</td>
<td>Whether you drive, hike or explore via ATV or motorcycle, each season offers special beauty all along the Byway. Photographers will especially enjoy the spring wildflowers and fall foliage.</td>
<td>Music and artistry, ethnic and cultural heritage and enduring folk practices contribute to the cultural interest of the region. British, Appalachian, Native American and other influences have informed the cultural heritage and enduring practices of the people which have settled here and the ways in which they continue to celebrate community.</td>
<td>Archaeological inspection points to a land that, before European settlers arrived, was used primarily as hunting grounds. The availability of nearby land more amenable to human settlement has kept much of this area virtually uninhabited and unchanged for millions of years, preserving much of the striking landforms and unique scenic beauty of the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential Tour Overlays</td>
<td>Courthouse Square Tour (Celtina, Livingston, Byrdstown, Jamestown, Huntsville, Jacksonport); Civil War Tour (Battle for the Cumberland Gap Civil War reenactment, activity in Overton, Free and Independent State of Scott, Gap Cave, Historic Speedwell Academy, Overton County Courthouse, Travestile Cemetery)</td>
<td>Coordinated campaigns for 1) seasonal, water-related activities 2) OHV activities and events and 3) hiking/camping.</td>
<td>A Cumberland Christmas (Buy a tree from Sycamore Springs Farms (Fentress), Christmas in the Country (Overton) Thanksgiving Marketplace (Morgan, Rugby), Christmas in Historic Rugby, Livingston Christmas Parade, Scott County Christmas Parade, Speedwell Academy Christmas Open House (Clayborne), Victorian Holiday Home tour in Rugby. Annual Elves Holiday Bazaar in Livingston); Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail; Upper Cumberland Wine Trail</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BRANDING

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) created and registered the America’s Byways brand trademark in 2005, in order to provide a singular entity for communicating about the unique routes in the collection. FHWA and America’s Byways Resource Center continue to support and promote the brand in ways that are meaningful, memorable, and effective.

Today, the brand remains valuable to every byway in the collection. As awareness of America’s Byways continues to build, the brand brings added value to the Cumberland Historic Byway by conveying the national scope of the affiliation. Target audiences can recognize the combination of logo, theme line (“Come closer”), colors, typography and imagery as a stamp of credibility and authenticity. The brand works to invite travelers for an up-close and personal American experience that byways provide.

It is recommended that the branding guidelines developed by FHWA, which include a logo, brand connector, theme and taglines, are followed in addition to creating a customized CHB identity. Working together, the national and CHB brands will demonstrate the scope and individuality of the CHB. Should the CHB receive state designation, the Tennessee Department of Transportation branding guidelines for Byways will be followed.

Brand Promise & Stewardship

The America’s Byways brand promises to deliver a memorable, authentically American driving experience—a kind of journey found only on these designated routes. The CHB lives up to the brand promise when we maintain or improve upon the visitor experience. Every Byway leader serves as a brand steward, ensuring that the Byway experience uphold the brand promise.
TARGET AUDIENCES

Target Visitors: People likely to enjoy spending time and money along the Byway

- Byway tourists: Travelers who seek out Byways to visit and explore (America’s Byways, National Scenic Byways, Discover Tennessee Trails and Byways, Tennessee Scenic Byways)
- Event-specific tourists: People attending an event on or near the Byway who can be persuaded to explore other parts of the Byway
- Activity-specific tourists: People drawn to the Byway for a specific activity (ATV riding, fishing, horseback riding, camping) who can be persuaded to explore other parts of the Byway
- Local residents
- People from out of town visiting local family and friends

Target Partners: People and organizations likely to support marketing the Byway who can be approached for support in the areas of communication, promotion and funds

- County Visitors’ Bureaus
- County Chambers of Commerce
- State of Tennessee
- Media
- Influential individuals
- Influential businesses
- Nonprofit organizations
- Local government leaders

STAKEHOLDER/PARTNERSHIP ENGAGEMENT, COMMITMENT TO ATTENTION

As part of target audience identification, it’s important to note the importance of the role of stakeholders and partners. These groups must be engaged at every stage of marketing execution to gain the support that will be required to effectively market the Byway. We recommend forming a CHB Committee with strong representation from all eight Byway counties, with the Alliance serving as coordinator.

ALLIANCE COMMITMENT

A marketing plan is only as good as the product or service being marketed. Keeping attractions – and the marketing materials that draw people to them – updated, friendly, well identified and supported is key to the long-term economic success of the Byway. Depending on the budget, this Plan supports the hiring of a permanent part-time Byway manager, whose job it would be to tour the Byway monthly, making note of needed repairs, checking on signage and information kiosks, confirming that all attractions are still in business, cultivating relationships with proprietors and managers of all attractions and providing frequent updates to all marketing channels (web sites, social media, calendars, card racks). An additional duty of this position would be to serve as the representative mentioned above, for serving on local tourism and economic development committees. Alternatively, but less ideally, these responsibilities could be assigned to existing personnel.

OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND TACTICS

The following three objectives are established as the primary methods of increasing economic activity along the Byway and supporting the seven goals of the Corridor Management Plan. Beneath each objective are a number of strategies, and beneath each of those are specific tactics suggested to fulfill the strategies. Objectives, Strategies and Tactics may also be found embedded in the Timeline in Appendix X.

Objective 1: Draw more visitors to the Byway’s communities by leveraging the intrinsic qualities of the Byway

Strategies & Tactics

- Secure funding to preserve and revitalize historic structures, scenic and natural areas, authentic dining and lodging experiences, and archaeological treasures to enhance key Byway attractions
- Set financial goals
- Research and pursue funding opportunities through State, Federal, private and nonprofit initiatives
- Prioritize the points of interest that should receive funding
- Develop well organized and deliberate promotion of the Byway and its attractions
- Conduct research to drill down into general audience groups (see “Target Audiences”) to discover pockets of visitors within each group worth targeting, such as motorcyclists, families, hikers, seniors, others. This research may likely inform many of the strategies and tactics
- Develop a CHB logo and tagline to be used on all marketing materials
- Create a Byway web site
- Create a Byway 800 number that gets answered, or at the very least, checked daily for messages
- Develop a coordinated signage program that identifies attractions along the Byway with tasteful, unobtrusive signs
- Work with Google Maps to get all attractions included in landmarking
- Cooperate with Edge Trekker to update attractions content
- Increase number of roadway historical markers
- Cooperate with State and regional tourism web sites to promote CHB alongside other byways
- Develop a mobile app that guides visitors from point to point along the Byway, giving them the control to select certain Byway filters, such as an historic or scenic filter
Objective 2: Increase the current visitor’s average length of stay on the Byway

Strategies & Tactics
- Promote usage of authentic dining and lodging experiences at strategic locations along the Byway through business assistance and targeted promotions
  - Use a portion of funds to assist locally owned restaurants and places of lodging that are directly on the Byway; funds may be used to increase curb appeal, create/improve menus and collateral, create/improve web sites
  - Create a CHB Dining Tour that takes visitors on a breakfast-lunch-dinner tour over a weekend; develop pamphlet
  - Invite and encourage dining and lodging establishments to participate in CHB social media through their own social media channels
- Partner with endeavors in recreational, historic and cultural sectors to cross-market a wide range of activities to current Byway users, encouraging them to expand their Byway experience
  - Establish a presence at festivals and large events (Roller Coaster Yard Sale, Jammin’ at Hippie Jacks, Louie Bluie, Rotley Hole Marbles Tournament, White Knuckle Event) to promote CHB through portable and staffed information kiosk, “While You’re Here” pamphlets
  - Become a sponsor of key festivals and events, which would allow CHB to be mentioned in event advertising and give CHB direct access to all participants through giveaways or other touchpoint
  - Include CHB rack card in racks, where available
  - Send CHB representative to serve on all area tourism and economic development boards and committees, as appropriate
- Establish growth goal
  - Conduct benchmarking research to establish starting point and set achievable annual goals

Objective 3: Create a sense of Byway pride among existing residents regarding the Byway’s intrinsic qualities, helping to develop legacy identity and a sense of ownership for the area’s permanent residents, who then become a fleet of volunteer ambassadors and evangelists for the Byway

Strategies & Tactics
- Educate nearby residents about the CHB
  - Create a “This Is Your Byway” brochure and directly mail it to all businesses and households within a certain distance from Byway (5-10 miles – radius will affect cost of project); brochure will congratulate them on living in such a beautiful, historic area and encouraging them to enjoy the Byway’s many benefits and encourage them to join email list or follow CHB on social media to stay updated on upcoming events
  - Send news releases to local newspapers and magazines about byway designation and regular updates regarding attractions, events, Byway improvements, partnerships
  - Consider print advertising in local newspapers and magazines, interstate highway outside advertising (possibly along stretch of I-75 that overlaps the Byway)
- Promote attractions and encourage local utilization of attractions for overnight jaunts, staycations and ways to entertain out-of-town family and friends
  - Send a quarterly/bi-annually/annual calendar of upcoming events to households and businesses, ask local attractions to help fund in exchange for advertising on the calendar
  - Create special mailings around certain packages – Christmas Tour (see “Strategic Development” above) – that overlap with when residents may likely have family coming to town and looking for things to do
- Partner with endeavors in recreational, historic and cultural sectors to cross-market a wide range of activities to current residents
  - Encourage local attractions to offer “Locals Only” deals to include in form of coupons on calendar, mentioned above
  - Work with attractions to create a “I’m a Local” card, which they can present at participating attractions for discounts and offers available only to local residents
  - Ask local attractions to help fund direct mailings in exchange for advertising in the mailings
  - Send CHB representative to serve on all area tourism and economic development boards and committees, as appropriate
- Establish growth goal
  - Conduct benchmarking research to establish starting point and set achievable annual goals
### TIMELINE

The CHB Marketing Plan is a three-year initial plan, with expectation of extending the plan to 10 years to match the outlook of the CMP. See Appendix X for timeline spreadsheet.

### OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, TACTICS & TIMELINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Tactics</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Leverage the intrinsic qualities of the Byway to draw more visitors to the Byway's communities</td>
<td>Secure funding to preserve and revitalize historic structures, scenic and natural areas, and archaeological treasures to enhance key Byway attractions</td>
<td>Set financial goals</td>
<td>Months 1-2</td>
<td>Review quarterly</td>
<td>Review annually; quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research and pursue funding opportunities through State, Federal, private and nonprofit initiatives</td>
<td>Initiate Month 2</td>
<td>Submit according to grant/funding deadlines</td>
<td>Ongoing research; submit according to deadlines</td>
<td>Ongoing research; submit according to deadlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prioritize points of interest that should receive funding</td>
<td>Months 1-2</td>
<td>Review quarterly</td>
<td>Evaluate annually</td>
<td>Evaluate annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Develop well organized and deliberate promotion of the Byway and its attractions</td>
<td>Conduct research to drill down into general audience groups to discover pockets of visitors within each group</td>
<td>Months 1-2</td>
<td>Evaluate annually</td>
<td>Evaluate annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop a CHB logo and tagline to be used on all marketing materials</td>
<td>Months 1-3</td>
<td>Apply consistently</td>
<td>Apply consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Create web site</td>
<td>Initiate Month 1; Ongoing maintenance</td>
<td>Ongoing maintenance</td>
<td>Ongoing maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Create 800 number</td>
<td>Initiate Month 4-6</td>
<td>Ongoing maintenance</td>
<td>Ongoing maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop a coordinated signage program</td>
<td>Planning Months 1-3</td>
<td>Launch Month 4</td>
<td>Evaluate annually; as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Work with Google Maps to get all attractions included in landmarking</td>
<td>Initiate Months 1-2</td>
<td>Update as needed</td>
<td>Update as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cooperate with EdgeTrekker to update content</td>
<td>Months 1-2</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase number of roadway historical markers</td>
<td>Initiate Month 2</td>
<td>Evaluate annually</td>
<td>Evaluate annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cooperate with State and regional tourism web sites to promote CHB alongside other area attractions and byways</td>
<td>Initiate Month 1</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop a mobile app that guides visitors from point to point, giving them the control to select certain filters</td>
<td>Initiate Month 4 and maintain as needed</td>
<td>Maintain as needed</td>
<td>Maintain as needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Marketing Plan

**Develop well organized and deliberate promotion of the Byway and its attractions, continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Initiate</th>
<th>Ongoing</th>
<th>Ongoing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop well organized and deliberate promotion of the Byway and its</td>
<td>Month 1</td>
<td>and frequent</td>
<td>and frequent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attractions, continued</td>
<td></td>
<td>posts</td>
<td>posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop printed collateral materials, such as rack cards, postcards,</td>
<td>Month 1-3</td>
<td>Update and</td>
<td>Update and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postcards and pamphlets</td>
<td></td>
<td>reprint as</td>
<td>reprint as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategically place information kiosks at certain points that provide</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Maintain as</td>
<td>Maintain as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collateral materials, WiFi, a QR code for accessing the mobile app</td>
<td>Months 1-5; Initiate Month 6</td>
<td>needed</td>
<td>needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a comprehensive and ongoing media relations program</td>
<td>Month 1</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop print advertising campaign</td>
<td>Month 2; develop ad insertion calendar</td>
<td>Annual review; adjust as needed</td>
<td>Annual review; adjust as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open discussions of improving mobile and Internet coverage</td>
<td>Month 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish growth goal</td>
<td>Month 1</td>
<td>Review annually; quarterly</td>
<td>Review annually; quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Increase the current visitor’s average length of stay on the Byway</td>
<td>Month 1; review quarterly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote usage of authentic dining and lodging experiences at strategic</td>
<td>Planning Month 1; Meetings and budgeting</td>
<td>Review annually; quarterly</td>
<td>Review annually; quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locations along the Byway through business assistance and targeted</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>promotion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a portion of funds to assist locally owned restaurants and places of</td>
<td>Planning Month 1; Meetings and budgeting</td>
<td>Review annually; quarterly</td>
<td>Review annually; quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lodging that are directly on the Byway; funds may be used to increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curb appeal, create/improve menus and collateral, create/improve web sites</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Dining Tour that takes visitors on a breakfast-lunch-dinner</td>
<td>Month 4</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tour over a weekend; develop pamphlet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invite and encourage dining and lodging establishments to participate in</td>
<td>Month 2; Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CHB social media through their own social media channels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Initiate</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner with endeavors in recreational, historic and cultural sectors to cross-market to current Byway users, encouraging them to expand their experience</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish a presence at festivals and large events (Roller Coaster Yard Sale, Jammin’ at Hippie Jacks, Louie Bluie, Rolley Hole Marbles Tournament, White Knuckle Event) to promote CHB through portable and staffed information kiosks, “While You’re Here” pamphlets</td>
<td>Initiate Month 1</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Become a sponsor of key festivals and events, which would allow CHB to be mentioned in event advertising and give CHB direct access to all participants through giveaways or other touchpoints</td>
<td>Initiate Month 1</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include CHB rack card in racks, where available</td>
<td>Initiate Month 1</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send CHB representative to serve on all area tourism and economic development boards and committees, as appropriate</td>
<td>Initiate Month 1</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish growth goal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct benchmarking research to establish starting point and set achievable annual goals</td>
<td>Initiate Month 1; review quarterly</td>
<td>Review annually; quarterly</td>
<td>Review annually; quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Create a sense of Byway pride among existing residents regarding the Byway’s intrinsic qualities, helping to develop legacy identity and a sense of ownership for the area’s permanent residents, who then become a fleet of volunteer ambassadors and evangelists for the Byway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educate residents living within 15 miles of the Byway of the CHB’s existence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a “This Is Your Byway” brochure and directly mail to all businesses and households within a certain distance from Byway (5-10 miles - radius will affect cost of project); brochure will congratulate them on living in such a beautiful, historic area and encouraging them to enjoy the Byway’s many benefits and encourage them to join email list or follow CHB on social media to stay updated on upcoming events</td>
<td>Initiate Month 2</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send news releases to local newspapers and magazines about byway designation and regular updates regarding attractions, events, Byway improvements, partnerships</td>
<td>Initiate Month 1</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Description</td>
<td>Action Plan</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educate residents living within 15 miles of the Byway of the CHB’s existence, continued</td>
<td>Consider print advertising in local newspapers and magazines, interstate highway outdoor advertising</td>
<td>Initiate Month 2</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote attractions and encourage local utilization of attractions for overnight jaunts, staycations and ways to entertain out-of-town family and friends</td>
<td>Send a quarterly/bi-annually/annually calendar of upcoming events to households and businesses, ask local attractions to help fund in exchange for advertising on the calendar</td>
<td>Initiate Month 3</td>
<td>Send quarterly, biannually, annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create special mailings around certain packages – Christmas Tour – that overlap with when residents may likely have family coming to town and looking for things to do</td>
<td>Initiate Month 6</td>
<td>Ongoing as per schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner with endeavors in recreational, historic and cultural sectors to cross-market a wide range of activities to current residents</td>
<td>Encourage local attractions to offer “Locals Only” deals to include in form of coupons on calendar</td>
<td>Launch Month 3</td>
<td>Ongoing as per schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work with attractions to create a “I’m a Local” card, which they can present at participating attractions for discounts and offers available only to local residents</td>
<td>Initiate Month 3</td>
<td>Fulfillment, refinement as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ask local attractions to help fund direct mailings in exchange for advertising in the mailings</td>
<td>Initiate Month 3</td>
<td>Ongoing as per mailing schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Send CHB representative to serve on all area tourism and economic development boards and committees, as appropriate</td>
<td>Initiate Month 1</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish growth goal</td>
<td>Conduct benchmarking research to establish starting point and set achievable annual goals</td>
<td>Initiate Month 1; review quarterly</td>
<td>Review annually; quarterly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUDGET

The budget for implementation and management of the marketing plan includes additional Year 1 one-time fees including plan research and refinement, signage, web site, information kiosks, branding and collateral design, etc. Estimated professional fees for plan execution range from $36,000 - $48,000 annually, and are contingent upon the level of activity that may be managed by Alliance staff versus outside consultation. These fees are incorporated into the total budget estimates as follows:

- Year 1 - $350,000
- Year 2 - $250,000
- Year 3 - $250,000

POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

- Appalachian Regional Commission
- Hart Family Fund for Small Towns
- National Endowment for the Humanities
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Tennessee Arts Commission – Technical Assistance through Capacity Building Services from Community Arts Development Program
- Tennessee Department of Tourist Development
- Tennessee Historical Commission
- Tourism Cares – Preservation and Conservation Grants Available to 501c3
- USDA

EVALUATION

Measurement and evaluation will provide us with valuable feedback such as:

- How many travelers visited the Byway each quarter – traffic studies, attraction and event attendance reports
- How long the average visitor stayed on the Byway quarterly – lodging and dining reports
- How many people call/email for maps or itineraries each quarter
- How many people participated in an event – event attendance reports
- How many visitors spent time on the website each month
- How many local residents visited an attraction each quarter – use of “I’m a Local” card

Analytics will offer important data and how this changes over time. Reporting data may include visitor phone calls each month. Google Analytics works well for similar tracking of website visitor information. Facebook and other online venues offer similar analytics.

Tracking this data gathers historical data that may indicate future results, spot trends, provide opportunities for reaching new audiences or indicate the ideal timing for communications.

Economic Impact

Various models exist for quantifying economic impact in terms of marketing investments or other factors. The measurements that you track throughout your marketing efforts will be useful in understanding and defining the value of your marketing efforts to your advocates and stakeholders, community members, and skeptics and critics.

America’s Byways Resource Center commissioned the development of an Economic Impact Tool to assist local byway staff and/or volunteers to measure the impacts of byways and byway-related activities in their communities. Currently administered by the National Association of Development Organizations, the Byways Economic Impact Tool is available without charge by emailing transportation@nado.org. There is a fee to obtain economic multipliers for specific regions, which are necessary in order to fully execute the Economic Impact Tool.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chambers of Commerce</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Notes, Economic Development Initiatives</th>
<th>Key Contacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Clay County          | Ponderosa Partnership Chamber | http://ponderosapartnership.org/ | - The Chamber is involved in economic development initiatives. | Jack Evarts - Executive Director,
|                      |              |         |                                        | 931-347-2111 |
|                      |              |         |                                        | Diane Brown - President, 931-243-3338 |
| DeSoto County        | DeSoto County Chamber of Commerce | http://www.desotocounty.com/ | - Provides resources for businesses. | Dr. Brian Baugh, President, 931-884-5257; Bryan Copeland, Executive Director, 931-884-3466 |
|                      |              |         |                                        | Billy Robbins, President, 931-884-6707; Loretta Reagan, Executive Director, 931-884-6707 |
| Livingston & Overton County | Chamber of Commerce | http://www.livestrongovertonchamber.com/ | - Focuses on economic development. | Shane King, President, 423-663-6900; Thomas Ruble, Executive Director, 423-965-4100 |
|                      |              |         |                                        | Linda Jones, President, 423-628-1252; |}

Marketing Plan

**Farmer | Morgan, L. L. C.**
## Additional Partners/Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliance for the Cumberlandsc</td>
<td>[<a href="http://cumberland">http://cumberland</a> lent.org/](<a href="http://cumberland">http://cumberland</a> lent.org/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discover Tennessee</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tennessee.gov/TNArms">http://www.tennessee.gov/TNArms</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Agriculture</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tennesseeagriculture.org/TNArms">http://www.tennesseeagriculture.org/TNArms</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Department of Tourist Development</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tnvacation.com">www.tnvacation.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDDOT)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dot.state.tn.us/Byways/tennessee-scenic-highways.aspx">www.dot.state.tn.us/Byways/tennessee-scenic-highways.aspx</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee Scenic Byways</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tdot.state.tn.us/TNArms">www.tdot.state.tn.us/TNArms</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Cumberland Tourism Association</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uppercumberland.org/">http://www.uppercumberland.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veterinarian helping Rugby pro bono with promotion</td>
<td><a href="http://www.historicrugby.org">www.historicrugby.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East Tennessee Tourism Council</td>
<td><a href="http://www.terncounties.org">www.terncounties.org</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Potential Funding Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Endowment for the Humanities</td>
<td><a href="http://www.neh.gov/grants">www.neh.gov/grants</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Regional Commission</td>
<td><a href="http://www.arc.gov/funding/ARCProjectGrants.asp">http://www.arc.gov/funding/ARCProjectGrants.asp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust for Historic Preservation</td>
<td><a href="http://www.preservation.org/resources/find-funding/historic_preservation_grants.html">http://www.preservation.org/resources/find-funding/historic_preservation_grants.html</a></td>
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## Adjacent Trails, Byways and Byway Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Cumberland Wine Trail</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uppercumberland.org/winefields.htm">http://www.uppercumberland.org/winefields.htm</a></td>
<td>Contains two wineries in the CGB: Highland Manor Winery (TNA oldest) and Holly Ridge Winery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uppercumberlandquilttrail.com">www.uppercumberlandquilttrail.com</a></td>
<td>Overlaps CGB along several routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Quilt Trail</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uppercumberlandquilttrail.com">www.uppercumberlandquilttrail.com</a></td>
<td>Overlaps CGB along several routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil War Trails</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cumberlandbyway.com/">www.cumberlandbyway.com/</a></td>
<td>Overlaps CGB along several routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CUMBERLAND BYWAY
Corridor Management Plan

Section G
Appendix
APPENDIX

CHARRETTE VISIONING MAPS

Image top column: Vision maps recorded citizens' thoughts during the Visioning Sessions, in Livingston, Rugby, and Jacksboro.

Image middle column: Concept plans generated from the comments recorded during the Visioning Session.

Image bottom column: The Preliminary Illustrative Concept Plan shows how the intrinsic qualities along the byway tell the story of the Cumberland Historic Byway.
## Points of Interest Inventory for Cumberland Historic Byway (CHB)

**Counties:** Clay, Overton, Pickett, Fentress, Morgan, Scott, Campbell, Claiborne

### Types of Points of Interest
- Archaeological
- Cultural
- Historic
- Natural
- Recreational
- Scenic

### Significance
- National
- Regional
- Local

### Intrinsic Quality
- National/Regional/Local

### Master Attractions List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Attraction</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Intrinsic Quality</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Address or Location</th>
<th>GPS Coordinates</th>
<th>Est. Miles from Byway</th>
<th>Dates, if applicable</th>
<th>Web site</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>Leonard Cave</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
<td>Events/Festivals</td>
<td>In the early 1900's the Tennessee State Geology Department unearthed four large skeletons and other artifacts that established that the Leonard Cave had served as a burial ground for Native Americans. Two of the skeletons were placed in the Tennessee State Museum. The opening of the cave is larger than that of Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. The cave has a very large room at the entrance that leads to another room. A staircase from this room leads to an upstairs room. At one time the cave was made into a dance and beer hall. It is now deserted. Leonard Cemetery, Red Boiling Springs, TN 37150. Four-tenths mile west of the intersection of Bakerton Road and Trace Creek Road, Leonard Community.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bywayonline.org/progra">http://www.bywayonline.org/progra</a> m/iq.html</td>
<td>36.51985, -85.78742</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>2005-5, 2006-10, 2007-10</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dalehollowlake.org/clay-county-2/history/driving-tour.html">http://www.dalehollowlake.org/clay-county-2/history/driving-tour.html</a></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overton</td>
<td>Camp Zollicoffer</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>This is the site of Camp Zollicoffer, a training base established by the Confederate States army in 1861. Men from Overton and several surrounding counties came here to be organized into companies which were formed into the 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Highway 85, 714 Hillham Highway, Livingston, TN 38570.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tnvacation.com/vendors/zollicoffer-training-camp/">http://www.tnvacation.com/vendors/zollicoffer-training-camp/</a></td>
<td>35.68889, -85.75757</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2005-5, 2006-10, 2007-10</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tnvacation.com/vendors/zollicoffer-training-camp/">http://www.tnvacation.com/vendors/zollicoffer-training-camp/</a></td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claiborne</td>
<td>Bicycle Museum</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Events/Festivals</td>
<td>The museum was established July 18th 2003 and is located in famous Cumberland Gap, TN, where the borders of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia come together. Forty-one years of collecting unique bicycles that reflect style, engineering, and an American way of life, Judge R.E. McClanahan II has put together one of the finest selections of bikes in the world. The Museum is a monument to a machine that has influenced our country in everything from motorized flight to women’s rights. We invite people of all ages and walks of life to come to Cumberland Gap, TN and experience a piece of American and World history. 807 Llewellyn Street, Cumberland Gap, TN 37724.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bicyclemuseum.net/">http://www.bicyclemuseum.net/</a></td>
<td>36.598389, -83.666257</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2005-5, 2006-10, 2007-10</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bicyclemuseum.net/">http://www.bicyclemuseum.net/</a></td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claiborne</td>
<td>Mountain Hollow Farm</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>Events/Festivals</td>
<td>Mountain Hollow Farm is a cashmere goat farm that also raises alpaca, sheep, chickens, dogs, cats, and ducks. Our unique country store features yarn, handcrafted, loose leaf tea, Rowe’s Breeze coffee, gourmet food mixes and goat’s milk soap. The farm offers tours; birthday parties; and knitting, crochet &amp; spinning lessons are available. 553 Vancel Road, Tazewell, TN 37879.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mtnhollowfarm.com/">http://www.mtnhollowfarm.com/</a></td>
<td>36.523381, -83.633843</td>
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<td>2005-5, 2006-10, 2007-10</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bicyclemuseum.net/">http://www.bicyclemuseum.net/</a></td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>Moonshine Daze</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Events/Festivals</td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Moonshine Daze is a festival with events held throughout Clay County such as the “Outhouse Races” the “Yee Haw” variety show, and of course Moonshine Still Display &amp; Tales. Other activities include, fine arts and crafts, storytelling, antique car show, and a shotgun wedding. 215 Arcot Road, Celina, TN 38551.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.moonshinedaze.org">http://www.moonshinedaze.org</a></td>
<td>36.53341, -83.033843</td>
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<td>2005-5, 2006-10, 2007-10</td>
<td><a href="http://www.moonshinedaze.org">http://www.moonshinedaze.org</a></td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>Highland Manor Winery</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Events/Festivals</td>
<td>Tennessee’s oldest winery is known for producing award-winning, handcrafted wines. Takes home a few bottles of your favorites, but be warned: you are limited to only one bottle of their most popular Muscadine wine! 2965 S. York Hwy., Jamestown, TN</td>
<td>[<a href="http://www.bywayonline.org/progra">http://www.bywayonline.org/progra</a> m/iq.html](<a href="http://www.bywayonline.org/progra">http://www.bywayonline.org/progra</a> m/iq.html)</td>
<td>35.60889, -85.75757</td>
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<td>2005-5, 2006-10, 2007-10</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tnvacation.com/vendors/zollicoffer-training-camp/">http://www.tnvacation.com/vendors/zollicoffer-training-camp/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sycamore Springs Farm</td>
<td>National Cultural Agricultural</td>
<td>Every year ingredients are cut out their fields and taken from yards using the Hay 127 corridor stretching over 500 miles from Addison, Michigan to Gadsden, Alabama. They band together as communities, in groups or as individuals and are a Fourth weekend bringing the landscape of early from the North, South East and West. It is a mutual exchange of cultures with a common goal, to look, buy and sell. Are you the country road, you will need a collection of dolls, be it to connect to incredible stories related to the individuals and the items they sell and see a plethora of items that only your grandmother could love.</td>
<td>5717 Rugby Highway, Rugby, Tennessee 37733</td>
<td>84.70043</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>Hogeye Fest</td>
<td>Regional Cultural</td>
<td>Join us at the Wholesale Square for a taste of summer at the annual Hogeye Fest. The event boasts a down-home, small town flavor and features music, entertainment and ghostly tour Saturday evening. 1st and 2nd awards with registrants participating. Not proceeds benefit Historic Rugby keeping British and Tennessee history alive.</td>
<td>5717 Rugby Highway, Rugby, Tennessee 37733</td>
<td>84.70043</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overton County Cruise-In and Swap Meet</td>
<td>Regional Cultural</td>
<td>Overton County Cruise-In and Swap Meet. Held on the town square in downtown Livingston at 4 p.m., the Cruise-in begins on the second Saturday of April and continues on the second Saturday of each month through October.</td>
<td>5517 Rugby Highway, Rugby, Tennessee 37733</td>
<td>84.70043</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>Holly Ridge Winery and Vineyard</td>
<td>Regional Cultural Agritourism</td>
<td>In 1998, Holly Ridge Winery has been producing award-winning wines made from grapes grown in sloping vineyards surrounding the winery. Much emphasis is placed on viticulture at the winery, as they want to use only the highest quality grapes for their wines. Currently, they grow 14 different cultivars ranging from the French hybrid variety Seyval Blanc to American standards such as Concord and Niagara.</td>
<td>36.360602,-85.323261</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Overton County Farmers Market</td>
<td>Regional Cultural</td>
<td>Overton County Farmers Market. Held on the first and second Saturdays of each month at the Overton County Cruise-In and Swap Meet. Held on the town square in Livingston at 4 p.m., the Cruise-in begins on the second Saturday of April and continues on the second Saturday of each month through October.</td>
<td>5717 Rugby Highway, Rugby, Tennessee 37733</td>
<td>84.70043</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Cultural, Historical, Regional. Enjoy storytelling at its best, by nationally known storytellers. You will learn about our heritage in a fun and enjoyable format. Great for families of all ages, in the beautiful setting of Standing Stone State Park.


Overton County Fair. Local Cultural, Regional. Get the true county fair experience at the Overton County Fair in Beautiful Overton County. No known markers, events or birthplaces. Exhibits, animal shows, midway. 2013 marks the 75th year for the annual event. http://www.overtoncountyfair.com http://www.tn.gov/environmental/countyfair.com

Christmas in the Country. Regional, Local Cultural, Historical. Experience a true Country Christmas on the beautiful, historic downtown courthouse square in Livingston. Starts with the arrival of Santa, followed by a parade. Experience the history, the heritage and the fun older and hot chocolate. Wagon and carriage rides and holiday music are part of the event. http://www.townofonfords.com http://www.tn.gov/environmental/countyfair.com


Annual Festival of British and Appalachian Culture. Regional Cultural, Historical. Everything needed to have a delightfully unforgettable time, glimpsing a bit of the past in your own backyard. The festival includes Bluegrass music, a 5K run and a cruise-in. Adams County Chamber of Commerce Christmas Parade. Local Cultural, Historical. The annual Adams County Chamber of Commerce Christmas Parade will depart from 120 E. P Street at 7:00 p.m. and travel along Industrial Lane to Alberta Street, then north to Municipal Drive before disbanding. 2013 marks the 75th year for the annual event. http://www.adamscountytn.com http://www.tn.gov/environmental/countyfair.com

Overton County Fair. Regional, Local Cultural, Historical. Get the true county fair experience at the Overton County Fair in Beautiful Overton County. No known markers, events or birthplaces. Exhibits, animal shows, midway. 2013 marks the 75th year for the annual event. http://www.overtoncountyfair.com http://www.tn.gov/environmental/countyfair.com

Cultural, Historical, Regional. Sitting on the campus of Scott High School, the Museum of Scott County is a truly a step back in time. The student-built, student-operated museum is the only one of its kind in the U.S. and captures the heritage and spirit of Scott County. Started as a single building, the museum has grown to include several acres of authentic pioneer-era buildings that were moved to the campus piece by piece and reconstructed. Next door is the US3 Tennessee Battleship Museum, a memorial to the ship that survived the attack on Pearl Harbor. Many pieces of authentic memorabilia are on display, along with a number of photos taken as the ship was used in active duty. 200 Scott High Hwy, Huntsville, TN 37756. 423-469-2055, 855-319-0794. http://www.tn.gov/environmental/scottcountymuseum.com http://www.tn.gov/environmental/countyfair.com


Cultural, Historical, Regional. Everything needed to have a delightfully unforgettable time, glimpsing a bit of the past in your own backyard. The festival includes Bluegrass music, a 5K run and a cruise-in. Adams County Chamber of Commerce Christmas Parade. Local Cultural, Historical. The annual Adams County Chamber of Commerce Christmas Parade will depart from 120 E. P Street at 7:00 p.m. and travel along Industrial Lane to Alberta Street, then north to Municipal Drive before disbanding. 2013 marks the 75th year for the annual event. http://www.adamscountytn.com http://www.tn.gov/environmental/countyfair.com

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Appendix

Master Attractions List

Appendix

Appendix

Appendix
A.E. Perkins House

Due to its abundance of national resources, this Appalachian region once supported very little industry.

Listed on the NRHP in 1975 for its local significance as an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture. Originally constructed in 1890 by James Williams as a simple, two-story frame house, the building was acquired by local businessman Alexander Early Perkins in 1920 who proceeded to renovate the building to reflect the highly fashionable Colonial Revival style. The house features an impressive two-story portico supported by a series of classically inspired columns and includes an intricate floor plan that is highlighted by handcrafted fireplace mantles.

Kirby Smith Invades Kentucky: The marker is located on U.S. 25 W and describes the movement of Confederate Major General Kirby Smith through Roger’s Gap.

LaFollette House (NRHP)

Listed on the NRHP in 1997 for its local significance as an excellent example of Victorian Era architecture and for its association with Harvey LaFollette, the founder of the town which bears his namesake. Prior to 1889, the area comprising present-day LaFollette consisted of wooded areas and farmland owned largely by John Douglas. In 1889, a group of Kentucky investors purchased Douglas’ lands in order to capitalize on the region’s iron and coal reserves. The initial town was called Big Creek, but changed to LaFollette following the arrival Harvey LaFollette who purchased the lands purchased by the Kentucky investors in 1892.

The building was purchased by local businessman Alexander Early Perkins in 1930 who proceeded to renovate the building to reflect the highly fashionable Colonial Revival style. The house features an impressive two-story portico supported by a series of classically inspired columns and includes an intricate floor plan that is highlighted by handcrafted fireplace mantles.

LaFollette Cemetery

The Society maintains a genealogical library at its headquarters in cooperation with the LaFollette Public Library. The collection contains local cemetery and local history. It also includes an extensive microfilm collection of court records, death, marriage records, census schedules, and bask issues of the LaFollette Press. These materials are noncirculating.

Museum of Campbell County

Fraterville Mining Disaster/Longfield Cemetery

Due to its abundance of national resources, the Appalachian region once supported very little industry.

Listed on the NRHP in 1996 for its architectural significance. Originally constructed in 1890 as a two-story, center hall plan house, the building was later altered in the 1890s in the popular Victorian Era Queen Anne style. The house features an impressive two-story portico supported by a series of classically inspired columns and includes an intricate floor plan that is highlighted by handcrafted fireplace mantles.

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<table>
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<th>Website</th>
<th>Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum</th>
<th>National Historic Site</th>
<th>National Park Service</th>
<th>35.40417, -83.71670</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Battle for the Cumberland Gap (enactment)</td>
<td>National Historic Landmark</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>35.57191, -83.69309</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nps.gov/cug">http://www.nps.gov/cug</a></td>
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<td>Website</td>
<td>Cumberland Gap Corridor</td>
<td>National Historic Landmark</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>36.56111, -83.17480</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nps.gov/cug">http://www.nps.gov/cug</a></td>
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<td>National Historic Landmark</td>
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<td>Website</td>
<td>Hensley Settlement</td>
<td>Regional Historic Site</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>36.59934, -83.67480</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/">http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/</a></td>
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<td>Website</td>
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<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>36.59554, -83.66622</td>
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<td>Website</td>
<td>Hensley Settlement Regional Historic Historic District (adjoined)</td>
<td>Regional Historic Site</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>36.60044, -83.65922</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cynthiagap-tunnel.com">http://www.cynthiagap-tunnel.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Website</td>
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**APPENDIX**

**MASTER ATTRACTIONS LIST**

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</tbody>
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**Master Attractions List**

1. **Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum**
   - Located in the beautiful campus of LIND in Harrogate, Tennessee, the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum houses one of the most diverse Lincoln and Civil War collections in the country. Exhibits are many rare items — the cane Lincoln carried that Fords’ Theatre, the tea set he and Mary Todd used their home in Springfield, and numerous other artifacts. Approximately 30,000 visitors come through the library and museum's doors each year. Housed in the story of President Lincoln and the Civil War period in American history.

2. **Battle for the Cumberland Gap (enactment)**
   - chronological and interpretive reenactment (annual)
   - Cumberland Gap, TN

3. **Cumberland Gap Corridor**
   - Located near the town of Cumberland Gap, the marker commemorates the arrival of the initial wave of settlers and long hunters to the region. In addition, the Civil War was fought here. The last act of the Civil War was fought here.

4. **Harrar School Historic Marker**
   - Located on U.S. 25E, this marker describes the founding of the Harrar School by Reverend and Mrs. A.A. Meyers in 1890. The Harrar School served as the precursor to Lincoln Memorial University.

5. **Hensley Settlement Regional Historic Historic District (adjoined)**
   - Located in the NPS Historic District is a Celebration of the development of Claiborne County in the 19th century and how the town was promoted by British investors. In addition, the district includes 33 contributing buildings that represent the district’s period of significance from 1890 to 1930. Prevailing architectural styles exhibited in the district include homes designed in the Queen Anne and Craftsman style. The quaint, historical Town of Cumberland Gap offers unique shops, art gallery, Bicycle Museum, and small town hospitality.

6. **Hensley Settlement**
   - Located on U.S. 25E, Tennessee. This small town is part of the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park. It is located approximately 10 miles (16 km) north of the park visitor center on Ridge Trail, and contains fifteen residences, a church, two schools, and a blacksmith shop. A restored spring house on the property was used by the settlers as food storage. The settlement was established by families from Tennessee, and most inhabitants belonged to either the Hensley or Gibbons family. The last resident was Sherman Hensley, who left in 1951. The school and some forty-five settlement structures and the agriculture environment were restored to their original state in the 1950s by the Job Corps.

7. **Hensley Settlement National Historic Park**
   - Although this remains a small portion of the original 1893 School Board's plans, it is actually a very small part of what was once an impressive large complex. It was here that iron ore and iron ore were heated by coal and converted to pig iron, which was shipped down the Powell River to factories in Chattanooga. The Hensley Iron Furnace is located near the Cumberland Gap, TN entrance to Cumberland Gap National Historic Park.
The Academy was founded by Harmenlingendant George Hunter, who came from Pennsylvania in the early 1800s. It was established in 1858 as Powell Valley Male Academy and later called Speedwell Academy. The Academy was also used as headquarters by General Zollicoffer during the Civil War. As he prepared to take Cumberland Gap from Union forces. Hours Open to the Public: Apr.–Oct. (3rd Sun.) 2–5 p.m.; Holidays 2–5 p.m.; Closed Nov.–Mar.

**Kincaid House (NRHP)**

The Kincaid House was listed on the NRHP in 1975 for its local significance in the areas of architecture and literature. According to the NRHP form, Kincaid commissioned the construction of the existing antebellum brick homes in the Powell Valley region with all of Kincaid’s homes. His slaves were used in the construction of the buildings, which included the erection of a brick kiln on the site and the cutting of the limestone blocks that made up the foundations. This house was constructed for John Kincaid III. Proceeding owners included Kincaid’s sister, niece, Jordan Longmire, and William Auvine. The house serves as an excellent example of federal style architecture and features extensive interior woodwork.

**Kincaid-Ausmus House (NRHP)**

The Kincaid-Ausmus House was listed on the NRHP in 1976 for its local significance as an example of Federal style architecture. The house was constructed ca. 1840 by John Kincaid II for his brother William Harrison Kincaid. According to the NRHP form, the Kincaid brothers were one of the largest landowners in the Powell Valley during the antebellum period. Considering the age of the house, it features uncommon architectural characteristics for the region through the display of stepped parapet gables, a Flemish bond brick exterior, and related brick cornice.

**McClain-Ellison House (NRHP)**

The McClain-Ellison House was listed on the NRHP in 1975 for its local significance in architecture and literature. According to the NRHP form, the house was constructed between 1793 and 1800 by Thomas McClain, who is purported to be one of the first white settlers to the area. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of stone construction. Following McClain’s ownership of the house, the property was eventually acquired by Marshall Ellison in 1900. Ellison farmed the property until his death, whereupon Ellison’s daughter, Myrtle Smith, inherited the house. Smith was married to local playwright Earl Robertson, killed by Indians in 1784 at Butcher’s Spring near Arthur.

**Clay County Courthouse (NRHP)**

The Clay County Courthouse was constructed in 1873 and has served as the center of county governmental history of Clay County. Located in Celina, the Clay County Courthouse was constructed in 1873 and has served as the center of county politics and government for over 130 years. As such, it has an unusual distinction among courthouses in Tennessee, as the first and only courthouse to have been constructed in the county.

**Clay County High School (old Celina High School)**

Clay County High School, the first public secondary school in the county, was established by the Clay County Board of Education in 1919. In 1919, the school was incorporated as the Powell Valley Male Academy and later called Speedwell Academy. The Academy was also used as headquarters by General Zollicoffer during the Civil War. As he prepared to take Cumberland Gap from Union forces. Hours Open to the Public: Apr.–Oct. (3rd Sun.) 2–5 p.m.; Holidays 2–5 p.m.; Closed Nov.–Mar.
Montvale Academy was organized April 13, 1882, by Isaiah Fitzgerald, A.P.

Around 1939 Herman and Bethel Gas built a building for a restaurant at the intersection of Clay County Highway 15 and Tennessee Highway 22 in the late 1930s or early 1940s. It is the only true restaurant remaining in Clay County.

Hugh Roberts – The marker is located on 9th St. and identifies the location of a house constructed by Hugh Roberts between 1870 and 1872. Roberts was a Pennsylvania Quaker that migrated to this area to avoid military service.

The Congregation got its name from the beautiful streams of clear cold water gushing from between huge layers of limestone. The church was organized the first Sunday in January 1805. It is believed to be the oldest, continuously operating Church of Christ in America.

When the bank closed, the building was used as a grocery store, a beauty shop, and other businesses. The building was demolished in the late 1970's or early 1980's, and the cement bank vault was left standing.

Hugh Hull was instrumental in helping to create the United Nations and was Secretary of State under Franklin Roosevelt. Hull was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The building that was Montvale Academy is the present day Cordell Hull Law Office.

Cordell Hull Law Office

Tennessee, Hull became the longest-serving U.S. Secretary of State in the history of the United States, serving for more than 16 years between 1921 and 1945. He was a strong advocate for international cooperation and played a key role in the formation of the United Nations.

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Maple Grove School National Historic Historical Landmark

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MAXIMATIONS LIST

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Appendix

Master Attractions List

Fentress

Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute (NRHP)  Regional Historic
The Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1991 for its association with famed World War I hero Sgt. Alvin C. York. Constructed between 1927 and 1939, the York Institute consists of a high school and an elementary school that was constructed at the direction of Alvin C. York. The York Institute represents the culmination of York’s desire to provide local children with better quality of education. Located off U.S. Highway 127 near Pall Mall, the Alvin C. York Institute lies within an eight-acre parcel of land that was acquired by York in 1925.

---

Mark Twain Spring  Regional Historic
Located on North Main Street in Jamestown, this marker describes the site of Mark Twain’s parents’ home in Jamestown. Mark Twain’s parents, Francis Asbury Williams and Catherine Polk, settled in Jamestown in the early 1820s. The parents of this famous writer lived in a log cabin in the back of the land that Mark Twain described in his book, "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

---

Alvin C. York Historic District (NRHP)  Regional Historic
The Alvin C. York Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1973 for its association with famed World War I hero Sgt. Alvin C. York. The historic district lies within the Pall Mall community on roughly 60 acres and contains several buildings and sites, associated with the life of York. The district includes: The Francis Asbury Williams House, John Frogge House, York Springs, Erasmus Pile House, Marriage Rock, York’s First House, Wolf River Methodist Church, Williams-Pile House, Post Office, York Bible School, York Grist Mill, Sgt. York Home, and 244 acres of the surrounding area. The York Institute represents the culmination of York’s desire to provide local children with better quality of education. Located off U.S. Highway 127 near Pall Mall, the Alvin C. York Institute lies within an eight-acre parcel of land that was acquired by York in 1925.

---

Bruno Gernt House  Regional Historic
The Bruno Gernt House was listed on the NRHP in 1987 for its association with Allardt founder, Bruno Gernt. Born in Dresden, Germany in 1851, Gernt immigrated to the United States in the mid-1870s as a spokesperson for a German colonization group. Gernt initially established the settlement of Saxonia in Sanilac County, Michigan before moving south to Tennessee. According to local tradition, Gernt received the inspiration for starting a new settlement in Tennessee following a visit to the Rugby Colony in nearby Morgan County. Soon afterward, Gernt became the land agent for Cyrus and James N. Clarke of Nebraska who held title to large tracts of land in the Cumberland Plateau region. As land agent, Gernt promoted settlement of the area and the exploitation of its natural resources. Through Gernt’s efforts, he helped settlers finance the purchase of land and the area eventually developed into the town of Allardt.

---

Fentress General Store  Regional Historic
Fentress General Store is a charming corner of Hwy 127. It’s a great spot to taste some decadent, chewy housemade fudge and other tasty treats. The store is known for the “pig” in the back; it’s the name of a card game played by locals and annually at the Annual Pig World Championship Tournament.

---

Gernt Office (NRHP)  Regional Historic
The Gernt Office was listed on the NRHP in 1991 for its association with Allardt founder, Bruno Gernt. Constructed ca. 1898, the building served as Gernt’s office where he managed the land sales responsible for the development of the town of Allardt. Following Gernt’s death in 1932, the building continued to be used for commercial purposes by descendants of the Gernt family until the early 1970s.

---

Mark Twain Spring Historic Marker  Regional Historic
Mark Twain Spring—located on North Main Street in Jamestown; this marker describes a spring that early settlers used as a source of drinking water. The marker mentions that Mark Twain’s parents lived in Jamestown between 1827 and 1832 before moving to Missouri in 1833.

---

Old Fentress County Jail  Regional Historic
The Old Fentress County Jail was listed on the NRHP in 1984 for its architectural and historical significance. Architecturally, the building represents one of the oldest examples of the use of quarried sandstone as a primary building material. Historically, the Old Fentress County Jail is the oldest public building in Fentress County. Constructed in 1886, and served needs of the county penal system from 1898 to 1979. Original cells are intact for visitors to crawl in, close the door, and see what it was like to be behind bars. The site also houses the Fentress County Chamber of Commerce.

---

Morgan Armour Road Café  Regional Historic
Part of Historic Rugby, the Armour Road Café serves lunch daily, featuring Cumberland Plateau home cooking and British tea specialties. Shepherd’s Pie, Shepherd’s Salad, and a daily special are available. The cafe provides local foods, with attention to daily specials such as meatball, grilled chicken and deep-fried fish. Other fare includes homemade soups and desserts, sandwiches and salads, and their much loved Harrow Road Spoon Rolls. Delicious full breakfasts are available daily; dinner by lamplight is served on Friday and Saturday evenings.

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Just across from the entrance to the Gentleman’s Swimming Hole hiking trail is Rugby Colony. The R.M. Brooks General Store and Residence was listed on the NRHP in 1992 for its local significance in the commerce and social history of Rugby and the town’s role in early frontier life. The building served not only as a general store, but as community gathering place. During its long history, the R.M. Brooks General Store also functioned as a voting precinct and post office. The store operated continually until recently. Today, the store is open, but acts more as a museum with memorabilia from a bygone era.

Located in Livingston, the American Legion Post #4 was listed on the NRHP in 1975 for architectural significance as a local example of Eastlake Architecture. Constructed ca. 1901 to 1913. In 1919, Roberts became Governor of Tennessee. As governor, Roberts signed Tennessee’s ratification of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote. The building originally stood in downtown Livingston, but was later moved to the corner of Roberts Street and downtown.

The Alpine Institute was a Presbyterian mission school located in Overton County, established in 1821 and expanded the school in the 1840s. The school was burned by bushwhackers during the Civil War and again by the Ku Klux Klan in the years after the war. The school was re-established in 1880 at its current location at the base of Alpine Mountain, and under the leadership of future Tennessee governor A. H. Roberts continued to thrive into the following decade. In 1917, the better-funded Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) assumed control of the school and helped it develop into one of the state’s most competitive rural schools.

Rugby Colony was listed on the NRHP in 1972 for its association with the establishment of the Rugby Colony. The R.M. Brooks General Store and Residence was listed on the NRHP in 1992 for its local significance in the commerce and social history of Rugby and the town’s role in early frontier life. The building served not only as a general store, but as community gathering place. During its long history, the R.M. Brooks General Store also functioned as a voting precinct and post office. The store operated continually until recently. Today, the store is open, but acts more as a museum with memorabilia from a bygone era.

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## Master Attractions List

| Overton | Overton Country Courthouse | Regional | Historic | Historical | Original burned down in 1865 by a band of Confederate troopers from Kentucky, the Overton County Courthouse records were saved and the building still stands, preserving the historic character of Livingston's town square. The original courthouse was browse Captain John Fleming and a band of | Court Square, Livingston, TN | 35.670763, -85.322771 | 0 | http://www.overtonco.tn/courthistory.php |
|---------|---------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Overton | Overton County Heritage Museum | Regional | Historic | Historical | What was once the Sheriff's office and county jail is currently home to the Overton County Historical Museum. The modest, formerly red brick two-story building is now painted black, painted and has undergone a complete facelift to create a modern public use facility. The museum opened in March 2002 with only a few exhibits assembled by a handful of volunteers, and has since expanded to fill the entire upper floor. Generous donations and increased numbers of volunteers have helped the museum to grow, and the development of permanent exhibits on the lower floors are now being planned. | 119 West Broad Street, Livingston, TN 38570 | 35.667428, -85.326376 | 2 | http://overtonmuseum.com |}
| Pickett | Pickett County Courthouse (NHRP) | Regional | Historic | Historical | The Pickett County courthouse was listed on the NHRP in 1995 for its significance with the government and history of Pickett County. Located in Byrdstown's public square, the courthouse was completed in 1935 and has served as the center of county politics and government for the last 78 years. Designed by the Nashville-based architectural firm of Miller and Holman, the Pickett County Courthouse is a representative example of a Colonial Revival style building dressed with regional Cash-Oxford stones. | Man Square, Byrdstown, TN 38549 | 36.387018, -85.326371 | 0 | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e6/Overton-county-heritage-museum-tn1.jpg |
| Scott | Appalachian Heritage Festival | Regional | Historic | Historical | Appalachian cattle and culture present the culture and festival each September. The Museum of Scott County, Scott High School's student-built and student-operated museum, hosts the festival on the SHS campus. The festival is co-sponsored by the Scott High School Student Council and the Scott High School faculty and students present this one-of-a-kind festival each September, annually from September through November. | 400 Scott High Dr., Huntsville, TN 37758 | 36.35187, -84.490661 | 0 | http://www.huntsvilletn.com/images/heritage.png |
| Scott | Barton Chapel | Regional | Historic | Historical | Barton Chapel was listed on the NHRP in 1984 for its architectural significance as a local interpretation of Gothic Revival architecture. Constructed in 1936 and designed by the prominent Knoxville firm of Barber and McMurray, Barton Chapel is named after William E. Barton (1891-1936) who was the first pastor of the First Pilgrim Congregational Church of Robbins, Tennessee. Barton Chapel is a historic church in US 27 in Robbins, Tennessee. It was built in 1936 as a protest to the old church and a standard for modern church design. | 4630 Scott Highway, Robbins, TN 37852 | 36.40841, -85.326371 | 0 | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/38/Barton-chapel-robbins-tn1.jpg |
| Scott | First National Bank of Huntsville (NHRP) | Regional | Historic | Historical | The First National Bank of Huntsville was listed on the NHRP in 1991 for its association with the commercial history of the town of Huntsville. Built in 1909, the vernacular style commercial building is constructed of sandstone blocks. | 418 Court Sq., Huntsville, TN 37340 | 36.34904, -85.326374 | 0 | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a6/Barton-chapel-robbins-tn1.jpg |
| Scott | Old Scott County Jail (NHRP) | Regional | Historic | Historical | The Old Scott County Jail was listed on the NHRP in 1973 for its architectural significance as one of the oldest buildings in the town of Huntsville. Designed by Chattanooga architect, J. G. Barenfels, the Old Scott County Jail was constructed in 1857. The building is constructed of large stone blocks and is topped with a canted roof that gives the building its fortress-like characteristics. | Courthouse Sq., Huntsville, TN 37340 | 36.40846, -85.326376 | 0 | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/0b/Old-Scott-county-jail-tn1.jpg |
| Campbell | Hampton Inn | Local | Historic, Cultural, lodging | Standing Stone State Rustic Park Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1978 for its architectural significance as one of the finest rustic, state parks in the state. Standing Stone State Rustic Park Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1973 for its architectural significance as one of the finest rustic, state parks in the state. Standing Stone State Rustic Park Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1973 for its architectural significance as one of the finest rustic, state parks in the state. Standing Stone State Rustic Park Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1973 for its architectural significance as one of the finest rustic, state parks in the state. Standing Stone State Rustic Park Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1973 for its architectural significance as one of the finest rustic, state parks in the state. | Hampton Inn is an inviting place to stay the world famous downtown candle from the mountain vistas, decor and memorabilia tell the true story of an east Tennessee fireplace's first. Hampton Inn is an inviting place to stay the world famous downtown candle from the mountain vistas, decor and memorabilia tell the true story of an east Tennessee fireplace's first. Hampton Inn is an inviting place to stay the world famous downtown candle from the mountain vistas, decor and memorabilia tell the true story of an east Tennessee fireplace's first. Hampton Inn is an inviting place to stay the world famous downtown candle from the mountain vistas, decor and memorabilia tell the true story of an east Tennessee fireplace's first. Hampton Inn is an inviting place to stay the world famous downtown candle from the mountain vistas, decor and memorabilia tell the true story of an east Tennessee fireplace's first. Hampton Inn is an inviting place to stay the world famous downtown candle from the mountain vistas, decor and memorabilia tell the true story of an east Tennessee fireplace's first. | 36.387018, -85.326371 | 0 | http://www.hamptoninns.com | |
## Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail

The Upper Cumberland Quilt Trail is part of a commitment to preserve the historical craft of traditional quilting. By following the maps you will see not only the beautiful and historic barns owned by local farm families but gorgeous quilt squares displayed on businesses and homes in the various communities. Quilt squares range from 2’x2’ to 8’x8’ wood squares. The blocks are replica of treasured family heirlooms. In painting their favorite patterns on barns, businesses and homes, we are honoring local quilters who are well known for their skills of using every piece of scrap fabric to create a beautiful work of art that is also a useful item in the home.

### Multiple access points. Maps online.


## Claiborne Gap Cave

### National Historic, Scenic

Link to park ranger for a two-hour adventure exploring this underground cathedral. Discover glistening stalagmites and flow-stone cascades. The moderately strenuous, 1.5-mile tour explores four cave levels and includes a 1-mile hike along historic Wilderness Road. This cave was a stop along the Underground Railroad.

### Fentress

Sgt. Alvin C. York State Park

### National Historic, Scenic, Recreational

The Sgt. Alvin C. York State Park, located in Pall Mall, Tennessee, pays tribute to Sgt. Alvin C. York, the backwoods marksman from the mountains of Tennessee who became one of the most decorated soldiers of World War I. York’s fame rose from his legendary exploits on October 8, 1918 in the Argonne Forest in France. The York homesite museum includes a collection of wartime documents and artifacts. The Cordell Hull Birthplace was listed on the NRHP in 1971 for its association with Secretary of State Cordell Hull who served in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration from 1933 to 1944. The historic site

- 2610 N York Hwy., Pall Mall, TN 38577
- http://www.tennessee.gov/environment/parks/SgtYork/

## Pickett

### Regional Natural

Campbell Chimney Rocks (32) 60’

- Campbell Chimney Rocks Arches 12x45 (CAA004)
- Campbell Devil’s Racetrack (CAR002)
- Campbell Adkins Branch Falls 20’ (CAF008)
- Campbell Asher Branch Falls 18’ (CAF015)
- Campbell Bruce Creek Falls 50’ (CAF002)
- Campbell Circle Falls 40’ (CAF023)
- Campbell Cove Lake (CAL001)
- Campbell CT Rock Window 12x4 Natural (CAA001)
- Campbell Devil’s Eye 5x2 Natural (CAA012)
- Campbell Duncan Branch Falls(u) 20’ (CAF009)
- Campbell Flat Woods Falls 55’ (CAF014)
- Campbell Hangover Rock Natural (CAR003)
- Campbell Hickory Creek Falls 10’ (CAF019)
- Campbell Jennings Creek Cascade 10’ (CAF003)
- Campbell Koker Passage 5x40 Natural (CAA007)
- Campbell Koker Transom 9x10 Natural (CAA008)
- Campbell McCloud’s Natural Arch(4) 60x30 Natural (CAA002)
- Campbell Meadow Creek Twin Falls 40’ (CAF001)
- Campbell Notch Falls 20’ (CAF011)
- Campbell Pond Arch 60x20 (CAA010)
- Campbell Pond Falls(2) 20’ (CAF022)
- Campbell Puncheon Camp Falls 25’ (CAF021)
- Campbell Small Hollow Falls 18’ (CAF017)
- Campbell Thirteen Hollow Falls 26’ (CAF012)
- Campbell Three Bridges 70x25 (CAA011)
- Campbell Waterfall Branch Falls 22’ (CAF007)

### Appendix

Farmer | Morgan, L.L.C. 

### Master Attractions List
## Master Attractions List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Master List</th>
<th>Attractions</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>Wheeler Creek Falls 30'</td>
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<td>CAF016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>Woodson Arch 36x20</td>
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<td>Campbell</td>
<td>Yellow Branch Falls 15'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claiborne</td>
<td>Arch Rock Natural Scenic</td>
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<td>Claiborne</td>
<td>Arthur 100' Natural Scenic</td>
<td>CLS001</td>
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<td>Claiborne</td>
<td>Cumberland Gap Natural Bridge Natural Scenic</td>
<td>CLA001</td>
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<td>Claiborne</td>
<td>Fern Lake Natural Scenic</td>
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<td>Clay</td>
<td>Burchett Natural Bridge 18x6 Natural Scenic</td>
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<td>Bridal Veil Falls 10'</td>
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<td>Fentress</td>
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<td>Biped Arch 4x3 Natural Scenic</td>
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<td>Black House Chimney 30' Natural Scenic</td>
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<td>Double Falls Natural Scenic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>Dripping Springs 15'</td>
<td>Natural Scenic</td>
<td>SCF028</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Gentleman’s Swimming Hole Trail is a short hiking trail which will lead you to the
Recreational, Qualifying run for Boston Marathon - starts at midnight at the high school
East Fork Stables Regional Recreational, Scenic
Events/Festival
Powell Valley Resort is a full service marina, only one mile off the main highway,
At Indian River Marina you can have a nice time at a reasonable cost. The Indian River
Royal Blue Wildlife
Farmer | Morgan, L.L.C.
Laurel Dale Cemetary Rd., Rogers, TN 38067
Our vast trail system ensures your journey will be filled with new sights and trails each
day.  Conveniently located with interstate access off I-40 in the hub of Nashville,
Our location is just across the lake from the beautiful new development “Gentleman’s Bay”
rippling water will be met with the rolling hills that frame the
If you are a history buff, the Smoky Mountain Military Museum will give you a chance to see
the uniform and tools used by the soldiers of all eras.
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**APPENDIX**

**MASTER ATTRACTIONS LIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>National Festival</td>
<td>Firemen's Fourth Festival</td>
<td>Festival</td>
<td>Standing Stone State Park, Standing Stone Marbles</td>
<td>July 4th</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rollercoasteryardsale.com">Website</a></td>
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<td>Regional Shopping</td>
<td>Brimstone Recreation</td>
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<td>501 Pickett Road, Byrdstown, TN 38549</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td><a href="http://www.brimstonerecreation.com">Website</a></td>
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<td>Sunset Marina &amp; Resort</td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Sunset Marina &amp; Resort, Byrdstown, TN 38549</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sunsetmarina.com">Website</a></td>
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<td>Regional Recreational</td>
<td>Oneida Municipal Golf Course</td>
<td>Recreational</td>
<td>Oneida Municipal Golf Course, 1674 Standing Stone Hwy., Oneida, TN 37756</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td><a href="http://www.townofoneida.com">Website</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Events/Festival**

- **Roller Coaster Yard Sale**
  - Founded in 1986, stretches along 150 miles of rural highways in southern Tennessee.
  - Features antiques, handcrafted quilts, produce, southern food, musical entertainment, car shows, fishing tournaments and more.

- **Standing Stone State Park Festival**
  - Held each September, Standing Stone State Park holds the Standing Stone Festival.
  - Features traditional music, demonstrations, and food. Hosted by KESN's Office of Public Affairs.

- **Sunset Marina Festival**
  - Held in July, Sunset Marina holds the Sunset Marina Festival.
  - Includes a fireworks display.

- **Oneida High School Golf Tournament**
  - Held annually, the Oneida High School golf team participates.

- **Kentucky-Tennessee Line Festival**
  - Held in July, features a variety of activities.

---

**Additional Information**

- **Brimstone Recreation**
  - Offers 300+ miles of OHV Trail on 19,196 acres.
  - Provides rentals, hunting and fishing in the remote wilds of Northeast Tennessee.

- **Sunset Marina & Resort**
  - Located on Dale Hollow Lake, provides a floating restaurant and ship's store.

- **Standing Stone State Park**
  - Offers a variety of activities including hiking, birding, and nature walks.

- **Oneida Municipal Golf Course**
  - A 9-hole course located in the heart of Appalachia.

---

**Contact Information**

- **Standing Stone State Park**
  - [Website](http://www.tn.gov/environment/parks/standingstone)

- **Sunset Marina & Resort**
  - [Website](http://www.sunsetmarina.com)

- **Oneida Municipal Golf Course**
  - [Website](http://www.townofoneida.com)
Winterfest is the official "kick off" to the riding season here at Brimstone®. It is a group ride led by our local trail masters. Riders ride from all over the country gather here looking for good trails, goodtimes and good fellowship with other riders. On average, around 1,000 riders take part in it. Winterfest is our official way of saying hello to Spring and goodbye to Winter. It is a highly anticipated time!

OHV area in Hunstville, TN, Trails End Campground provides direct access to East Tennessee's premier off-road roads. Whether your off-road vehicle of choice is an ATV, UTV, Side X Side, Motorcycle, Rail Buggie, Jeep, Truck, or even a Hummer there's nothing better than riding right up to the ol' campsite. Riders from all over the country gather here looking for good trails, goodtimes and good fellowship with other riders. On average, around 1,000 riders take part in it. Winterfest is our official way of saying hello to Spring and goodbye to Winter. It is a highly anticipated time!

Brimstone Mountain offers scenic nature trails and bike rides and demonstrations. Vendor area offers arts, crafts and other merchandise from local vendors and artists. Admission is free.

Sundquist Wildlife Management Area is approximately 70,000 acres and home to a diverse array of habitats and wildlife. It is the site of an Elk Reintroduction program and thus a great place for wildlife watching. The area is also an ideal spot for birdwatching, wildlife, and butterflies. Sundquist WMA is known for its ATV riding opportunities as well as its wildlife. Sundquist WMA is home to a portion of the Cumberland Trail, is 300 miles of scenic hiking, equestrian, off-road driving, cross-country skiing, and water skiing. The WMA is managed by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. For trails leading to extend their riding opportunities, the WMA provides property managed by Brimstone Recreation. Hunting is also popular on the WMA. Whitetail deer, Eastern and turkey are abundant. In addition, there are many opportunities for fishing in the area.

Cove Lake State Park is a 1007-acre state park located on Signal Mountain at the Chickamauga Chattanooga National Military Park located on Signal Mountain. The park is situated on Signal Mountain and features the Wappapela Falls. This 150-foot waterfall is located near the Chickamauga National Park in southern Tennessee, making it ideal for hiking.

Cove Lake State Park
Regional Recreational Scenic
From Lake State Park (CT) line a beautiful mountain lakeshore facing the eastern edge of the Cumberland Mountains. There are scenic nature trails and boat rides from the shore through its open grasslands and woodlands. In the winter, several hundred Canada Geese make this lakeshore their feeding ground. Nearby is the Chickamauga Rike Road, where scenic overlooks afford a panoramic view.

Cove Lake State Park
Regional Recreational Scenic
This park is located adjacent to the Chickamauga Lake area on Airport Road just outside Chattanooga, Tennessee. This scenic footpath follows a line of high ridges and steep gorges long ago near the rugged, eastern edge of Tennessee's Cumberland Plateau. This park offers trails, picnic sites, waterfalls, landscaped gardens, wildlife, and widely varying flora. As a remote, backcountry trail it will traverse through scenic Tennessee country primarily on public lands. These lands are managed by Tennessee's Departments of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), Wildlife Resource Agency (TWRAG), and Forestry. The trail also passes through two national parks and a national scenic river area. In 1998, the trail was designated the Justin P. Wilson Cumberland Trail State Park, Tennessee's foremost park.

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APPENDIX

MASTER ATTRACTIONS LIST

1. **Devil’s Racetrack Scenic**
   - Region: Cumberland Plateau
   - Type: Recreational
   - Description: This is a place where rock cascades abound in October and early April. Bird lovers will delight in watching migrating birds, while wildflowers and plants to be discovered is a great place for lunch and a view. At 6:00, birds will descend upon the area, and the natural order of things will be restored.
   - Access: By car or on foot.
   - Location: 36.363799,-84.868795
   - Phone: 1-845-454-0080
   - Website: [http://api.ning.com/file/a.jpg](http://api.ning.com/file/a.jpg)

2. **Cumberland Gap National Historical Park**
   - Region: Cumberland Plateau
   - Type: Recreational
   - Description: This is a year round hike but best enjoyed in the fall and early spring. There are many rock walls and it is 2.5 miles of trail is a natural opening called Devil’s Racetrack Scenic. It is 700 acres in and adjacent to the village of Historic Rugby in Claiborne County, Tennessee.
   - Access: By car or on foot.
   - Location: 36.541933,-85.410862
   - Phone: 1-865-564-1010
   - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)

3. **Cumberland Byway Corridor Management Plan**
   - Region: Cumberland Plateau
   - Type: Recreational
   - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
   - Access: By car or on foot.
   - Location: 36.835041,-84.700477
   - Phone: 1-865-524-0011
   - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)

4. **Cove Lake State Park**
   - Region: Cumberland Plateau
   - Type: Recreational
   - Description: This is a great place to watch a view. At 6:00, the trail will descend down to a beautiful scenic overlook that provides a great view of the entire park.
   - Access: By car or on foot.
   - Location: 35.682495,-84.650545
   - Phone: 1-865-699-9625
   - Website: [http://www.cove湖.gov/](http://www.cove湖.gov/)

5. **Daniel Boone Greenway**
   - Region: Cumberland Plateau
   - Type: Recreational
   - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
   - Access: By car or on foot.
   - Location: 36.582495,-83.656942
   - Phone: 1-865-564-1010
   - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)

6. **Fraleigh State Natural Area**
   - Region: Cumberland Plateau
   - Type: Recreational
   - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
   - Access: By car or on foot.
   - Location: 36.09965,-85.460569
   - Phone: 1-865-564-1010
   - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)

7. **Fryeville Natural Fish Hatchery**
   - Region: Cumberland Plateau
   - Type: Recreational
   - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
   - Access: By car or on foot.
   - Location: 35.466599,-84.530331
   - Phone: 1-865-524-0011
   - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)

8. **Green River State Park**
   - Region: Cumberland Plateau
   - Type: Recreational
   - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
   - Access: By car or on foot.
   - Location: 35.424513,-84.425850
   - Phone: 1-865-564-1010
   - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)

9. **Harrogate**
   - Region: Cumberland Plateau
   - Type: Recreational
   - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
   - Access: By car or on foot.
   - Location: 35.490630,-85.444745
   - Phone: 1-865-524-0011
   - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)

10. **Holly Creek Marina and Red Oak Ridge**
    - Region: Cumberland Plateau
    - Type: Recreational
    - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
    - Access: By car or on foot.
    - Location: 36.061002,-84.741086
    - Phone: 1-865-564-1010
    - Website: [http://www.ning.com/](http://www.ning.com/)

11. **Horseshoe Bend**
    - Region: Cumberland Plateau
    - Type: Recreational
    - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
    - Access: By car or on foot.
    - Location: 36.129430,-85.682225
    - Phone: 1-865-564-1010
    - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)

12. **Jamestown**
    - Region: Cumberland Plateau
    - Type: Recreational
    - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
    - Access: By car or on foot.
    - Location: 35.589598,-84.305120
    - Phone: 1-865-564-1010
    - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)

13. **Lake Cumberland State Beach, Ark.**
    - Region: Cumberland Plateau
    - Type: Recreational
    - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
    - Access: By car or on foot.
    - Location: 36.047597,-85.741711
    - Phone: 1-865-564-1010
    - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)

14. **Lake Cumberland State Park**
    - Region: Cumberland Plateau
    - Type: Recreational
    - Description: This is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University. It is a project of the Harrogate Tree Board in cooperation with Lincoln Memorial University.
    - Access: By car or on foot.
    - Location: 36.087805,-85.733268
    - Phone: 1-865-564-1010
    - Website: [http://www.cumberlandbyway.com](http://www.cumberlandbyway.com)
Standing Stone State Park

Standing Stone State Park covers nearly 11,000 acres on the Cumberland Plateau of north-central Tennessee. The quaint and rustic park is noted for its outstanding scenery, spring wildflowers, trails, and other natural diversity. The park is located in Morgan County, just west of Byrdstown and Celina, Tennessee. In the 1930’s, Standing Stone was an area plagued with soil erosion and sub-marginal lands. With the assistance of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Work Projects Administration, the Resettlement Administration and U. S. Forest Service, the area was made productive again. The park takes its name from the Standing Stone, an eight-foot tall rock standing upright on a sandstone ledge, which was supposedly used as a boundary line between two separate Indian nations. When the rock fell, the Indians placed a portion of it upon an improvised ledge, which was supposedly used as a boundary line between two separate Indian nations. When the rock fell, the Indians placed a portion of it upon an improvised ledge, which was supposed to be a boundary line between two separate Indian nations. When the rock fell, the Indians placed a portion of it upon an improvised ledge, which was supposed to be a boundary line between two separate Indian nations. When the rock fell, the Indians placed a portion of it upon an improvised ledge, which was supposed to be a boundary line between two separate Indian nations. When the rock fell, the Indians placed a portion of it upon an improvised ledge, which was supposed to be a boundary line between two separate Indian nations.

The natural area is named for Pogue Creek, which, along with its tributaries, twists and turns through the magnificent gorge that makes this area so special. The 100 Obey Park Rd., Monroe, TN 38549 stream system is part of the Tennessee River and Recreational

100 Obey Park Rd., Monroe, TN 38549

Standing Stone State Park is a great place for a relaxed atmosphere, a cold drink and good company, and to enjoy the wonderful scenic views of the Cumberland Plateau.

The Big South Fork National River and Recreation area expands 125,000 acres across the Cumberland Plateau, and boasts miles of scenic gorges. The area is also rich for its natural and historical features, and has been developed to provide a number of outdoor activities for visitors. The river also features custom homemade riding trails for pleasure trail riding, hunting trips, on-rampside packs, and can be large or small groups.

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Dale Hollow Dam and Lake is ideal for a family vacation and provides houseboat and pleasure trail riding, hunting trips, on-rampside packs, and can be large or small groups.

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Standing Stone State Park is a great place for a relaxed atmosphere, a cold drink and good company, and to enjoy the wonderful scenic views of the Cumberland Plateau.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple Dish</td>
<td>Local Dining</td>
<td>Great family experience. Great food in a backwoods country setting.</td>
<td>105 Apple Dish Rd, Celina, TN 38551</td>
<td>615-547-9655</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buck's Gardens &amp; Gardens</td>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>Enjoy Southern cooking and southern hospitality set in an early 1900's atmosphere</td>
<td>122 Buck's Gardens Rd, Gainesboro, TN 38563</td>
<td>931-772-7600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Ground Coffee</td>
<td>Breakfast Inn</td>
<td>Offers a full menu of coffee and espresso drinks made with locally roasted, organic, organic beans.</td>
<td>204 Common Ground Coffee, Celina, TN 37887</td>
<td>931-772-7031</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Byway Corridor Management Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrdstown, Tennessee</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Pickett The Dixie Cafe</td>
<td>31 Courthouse Square, Byrdstown, TN 38549</td>
<td>615-364-03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huntsville, Tennessee</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Scott Fireside Restaurant</td>
<td>408 Baker Highway, Huntsville, TN 37756</td>
<td>615-467-455</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helenwood, Tennessee</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Scott Elk Run Cabins</td>
<td>2165 Low Gap Road, Helenwood, TN 37755</td>
<td>615-467-455</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helenwood, Tennessee</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Scott Grand Vista Hotel</td>
<td>11597 Scott Highway, Helenwood, TN 37755</td>
<td>615-467-455</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida, Tennessee</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Scott Oneida Guest House</td>
<td>103 Sheppard Rd., Oneida, TN 37841</td>
<td>615-467-455</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX

EARLY PROCESS MAPS

[Images of early process maps]
APPENDIX

EARLY PROCESS MAPS
Appendix

Early Process Maps
### Concept Street Sections

- **Harrogate, TN Street Section**

- **LaFollette, TN Street Section**

- **Huntsville, TN Street Section**
CONCEPT STREET SECTIONS

Rugby, TN Street Section

Pall Mall, TN Street Section

Celina, TN Street Section

Proposed Street Sections
(Digital Drawings, 2013: Brandon Cummings)
Landscape Improvements

Goal:
To soften the visual impact of new development, existing industry that may degrade the scenic beauty of the Cumberland Historic Byway, as well as visually cue byway users of changes in the ecological characteristics of the section.

Objectives:
1. To implement a common landscape feature at changes of direction to visually cue users to continue to follow the trail.
2. To preserve healthy mature trees throughout the city as they add tremendous ecological as well as aesthetic value to the place.
3. Screen utilities, heating and cooling units, and other building systems and industries that are visible from the public right of way.
4. Screen surface parking lots adjacent to the byway to minimize the visual impact of parked vehicles.
5. To provide seasonal color with the selection of trees that turn vivid colors in autumn and bloom in spring.
6. To reveal scenic vistas and enhance the quality of the points of interest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>RD</th>
<th>LIGHT</th>
<th>MOISTURE</th>
<th>SOIL</th>
<th>pH</th>
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<tr>
<td>RED MAPLE</td>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUGAR MAPLE</td>
<td>Acer saccharum</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>AX</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YELLOW CORK TREES</td>
<td>Quercus flava, Q. palustris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SWEET GUM</td>
<td>Bumelia americana</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRUCE</td>
<td>Picea sp</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PINE</td>
<td>Pinus spp</td>
<td>W</td>
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<td>AMERICAN LARCH</td>
<td>Larix laricina</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>BALSAM POPULUS</td>
<td>Populus balsamifera</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIRCH</td>
<td>Betula spp</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELDERBERRY</td>
<td>Sambucus canadensis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TREE OF HEAVEN</td>
<td>Sassafras officinalis</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>AX</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOWThistle</td>
<td>Sonchus oleraceus</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>AX</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHITE CEDAR</td>
<td>Thuja occidentalis</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>WINTERGREEN</td>
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<tr>
<td>WILLOW</td>
<td>Salix nigra</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>HICKORY</td>
<td>Carya sp</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>AX</td>
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<td>LEAFY CEDAR</td>
<td>Thuja plicata</td>
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<td>AX</td>
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# Appendix

## Landscape Standards

### Grasses and Sedges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big bluestem</td>
<td>Andropogon gerardii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Splitbeard bluestem, Broomsedge</td>
<td>Andropogon ternarius, A. virginicus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giant river cane</td>
<td>Arundinaria gigantea spp. gigantea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Side oats grama</td>
<td>Bouteloua curtipendula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedges</td>
<td>Carex spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River oats</td>
<td>Chasmanthium latifolium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottlebrush grass, Virginia wild rye</td>
<td>Elymus hystrix, E. virginicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple love grass</td>
<td>Eragrostis spectabilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink muhly grass</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switchgrass</td>
<td>Panicum virgatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver, Sugarcane plume grass</td>
<td>Saccharum alopecuroides, S. gigantea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little bluestem</td>
<td>Schizachyrium scoparium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian grass</td>
<td>Sorghastrum nutans</td>
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### Ground Cover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pussytoes</td>
<td>Antennaria plantaginifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian wild ginger</td>
<td>Asarum canadense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedges</td>
<td>Carex flaccosperma, C. plantaginina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose verbenas</td>
<td>Glandularia canadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwarf crested iris</td>
<td>Iris cristata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partridge berry</td>
<td>Mitchella repens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allegheny spurge</td>
<td>Pachysandra procumbens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fernleaf phacelia</td>
<td>Phacelia bifurcata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild blue, Downy, Creeping phlox</td>
<td>Phlox divaricata, P. pilosa, P. stolonifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden ragwort</td>
<td>Senecio aureus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-eyed grass</td>
<td>Sisyrinchium abidum, S. angustifolium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foam flower</td>
<td>Tiarella cordifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>Viola spp.</td>
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### Ferns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maidenhair fern</td>
<td>Adiantum pedatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ebony spleenwort</td>
<td>Asplenium platyneuron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lady fern</td>
<td>Athyrium filix-femina ssp. asplenoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazenfern fern</td>
<td>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glade fern</td>
<td>Diplazium pycnocarpum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood Fern</td>
<td>Dryopteris spp.</td>
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### Herbaceous Perennials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doll’s eyes</td>
<td>Actaea pachypoda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild columbine</td>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack-in-the-pulpit</td>
<td>Arisaema triphyllum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly-weed</td>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England, Aromatic aster</td>
<td>Aster novae-angliae, A. oblongifolius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild indigo</td>
<td>Baptisia spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>False aster</td>
<td>Boltonia asteroides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black cohosh</td>
<td>Cimicifuga racemosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild bleeding heart</td>
<td>Dicentra eximia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple coneflower</td>
<td>Echinacea purpurea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe Pye-weed</td>
<td>Eupatorium spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild geranium</td>
<td>Geranium maculatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purplehead sneezeweed</td>
<td>Helianthus paniculatus</td>
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<td>Sunflowers</td>
<td>Helianthus spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alumroot</td>
<td>Heuchera americana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blazing star</td>
<td>Liatris spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardinal flower, Great blue lobelia</td>
<td>Lobelia cardinalis, L. siphilitica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia bluebells</td>
<td>Mertensia virginica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee balm</td>
<td>Monarda spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sundrops</td>
<td>Onos柏林nata fruticosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beard-tongue</td>
<td>Penstemon spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob’s ladder</td>
<td>Polemonium reptans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solomon’s seal, False Solomon’s seal</td>
<td>Polygonatum biflorum; Smilacina racemosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prairie coneflower, Blackeyed Susan</td>
<td>Ratibida pinnata, Rudbeckia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wreath, Wrinkleleaf goldenrod</td>
<td>Solidago caesia, S. rugosa</td>
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</table>
Chartered by the State of Tennessee on February 12, 1897, the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, the founding of the institution was purportedly initiated by President Lincoln himself, who had expressed his wish to General Oliver O. Howard that a college be established for the benefit of the "mountain people." (Welch 1976).

The Tennessee Historical Commission has erected a number of historical markers throughout the State, four of which are located in Claiborne County along the route of the Cumberland Historic Byway:

1. "Return from Kentucky" — The marker is located on US 25E and commemorates the passage of the Army of Tennessee led by General Braxton Bragg and Major General Kirby Smith.

2. "Cumberland Gap" — Located near the town of Cumberland Gap, the marker commemorates the arrival of the initial waves of settlers and farming brought to the region in 1775. In addition, the marker describes Civil War activity in the area.

3. "Harvies School" — Located on US 25E, this marker describes the founding of the Harvies School by Reverend and Mrs. A. M. Ayres in 1899. The Harvies School served as the precursor to Lincoln Memorial University.

4. "Fonner's Grove" — Located on US 25E, this marker identifies the grove of trees noted in a settler's journal Robertston, killed by Indians in 1784 at Batchen's Spring near Harvies.

Claiborne County was chartered by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1803, from portions of Union and Overton Counties, and is named in honor of Tennessee's first representative to Congress, William C.C. Claiborne, who also served as a U.S. Senator and as governor of the Mississippi Territory and of Louisiana (Tenneree Blue Book [TBB] 2004:50). Encompassing 377.963 acres, Claiborne County is home to a total of 33 Tennessee Cemeteries, a statistical program that "honors and recognizes the dedication and contributions of families who have owned and farmed the same land for at least 100 years" (Tennessee Cemeteries [TCC] n.d.).

One such historic site is the Bell Russell Farm and its NRPMA-listed Kincaid House, located along the Cumberland Historic Byway near SR 63 in Speedwell (TBB n.d.). The Kincaid House is an excellent example of Federal style architecture. The house was constructed in 1805 by John Kincaid III for his brother William Harrison Kincaid. The Kincaid brothers were one of the largest landowners in the Powell Valley during the antebellum period. Considering the age of the house, it features uncommon architectural characteristics for the region through the display of stopped pedimented cornices, fluted brackets, brick construction, and rotund brick chimneys (1982).

Another historic Powell Valley property is the Kincaid-Anderson House, which is located approximately one mile northeast of SR 63. Listed on the National Register in 1975 for its local significance in the areas of architecture and government, the house is historically associated with John Kincaid II, a major land and road owner of the Powell Valley. The NRPMA nomination indicates that "the large and continuous brick houses here reflect the economic stability at a time in which access to public education in the area was sorely lacking. Speedwell Academy offered it to students classes in English classics, Latin, Greek, oration, and the sciences in the years before the Civil War. In addition to serving as a school, local tradition holds that the building functioned as headquarters for General Felix Zollicoffer during the Civil War and later as a Confederate hospital. After the establishment of a public school system, Claiborne County took over the Powell Valley Male Academy in 1907 and converted it into the speedwell Academy, which operated in various educational capacities until 1971. While simple in design, much of its original historic fabric remains in the building, including its wooden floors, double-lobed barrel ceilings, plaster walls, and molded trim (Murphy 1995).

Cumberland Byway Corridor Management Plan Appendix

Cumberland Byway Corridor Management Plan

A. CLAIBORNE COUNTY

The Cumberland Historic Byway begins its meandering course through eight of Tennessee’s most picturesque counties at the Cumberland Gap, where the states of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee converge at a natural break in the Cumberland Mountains. This unique opening in the mountain range allowed travelers to easily navigate between the northeastern United States and the Southeast. The Cumberland Gap was a vital passageway to the lands west of the Appalachians (Luckett 1964:3). The pass acquired its English name in 1750, when Dr. Thomas Walker named it in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the son of King George II and Queen Caroline (Kivett 2010).

The Cumberland Byway Corridor Management Plan is an essential tool for guiding the development of Claiborne County in a way that preserves its unique historical and cultural heritage. The plan outlines strategies for protecting the natural and cultural resources of the area, while also promoting economic development and tourism.

The plan prioritizes the preservation of historic sites and buildings, such as the Kincaid-Anderson House and the Kincaid-Anderson House, both of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These structures serve as important reminders of the region’s rich history and cultural legacy.

In addition to the Kincaid-Anderson House, the plan highlights other significant sites along the Cumberland Byway, including the Speedwell Academy, a coeducational Speedwell Academy, which operated in various educational capacities until 1971. The academy was constructed in 1805 by John Kincaid III for his brother William Harrison Kincaid. The Kincaid brothers were one of the largest landowners in the Powell Valley during the antebellum period. Considering the age of the house, it features uncommon architectural characteristics for the region through the display of stopped pedimented cornices, fluted brackets, brick construction, and rotund brick chimneys (1982).

Another historic Powell Valley property is the Kincaid-Anderson House, which is located approximately one mile northeast of SR 63. Listed on the National Register in 1975 for its local significance in the areas of architecture and government, the house is historically associated with John Kincaid II, a major land and road owner of the Powell Valley. The NRPMA nomination indicates that "the large and continuous brick houses here reflect the economic stability at a time in which access to public education in the area was sorely lacking. Speedwell Academy offered it to students classes in English classics, Latin, Greek, oration, and the sciences in the years before the Civil War. In addition to serving as a school, local tradition holds that the building functioned as headquarters for General Felix Zollicoffer during the Civil War and later as a Confederate hospital. After the establishment of a public school system, Claiborne County took over the Powell Valley Male Academy in 1907 and converted it into the Speedwell Academy, which operated in various educational capacities until 1971. While simple in design, much of its original historic fabric remains in the building, including its wooden floors, double-lobed barrel ceilings, plaster walls, and molded trim (Murphy 1995).

C. CAMPBELL COUNTY

The Cumberland Historic Byway continues through the Powell Valley westward on SR 63 and comes into Campbell County. Created in 1806 from portions of Claiborne and Claiborne counties, the county is named in honor of Arthur Campbell, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and a Revolutionary War officer (TBB 2004:50). While farming was the predominant economic activity for the first settlers of this picturesque landscape, its wide navigable rivers and rich farmland attracted abundant food and facilitated tobacco harvesting, as well as iron and coal extraction from the antebellum period onward. Rail transportation transformed the region into a major mining center for many decades. Yet “King Coal” declined in the early 1980s, tourism and light manufacturing emerged to take its place as a major economic driver, thanks to large numbers of its historical attractions.

The Speedwell Academy, now known as the Speedwell Academy, is a coeducational Speedwell Academy, which operated in various educational capacities until 1971. The academy was constructed in 1805 by John Kincaid III for his brother William Harrison Kincaid. The Kincaid brothers were one of the largest landowners in the Powell Valley during the antebellum period. Considering the age of the house, it features uncommon architectural characteristics for the region through the display of stopped pedimented cornices, fluted brackets, brick construction, and rotund brick chimneys (1982).

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One of the county’s architectural treasures is the Smith-Little-Murie House. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 for its architectural significance, the building was constructed by John Minor Smith in 1855 as a two-story frame house. In 1898, however, when the house was altered to reflect the popular Victorian Era Queen Anne style, the name of the house derives from several names, the first of whom was Frank Smith, whose slaves constructed the house. After the Civil War, Joshua Little, a circuit preacher of the Powell Valley region, purchased the house and built a tabernacle on it. Later, in the 1930s, Silas Little assumed a small fortune in the Knoxville clothing industry and is responsible for transforming the house into its Victorian-era architectural embellishments. According to the NRHP nomination form, this house has been altered by a brick addition constructed in 1956 and a Craftsman-style dormer added on the south side. The house is recognized for its architectural significance as a local interpretation of Gothic Revival architecture, the original house was constructed in 1855 by James Williams as a simple, two-story frame house. The building was acquired by local businessman Alexander Edgar Perkins in 1930, who proceeded to renovate the building to reflect its highly significant Colonial Revival style. The house features an imposing two-story porte-cochere supported by a series of classically inspired columns and includes an intricate floor plan highlighted by handcarved fireplace mantles. The A.E. Perkins House well illustrates the powerful influence 20th century modernity had on rural communities. Plumbing, lighting, electricity, labor-saving appliances, even linoleum-flooring all contributed to the modernization trend of the American home (Semin 1997).

Scott County

The route of the Cumberland Historic Byway enters Scott County on SR 43, which is officially designated as the Horton H. Baker Highway in honor of one of Scott County’s most celebrated citizens. A native of Huntsville, Horton H. Baker, Jr., served as a U.S. Senator from Tennessee, Senate Majority Leader, White House Chief of Staff for President Reagan, and U.S. Ambassador to Japan during his long career in public service (U.S. Senate Historical Office 2015). Scott County was created in 1809 from Anderson, Campbell, Fentress, and Morgan Counties and is named for Washington Scott, a veteran of the War of 1812 and Commander of U.S. troops at Vera Cruz, Costa Guada, and Molinos del Rey in the Mexican War (TBB 2004:512). The rugged yet beautiful landscape of the Cumberland Plateau attracts cavers, hikers, kayakers, campers, and other outdoor recreationalists to its abundant forests and parks, most notably the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, which encompasses 125,000 acres of the Cumberland Plateau. Scott County abounds with miles of scenic, gorgeous and sandstone cliffs, and its rich natural resources have been utilized since antiquity (Baker 2015).

Scott County holds the distinction of having won national recognition by the largest margins of any Tennessee county at the outset of the Civil War. Locals were so opposed to the Confederacy and its leaders that the county would honorably be known as the “Free and Independent State of Scott.” After the war, the region’s economic activity centered on timber, mining, and industrial development. The construction of US 27 in 1925 provided residents with an important transportation link to the rest of the state and beyond (Baker 2015).

Three properties in Scott County are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Batton Chapel, First National Bank of Huntsville, and the Old Scott County Jail. In addition, 89 architectural resources are located within the Scott County Byrne’s mill buffer. These resources were originally surveyed by the University of Tennessee in 1999. Ten Tennessee Historical Commission historic markers are located along the Cumberland Historic Byway corridor. One, titled “Independent State of Scott,” is located in Huntsville and commemorates a speech delivered by then-U.S. Senator Andrew Johnson on June 4, 1861, in which he called for the creation of the free and independent State of Scott in response to Tennessee’s decision to secede from the Union. The record marker is located on SR 52 and recognizes the establishment of the Rutledge Colony.

The Old Scott County Jail was listed on the National Register in 1973 for its architectural significance as one of the oldest buildings in the town of Huntsville. Designed by Chattanooga architect, G. J. Russoch, the Old Scott County Jail was constructed in 1870. The building is constructed of red sandstone, which was quarried locally and cut into blocks at the town spring. The jail is capped with a corbelled half round that gives the building its distinctive, frontier-like appearance (Coggins 1997). The First National Bank of Huntsville was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 for its association with the commercial history of the town of Huntsville. The family constructed bank was built by contractor Rufus M. Holcomb of Gritman County, Georgia, in 1909. Located on the Courthouse Square, the vernacular style commercial building is constructed of rough-faced sandstone blocks, which were locally quarried and hand-cut to match the specification at the construction site. After the bank failed during the Great Depression, the building was used as rental property and as a government office before returning to its original use as a bank in 1973 (Billy Baker 1985).

West of Huntsville, the Cumberland Historic Byway turns south onto US 27 toward the community of Roebine, where the National Register-listed Batton Chapel is located. Recognized for its architectural significance as a local interpretation of Gothic Revival architecture, Batton Chapel was constructed in 1856 and designated by the prominent ceramicist Willard Barber and McMurry. The church’s interior features such architectural elements as exposed timbers and a compound, pointed arched arch. The building is named after William B. Barber (1841-1930), who served as the first pastor of the First Pilgrims Congregational Church of Roebine, Tennessee, before rising to national prominence as an author of both religious and secular works during his tenure as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Old Park, Illinois (Kroner 1984).

Morgan County

At Alpine, Tennessee, the Scenic Byway begins upstream onto SR 31 before crossing into the northeast corner of Morgan County. Created from portions of Anderson and Rhea Counties in 1817, Morgan County was named in honor of Daniel Morgan, a Revolutionary War veteran who led his troops to victory against the British at Cowpens and later served as a U.S. Representative from Virginia (TBB 2004:512). Geographically, the county runs in a diagonal direction across the Cumberland Plateau from the eastern escarpment in Roane County northward to Fentress County (TBB 2015). Morgan County’s inconspicuous natural beauty is reflected in its bounty of scenic resources, including Forest Head State Park, the Old Wild and Scenic River, Lone Mountain State Forest, Cumberland Trail State Park, and the Canaan Wildlife Management Area. Many of the county’s earliest settlers were veterans of the Revolutionary War who had been given land grants for their military service. Making their homes in the mountain valleys where the soil was rich and water more abundant than in the uplands, they formed large, tightly packed subsistence farming. While coal mining began to emerge as an important economic force before the Civil War, the county has remained predominantly rural and sparsely settled until its inception. This rural character attracted the attention of George W. Coe of New York and Theodore de Cook of Swestring, Belgium, who, in 1844, organized a colonisation effort designed to attract Germans and Swiss settlers to the area. The first contingent of 50 arrived from Maine, Germany, in 1845, followed by two other groups the following year. Many settled in Worthing, Tennessee, including winemakers, musical instrument craftsmen, physicians, artisans, and a German nobleman, yet by 1870 only 57 Germans and 41 Swiss remained in the county (TBB 2015).

Four architectural resources located within the one-mile buffer of the Morgan County portion of the Scenic Byway were originally surveyed by the University of Tennessee in 1990. One of the most significant historic resources in the State is the Rugby Colony, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 for its association with English author and social reformer Thomas Hughes and his attempt to establish a settlement for young men of the British aristocracy. Hughes was widely known throughout the United States as the author of Tom Brown’s School Days, which was set in an English school for boys known as Rugby in an era when the English gentlemen’s idea of the correct educational profession for their son; Hughes’ experimental settlement, established in 1880.
in northern Morgan County, offered a place for those who want to learn a manual trade from the upper class stigma against manual labor (Stagg 1972).

By the early 1880s, Rugby was home to approximately 450 young men and women. So celebrated was the colony that, according to the National Register nomination, a young Theodore Roosevelt offered accommodations in his home in New York to any colonists on their way to Rugby, while Charles Dano, editor of the New York Sun, sent his widowed daughter and her grandchildren there (Stagg 1972). In addition to the colony’s homes, Rugby included a number of buildings constructed in the Folk Victorian style, including a library, school, church, and a hotel for guests called the Tabernacle. Yet only a decade after its founding, Rugby was in decline. Farm income was weaker than anticipated, and poor planning and unprofitable real estate dealings strained business relationships between the colony’s British and American investors. By the turn of the 20th century the experiment was over (Tennessee State Library and Archives [2006]). Of the original 65 buildings constructed, 17 are extant today. Rugby has become an important tourist attraction in recent years. Thomas Hoggins’ utopian dream can still be glimpsed in the preserved Victorian architecture of this bucolic community (TSLA 2006).

FENTRESS COUNTY

Continuing along SR 52, the Cumberland Historic Byway enters Fentress County through the northeastern tip of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. Fentress County also marks the eastermmost portion of the middle subdivision of Tennessee’s three Grand Divisions (TBB 2004:5-7). The county was established in 1823 from Morgan, Overton, and White Counties and is named in honor of James Fentress (1763-1861), who served as speaker of the state house, and encompasses an area of approximately 400 square miles on the Cumberland Plateau. The county’s gently rolling landscape is crossed by the Wolf, Obey, Clear Fork, and Clear Creek Rivers, with the valley known as the Three Forks of the Wolf River being the most fertile lands in the county. Fentress County is also characterized by its numerous caves, two of which were mined for saltpeter (potassium nitrate) to manufacture gun powder during the Civil War.

Cumberland Byway Corridor Management Plan

Fentress County contains eight properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Allardt Historic District, Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute, Alvin C. York Historic District, Gernt Office, Bruno Gernt House, Old Fentress County Jail, and Youngs Historic District. The county also includes one National Historical Landmark, the Alvin C. York Farm. In addition, 361 architectural resources are located within the one-mile buffer of the scenic Byway. These resources were originally surveyed by Tennessee Tech University in 1991. Troy University and Western Carolina University

Tennessee Historical Commission historical markers located along the route include:

1. Alvin C. York – The marker is located on US 127 in Jamestown and describes the exploits of Alvin C. York and post-war contributions to Fentress County.
2. Mark Twain Spring – Located on North Main Street in Jamestown, this marker identifies a spring that early settlers used as a source of drinking water. The marker mentions that Mark Twain’s parents lived in Jamestown between 1827 and 1832 before moving to Missouri in 1835.

Located on SR 52 and Rose Line Road, the Allardt Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1891 for its architectural significance. Overall, the district contains the most intact collection of early nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular architecture in the area. The historic district includes eleven contributing buildings and their outbuildings that represent the district’s period of significance from 1801 to 1930. Providing architectural styles exhibited in the district includes homes designed in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. In addition, the district features many traditional L-plan homes. The Allardt Historic District also includes the home of Alvin's creator, Bruno Gernt (Stagg 1991).

The Bruno Gernt House was listed on the National Register in 1987 for its historical association with Alvin’s creator, Bruno Gernt. Born in Dresden, Saxony, in 1853, Gernt emigrated to the United States in the mid-1870s as the spokesperson for a German colonization group. Gernt initially established the settlement of Saxonville in Sandusky, Ohio, before moving north to Tennessee. According to local tradition, Gernt received the inspiration for starting a new settlement in Tennessee following a visit to the Rugby Colony. In nearby Fentress County, 18 years after Gernt became the land agent for Cyrus and James N. Clark of Nebraska who held title to large tracts of land in the Cumberland Plateau region. As land agent, Gernt promoted settlement of the area and the exploitation of its natural resources. Through Gernt’s efforts, he helped settlers finance the purchase of land in the area that eventually developed into the town of Allardt (Stagg 1987).

Another National Register-listed property related with Bruno Gernt is the Gernt Office, which was listed on the National Register in 1991 for its association with Alvin’s commencement history and for its association with Bruno Gernt. Constructed in 1899 by Emil Stoumb, the building served as Gernt’s business office, where he managed the land sales responsible for the development of the town of Allardt. Following Gernt’s death in 1922, the building continued to be used for commercial purposes by decedents of the Gernt family until the early 1970s (Stagg 1991).

The National Register-listed Allardt Presbyterian Church is recognized for its local significance in the area of social history and architecture. Completed in 1905, the church is associated with the region’s German heritage, as it was designed by Max Cobler and constructed by Ottis Brown, Emil Stoumb, and Andrew Lake. Architecturally, the church is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival influenced church, which features detailed interior woodwork similar to that found in the NRHP-listed Gernt House and Gernt Office Building.

The town of Allardt also includes the Youngs Historic District, which was listed on the National Register in 1991 for its association with the historical development of Allardt. In addition, the district is architecturally significant for its collection of commercial and residential buildings that were constructed between 1903 and 1925. Prevailing architectural designs exhibited in the district include twentieth century commercial vernacular, Four Square style residences. The Youngs Historic District features two businesses that were originally owned by Joseph Youngs, a prominent Allardt businessman during the early twentieth century (Jackson 1993).

The Cumberland Historic Byway turns north at Jamestown onto US 127 / SR 26. Here, at the county seat of Jamestown, is located the Old Fentress County Jail, which was listed on the National Register in 1984 for its architectural and historical significance. Architecturally, the building represents one of the oldest examples of the use of properly-faced sandstone as a primary building material. Historically the Old Fentress County Jail is the oldest public building in Fentress County, replacing a small log structure built in 1827 that served a similar function. Constructed in 1880, the jail served the needs of the county’s penal system from 1880 to 1979 (Colonias 1988).

Nine miles north of Jamestown on US 127 and near the town of Pilchuck lies the Allardt Cabin Yoke Farm. The property was listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1976 for its association with famed World War I hero Alvin C. York. In a brief biographical sketch of the man, the author of the NHL nomination wrote:

York indubitably left his mark on the annals of American military valor in the Battle of the Argonne Forest on October 9, 1918, when almost single-handedly he killed 25 Germans, took 132 prisoners, and knocked out 35 machine guns – a feat that Marshall Fifehead, Esq., Commander of the Allied Armies, labeled as the ‘greatest thing accomplished by a private citizen of all nations of Europe’s’ name became a household word in America. Awarded the Congressional Medal Of Honor and many other decorations and delayed with many opportunities to cavalierly finance on his fame, he chose to return to his home in the Tennessee hills, marry and raise a family, and strive to improve the lives of his neighbors (Adams and Christian 1976).

The Graves of Alvin C. York – In the cemetery of the Wolf River Methodist Church.

The Allardt Cabin Yoke Farm includes 46 acres that contain York’s post-World War I home, built in 1922, and some outbuildings. York resided in this house until his death in 1934. The Allardt Cabin Yoke Farm lies within the larger Alvin C. York Historic District.

The Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1991 for its association with Sgt. Alvin C. York. Constructed between 1927 and 1929, the York Institute consists of a high school and an elementary school that were constructed at the direction of Alvin C. York. The York Institute represents the culmination of York’s desire to provide local children with better quality of education. Located near Pilchuck, the Alvin C. York Institute lies within an eighty-acre parcel and contains three buildings and a sign spelling out “York Institute” (Straw 1991).

In 1957, the Alvin C. York Historic District was listed on the National Register for its association with the famed World War I hero Sgt. Alvin C. York. The historic district lies within the Full Mall community on roughly 680 acres and contains several buildings and sites associated with the life of York. The district includes:

- the Francis Ashby Williams House – a three-room log and frame house that was the birthplace of York’s wife, Grace Williams.
- John Frogge House – a two-story frame house built ca. 1850 by John Frogge, a local attorney who York consulted with prior to his service in World War I.
- York Springs – a brook that flows from the base of Fungie Mountain and is the settlement site of York’s great, great grandfather, Conrad Pile. According to the nomination form, Pile lived in a cave above the spring while constructing his cabin (not extant).
- Ernest Ryan House – a two-story frame house built by Ru Pile, a descendant of Conrad Pile, in 1886. The house served as the starting point of York’s wedding procession to the rock ledge where he and Grace Williams exchanged their wedding vows.
- Marriage Rock – the rock where Alvin York and Grace Williams were married by Governor A. H. Robertson.
- York’s First House – the first house occupied by York and his wife Grace. The one-and-one-half-story frame house was built by York in 1920.
- Wolfville Methodist Church – the church where York pledged to refrain from drinking and gambling. York attended church services here until the construction of York Chapel in 1920. The adjoining cemetery contains York’s burial site and the graves of many of his relatives.
- The Graves of Alvin C. York – in the cemetery of the Wolfville Methodist Church.
The Forbus Historic District is situated in the community center of land that was originally recognized in 1991 for its association with the historical development of Fentress County. Another National Register-listed historic district. The Forbus Historic District was in the northwest corner of Fentress County, the Scenic Byway passes through Farmer | Morgan, L.L.C.

When the soil did not support widespread farming, the county experienced an economic boom from logging, and coal extraction after the Civil War, with the Cumberland River providing for the efficient transport of goods to markets in Carthage and Nashville. In recent decades, it has become a driving force in the county’s economy: Tourism accounts for a substantial portion of the county’s total income (Baltheld 2011).

OVERTON COUNTY

Travelling south on SR 42 (Livingston Highway) one leaves behind the picturesque Dale Hollow Lake region and crosses into Overton County, which sits between two major physiographic features: the Highland Rim to the west and the Cumberland Plateau to the east. The Alpine Institute, American Legion Bohannon Post #4, Roberts Law Office, and Standing Stone State Rustic Park Historic District. Moreover, 247 architectural resources are located within the Scenic Byway’s one-mile buffer. These resources were originally surveyed by the Tennessee Historical Commission (WPA), as well as many state and local players (Baltheld 1995:283-96). Contained within the park is the Standing Stone State Rustic Park Historic District, which was listed on the National Register in 1996 for its significance in the areas of architecture, recreation, social history, and politics. The district is located on the Cumberland Plateau and contains approximately 11,000 acres. Overall, the park contains 51 contributing buildings that were constructed between 1939 and 1942 under the direction of the WPA. The buildings were designed in the rustic park architecture style featuring hewn log construction and stone foundations. Standing Stone State Rustic Park is a representative example of the development of state parks in Tennessee during the period between 1934 and 1942 (Stager 1986).

CLAY COUNTY

Like Pickett County to its east, Clay County also lost a great deal of its most valuable agricultural land to the 1943 construction of Dale Hollow Dam and its massive reservoir. The mining of the Oberly River brought an end to farming, devaerating livestock and the beginning of a tourism industry in the county, with undeveloped destinations giving way to vacation properties along the lakefront. By 1740, the county was organized by Governor Albert H. Roberts who rented the building from ca. 1901 to 1913. In 1919, Roberts became Governor of Tennessee and served until 1922. As governor, Roberts signed Tennessee’s ratification of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote. He is also remembered for the Good Roads Project, an initiative that can be well appreciated by many of the Cumberland Historic Byway’s buildings that were constructed between 1939 and 1942 under the direction of the WPA. 

The Cumberland Historic Byway continues its northerly route through Pickett County to Overton County features five National Register-listed properties: the Alpine Institute, American Legion Bohannon Post #4, Overton County Courthouse, Roberts Law Office, and Standing Stone State Rustic Park Historic District. Moreover, 247 architectural resources are located within the Scenic Byway’s one-mile buffer. These resources were originally surveyed by the Tennessee Historical Commission (WPA), as well as many state and local players (Baltheld 1995:283-96). Contained within the park is the Standing Stone State Rustic Park Historic District, which was listed on the National Register in 1996 for its significance in the areas of architecture, recreation, social history, and politics. The district is located on the Cumberland Plateau and contains approximately 11,000 acres. Overall, the park contains 51 contributing buildings that were constructed between 1939 and 1942 under the direction of the WPA. The buildings were designed in the rustic park architecture style featuring hewn log construction and stone foundations. Standing Stone State Rustic Park is a representative example of the development of state parks in Tennessee during the period between 1934 and 1942 (Stager 1986).

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Clay County features two National Register-listed properties: the Clay County Courthouse and the Free Hills Rosenwald School. In addition, 89 architectural resources are located within the Byway’s one-mile buffer, which were originally surveyed by Tennessee Tech University in 1991.

Tennessee Historical Commission historical markers located along the Cumberland Historic Byway include:

1. Hugh Roberts – The marker is located in Celina and identifies the location of a home constructed by Hugh Roberts between 1780 and 1782. Roberts was a Pennsylvania Quaker who emigrated to the area to avoid military service.

2. Free Hills Community – Located off SR 53 on Nicely Creek Road the marker identifies the historic African-American community of Free Hills, which was established by former slaves of Virginia Hill.

The Clay County Courthouse in Celina was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 for its architectural significance as a local interpretation of the Italianate style. In addition, the building is historically significant for its association with the governmental history of Clay County. The rectangular, two-story brick building is topped by a square cupola and was constructed in 1873 by J.J. Davis of Cookeville. The Clay County Courthouse has stood as the center of county politics and government for over 130 years.

Celina and Cumberland Gap mark both ends of the Cumberland Historic Byway. This historically rich corridor traces the path of Tennessee’s pioneer settlers across the Appalachian Mountains to homesteads in the west. Indeed, much of the Cumberland Plateau region retains its late 18th century appearance. To traverse its meandering course along scenic modern highways is to be reminded of the Plateau’s age-old traditions and like the pioneers who came before, the expectation of even better days to come.
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