



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

December 28, 2019

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Upgrade NC 28 from NC 143 to US 129 &
Replace Bridge 9 over Little Tennessee River, R-5839 & BR-0076,
PA 18-11-0002 & 18-09-0051, Graham County, ER 19-5400

Thank you for your letter of December 17, 2019, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the following properties remain eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and that the designated boundaries are correct.

- Fontana Hydroelectric Project (GH0058), listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2017 under Criteria A and C.
- Bridge 9 over the Little Tennessee River (GH0069), determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003 under Criteria A and C and whose eligibility was reaffirmed in 2011.
- Appalachian Trail (NC0007), determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places c. 2009 by the Keeper.

We also concur that Fontana Village (GH0061) is not National Register-eligible under any criteria for the reasons stated in the report.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Received: 12/19/2019
State Historic Preservation Office

ER 19-5400

Due -- 1/16/2020



H- *el letters*
12/27/19

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

December 17, 2019

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Renee:

RE: Upgrade NC 28 from NC 143 to US 129 and Replace Bridge #9 over Little Tennessee River, Graham County, TIP# R-5839 and BR-0076, WBS# 47109.1.1 and 67076.1.1, PA# 18-11-0002 and 18-09-0051

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that there are three properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are listed on or eligible for the National Register:

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Ms. Mary Pope Furr, Historic Architecture Team, (919) 707-6068.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mary Pope Furr".

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Team

Attachments

Cc: Wanda Austin, NCDOT Division 14

Mailing Address:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS UNIT
1598 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH, NC 27699-1598

Telephone: (919) 707-6000
Fax: (919) 212-5785
Customer Service: 1-877-368-4968

Website: www.ncdot.gov

Location:
1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE
RALEIGH, NC 27610

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

**Upgrade NC 28 (Fontana Road) from NC 143 to US 129 and
Replace Bridge #9 over the Little Tennessee River,
Graham County, North Carolina**

**TIP No. R-5839 WBS No. 47109.1.1 PA No. 18-11-0002
and**

TIP No. BR-0076 WBS No. 67076.1.1 PA No. 18-09-0051

Prepared For:

**Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared By:

**AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc.
701 Corporate Center Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607**

Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator

Sarah Potere

October 2019

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

**Upgrade NC 28 (Fontana Road) from NC 143 to US 129 and
Replace Bridge #9 over the Little Tennessee River,
Graham County, North Carolina**

**TIP No. R-5839 WBS No. 47109.1.1 PA No. 18-11-0002
and
TIP No. BR-0076 WBS No. 67076.1.1 PA No. 18-09-0051**

Prepared For:

**Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared By:

**AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc.
701 Corporate Center Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607**

Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator

Sarah Potere

October 2019



**Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
AECOM Corporation - North Carolina**

Date

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Environmental Analysis Unit, Historic Architecture Team
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects between the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the United States Forest Service (USFS) of 2015. An NCDOT architectural historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted preliminary research and a reconnaissance-level survey to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Following this initial survey, NCDOT staff identified four resources that warranted an intensive evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These resources are the subject of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other resources are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

The project involved the evaluation of the four resources within the APE in support of NCDOT’s proposed upgrade of NC 28 (Fontana Road) from NC 143 to US 129 (TIP No. R-5839; WBS No. 47109.1.1; PA No. 18-11-0002) and replacement of Bridge #9 over the Little Tennessee River (TIP No. BR-0076; WBS No. 67076.1.1; PA No. 18-09-0051), contiguous projects in Graham County, North Carolina. As part of this project, AECOM intensively evaluated the resources and provided a written report that included photographs of the resources; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); evaluations of NRHP eligibility; comparisons to similar types of resources; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, as appropriate.

AECOM conducted its fieldwork and research and prepared this report in July, August, and October 2019. As a result of its analyses, AECOM recommends that: (1) the Fontana Hydroelectric Project (GH0058) continues to merit NRHP listing; (2) Bridge #9 over the Little Tennessee River retains its NRHP eligibility; (3) the Appalachian Trail (NC0007) retains its NRHP eligibility as determined by the Keeper of the National Register; and (4) Fontana Village (GH0061) is not eligible for NRHP listing. The following table identifies the resources requiring evaluation and summarizes the status/recommendations regarding their eligibility.

Resource Name	NC HPO Survey Site #	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation and Criteria
Fontana Hydroelectric Project	GH0058	Listed as NRHP historic district in 2017 under Criterion A and C
Bridge #9 over Little Tennessee River	GH0069	Determined eligible for NRHP listing in 2003 under Criterion A and C
Appalachian Trail	NC0007	Entirety of trail given Determination of Eligibility by the Keeper of the NRHP c.2009
Fontana Village	GH0061	Recommended not NRHP eligible

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY	1
II. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS	3
Fontana Hydroelectric Project	3
Bridge #9 over Little Tennessee River	7
Appalachian Trail	10
Fontana Village.....	13
III. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	38

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects between the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the United States Forest Service (USFS) of 2015. An NCDOT architectural historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted preliminary research and a reconnaissance-level survey to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Following this initial survey, NCDOT staff identified four resources that warranted an intensive evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These resources are the subject of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other resources are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

The project involved the evaluation of the four resources within the APE in support of NCDOT’s proposed upgrade of NC 28 (Fontana Road) from NC 143 to US 129 (TIP No. R-5839; WBS No. 47109.1.1; PA No. 18-11-0002) and replacement of Bridge #9 over the Little Tennessee River (TIP No. BR-0076; WBS No. 67076.1.1; PA No. 18-09-0051), contiguous projects in Graham County, North Carolina (Figure 1). As part of this project, AECOM intensively evaluated the resources and provided a written report that included photographs of the resources; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); evaluations of NRHP eligibility; comparisons to similar types of resources; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, as appropriate.

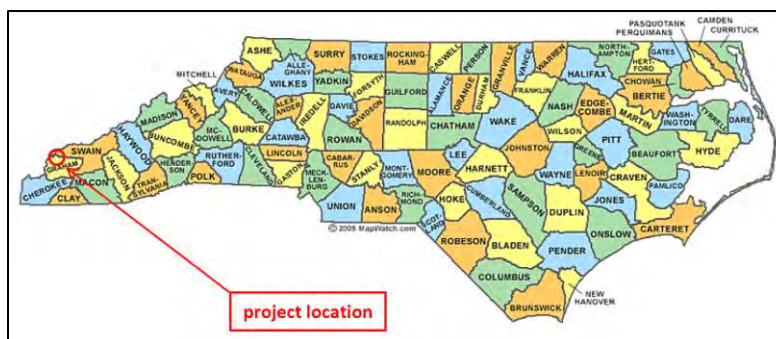


Figure 1. Project location map

AECOM conducted its fieldwork and research and prepared this report in July, August, and October 2019 in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT’s current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the NCHPO Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina. As a result of its analyses, AECOM recommends that: (1) the Fontana Hydroelectric Project (GH0058) continues to merit NRHP listing; (2) Bridge #9 over the Little Tennessee River retains its NRHP eligibility; (3) the Appalachian Trail (NC0007) retains its NRHP eligibility as determined by the Keeper of the National Register; and (4) Fontana Village (GH0061) is not eligible for NRHP listing.

AECOM senior architectural historian Marvin A. Brown and AECOM architectural historian Sarah Potere, both of whom meet the Secretary of Interior’s qualifications for architectural history (CFR 36 CFR Part 61), conducted fieldwork, research and analyzed the resources, and drafted this report. As part

of this effort, they visited, documented, and photographed the resources and conducted supplementary research. This effort included reviewing Graham County deeds, GIS data, plat maps, property and tax records; conducting research at the Pack Memorial Library and the western office of the North Carolina HPO in Asheville and the State Library of North Carolina and the central office of the North Carolina HPO in Raleigh; speaking with knowledgeable local residents; reviewing architectural histories and reports, including histories of the Tennessee Valley Authority; and conducting online historical research. The Study Area/APE for the project to Upgrade NC 28 (Fontana Road) from NC 143 to US 129 (TIP R-5839) is located entirely within Graham County. It is depicted in Figure 2, along with the locations of the four resources assessed within this report. The Study Area/APE for the project to Replace Bridge #9 over the Little Tennessee River (BR-0076) is also located entirely within Graham County (Figure 3).




Figure 2. Study Area/APE for Upgrade NC 28 Project (TIP No. R-5839) and Resource Locator Map (source: NCDOT from HPOWeb annotated)



Figure 3. Study Area/APE for Replace Bridge #9 Project (TIP No. BR-0076) (source: NCDOT)

INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Fontana Hydroelectric Project

	Resource Name	Fontana Hydroelectric Project
	HPO Survey Site #	GH0058
	Location	At and near Mile 61 on the Little Tennessee River in Graham County, North Carolina, near the Tennessee border
	Parcel No.	various
	Date of Construction	1942-1944 and later
	Recommendation	NRHP listed in 2017 under Criteria A and C

HISTORY, SIGNIFICANCE, AND DESCRIPTION

According to its NRHP nomination (Martens and Thomasen 2015) “The Fontana Hydroelectric Project was constructed from 1942-1944 by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)... The Fontana Dam’s maximum height of 480 feet above its rock foundation made it the tallest dam east of the Rockies and the fourth tallest in the world at the time of its completion.” It was determined to be NRHP eligible as a historic district under Criterion A as significant in the areas of engineering, industry, recreation, and social history. It was further determined to be NRHP eligible under Criteria C for its Streamline Moderne architecture (Martens and Thomasen 2015; National Register of Historic Places 2017). The Fontana Hydroelectric Project includes 14 individual resources (Figure 4 through Figure 6):

- Fontana Dam, 1944 (Contributing Structure)
- Powerhouse, 1944 (Contributing Building)
- Switchyard and Transmission lines, 1944 (Contributing Structure)
- Switchyard Storage Building, 1992 (Non-Contributing Building)
- Visitor Building, 1947 (Contributing Building)
- Workshop-Garage, 1956 (Non-Contributing Building)
- Public Service Safety Building, 1956 (Contributing Building)
- Pesticide Storage Structure, c.1956 (Contributing Structure)
- Shed, c. 2010 (Non-Contributing Structure)
- Shed, c.1990 (Non-Contributing Structure)
- Campground, c. 1955 (Contributing Site)
- Bathhouse, c. 1955 (Contributing Building)
- Picnic Pavilion, c. 2000 (Non-Contributing Structure)
- Appalachian Trail, 1955 (Contributing Structure)

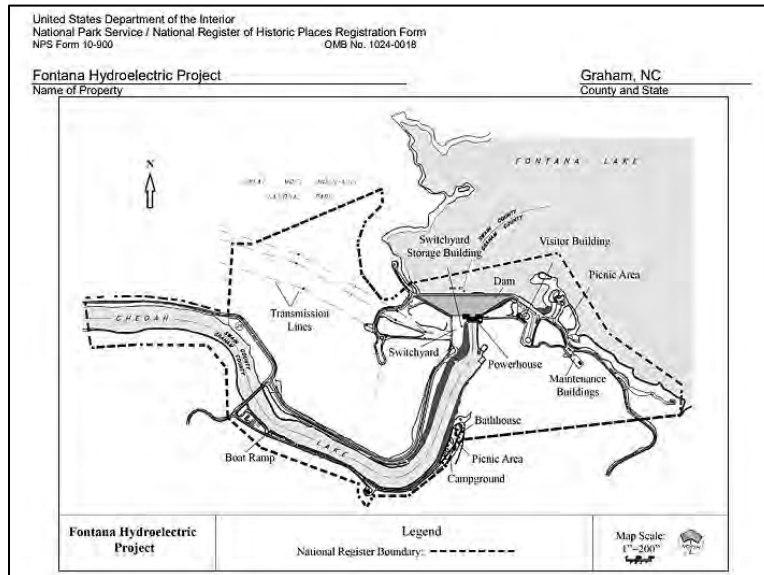


Figure 4. Site plan and NRHP boundary map (source: Martens and Thomasen 2015)



Figure 5. Views of Fontana Dam and Visitor Building



Figure 6. Views of Fontana Dam, Powerhouse, and Switchyard/Transmission Lines

The Fontana Hydroelectric Project's NRHP-listed boundaries encompass 526 acres. They are spread among three large parcels owned by TVA (6623.00-27-1432), Brookfield Smoky Mountain Hydropower (5642.00-88-7454), and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park (6667-24-8911.000) (Figure 4 and Figure 7)

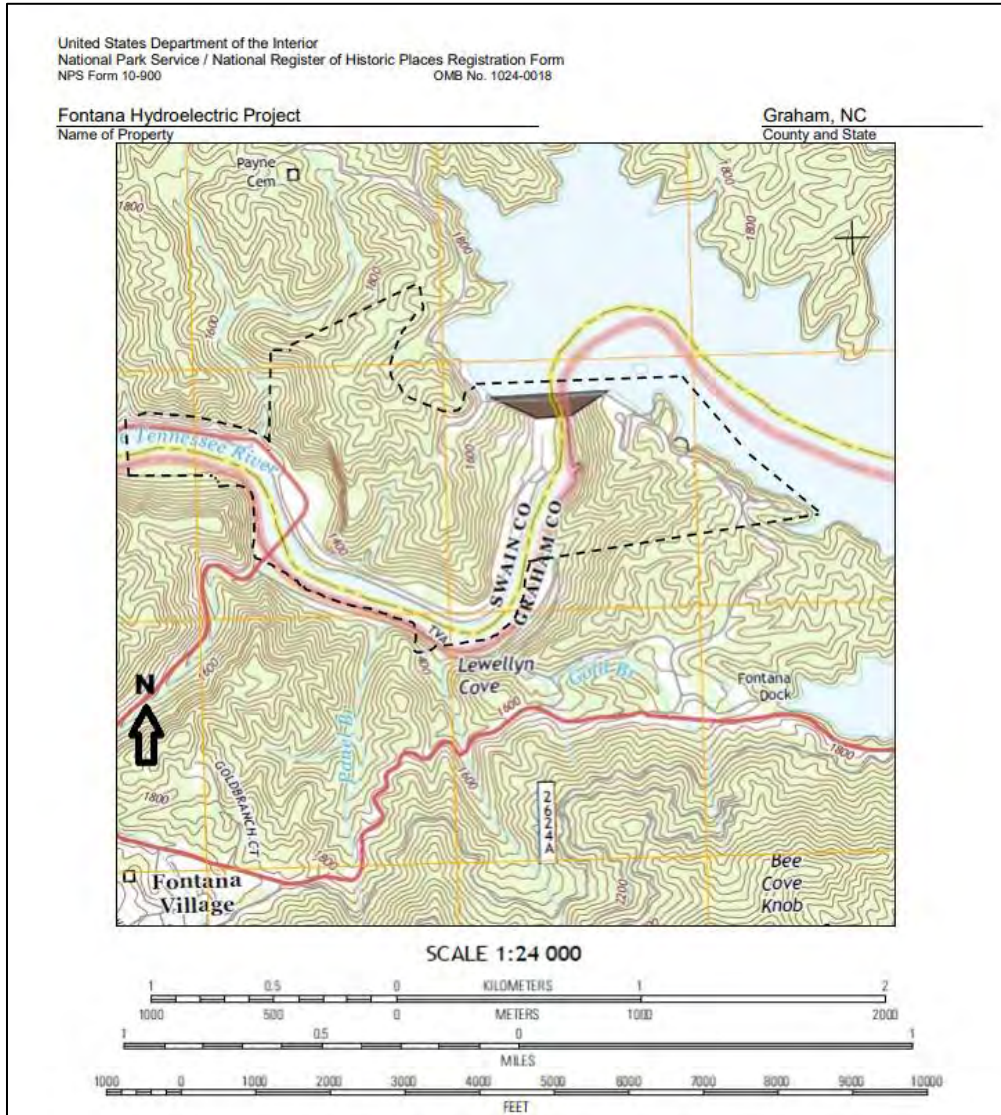



Figure 7. NRHP boundary map (source: Martens and Thomasen 2015)

INTEGRITY

The Fontana Hydroelectric Projects appears to retain the same level of integrity as it did when it was NRHP listed in 2017. It is therefore believed to continue to merit NRHP listing and to have the same boundaries as those identified in its nomination.

FONTANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Retains same location as it did when NRHP listed in 2017
Design	High	Retains same elements of design as it did when NRHP listed in 2017
Setting	High	Retains same setting as it did when NRHP listed in 2017
Materials	High	Retains same materials as it did when NRHP listed in 2017
Workmanship	High	Retains same workmanship as it did when NRHP listed in 2017
Feeling	High	Retains same feeling as it did when NRHP listed in 2017
Association	High	Retains same association as it did when NRHP listed in 2017

Bridge #9 over Little Tennessee River

	Resource Name	Bridge #9 over Little Tennessee River
	HPO Survey Site #	GH0069
	Location	NC 28 (Fontana Road) over Little Tennessee River
	Parcel No.	None - NCDOT bridge
	Date of Construction	1945
	Recommendation	Determined eligible for NRHP listing in 2003 under Criterion A and C

HISTORY, SIGNIFICANCE, AND DESCRIPTION

The NCDOT historic bridges website entry for Bridge #9, which carries NC 28 (Fontana Road) over the Little Tennessee River between Graham and Swain counties (Figure 8), states in part (North Carolina Department of Transportation 2018; see also Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc. 2003):

The Tennessee Valley Authority erected this steel-girder-and-floorbeam bridge in 1945 within the boundaries of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, as part of its Fontana Dam Project. It is the longest and most impressive of the bridges built by the TVA in association with water control projects in western North Carolina from the mid-1930s to the 1950s. It is also the earliest bridge in the state with a continuous-cantilever design with pin-and-hanger connections.

...To provide a crossing of the Little Tennessee and an access road below the dam site, the TVA first constructed a temporary timber bridge in 1942. The Authority replaced that structure in 1945 with the present girder-floorbeam bridge. With a war on and steel in high demand, the new bridge utilized steel beams salvaged from the construction trestles that had been used to carry the materials and concrete during the pouring of the dam. The many extraneous holes in the beams attest to their prior usage.

The girder-floorbeam bridge employs a continuous-cantilever design that includes pin-and-hanger connections. These connections were introduced in the end spans primarily to take care of any settlement in the abutments, which at the north end rested on spoils from a quarry established to crush rock for the dam construction. The pin-and-hanger connections are a detail that was originally used in the late 19th century at large cantilever truss bridges and found its way into girder-floorbeam and steel stringer bridge types in the 1920s and 1930s. The design allows for a longer clear span with a shallower beam, achieving economy not only in the depth of the beam, but also reducing the number of piers. It permitted this 529-foot-long bridge to be built with only five spans, the longest of which are the three 121-foot spans at the center. The bridge is composed of riveted, built-up girders that are continuous over the piers and support rolled-steel floorbeams and

stringers and a concrete deck. Solid-stem reinforced concrete piers and abutments that rise 45 feet support the superstructure.

The American Institute of Steel Construction presented the structure its 1945 award for most beautiful bridge in its class, based upon "simplicity of details" that gave it a "striking appearance." By midcentury engineers had reconsidered decorative design and stressed the beauty of clearly expressed function and clean geometric lines, which this bridge certainly displays.

The bridge received an official Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for listing in the NRHP in 2003 under Criteria A and C for its design. In 2011 the NC HPO reaffirmed its NRHP eligibility under Criterion A for its association with the Fontana Dam Project and under Criterion C for its design, along with the appropriateness of its proposed NRHP boundary (North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office 2011).



Figure 8. Bridge #9 over the Little Tennessee River

INTEGRITY


Bridge #9 over Little Tennessee River appears to retain the same level of integrity as it did when it was determined NRHP-eligible in 2003 and reaffirmed as eligible in 2011. It is therefore believed to continue to merit NRHP listing and to have the same boundaries as those identified in its nomination (Figure 9).

BRIDGE #9 OVER LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Retains same location as it did when NRHP listed
Design	High	Retains same elements of design as it did when NRHP listed
Setting	High	Retains same setting as it did when NRHP listed
Materials	High	Retains same materials as it did when NRHP listed
Workmanship	High	Retains same workmanship as it did when NRHP listed
Feeling	High	Retains same feeling as it did when NRHP listed
Association	High	Retains same association as it did when NRHP listed



Figure 9. NRHP boundaries of Bridge #9 over Little Tennessee River (source: <http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb/>)

Appalachian Trail

	Resource Name	Appalachian Trail
	HPO Survey Site #	NC0007
	Location	Within NC, extends from the Georgia border in Clay County to the Tennessee border in Avery County
	Parcel No.	Numerous
	Date of Construction	1923-1937
	Recommendation	Entirety of trail given DOE by the Keeper of the NRHP c.2009

HISTORY, SIGNIFICANCE, AND DESCRIPTION

The Keeper of the NRHP determined the entire Appalachian National Scenic Trail, or Appalachian Trail, eligible for NRHP listing c.2009 (<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpweb/>; Gledhill-Earley 2019). According to the National Parks Conservation Association (NCPA) (2010), the trail extends about 2,178 miles between Springer Mountain in Georgia and Mount Katahdin in Maine. Its protected corridor, which averages about 1,000-feet in width, encompasses more than 250,000 acres. The trail passes through 14 states, including North Carolina. The NCPA report states:

The first section of the trail was constructed in Harriman and Bear Mountain State Parks, New York, in 1923. Under the guidance of ATC [Appalachian Trail Conservancy] chairman Myron Avery, thousands of volunteers constructed the Appalachian Trail throughout the 1920s and 1930s. By 1937 a continuous footpath from Maine to Georgia was completed. During the 1930s and 1940s, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built much of the original infrastructure along the trail, including rock walls and steps, cabins and shelters, and fire towers.

Within and near the APE, the trail descends from the mountains of Graham and Swain counties over Fontana Dam Road and bridges the Little Tennessee River via the roadway atop Fontana Dam (Figure 10 and Figure 11).

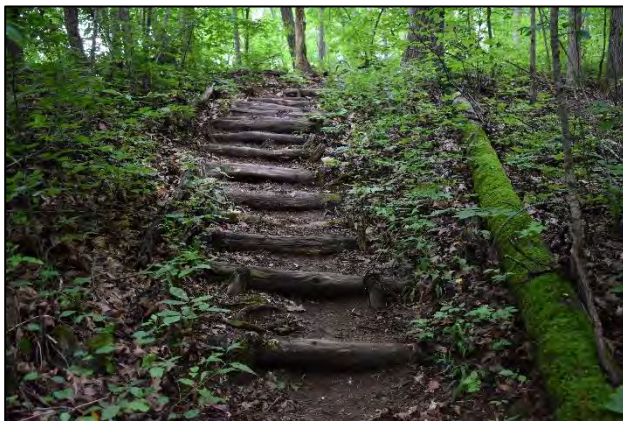


Figure 10. Appalachian Trail climbing south from Fontana Dam Road in Graham County



Figure 11. Appalachian Trail heading east across the top of Fontana Dam from Graham into Swain County, left; trail descending to Fontana Dam Road in Graham County, right

INTEGRITY

The Appalachian Trail within and near the APE appears to retain the same level of integrity as it did when it was determined NRHP-eligible c.2009. It is therefore believed to continue to merit NRHP listing and to have the same boundaries as those identified on <http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpweb/> (Figure 12).

BRIDGE #9 OVER LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Retains same location as it did when determined NRHP eligible
Design	High	Retains same elements of design as it did when determined NRHP eligible
Setting	High	Retains same setting as it did when determined NRHP eligible
Materials	High	Retains same materials as it did when determined NRHP eligible
Workmanship	High	Retains same workmanship as it did when determined NRHP eligible
Feeling	High	Retains same feeling as it did when determined NRHP eligible
Association	High	Retains same association as it did when determined NRHP eligible



Figure 12. NRHP-eligible boundaries of the Appalachian Trail in Graham and Swain counties near Fontana Dam, outlined in orange (source: <http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb/>)

Fontana Village



Resource Name	Fontana Village
HPO Survey Site #	GH0061
Location	S of NC28 on either side of and between Welch Road and Welch Road West within town of Fontana Dam
Parcel No.	Portion of 6623.00-27-1432
Date of Construction	c.1942-present
Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

[Note: due to the crucial role Fontana Village’s history played in its architectural appearance, the many changes to its resources due to ownership changes and modernization programs, and the loss of almost all of its original resources, its historical background is addressed ahead of its architectural description.]

Fontana Village under the TVA—1941-1945

Fontana Village was one component of the massive Fontana Hydroelectric Project, which was largely completed between 1942 and 1944 (Figure 13 and Figure 17) According to an early comprehensive history of the project (Tennessee Valley Authority 1950:12-13 with some paragraphs compressed together):

Fontana Dam was more than a construction job. It was a project in which the TVA was forced to move an army of some 5,000 workers and their families into the virtual wilderness of the Great Smoky Mountains.... The first quarters consisted of three tent colonies, later abandoned as dormitories and houses were made available....

A mile farther downstream on the south side of the river, in Welch Cove, is the permanent village. During the peak of construction there were 180 houses of the conventional or permanent type, 204 prefabricated houses of TVA design, 217 TVA-operated trailers, and 150 privately owned trailers. Hard-surfaced roads reached all points in the village.

Complete medical services were maintained [at a] 50-bed hospital.... The business center of the village comprised a group of buildings containing the food market and commissary, the barber and beauty shops, drug store, post office, and a banking service. Twenty-four-hour recreational facilities were provided to accommodate all shifts of workers.... The Welch Cove school was constructed as a part of the North Carolina State educational system....

The hard-surface, now paved, road network constructed by the TVA remains intact, but almost all of the original and early village resources have been replaced or stripped to their frames and rebuilt (Figure 15).

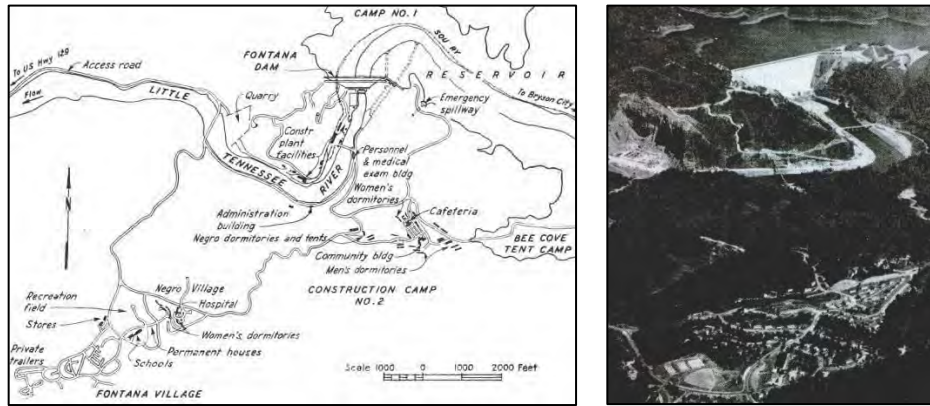


Figure 13. Left, general plan of Fontana Village, construction camps, and dam/plant site; right, dam at top with about two-thirds of village visible at bottom (source: TVA, *The Fontana Project*, 1950)

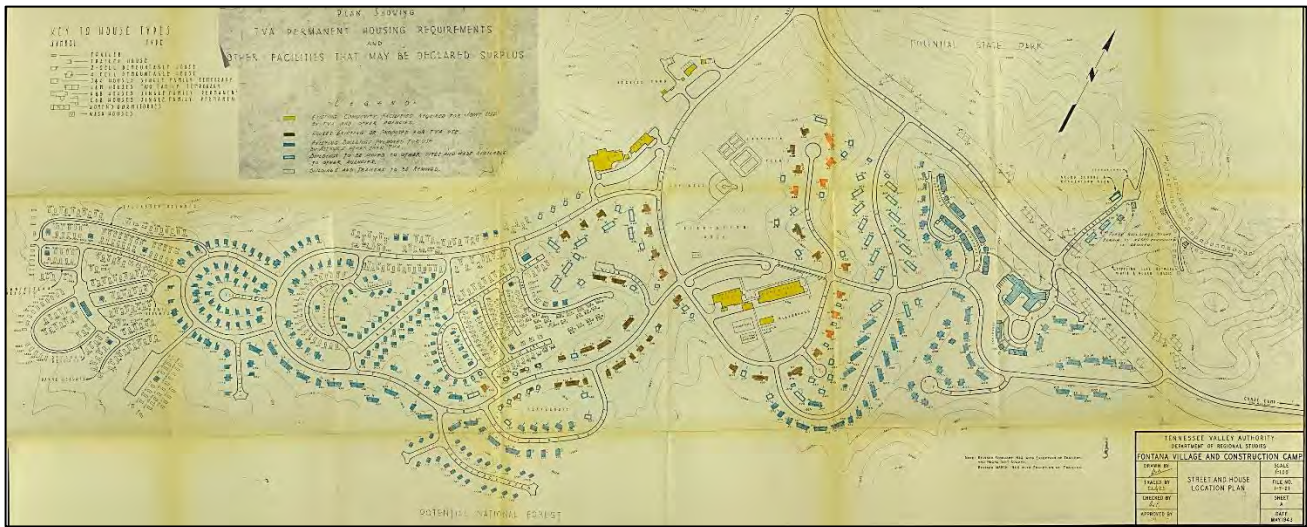


Figure 14. Fontana Village plan, May 1943, updated February/March 1944 (source: National Archives at Atlanta)



Figure 15. Current plan, flipped to mirror orientation of Figure 14, showing intact road network; resources not to scale and not all shown (source: www.fontanavillage.com/)

Fontana Village contained a variety of housing types, including four long, one-story, two-wing dormitories that stood near the village’s original medical center. Three of these were removed by the mid-1950s; the fourth was gone by the mid-1960s (Figure 14 at right beneath arrow symbol and Figure 16 at left). The village’s trailers, provided by the TVA and Farm Security Administration, were removed in 1944 or 1945 (Fontana Village brochures late-1940s/early-1950s, early/mid-1950s, late-1950s, and mid-1960s) (Figure 14 at far left and Figure 16 at right).

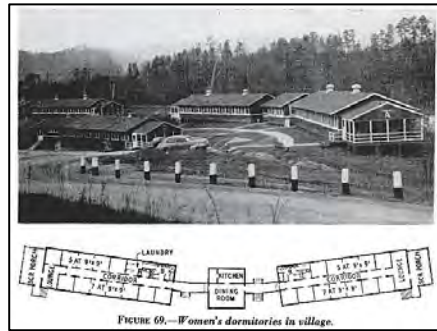


Figure 16. Original village housing types (source: TVA, *The Fontana Project*, 1950)

The houses were of four general types—permanent, temporary, demountable, and “trailer houses”—divided into subtypes. All were one-story tall. Types A, B, C, and D comprised the permanent houses (Figure 17, left). They were of “conventional frame construction” on cinder-block foundation walls upon concrete footings. “Smooth-surfaced asbestos-cement board exterior siding” covered their wood-sheathed walls. Roof shingles were also formed of asbestos cement. Windows were wood casements that swung out. Type D was gable-front, the others gable-end (Tennessee Valley Authority 1950:203-205).

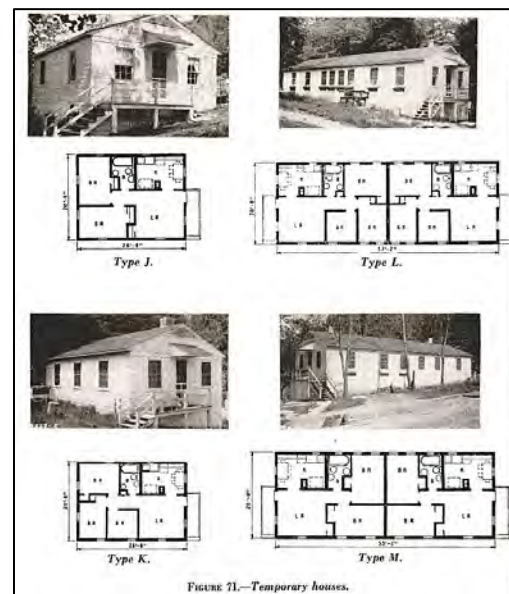
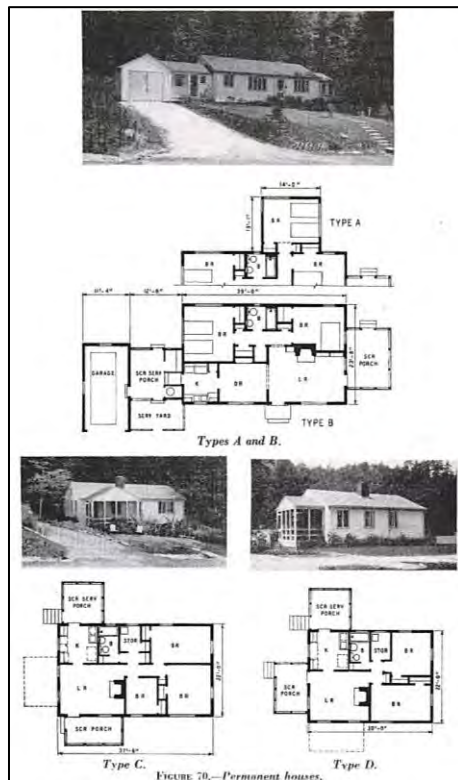


Figure 17. Original village permanent and temporary house types (source: TVA, *The Fontana Project*, 1950)

The temporary houses also came in four types—J, K, L, and M (Figure 17, right). Their conventional frame bodies stood on creosoted wood posts set on wood-block footings. “One- by eight-inch horizontal-lapped shiplap siding” on gypsum board sided them and asphalt shingles faced their roofs. Their windows were “stock double-hung.” All four types were gable-front (Tennessee Valley Authority 1950:205-206).

Demountable houses came in two types, a two-cell single, and four-cell duplex, cottage (Figure 18, left and center). TVA moved them to Fontana in late fall of 1941 from Sheffield, Alabama. Of frame construction, they consisted of two or four sections, each measuring 7’6” x 22’ (Tennessee Valley Authority 1950:205-206; Towne 1942; Holland 2001:147).

The fourth type was the trailer house, which was similar in construction, section size, and portability to the demountables. According to the Fontana Project report (Tennessee Valley Authority 1950:208-209), they “were built in an off-site fabrication plant and delivered to the job on trailers...complete with plumbing, electrical work and fixtures, finish painting, built-in cabinets, sliding windows, screens, doors, hardware, linoleum floor covering, and moveable furnishings.” They were of “lightweight stressed skin plywood construction.” Four experimental houses were first installed at Fontana. They were followed by 100 using the plans of TVA type A-6, depicted at Figure 18 on the right.

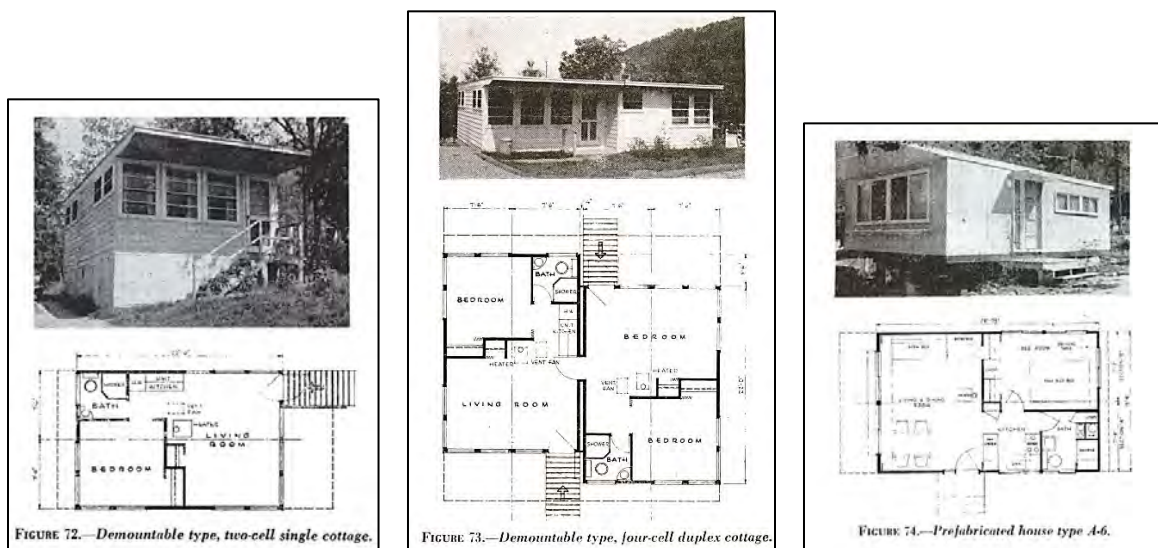


Figure 18. Original Fontana Village demountable and trailer house types (source: Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Fontana Project*, 1950)

Although most of these types were designated as temporary, demountable, or trailer houses, they remained in large numbers in Fontana Village for decades after the Fontana Dam project ended. None of them remain intact, although some of their original framing reportedly remains in place. This is addressed at the following architectural description section.

It should be noted that all of the above dormitories, trailers, and housing types were whites-only. Black workers and their families lived in the “Negro family tent colony” in conditions similar to the original Fontana Dam construction camps that preceded the village (Tennessee Valley Authority 1950:210).

Fontana Village also held multiple non-residential resources. These included a medical center (large blue-shaded building at righthand side of Figure 14) and a black school and community building (small building outlined in blue at far right of Figure 14) at the village’s eastern periphery. At its core (shaded

in yellow on Figure 14) were: a shopping center consisting of a barber shop and two store buildings that held such services as a grocery store, meat market, drugstore, post office, bank, and beauty parlor; a service area with a service station, ice house, coal yard, and oil storage tanks; two school buildings, one permanent, the other temporary; and a manual training shop. Tennis, badminton, and basketball courts, as well as a softball field, stood near and between them. Also near the village's center was the village's only two-story resource, the no-longer-extant frame Red Cross building, which held a minister's office, meeting room for Boy and Girl Scouts, surgical dressing room, nursery, and public toilets. Due to their survival, the medical center and houses, though heavily altered or replaced, are discussed further at the architectural description below.

Fontana Village Resort under Government Service, Inc.—1946-1986

In April 1946, Government Service, Inc. (GSI) entered into a 30-year lease with TVA for about half of Fontana Village. In spite of its name, GSI was not a federal entity, but rather a non-profit that served as the primary food service provider within federal buildings in Washington (Holland 2001:206; *Nashville Graphic* 1946). North Carolina's *The State* magazine declared the village a "unique experiment in resorts" (Sharpe 1946). In 1946 it retained "some 400 cottage and trailer housing units," or about 2/3s of the various housing and trailer types placed there by TVA. During the year or two between TVA's vacating of the village and the opening of the resort, it was apparently largely empty; a 1952 article refers to it as a "ghost town" during this period (*Asheville Citizen-Times* 1946 and 1952).

According to Holland (2001:207) in his history of Fontana (Figure 19):

By 1950, contract addendums had added the rest of the village property to the G.S.I. leasehold and considerable renovation had been completed to render the village into a neat, yet a bit unusual, vacation destination. The hospital was converted into a 56 room lodge, the grocery/dry goods store became the cafeteria, the drugstore...was remodeled...and a new grocery store/post office building was constructed.



Figure 19. Store buildings, left, and two-cell demountable cottages, right (source: Sharpe, "'Hotel' Covers 1200 Acres," 1946; photographer: John Hemmer)

Among GSI's notable changes was conversion of the medical center to a lodge in 1950. In that year, in addition to the lodge's guest rooms, the resort reportedly contained "275 houses and cottages." This suggests that the trailers had been removed by this date, along with about 30% of the 384 permanent, "temporary," and demountable TVA residences (*Asheville Citizen-Times* 1950).

The numbers of houses at the village over the years varies from source to source. A late-1940s Fontana Village brochure says the resort contained "300 modern cottages everyone with a view." (The brochure

suggests that no trailers remained at the site by this date.) An early-1950s brochure states that the “Largest Resort in the Great Smoky Mts.,” near the “World’s 4th Highest Dam,” contained a 56-room lodge and 280 cottages. Brochures in the early/mid- and late-1950s counted “300 vacation homes.”

Photographs and images in brochures from the late 1940s through the mid-1960s do not hesitate to display and comment on the comforts of its many demountables and trailer-houses (Figure 20). The earliest identified brochure, from the late 1940s, displays a two-cell demountable house on its cover. An early-1950s brochure pictures and describes the various types of “Delightful, Furnished Cottages!” Demountables figure prominently in brochures from later in the 1950s and the 1960s as well (Figure 21).

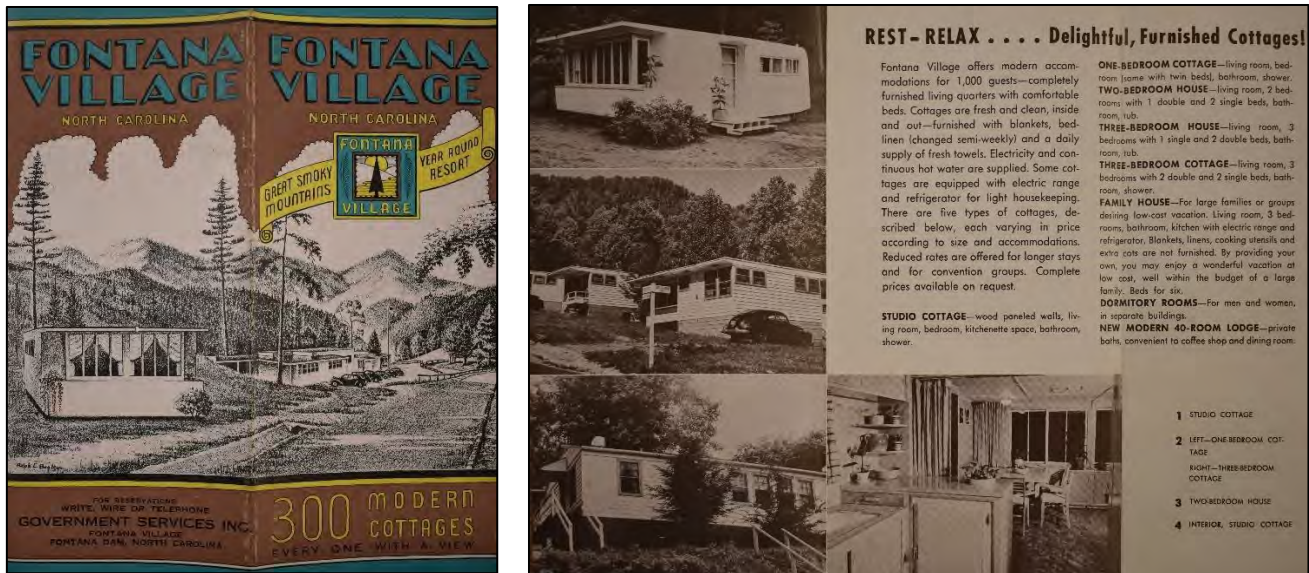


Figure 20. Cover of late-1940s brochure, at left, and full-page spread in early-1950s brochure, at right



Figure 21. Demountable houses depicted in brochures from the early/mid-1950s, at left, the late 1950s, at center, and the mid-1960s, at right

In the early 1960s the resort reportedly went through a “complete renovation-improvement-expansion program, not only sprucing up its old facilities but building brand new ones” (*Asheville Citizen Times* 1964). The work included re-shingling the lodge roof, erecting a large laundry building (in 1963), extending the cafeteria adjacent to the store complex, and adding on to the registration office building south of the store buildings. It is not clear whether the effort included the cabins.

GSI undertook more major activities in the mid-1970s and early 1980s. These were generated at least in part by provisions in a new lease with TVA in 1972, which required GIS to make capital improvements

before the end of 1981 that totaled at least \$3 million (Comptroller General 1973). In 1975 GIS dedicated the current two-story lodge, at a reported cost of \$2.5 million. In 1981 they hired Hendersonville architect Emory L. Jackson to replace the old store buildings with the current complex. Jackson also planned a swimming pool and waterslide area across from the new complex, which was subsequently built and remains in operation (*Asheville Citizen Times* 1974 and 1981).

Fontana Village Resort under Peppertree Resorts, Ltd.—1987-present

Even more dramatic changes to Fontana Village’s buildings occurred after August 1987, when Peppertree Resorts Ltd. purchased GSI’s interest in the resort. An Asheville-based owner and manager of time-share resorts across the country, Peppertree announced plans to spend \$10 million dollars over three years to renovate the property. The company also revealed plans to remove “many of the old cottages...creating space for construction of others for investors” (*Asheville Citizen Times* 1987).

Eighteen months after the purchase, Peppertree announced significant progress on their plans (*Asheville Citizen-Times* 1989). They had converted the former medical center/lodge into a sales and administration building. They had also built a new marina on the lake, a mile from the village, with 30 covered and 20 uncovered boat slips. This replaced the boat dock that had been in service for 35 years. All 253 of their rental cottages, they said, were undergoing a “complete restoration.” They continued (*Asheville Citizen-Times* 1989): “Each of the rental cottages is being or has been gutted to the frame. Electrical, plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning systems have been installed and all windows are replaced with insulated window units...”

Peppertree’s efforts did indeed significantly “restore,” transmogrify, or remove almost all of the original cabins. Photographs taken in 1997 of some, but far from all, of the village’s resources include only one largely intact original house type, a cluster of five A-6 trailer types (Figure 22 and Figure 23). At least one survived until 2005, but all are believed to now be gone. A version of the type erected at the Manhattan Project site in Oak Ridge, Tennessee survives at the American Museum of Science and Energy in that community (Johnson 2013:66) (Figure 24, at left). The early Red Cross building (GH0063) also survived until at least 2005 (Figure 24, at right). Listed on the state’s Study List of potentially National Register-eligible resources in 2003, the Red Cross building no longer stands.



Figure 22. No-longer-extant, prefabricated A-6 trailer-type houses in 1997 (source: HPO file GH0061)



Figure 23. A-6 trailer-type house or houses in Fontana Village in 2005 (source: North Carolina ECHO)



Figure 24. Surviving B-I type house in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, left (source: Johnson, “A Call to Service,” 2013; photographer: Sarah E. Kucharski), and no-longer-extant Red Cross building in 2005, right (source: North Carolina ECHO)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Almost all of the resources at Fontana Village are cabins that serve resort guests. The resort has not retained the names and letters of the house typologies that were assigned by the TVA. Rather, it has its own typology based upon a cabin’s number of bedrooms and other amenities. The names are taken from trees and shrubs, to which are appended the bedroom number. These include Willow and Maple 1-bedroom; Laurel, Hemlock, Hickory, and Azalea 2-bedroom; Magnolia, Azalea, and Hemlock 3-bedroom; and Hemlock 4-bedroom. Also identified separately are Log Cabin 2-bedroom and Member Willow 1-bedroom units, along with other member cabins and villas. The cabins have proper addresses in tax records—10 Park Way, 291 Welch Road, etc. Most of the streets and their names date back to the construction of the village, but the street numbers are a later addition. The TVA originally assigned each house a discrete number. The resort does the same, but these do not match the TVA numbers. Figure 25, the most current map provided by the resort, identifies the cabins by type, via color-coding, and by 3- or 4-digit number. It also calls out, with the numbers 1 through 26, the lodge, cabanas, garden units A through D, and nonresidential facilities. The map is not to scale, particularly those resources numbered up to 26.

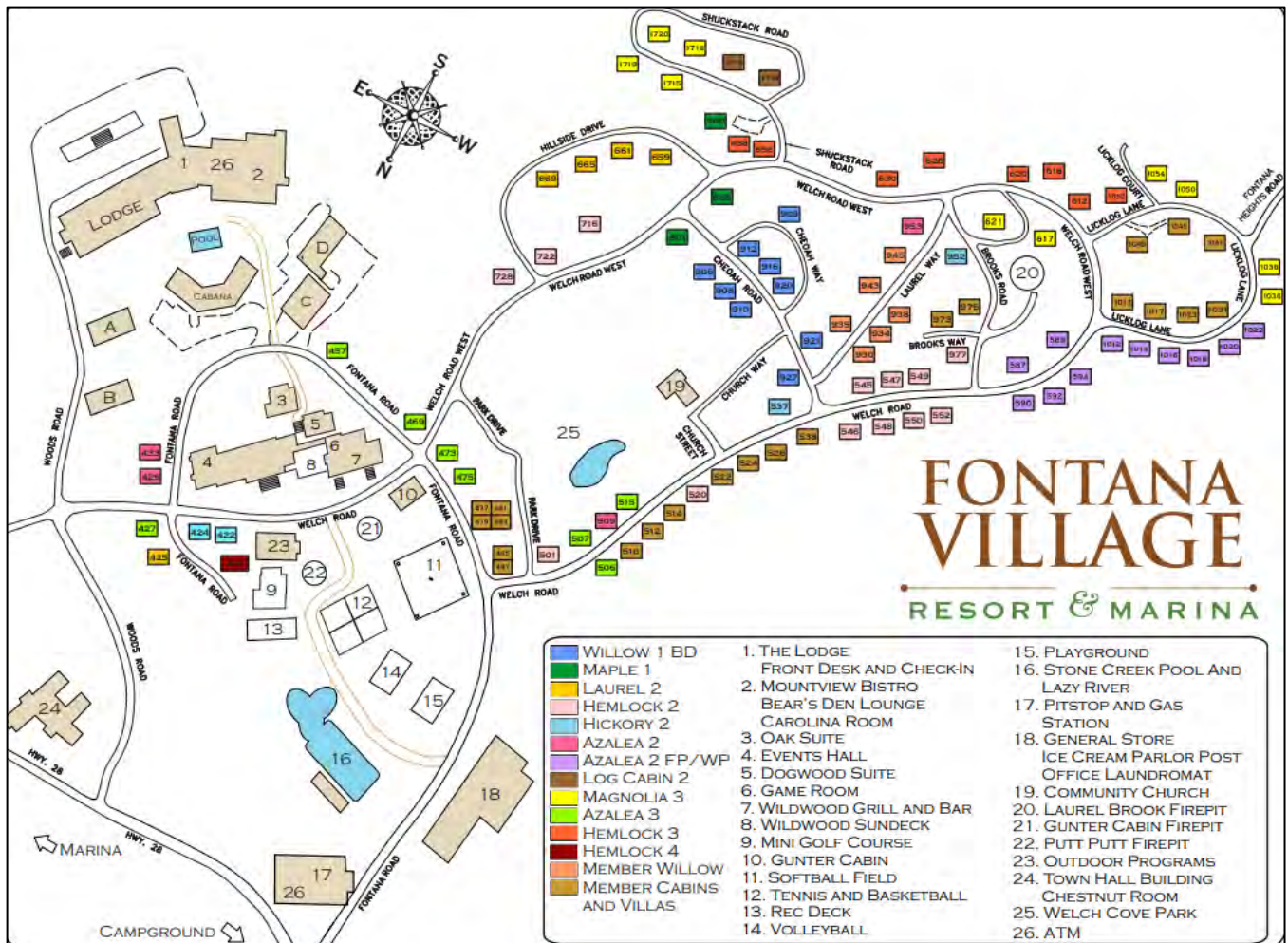


Figure 25. Current Fontana Village map with resort-assigned type names and cabin and other numbers

Figure 26 and Figure 27, based upon Graham County tax maps, depict the resources in Fontana Village by current address. Aerial images, they are to scale.

The table of Fontana Village resources that follows the maps, below, is organized by the current tax addresses. Each address is followed by the resort’s cabin number and type. (On the ground in the village, most of the cabins are identified by small plaques carrying the resort number rather than address number; some plaques are missing.) Due to the many changes to the resources, very few are assigned a date prior to the 1970s in the table, even though some may contain partial frames that date to the village’s construction. The term ‘effective date’ refers to the resource’s current appearance, which in almost all instances is given as 1987-90 to capture the many changes worked upon them by Peppertree after it acquired the resort. Almost all of the resources are either a one-story frame cabin with a gable-end or gable-front roof. An abbreviation has accordingly been added for these.



Figure 26. Fontana Village current tax map with addresses, western section (source of base map: Graham County GIS)



Figure 27. Fontana Village current tax map with addresses, eastern section (source of base map: Graham County GIS)

CURRENT ADDRESS	CABIN # (type) or RESOURCE NAME	CURRENT USE (HISTORIC USE)	EFFECTIVE DATE	CONSTRUCTION: 1-sty frame cabin/gable-end (1-SFC/GE), gable-front (1-SFC/GF), or other	C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing)
11517 Fontana Rd	Gas Station	Commercial	c.1987-90	1-story, stuccoed, concrete block	NC
11597 Fontana Rd	Town Hall	Meeting rooms & employee lodging (built as medical center & also used as lodge)	1942, c.1950, c.1987-90	1-story, gable-roofed, frame	NC
13 Fontana Rd W	Playground, volleyball, basketball, tennis, softball fields/courts	Recreation	c.1987-90	Outdoor fields and courts	NC
14 Fontana Rd W	Timeshares	2 of 4 connected lodging units	c.1987-90	Round, 2-story, frame, 2-unit building	NC
20 Fontana Rd W	Timeshares	2 of 4 connected lodging units	c.1987-90	2-story, frame, 4-unit building	NC
22 Fontana Rd W	Timeshares	2 of 4 connected lodging units	c.1987-90	2-story, frame, 4-unit building	NC
54 Fontana Rd W	Cabin 475 (Azalea 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
85 Fontana Rd W	Game Room & Wildwood Grill/Bar	Game room and restaurant	c.1994	1-SFC/GE	NC
86 Fontana Rd W	Cabin 469 (Azalea 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
119 Fontana Rd W	Dogwood Suite	Meeting rooms	c.1987-90	1-story, frame	NC
122 Fontana Rd W	Maintenance building	Maintenance	c.1987-90	1-story, frame	NC
126 Fontana Rd W	Maintenance building	Maintenance	c.1987-90	1-story, frame	NC
157 Fontana Rd W	Oakwood Suite	Meeting rooms	c.1987-90	1-story, frame	NC
162 Fontana Rd W	Cabin 457 (Azalea 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
176 Fontana Rd W	Garden Units C	Multiple-unit lodging	c.1975	1-story, frame, gable-end, 6-unit building	NC
190 Fontana Rd W	Garden Units D	Multiple-unit lodging	c.1975	1-story, frame, gable-end, 8-unit building	NC
192 Fontana Rd W	Poolside Cabanas	Multiple-unit lodging	c.1975	2-story, frame, U-shaped, 19-unit building	NC
246 Fontana Rd W	Cabin 433 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
266 Fontana Rd W	Cabin 429 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
298 Fontana Rd W	Cabin 427 (Azalea 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC

CURRENT ADDRESS	CABIN # (type) or RESOURCE NAME	CURRENT USE (HISTORIC USE)	EFFECTIVE DATE	CONSTRUCTION: 1-sty frame cabin/gable-end (1-SFC/GE), gable-front (1-SFC/GF), or other	C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing)
306 Fontana Rd W	Cabin 425 (Laurel 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
311 Fontana Rd W	Cabin 424 (Hickory 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
329 Fontana Rd W	Cabin 420 (Hickory 2)	Lodging—4 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
406 Fontana Rd W/ Welch Cove Cemetery Rd	Welch Cove Cemetery	Cemetery	Late 19 th -late 20 th c	Irregularly place headstones	NC
206 Woods Rd	Garden Units B	Multiple-unit lodging	c.1975	1-story, frame, gable-end, 8-unit building	NC
218 Woods Rd	Garden Units A	Multiple-unit lodging	c.1975	1-story, frame, gable-end, 8-unit building	NC
300 Woods Rd	Fontana Village Lodge		1975	2-story, 42-unit, frame and stone lodge	NC
N of 300 Woods Rd	Pool	Pool	1975	In-ground concrete pool	NC
8 Maintenance Access Rd (1)	Laundry	Laundry	c.1960s	1-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block	NC
8 Maintenance Access Rd (2)	Equipment shed	Equipment shed	c.1960s	Partially open, 1-story, frame shed	NC
168 Welch Rd	Gift Shop & Post Office	Commercial	c.1981-82	1-story, gable-end, frame	NC
171 Welch Rd	Stony Creek Pool	Recreation	c.1981-82	Pool and poolhouse	NC
180 Welch Rd	General Store & Laundromat	Commercial	c.1981-82	1-story, gable-end, frame	NC
271 Welch Rd	Cabin 501 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
279 Welch Rd	Cabin 507 (Azalea 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
291 Welch Rd	Cabin 509 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
298 Welch Rd	Cabin 506 (Azalea 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
304 Welch Rd	Cabin 510 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
311 Welch Rd	Cabin 515 (Azalea 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
324 Welch Rd	Cabin 512 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
340 Welch Rd	Cabin 514 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
350 Welch Rd	Cabin 520 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC

CURRENT ADDRESS	CABIN # (type) or RESOURCE NAME	CURRENT USE (HISTORIC USE)	EFFECTIVE DATE	CONSTRUCTION: 1-sty frame cabin/gable-end (1-SFC/GE), gable-front (1-SFC/GF), or other	C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing)
368 Welch Rd	Cabin 522 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
380 Welch Rd	Cabin 524 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
390 Welch Rd	Cabin 526 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
397 Welch Rd	Cabin 537 (Hickory 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
408 Welch Rd	Cabin 538 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
456 Welch Rd	Cabin 546 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
463 Welch Rd	Cabin 545 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
468 Welch Rd	Cabin 548 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
473 Welch Rd	Cabin 547 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
478 Welch Rd	Cabin 550 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
483 Welch Rd	Cabin 549 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
490 Welch Rd	Cabin 552 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
540 Welch Rd	Cabin 590 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
541 Welch Rd	Cabin 587 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
560 Welch Rd	Cabin 592 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
561 Welch Rd	Cabin 589 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
570 Welch Rd	Cabin 594 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
363 Welch Rd W	Events Hall	Events hall	c.1987-90	1-story, gable-end, frame	NC
378 Welch Rd W	Cabin 422 (Hickory 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
416 Welch Rd W	Outdoors Programming	Outdoors activity center	c.1987-90	1-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block	NC
458 Welch Rd W	Gunter Cabin	Historic cabin	c.1875, later altered	1-story-and-loft log cabin	NC
N of 458 Welch Rd W	Mini Golf Course	Recreation	c.1987-90	Miniature golf course	NC

CURRENT ADDRESS	CABIN # (type) or RESOURCE NAME	CURRENT USE (HISTORIC USE)	EFFECTIVE DATE	CONSTRUCTION: 1-sty frame cabin/gable-end (1-SFC/GE), gable-front (1-SFC/GF), or other	C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing)
498 Welch Rd W	Cabin 473 (Azalea 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
554 Welch Rd W	Cabin 787 (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
611 Welch Rd W	Cabin 722 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
618 Welch Rd W	Cabin (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
698 Welch Rd W	Cabin 655 (Maple 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
837 Welch Rd W	Cabin no # (Hemlock 3?)	Lodging—3 bdrm?	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
877 Welch Rd W	Cabin 620 (Hemlock 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
889 Welch Rd W	Cabin 618 (Hemlock 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
19 Park Way	Cabin 745 (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
37 Park Way	Cabin 747-749 (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
9 or 15 Park Dr	Cabin 751 (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
21 or 29 Park Dr	Cabin No.# (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
36 Park Dr	Cabin 765 (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
3 Hillside Dr	Cabin 728 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
62 Hillside Dr	Cabin 669 (Laurel 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
100 Hillside Dr	Cabin 665 (Laurel 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
107 Hillside Dr	Cabin 671 (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
113 Hillside Dr	Cabin 672 (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
121 Hillside Dr	Cabin 673 (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
122 Hillside Dr	Cabin 661 (Laurel 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
142 Hillside Dr	Cabin 659 (Laurel 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
12 Hillside Way	Cabin 716 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
30 Hillside Way	Cabin (Not identified)	Lodging	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC

CURRENT ADDRESS	CABIN # (type) or RESOURCE NAME	CURRENT USE (HISTORIC USE)	EFFECTIVE DATE	CONSTRUCTION: 1-sty frame cabin/gable-end (1-SFC/GE), gable-front (1-SFC/GF), or other	C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing)
55 Shuckstack Rd	Cabin 1715 (Magnolia 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
64 Shuckstack Rd	Cabin 1718 (Magnolia 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
87 Shuckstack Rd	Cabin 1719 (Magnolia 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
100 Shuckstack Rd	Cabin 1720 (Magnolia 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
200 Shuckstack Rd	Cabin 1716 (Log Cabin 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
202 Shuckstack Rd	Cabin 1714 (Log Cabin 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
7 Shuckstack Ct	Cabin 656 (Hemlock 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
9 Shuckstack Ct	Cabin 658 (Hemlock 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
11 Shuckstack Ct	Cabin 660 (Maple 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
14 Shuckstack Way	Cabin 628 (Hemlock 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
22 Shuckstack Way	Cabin 630 (Hemlock 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
20 Fontana Church Rd	Fontana Community Church	Religious	1951, 1954, and later	1-story, gable-roofed, stuccoed, concrete block and frame	NC
59 Fontana Church Rd	Vacant lot	No building	--	No building	NC
61 Fontana Church Rd	Vacant lot	No building	--	No building	NC
65 Fontana Church Rd	Vacant lot	No building	--	No building	NC
67 Fontana Church Rd	Vacant lot	No building	--	No building	NC
21 Cheoah Rd	Cabin 927 (Willow 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
53 Cheoah Rd	Cabin 910 (Willow 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
63 Cheoah Rd	Cabin 908 (Willow 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
68 Cheoah Rd	Cabin 920 (Willow 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
77 Cheoah Rd	Cabin 906 (Willow 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
78 Cheoah Rd	Cabin 916 (Willow 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
94 Cheoah Rd	Cabin 912 (Willow 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC

CURRENT ADDRESS	CABIN # (type) or RESOURCE NAME	CURRENT USE (HISTORIC USE)	EFFECTIVE DATE	CONSTRUCTION: 1-sty frame cabin/gable-end (1-SFC/GE), gable-front (1-SFC/GF), or other	C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing)
109 Cheoah Rd	Cabin 801 (Maple 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
8 Cheoah Way	Cabin 921 (Willow 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
46 Cheoah Way	Cabin 909 (Willow 1)	Lodging—1 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
18 Laurel Way	Cabin 930 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
31 Laurel Way	Cabin 935 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
34 Laurel Way	Cabin 934 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
48 Laurel Way	Cabin 936 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
61 Laurel Way	Cabin 943 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
71 Laurel Way	Cabin 945 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GF	NC
101 Laurel Way	Cabin 953 (Hemlock 3?)	Lodging—3 bdrm?	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
151 Laurel Way	Cabin	Lodging—x bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/	NC
7 Brooks Way E	Cabin 997 (Hemlock 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
10 Brooks Way E	Cabin 973 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
29 Brooks Rd	Cabin 975 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
77 Brooks Rd	Cabin 952 (Hickory 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
4 Brooks Ct	Firepit (former cabin site?)	Recreation	c.1987-90	Stone firepit	NC
9 Brooks Ct	Cabin 621 (Magnolia 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
10 Brooks Ct	Cabin 617 (Magnolia 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
18 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1012 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC

CURRENT ADDRESS	CABIN # (type) or RESOURCE NAME	CURRENT USE (HISTORIC USE)	EFFECTIVE DATE	CONSTRUCTION: 1-sty frame cabin/gable-end (1-SFC/GE), gable-front (1-SFC/GF), or other	C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing)
19 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1013 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
28 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1014 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
35 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1017 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
42 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1016 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
47 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1023 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
56 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1018 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
66 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1020 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
73 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1031 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
84 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1022 (Azalea 2)	Lodging—2 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
100 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1306 (Magnolia 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
108 Fontana Hgts	Cabin 1308 (Magnolia 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
9 Licklog Ln	Cabin 612 (Hemlock 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
19 Licklog Ln	Cabin 1052 (Hemlock 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
20 Licklog Ln	Cabin 1049 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
40 Licklog Ln	Cabin 1045 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
60 Licklog Ln	Cabin 1041 (Member Cabin)	Timeshare cabin	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
61 Licklog Ln	Cabin 1050 (Magnolia 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC
36 Licklog Ct	Cabin 1054 (Magnolia 3)	Lodging—3 bdrm	c.1987-90	1-SFC/GE	NC

Some of Fontana Village’s cabins clearly postdate the 1940s, for their forms are not a close match to any of the original housing types. The forms of others, as well as newspaper accounts, suggest that they might have been stripped down to their frames, then rebuilt and modernized. This modernization extended even to relocating and replacing doors and windows, and removing or adding interior partition walls. It would only be possible to determine when these cabins were built by exposing their framing. The difficulty in dating extends even to later-built cabins, for they were generally placed more or less on the sites of their predecessors and built with similar basic forms.

A comparison of photos taken in 1974 with current images illustrates the changes that were already in place 45 years ago, prior to Peppertree’s major reconstructive work. They also indicate some of the further changes made by Peppertree in the late 1980s and beyond. Photographs in the Fontana Village file (GH0061) from 1974 concentrate on the original buildings standing at that time, but include some images of rebuilt cabins on the current Park Way and Park Drive. (The 1943-44 map of the village identifies the road as Welch Court, a name still shown on some maps. Modern maps use the Park names and, alternatively, Trout Pond Court.) By 1974 the bays in the front elevations of the houses at 19 Park Way and 36 Park Drive, which appear to have been temporary house type J dwellings, had been altered by moving the door from the center of the front elevation to one side. Subsequently, these doors and the windows were replaced. Houses at 37 Park Way and 9 or 15 Park Drive, likely examples of temporary house type M residences, retained small front decks in 1974 that were later replaced by deep full-facade porches with exposed framing at their gable peaks (Figure 28 through Figure 30). Even with these alterations, these houses appear to be the most intact in the village.



Figure 28. 19 Park Way (Fontana Village cabin 745) in 1974 (source: HPO file GH0061) and at present—perhaps originally a temporary house type J; note 37 Park Way (Fontana Village cabin 747-749), at far right,



Figure 29. Left and center, 37 Park Way (Fontana Village cabin 747-749) and 9 or 15 Park Drive (Fontana Village cabin 751) in 1974 (source: HPO file GH0061) and at present—both perhaps temporary house type M; at right a type M in 1950 (source: TVA)



Figure 30. Left and center, 36 Park Drive (Fontana Village cabin 765) in 1974 (source: HPO file GH0061) and at present—perhaps originally a temporary house type J; a type J in 1950, right (source: TVA)

An example of a cabin that is even more heavily altered is 291 Welch Road, likely a permanent house type C. Changes have been worked to its windows, doors, bay placement and numbers of bays, porch, foundation, and chimney (Figure 31).



Figure 31. Left and center, 291 Welch Road (Fontana Village cabin 509), currently; right, type C in 1950 (source: TVA)

Other cabins are either modern or so altered that their original type cannot be determined. Examples of these are depicted at Figure 32 through Figure 34.



Figure 32. Left, modern or heavily rebuilt cabin at 298 Welch Rd (Fontana Village cabin 506/Azalea 3-bedroom type); right, 63 and 68 Cheoah Road (Fontana Village cabins 908 and 906/Willow 1-bedroom types)



Figure 33. Modern house at 200 Shuckstack Road (Fontana Village cabin 1716/Log Cabin 2-bedroom type), left, and modern timeshare cabins at 61 and 71 Laurel Way (Fontana Village cabins 945 and 943), right



Figure 34. Modern or heavily rebuilt cabins at 456 and 468 Welch Road (Fontana Village cabins 546 and 548/Hemlock 2-bedroom types), left, and 108 and 100 Fontana Heights (Fontana Village cabins 1038 and 1036/Magnolia 3-bedroom type), right

Views of cabin interiors were not available when fieldwork was undertaken, but numerous snapshots are available online. Here modernization is equally evident. A small selection of images taken within the past few years is indicative of the complete reworking of the cabin interiors over the years (Figure 35 through Figure 37).



Figure 35. Hemlock 3-bedroom, probably 889 Welch Road West (Fontana Village cabin 618), July 2018 (source: <https://www.tripadvisor.com/Profile/boardgirl148>)

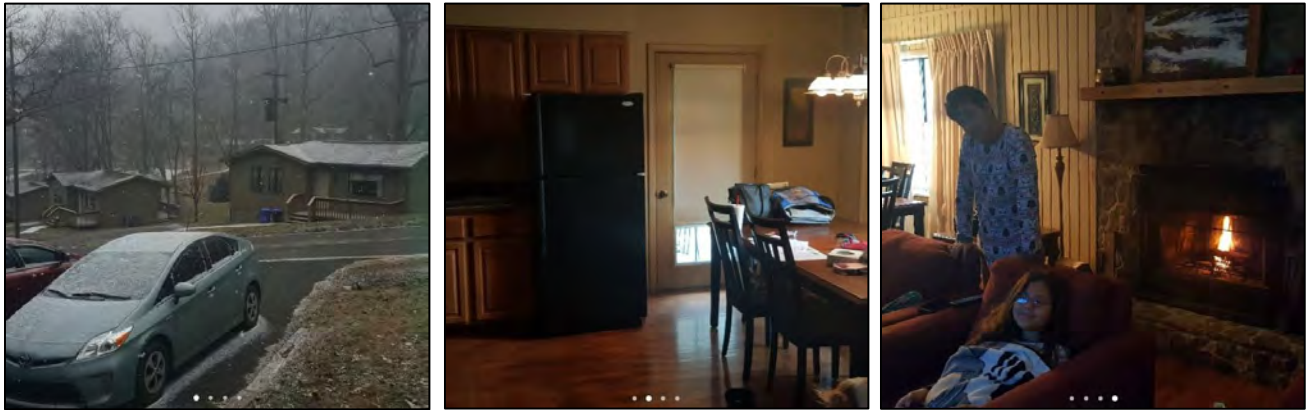


Figure 36. Unidentified 2-bedroom cabin (probably a Hemlock 2-bedroom on Welch Road), December 2017 (source: <https://www.tripadvisor.com/Profile/Ane65?fid=0ed54bdb-b28a-45ac-91f2-3afec98710f6>)



Figure 37. Unidentified cabin (probably an Azalea 2-bedroom on Welch Road), December 2018 (source: <https://www.tripadvisor.com/Profile/Tomita22/Review/640739440>)

Images from a visitor who stayed at the resort in May 2010 come with a comment about ongoing updates to the cabins. She wrote that “My husband and I stayed in a one bedroom Willow cabin and absolutely loved it. We had stayed at the village about 10 years ago, but we were surprised to find that they are remodeling all of their cabins” (https://www.tripadvisor.com/ShowUserReviews-g49140-d226731-r63954219-Fontana_Village_Resort-Fontana_Dam_North_Carolina.html) (Figure 38).

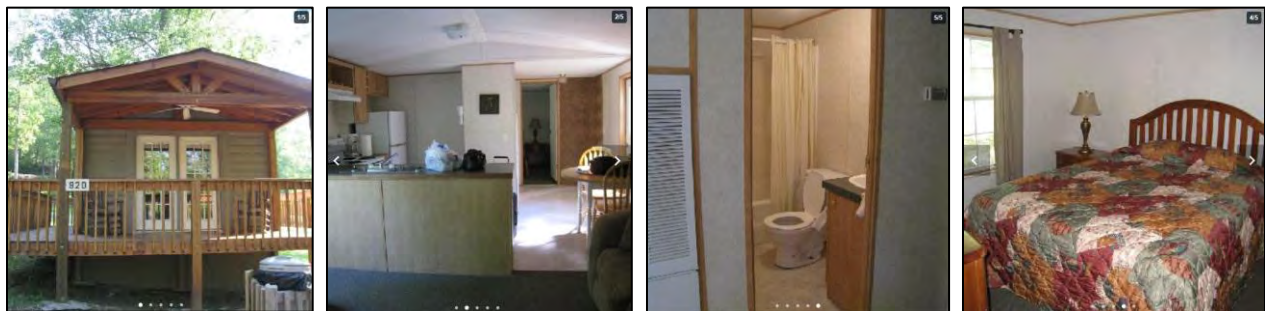


Figure 38. Willow 1-bedroom at 68 Cheoah Road (Fontana Village cabin 920), May 2010

The only nominally intact individual resource near the APE that dates from Fontana Village’s opening, or is otherwise 50 years old or older, is the former medical center (Fontana Village #24 on Figure 25; 11517 Fontana Road at far right on Figure 27). (Other individual resources within the village, but well outside of the APE paralleling Fontana Road, are not addressed here.) Located immediately south of the APE’s edge, the former medical building was built in 1942 following a plan developed for a TVA medical center in Kentucky. Its initial block was its T-shaped western section, which held 27 beds. Its north elevation along Fontana Road was built 134’ long and 32½’ deep. The centered rear leg of the T extended 78’ to the south. As dam construction ramped up and the number of families, workers, and injuries grew, TVA added a 106’ long, oblique-V-shaped wing on the east. This wing expanded facilities and nearly doubled the number of beds from 27 to 50. It was soon joined by a 19’ x 20’ wing on the west that provided public health services (Tennessee Valley Authority 1950:217-219) (Figure 39).

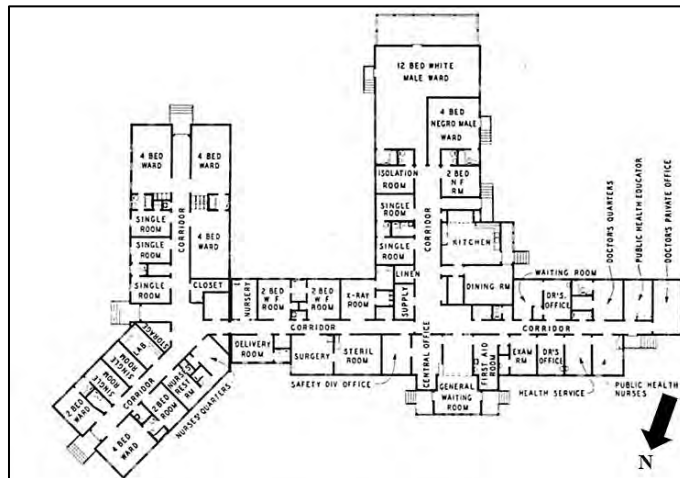


Figure 39. Medical center floor plan prior to 1950 conversion into lodge (TVA, *The Fontana Project*, 1950:218)

The medical center’s form is little altered. It continues to be one-story-tall, frame, and gable roofed, and its window and door bays largely remain in place. Its weatherboards have likely been replaced, but look much like the original cladding (Figure 40 and Figure 41).

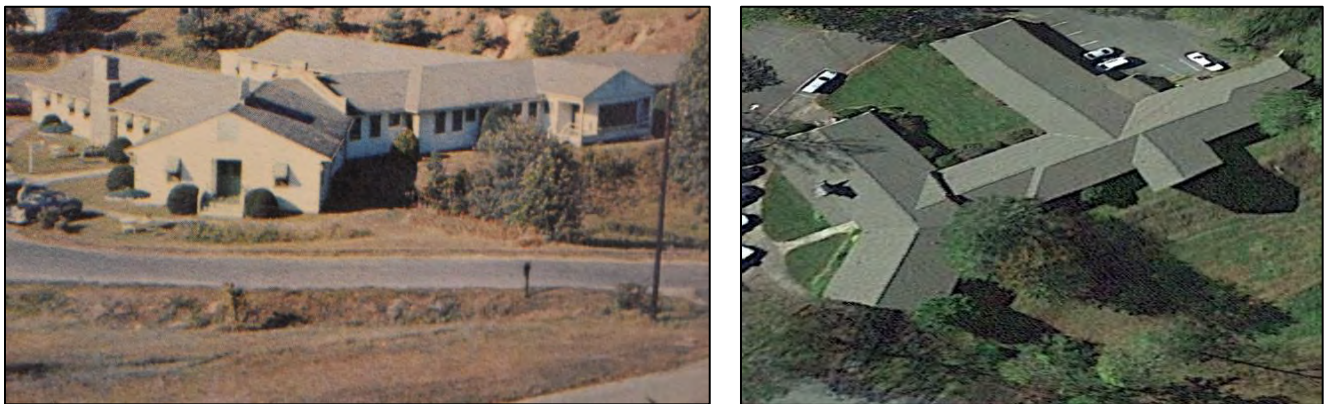


Figure 40. Looking southwest at lodge in early/mid-1950s (source: Fontana Village brochure), left, and in 2015, right (source: Google Earth)



Figure 41. East elevation of former Fontana Village medical center not long after 1950 conversion to lodge (source: Graham County Public Library), left, and currently

When GSI converted the center to the Fontana Village lodge in 1950, though, the interior was apparently much altered. Some of the central corridors were retained, but the large wards and medical service rooms were broken into smaller lodging units. The stone chimney and hearth at the east were probably added around 1950 as well. Further changes occurred as the village buildings received periodic updates (Figure 42). Around 1988 Peppertree converted the building to yet another use, its sales and administration center. It currently serves as the Town of Fontana Dam's town hall and holds the Chestnut Room and other spaces conducive to meetings, parties, and banquets. It also holds some employee housing. Peppertree likely replaced all of its doors and windows, which are now 1/1 with snap-in muntins.



Figure 42. East front room of former medical center in use as lodge in early-1960s at top left (source: Fontana Village brochure) and mid-1960s (source: Holland, *Fontana*, p.209) at bottom left; current images at right

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

Fontana Village is not recommended as eligible under any of the NRHP’s Criteria. It retains at best only small portions of its original and early buildings. The surviving portions of these buildings, if they exist at all, are limited to parts of their original framing that have been altered and hidden by extensive interior and exterior modernization. As a whole, the village has been heavily altered and is effectively a modern facility sitting atop an original road network. It therefore is not believed to retain sufficient integrity to support any significance under Criterion A for its history. It is also not believed to retain sufficient integrity to support any significance under Criterion C for its architecture. None of its resources are individually eligible for their architecture and, due to its many alterations and additions, it further lacks sufficient integrity to support eligibility as a significant and distinguishable entity or historic district. No significant persons had an important association with the facility and it is therefore not believed to be eligible under Criterion B. It is also not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion D, for its resources are not likely to yield important information that is not readily available from other sources.

FONTANA VILLAGE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Fontana Village stands on the location where it was built
Design	Low	Fontana Village’s design has been heavily altered through the stripping down of its buildings to frames (if that) and the thorough rebuilding and modernization of these buildings, inside and out
Setting	Low to Medium	Fontana Village remains in a rural setting on its original road network, near Fontana Dam, but its buildings have been heavily altered and rebuilt
Materials	Low	Fontana Village’s materials have been heavily altered through the stripping down of its buildings to frames (if that) and the thorough rebuilding and modernization of these buildings, inside and out
Workmanship	Low	Fontana Village’s workmanship has been heavily altered through the stripping down of its buildings to frames (if that) and the thorough rebuilding and modernization of these buildings, inside and out
Feeling	Low	High integrity of location, low to medium integrity of setting, and low integrity of design, materials and workmanship; therefore low integrity of feeling
Association	Low	High integrity of location, low to medium integrity of setting, and low integrity of design, materials and workmanship; therefore low integrity of association

I. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Asheville Citizen-Times

- 1946 “Fontana Village Offers Unique Attractions to Tourists.” September 29, 1946.
- 1950 “Work on Guest Lodge Underway at Fontana.” March 20, 1950.
- 1952 “Roan Mountain Trip is Set for Thursday.” March 26, 1952.
- 1964 “Fontana Resort has New Face as Summer Season Approaches.” April 24, 1964.
- 1975 “New Fontana Inn is Dedicated.” October 28, 1975.
- 1981 “Fontana Resort Gets a Face Lift.” September 2, 1981.
- 1987 “Fontana Village is Sold.” August 29, 1987.
- 1989 “New Owners Restore, Rebuild Fontana Village.” March 12, 1989.

Comptroller General of the United States

- 1973 “Audit of Financial Statements, Government Services, Inc., Year Ending December 31, 1972.” Accessed July 2019 at <https://www.gao.gov/assets/210/203908.pdf>.

Fontana Community Church

- Late 1960s “History of Fontana Community Church.” Accessed August 2019 at https://fontanacommunitychurch.org/church_history.

Fontana Village brochure, late 1940s. On file in Fontana Village vertical file (MS 165.002G) at the North Carolina Room, Pack Memorial Library in Asheville.

Fontana Village brochure, early 1950s. On file in Fontana Village vertical file (MS 165.002G) at the North Carolina Room, Pack Memorial Library in Asheville.

Fontana Village brochure, early/mid-1950s. On file in Fontana Village vertical file (MS 165.002G) at the North Carolina Room, Pack Memorial Library in Asheville.

Fontana Village brochure, late-1950s. On file in Fontana Village vertical file (MS 165.002G) at the North Carolina Room, Pack Memorial Library in Asheville.

Fontana Village brochure, mid-1960s. On file in Fontana Village vertical file (MS 165.002G) at the North Carolina Room, Pack Memorial Library in Asheville.

Fontana Village brochure, c.1994. On file in Fontana Village vertical file (MS 165.002G) at the North Carolina Room, Pack Memorial Library in Asheville.

Gledhill-Earley, Renee

2019 Personnel communication with Ms. Gledhill-Earley, NC HPO Environmental Review Coordinator. July 2019.

Graham County Public Library. Fontana Village historic photographs link accessed August 2019 at <https://lib.digitalnc.org/search?f1=subject&as=1&sf=title&so=a&rm=&m1=p&p1=Fontana%20Dam%20%28N.C.%29&ln=en>.

Holland, Lance

2001 *Fontana: A Pocket History of Appalachia*. Appalachian History Series, Robbinsville, NC.

Hood, Davyd Foard

1993 National Register of Historic Places registration form for Snowbird Mountain Lodge. Accessed July 2019 at <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/GH0002.pdf>.

Johnson, Becky

2013 "A Call to Service." In *Smoky Mountain Living*, volume 13, issue 4 (August/September 2013), pp. 56-67. Accessed August 2019 at https://issuu.com/kayski23/docs/sml_vol.13-iss4.

Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc.

2003 North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Bridge Inventory Report survey form for Bridge No. 370009 in Graham County. On file at the North Carolina Department of Transportation Office, Raleigh.

Martens, Andra Kowalczyk and Philip Thomason

2015 National Register of Historic Places registration form for Fontana Hydroelectric Project. Accessed July 2019 at <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/GH0058.pdf>.

Nashville (NC) Graphic

1946 "Carolina's Newest Vacationland." April 18, 1946.

National Archives at Atlanta. Record Group 142, items tagged "North Carolina." Accessed July 2019 at https://www.archives.gov/atlanta/exhibits/tags_northcarolina.html.

National Parks Conservation Association

2010 "Appalachian National Scenic Trail: A Special Report." March 2010. Accessed August 2019 at <https://www.nps.gov/appa/learn/management/upload/AT-report-web.pdf>.

North Carolina Department of Transportation

2018 North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Bridges website entry for Graham County Bridge Number 9. Accessed August 2019 at <https://www.ncdot.gov/initiatives-policies/Transportation/bridges/historic-bridges/search-bridges/Pages/bridge-detail.aspx?countynumber=37&bridgenumber=9>.

North Carolina ECHO Project

2005 Photographs of A-6 house type and Red Cross building. Accessed July 2019 at <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm>.

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

2011 Letter of December 31, 2011 to Tennessee Valley Authority re: Historic Structures Survey, Proposed Water Treatment Plant, Graham County, ER 11-2162. On file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Sharpe, Bill

1946 “‘Hotel’ Covers 1200 Acres.” In *The State*, September 21, 1946, pp.6-8. Accessed August 2019 at <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm/compoundobject/collection/p16062coll18/id/16115>.

Towne, Carroll A.

1942 “Portable Housing: TVA Experience Leads to Trailer-Houses.” In *New Pencil Points* (July 1942), pp.49-56. Accessed August 2019 at <https://www.usmodernist.org/PA/PP-1942-07.pdf>.