SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100001468 Date Listed: 8/11/2017

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

County: Jefferson and Grainger 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

8.11.2017
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Area(s) of Significance

INDUSTRY and SOCIAL HISTORY are hereby deleted as areas of significance. Neither is well-supported in the nomination.

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

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MP-1468

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National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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: Cherokee Hydroelectric Project

Other names/site number: Cherokee Dam

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

2. Location

Street & Number: 450 Powerhouse Road

City or town: Rutledge State: Tennessee County: Jefferson and Grainger

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37861

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**

Sr. Program Manager and 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: [signature] **Date** 11-28-16

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,
Tennessee Historical Commission

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

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project
Name of Property

Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
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 — 8.11.2017 — 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	
5	2	buildings
1	0	sites
3	1	structures
0	0	objects
9	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Jefferson and Grainger Counties, 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

MODERN MOVEMENT: Streamlined Moderne
OTHER: Hydroelectric Dam

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

Narrative Description

The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project was constructed between 1940-1942 by the Tennessee Valley Authority. It is located at mile 52.3 on the Holston River in Grainger and Jefferson Counties in East Tennessee, northeast of Knoxville. The geology and topography of the area, known at the time of construction as Mossy Creek, dictated the ultimate site of the Cherokee Hydroelectric Project. A ridge across the Holston River Valley fortuitously afforded an excellent dam site. The ridge consisted mainly of shale with some limestone bedrock and other formations up- and downstream from the chosen dam site. The plan located the project upon the shale ridge. The 175-foot high Cherokee Dam has an overall crest length of 6,760 feet across the channel and adjacent bottoms. The Cherokee Dam impounds the 28,780-acre, 59-mile long Cherokee Reservoir (also called Cherokee Lake), which has a flood-storage capacity of 749,406 acre feet. Cherokee Lake lies within four Tennessee counties: Jefferson, Granger, Hawkins, and Hamblen.

The Holston River joins with the French Broad River east of Knoxville to form the Tennessee River. The Holston River below the Cherokee Hydroelectric Project forms the boundary between Jefferson (to the south) and Grainger (to the north) Counties. The closest town to the Cherokee Hydroelectric Project is Jefferson City, (est. 2014 pop. 8,370), Tennessee, approximately three miles to the south in Jefferson County. The Tennessee Valley watershed comprises 40,910 square miles; of that, 3,776 square miles, or 9.25 percent, lies within the Holston River Basin.[1]

INVENTORY

The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project consists of the dam, powerhouse, and switchyard which are interconnected and integral to one another (*see Photo 1*). In the immediate vicinity of the switchyard is a metal storage building. To the southwest of the dam and powerhouse is a maintenance area which contains an office, garages and storage buildings for the regular maintenance of the property. Also to the southwest of the dam and powerhouse is a recreational area consisting of picnic tables, a campground, a boat ramp and restrooms. The dam, powerhouse and switchyard were all completed in 1942. The maintenance area and recreational area were also designed in 1942, and completed in the 1950s, as part of the TVA mission. Constructed for the purpose of generating power, the dam does not have navigational locks, although its design allows for the addition of locks if needed.

1. Cherokee Dam, 1942 (Contributing Structure)

The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project has a gravity-type concrete spillway dam with nine crest gates and eight sluice gates.[2] The 175-foot high Cherokee Dam has an overall crest length of 6,760 feet across the channel and adjacent bottoms. This length consists of the spillway, an intake, and bulkhead sections, flanked by earth embankments on each side. The north embankment and concrete sections form a straight line with a crest length of 2,150 feet. The south embankment has a slight curve downstream and is 2,913 feet in length. These embankments have rolled fill cores. Three earthen saddle dams add 1,770 feet, with these features closing the gaps in the reservoir rim beyond the south end of the dam.[3]

Construction of the Cherokee Hydroelectric Project commenced on August 1, 1940 and required 686,300 cubic yards of concrete and 3,254,400 cubic yards of earth/rock fill. The masonry part of the dam has a length of 1,697 feet and has a maximum height of 175 feet. The bulkhead sections are mass concrete with vertical upstream faces. The spillway is 412 feet in length and is located near the left (south) bank of the original river channel (*see Photo 2*). The damôs spillway has a maximum capacity of 297,000 cubic feet per second. The total clear space of the spillwayôs nine crest gates is 360 feet. The radial gates measure 40 feet in width and 32 feet in height and are operated by hoists on the operating deck atop the dam. The spillway has eight piers, each six feet, six inches thick. Eight sluice gates in the spillway allow for water release at lower levels; these measure five feet, eight inches in width and ten feet in height. One sluice has a capacity of 4,200 cubic feet per second. Each

[1] Tennessee Valley Authority, *Design of TVA Projects, Technical Report No. 24, Vol.1*: *Civil and Structural Design,* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952), 27.
[2] Commonly, dam design includes a section that permits the overflow of water from the reservoir (the spillway) and other sections that do not allow the passage of water (non-overflow). Together, these sections contribute to the total length of the dam structure that impounds the reservoir. A gravity type dam is one constructed of concrete or stone and uses the sheer weight of the structure to resist the horizontal pressure of the water pushing against it. Gravity dams are designed in sections that are independently stable.
[3] 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), 19.

sluice has two gates installed in tandem, one for emergency use on the upstream side and one for service use on the downstream side. The operating mechanism is a twenty-four-inch-diameter oil-operated hydraulic hoist. Below the spillway there is a stepped apron forming a stilling pool of reinforced concrete measuring 133 feet by 112 feet (*see Photo 3*). This design feature prevents erosion at the base of the dam, dissipating the energy of the falling water.[4]

The north embankment of the dam is 2,150 feet in length along its crest (*see Photo 4*). Its construction consists of impervious rolled fill core covered by a rock shoulder. Between earth and the rock shoulder on the upstream side is a layer of small rock and sand; on the downstream side, only small rock was used as the middle layer. The north embankment consists of 396,500 cubic yards of earth, 298,500 cubic yards of rock fill, and 36,800 cubic yards of riprap (rubble used for protecting the grade from erosion).[5] The south embankment of the dam is 2,950 feet in length along its crest. Its construction is the same as that of the north embankment. A four-foot concrete wing wall was added above the original dam wall to increase flood storage and protect both embankments. This wing wall was completed in 2015. This increase in the dam height was mandated in 2014 by TVA to minimize the potential effect of a Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event. The wing wall on the south embankment is adjacent to the spillway (*see Photo 5*). The south embankment consists of 902,200 cubic yards of earth, 1,045,700 cubic yards of rock fill, and 50,700 cubic yards of riprap (*see Photo 6*).[6] The damôs visitor tower rises from the crest of the dam directly above the powerhouse (*see Photo 7*). It is constructed of textured concrete and has a glass-wall observation room on the top level. On the west elevation of the tower there are three vertical insets of original structural glass block. An elevator originally allowed visitors to view the dam and reservoir from the top of this tower.

2. Powerhouse, 1942 (Contributing Building)

The facilityôs powerhouse and intake are located in the right (north) half of the original river channel. The powerhouse is constructed of structural steel and reinforced concrete. It measures 306 feet in length, ninety-five feet in width and 102 feet in height. The powerhouse is divided into two sections: 1.) the offices and control room, and 2.) the unit bay (generator room) and service bay. The downstream wall of the powerhouse is four feet thick and withstands tailwater up to 978 feet. It is cantilever in design and must also support the rolling load of the gantry crane. The generator room on the upstream side has three-foot thick walls, as it also must carry the crane, but is not subjected to tailwaters.

The powerhouse retains much of its original design and detailing as an example of Streamlined Moderne architecture. The building has a concrete foundation, concrete walls, and a flat roof of rolled roofing material. The east wall of the building is integrated into the western face of the dam. The primary entrance to the powerhouse is on the north elevation and has original, paired, single-light glass and aluminum doors, and single-light sidelights (*see Photo 8*). Above the entrance is a twelve-light transom of aluminum and glass panels. Attached to the face of the façade above the transom are the original letters spelling ñCHEROKEE.ò

On the west and south elevations of the powerhouse have original three-light aluminum-frame windows with hopper lower panels. The south elevation has an entrance with an original single-light aluminum and glass door, two single-light sidelights, and a three-light transom (*see Photo 9*).

[4] Ibid., 4, 19, 308, 312.
[5] Ibid., 309.
[6] Ibid., 310.

Extending from the west elevation of the dam and powerhouseôs office and control room section is the unit bay (generator room), which houses the generators. This building is of concrete design and rectangular in plan. The roof of the unit bay is of gravel and tar and the tops of the turbine exhaust ports protrude above the roof. On the roof of this building is the 225-ton capacity gantry crane used to service, remove, and install the generators (*see Photo 10*).

The Cherokee powerhouse lobby retains numerous original features - terrazzo, marble, and glazed tiles surfaces, sleek, aluminum handrails ï that express the Streamlined Moderne architectural style. The powerhouse lobby is original and displays plaster walls, terrazzo floors, marble walls, and a plaster ceiling with original light fixtures. The lobby is circular in design, and the far wall across from the entrance has a series of murals and lettering which spells ñ1940 BUILT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES 1942ò (*see Photo 11*). One of the murals depicts the TVA power system from ca. 1975 (*see Photo 12*). The lobby also features recessed water fountains (*see Photo 13*) and circular ceiling light fixtures. Leading from the lobby to the second floor offices is a staircase with marble walls and terrazzo treads (*see Photo 14*). A visitorôs room is located just off the lobby where the control panel is visible through a thick glass window. Due to security concerns, this visitorôs viewing area is no longer open to the public. On the second floor off the lobby staircase are menôs and womenôs restrooms, which retain original marble walls, terrazzo floors, and original fixtures (*see Photo 15*).

The office and control room section of the powerhouse retains original marble and concrete walls, plaster ceilings, and terrazzo floors. Some office and common spaces have been remodeled ca. 1990 with added floor carpeting and dropped acoustical tile ceilings. Most interior doors are original and are aluminum with central grille vents.

The unit bay containing the generators (*see Photo 16*) has an original concrete and tile floor, concrete ceilings, and poured concrete walls (*see Photo 17*). Connecting the control room section and the unit bay is an original staircase with tile walls and terrazzo floors. The unit bay is served by four ten-foot diameter steel-lined penstocks equipped with tractor-type head-gates and protected by steel trashracks. Each of the four intake openings corresponds with a turbine. Initially, the facility had two turbines, then ultimately four, spaced sixty-one feet apart. The vertically installed Francis reaction-type turbines (designed to operate fully submerged) were manufactured by S. Morgan Smith Company. The turbines have a rating of 41,500 horsepower at 100-foot head of water, with eighty-two percent efficiency. Each turbine has a cabinet actuator-type governor, manufactured by the Woodward Governor Company, with a rated capacity of 88,000 foot-pounds per second. The powerhouseôs generators were manufactured by the General Electric Company and are Alternating Current. They have a line charging capacity of 26,600 kilovolt-amperes and a synchronous condenser capacity of 18,300 kilovolt-amperes. On initial installation, the powerhouseôs generating capacity was 60,000 kilowatts in two units. Its ultimate installation capacity was 120,000 kilowatts in four units of 30,000-kilowatt capacity each.[7] Adjacent to the generator room are a series of utility, operations and maintenance rooms which have concrete floors, walls and ceilings.

3. Switchyard and Transmission Lines, 1942 (Contributing Structure)

The switchyard is located north of and adjacent to the powerhouse. It was built in 1942 and measures 292 feet in length and 199 feet in width (*see Photos 18 & 19*).[8] The switchyard was built upon backfill from the main

[7] Ibid , 313.
[8] Ibid, 81, 309, 314, 315.

excavation and rests on a concrete pad.[9] Some of the electrical equipment has been replaced over time, but the overall appearance of the structure closely resembles its original design. The switchyard contains a series of transformer banks and transmission lines. Conductors are supported on porcelain insulators. The first transmission lines at Cherokee were constructed in 1925 by The Tennessee Electric Power Company (TEPCO). These initial transmission lines consisted of 66-kV carrying electricity from Cherokee to Jefferson City. Once the dam was constructed in 1942, a 41.7-mile, 154-k/v line connected Cherokee to Alcoa. New transmission lines were installed in 1955 with 37.6-mile line connecting Cherokee to the John Sevier Steam Plant.

4. Switchyard Storage Building, ca, 1995 (Non-Contributing Building)

To the west of the switchyard is a metal pre-fabricated building erected ca. 1995 (*see Photo 20*). It has a low-pitched gable-front roof of metal, walls of corrugated metal, an overhead sliding-track metal door on the main (north) façade, and a solid metal pedestrian door on the west elevation.

5. Public Safety Service Building, 1955 (Contributing Building)

The 1955 Public Safety Service Building was built to house the TVA police force and restrooms for visitors. The building is a standardized plan used at other TVA facilities and designed with an open breezeway separating the police office and restrooms (*see Photo 21*). The building has a continuous concrete foundation, a random course stone veneer exterior, and a flat roof of rolled asphalt. The walls within the breezeway have ca. 1985 vinyl siding. The north elevation has an exterior of vinyl siding and ca. 1985 six-over-six vinyl-sash windows (*see Photo 22)*. The south elevation also has vinyl siding and ca. 1985 two-light, sliding track vinyl windows. The restroom doors are ca. 1995 steel design, and the office entrance has an original three-panel wood door. The office interior has ca. 1995 dropped ceilings and wall finishes, and the bathrooms were remodeled ca. 1995 with tile floors and walls. There are also added walls for holding cells. The TVA police was disbanded in 2012, leaving the offices vacant.

Maintenance Base, 4 resources

The maintenance base is located on a separate driveway to the southwest of the dam and powerhouse.

6. Main Office and Garage, ca. 1955 (Contributing Building)

The building is constructed of concrete block and has a shed roof of rolled asphalt (*see Photo 23*). On the main (north) façade are original single-light glass and wood doors accessed by a raised concrete loading dock. Adjacent to the office area are three garage bays with original six-light, aluminum and glass overhead-track doors. The south elevation has ca. 2000 one-over-one, vinyl-sash windows. On the east elevation there are three original horizontal steel windows next to a section of wall that is pierced with square openings.

7. Garage, ca. 1955 (Contributing Building)

At the west end of the main office/garage building is a ca. 1955, three-bay, open-air garage. The open bays are on the east elevation. The building is constructed of concrete block and has a shed roof of asphalt shingles and eave with exposed rafters (*see Photo 25*).

[9] Tennessee Valley Authority, *Design of TVA Projects Technical Report No. 24, Vol. 1*, 27.

8. Chemical Storage, ca. 1955 (Contributing Structure)
Adjacent to the garage is a hazardous material shed. This building is of concrete block construction and has a flat roof and chain link gates on the east elevation (*see Photo 24*).

9. Storage building, ca. 1990 (Non-Contributing Building)
Also within the maintenance area is a ca. 1990 pre-fabricated metal building with a side-gable roof of metal and three garage bays on the south elevation (*see Photo 26*).

10. Campground Bathhouse, ca. 1960 (Contributing Building)
This is a standardized plan bathhouse which was designed by TVA for use at many of its campgrounds and picnic areas. This is a concrete block building with a saltbox roof of asphalt shingles, original tile flooring, and three fixed, asymmetrical windows in each gable field. The façade (northwest) has a recessed entrance that splits to each side and has ca. 2000 steel doors into the restrooms (*see Photo 27*).

11. Picnic Pavilion, ca. 1990 (Non-Contributing Structure)
This is a ca. 1990, open-air structure with square, wood posts set in a concrete foundation with stone skirting and a gabled roof with arched wood trusses. Each side of the pavilion has six square, wood posts (*see Photo 28*).

12. Recreational Area, ca. 1955 (Contributing Site)
The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project site was originally designed with a picnic and campground area *(see Photo 29),* with boat ramp (*see Photo 30*). These recreational facilities were not completed until after World War II. The campground and picnic area consist of concrete sidewalks, concrete picnic tables, a boat ramp, and playground equipment. The concrete sidewalks have been re-poured recently. Picnic tables include both original concrete designs and late twentieth-century metal examples. Overall the original design of the recreational area remains intact.

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project
Name of Property

Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
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
1940-1965

Significant Dates
1940-1942

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; Roland Wank; Rudolph Mock, Mario Bianculli
Builder: Tennessee Valley Authority

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Cherokee 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 1940, when the project commenced, to 1965, in keeping with the fifty-year guideline. The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project is significant for its overall design, in the expansion of energy for World War II material plants, regional manufacturing and commerce, and in the improvement of quality of life through transmission of electricity, control of seasonal flooding, and creation of public recreational facilities. The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project is one of twenty-five (25) hydroelectric projects constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) for the purpose of generating electrical power, improving navigation, and controlling seasonal flooding of the Tennessee River and its tributaries. 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, electrical generation, and recreation. Given its location east of Knoxville, the Cherokee project was not original to TVAôs unified plan (for navigation) submitted to Congress in 1936. The site ï known as Mossy Creek ï was, however, among those surveyed for potential contingency purposes. When World War II began in Europe in 1939, Congress recognized the need for new power sources for possible war-time production. TVA recommended the construction of a hydroelectric dam at the Mossy Creek site. Congress authorized the project on July 31, 1940. The close proximity of Oak Ridgeôs nuclear plants to the west and Alcoaôs aluminum plants to the east, requiring enormous amounts of electrical power, influenced the urgency of the project. Due to the national emergency, the Cherokee Hydroelectric Project was fast-tracked, and power was first generated at the facility on April 16, 1942.[10] Since this time the Cherokee Hydroelectric Project has continued to be an integral part of TVAôs overall hydroelectric system. For architecture, it is significant for its Streamlined Moderne style, embodying the TVAôs mission of progress in its economy of adornment, as well as the industry of the machine age. 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 Cherokee project in industry is seen through the increase of household electricity use and in war-related manufacturing. The project is significant in recreation because of the extensive outdoor opportunities it fostered. Finally, the Cherokee project is significant in social history for its role in employment, housing, and improvement of quality of life. The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, Historical Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project.

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.[11] 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. The act authorized the TVA Corporation

[10] 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), 2.
[11] ñHistory of the Tennessee Valley Authority,ò at TVA website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/ tva_history.shtml accessed April 16, 2015.

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.[12]

In June of 1940, the Advisory Commission to the Council of 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. TVA recommended the Mossy Creek site on the Holston River, a location not initially considered integral to the original navigation goals of its mission. The proposal included a 90,000-kilowatt dam at Mossy Creek, and a 120,000-kilowatt dam near Watts Bar, west of Knoxville. The proposal also recommended increasing capacity at the existing Wilson and Pickwick Landing Dams in northern Alabama and necessary transmission facilities. The TVA proposal, seeking a supplemental appropriation of $25,000,000, was submitted to Congress and reached the Presidentôs desk through the Bureau of the Budget on June 17.[13]

The Cherokee project required the purchase of 45,158 acres of land in Jefferson, Grainger, Hamblen, and Hawkins Counties, displacing 875 families. Approximately forty percent of the families were land owners, most long-time owners, in many cases through several generations. Of the 875 families, 550 were farming; non-farming families lived mainly in community of Bean Station or a community near Jefferson City. Farm size among the families ranged from several hundred acres in rich bottom lands to fewer than ten acres. The latter group composed the majority of the affected tracts, and these land owners did not rely on farming for their primary income. Non-farming income came from work in the reservoir or from tourism afforded by two U.S. Highways (11W and 25E) through the area. The Cherokee project required the relocation of 1,827 graves from 51 cemeteries. Construction of access roads spared the removal of graves from nine additional cemeteries. Some of the removed graves were able to be relocated within their same cemeteries. Complete records of all removals and re-interments were kept at the State Department of Health.[14]

In the course of the project, several miles of state and federal highways had to be relocated in Jefferson, Hamblen, Grainger, and Hawkins Counties. Of special consideration was the intersection of U.S. Highways 11 W and 25 E at the unincorporated village of Bean Station, with 195 families. Many of these households moved to points along the highwaysô relocation, as they derived their income from roadside business. In the re-building of affected roads, TVA and state and local agencies upgraded and improved the relocated sections to modern standards. In all, 100 miles of highway and fourteen bridges were rebuilt, four by the state and ten by TVA.[15]

Filling of the reservoir began December 5, 1941, with the closure of the dam. The first power unit went into commercial operation on April 16, 1942 and the second on June 7, 1942. The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project supplied electrical power during World War II to the aluminum plant at Alcoa and the Manhattan Project plants at Oak Ridge. Following World War II, the Cherokee powerhouse was upgraded with two additional turbines and the four units were designed with the capacity of 148 megawatts of electricity for the TVA power system.

[12] Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, at TVA website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/tva_history.shtml, accessed April 16, 2015.
[13] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Cherokee Project*, 6.
[14] Ibid., 263.
[15] Ibid., 246-47.

Total land costs for the Cherokee Hydroelectric Project amounted to $5,080,915. Direct construction costs, such as labor, materials, equipment, transportation, totaled $21,423,902. Indirect construction costs, including accounting, timekeeping, office supplies, and police service, came to $1,000,353. Design and engineering expenditures, which included salaries and expenses of executive engineers, technicians, and inspectors, amounted to $1,247,641. These amounts plus other categorized costs brought the total project to $30,300,020.[16]

After World War II the planned recreational facilities were finally completed and included a campground, picnic area and boat launch ramp along the west shore of the lake and east of the dam. A maintenance area was also built to provide upkeep and regular maintenance for the facility and grounds.

Since its construction the powerhouse has not been significantly altered and retains its original exterior and interior design and detailing. Of particular note is the intact original lobby with its marble walls, murals and terrazzo floors. This lobby was originally open to visitors but due to security concerns it has been closed to the public since 2001. In 2015, the dam was modified through the addition of a four-foot concrete wing wall on top of the north and south embankments. This construction was required to meet new flood standards. This modification does not significantly affect the overall integrity of the dam.

SIGNIFICANCE IN ARCHITECTURE

TVAôs hydroelectric projects were designed to embody its mission for social progress. The goals and achievements of these projects - power production, navigation, flood control, malaria prevention, reforestation, and erosion control ï reached across the Valley region penetrating Americaôs social and economic strata. Architect Roland Wank impressed upon a receptive board of directors that government projects were beholden to their real stockholders, the American taxpayers, and should be open for public viewing. Further, Wank stated that the design of powerhouses should both welcome the public and convey strength in purpose. Thus, TVA powerhouses were designed as massive monoliths with visitor reception areas.[17] A prominently displayed message in every TVA powerhouse would emphasize the project as ñBuilt for the People of the United States of America.ò

The pre-World War II TVA projects exemplify the Streamlined Moderne style, a late version of the Art Deco style popular during this period. Streamlined Moderne was an expression of progress, a particularly important underpinning of the New Deal agenda. Stylistic elements that manifested this ideology include the use of geometric shapes, basic and pure in form, sleek and shiny materials evoking machinery and movement, and restrained décor suggesting an economical design ethic. Streamlined Moderne architecture often emphasized curved forms and horizontal lines, sometime including nautical motifs.

[16] Ibid., 281.
[17] North Callahan, *TVA ï Bridge Over Troubled Waters: A History of the Tennessee Valley Authority*, (Cranbury, NJ: A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1980), 33; and Erwin C. Hargrove, *Pioneers of Myth: The Leadership of the Tennessee Valley Authority, 1933-1990*, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1994), 30-33.

The design of the Cherokee dam and powerhouse reflects the ñmodernismò that the TVA architects and engineers strived for in the 1930s and early 1940s. The dam was built utilizing the most advanced methods of its time, and the powerhouse was built with Streamlined Moderne characteristics on both its exterior and interior. The style became popular during this period as an expression of progress, a particularly important underpinning of the New Deal agenda. Stylistic elements that manifested this ideology include the use of geometric shapes, basic and pure in form, sleek and shiny materials evoking machinery and movement, and restrained décor suggesting an economical design ethic. The Cherokee powerhouse lobby retains original terrazzo, marble, and glazed tiles surfaces, sleek, aluminum handrails, glass and aluminum doors to the exterior, and interior doors of metal with narrow rectangular, louvered insets. These elements express the polished minimalism of the Streamlined Moderne architectural style.

SIGNIFICANCE IN ENGINEERING

The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project is an integral part of the overall engineering design of the TVA system. Model tests for the design of the Cherokee project took place at TVAôs lab at Norris. The Cherokee Damôs apron was designed based on spillway and sluice discharge. A 1:30-scale model was used to test for erosion for all discharges up to 100,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). Allowance was made for some erosion of higher, but infrequent discharges, with the probable maximum unregulated discharge of 300,000 cfs. A second model, at a scale of 1:70, was used to study the performance of the structure as a whole.

The 1:30-scale model allowed for just four of the nine spillway bays, which resulted in the inability to locate the sluices in their actual corresponding location. Tests for operation of the sluices was, therefore conducted on the 1:70-scale model. Both models were built of wood and Masonite, as was the apron, and included a bed of gravel on wire mesh screen. Approximately seventy-five different aprons were tested and evaluated for erosion effects to the gravel bed. These tests favored an apron at elevation 912 ending in a plain end sill with a sloping upstream face 275-300 feet below the axis of the dam. Sluice discharge, however, coursed across the apron without reducing velocity, causing much erosion. Engineers model-tested and installed a revised sluice design, flaring the sluice chamber within the dam in order to spread the jet of water before it left the sluice. Additionally, tests of gate operation determined that optimum flow and reduced scour would result from a specific order of opening of the sluice gates and spillway gates.[18]

SIGNIFICANCE IN INDUSTRY

The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project was built as part of TVAôs rapid expansion of electrical power to serve the industrial and military requirements of the region. At the nationôs peak of war-time activity in 1942, the TVA was in the process of building twelve hydroelectric facilities. Cheap electricity lured new industry to the region, influencing diversification of economy in the heretofore agriculturally-based economy of the Tennessee Valley. The workforce employed in manufacturing grew from 222,000 jobs to 382,000 from 1929 to 1950. The pay rate for a manufacturing job in the region increased by 442 percent compared with the national average gain of 282

[18] Ibid., 353-55, 360.

percent.[19] Today the Cherokee Hydroelectric Project, with four generating units, has a net dependable capacity (average daily power produced minus what is used by the dam itself) of 148 megawatts.[20] In recent decades 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.[21] The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project contributes electrical power to industries throughout the region.

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 attracted outdoor enthusiasts to enjoy fishing, boating, camping, and hiking in the environs the TVA helped create, re-forest, and conserve. The agency now operates some 100 public recreation areas throughout the TVA region.

TVA officials anticipated high public visitation to Cherokee Lake, given its proximity to major highways U.S. 25 E and U.S. 11. At Cherokee, the original design called for the creation of a campground and picnic area. This construction was postponed until after the war but these facilities were constructed to the south of the dam along the lake shore. In anticipation of the completion of recreational facilities, TVA built a parking lot for 100 cars near the north abutment of the dam. Steps from the parking lot lead to the control building. A picnic area was developed on the north bank overlooking the downstream face of the dam. Farther south is a fifty-car parking area with a paved boat launch.[22]

The creation of the Cherokee reservoir also led to state and private recreational development. Numerous parks and boat launches populate the Cherokee Reservoir shoreline, including Panther Creek State Park, several smaller parks, and twenty public boat launches. Four miles north of Morristown was the site of the projected 200-acre Hamblen County Park. The plan called for an extensive water facility with accommodations for 250 boats. Recreational facilities would include a baseball diamond, tennis courts, archery range, croquet lawns, playgrounds, and swimming pool. The Hamblen County Park Commission and TVA jointly planned a 110-acre segregated park site on the south shore of Cherokee Lake. Another project scheduled for post-war development was the re-building of the historic Bean Tavern. The 1811 crossroads structure, located in the reservoir area, had been dismantled brick by brick. TVA reserved a site on the shore of the lake for reconstruction of Bean Tavern.[23] Today, the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) regularly stocks Cherokee with walleye, crappie, and hybrid striped bass, for which Cherokee Lake is known. Large and Small Mouth Bass are not stocked in

[19] Patricia Bernard Ezzell, ñTennessee Valley Authority in Alabama (TVA),ò available at the Encyclopedia of Alabama website http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-2380, accessed April 22, 2015.
[20] ñCherokee Reservoir,ò at TVA webpage http://www.tva.gov/sites/cherokee.htm, accessed May 6, 2015.
[21] ñEconomic Development,ò at TVA webpage http://www.tva.com/econdev/index.htm accessed May 5, 2015.
[22] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Cherokee Project*, 277.
[23] Ibid., 278-79.

Cherokee Lake because of their large existing populations. Of all the TVA reservoirs, Cherokee Lake has the highest score for Large Mouth bass.[24]

SIGNIFICANCE IN SOCIAL HISTORY

During the 1930s, the TVAôs hydroelectric project in the Tennessee Valley included improving the land and the lives of its people, devastated by the Depression. The land was over-worked, de-forested, and unproductive. In the process of the Cherokee project, the TVA helped create new employment opportunities and provided technical assistance to farmers and business owners within the affected area. From a social point of view, the agency had by this point succeeded in developing a protocol regarding the families displaced by its hydroelectric projects.

Labor personnel for the Cherokee project construction drew from qualified applicants based on merit. Within 30 days of project approval, 1,000 workers were hired. During the course of the nineteen-month project, the number of employees ranged from 608 to 2,820. The largest employee class for the project, by far, was general labor, followed by specialty labor such as carpenters, electricians, and masons. Approximately ninety percent of professional, technical, and clerical employees had experience at previous TVA projects.[25]

Medical services at the Cherokee project were provided to employees in the form of periodic health exams, immunizations, and emergency care. A health officer, one head nurse, and medical aides were employed full-time at an on-site hospital building that also housed staff offices. Courses in first-aid were provided to all interested employees at the project site. Safety meetings were held by foremen on a regular basis to disseminate current hazards and safety standards peculiar to their craft.[26]

Workers were housed on site at a dormitory camp one-half mile from the construction site. Each of four dormitories housed 60 men. These buildings were sited in an arc shape facing a recreational building and camp office building, behind which was the cafeteria. Separated from this group of facilities, was one dormitory for thirty African-American workers. The cafeteria accommodated 128 diners at a time, with a separate wing for twenty-eight African Americans. This building plan, serving white and black diners together, but separated, was first utilized at the Guntersville project.[27]

Families of these workers were able to reside in nearby urban centers (Knoxville, Jefferson City, and Morristown), where some technical training took place as well. Children of workers attended local schools, which benefitted from TVA technical assistance on equipment, library service, teaching materials, and recreational facilities, improving school standards.[28]

[24] ñCherokee Lake Information,ò at Great Lakes of the South webpage http://cherokeelakeinfo.com/info.shtml accessed May 5, 2015.
[25] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Cherokee Project*, 149-52.
[26] Ibid., 153-154
[27] Ibid., 156.
[28] Ibid., 149-50.

With the impoundment of the Cherokee Reservoir, relocation of families took into account the need to provide new community facilities. Many of these amenities were located in the unincorporated village of Bean Station, settled in the late eighteenth century. Bean Station was a crossroads community at the intersection of federal highways 11W and 25E and therefore enjoyed a tourist industry, including a historic tavern and hotel with a golf course, before inundation. With assistance from the Tennessee Historical Society, TVA reserved a new site for the relocation of the Old Colonial Tavern, around which the community hoped to relocate as a whole. This endeavor, however, proved problematic, and most families indicated a desire to relocate independently. Jefferson City was the only incorporated town affected by the Cherokee project. TVA and staff from the Tennessee State Planning Commission offered technical assistance to local aldermen, who passed a city ordinance providing for a local planning commission to aid in land subdivision and development, in light of the projectôs proximity. The planning commission actively anticipated problems of infrastructure and posed solutions that resulted in a solid foundation for immediate and future community planning. Their recommendations included a re-naming and numbering system of city streets, re-alignment of rail lines to continue support of its business district, and the development of a recreational site at Mossy Creek Embayment.[29]

The Cherokee Hydroelectric Projectôs immediate impact at the local level was characterized by coordination of social and economic service agencies and willingness on the part of residents to relocate to more developed communities offering better conditions. The Cherokee project impounded numerous small upland farm tracts and larger, highly fertile bottom lands that had been in cultivation for generations. The TVA established a family readjustment program similar to that at its Norris project. Displacement at Cherokee involved a large number of families on small farm tracts that had to be relocated respective to their non-farming type of employment. TVA consulted with the local offices of several other agencies, such as the Agricultural Extension Service, Work Projects Administration, State Employment Services, National Youth Administration, and the Tennessee Department of Welfare and Health. Community meetings were held throughout the reservoir for public input. The State Employment Services advised small business owners on the re-establishment of their operations at new locations. TVA offered employment to an interested individual, resulting in employment of 176 within the agency. Employment with TVA enabled former tenants to buy small farms or homes. Families often chose to remain in their same county or relocate to another that offered better schools, roads, agricultural land, and/or social and economic conditions.[30]

SUMMARY

The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project is one of twenty-five (25) hydroelectric projects constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) for the purpose of generating electrical power, improving navigation, and controlling seasonal flooding of the river system of the region. The Cherokee 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. While some individual families expressed a sense of loss in displacement from their homes, many relocated in

[29] Ibid., 32-33, 247-249.
[30] Ibid., 245-46.

neighboring communities with higher quality amenities. Business leaders in the area capitalized on the potential of the project to stimulate development and draw new industry. The Cherokee Reservoir is a popular recreational spot for camping, hiking, and especially game fishing, drawing tourism dollars to local economies.

The Cherokee Hydroelectric Project retains much of its integrity from its original design in the 1940s and later improvements in following decades. The dam and powerhouse have not been significantly altered and the powerhouse displays its original Streamlined Moderne design in its exterior and interior detailing. The project continues to be an integral part of the TVA system. The Cherokee 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.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

Armstrong, Zella. *History of Hamilton County and Chattanooga, Tennessee Volume 2*. Chattanooga: The Lookout Publishing Co., 1931- 1940.

Callahan, North. *TVA ï Bridge Over Troubled Waters: A History of the Tennessee Valley Authority*. Cranbury, NJ: A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1980.

ñCherokee Lake Information.ò At Great Lakes of the South webpage http://cherokeelakeinfo.com/info.shtml. Accessed May 5, 2015.

ñCherokee Reservoir.ò At TVA webpage http://www.tva.gov/sites/cherokee.htm. Accessed May 6, 2015.

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

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_____. ñTennessee Valley Authority in Alabama (TVA).ò At the Encyclopedia of Alabama webpage http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-2380. Accessed April 22, 2015.

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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.

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project
Name of Property

Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
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):			

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
Name of Property	County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property å 638 acres

USGS Quadrangle Talbott 163 NW
Joppa 155 NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

A. Latitude: 36.175969 Longitude: -83.521768

B. Latitude: 36.176123 Longitude: -83.488956

C. Latitude: 36.149212 Longitude: -83.521814

D. Latitude: 36.149065 Longitude: -83.489152

Verbal Boundary Description

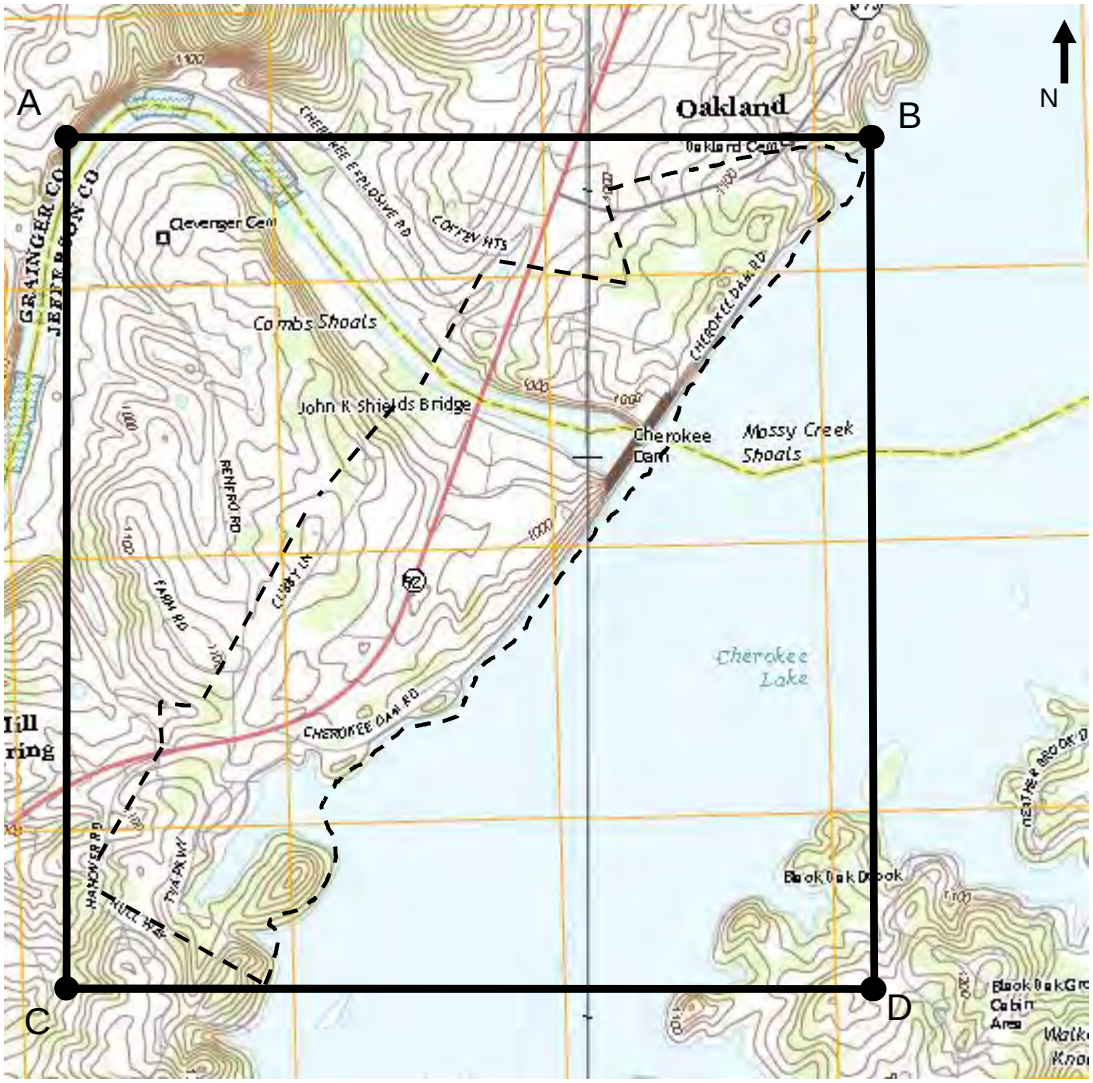
The National Register boundary for the Cherokee Hydroelectric Project is depicted as a dashed line on the accompanying USGS Topographical Quadrangle map and TVA site plan map. The National Register boundary is consistent with the overall Cherokee reservation boundary on the southwest, northwest, and northeast sides. On the southeast, the National Register boundary departs from the Cherokee reservation boundary at a right angle and continues in a southwesterly direction in a line conforming to the shoreline of the Cherokee reservoir until its rejoins the Cherokee reservation boundary on the southwest. This southeast boundary line, thus, does not include the Cherokee reservoir except for small inlets of water in the shoreline.

Boundary Justification

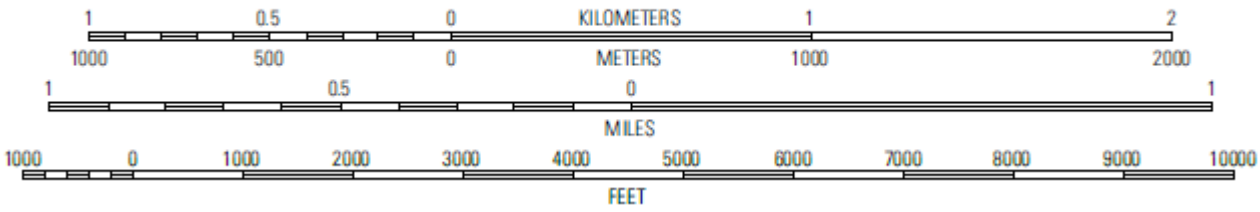
The boundary includes all facilities necessary for the operation of the hydroelectric project and/or associated with the mission of TVA, which includes power generation, navigation, and public recreation. The boundary omits other TVA lands not directly associated with hydroelectric production.

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
Name of Property	County and State

Joppa and Talbot USGS Topographical Quadrangles depicting the National Register boundary for Cherokee Hydroelectric Project

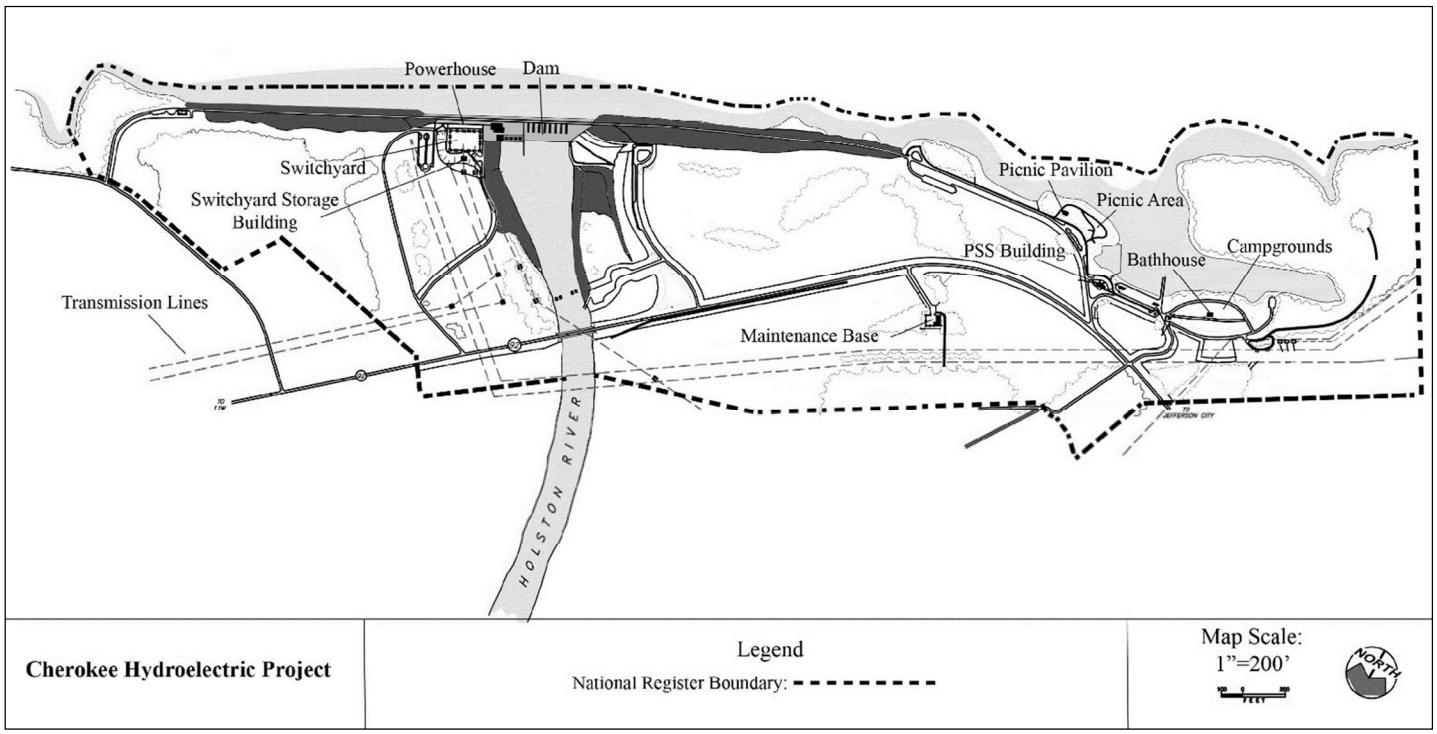


SCALE 1:24 000



Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
Name of Property	County and State

Site Plan and National Register Boundary for Cherokee Hydroelectric Project
(see 11 x 17" map for enlarged version)



Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Jefferson and Grainger Counties, 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)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Log

Name of Property: Cherokee Hydroelectric Project
City or Vicinity: Jefferson City
County: Grainger & Jefferson State: TN
Photographer: Thomason and Associates
Date Photographed: March 25, 2015

1 of 30 - General View of Cherokee Dam looking south.

2 of 30 - Cherokee Dam looking south.

3 of 30 - Cherokee Dam looking south.

4 of 30 - North embankment of Cherokee Dam, looking north.

5 of 30 - Cherokee Dam looking northeast.

6 of 30 - South embankment of Cherokee Dam, looking southeast.

7 of 30 - Cherokee Dam Water Tower, looking northwest.

8 of 30 - Powerhouse exterior, north elevation entrance, looking south.

9 of 30 - Powerhouse exterior, south and west elevations, looking northeast.

10 of 30 - Powerhouse exterior, crane, looking northeast

11 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, lobby east elevation.

12 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, lobby mural.

13 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, lobby recessed water fountain

14 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, lobby visitor stairwell.

15 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, visitor restroom.

16 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, generator room looking southeast.

17 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, generator No. 1.

18 of 30 - Switchyard looking northwest.

19 of 30 - Switchyard looking northeast.

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
Name of Property	County and State

20 of 30 - Switchyard Storage Building, looking southeast.

21 of 30 ï Public Safety Service Building, looking southwest.

22 of 30 - Public Safety Service Building, looking south.

23 of 30 - Maintenance Base, Office building, looking west.

24 of 30 - Maintenance Base, Garage, looking northwest.

24 of 30 - Maintenance Base, Chemical storage building, looking northwest.

26 of 30 - Maintenance Base, Prefabricated metal building, looking northeast.

27 of 30 - Campground bathhouse, looking east.

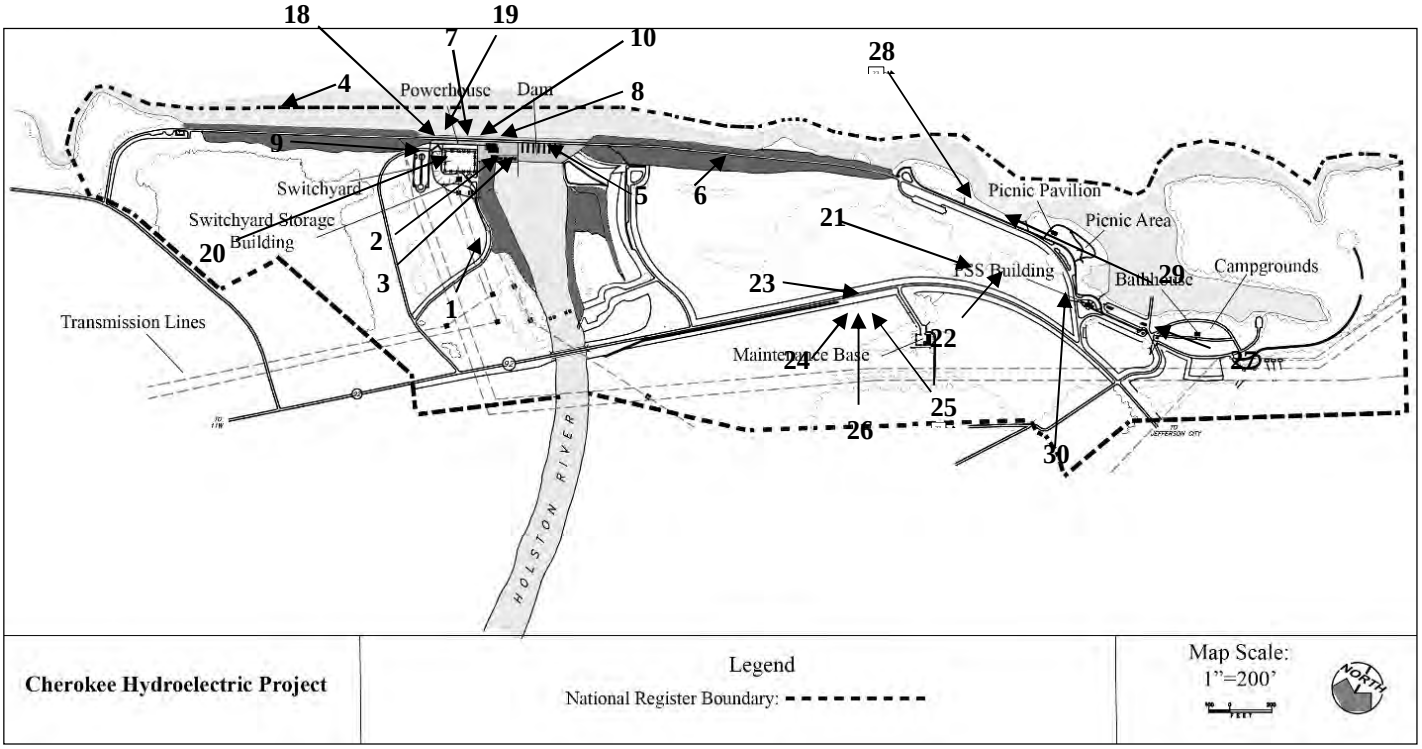
28 of 30 - Picnic Pavilion, looking northwest.

29 of 30 - Picnic Area looking, southeast.

30 of 30 - Boat Ramp, looking south.

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
Name of Property	County and State

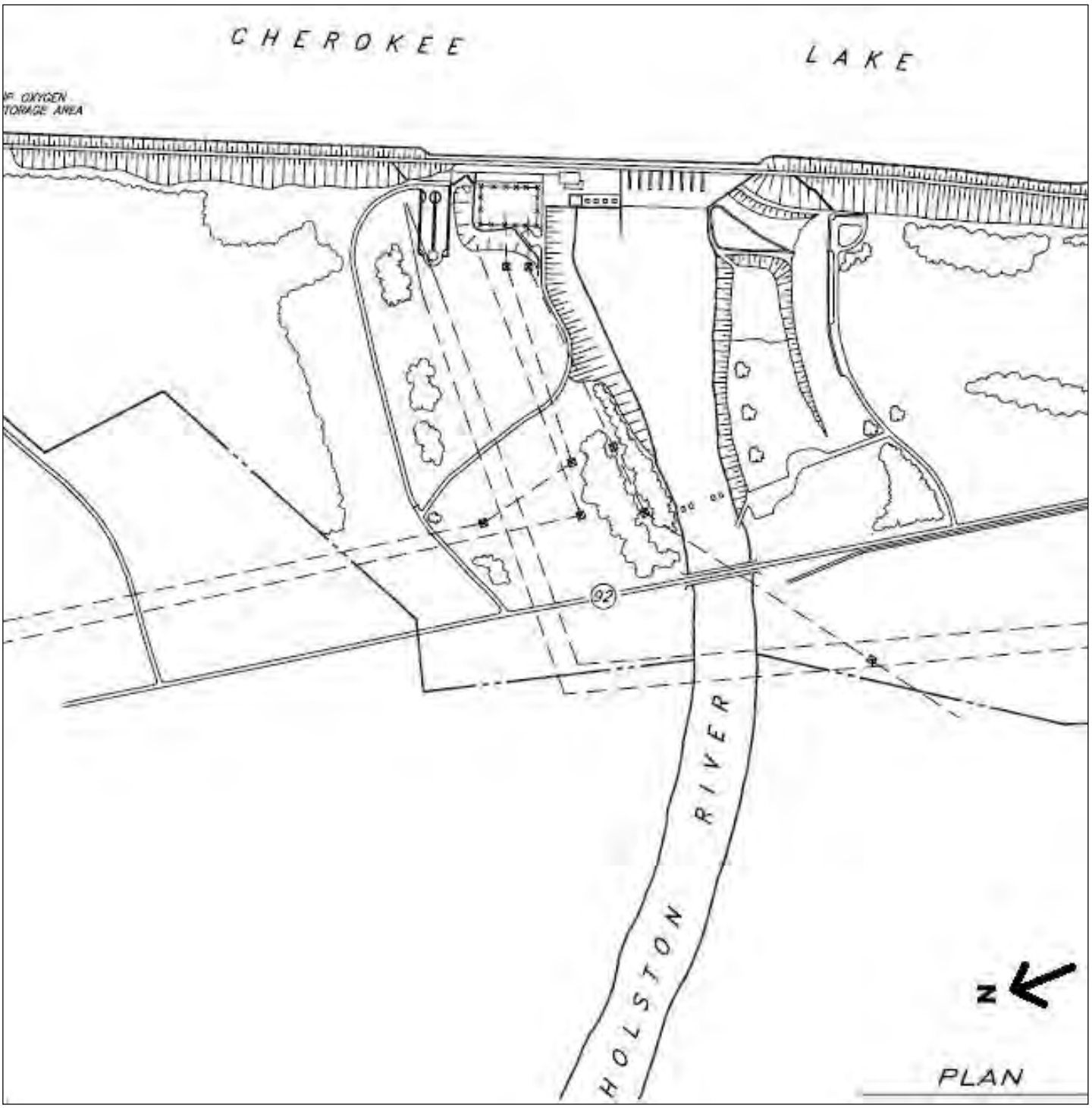
Photo Key Map for Cherokee Hydroelectric Project ***(see 11 x 17" map for enlarged version)***



(Powerhouse Interior photos, #11-17)

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
Name of Property	County and State

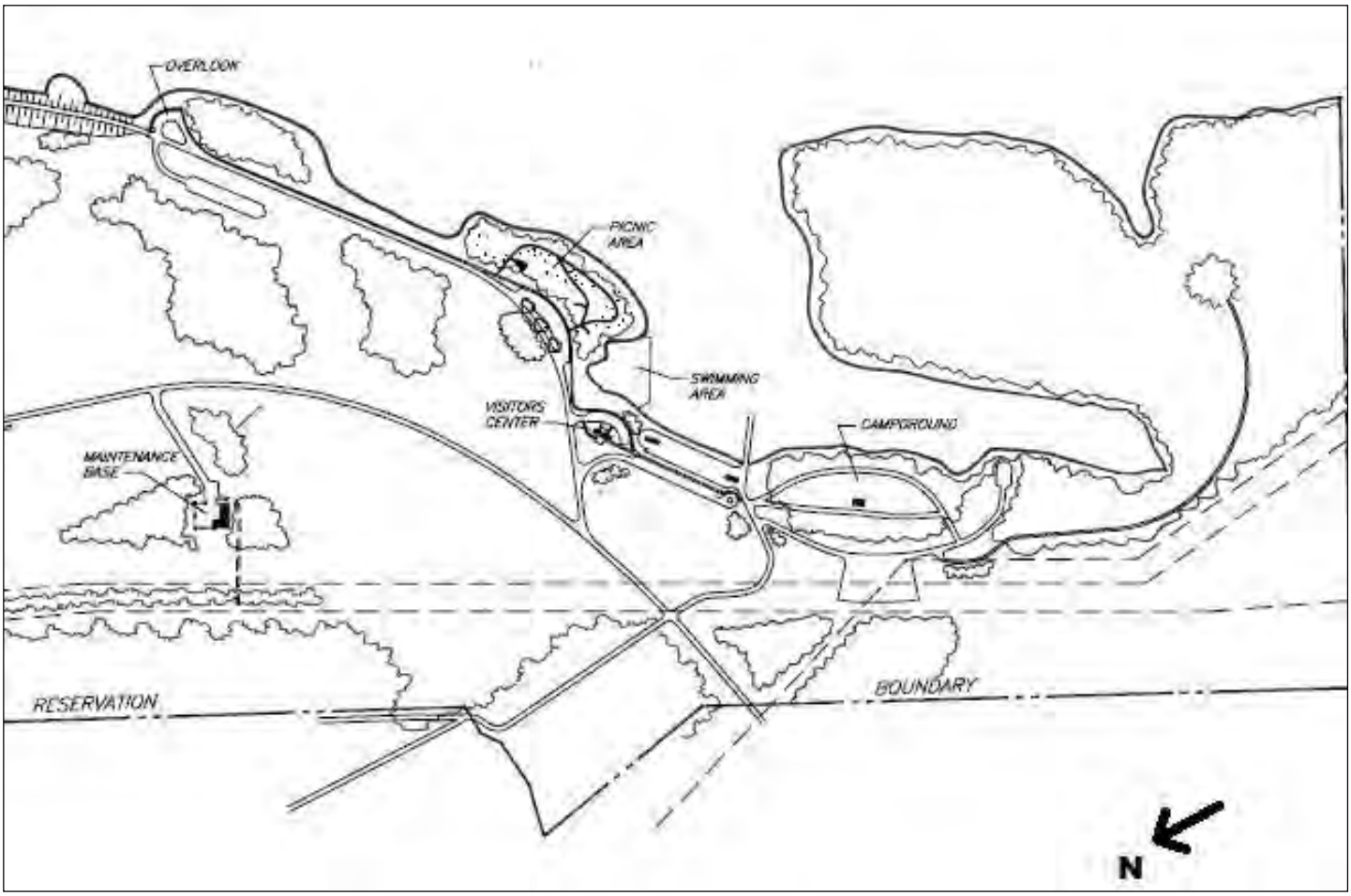
TVA Site Plans of Cherokee Dam and Reservoir:



Enlarged view of project site at river dam and river channel.

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project
Name of Property

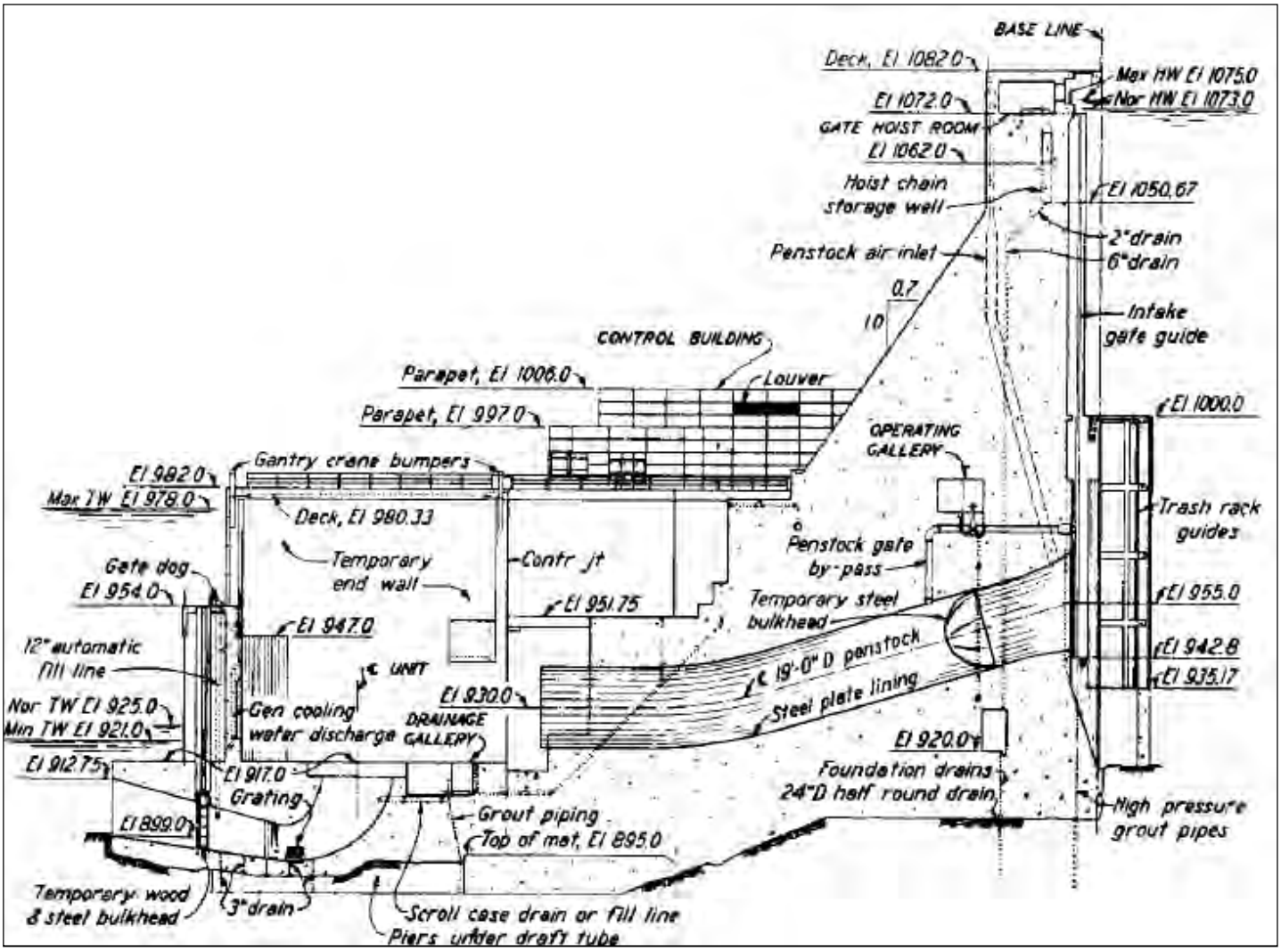
Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
County and State



Enlarged view of maintenance and picnic/campground area at southwest end of dam.

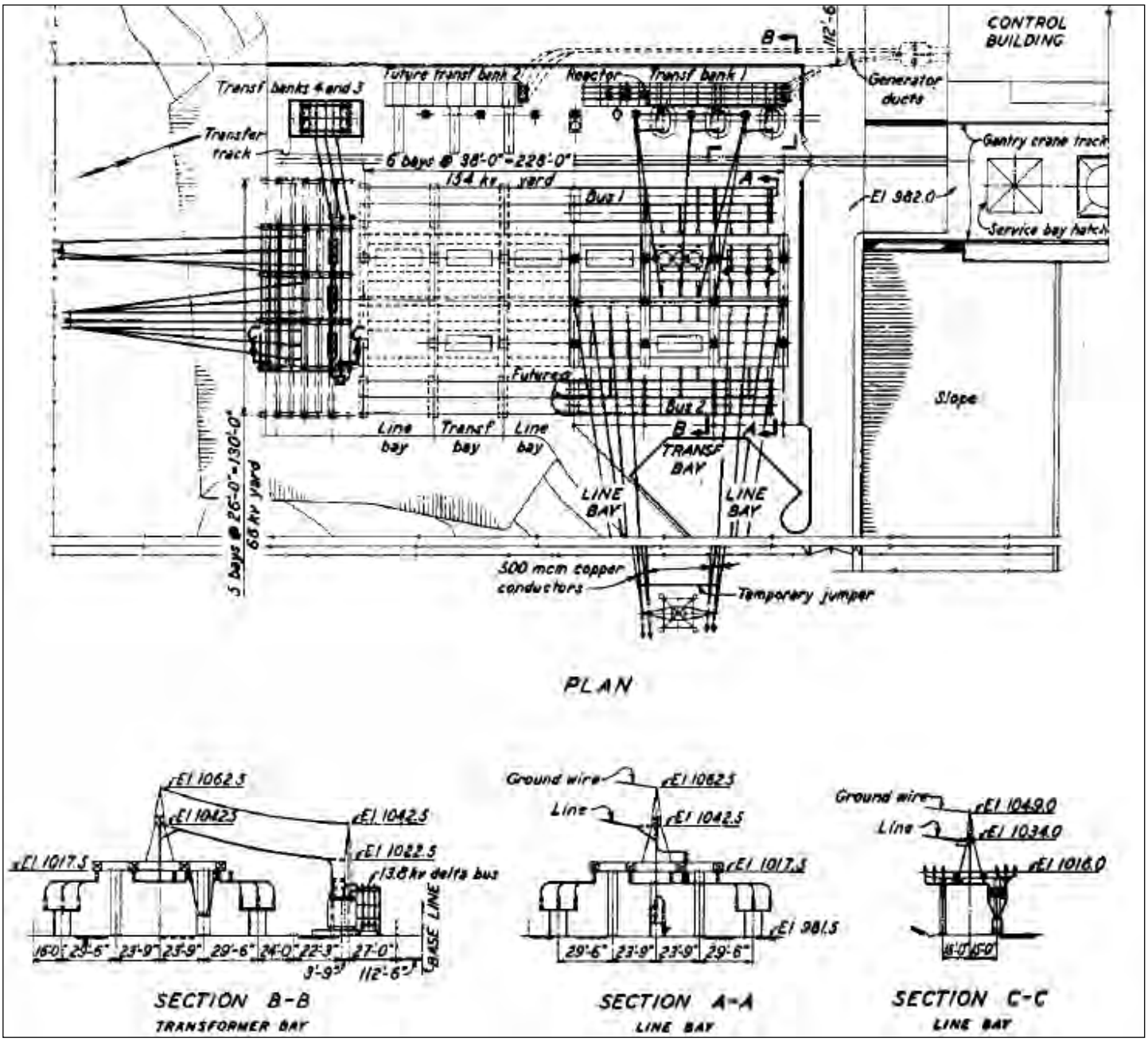
Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
Name of Property	County and State

Schematics:



Section Through Powerhouse Showing Provision for Future Unit 4

Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Jefferson and Grainger Counties, Tennessee
Name of Property	County and State



General Plan and Section of Switchyard

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 and National Register boundary for Cherokee Hydroelectric Project

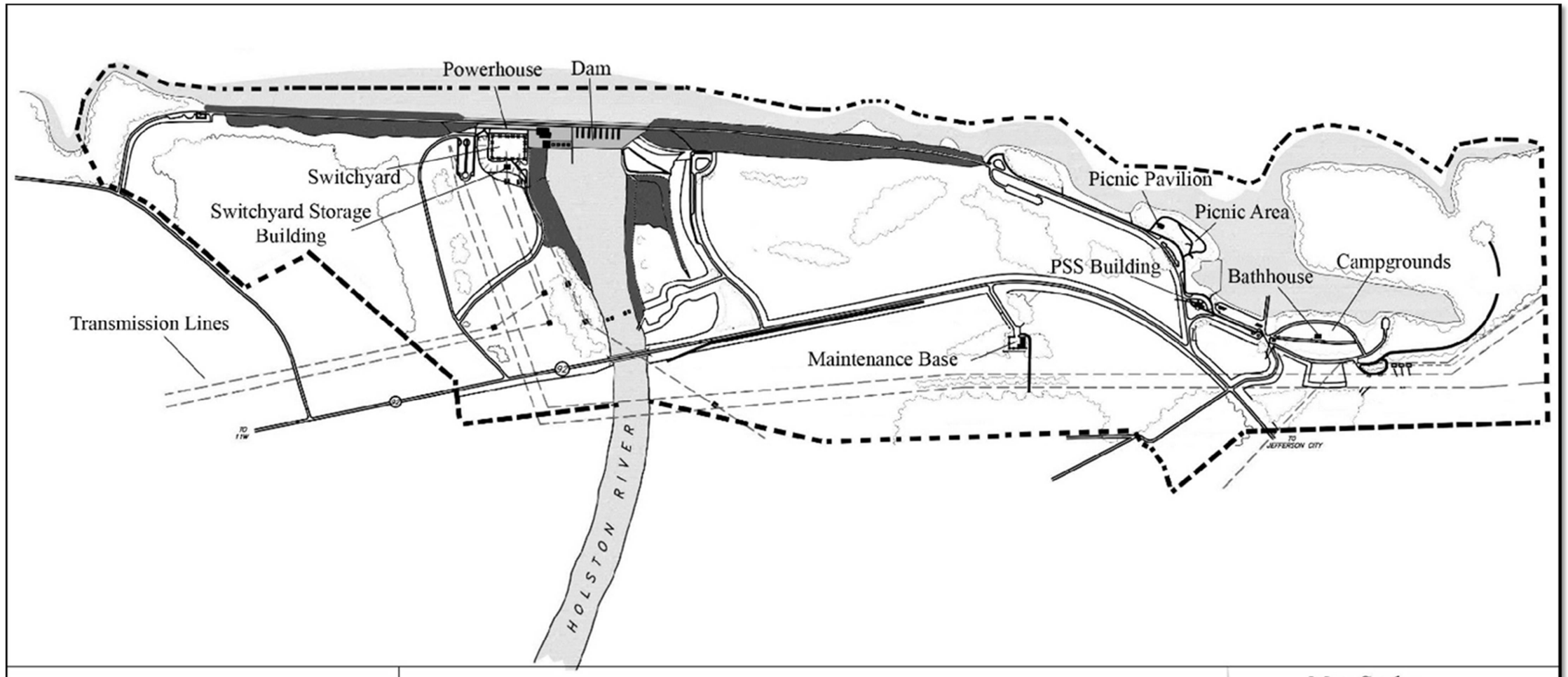
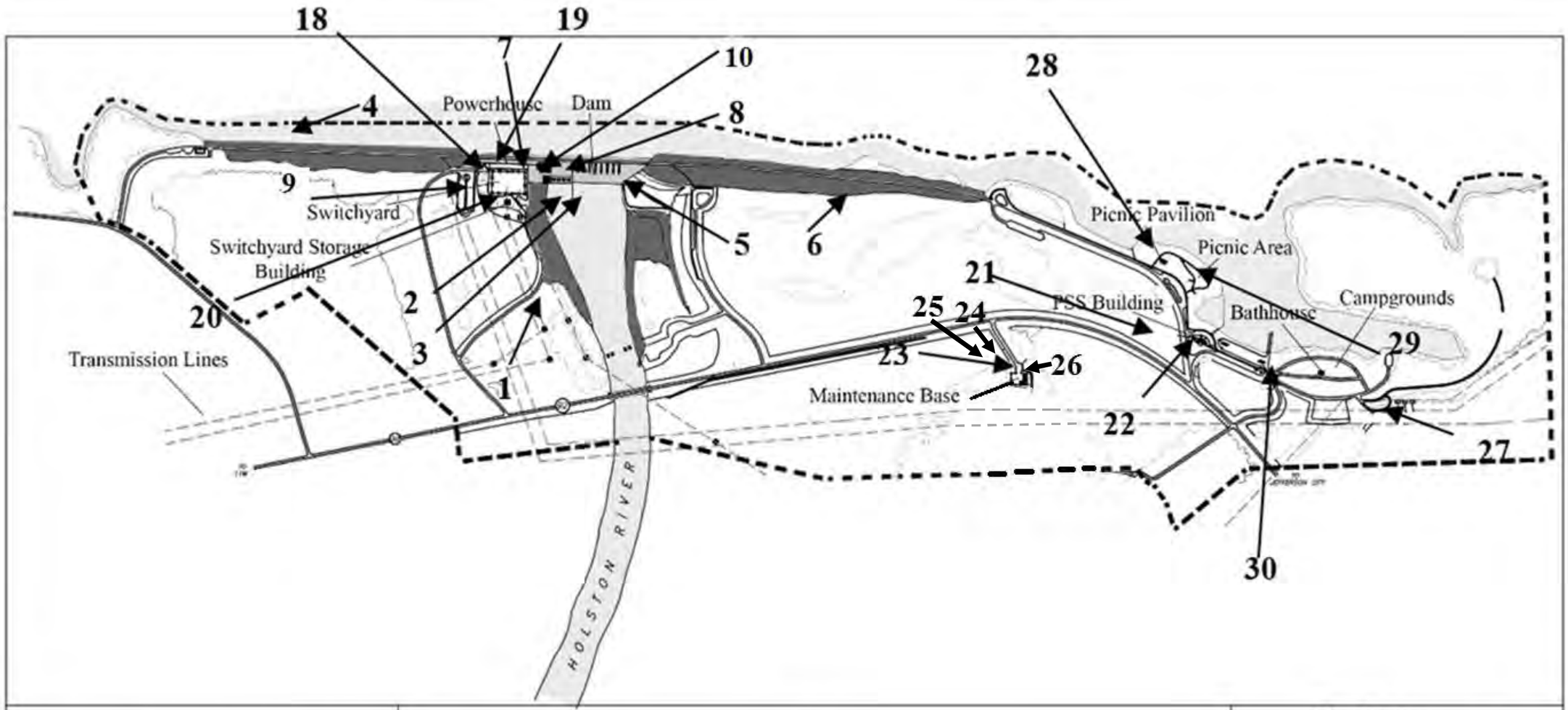


Photo Key Map for Cherokee Hydroelectric Project



Cherokee Hydroelectric Project	Legend National Register Boundary: - - - - - - - - -	Map Scale: **200 feet** NORTH


CHEROKEE


TVA
Cherokee Dam


1940 BUILT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES 1942
NO EXIT
NO EXIT


ATES
1942


FLUSH
Turn the knob!


JLG


DANGER
NO SMOKING OR
OPEN FLAME

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

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

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:	MP100001468
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 __8/11/2017__ Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	Meets registration requirements of MPS. Delete Industry and Social History as areas 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

RECEIVED
JUN 30 2017
Natl. Reg. of Historic Places
National Park Service

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

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- 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