

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: 100001464

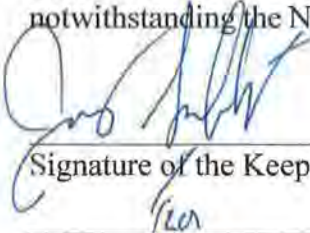
Date Listed: 8/11/2017

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

County: Coffee

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

RECREATION and SOCIAL HISTORY are hereby deleted as areas of significance. The nomination does not adequately support these areas of significance for the Normandy project.

The exceptional importance of the entire TVA project is demonstrated in the MPS cover document; the applicability of this larger significance transfers to each subsequent project. This exceptional impact is at the local level for the Normandy Dam Project.

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)

MP-1464



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 Normandy Dam Project
Other names/site number Normandy Dam
Name of related multiple property listing Historic Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project, 1933-1979

2. Location

Street & Number: Frank Hiles Road east of Coffee-Bedford County line
City or town: Normandy State: Tennessee County: Coffee
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37360

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Patricia Bernard Eggell 11-9-16
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date
Dist. Program Manager, Tribal Relations + History + Federal
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government Preservation Officer

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

Signature of Commenting Official: Claudette Stapp Date 11-30-16
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,
Tennessee Historical Commission
Title: _____ State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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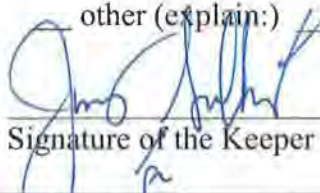
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4. National Park Service Certification

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	4	buildings
0	1	sites
4	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	5	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/
Waterworks

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor
Recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/
Waterworks

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor
Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

OTHER: Non-power Dam

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE; STEEL; GLASS; ROCK; EARTH

Narrative Description

The Normandy Hydroelectric Project is located at mile 248.6 on the Duck River, eight miles north of Tullahoma in Coffee County, Tennessee.¹ It takes its name from the unincorporated community of Normandy, Tennessee, located one-and-one-half-mile downstream from the project site. The project impounds Normandy Lake at an elevation of 875 feet. The lake extends seventeen miles upstream. Construction of the Normandy Project began in 1972 and was completed in 1976.² Normandy Lake has a volume of 117,000 acre-feet, covers 3,200 land acres, and has seventy-two miles of shoreline, mostly in Coffee County. Total drainage area at the dam is 195 square miles (*see Photos 1-4*).³

¹ Tennessee Valley Authority, "Tims Ford Dam," (Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Authority, 1999), 13.

² Tennessee Valley Authority, "Normandy Reservoir," at TVA webpage <http://www.tva.gov/sites/normandy.htm> accessed June 25, 2015.

³ Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Duck River Project: Normandy and Columbia Reservoirs, Planning Report No. 65-100-1*, (Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Authority, 1968) I, 20, 27.

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INVENTORY

1. Normandy Dam, 1976 (Contributing Structure)

Engineering plans for the Normandy Dam called for a rolled earth-filled embankment with a maximum height of 110 feet and a length of 2,800 feet, including a concrete spillway (*see Photos 5 and 6*).⁴ The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 895 feet, fifteen feet above the maximum probable flood. The up- and downstream slopes of the earth dam were planned at a flatter angle (1 on 3.5) than normally required, to allow for possible weak clay seams in the underlying limestone foundation (*see Photo 7*). The spillway chute is on the right abutment and consists of a concrete weir with two bays (*see Photo 8*) containing two (2) thirty-six-foot wide by forty-foot high radial gates operated by two hoists (*see Photo 9*). The radial gates are separated by a twelve-foot thick concrete pier and are flanked by outer piers, each seven-and-one-half-feet thick (*see Photo 10*). The crest of the concrete weir is at an elevation of 840 feet, while the top of the gates is at an elevation of 880 feet. The exit channel is ninety-two feet wide has a slope of two on 100 (*see Photo 11*). It is excavated in rock and is lined for 430 feet with a concrete bottom slab. Construction of the dam and spillway required 180,000 cubic yards of earth and 170,000 cubic yards of rock. The earth-fill embankment used 1,800,000 cubic yards of earth. The spillway chute required 30,000 cubic yards of concrete.⁵

2. Mechanical Building 1, ca. 2000 (Non-Contributing Building)

On the top of the dam at the west end are two mechanical buildings. The first building is a ca. 2000 building of textured concrete block. It has a flat roof, solid metal doors on the north elevation, and a louvered metal vent on the east elevation (*see Photo 12*).

3. Mechanical Building 2, 1976 (Contributing Building)

The second building is original and is of poured concrete construction. It has a flat roof and louvered doors of metal on south elevation (*see Photo 13*).

4. Maintenance Building, ca. 2000 (Non-Contributing Building)

This is a one-story building with a hip roof of asphalt shingles and textured concrete block walls. The façade (south) has a two-light glass and metal door and three fixed, vertical, metal windows, each with a single-light horizontal transom (*see Photo 14*).

5. Pesticide Storage Building, 1978 (Contributing Structure)

This is a one-story concrete block building with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles and a solid metal door on the west elevation. The gable field has a louvered vent on the west elevation (*see Photo 15*).

6. Equipment Shed, ca. 2000 (Non-Contributing Building)

This is a one-story, steel-frame building with standing-seam metal siding, a concrete slab foundation, a shed roof of standing-seam metal, and an open façade (south) with four bays divided by steel posts (*see Photo 16*).

⁴ 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.

⁵ Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Duck River Project*, 25-27.

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7. Pumping Station, ca. 1978 (Contributing Structure)

This is a one-story frame structure with corrugated metal siding, a flat, metal roof, and a solid metal door with a louvered vent on west elevation (*see Photo 17*). Protruding from the building on facade are two large, metal pipes; one is encased in concrete. The structure pumps water to the fish hatchery operated by Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA), located downstream. There are also similar pipes leading into the rear elevation, drawing water into the facility.

8. Huffman Cemetery, ca. 1863 (Non-Contributing Site)

This small cemetery is located downstream of the dam on the west side of Duck River (in Bedford County). There are twenty-two interments within the fenced cemetery, mostly members of the Huffman family and three Templeton family members. Grave markers include an obelisk, a block-type marker with a hipped-roof cap, simple rounded arch and shouldered arch stones (*see Photos 18, 19*). The oldest marker is dated 1863. (Though the cemetery is not contributing in the context of TVA's construction of Normandy Dam, it may be eligible under a different context.)

9. Air Compressor House, 1991 (Non-Contributing Building)

This is a one-story, frame building with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, Masonite siding, a vinyl garage door and a vinyl six-panel pedestrian door on the south elevation. In the gable field on the south elevation is a large metal louvered vent. On the east elevation is a large duct protruding from the roof (*see Photo 20*). The west elevation has three full-height, vertical louvered, metal vents.

10. Gauging Station, ca. 1978 (Contributing Structure)

This is a one-story frame structure with corrugated metal siding, a shed, metal roof, and a solid metal door on north elevation. It also is used for TWRA purposes (*see Photo 21*).

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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.)

- 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.
- 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

- CONSERVATION
- ENGINEERING
- RECREATION
- SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1972-1979

Significant Dates

1972, 1976

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Tennessee Valley Authority

Builder: Tennessee Valley Authority

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Normandy Dam Project meets National Register Criteria A and C for its historical and engineering significance at the local and state levels as an integral part of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project. Its period of significance is from 1972, when the project commenced, to 1979, the closing date for TVA projects on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The Normandy Dam Project is significant in the improvement of quality of life through control of seasonal flooding and creation of public recreational facilities. The project was planned in tandem with a second dam on the Duck River downstream at Columbia, Tennessee. The proposed system was expected to aid in economic development of the upper Duck River region, providing flood control, recreational opportunities, and improved water quality. The Normandy Project was one of twenty-five (25) constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA); most of these were constructed for the purposes of generating electrical power from, improving navigation of, and controlling seasonal flooding of the river system of the region. The main objective of the 1933 Tennessee Valley Authority Act was the creation of a continuously navigable nine-foot channel from the mouth of the Tennessee River to Knoxville, as well as flood control, power generation, and public benefits. The proposed Columbia and Normandy Dams would assist flood control on almost 10,000 acres of agricultural land, as well as to roads and bridges. Their reservoirs were expected to contribute to flood control downstream at the Kentucky Hydroelectric Project, as well. Construction of the Normandy Project began in 1972.⁶ It was completed in 1976. Therefore, the period of significance falls outside the fifty-year period; the project meets Criteria Consideration G for its overall role in the design and construction of the TVA Hydroelectric system from 1933 to 1979. This interdependent system consists of twenty-five separate projects on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The project is significant in conservation for its role in improving local water quality and quantity. The project's significance in engineering is reflected in TVA's overall plan for an integrated system of river management through site-specific designs tested on scaled models. The Normandy project is significant in recreation because of the extensive outdoor opportunities it fostered. As a pivotal project in public relations for TVA in the context of the environmental movement, it is significant for social history. The Normandy 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 Roosevelt's New Deal program as part of his "First One Hundred Days." Roosevelt envisioned "a corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise." To this end, Congress passed the TVA Act on May 18, 1933.⁷ 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

⁶ Erin E. Pritchard, *TVA Archaeology: Seventy-five Years of Prehistoric Site Research*, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2009), 24.

⁷ "History of the Tennessee Valley Authority," at website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/tva_history.shtml accessed April 16, 2015.

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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).⁸

By the 1960s, TVA had successfully achieved its goal of a continuous nine-foot navigable channel from the mouth of the Tennessee River up to Knoxville and flood control throughout the Tennessee Valley. Reservoirs on tributaries also contributed to the integrated system of storage and release of waters that both ensured a reliable navigational channel and prevented flood damage to urban and rural areas. The hydroelectric power generated at these TVA facilities supplied electricity to homes across the region, uplifting quality of life, and stimulated industry and employment opportunities in the historically agricultural region. In 1964, residents of Coffee, Bedford, Maury, and Marshall Counties organized the Upper Duck River Development Association and approached TVA for development of a project on the tributary through this region.

The first priority towards economic development was controlling the Duck River's extreme fluctuations in streamflow. Between 1887 and 1964, the four-county area of the Upper Duck experienced sixty-six floods. Shelbyville, the seat of Bedford County, was especially hard hit by flooding in 1902 and 1929. At Columbia, the seat of Maury County, flood data recorded since 1814 indicated that the Duck River breached its banks fifty-six times there. The worst floods were in 1948 and 1902.⁹

Preliminary studies indicated that 9,200 acres would be needed, representing 170 tracts. Approximately 3,500 acres were located below the normal maximum flood elevation for the reservoir and 5,700 acres, between that level and the purchase boundary. The land above the flood level included areas for recreational development, while some portion of the acreage was expected to be surplus and disposed of, as was common practice at previous TVA project sites. Wooded areas in the reservoir that would require clearing amounted to some 500 acres, from the riverbed to elevation 877.¹⁰

In the course of the project, a total of fourteen miles of secondary roads were adjusted. Two relocations involved major bridge crossings of the reservoir. The bridges required clearance for navigation above the normal maximum pool, elevation 875. Bridges crossing the Duck River required standard clearance of fifteen feet. Relocation of ninety families and one cemetery was required. Almost all of their dwellings were deemed old, but in fair condition.¹¹

Estimated costs for the Normandy project were grouped with those for the Columbia project, totaling \$73,500,000. Land acquisition and infrastructure relocation for the Normandy unit was estimated at \$8,890,000. Total dam, reservoir, and waterway construction expenses were projected at \$5,023,000. Many of the estimated costs were shared between the two units, as their construction was originally planned to occur simultaneously. The two sites would share equipment and engineering personnel.

SIGNIFICANCE IN CONSERVATION

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Duck River Project*, 15.

¹⁰ Ibid., 27.

¹¹ Ibid., 28

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The Duck River Project was validated, in part, by concerns over water quality and quantity with population growth in the four Upper Duck counties (Coffee, Bedford, Marshall, and Maury). Over the hundred-year period from 1975 to 2075, population was estimated to increase from 135,000 to 375,000. TVA projected that the average daily per capita water use in the same area would increase from 140 to 200 gallons. The Duck River Project purportedly would ensure water supply to the grid system as well as self-supplying industries.

In Coffee County, the City of Manchester's 1968 daily average water demand of .05 million gallons was expected to increase to 1 million gallons by 1975. Completion of Interstate 24 was expected to contribute to the demand with in-coming industrial development. The City's water source of a natural spring and wells - provided good quality but low quantity and had to be supplemented by the Duck River, which resulted in poor quality (taste). Tullahoma also had a natural source of good quality and sufficient quantity for the time. Demand, however, would surpass these supplies by 2025, with an estimated average daily need of 10 million gallons. In lieu of construction of the Normandy Reservoir, TVA anticipated that Coffee County would need to tap into Tims Ford Reservoir, a more costly proposition long term. In Bedford County, the City of Shelbyville could meet water needs of the present and foreseeable future (to 2025), except during dry periods. Without the Normandy Reservoir, Shelbyville could meet demands with the impoundment of a tributary watershed holding 4,300 acre-feet.¹²

Water supplies in Marshall and Maury Counties were meeting the needs of the household consumers and industrial plants, but also limited further expansion. The creation of the Columbia Reservoir was strongly encouraged among local officials to promote growth. The Middle Tennessee Industrial Development Association pointed to several prospective industries that were deterred from locating in Columbia due to limited water supplies in the late 1960s. As an alternative to a TVA reservoir, the city could consider two small impoundments on tributaries, as noted for Shelbyville. Least-cost alternatives in 1968 amounted to \$810,000 for the cities of this four-county area.¹³

SIGNIFICANCE IN ENGINEERING

TVA surveyed several locations along the Duck River where dams might be suitable in terms of topography, foundation, flood control, and economic development. Two sites, at Columbia and Normandy, were determined the most ideal locations. At the chosen site for the Normandy Dam, the Duck River naturally flowed due south at a width of seventy-five feet. The river channel and surrounding terrain diverge some 300 feet. The right abutment rises sharply to elevation 1070; the right rim extends to the north 7,000 feet to join the main plateau. The left abutment rises gradually to elevation 1050 over a linear distance of 2,200 feet, then extends southward for 8,000 feet.¹⁴

The engineering for Normandy Dam applied discoveries made during investigations of the Tims Ford project site on the Elk River in neighboring Franklin County. At both locations, surveyors found weak clay seams in the underlying rock. The findings at Tims Ford, therefore, helped guide planning studies at Normandy. Use of a

¹² Ibid., 47-48, 51.

¹³ Ibid., 51-52, 56.

¹⁴ Ibid., 20.

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concrete ogee spillway at Normandy was eliminated since it would require deep excavation to avoid the problematic clay seams. Costs also factored into the final decision to construct a spillway chute on the right abutment, using more concrete but requiring less quantity of earth and rock excavation than a chute on the left abutment. Ample suitable earth material in the vicinity of the project site eliminated the use of a rock-filled dam. Rock excavated for the spillway would be used as riprap on each face of the earth-filled dam.¹⁵

The Normandy dam and spillway design took into account the critical combination of maximum rainfall and reservoir capacity during the summer months. Though seasonal flooding of the Duck always occurred during winter and spring months, the reservoir's capacity for flood control would be at a minimum during the summer. Flash flooding could produce 16.7 inches of rain in six days, with eighty-eight percent of that occurring in a twenty-four-hour period. Peak inflow and outflow at the dam would be 69,000 cubic feet per second. To accommodate this volume, the dam's spillway was designed with two (2) gates thirty-six feet wide by forty feet high with a spillway crest at elevation 80. This design would keep the reservoir levels below elevation 880 during a maximum flood scenario.¹⁶

SIGNIFICANCE IN SOCIAL HISTORY

Public opinion of TVA ranged from suspicion to resentment to glowing endorsement. While some Valley residents lavished profuse praise on the agency's transformation of rural, impoverished communities, others begrudged its taking of family farms and intrusion on a distinct cultural heritage, and still others questioned the agenda behind its creation as a "government corporation." During the course of the earliest hydroelectric projects, TVA developed a family readjustment program to consider the social, economic, and religious services displaced along with the residents of reservoir areas. Subsequent projects involved more local and state service agencies to accommodate family needs; gradually, TVA removed itself from involvement with the public. This transition hinted at intra-agency tensions and evolution, potential dam sites grew scarce, and TVA was forced to take stock of its mission.

Under Chairman David Freeman, TVA sought to re-invent itself via "non-power" programs. Freeman regularly met with resistance to any disturbance to the status quo within the agency, which manifested in disdain for the 1969 NEPA law as well as increasing pushback from local residents at project sites. During the 1960s, TVA's autonomy was for the first time was challenged at the local, state, and federal levels.

The public and even some politicians came to feel that TVA was over-building with projects at Normandy, Tellico, and Columbia and the development of the Land Between the Lakes recreational area. Air and water pollution, wildlife resources, private property rights, and energy costs were growing public concerns that TVA had to contend with. Opposition to the Duck River Project was based in environmental concerns as well as objections to the taking of family farmlands for a reservoir some thought unnecessary. Environmentalists, local farmers, and even TVA discouraged the Columbia project. Based on feasibility studies in 1933, 1951, and 1966, the agency recommended against the building of a dam at Columbia, citing unfavorable benefit-to-cost ratio. The last study, however, revised the numbers enough to persuade funding of the project. Business leaders in

¹⁵ Ibid., 25.

¹⁶ Ibid., 21.

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Columbia lobbied the support of Representative Joe L. Evins, instrumental in Congressional approval of the Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project.¹⁷

Environmentalists, however, pointed to the flat terrain of the proposed reservoir area, claiming impoundment of the Duck River would create a stagnant pool of algae. Lawsuits in federal court resulted in construction delays, but ultimately the project went forward. In 1977, however, two species of freshwater mussels, both found in the Duck River, were added to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife endangered species list. Though an endangered species complaint was never actually filed against the Columbia Project, the paradigm shifted, due more to federal budget cuts on projects viewed as surplus. Between 1969 and 1983, TVA spent \$83 million on the Columbia site before work ceased. The concrete dam was ninety percent complete, and the entire project was approximately half finished. The structure stood abandoned until 1999 when it was demolished.¹⁸

The Normandy Project was spared the scrutiny of benefit-to-cost analysis. Located near the headwaters of the Duck River, the dam didn't create as glaring an affront to the longest free-flowing river in the state. The topography was far better suited for a dam and reservoir, and no endangered species threatened to obstruct its construction.

The case of the Columbia Dam, on the heels of the equally controversial Tellico Dam in east Tennessee, represented the end of TVA's dam-building. Even TVA chairman David Freeman commented in the midst of Columbia construction delays that the two projects should probably never have been built.¹⁹ TVA floundered in internal and external politics as power distributors and consumers faced energy crisis measures. Freeman's progressive language on energy conservation and environment seemed at odds with TVA constituents' desire for growth. His vision of TVA transcended power production; he viewed the agency as a national laboratory of idealism. His philosophical approach seemingly complemented that of the Carter Administration at the time. However, neither the Carter nor predecessor Reagan Administrations embraced the loft self-image of Freeman's TVA.²⁰

SIGNIFICANCE IN RECREATION

When planned, the Duck River Project was promoted as a multi-benefit project, especially for its creation of recreational opportunities. Approximately 18,000 acres of land would be acquired adjacent to the two reservoirs at Normandy and Columbia. The project would enhance the value of about half that area, as well as adjoining land not acquired for the project totaling about 1,500 acres. The estimated average annual value from shoreline development on the acquired land was \$340,000 in 1968.²¹

The natural terrain of the Normandy Reservoir was hilly pasture land, which would allow for a deep lake body with multiple coves and embayments. The lake offered power-boating, water-skiing and canoeing opportunities

¹⁷ Marta W. Aldrich, "83 Million Later, Unfinished Dam Being Dismantled," *The Seattle Times*, October 10, 1999.

¹⁸ Ibid.; Clint Confehr, "Mussels, Snail Darter, and a Lawyer Named Fly," *Shelbyville Times-Gazette*, October, 13, 2007.

¹⁹ Philip Shabecoff, "Columbia Dam May Rival Tellico in Controversy," *New York Times News Service in The Dispatch, Lexington, N.C.*, February 14, 1980.

²⁰ Erwin C. Hargrove, *Pioneers of Myth: The Leadership of the Tennessee Valley Authority, 1933-1990*, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1994), 203-05, 220.

²¹ Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Duck River Project*, 45.

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among steep scenic hills. The Columbia Reservoir was naturally flatter and would provide a wider expanse of water compared with the river-like stretch of Normandy Lake. Impoundment of these lake would complement the opening of Old Stone Fort State Park at the headwaters of the Duck River in Manchester. Scheduled for opening in 1977, the historic site was expected to receive 400,000 visitors annually. Other recreational/tourism draws in the area included the Tennessee Walking Horse Celebration Shelbyville and Henry Horton State Park, north of the city. Estimated recreational usage at Normandy and Columbia combined was 1,065,000 in 1980, 1,450,000 in 2000, and 1,470,000 in 2020. Estimated average annual benefit was \$1,275,000.²²

SUMMARY

The Normandy Dam Project was one of twenty-five 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 was designed to assist in flood control and overall water supply on the Duck River as well as provide recreational opportunities through boating and fishing.

The Normandy Dam Project meets National Register Criterion A for its historical significance as an integral part of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project. The project is less than fifty years of age but meets Criteria Consideration G for its overall role in the design and construction of the TVA hydroelectric system from 1933 to 1979. This interdependent system consists of twenty-five separate projects on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The Normandy Dam has not been significantly altered since its original construction in 1976 and retains engineering qualities that make it National Register-eligible. The Normandy Dam Project meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project, 1933-1979."

²² Ibid., 56, 57, 61.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Aldrich, Marta W. "ø\$83 Million Later, Unfinished Dam Being Dismantled.ö *The Seattle Times*, October 10, 1999.

Confehr, Clint. "øMussels, Snail Darter, and a Lawyer Named Fly.ö *Shelbyville Times-Gazette*, October, 13, 2007.

Hargrove, Erwin C. *Pioneers of Myth: The Leadership of the Tennessee Valley Authority, 1933-1990*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1994.

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

Pritchard, Erin E. *TVA Archaeology: Seventy-five Years of Prehistoric Site Research*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2009.

Shabecoff, Philip. "øColumbia Dam May Rival Tellico in Controversy.ö *New York Times News Service in The Dispatch, Lexington, N.C.*, February 14, 1980.

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.

_____. *The Duck River Project: Normandy and Columbia Reservoirs, Planning Report No. 65-100-1*. Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Authority, 1968.

_____. "øTims Ford Dam.ö Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Authority, 1999.

_____. "øNormandy Reservoir.ö At TVA webpage <http://www.tva.gov/sites/normandy.htm>. Accessed June 25, 2015.

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

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

Normandy Dam Project
Name of Property

Coffee County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property é 424 acres **USGS Quadrangle** Normandy Lake 86 NW

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Latitude: 35.468365 | Longitude: -86.252495 |
| B. Latitude: 35.467871 | Longitude: -86.225103 |
| C. Latitude: 35.453976 | Longitude: -86.252359 |
| D. Latitude: 35.453737 | Longitude: -86.225168 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Normandy Hydroelectric Project is depicted as a dashed line on the accompanying USGS Topographical Quadrangle map and site plan map. The National Register boundary is consistent with the overall Normandy reservation boundary on the south then it departs from the reservation boundary at the Coffee-Bedford County line and continues north to Frank Hiles Road. At this point the National Register boundary turns to continue west along this road until it rejoins the Normandy reservation boundary on the west. This boundary line encompasses the maintenance base and continues to the north. The National Register boundary then departs the reservation boundary, turning to the northeast, excluding a cellular tower on the west bank of Normandy Lake. The National Register boundary continue to the east across Normandy Lake until it reaches the east bank, then follows the shoreline in a southeasterly direction to rejoin the original point along the south boundary.

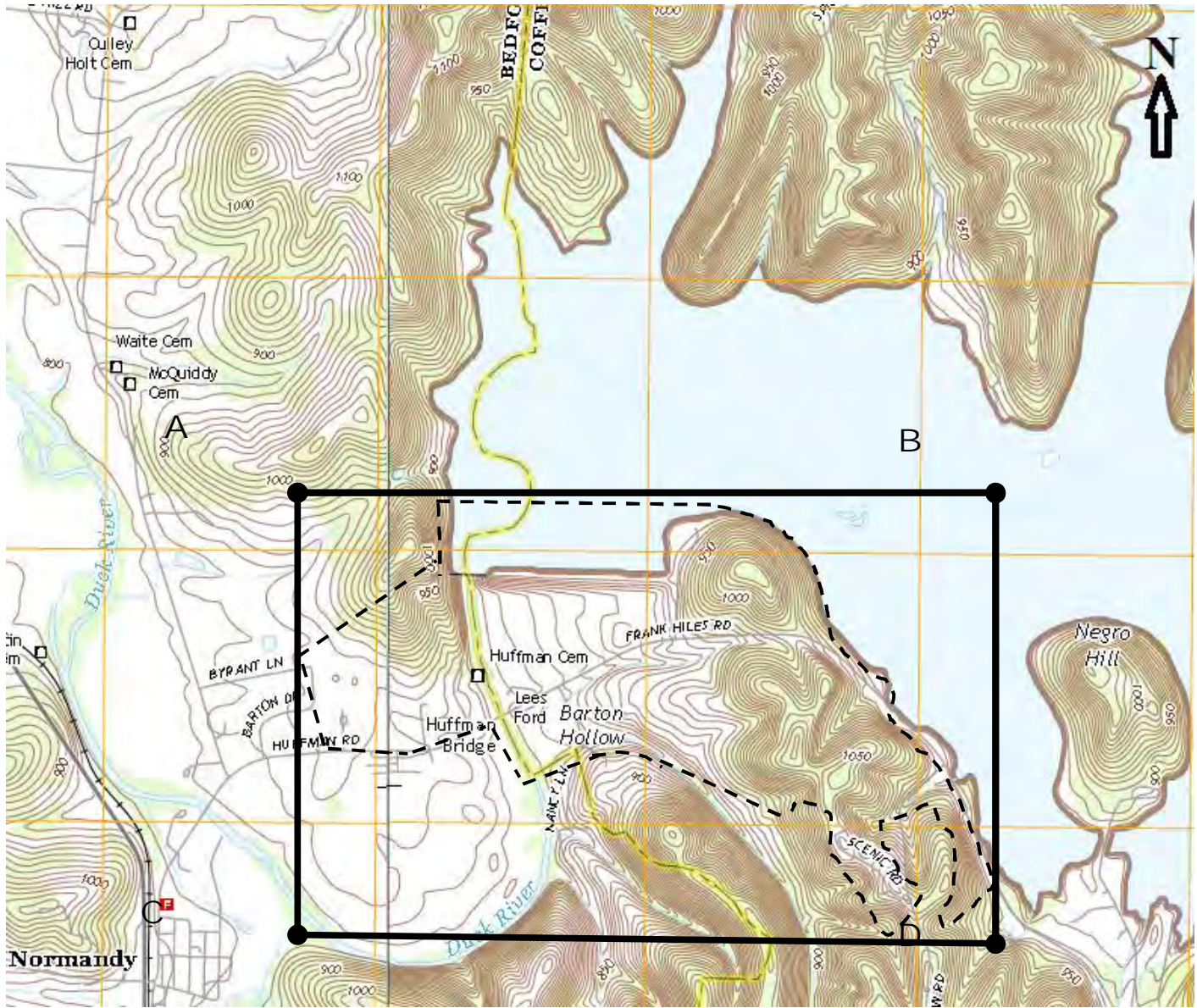
Boundary Justification

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.

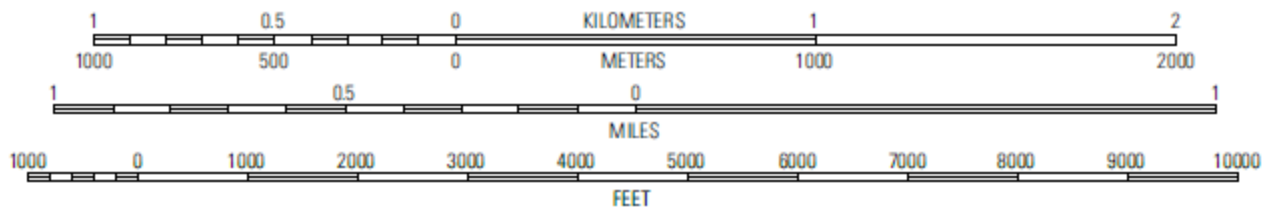
Normandy Dam Project
Name of Property

Coffee County, Tennessee
County and State

Normandy Lake, TN, USGS Topographical Quadrangle map depicting the NR boundary for the Normandy Dam Project

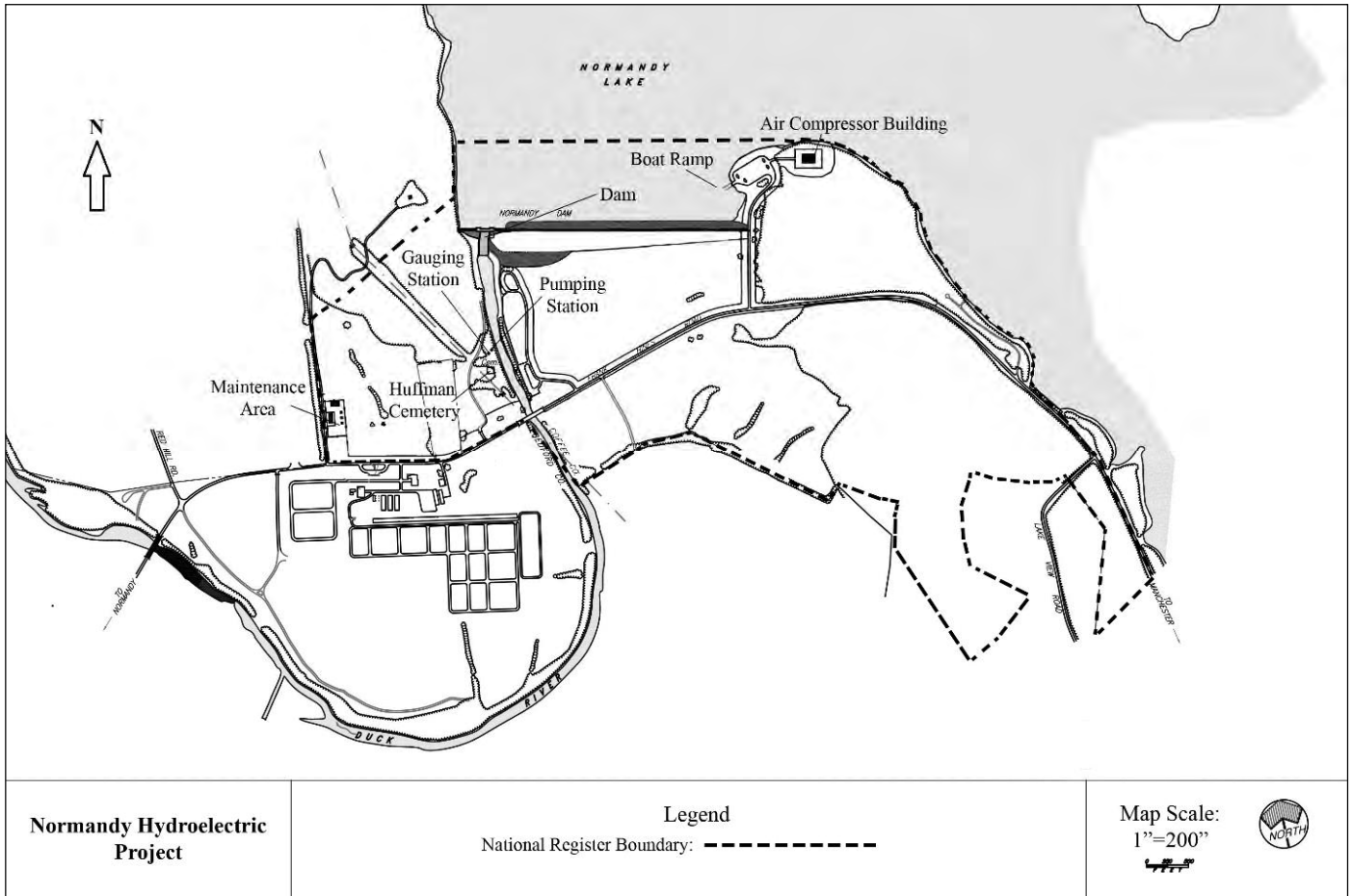


SCALE 1:24 000



Normandy Dam Project
Name of Property

Coffee County, Tennessee
County and State



Site plan and National Register boundary for Normandy Dam
(See accompanying 11 x 17" map for enlarged view)

Normandy Dam Project
Name of Property

Coffee County, Tennessee
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.

Normandy Dam Project
Name of Property

Coffee County, Tennessee
County and State

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Log

Name of Property: Normandy Dam
City or Vicinity: Normandy
County: Coffee State: TN
Photographer: Philip Thomason
Date Photographed: June 3, 2015.

Photo 1 of 20 North side of east embankment, outside gate, view to east.

Photo 2 of 20 Parking area northeast of dam, view to southwest.

Photo 3 of 20 Boat Ramp northeast of dam, view to west.

Photo 4 of 20 General view of dam and embankment from Frank Hiles Road, view to northwest.

Photo 5 of 20 North side of dam, view to southeast.

Photo 6 of 20 Top of dam from west end, view to east.

Photo 7 of 20 North side of dam embankment, view to southwest.

Photo 8 of 20 General view of spillway from rock embankment, view to northwest.

Photo 9 of 20 Spillway gate hoists, view to southwest.

Photo 10 of 20 Spillway gates, view to northwest.

Photo 11 of 20 Spillway from top of dam, view to southeast.

Photo 12 of 20 New concrete building on top of dam, view to southwest.

Photo 13 of 20 Original concrete building on top of dam, view to northwest.

Photo 14 of 20 Maintenance area, main building, southwest elevation, view to northeast.

Photo 15 of 20 Maintenance area, pesticide storage building, view to northeast.

Photo 16 of 20 Maintenance area, equipment shed, view to northeast.

Photo 17 of 20 Pumping station for Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, view to east.

Normandy Dam Project
Name of Property

Coffee County, Tennessee
County and State

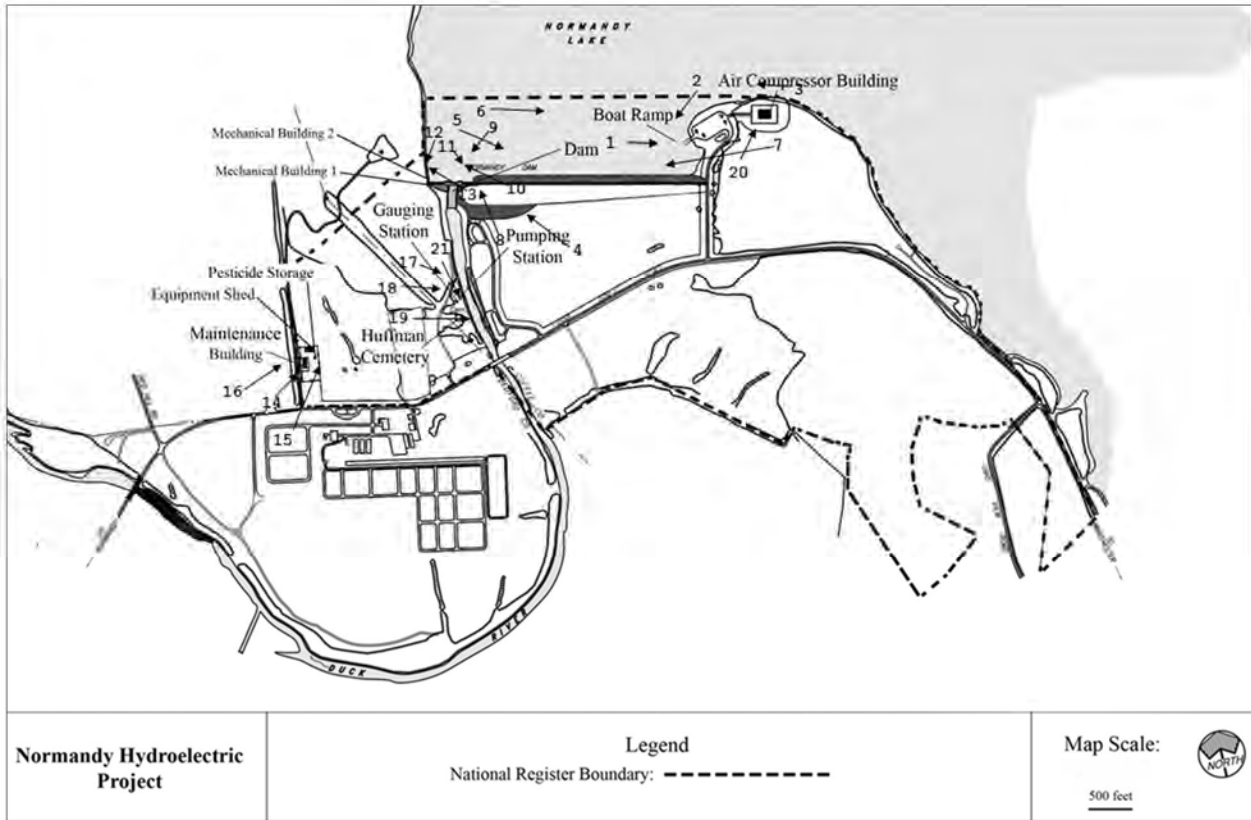
Photo 18 of 20 Huffman Cemetery, view to east.

Photo 19 of 20 Huffman Cemetery, view to southeast.

Photo 20 of 20 Air compressor house, northeast elevation, view to southwest.

Normandy Dam Project
 Name of Property

Coffee County, Tennessee
 County and State

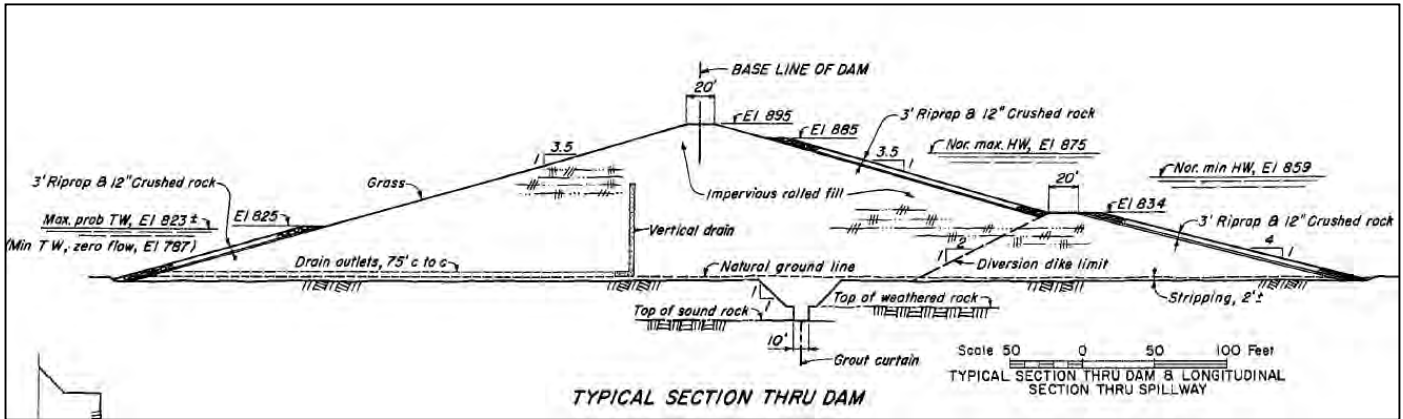


Normandy Dam Project Photo Key Map
(See 11 x 17" Photo Key Map)

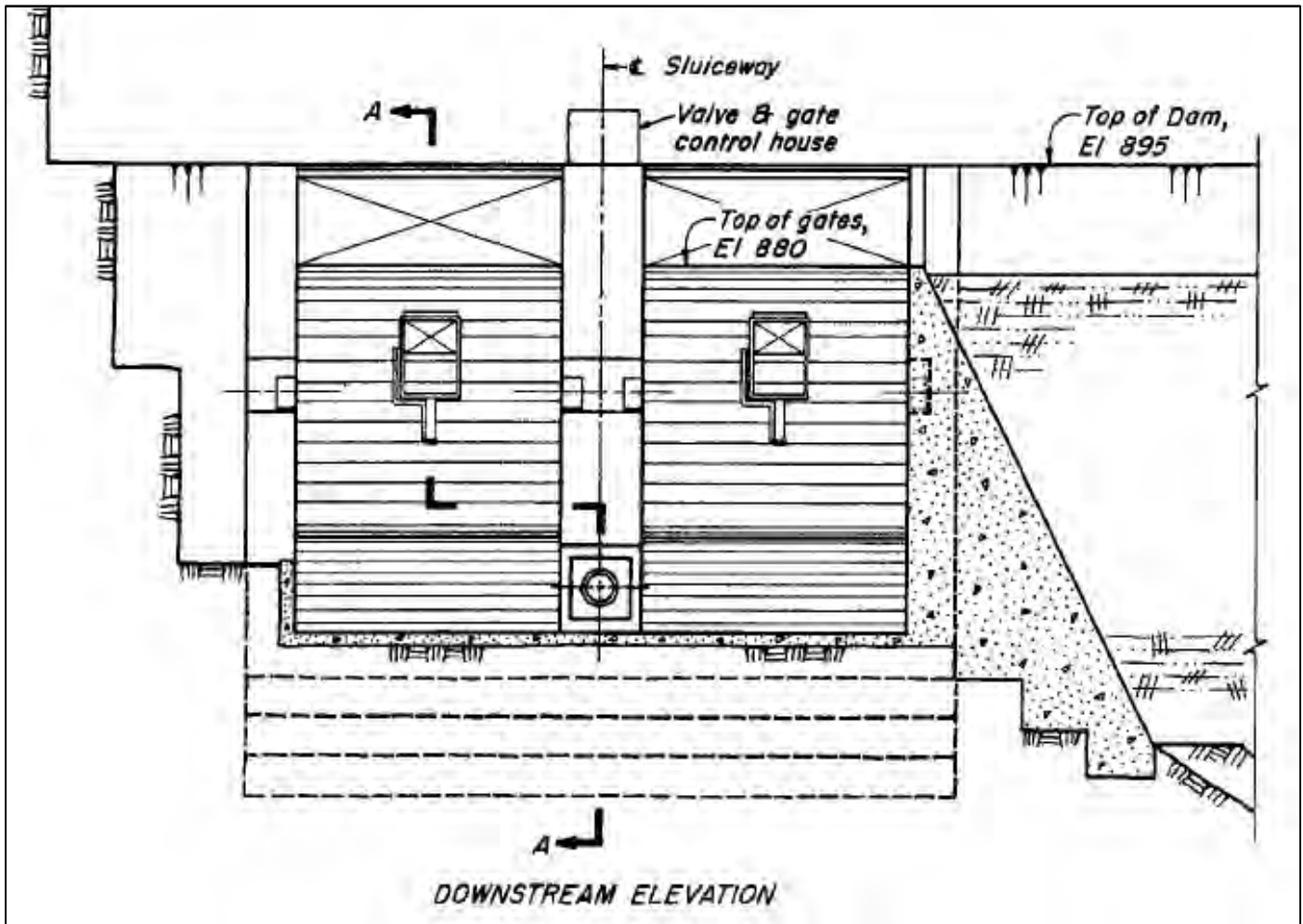
Normandy Dam Project
 Name of Property

Coffee County, Tennessee
 County and State

Schematics



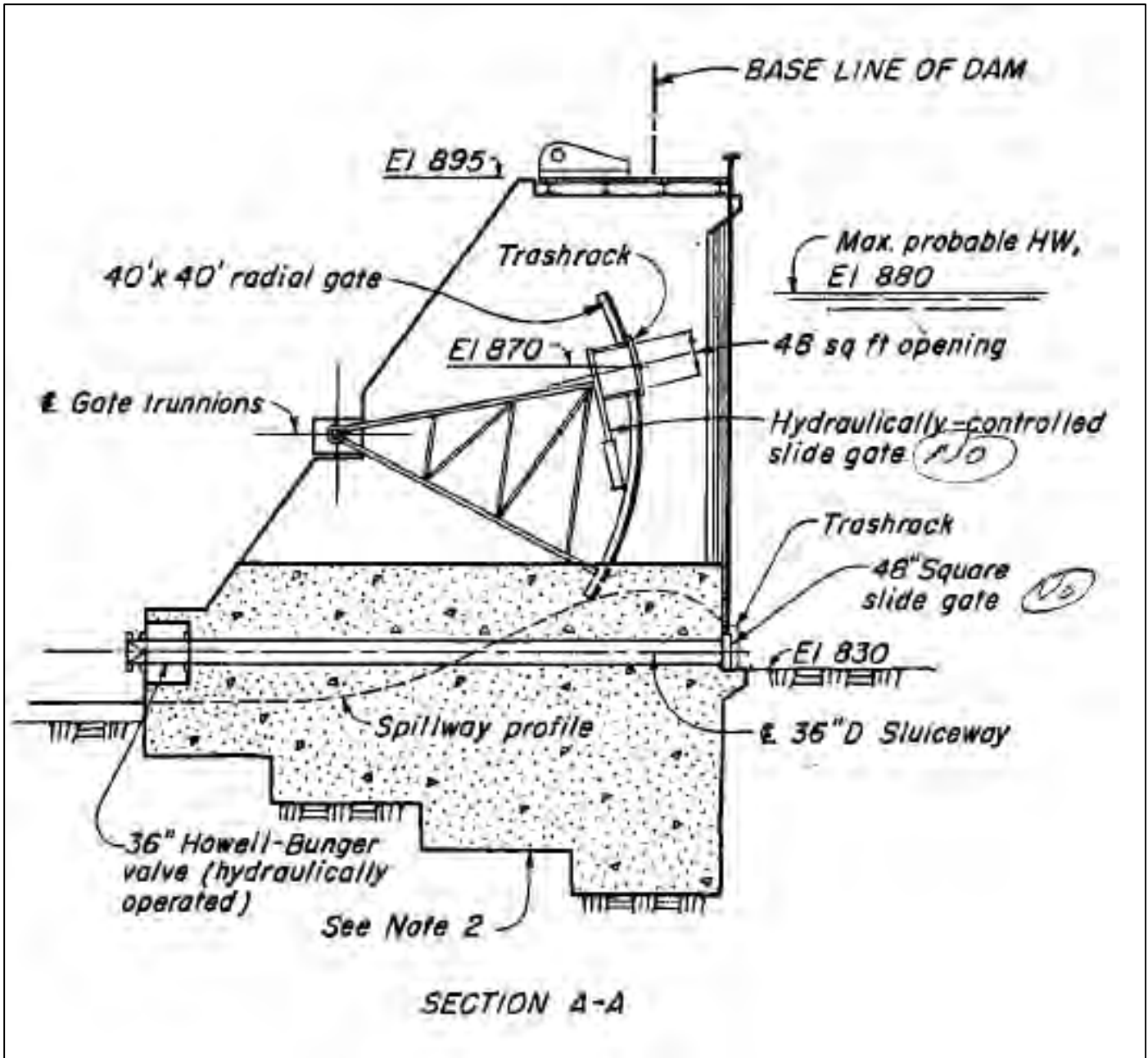
Typical Section through Normandy Dam



Spillway Showing Sluice through Pier

Normandy Dam Project
Name of Property

Coffee County, Tennessee
County and State



Spillway Section

Property Owner:

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

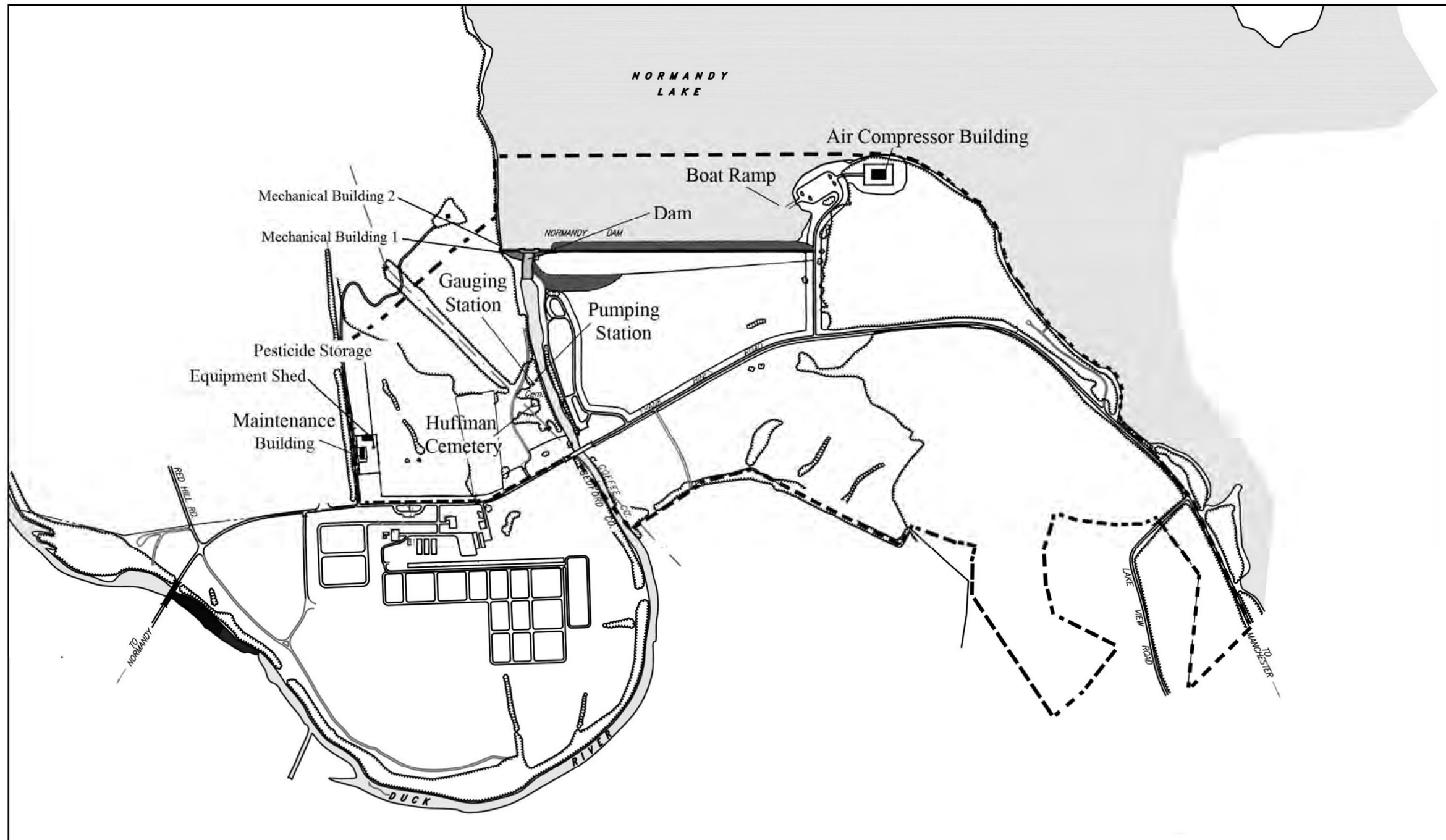
Name Tennessee Valley Authority ó Pat Ezzell

Street &

Number 400 West Summit Hill Drive 460WT7D-K Telephone 865-632-6461

City or Town Knoxville State/Zip TN 37902

Site plan map for Normandy Dam Project




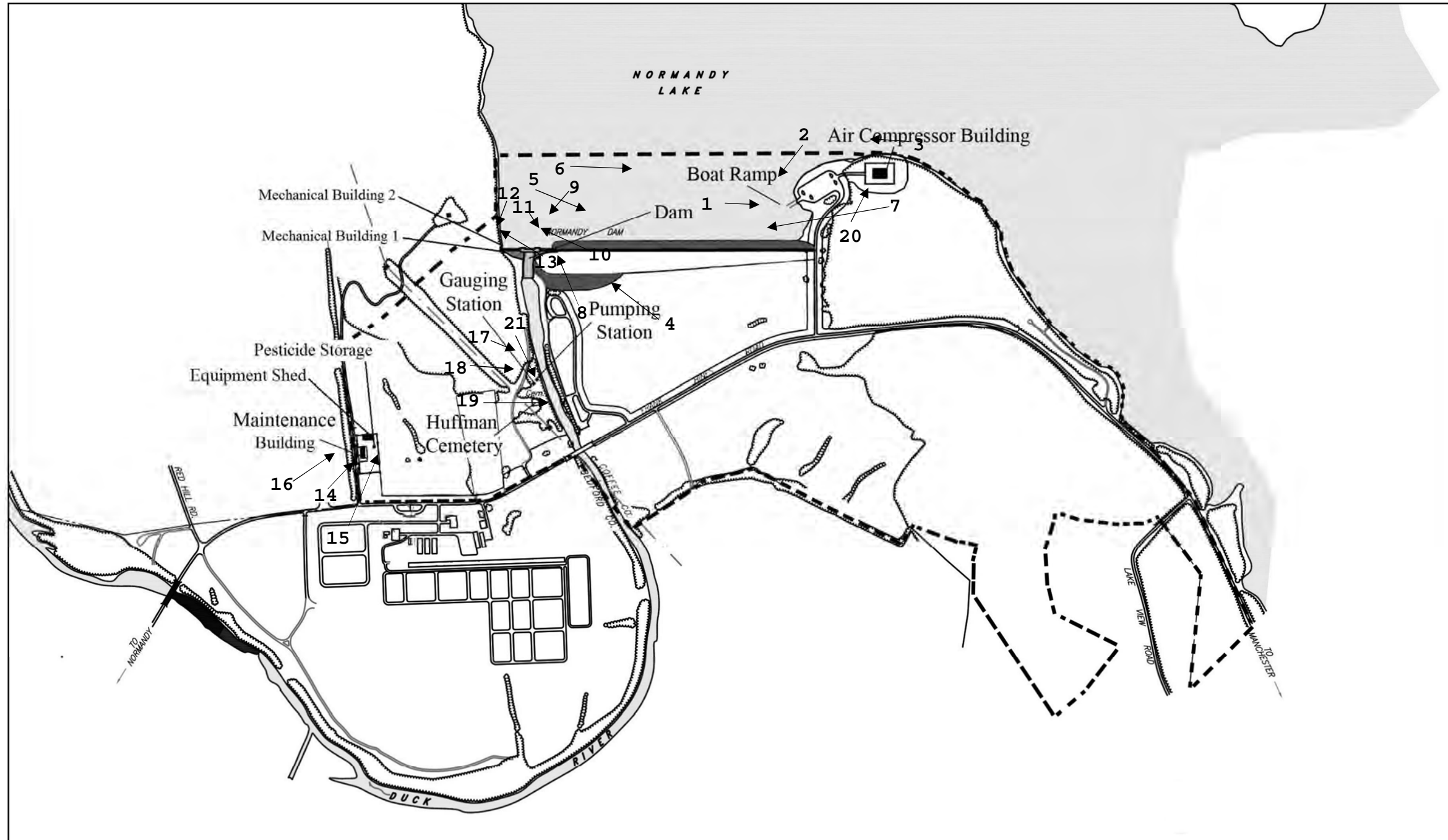
<p>Normandy Hydroelectric Project</p>	<p>Legend</p> <p>National Register Boundary: - - - - -</p>	<p>Map Scale: </p> <p>500 feet</p>
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Photo Key map for Normandy Dam Project



Normandy Hydroelectric Project

Legend
National Register Boundary: - - - - -

Map Scale:

500 feet



















DANGER
Keep off the dam
at all times

DANGER
Keep off the dam
at all times









A small, rectangular utility shed with a stone-patterned exterior. The shed has a flat roof and a metal door on the right side. The door is covered in a perforated metal mesh and has several signs attached to it, including a yellow "NOTICE" sign and a red "NO SMOKING" sign. The shed is situated outdoors, surrounded by a chain-link fence and a concrete pad. A metal grate covers a utility access point on the ground in the foreground.

NOTICE
NO SMOKING









DANGER
PESTICIDE
STORAGE





TRAIL MASTER
EQUIPMENT

Trail Master











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

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

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 8/11/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

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.



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, Gunterville, 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/



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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Please contact me if any additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pat Bernard Ezzell".

Patricia Bernard Ezzell
Federal Preservation Officer
Communications

Enclosures