United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100001475 Date Listed: 8/14/2017

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

County: Sevier 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

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

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

MP-1475

United States Department of the Interior
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: Douglas Hydroelectric Project
Other names/site number: Douglas Dam
Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project, 1933-1979

2. Location

Street & Number: 850 Powerhouse Way
City or town: Dandridge State: Tennessee County: Sevier
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37725

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 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: Claudette Hyne **Date** 11-28-16

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,
Tennessee Historical Commission

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

Douglas Hydroelectric Project | Sevier 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	
5	2	buildings
0	1	sites
3	3	structures
0	0	objects
8	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Douglas Hydroelectric Project | Sevier 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

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 Douglas Hydroelectric Project was built between 1942 and 1943 by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The Douglas Hydroelectric Project is located thirty-two miles north of the mouth of the French Broad River, which joins with the Holston River east of Knoxville to form the Tennessee River. Its location is ten miles west of the base of the Great Smoky Mountains. The closest town to the Douglas project is Sevierville, Tennessee, (est. 2014 pop. 16,355), approximately five miles to the south in Sevier County. The dam takes its name from a natural feature, Douglas Bluff, which overlooks the dam site. The Douglas Hydroelectric Project was designed in accordance with local topography and geology that characterizes the region, as it is sited within the natural river channel on a foundation of Knox dolomite. The Douglas Hydroelectric Project impounds the 28,420-acre, forty-three-mile long Douglas Reservoir (also called Douglas Lake), which has a total volume of 1,514,100 acre-feet. Douglas Reservoir lies within four Tennessee counties: Jefferson, Cocke, Sevier, and

Hamblen. The Tennessee Valley watershed comprises 40,910 square miles; of that, 4,541 square miles, or eleven percent, is located above Douglas Dam in the French Broad River Basin.[1]

The geology and topography of the area influenced the ultimate site of the Douglas Hydroelectric Project. The area consists of dolomite and limestone bedrock, some exposed and some beneath younger shale. As the river wore its way through the soft shale, it formed narrow channels across broad spans of harder rock. The dam at Douglas was sited on one of these channels across a wide outcrop of dolomite. The topography and geology were perfectly suited to locate the damôs spillway and intake sections within the natural river channel.[2]

INVENTORY

The hydroelectric project consists of a dam, a powerhouse, a switchyard, (*see Photo 1*) and a maintenance area. Associated with the hydroelectric project is a public recreation area with a picnic area, a campground, and a boat ramp. The 202-foot high Douglas Dam has an overall crest length of 1,705 feet across the channel and adjacent bottoms. Douglas Dam is a straight reinforced concrete gravity-type spillway dam constructed mainly of concrete and steel. Constructed for the purpose of generating power, the Douglas Hydroelectric Project does not have navigational locks.

1. Douglas Dam, 1943 (Contributing Structure)

The Douglas Hydroelectric Project is a straight reinforced concrete gravity-type spillway dam with eleven crest gates and eight sluice gates (*see Photo 2*).[3] The Cherokee Dam is 202 feet in height and has an overall crest length of 1,705 feet. The spillway and intake are located in the natural river channel. The spillway is divided into blocks measuring forty-six-and-one-half feet wide (*see Photo 3*). The crest is an ogee-type overfall section. Embankments consisted initially of ten earthen saddles between twenty feet above and forty feet below maximum headwater level; only eight saddle dams were constructed (sites 2 and 7 were not needed). These features close the gaps in the reservoir rim in the south ridge. From Saddle No. 1 to Saddle No. 10, these structures range from three-quarter-mile to four-and-one-half miles, respectively, from the dam site. These earth embankments range from sixty-five feet to 1,918 feet in length.[4]

Construction of the Douglas Hydroelectric Project commenced on February 2, 1942 and required 584,200 cubic yards of concrete and 622,800 cubic yards of earth/rock fill. The spillway is 505 feet in length and has a maximum capacity of 304,000 cubic feet per second. The radial gates measure forty feet in width by thirty-two feet in height and are operated by two traveling hoists of sixty-ton capacity. Eight sluice gates in the spillway allow for rapid water release in anticipation of flooding; these measure five feet, eight inches in width by ten feet in height. The sluice gates have a combined capacity of 26,000 cubic feet per second. Each sluice has two gates installed in tandem, one for emergency use on the upstream side and one for service use on the downstream side. One gate weighs 90,000 pounds and was manufactured by the Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing

[1] 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), 10, 17, 20.
[2] Ibid., 11, 51.
[3] 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.
[4] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Douglas Project*, 19, 43, 45, 51, 358.

Company. 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 183 feet by 505 feet; this design prevents erosion at the base of the dam, dissipating the energy of the falling water. The spillway has ten reinforced piers, each measuring six-and-one-half feet thick.[5] The damôs visitor tower rises from the crest of the dam directly above the powerhouse. It is constructed of concrete and has original glass block detailing on the west elevation (*see Photo 5*).

There is a four-foot concrete wing wall under construction above the original dam wall to increase flood storage and protect the earth embankments. This wing wall was completed in late 2015 (*see Photo 6*). This increase in the dam height was mandated in 2014 by TVA to minimize the potential effect of a Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event.[6]

2. Powerhouse, 1943 (Contributing Building)

The facilityôs powerhouse and intake are located in the right (north) bank of the river downstream from the base line of the dam. The powerhouse is semi-outdoor type[7] and is of reinforced concrete construction.[8] The powerhouse superstructure was completed for three generating units, though initial installation was 60,000 kilowatts in two units, and a third unit was deferred. The dimensions for the three-unit installation are 238 in length by ninety-five feet in width and by ninety-three feet in height (foundation to floor deck).[9]

The powerhouse retains much of its original design and detailing, expressing the Streamlined Moderne style utilized at several of the TVA hydroelectric projects. The building has a concrete foundation, concrete walls, and a flat roof of rolled asphalt. 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 7*). 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 ñDOUGLAS.ò On the west and south elevations of the powerhouse are 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 Photos 8-9*).

Extending from the west elevation of the dam and powerhouseôs office and control room section is the unit bay (generator room), which houses the turbines. This building is of concrete construction 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 turbines.

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 wall opposite the entrance has lettering that

[5] Ibid., 43, 51, 52, 358, 362.
[6] ñDam Safety Modifications at Cherokee, Fort Loudoun, Tellico, and Watts Bar Dams,ò at TVA webpage http://www.tva.gov/environment/reports/dam_safety/ accessed May 5, 2015.
[7] TVA powerhouses varied in type. Indoor powerhouses have their generators completely enclosed within the building. This differs from semi-outdoor type powerhouses, where the generators project through the roof of the building and are shielded from the elements by materials appropriate for outdoor use.
[8] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Douglas Project*, 43-44.
[9] Ibid., 362-363.

spells ñ1940 BUILT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES 1943.ò The lobby also features recessed water fountains and circular ceiling light fixtures. Leading from the lobby to the second floor offices is a staircase with marble walls and terrazzo treads. A visitor room is located just off the lobby where the control panel could be viewed through a thick glass window. Due to security concerns, this visitor 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. All of these elements contribute to the buildingôs Streamlined Moderne style of architecture.

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. 1995 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 has original concrete and tile floors, concrete ceilings, and poured concrete walls. 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.

The intake is a straight gravity type structure of concrete that is independently stable. It has four nineteen-inch-diameter, steel-lined penstocks equipped with tractor-type head-gates and protected by steel trashracks. Each of the intake openings corresponds with a turbine and is fourteen feet, eight inches in width x twenty-four feet, four inches in height. 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. The gantry crane capacity is 225 tons. On initial installation, the powerhouseôs generating capacity was 60,000 kilowatts in two units. Its ultimate installation capacity was 112,000 kilowatts in four units.[10] The fourth turbine was added in 1954. 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, 1943 (Contributing Structure)

The switchyard is located north of and adjacent to the powerhouse. It was built in 1943 and measures 246 feet in length and one-hundred-ninety-nine-and-one-half feet in width. Some of the electrical equipment within the switchyard has been replaced over time as needed, but the overall appearance of the structure closely resembles its original design. The switchyard contains a series of transformer banks and transmission lines with porcelain insulators. Upon completion of the dam, the first transmission lines consisted of an eleven-mile, 154-kV loop of the Cherokee-Alcoa lines into Douglas. Shortly following in 1945, 161-kV transformers were installed connecting Douglas to the Walterville lines. By 1947, Douglas electricity capacity was increased from 27,000 kva to 60,000 kva. Douglas was later connected to the Boone Hydroelectric Project in 1951 by a 154-kV line

[10] Ibid., 363.

and a 161-kV line to John Sevier Steam Plant in 1961. Final installations of transmission lines from Douglas occurred in 1968, connecting the dam to Pigeon Forge with a 161-kV line (*see Photo 17*).

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

There is a metal pre-fabricated building located west of the switchyard, added in the 1990s. It has a low-pitched gable-front roof of metal, side walls of corrugated metal, an overhead sliding-track metal door on the façade (south), and a solid metal pedestrian door on the east elevation (*see Photo 18*).

5. Public Safety Service (PSS) Building, 1957 (Contributing Building)

The 1957 Public Safety Service Building was built to house police offices and restrooms for visitors. The building is a standardized plan used at other TVA facilities and was designed with an open breezeway separating the office and restrooms. The building has a concrete foundation, a random-course stone veneer exterior on the northeast and southwest elevations, and a flat roof of rolled asphalt. The exterior end wall (northwest) elevation of the enclosed section is concrete block with a row of fixed windows across the top of the wall (*see Photo 19*). The enclosed section has restroom facilities with solid metal doors. From the breezeway section, on the southeast elevation, the roof over-hangs a viewing balcony above a partial basement level with four fixed, single-light, vinyl windows (*see Photo 20*). The ceiling of the breezeway has vinyl siding. The police force was disbanded in 2012, leaving the offices vacant.

6. Bathhouse 1, 1960 (Contributing Building)

This is a standardized plan bathhouse designed by TVA for use at many of its campgrounds and picnic areas. It is a concrete block structure with a saltbox roof of asphalt shingles, original tile flooring, three fixed windows at each gable field. The east elevation has a recessed, center entrance bay that splits to each side that has a ca. 2000 steel door. The interior walls have replacement tiles (*see Photo 21*).

7. Bathhouse 2, 1960 (Contributing Building)

This is a standardized plan bathhouse designed by TVA for use at many of its campgrounds and picnic areas. It is identical to Bathhouse 1. Its façade entrance is on the west elevation.

8. Douglas Canteen, ca. 1990 (Non-Contributing Building)

This is a one-story, frame building with a split-face block side wing on a poured concrete foundation (*see Photo 22*). The frame portion has vertical wood board siding, a concrete pier foundation, and a metal and glass door (*see Photo 23*). Each section has a flat roof.

9. Picnic Pavilion, ca. 1990 (Non-Contributing Structure)

This is a ca. 1990 open-air structure with square, wood posts bolted to a concrete foundation and a gabled roof with vertical wood board in the gable ends. Each side of the pavilion has four openings between posts (*see Photo 24*).

Maintenance Base ï 4 resources (*see Photo 25-27*)

10. Main Office Building, ca 1955. (Contributing Building)

The main office building is of concrete-block construction and has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. The roof has a shed-roof dormer. The façade of the building has five garage bays, each with an overhead-track door, and a recessed bay with four pedestrian doors (two single and one double set). There are also one-over-one metal-sash windows (*see Photo 25*).

11. Equipment Shed 1, ca. 1990 (Non-Contributing Structure)

The first equipment shed has metal posts supporting a metal shed roof. The back wall is built of concrete block; the other elevations are open (*see Photo 26*).

12. Chemical Storage, ca. 1955 (Contributing Structure)

The chemical storage shed is a brick structure with a flat roof. The façade has two square openings, each covered with a chain-link gate (*see Photo 27*).

13. Equipment Shed 2, ca. 1990 (Non-Contributing Structure)

The second equipment shed is a canopy-type cover of metal pipe frame and a gable-front, metal roof.

14. Recreational Area, ca. 1977 (Non-Contributing Site)

The Douglas Hydroelectric Project site was originally designed with a picnic and campground area. These recreational facilities were not completed until after World War II. The grounds consist of sidewalks, aluminum picnic benches (*see Photo 28*), and boat ramps. Concrete sidewalks have been re-poured recently. The boat launch was renovated ca. 2000 (*see Photo 29*). Picnic benches are late twentieth-century furniture. While the original design is intact, the recreational areaôs original elements have been replaced (*see Photo 30*).

Douglas Hydroelectric Project | Sevier 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
1942-1943

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 Douglas 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 Douglas Hydroelectric Project is significant for its overall design, the expansion of energy for World War II manufacturing, the improvement of the quality of life through transmission of electricity, control of seasonal flooding, and creation of public recreational facilities. The Douglas Hydroelectric Project was one of twenty-five (25) dams 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. Given its location east of Knoxville, the Douglas project was not original to TVAôs unified plan submitted to Congress in 1936. The site was, however, among those surveyed for potential contingency purposes. With Americaôs entry into World War II, the TVA recommended the construction first of the Cherokee project, twenty miles from the Douglas site. Congress approved the Douglas Hydroelectric Project in January of 1942, and President Roosevelt officially signed the legislation on January 30 of 1942. Construction began on February 2, 1942. The proximity of the nuclear production facilities at Oak Ridge to the west and the Alcoa aluminum manufacturers to the east, required huge amounts of power to expand production and influenced the urgency of the project. Due to the national emergency, the Douglas Hydroelectric Project was fast-tracked, and power was first generated at the facility on March 21, 1943.[11] It is significant at the local, state, and national level. 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 Douglas 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. Lastly, the Douglas project is significant in social history for its role in employment, housing, and improvement of quality of life. The Douglas 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.[12] 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).[13]

[11] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Douglas Project: A Comprehensive Report on the Planning, Design, Construction, and Initial Operations of the Cherokee Project*, Technical Report no. 10, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949), 1, 3, 12.
[12] ñHistory of the Tennessee Valley Authority,ò at TVA website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/ tva_history.shtml accessed April 16, 2015.
[13] Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, at TVA website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/tva_history.shtml, accessed April 16, 2015.

In 1939, a TVA report addressing flood control in Chattanooga, Tennessee, noted the benefits of large capacity reservoirs on tributaries upstream of the city. The Douglas site was mentioned as a desirable site for increased storage, but was not recommended for development due to the areaôs commercial and agricultural uses. Additionally, a project in this area would include extensive highway and utility infrastructure relocation. Even after United Statesô entry into World War II, when the Office of Production Management sought suggestions for increasing power supply in the region, TVA declined to recommend the Douglas site until all other feasible reservoir sites were developed. TVA first recommended the Cherokee site on the Holston River, another tributary of the Tennessee River, to the north of the French Broad River.[14] The Douglas site was deferred, but exploratory drilling there from July 10-November 22 of 1941 signaled its ultimate development by TVA. Had Congress not recommended the emergency power program for the war effort, the Douglas site would have continued to be delayed for several more years.[15]

U.S. Senator Kenneth McKellar from Tennessee voted against the bill, as the project would inundate 40 square miles of prime farm land associated with a local canning factory. Bush Brothers and Stokley had established canning plants in the area during the early twentieth century, aiding the local economy.[16] The combination of fertile bottom lands for growing specialty produce and a ready buyer close by provided for above average means among local residents. For this reason, in part, Douglas Hydroelectric Project was one of the more controversial of TVA dams. TVA director Harcourt Morgan opposed the project on the ground that local residents did not need TVA to lift them out of poverty and were doing well on their own.[17] The bill was signed into law in January of 1942.

The Douglas project required the purchase of 33,160 acres of land, displacing 525 families. Of this area, 5,182 acres were wooded and required clearing. The area included some of the most highly developed bottom lands acquired for TVA projects. Of the land acquired for the project, 93.1 percent was by voluntary transfer, while 4 per cent was by condemnation for title issues, and 2.9 per cent by condemnation for refusal to sell.[18] Of the 525 families, 73.3 percent were in farming - 29.7 percent were farm owners, 43.6 percent were farm tenants. Large farm tracts in the river bottoms were used to grow corn, specialized produce and graze livestock. The average family cash income was $1,115 in 1941.[19] The Douglas project also required the relocation of 2,449 graves from thirty-two cemeteries. Also, 1,379 monuments, weighing from a few pounds up to seven tons, were moved and reset.[20] As at the Cherokee project site, the presence of unusually large monuments at Douglas connotes a degree of financial stability among the affected residents not observed in other grave relocation undertakings during the same period. It may be inferred that the fertile river bottoms elevated farmers in this region to a production level beyond subsistence or sharecropping, as observed at Wheeler and Pickwick Landing, for example.

[14] 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.
[15] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Douglas Project*, 3, 17.
[16] Estle P. Muncy , ñJefferson County,ò at webpage for Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture, available at https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=703, accessed April 20, 2015.
[17] Caroll Van West, *Tennessee's New Deal Landscape*, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2001), 250.
[18] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Douglas Project*, 277.
[19] Ibid., 294-95.
[20] Ibid., 312.

In the course of the project, a total of approximately eighty miles of state and county highways, city streets, and access roads were relocated, resurfaced and/or improved in Jefferson, Hamblen, Cocke, and Sevier Counties. TVA relocated and the state of Tennessee paid for upgrade of a section of US 25E/SR 32. TVA raised Swann Bridge on US 70/SR 9 and Walters Bridge on US 25E across the French Broad River. Additionally, a new bridge was constructed across the river at Dandridge, and five smaller bridges were constructed on county roads. TVA relocated an affected portion of the Southern Railway line as well as replacing its water and pumping station.[21]

Filling of the reservoir began February 19, 1943, with the closure of the dam. The first power unit went into commercial operation on March 21, 1943. The Douglas Hydroelectric Project supplied electrical power during World War II to the aluminum plant at Alcoa and the Manhattan Project plants at Oak Ridge. On initial installation, the powerhouseôs generating capacity was 60,000 kilowatts in two units. Its ultimate installation capacity was 112,000 kilowatts in four units.[22] The fourth turbine was added in 1954.

Total land costs for the project amounted to $6,877,233, 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 $28,443,141. Indirect construction costs, including accounting, timekeeping, office supplies, and police service, came to $1,946,626. Design and engineering expenditures, which included salaries and expenses of executive engineers, technicians, and inspectors, amounted to $2,977,348. These amounts plus other categorized costs brought the total project to $40,244,349.[23]

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

[21] Ibid., 304-06, 308-09.
[22] Ibid., 122, 363.
[23] Ibid., 332.

powerhouses were designed as massive monoliths with visitor reception areas.[24] A prominently displayed message in every TVA powerhouse would emphasize the project as ñBuilt for the People of the United States of America.ò

Wankôs ideology of a socialist transformation of America informed his architectural design for TVA structures, producing heated debate from the outset of the Norris project. Wank dismissed the Army Corps of Engineersô preliminary neo-classical-style sketches for the Norris project. TVA officials rejected Wankôs avant garde tendencies for Norrisô residences, which, they insisted, should emulate local tradition. Some at TVA, however, were open to Wankôs utilitarian vision for the Norris powerhouse and dam. Chief Engineer Theodore Parker objected to Wankôs plan of massing the structures as concrete monoliths. Chairman Arthur Morgan went outside TVA, asking nationally respected architect Albert Kahn to settle the dispute. Kahn, who designed Henry Fordôs River Rouge plant, decided in favor of Wankôs design.[25] At Norris and other pre-World War II projects, TVA utilized Wankôs Streamlined Moderne style, a late version of the Art Deco style popular during the 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.

The design of the Douglas 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 Douglas powerhouse lobby retains original terrazzo 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 Douglas Hydroelectric Project is an integral part of the overall engineering design of the TVA system. Releases from Douglas provide power to the Fort Loudoun Hydroelectric Project downstream, and releases from Nolichucky Dam provide power to the Douglas Hydroelectric Project.

For the Douglas project, preliminary site investigations occurred in 1938 and 1939. Auger borings were made on rock outcrops along a line 650 feet downstream of the final axis. In the second half of 1941, eighty diamond drill holes and four large-diameter calyx holes were drilled. These tests helped determine the dam axis based on the most satisfactory site for the structureôs foundation.[26]

[24] 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.

[25] Christine Macy, ñThe Architectôs Office of the Tennessee Valley Authority,ò in *The Tennessee Valley Authority: Design and Persuasion*, Tim Culvahouse, ed. (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2007), 38, 41.

[26] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Douglas Project,* 19.

Hydraulic tests for the Douglas project were conducted using models at the Norris lab. The tests were conducted to ascertain optimum efficiency and economy of the project. The Douglas model was applied to the previous Cherokee model for apron and sluice design. Excavation of rock for the apron, however, evidenced the need for a revised apron shape and, therefore, new tests. The sluice design did remain consistent with that of Cherokee. The apron model was built on a scale of 1:70 and included the spillway, powerhouse, and 3,000 feet of topography below the dam. The revised apron had to be lowered considerably. Tests were conducted as site work progressed and were revised as quickly as field data were received at the lab. The adopted apron satisfactorily handled the range of sluice discharges possible. Only negligible erosion occurred at a discharge of 100,000 cubic feet per second (cfs); a discharge of 120,000 cfs over the spillway and 30,000 cfs through the sluices resulted in moderate erosion below the end sill of the apron. 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.[27]

SIGNIFICANCE IN INDUSTRY

The Douglas 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 percent.[28]

In 1941, residential power consumption among utility customers of the two companies provided by the Douglas Hydroelectric Project was 1,220 kilowatt-hours, or twenty-four per cent above the annual use nationwide. The average cost to those customers served by power from the Douglas project was 2.11 cents per kilowatt-hour, forty-three percent lower than the national average.[29] Today the Douglas Hydroelectric Project, with four generating units, has a net dependable capacity (average daily power produced minus what is used by the dam itself) of 111 megawatts.[30]

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 billion in capital investment across the TVA region.[31] The Douglas 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

[27] Ibid., 391, 393, 395-96.
[28] Patricia Bernard Ezzell, ñTennessee Valley Authority in Alabama (TVA),ò available at Encyclopedia of Alabama website http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-2380, accessed April 22, 2015.
[29] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Douglas Project*, 41.
[30] ñDouglas Reservoir,ò at TVA webpage http://www.tva.gov/sites/cherokee.htm accessed May 6, 2015.
[31] ñEconomic Development,ò at TVA webpage http://www.tva.com/econdev/index.htm, accessed May 5, 2015.

hydroelectric projectsô reservoirs attracted outdoor enthusiasts who enjoyed fishing, boating, camping, and hiking in the environs the TVA helped create, re-forest, and conserve. TVA operates some 100 public recreation areas throughout the TVA region.

At Douglas, the original design called for the creation 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. At Douglas, TVA provides a variety of recreational facilities, including campground with hookups and showers, a picnic area, all seasons boat ramp, and swimming beach. The creation of the Douglas reservoir also led to state and private recreational development. Douglas Resevoir is rated one of the top five Crappie fishing lakes in the nation is among the top 10 in the nation for Large Mouth Bass. Other popular sports fish species in Douglas Reservoir include White Bass, Sauger, Black Crappie, Striped Bass, Spotted Bass, Walleye, Blue Cat, Flat Head Catfish, Channel Catfish, Red Horse, Red Breast Sunfish and Bluegill.[32] Most game fish species at Douglas sustain their populations natural, though the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) supplementally stocks Douglas with Sauger and Smallmouth.[33]

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 Douglas project, the TVA helped create new employment opportunities and provided technical assistance to area residents 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 Douglas project construction drew from qualified applicants based on merit. Within four days of project approval, 1,800 workers were hired. By the end of February, there were 2,599 workers on payroll; that number grew to 4,458 by the end of March. The highest payroll reached 6,219 by the end of June. The largest employee class for the project, by far, was general labor, followed by specialty labor such as carpenters, electricians, and masons. Approximately fifty percent of professional, technical, and clerical employees had experience at previous TVA projects. The critical need for all manpower for the project resulted in high employment of African Americans; two-thirds of African-American workers at the project were in semi-skilled or skilled position. Due to the war-time demands for labor, as well as the exhausting seven-day work week, the Douglas project experienced a high employee turnover.[34] Employment peaked at the Douglas project site at approximately 4,250 workers in June of 1942.[35]

Medical services at the project were provided to employees in the form of periodic health exams, immunizations, and emergency care. A health officer, one head nurse, and medial 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.

[32] ñDouglas Lake Information,ò at Great Lakes of the South webpage http://douglaslakeinfo.com/info.shtml accessed May 5, 2015.
[33] ñDouglas Reservoir,ò at TWRA webpage http://tnfish.org/ReservoirLakeInformation_TWRA/TWRA_DouglasReservoirInformation.htm accessed May 5, 2015.
[34] Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Douglas Project*, 171-72, 174.
[35] Ibid., 174.

Most employees lived in Jefferson City, Morristown, Dandridge, or Sevierville. A trailer camp for families and dormitories for single men were provided on site. The four sixty-man dormitories from the Cherokee project twenty-three miles away were transferred to the Douglas site, as well as the single thirty-man African-American dorm. The latter was doubled in size and still could not accommodate all the African-American employees, who also were housed in ten-man tents. The Douglas project also had a womenôs dorm for female workers, with 26 single rooms. Cherokeeôs cafeteria, which accommodated 128 white diners and 28 segregated black diners at a time, was transferred to Douglas. The African-American dining wing was enlarged to serve 50 at a time. This building plan, serving white and black diners together, but separated, was first was at the Guntersville project.[36]

Families of these workers were able to reside in nearby urban centers (Knoxville, Jefferson City, and Morristown). TVA assisted these communities with problems involving the relocation of some schools and school bus routes. During the course of the Douglas project, TVA worked with the Board of Library Trustees of Knoxville and the State Education Department to provide library services to employees including technical, recreational, and general educational books, films, and periodicals. This multi-library cooperative later gained State appropriations to form a regional library system, benefitting several east Tennessee communities. Douglas project management also provided training in a variety of fields that would boost future employability of workers in industrial safety and hygiene, typing and shorthand, sketching and blueprint reading, and journeyman work.[37]

The TVA established a family readjustment program similar to that at its Norris and Wheeler projects. Through this program, the TVA worked in cooperation with local and state agencies, most importantly the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service. Local welfare and health departments and civic organizations also provided assistance. Residents in the reservoir were well served by community services such as schools (ten), churches (thirteen), stores (sixteen), mills (sixteen), a cannery and two warehouses, and one garage, post office, and restaurant. Relocation of families took into account the need to provide new community facilities.[38]

The Douglas projectôs immediate impact at the local level was characterized by mixed feelings. Productive farmlands were lost, as well as family homesteads. Yet, many local residents were employed via the project and received valuable training. TVA also provided land use planning to the Town of Dandridge, in coordination with state officials. The town established a planning commission to handle readjustment issues, with guidance from TVA and the Tennessee State Planning Commission. Upon request from the Dandridge Planning Commission and after engineering studies, TVA agreed to construct a 900ô long, fifty-foot high dike to protect the townôs center. This historic downtown was the county seat and included the Jefferson County Courthouse, Shepherdôs Inn, and other historic buildings. Town officials counted the agreement as a first major accomplishment for its new planning commission, which next moved to have TVA address the relocation of the bridge spanning the French Broad River at Dandridge. Preliminary development plans called for the conversion of a century-old dwelling into a community center, a regional park, a boat harbor, and a tourism facility.[39]

Though TVA was able to acquire most private land by voluntary transfer, many of the families were left with a sense of loss that ran deeper than monetary value. Even unaffected locals lamented the great concrete structure

[36] Ibid., 179-80.
[37] Ibid., 173,
[38] Ibid., 295-96.
[39] Ibid., 297-98.

that drastically altered the landscape. The project benefitted the larger community with jobs, electricity, and commercial development, but its politics and controversy also lingered for some.

SUMMARY

The Douglas Hydroelectric Project was one of twenty-five (25) projects 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. While some individual families expressed a sense of loss in displacement from their homes, the Douglas Hydroelectric Project brought new opportunities to and spurred economic development in the surrounding counties. The Douglas facility is an important component in the vast TVA system of flood control and power generating, as well as contributing to management of river navigation.

The Douglas 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 Streamline Moderne design in its exterior and interior detailing. The project continues to be an integral part of the TVA system. The Douglas 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

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

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_____. ñDouglas Reservoir.ò Accessed August 5, 2015. At TVA webpage http://www.tva.com/sites/douglas.htm.

_____. *The Norris Project: A Comprehensive Report on the Planning, Design, Construction, and Initial Operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority's First Water Control Project, Technical Report No. 1*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940.

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Douglas Hydroelectric Project — Name of Property
Sevier County, 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):			

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property å 1,802 acres **USGS Quadrangle** Douglas Dam 156 NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

A. Latitude: 35.972955 Longitude: -83.560395

B. Latitude: 35.973268 Longitude: -83.531595

C. Latitude: 35.950271 Longitude: -83.560539

D. Latitude: 35.949763 Longitude: -83.531463

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Douglas 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 Douglas reservation boundary on the north, west, and south sides. On the east, the National Register boundary departs from the Douglas reservation boundary and follows the shoreline of the Douglas reservoir on the south bank, then continues across the Douglas reservoir as a straight line in a north-northeasterly direction. On the north bank of the reservoir, the eastern boundary line continues to the north until its rejoins the Douglas reservation boundary on the north. The eastern boundary line, thus, includes only that portion of the Douglas reservoir necessary to encompass the main land area of the district resources.

Boundary Justification

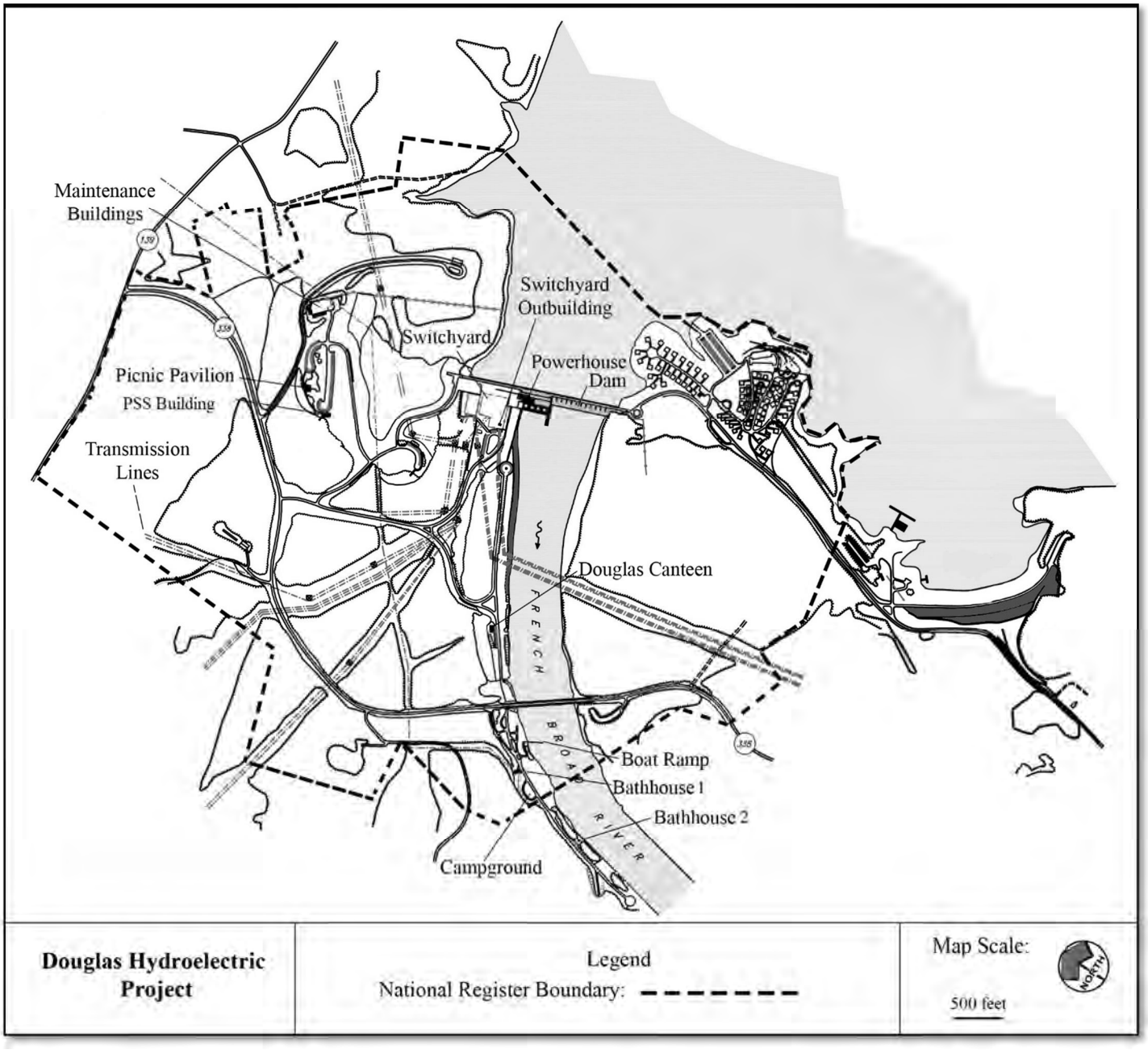
The boundary includes all facilities necessary for the operation of the hydroelectric project and/or associated with the mission of TVA of power generation, navigation, and public recreation. The boundary omits other TVA lands not directly associated with hydroelectric production.

Douglas Dam USGS Topographical Quadrangle map depicting the National Register boundary for Douglas 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 and National Register Boundary for Douglas Hydroelectric Project
(see 11 x 17" map)



Douglas Hydroelectric Project | Sevier County, Tennessee
Name of Property | County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name	Andra Kowalczyk Martens; Rebecca Hightower; 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: Douglas Hydroelectric Project
City or Vicinity: Sevierville
County: Sevier State: TN
Photographer: Thomason and Associates
Date Photographed: March 26, 2015

1 of 30 - General View of Douglas Dam looking east.

2 of 30 - Douglas Dam looking northeast.

3 of 30 - Douglas Dam looking northeast.

4 of 30 - West embankment and Dam looking east.

5 of 30 - West embankment and Dam looking north.

6 of 30 - Douglas Dam and floodgates looking south.

7 of 30 - Powerhouse exterior, northeast elevation.

8 of 30 - Powerhouse exterior, west elevation entrance.

9 of 30 - Powerhouse exterior, southeast elevation.

10 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, lobby northeast elevation.

11 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, lobby visitor stairwell.

12 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, visitor restroom.

13 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, visitor level corridor.

14 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, generator room looking northeast.

15 of 30 - Powerhouse interior, office corridor.

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

17 of 30 - Switchyard looking south.

18 of 30 - Switchyard Outbuilding exterior south elevation.

19 of 30 ï Public Safety Service Building, looking south.

20 of 30 - Public Safety Service, looking north

21 of 30 - Campground Bathhouse No. 1, exterior east elevation.

22 of 30 - Douglas Canteen, exterior northeast elevation.

23 of 30 - Douglas Canteen, exterior southeast elevation.

24 of 30 - Picnic Pavilion looking north.

25 of 30 - Maintenance Base, main building exterior northeast elevation, view to northwest.

26 of 30 - Maintenance Base, open air equipment shed looking northwest.

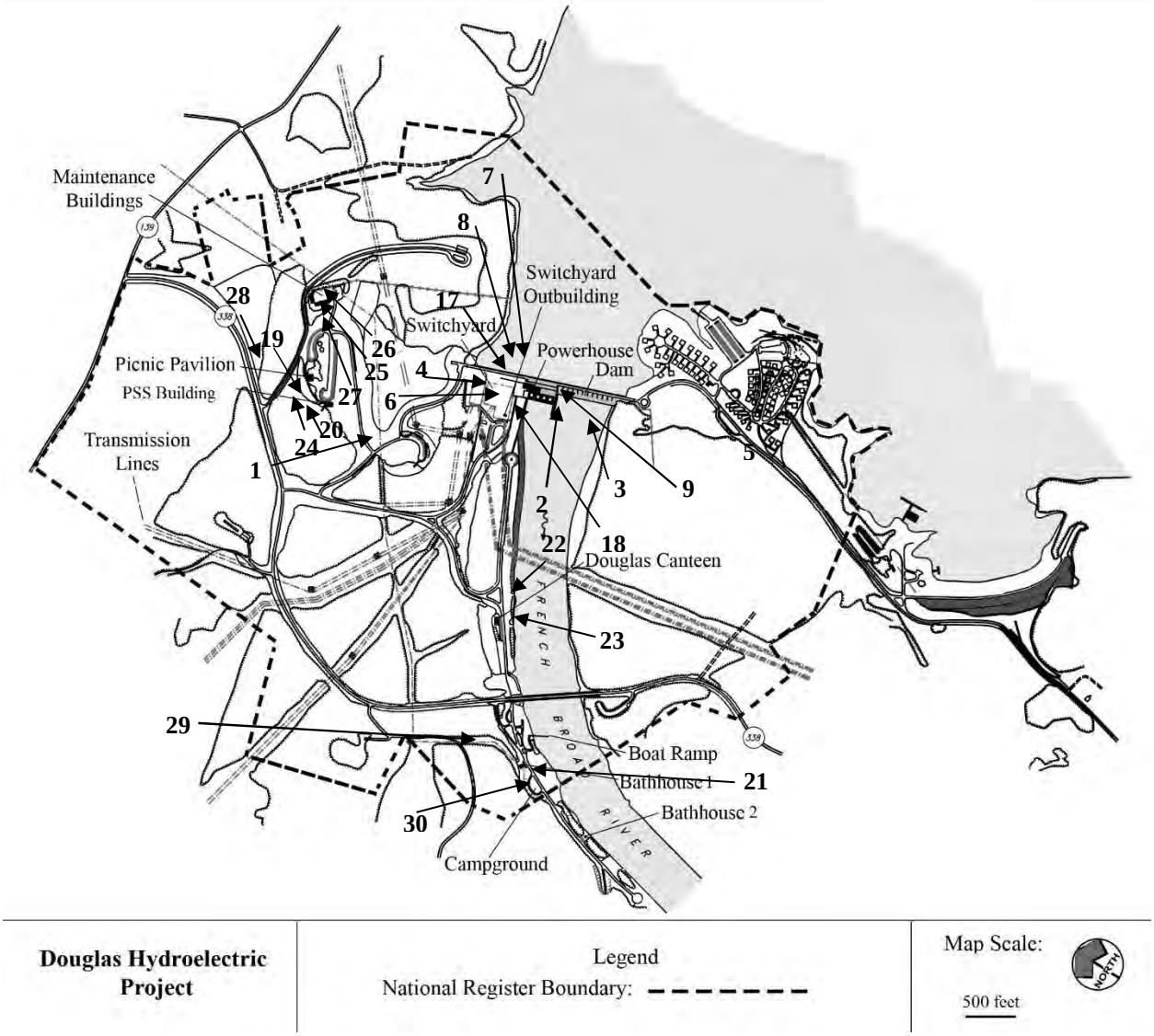
27 of 30 - Maintenance Base, chemical storage building looking north.

28 of 30 - Picnic Area looking south.

29 of 30 - Boat Ramp and dock looking east.

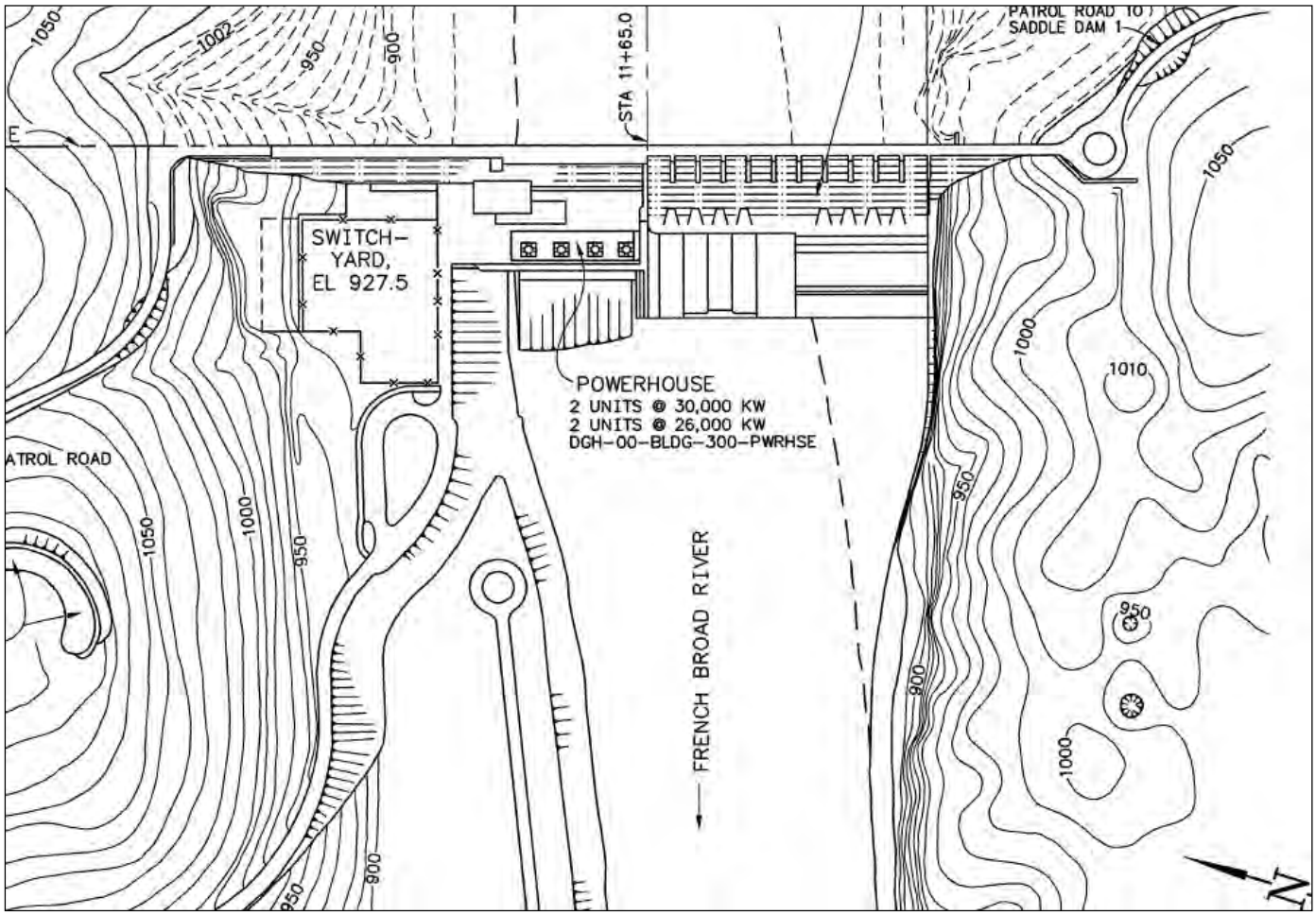
30 of 30 - Campground looking east.

Photo Key Map for Douglas Hydroelectric Project ***(see 11 x 17" map)***

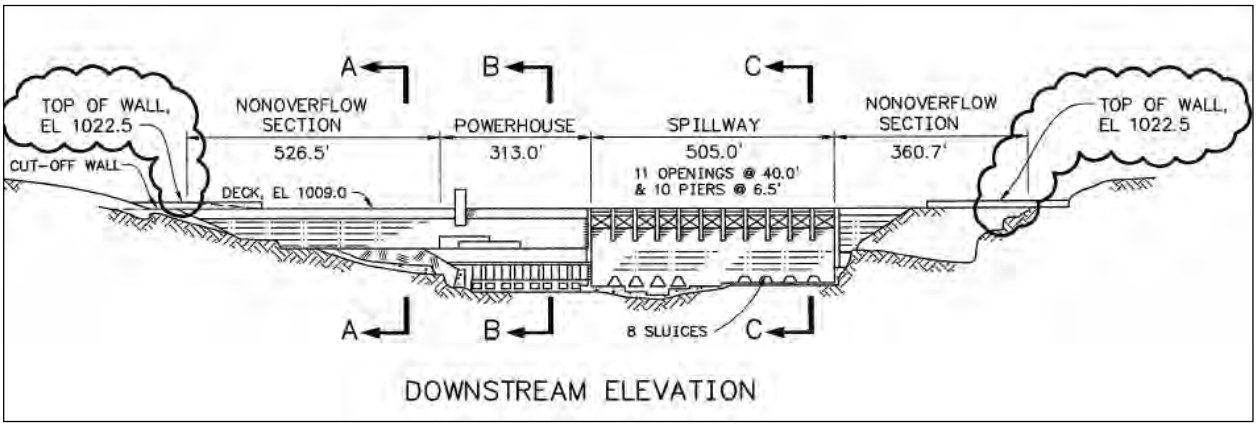


(Powerhouse interior photos #10-16 not shown)

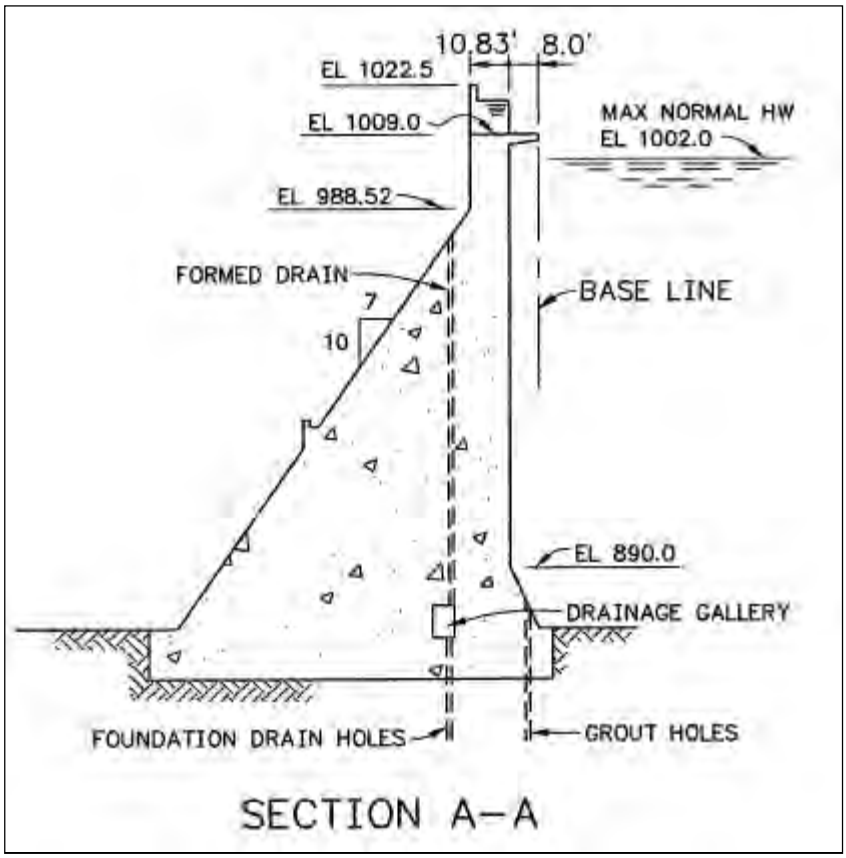
Site Plans

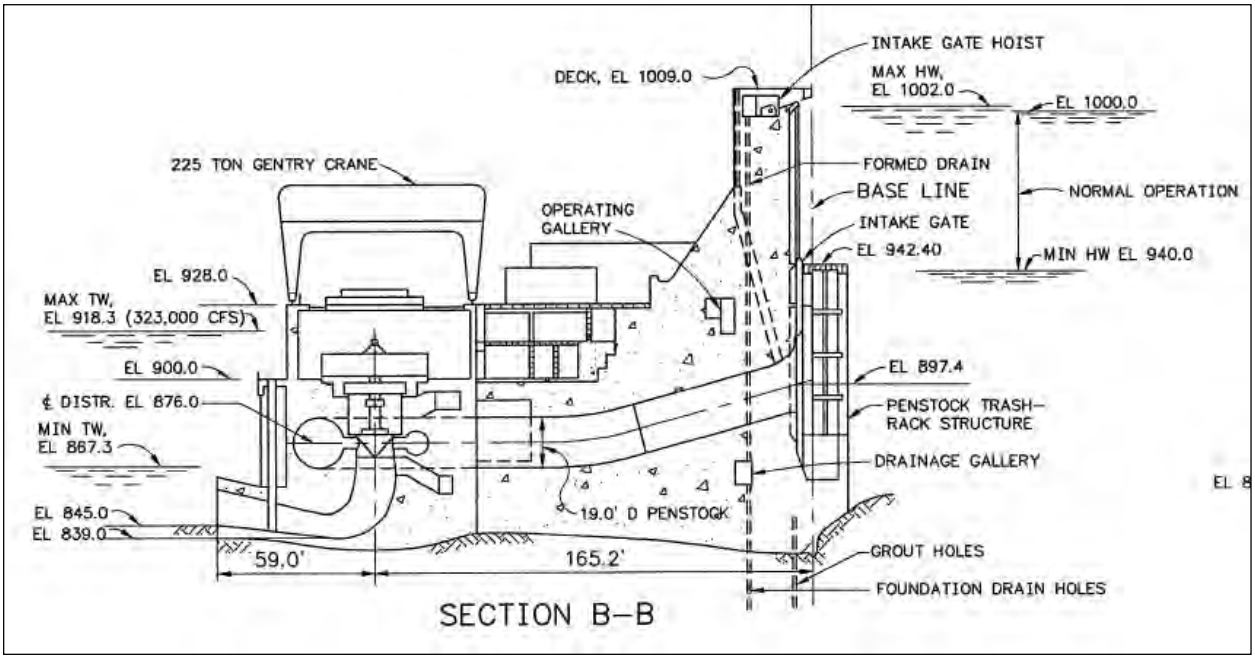


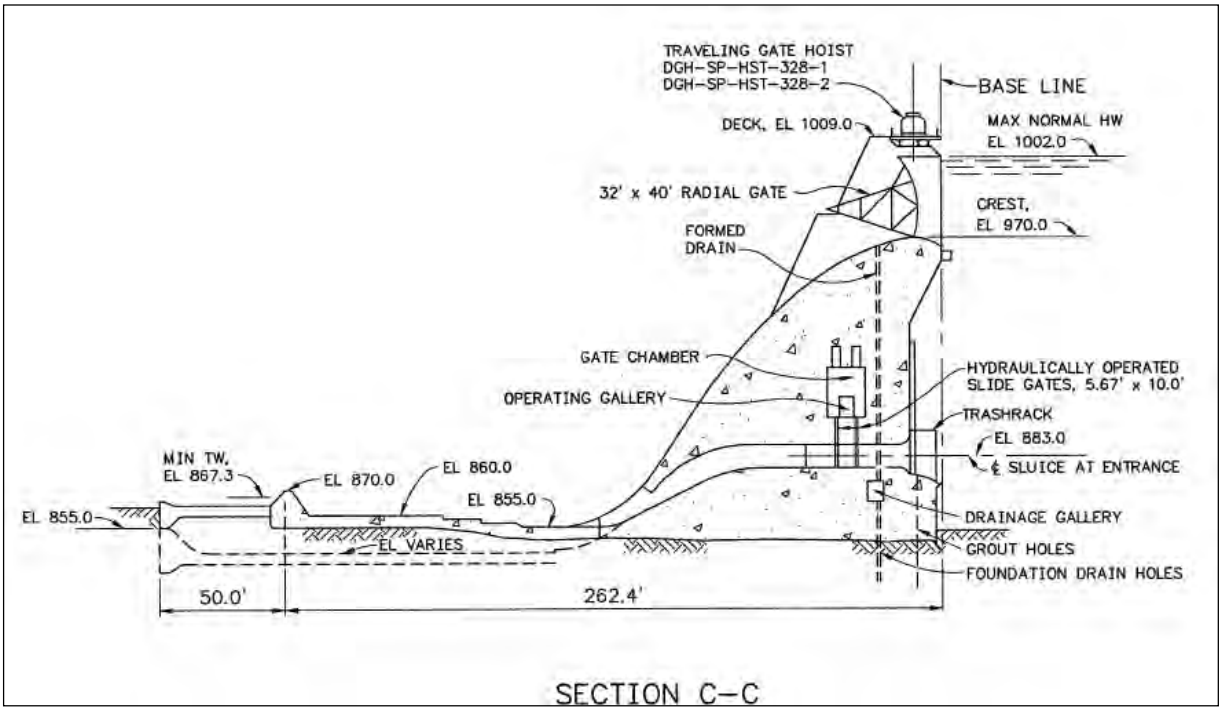
TVA General Site Plan of Douglas Dam Hydrolectric Project



Plan Viewed from Downstream, see sections A, B, C below




INTAKE GATE HOIST
DECK, EL 1009.0
MAX HW, EL 1002.0
EL 1000.0
225 TON GENTRY CRANE
FORMED DRAIN
BASE LINE
NORMAL OPERATION
OPERATING GALLERY
INTAKE GATE
EL 942.40
MIN HW EL 940.0
EL 928.0
MAX TW, EL 918.3 (323,000 CFS)
EL 900.0
EL 897.4
℄ DISTR. EL 876.0
PENSTOCK TRASH-RACK STRUCTURE
MIN TW, EL 867.3
DRAINAGE GALLERY
EL 845.0
EL 839.0
19.0' D PENSTOCK
59.0'
165.2'
GROUT HOLES
FOUNDATION DRAIN HOLES
SECTION B–B


TRAVELING GATE HOIST
DGH-SP-HST-328-1
DGH-SP-HST-328-2
BASE LINE
DECK, EL 1009.0
MAX NORMAL HW EL 1002.0
32' x 40' RADIAL GATE
CREST, EL 970.0
FORMED DRAIN
GATE CHAMBER
HYDRAULICALLY OPERATED SLIDE GATES, 5.67' x 10.0'
OPERATING GALLERY
TRASHRACK
EL 883.0
MIN TW, EL 867.3
EL 870.0
EL 860.0
EL 855.0
℄ SLUICE AT ENTRANCE
EL 855.0
DRAINAGE GALLERY
EL VARIES
GROUT HOLES
FOUNDATION DRAIN HOLES
50.0'
262.4'
SECTION C–C

Property Owner:

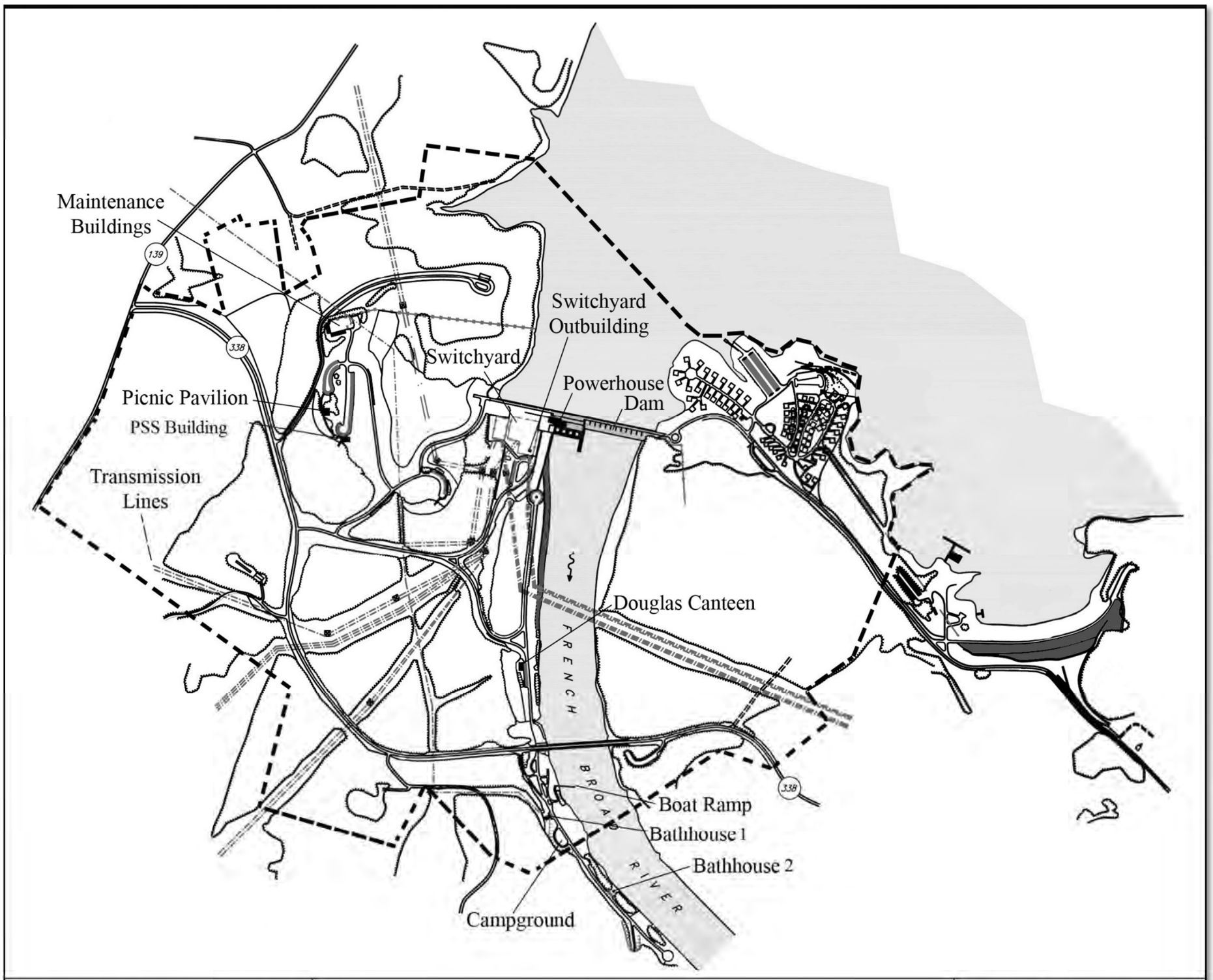
(This information will not be submitted to the National Park Service, but will remain on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission)

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

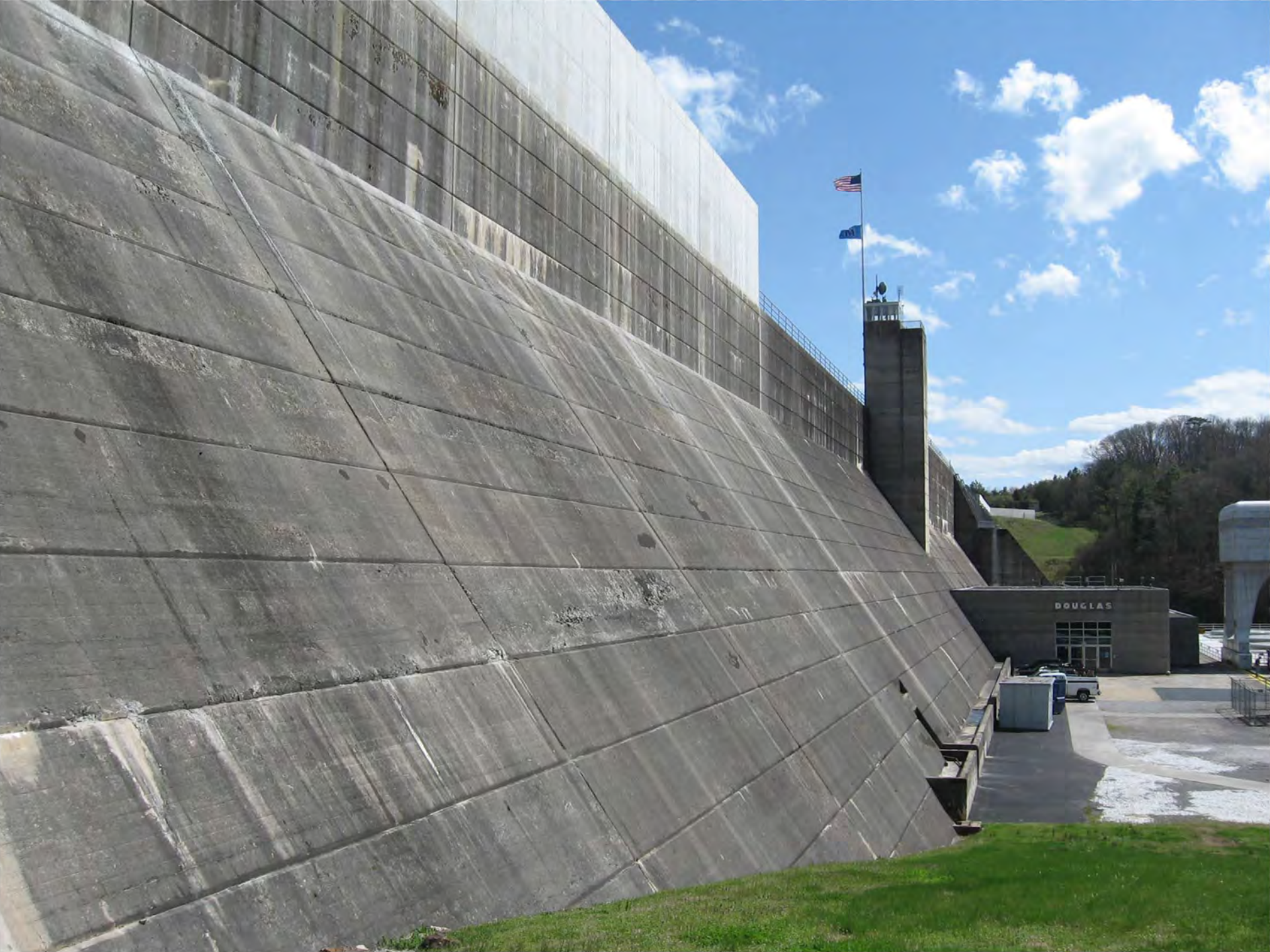
Site plan and National Register boundary for Douglas Hydroelectric Project



Site plan and National Register boundary for Douglas Hydroelectric Project


Douglas Dam


KUBOTA


DOUGLAS


TUNDRA
TRD


DOUGLAS


DOUGLAS


SLOW
STOP


1942 BUILT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES 1943
EL 928.33
Work Safely


UNIT 4
UNIT 4


FOR GOOD HEALTH,
PLEASE WASH
YOUR HANDS!


Coca-Cola


RESTROOMS
MEN
Coca-Cola
ICE
7up


Douglas Canteen
pepsi
ICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

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

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:	MP100001475
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. Industry and Social History not supported
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.

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Please contact me if any additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

Pat Bernard Ezzell

Patricia Bernard Ezzell
Federal Preservation Officer
Communications

Enclosures