SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100001478 Date Listed: 8/14/2017

Property Name: South Holston Hydroelectric Project (TVA Hydroelectric System, 1933-1979 MPS)

County: Sullivan State: TN

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

8-14-2017
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Area(s) of Significance

SOCIAL HISTORY is hereby deleted as an area of significance. This area is note well-supported in the nomination.

The TVA FPO and the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MP-1478

RECEIVED
JUN 30 2017
National Register of Historic Places

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: South Holston Hydroelectric Project

Other names/site number: South Holston Dam

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project, 1933-1979

2. Location

Street & Number: 918 South View Road

City or town: Bristol State: Tennessee County: Sullivan

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37602

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

[ ] national [X] statewide [X] local

Applicable National Register Criteria: [X] A [ ] B [X] C [ ] D

Patricia Bernard Eggell 11-9-16

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Dr. Program Mgr., Tribal Relations & History & Federal Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official: Date 11-30-16

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,
Tennessee Historical Commission

Title: **State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

South Holston Hydroelectric Project | Sullivan County, Tennessee
Name of Property | County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper | 8.14.2017 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private	☐
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	X

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	X
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	4	buildings
1	1	sites
5	1	structures
0	0	objects
9	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

South Holston Hydroelectric Project | Sullivan County, Tennessee
Name of Property | County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/ Energy Facility	INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/ Energy Facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation	RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

No Style
OTHER: Hydroelectric Dam

Materials:
Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE; STEEL; GLASS; ROCK; EARTH; PORCELAIN; TILE; STONE: Marble

Narrative Description

The South Holston Hydroelectric Project was constructed between 1942-1951 by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Located in Sullivan County, the South Holston Hydroelectric Project is on the South Fork of the Holston River, which joins with the North Fork of the Holston fifty miles to the southwest to form the main channel of the Holston River. In between this confluence and the South Holston Hydroelectric Project site are TVAôs Boone and Fort Patrick Henry Hydroelectric Projects, also on the South Fork of the river. The closest town to the South Holston Hydroelectric Project is Bristol, Tennessee, (2014 est. pop. 26,729), which straddles the Tennessee-Virginia border approximately seven miles to the northwest. The South Holston Dam impounds the 8,750-acre, South Holston Reservoir (also called South Holston Lake), which extends twenty-four miles above the dam and provides 744.000 acre-feet of total volume.[1] South Holston Reservoir lies within Sullivan County in Tennessee and Washington County in Virginia. The South Holston Hydroelectric Project was

[1] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Upper Holston Projects: A Comprehensive Report on the Planning, Design, Construction, Initial Operations and Costs of Four Hydro Projects in the Holston Basin at the Eastern Tip of Tennessee*, Technical Report no. 14, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958), 4, 12, 23.

constructed for the purpose of generating power, flood control, aquatic ecology, and supplementing water flow across the TVA hydroelectric system during dry periods. The drainage area of the South Fork Holston River and its tributaries (i.e., Watauga River) form a triangle of 2048 square miles in the states of Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. This area represents five percent of the Tennessee Valley watershed. Watauga is one of four TVA hydroelectric projects (Watauga, South Holston, Boone, and Fort Patrick Henry) located here.

INVENTORY

Construction of the South Holton project began on February 16, 1942. In October of that year, however, work was ordered stopped, as the project was not deemed essential to war efforts. Work resumed on the South Holston Hydroelectric Project on August 7, 1947. The dam was closed November 20, 1950, and the facility was placed in commercial operation on February 13, 1951. The South Holston Hydroelectric Project (*see Photo 1*) originally consisted of a main embankment (earthen dam) across the river valley, a saddle dam on the right rim about five miles to the northeast, outlet works on the left bank (morning-glory spillway and valve-controlled sluiceway, both discharging into a tunnel), power facilities (intake tower and power conduit with surge tank) on the right bank, a powerhouse, and a switchyard near the toe of the main embankment. The project also has an auxiliary spillway in a saddle located one-and-one-half miles from the main embankment.[2] The facility is operated remotely from Watauga Dam; therefore, the South Holston project was not designed with a control building. Since completion of the original project, other buildings and sites have been added to the property.

1. South Holston Dam, 1950 (Contributing Structure)

The 285-foot high South Holston Dam. has an overall crest length of 1,600 feet (*see Photo 2*). It is a fixed-crest dam constructed mainly of rock and earth fill and has a morning glory spillway. The project required 97,500 cubic yards of concrete and 5,897,400 cubic yards of earth and/or rock fill (*see Photo 3*). The South Holston Dam is an earth- and rock-filled structure, with a crest at an elevation of 1765 feet. The spillwayôs morning-glory type entrance has a crest diameter of 128 feet at an elevation of 1742 feet (*see Photo 4*).

The morning glory spillway, built on the left (south) bank, is designed to prevent overrun. This circular opening, twenty-five feet below the top of the dam, drains excess water into its funnel-shaped vertical shaft (diameter of thirty-four feet) and conveys the water through a seventy-five-foot radius elbow into the horizontal spillway tunnel.

The spillway tunnel is connected to the sluiceway intake (*see Photo 5*). A tunnel used to divert the river during construction became integrated into the design of the spillway and sluiceway works. The uncontrolled flow passes into the funnel-shaped vertical shaft leading to a concrete horizontal tunnel thirty-four feet in diameter, which conveys the water to a stilling basin downstream from the dam.[3] This design is a safety feature in the event of excess water, as the South Holston earthen dam cannot withstand the force of water overrun as at concrete dams.

2. Intake, 1950 (Contributing Structure)

The sluiceway intake, also located on the left bank, serves as a controlled means of releasing excess water (*see photo 6*). The intake connects to the spillway tunnel. Two ninety-six-inch Howell-Bunger valves were installed in the tunnel to control the discharge. Upstream from each valve a slide gate measuring five-foot, eight-inch by ten-foot was installed for emergency service. The sluiceway intake has an octagonal tower. The top of the tower

[2] Ibid., 166.
[3] Ibid., 179-82.

is equipped with a jib crane for construction and maintenance of the sluiceway valves, slide gates, and other equipment and is accessed by a 189-foot long footbridge from the shore. The tower has a minimum wall thickness of three feet and one inch at its base. This thickness tapers to twenty-one inches at the top. The interior floors of the tower are accessed by a spiral staircase and an elevator.[4]

3. Powerhouse, 1950 (Contributing Building)

The facilityôs powerhouse is located on the right (north) bank of the river, immediately downstream from the toe of the dam. The powerhouse is an indoor type[5] and has one vertical Francis turbine rated at 38,888 kilovolt-amperes at 0.9 power factor, 13.8 kilovolts, operating at 144 RPM under a head of 205 feet.[6]

The powerhouse is a steel-frame building with aluminum panels on the exterior measuring forty-four feet wide by eighty-two feet long by forty-eight feet high. Its exterior is sheathed in aluminum panels. The main structure has a curved, metal roof with a radius of 187.5 feet that overhangs 18 inches at the eaves. It has a contiguous two-story electrical bay superstructure, which is twenty-one feet wide, seventy-three-and-one-half feet long, and twenty-seven-and-one-half feet high.

The north elevation of the main building has a large, metal, overhead-track bay door and aluminum lettering that spells the name SOUTH HOLSTON. The west elevation has a wall of recessed single-light, fixed windows with steel mullions. These windows are generally arranged in three rows of three ñHò configurations on each row. The top row is capped under a slight arch of eight single-light, fixed windows (*see Photo 7*). The east elevation has similar windows at the second and third levels, but the lowest level of the wall in concrete. At the top of the concrete wall and below the windows is a horizontal, metal vent (*see Photo 8*). Beside this section is a pedestrian door of solid metal with a metal shed awning. Above the awning is a fixed, single-light window. This door enters into the two-story electrical bay on the south elevation. This two-story bay has walls of vertical sheets of metal and a flat roof. Across the first level on the south elevation there are six sets of paired single-light, horizontal, fixed windows. On the second level there is a fixed four-light glass and metal windows and a large louvered vent of metal. There is also an entrance in the west elevation of this two-story bay. This entrance has a single-light glass and metal door with a fixed single-light transom. On the second level above this entrance is a large, fixed, single-light, vertical window (*see Photo 9*).

The powerhouse has one generator located at the northeast corner of the generator room (*see Photo 10*). The interior walls are steel sheets, and the floor is ceramic tile. The powerhouse is equipped with a crane rated at 165-ton capacity.[7] On the interior of the generator room there is aluminum lettering with the message ñBuilt for the People of the United States of America, 1942- 1951ò (*see Photo 11*). The generator room receives ample natural light from the east and west walls of fixed windows. The electrical bay is on the south side of the powerhouse. Between the generator room and the electrical bay are the control panels (*see Photo 12*) The upper floor of the electrical bay includes the communication room, fan room, lockers, and restroom with original marble walls and tile floors (*see Photo 13*).

[4] Ibid., 183-185.
[5] TVA powerhouses varied in type. Indoor powerhouses have their turbines completely enclosed within the building. This differs from semi-outdoor type powerhouses, where the turbines project through the roof of the building and are shielded from the elements by materials appropriate for outdoor use.
[6] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Upper Holston Projects,* 43.
[7] Ibid., 199-200, 205-07.

Concrete steps with metal railing access the ground floor from the generator room, below which are the battery room, CO_2 equipment, raw water supply equipment, and a machine shop (*see Photo 14*).

4. Surge Tank, 1951 (Contributing Structure)

Behind the powerhouse building is the surge tank. This cylindrical structure rests on a concrete slab, forty feet in diameter, poured on solid rock. It is connected to the powerhouse by a vertical shaft excavated in the rock. The surge tank is constructed of steel and is thirty-six feet in diameter and 187 feet tall (*see Photo 15*).[8]

5. Switchyard/Transmission Lines, 1951 (Contributing Structure)

The switchyard is located downstream of the toe of the dam in an area between the river and the spilling basin. It has five, sixty-nine-kilovolt bays and one transformer structure. Insulators are of porcelain. The rigid structural steel, delta-bus transformer yard structure is twelve feet wide and 110 feet long. It consists of five bays, spaced at twenty-six feet (*see Photo 16-17*).[9] Transmission lines leave the facility in a westward direction (*see Photo 18*).

6. Visitor Building, 1953 (Contributing Building)

The South Holston project provided for public visitation with an overlook visitor building consisting of a reception space and a public safety service office. This building is located 300 feet upstream from the right abutment of the dam, with a clear view of the lake and surrounding mountains of the Cherokee National Forest. The building is constructed of steel frame and concrete bearing walls, and its exterior walls consist of aluminum frames and louvers and insulated glass panels. The roof construction used cellular steel decking. Construction began in 1950 but was deferred until 1953.

The visitor building has an asymmetrical plan with two entrances. Both entrances lead into the glass-wall observation room overlooking the river to the south. One entrance is in the north wall of this observation room. The entrance has a single-light glass and metal door with a fixed sidelight of equal dimensions. A long, horizontal, fixed transom spans the door and sidelight. Projecting northward from this entrance is a three-bay, open-air cover divided by square, metal posts that support a flat roof. The end wall of this cover is concrete panels (s*ee Photo 19*). The second entrance is connected on the west elevation, entering the glass-walled observation room at the south end. The entrance has a single-light glass and metal door. To its south is a fixed, single-light window over a metal, horizontal panel. To the north of the entrance, the visitor buildingôs exterior wall consists of horizontal, concrete panels. This wall has aluminum lettering spelling the name SOUTH HOLSTON. Connected to the rear (north) elevation of the visit building is a detached restroom section, joined by a paved terrace and a sheltered passage way (see Photo 20). The restrooms entrance are in the south elevation of the detached section. The visitor buildingôs interior reception room has original marble walls, tile floors and plaster ceilings. The original wall mural in this building has been removed and is to be restored and reinstalled. The restroom facilities are connected by an overhead canopy and in 2015 the interiors were undergoing complete remodeling (*see Photo 21*).

7. Weir Dam, 1991 (Non-Contributing Structure)

In 1991, TVA built a weir dam below the South Holston Dam. The weir dam enhances oxygen levels in the water when the hydropower plant isnôt generating electricity.[10] The added oxygen is needed to sustain fish

[8] Ibid., 197-98.
[9] Ibid,, 226-27.
[10] ñSouth Holston Reservoir,ò at TVA webpage http://www.tva.gov/sites/sholston.htm accessed June 9, 2015.

populations, as the creation of a still body of water is not natural for the native river species found here. The dam is constructed of concrete piers, wood walls, and interlocking timbers in a zig-zag design. The water gains oxygen in plunging over the seven-and-one-half-foot dam wall (*see Photo 22*).

8. Picnic Area, 1951 (Contributing Site)
TVA developed four parking areas, two with overlook areas towards the downstream side of the embankment.[11] There is a picnic area at the weir dam with concrete sidewalks and picnic benches along the river (*see Photo 23 & 24*).

9. Restroom, ca. 1990 (Non-Contributing Building)
This is a square plan building of textured concrete block construction. It has a hip roof of standing-seam metal. The façade (south) has a recessed, central entrance bay. A solid metal door is located in each inner wall of the recessed entrance bay. Below the roofline are rectangular single-light windows in metal frames (*see Photo 25*).

Maintenance Base (1951, 1990) – 5 resources
At the top of the embankment is the maintenance base with five buildings, (three original and two added):

10. Garage and Office Building, 1951 (Non-Contributing Building)
This is a 1951 one-story, frame building with a concrete block foundation, a side gable roof of ca. 2010 standing-seam metal and a ca. 2010 replacement one-over-one, vinyl-sash windows. This building was originally a camp construction building remodeled ca. 1951 into a garage and office space and measuring twenty-four feet by sixty feet.[12] The façade (west) has a ca. 2010 one-bay porch with a gable-front roof Alterations at that time also included the installation of vinyl siding, one-over-one vinyl-sash, retro-fitted windows, and a side (north) addition with a gable-end garage bay and metal siding. Due to the extent of alterations, this building is included as non-contributing to the site (*see Photo 26*).

11. Storage Building, 1951 (Contributing Building)
This is a 1951 equipment building for storage of seed and fertilizer and measures forty-four by twenty-four feet.[13] This frame one-story building has a side gable roof of ca. 2010 sanding-seam metal, vinyl siding, and a concrete block foundation. The structure has three open bays on the façade (west) for equipment and an enclosed end section for pesticides and fertilizer. The enclosed portion has concrete block walls and original doors, as well as a three-vertical-light-over-one wood-sash window (*see Photo 27*).

12. Equipment Shed, 1990 (Non-Contributing Building)
A ca. 1990 one-story frame equipment shed with a shed roof, corrugated metal siding, and two open bays.

13. Equipment Shed, 1990 (Non-Contributing Building)
A ca. 1990 one-story frame equipment shed with a shed roof, corrugated metal siding, and three open bays (*see Photo 28*).

[11] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Upper Holston Projects*, 234.
[12] Ibid., 231-32.
[13] Ibid.

14. Chemical Storage Structure, 1951 (Contributing Structure)

This is a 1951 one-story, brick structure for chemical storage with a flat roof and two openings covered with chain-link gates on the east elevation (*see Photo 29*).

15. Stophel Cemetery, ca. 1850 (Non-Contributing Site)

Located across the road from the maintenance area is the Stophel Cemetery, which consists of thirty-four marked graves. The primary families in the cemetery include Stophel, Presnell, Blevins, and Osborn. The earliest marked grave is 1857 and the most recent is 1962. The interred are unrelated to the South Holston Hydroelectric Project. This cemetery was acquired by TVA when it purchased the property and is well cared for (*see Photo 30*). The cemetery has no contextual association to the South Holston Hydroelectric Project and there is a non-contributing resource to the district.

South Holston Hydroelectric Project | Sullivan County, Tennessee
Name of Property | County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE
ENGINEERING
INDUSTRY
RECREATION
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1942- 1965

Significant Dates
1942-1951

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Architect: Tennessee Valley Authority; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Builder: Tennessee Valley Authority

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The South Holston Hydroelectric Project meets National Register Criteria A and C for its historical and architectural and engineering significance at the state and local levels as an integral part of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project. Its period of significance is from 1942, when the project commenced, to 1965, in keeping with the fifty-year guideline. The South Holston Hydroelectric Project was one of twenty-five (25) constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) for the purpose of generating electrical power from, improving navigation of, and controlling seasonal flooding of the river system of the region. The main objective of the 1933 Tennessee Valley Authority Act was the creation of a continuously navigable nine-foot channel from the mouth of the Tennessee River to Knoxville, as well as flood control, power generation, and public benefits. Given its location east of Knoxville, the South Holston project was not original to TVAôs unified plan (for navigation) submitted to Congress in 1936. Construction of the South Holton project began February 16, 1942. In October of that year, however, work was ordered stopped, as the project was not deemed essential to war efforts. Protective measures required before shut-down of the project were completed by April of 1943. Work resumed on the South Holston Hydroelectric Project on August 7, 1947. The dam was closed November 20, 1950. Its single generator was placed in commercial operation on February 13, 1951.[14] The projectôs significance in engineering is reflected in TVAôs overall plan for an integrated system of river management through site-specific designs tested on scaled models. The significance of the South Holston project in industry is seen through the increase of household electricity use and in war-related manufacturing. The South Holston project is significant in recreation because of the extensive outdoor opportunities it fostered. Lastly, the project is significant in social history through its effect on employment, housing, an improvement of quality of life through transmission of electricity, control of seasonal flooding, and creation of public recreational facilities. The South Holston Hydroelectric Project meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, ñHistorical Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project.ò

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was created under President Rooseveltôs New Deal program as part of his ñFirst One Hundred Days.ò Roosevelt envisioned ña corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise.ò To this end, Congress passed the TVA Act on May 18, 1933.[15] The multi-purpose legislation sought to improve navigation and flood control of the Tennessee River, spur agricultural and industrial development in the Tennessee Valley, and provide for national defense via government facilities in the proximity of Muscle Shoals, Alabama (Sec. 1). The act authorized the TVA Corporation to acquire real estate for the construction of dams, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, or navigations projects at any point along the Tennessee River and its tributaries (Sec. 4i).[16]

In 1939, a TVA report addressing flood control in Chattanooga, Tennessee, noted the benefits of large capacity reservoirs on tributaries upstream of the city.[17] In June of 1940, the Advisory Commission to the Council of

[14] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Upper Holston Projects: A Comprehensive Report on the Planning, Design, Construction, Initial Operations and Costs of Four Hydro Projects in the Holston Basin at the Eastern Tip of Tennessee*, Technical Report no. 14, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958), 1.
[15] ñHistory of the Tennessee Valley Authority,ò at website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/ tva_history.shtml accessed April 16, 2015.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Douglas Project: A Comprehensive Report on the Planning, Design, Construction, and Initial Operations of the Douglas Project*, Technical Report no. 10, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949), 3.

National Defense was created. On June 14 of that year, the TVA submitted a proposal to the Advisory Commission for increasing the production of power in East Tennessee.[18] Approval of both the Watauga and South Holston projects occurred within the war-time context of national defense. By 1941, peak production at aluminum plants, chemical facilities, and ordnance plants surpassed expectations; TVA representatives informed a Congressional Appropriations Subcommittee that the agency would not be able to fulfill power requirements without constructing additional hydroelectric facilities. TVA identified the two most favorable, unnamed sites in the Holston River Basin which came to be called Watauga and South Holston. The agency projected completion dates in the fall of 1943, if the projects could begin by summer of 1941.[19]

In Washington, other TVA projects took precedence, particularly the project at Douglas, despite local opposition. In the Upper Holston, on the contrary, residents kept apprised of the discussions in Washington and strongly supported TVA projects. This support was largely due for flood control purposes, as the Watauga River had flooded in 1940, resulting in great loss of life and property around Elizabethton. Yet, the President, the Office of Production Management, and even TVA recommended against starting the Watauga and South Holston projects. Congress, however, approved funding for both, and on-site work began in December of 1941. Actual construction of the South Holston project began in February 1942. By then, funds for work at Douglas were provided, and the War Production Board (WPB) ordered TVA to cease work at South Holston, deeming it not directly essential to immediate war needs. TVA requested a temporary work continuation in order to stabilize the work in progress. Work at Watauga stopped in April of 1943. In November of 1943, TVA requested a re-examination of the status of the South Holston project, emphasizing its importance for flood control around Kingsport and Elizabethton. The WPB replied that re-initiation of the Watauga project was not integral to the war program. Both the Watauga and South Holston projects were in limbo during the war, despite a request for a status review from U.S. Senator Kenneth McKellar from Tennessee. Finally, the Presidentôs budget for fiscal year 1947 included plans to resume work at both sites., to be completed in tandem, in order to maximize the use of skilled labor and heavy equipment.[20]

The South Holston project required the purchase of 12,860 acres of land, displacing 342 families. Of this area, 3,875 acres were wooded and required clearing. Of 750 parcels TVA acquired for the project, the majority (sixty-two percent) were farm tracts, averaging thirty-seven acres. The remaining tracts were rural, non-farm lots, averaging 3.7 acres. The latter lots accounted for just seven percent of the total land area. One industrial property was located in the reservoir area. The Appalachian Smelting and Refinery Company reclaimed lead from salvaged auto batteries and refined it for industrial use. The company argued that the remote location of the plant, away from population centers, added intrinsic value to the property. TVA initiated condemnation before the company relented to the appraised value of the property. The U.S. Forest Service transferred 1,236 acres of national forest lands in the reservoir area to TVA.[21] Within the South Holston Reservoir area, 559 graves were relocated.[22]

TVA participated less in the family readjustment aspect of the four Upper Holston projects than it had at any previous project. Most of this work was contracted with the University of Tennessee College of Agriculture. No family visits were conducted except in unusual circumstances conveyed to TVA by an Extension Service.

[18] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Cherokee Project: A Comprehensive Report on the Planning, Design, Construction, and Initial Operations of the Cherokee Project*, Technical Report no. 7, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946), 6.
[19] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Upper Holston Projects*, 13.
[20] Ibid., 14-17.
[21] Ibid., 760-61.
[22] Ibid., 23, 814.

TVAôs direct involvement with family relocation had increasingly deferred to local Extension Servicesô participation, as the hydroelectric program advanced. This trend culminated in the Extension Service taking the lead, by the time of the Watauga project, the first of the Upper Holston projects. Of the 1,277 families relocated among the four upper Holston projects, 742 were property owners; 535 were tenants. Of the total number, 406 were farm families, 871 were non-farm families. Most relocated families stayed in the area, due to family ties and employment at local industries, and gravitated to population centers. A total of fifty-four businesses were affected, mostly service industries, including seventeen in the South Holston Reservoir.[23]

In the course of the project, 4.8 miles of state highways and 45.3 miles of county roads were abandoned; a total of 30.5 miles of roads and highways were constructed in Sullivan County, Tennessee, and Washington County, Virginia. Four bridges were built across the South Holston Reservoir; one of the bridges, carrying Tennessee State Route (SR) 34 across the reservoir, won the class II award in the 1951 Prize Bridge Competition conducted by the American Institute of Steel Construction. A total of twenty-three miles of utility lines were adjusted or constructed. Bridge and slope adjustments were required where the Norfolk and Western Railroad line crossed the reservoir.[24]

Filling of the reservoir began November 20, 1950, with the closure of the dam. The first power unit went into commercial operation on February 13, 1951. When the project was first authorized, studies considered an initial installation of two units of 25,000-kilowatt capacity, with provisions for a third. Later, further studies suggested the initial installation of one unit with a second to be added. Ultimately, the project used only one unit of 35,000 kilowatt capacity.[25]

Total land costs for the project amounted to $2,403,430, which included acquisition by fee and by certificate in condemnation proceedings when eminent domain was employed when landowners refused sale. Direct construction costs, such as labor, materials, equipment, transportation, totaled $22,404,045. Indirect construction costs, including accounting, timekeeping, office supplies, and police service, came to $2,614,521. Design and engineering expenditures, which included salaries and expenses of executive engineers, technicians, and inspectors, amounted to $1,778,017. These amounts plus other categorized costs brought the total project to $31,242,224.[26]

Since its construction the powerhouse and visitors building have not been significantly altered and retain their original exterior and interior design and detailing. Of particular note is the intact original lobby of the visitors building with its marble walls and tile floors.

SIGNIFICANCE IN ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURE

The South Holston Hydroelectric Project is an integral part of the overall engineering design of the TVA system. The dam was built utilizing the most advanced methods of its time. The South Holston Damôs release provides power to the Boone Hydroelectric Project downstream. The four Upper Holston projects (Boone, South Holston, Fort Patrick Henry, and Watauga) located near the head of the Tennessee Valley. As the valley progresses west and south from the main mountain chains, the topography is characterized by smaller ridges

[23] Ibid., 770-772.
[24] Ibid., 23, 792, 794-95.
[25] Ibid., 187.
[26] Ibid., 25, 869.

and valleys. The streams follow the contours of the valleys. TVA developed its network of hydroelectric projects in the context of the natural conditions at each location. Site plans, materials to be used, architectural designs, exact placement of a dam axis and its associated project components, spillway type, and many other engineering nuances of each project took into account the natural topography, elevation changes, rock strata, bedrock, annual rainfall, and watershed volume. Numerous laboratory models and studies were performed to obtain the ideal combination of dam site, reservoir size, turbine count, and many other inter-related aspects engineering design, at each project and in relation to up- and/or down-stream facilities.

TVAôs hydroelectric projects were designed, in part, to manage the rise and fall of the annual cycles of the Tennessee River system. While the reservoirs on the Tennessee River are designed to provide proper water depth for navigation of barge traffic, reservoirs on the tributary rivers, such as the South Holston Reservoir, serve as an emergency storage system to prevent flooding downstream. These reservoirs, therefore, must store an enormous amount of December-April precipitation. The completion of TVAôs four projects in the Holston Valley averted potentially disastrous floods at Chattanooga. By the beginning of the annual flood season (January 1- April 1) of 1957, flood regulation since TVA started operations had spared Chattanooga of an estimated $53.5 million in damages. The 1957 season alone produced heavy rains that would have caused the second greatest flood of record at Chattanooga, with an estimated river cresting of 24 feet above flood stage. The four Upper Holston reservoirs, completed between 1948 and 1953, are credited with avoiding an estimated $66 million in damages at Chattanooga.[27]

The storage capacities of the Upper Holston reservoirs also figure into power potential downstream. Releases at South Holston develop energy not only at that facility, but also at Boone, Fort Patrick Henry, and Cherokee and nine other main-river plants (Fort Loudon through Kentucky). The total head at South Holston and downstream plants will average 972 feet.[28]

SIGNIFICANCE IN INDUSTRY

By the end of World War II, TVA had completed a 652-mile navigation channel from Knoxville to the mouth of the Tennessee River. At that time, TVA was the nationôs largest electricity supplier. Yet increasing demand for electricity continued to out-pace TVAôs capacity to produce power from hydroelectric dams. TVAôs total electric production capacity during the immediate post-war period equaled 2,513,102 kilowatts (an increase of 127 percent since 1940).[29]

With a single unit in operation, the gross generation of the South Holston Hydroelectric Project from start-up through December of 1956 was 535,800,000 kilowatt-hours. Average output during that period was 10,393 kilowatts, and peak load, 42,000 kilowatts.[30] The average annual energy expected from the South Holston plant was 122,000,000 kilowatt-hours.[31]

[27] Ibid., 24.
[28] Ibid., 61.
[29] W. Bruce Wheeler, ñTennessee Valley Authority,ò at Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture webpage, https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=1362 accessed May 29, 2015.
[30] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Upper Holston Projects*, 24.
[31] Ibid., 61.

Since then TVA has continued to recruit industry with attractive affordable power. Economic Development is a critical component of TVA's mission. In 2013, TVA Economic Development helped attract or retain almost 52,000 jobs and generate nearly $5.0 billion in capital investment across the TVA region.[32]

Today the South Holston Hydroelectric Projectôs single generator remains in use. It has a net dependable capacity (average daily power produced minus what is used by the dam itself) of forty-four (44) megawatts.[33]

SIGNIFICANCE IN RECREATION

Following World War II, as middle class American households gained wealth and indoor electricity, a by-product was outdoor leisure time. The TVAôs contribution to recreational activities is noteworthy. The agencyôs hydroelectric projectsô reservoirs attract outdoor enthusiasts who enjoy fishing, boating, camping, and hiking in the environs the TVA helped create, re-forest, and conserve. The agency operates some 100 public recreation areas throughout the TVA region.

At South Holston, Planning commissions of Washington County, Virginia, Sullivan County, Tennessee, and the cities of Abingdon, Bristol, and Kingsport formed a Joint Action Committee to explore interest in recreational opportunities from the creation of the reservoir. Five commercial boat docks were developed by the late 1950s on private lands. TVA leased surplus land for the development of a private commercial boat dock and resort. TVA provided visitor facilities on the South Holston reservation with a visitors building, parking areas, picnic tables, and outdoor fireplaces.[34]

SIGNIFICANCE IN SOCIAL HISTORY

The re-initiation of the South Holston Hydroelectric Project in 1947 followed closely on the heels of continuation of work at Watauga, the first return to construction of the TVA hydroelectric program after the war. It was hoped that returning GIs would fill the personnel field at Watauga and South Holston. A local housing shortage, however, resulted in veterans refusing TVA job offers. Employee housing helped advance the recruitment process, and ultimately positions at South Holston were filled by veterans and former TVA employees. TVA encouraged employees organizing unions, with the presumption that it streamlined the negotiation process, as well as defer labor disputes to union management. In 1940 TVA entered into a general agreement contract with the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council delineating pay rate, hours, and work conditions. A joint cooperative committee was established under the agreement at each of the four Upper Holston projects. These committees met monthly to receive and act on employee suggestions regarding job efficiency, health and safety conditions, employee morale, and work relations with supervisors.[35]

Employees benefitted from services not readily available in the area. Medical services at South Holston were provided to employees in the form of periodic health exams, immunizations, and emergency care. As work was completed at Watauga, medical staff and equipment there were transferred to South Holston. Due to the shortage of medical professionals in the general area at the time, TVA provided a medical center with physicians, nurses, medical aides, clerks, and technicians, a broader staff than at previous projects. Medical

[32] ñEconomic Development,ò at TVA webpage http://www.tva.com/econdev/index.htm accessed May 5, 2015.
[33] ñSouth Holston Reservoir,ò at TVA webpage http://www.tva.gov/sites/sholston.htm accessed June 9, 2015.
[34] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Upper Holston Projects*, 857-58.
[35] Ibid., 525-27.

personnel at South Holston later transferred to Boone, then Fort Patrick Henry. Watauga and South Holston projects in particular were considered potentially much more hazardous sites because of extensive tunneling and quarrying. Typical problems were control of dust and removal or fumes from blasting-equipment. Workers assigned to ñdusty tradesò had X-rays of lungs at six-month intervals to monitor their conditions.[36]

Recreation and library services and employee training were available to employees at the four Upper Holston Projects. Evening classes were available for steamfitter journeymen and machinist apprentices at the Johnson City Vocational School. Among the four Upper Holston TVA projects, forty-seven men completed their apprenticeships, preparing them for the greater workforce in the future. Accounting and blueprint reading classes were held in Elizabethton. At Boone, public safety officer training and fire training were both available. Despite the benefits and opportunities, labor turnover was higher at Watauga and South Holston than at TVA projects before the war. Accounting for this turnover were several conditions: completion of specialized work by highly skilled workers, such as tunnel workers; difficulty in securing reliable transportation from outlying areas; and housing shortages. Yet, turnover at Boone and Fort Patrick Henry was unusually low.[37]

To help counter the housing crisis, TVA utilized a variety of solutions. Male workers were housed on site at South Holston in dormitories in the construction camp. There were four dormitories, six demountable houses, and fourteen farmhouses purchased from local owners to house workers. TVA had constructed forty-four family houses in the Lilly Addition in the city of Elizabethton, which were re-used during the South Holston project, and the houses at Lilly Addition remained in use for the duration of the Boone and Fort Patrick Henry projects, as well. A trailer camp at Elizabethton, used by Watauga workers, was relocated to the South Holston site. Collectively, South Holston projectôs housing facilities accommodated 1,200 workers.[38]

Employment at the South Holston project peaked at over 1,000 workers in September of 1942 before the project was closed down temporarily. After the project resumed in 1947, employment of hourly workers peaked above 1,000 workers in the second quarter of 1948. This number dipped and rose between approximately 700 and 1,100 workers through the summer of 1950 before dropping off sharply. Salaried employees, shared among Watauga, Wilbur, and South Holston projects, were fairly constant in number between early 1947 and late 1950. Office staff numbered in the range of 100-200 employees, while camp management during the same period averaged around 300 workers.[39]

TVAôs Upper Holston projects were characterized by very positive reception from local residents seeking flood control measures. Unlike some of TVAôs other projects where dislocated families were strongly attached to farming the fertile river valleys, residents of the more rugged Upper Holston were not as collectively invested in agriculture. Of the 1,277 families relocated among the four upper Holston projects, 406 were farm families, 871 were non-farm families. Except for the South Holston project, the land acquired was largely small-acreage homesites, not vast rural farming tracts. While some of these families did farm, 60 percent had at least one family member employed at an industrial plant at Bristol, Kingsport, or Elizabethton. Employment opportunities at industrial plants included two of the countryôs largest rayon mills in Elizabethton, ten miles from the Watauga site. At Kingsport, a planned industrial community three miles from the Fort Patrick Henry Project, were the Tennessee Eastman plants, Blue Ridge Glass manufacturing plant, Kingsport Press, Mead

[36] Ibid., 1133-1135.
[37] Ibid., 529, 531.
[38] Ibid., 392, 1136.
[39] Ibid., 530.

Paper Corporation, and Holston Ordnance Works. Thus, over the decades between 1930 and 1950, there was a marked trend across the region of full-time farming ceding to subsistence farming that supplemented family income derived from industrial employment. This shift in economy resulted in a new demand for small, rural homesite tracts of two to five acres. As industry attracted workers, and local populations grew, land values increased sharply. TVAôs per-acre acquisition of land among the four Upper Holston projects averaged $313, higher than all previous per-acre costs. At the South Holston project, the per-acre cost was $144. Of the four Upper Holston projects, the cost was lowest at South Holston, the only project where tracts of larger acreage composed the reservoir area.[40]

Another social aspect of the TVAôs hydroelectric project involved the removal and relocation of graves located within the reservoir area. In forty-four cemeteries surveyed within the South Holston Reservoir area, 2,300 graves were investigated. Of these, 559 were relocated. The remainder were determined unaffected by the project. Additionally, 246 grave markers were moved.[41] The Stophel Cemetery, located between the powerhouse and maintenance area, was allowed to remain in place and is cared for by TVA personnel. The cemetery is illustrative of the types of cemeteries that were present in the reservoir area prior to TVA.

SUMMARY

The South Holston Hydroelectric Project is one of twenty-five (25) constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) for the purpose of generating electrical power from, improving navigation of, and controlling seasonal flooding of the river system of the region. The project brought construction jobs and later electricity to the rural area. During planning and construction, TVA provided technical assistance in local schools, municipal land use planning, road relocation and improvement, and shoreline development.

The South Holston Hydroelectric Project retains much of its integrity from its original design in the 1950s. The dam and powerhouse have not been significantly altered. The project continues to be an integral part of the TVA system. The South Holston Hydroelectric Project meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, ñHistorical Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project,ò and this MPDF contains additional contextual information concerning TVA and its hydroelectric system.

[40] Ibid., 755, 758, 771.
[41] Ibid., 23, 814.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

ñEconomic Development.ò At TVA webpage http://www.tva.com/econdev/index.htm. Accessed May 5, 2015.

ñHistory of the Tennessee Valley Authority.ò At TVA website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/tva_history.shtml. Accessed April 16, 2015.

ñSouth Holston Reservoir.ò At TVA webpage http://www.tva.gov/sites/sholston.htm. Accessed June 9, 2015.

Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933. At TVA website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/tva_history.shtml. Accessed April 16, 2015.

Tennessee Valley Authority. *The Cherokee Project: A Comprehensive Report on the Planning, Design, Construction, and Initial Operations of the Cherokee Project, Technical Report no. 7*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946.

_____. *Design of TVA Projects Technical Report No. 24, Vol. 1, Civil and Structural Design.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952.

_____. *The Douglas Project: A Comprehensive Report on the Planning, Design, Construction, and Initial Operations of the Douglas Project, Technical Report no. 10.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949.

_____. *The Upper Holston Projects: A Comprehensive Report on the Planning, Design, Construction, Initial Operations and Costs of Four Hydro Projects in the Holston Basin at the Eastern Tip of Tennessee*, Technical Report no. 14. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958.

Wheeler, W. Bruce. ñTennessee Valley Authority.ò At Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture webpage https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=1362. Accessed May 29, 2015.

South Holston Hydroelectric Project | Sullivan County, Tennessee
Name of Property | County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	**X**	State Historic Preservation Office
	previously listed in the National Register		Other State agency
	previously determined eligible by the National Register	**X**	Federal agency
	designated a National Historic Landmark		Local government
	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University
	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other
	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository: Tennessee Valley Authority Knoxville, TN	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property å 464 acres **USGS Quadrangle** Holston Valley 206 SE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

A. Latitude: 36.530539 Longitude: -82.113720

B. Latitude: 36.530140 Longitude: -82.082821

C. Latitude: 36.516682 Longitude: -82.113750

D. Latitude: 36.516601 Longitude: -82.082993

Verbal Boundary Description

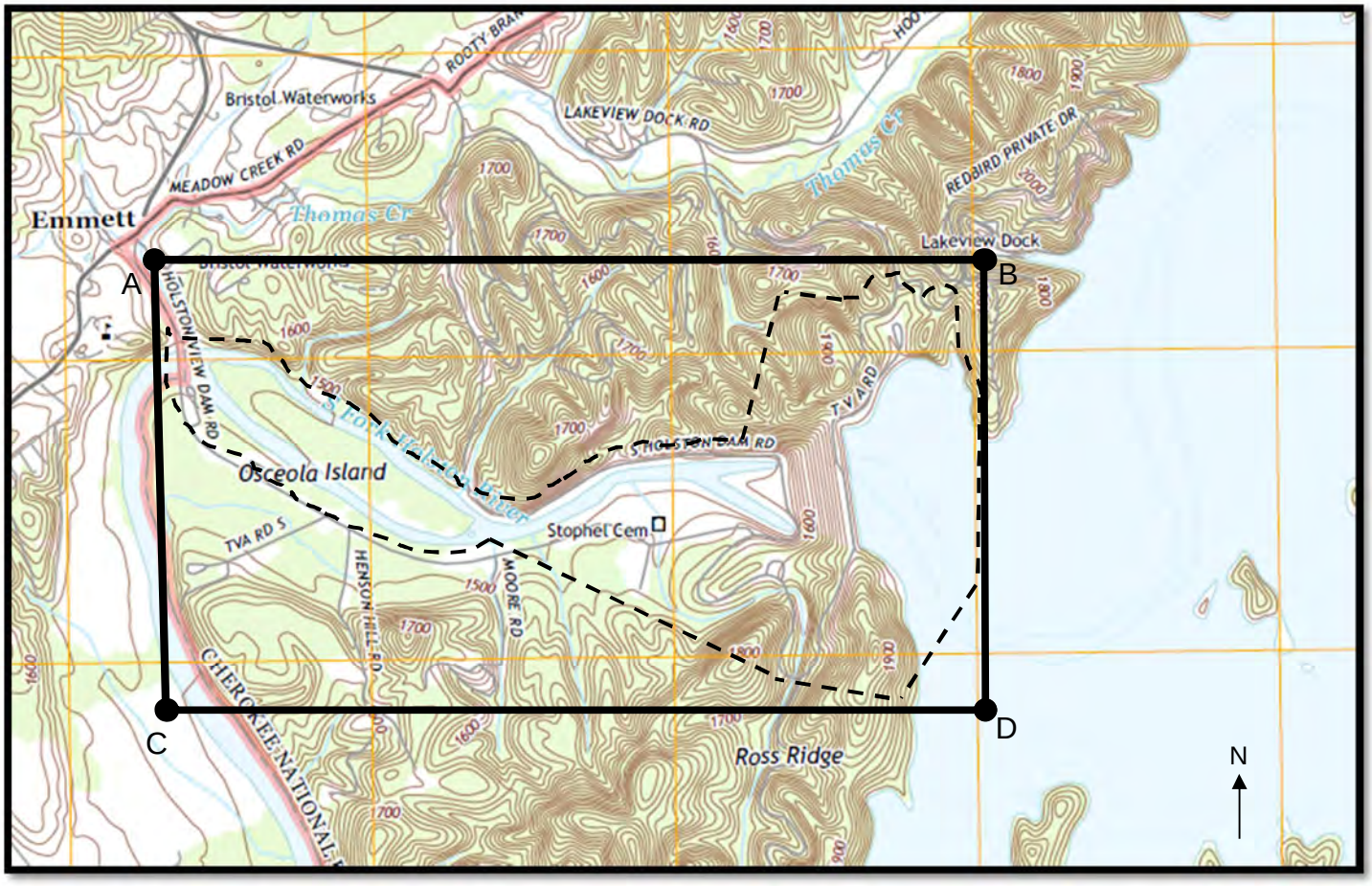
The boundary for the South Holston Hydroelectric Project is depicted as a dashed line on the accompanying USGS Topographical Quadrangle map and site plan map. The National Register boundary is consistent with the overall South Holston reservation boundary on the south, west, and east. On the east, the National Register boundary departs from the reservation boundary and leaves the north shorelines of the South Holston reservoir from the southern-most point of a peninsula east of the dam. From this point, the National Register boundary crosses the reservoir in a southwesterly direction to rejoin the southern boundary where it meets the reservoir shoreline.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all facilities necessary for the operation of the hydroelectric project and/or associated with the mission of TVA of power generation, navigation, and public recreation. The boundary omits other TVA lands not directly associated with hydroelectric production.

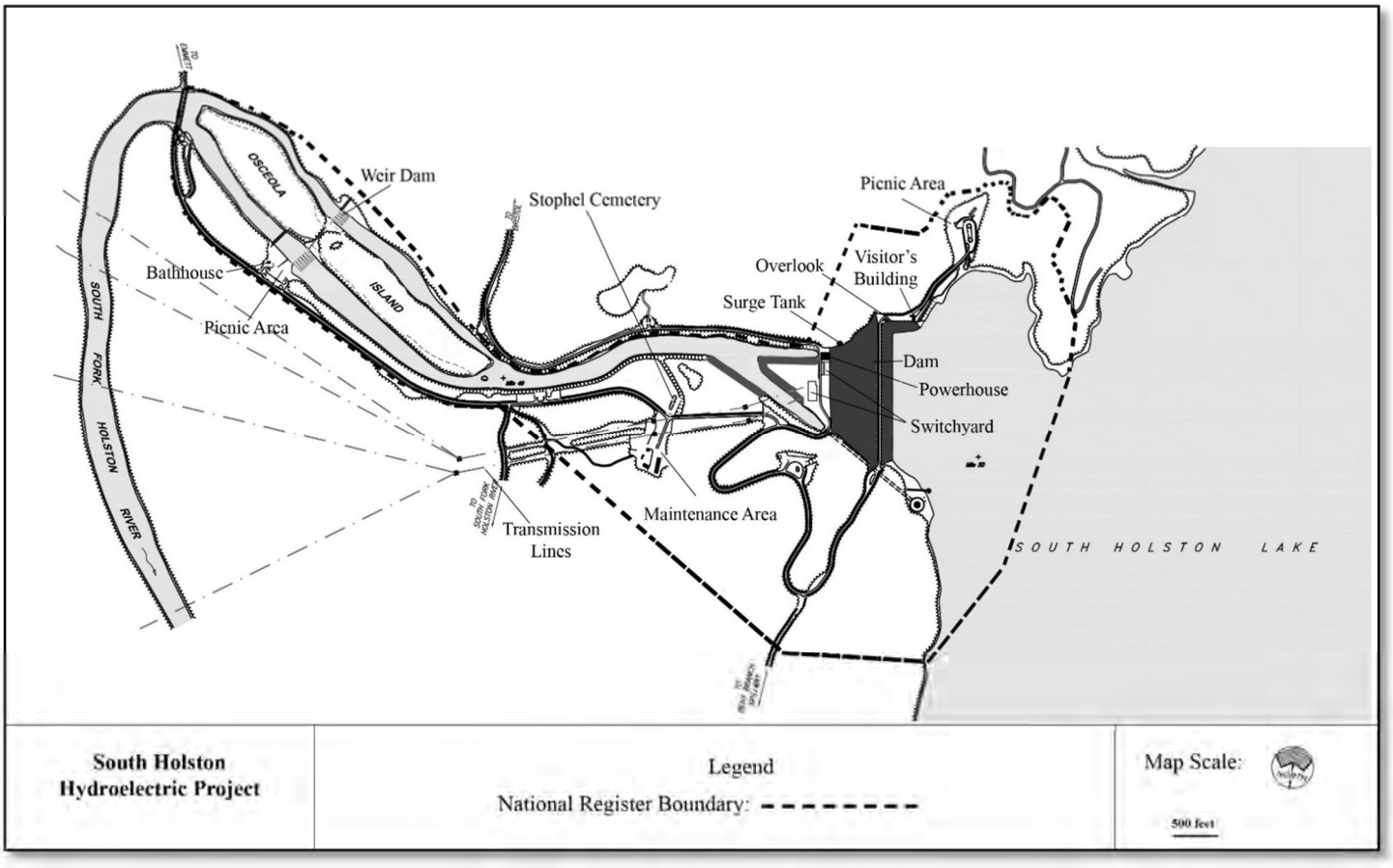
South Holston Hydroelectric Project | Sullivan County, Tennessee
Name of Property | County and State

Holston Valley USGS Topographical Quadrangle map depicting the National Register boundary for South Holston Hydroelectric Project.



SCALE 1:24 000

1 0.5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 500 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 0.5 0 1
MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000
FEET



Site Plan Map for South Holston Hydroelectric Project
(see accompanying 11 x 17" map)

South Holston Hydroelectric Project | Sullivan County, Tennessee
Name of Property | County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name	Andra Kowalczyk Martens; Phil Thomason				
Organization	Thomason and Associates				
Street & Number	P.O. Box 121225	Date	October 21, 2016		
City or Town	Nashville	Telephone	615-385-4960		
E-mail	Thomason@bellsouth.net	State	TN	Zip Code	37212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs (**refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints**)**
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Log

Name of Property: South Holston Hydroelectric Project
City or Vicinity: Bristol
County: Sullivan State: TN
Photographer: Thomason and Associates
Date Photographed: May 26, 2015

1 of 30 - General View of South Holston Dam looking east.

2 of 30 - East side of South Holston Dam looking southwest.

3 of 30 - West side of South Holston Dam looking north.

4 of 30 - Spillway looking southeast.

5 of 30 - Spillway channel looking northwest.

6 of 30 -Intake and footbridge looking northeast.

7 of 30 - Powerhouse exterior, northwest elevation, view to the southeast.

8 of 30 - Powerhouse exterior, east elevation.

9 of 30 - Powerhouse exterior, southwest elevation, view to the northeast.

10 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, generator room looking west.

11 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, generator room signage.

12 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, generator control panels.

13 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, restroom.

14 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, lower level machine shop.

15 of 30 - Surge Tank, looking west.

16 of 30 - Switchyard south of the powerhouse looking east.

17 of 30 - Switchyard southwest of the powerhouse looking southeast.

18 of 30 - Transmission Lines looking southwest.

19 of 30 - Visitor Building, exterior northeast elevation.

20 of 30 - Visitor Building, exterior northwest elevation.

21 of 30 - Visitor Building, interior.

22 of 30 - Weir Dam looking northeast.

23 of 30 - Picnic Area looking southeast.

24 of 30 - Picnic Area looking southwest.

25 of 30 - Restroom looking northwest.

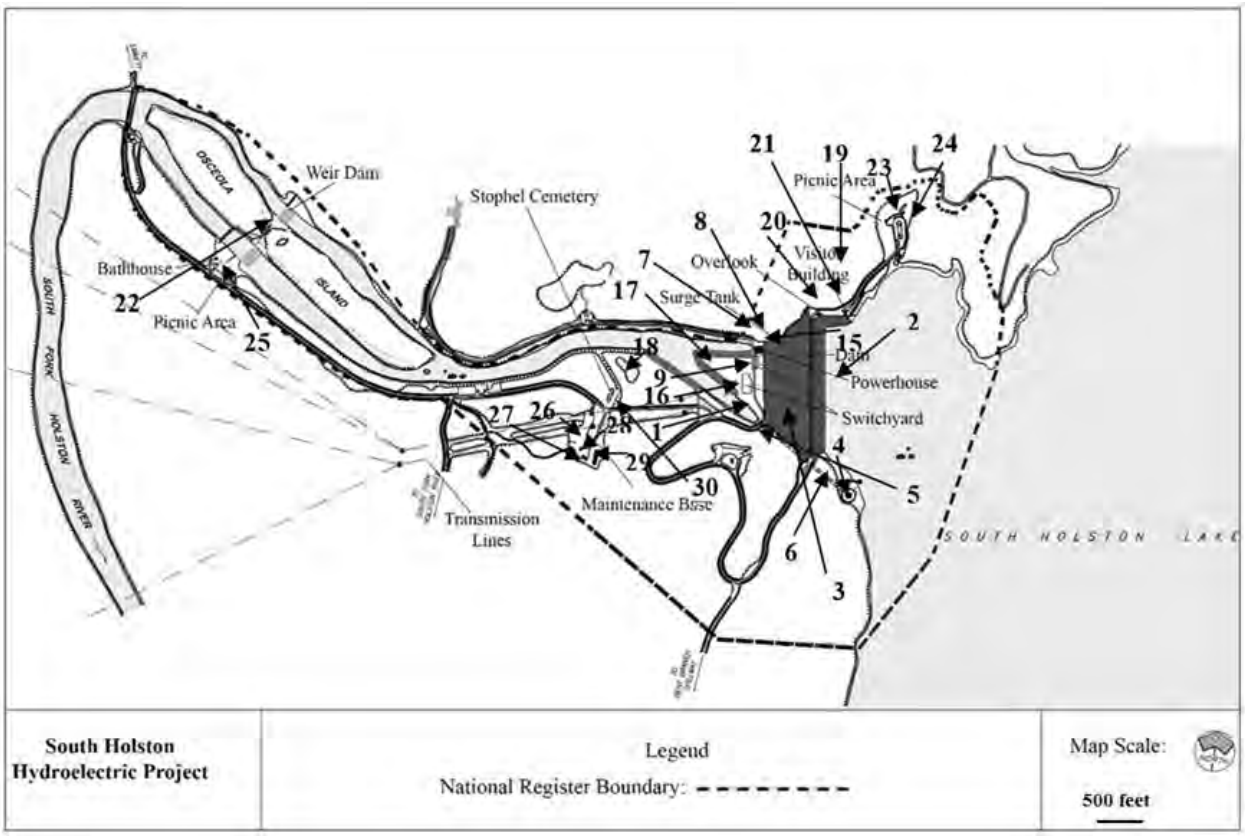
26 of 30 - Maintenance Base, main building exterior northwest elevation, looking southeast.

27 of 30 - Maintenance Base, equipment storage shed and building, looking southeast.

28 of 30 - Maintenance Base, open air equipment shed looking southwest.

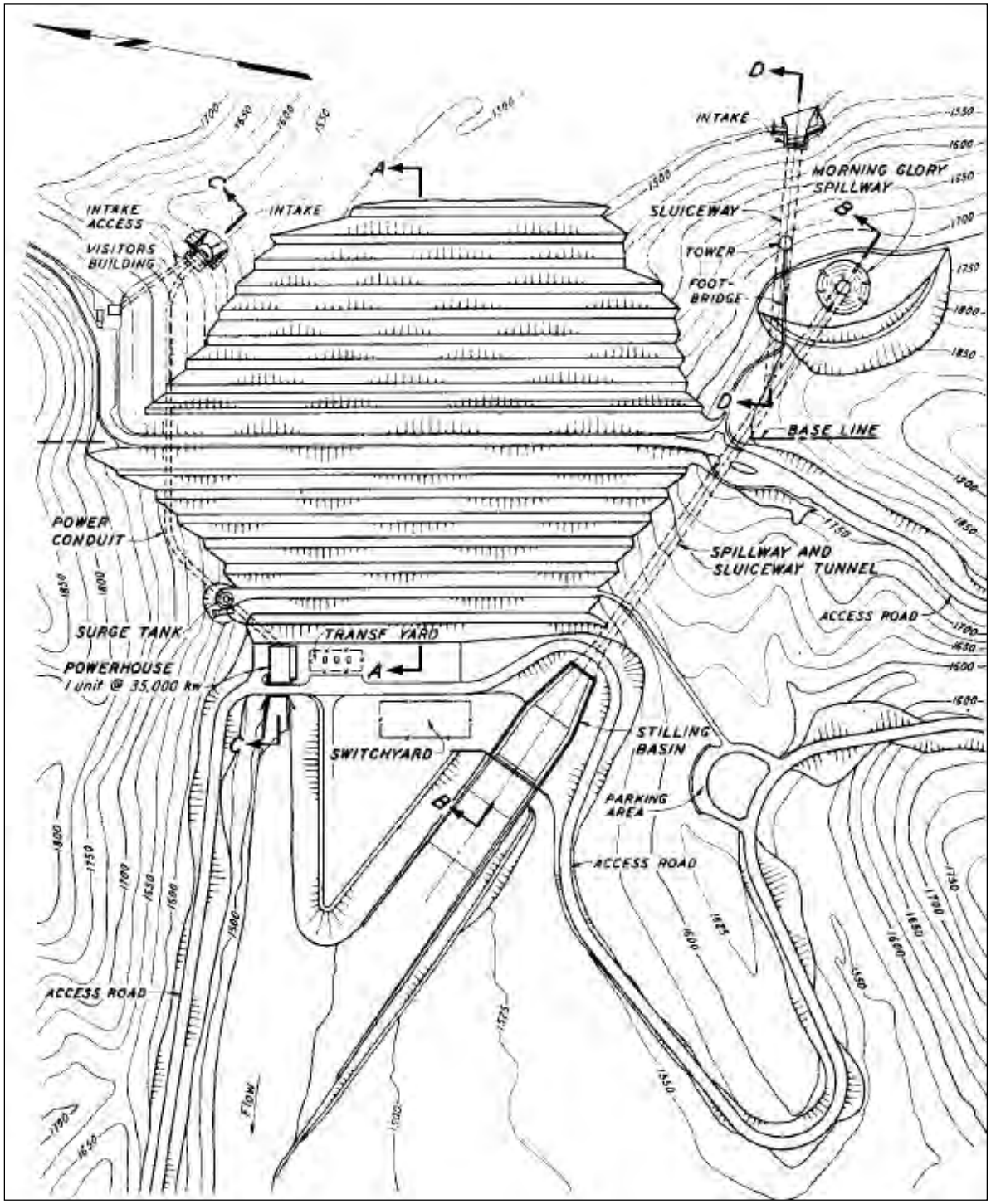
29 of 30 - Maintenance Base, chemical storage building looking west.

30 of 30 - Stophel Cemetery looking northwest.



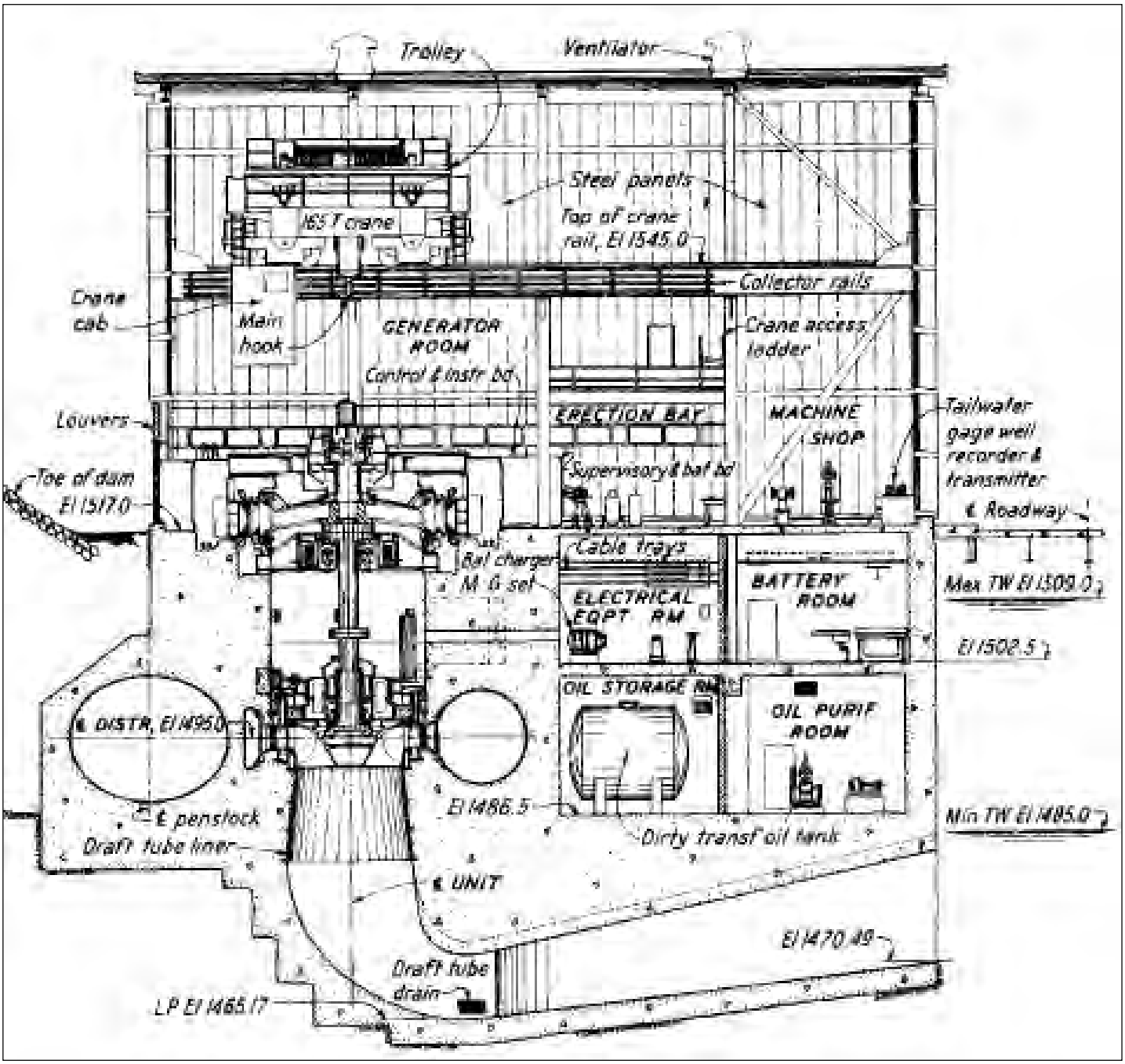
South Holston Hydroelectric Project Photo Key Map
(see 11 x 17" photo key map)

Site Plan



TVA Site Plan of South Holston Dam and Reservoir

Schematic



Transverse Section on the Center Line of Unit in the Powerhouse

Property Owner:

(This information will not be submitted to the National Park Service, but will remain on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission)

Name	Tennessee Valley Authority ï Pat Ezzell		
Street & Number	400 West Summit Hill Drive 460WT7D-K	Telephone	865-632-6461
City or Town	Knoxville	State/Zip	TN 37902

Site plan map for South Holston Hydroelectric Project

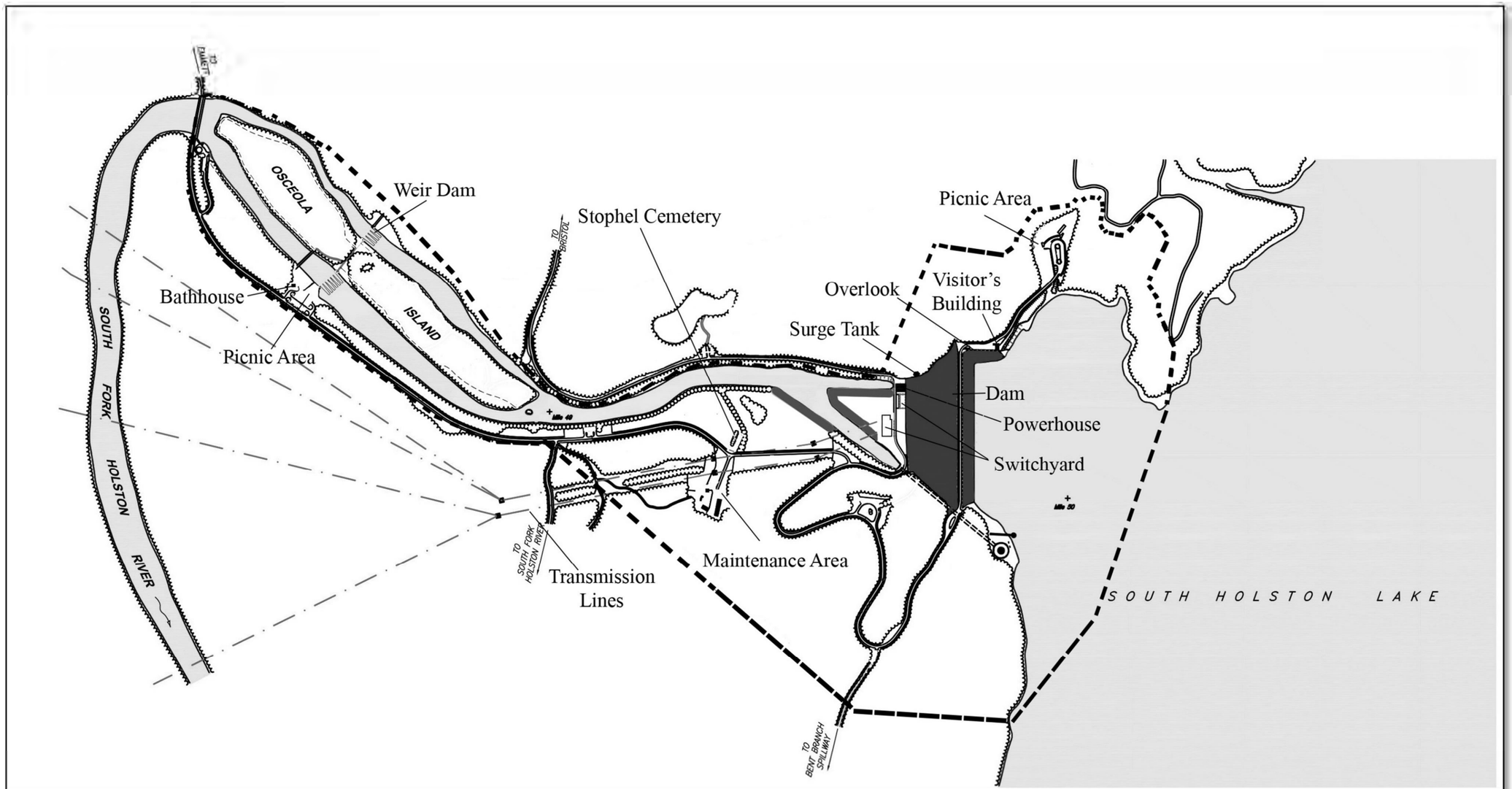
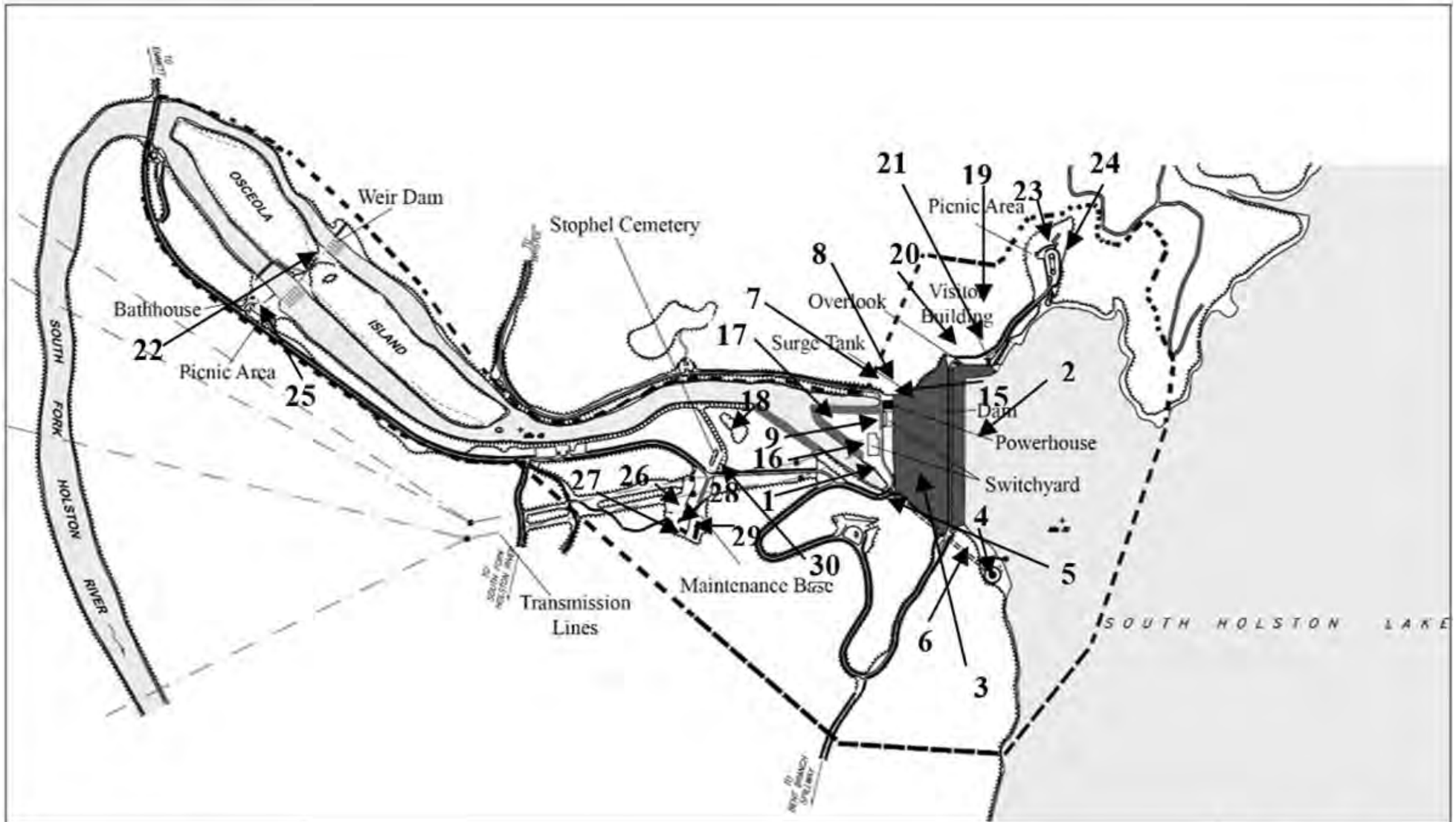
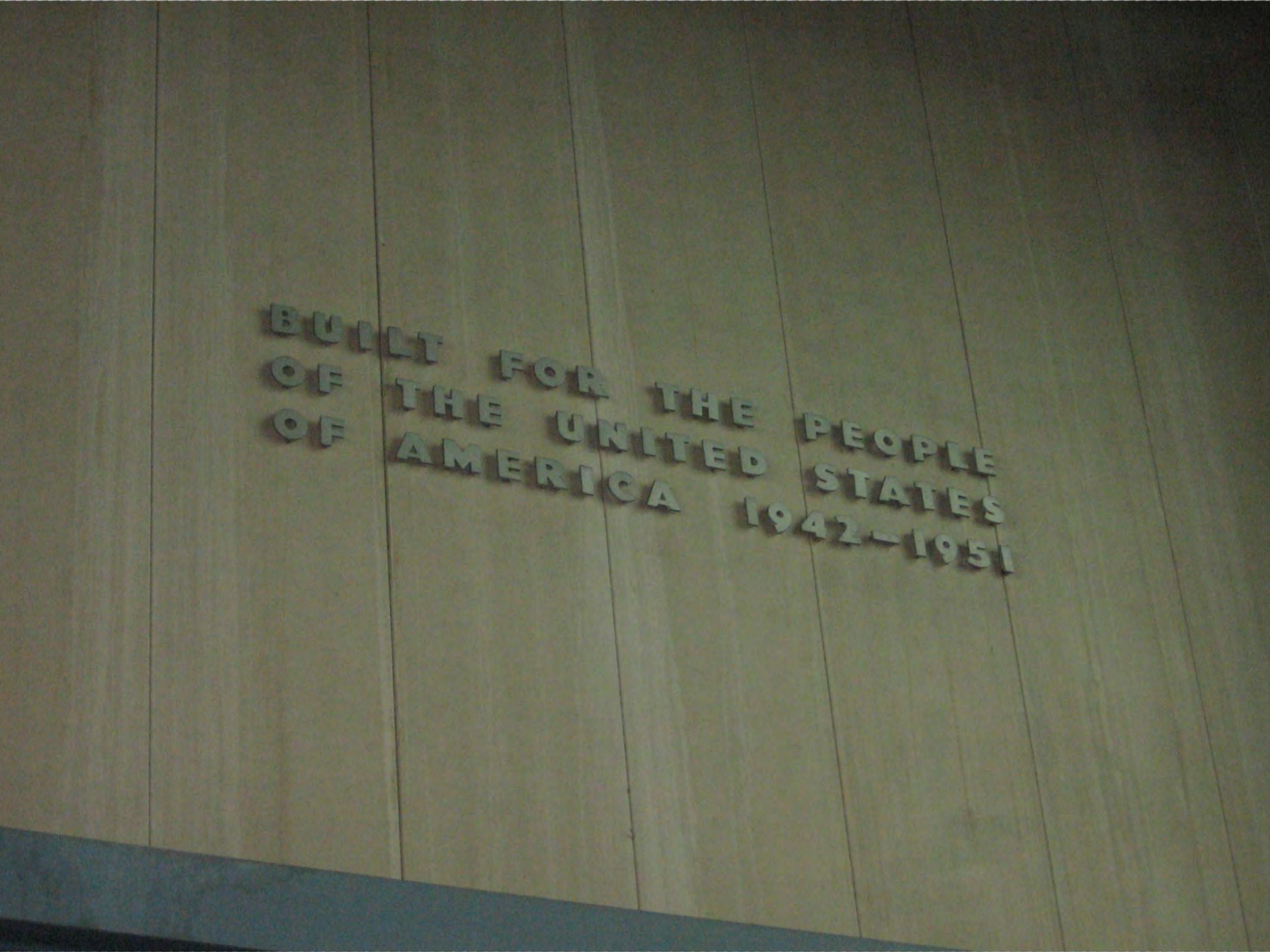


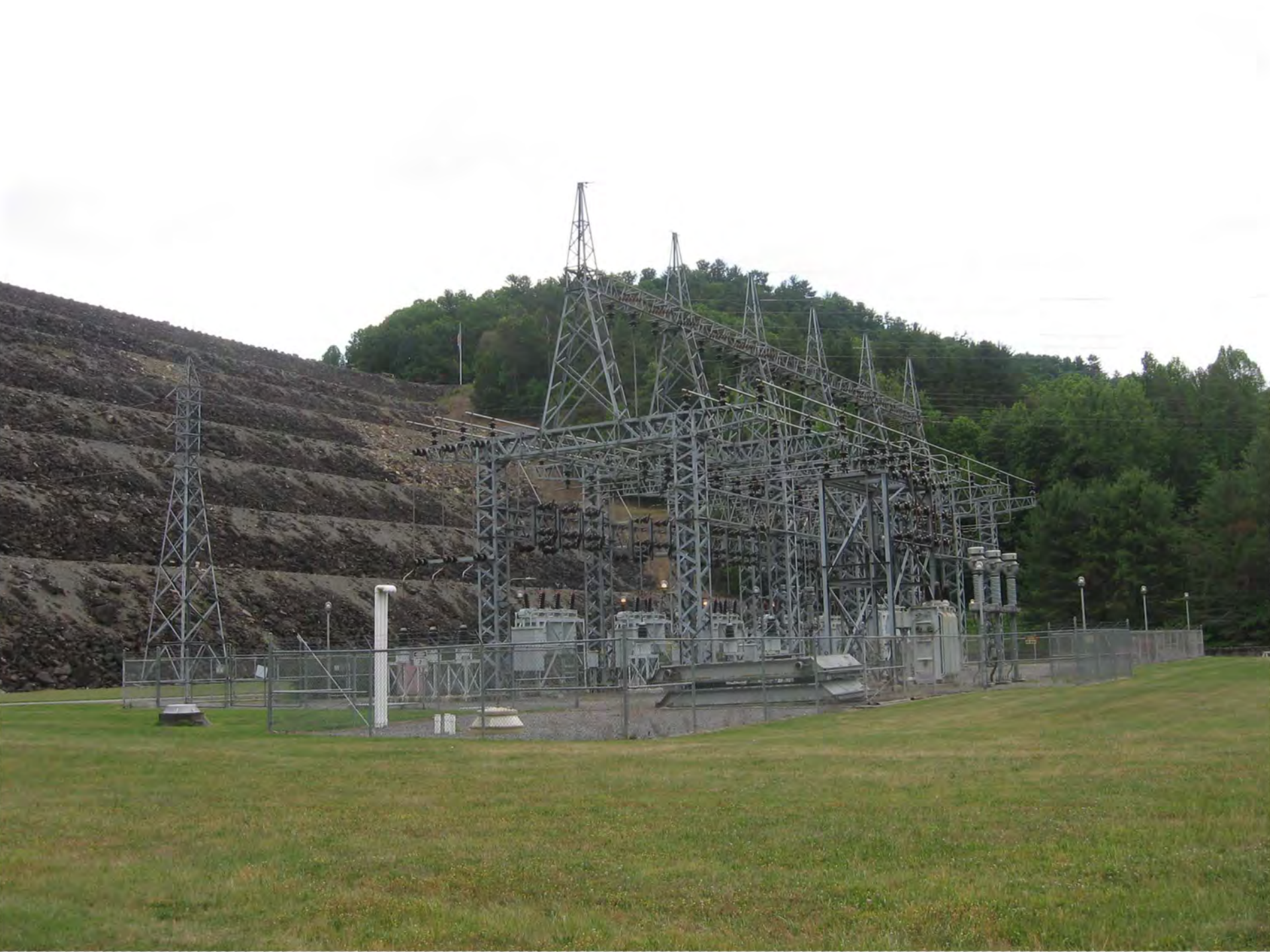
Photo key map for South Holston Hydroelectric Project



South Holston Hydroelectric Project	Legend National Register Boundary: - - - - - - - -	Map Scale: 500 feet


FOUR HOLSTON


BUILT FOR THE PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA 1942—1951




SOUTH HOLSTON


DANGER
NO SMOKING
OR OPEN FLAMES
WITHIN 50 FEET


OSBORNE
THOMAS FRED OSBORNE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	South Holston Hydroelectric Project
Multiple Name:	Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric System, 1933-1979 MPS
State & County:	TENNESSEE, Sullivan

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
6/30/2017	7/27/2017	8/11/2017	8/14/2017	

Reference number:	MP100001478
Nominator:	State

Reason For Review:

__ Appeal	__ PDIL	__ Text/Data Issue
__ SHPO Request	__ Landscape	__ Photo
__ Waiver	__ National	__ Map/Boundary
__ Resubmission	__ Mobile Resource	__ Period
__ Other	__ TCP	__ Less than 50 years
	__ CLG	

__X__ Accept _____ Return _____ Reject **8/14/2017** Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	Meets registration requirements of MPS. Delete social history as area of significance
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Thomason&Associates
preservation planners

June 21, 2017

Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places, Keeper
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether,

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) contracted with Thomason and Associates, Preservation Planners to complete nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for twenty-five of its hydroelectric projects. Three nominations - for the Norris, Guntersville, and Wheeler Hydroelectric Projects - were previously submitted, resulting in listing in the NRHP in 2016. The TVA proposes the nomination of the remaining twenty-two hydroelectric projects. The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the nominations of:

Georgia: the Nottely Hydroelectric Project;
Kentucky: the Kentucky Hydroelectric Project;
North Carolina: the Apalachia, Chatuge, Fontana, and Hiwassee Hydroelectric Projects; and
Tennessee: the Boone, Cherokee, Chickamauga, Douglas, Fort Loudoun, Fort Patrick Henry, Melton Hill, Nickajack, Normandy, Ocoee No. 3, Pickwick Landing, South Holston, Tellico, Tims Ford, Watts Bar, and Watauga Hydroelectric Projects.

The overall context for these nominations, the MPDF "Historic Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric System, 1933-1979" was approved by your office on March 12, 2016. The enclosed nominations have been reviewed by TVA as well as the respective State Review Boards and enclosed are the twenty-two physical signed copies of the signature pages of each nomination. All local governments have been notified of the intent to list these hydroelectric projects in the National Register.

We are pleased to submit these nominations to you which recognize the diverse history and contributions made by the Tennessee Valley Authority to our nation.

Please contact me if any additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

Philip Thomason
Principal

cc. Pat Ezell, Senior Program Manager, TVA

Enc/

p.o. box 121225 nashville, tn 37212 615.385.4960 www.thomasonandassociates.com

Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902

August 9, 2017

Mr. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places, Keeper
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether,

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) contracted with Thomason and Associates, Preservation Planners to complete nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for twenty-five of its hydroelectric projects. Three nominations for the Norris, Guntersville, and Wheeler Hydroelectric Projects were previously submitted resulting in listing in the NRHP in 2016. The TVA proposes the nomination of the remaining twenty-two hydroelectric projects. The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the nominations of:

- Georgia: the Nottely Hydroelectric Project;
- Kentucky: the Kentucky Hydroelectric Project;
- North Carolina: the Apalachia, Chatuge, Fontana, and Hiwassee Hydroelectric Projects; and
- Tennessee: the Boone, Cherokee, Chickamauga, Douglas, Fort Loudoun, Fort Patrick Henry, Melton Hill, Nickajack, Normandy, Ocoee No. 3, Pickwick Landing, South Holston, Tellico, Tims Ford, Watts Bar, and Watauga Hydroelectric Projects.

The overall context for these nominations, the MPDF "Historic Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric System, 1933-1979" was approved by your office on March 12, 2016. The enclosed nominations have been reviewed by TVA as well as the respective State Review Boards and enclosed are the twenty-two physical signed copies of the signature pages of each nomination. All local governments have been notified of the intent to list these hydroelectric projects in the National Register.

We are pleased to submit these nominations to you which recognize the diverse history and contributions made by the Tennessee Valley Authority to our nation.

Please contact me if any additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

Pat Bernard Ezzell

Patricia Bernard Ezzell
Federal Preservation Officer
Communications

Enclosures