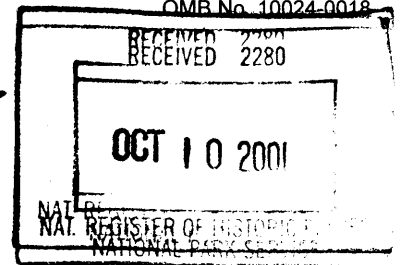


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1262



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number 1605 Middle Creek Rd. N/A not for publication
city or town Sevierville N/A vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Sevier code 155 zip code 37862

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 for 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Gayer 10/5/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other,
(explain:)

Robert L. Sarge Signature of the Keeper
11/21/01 Date of Action

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Sevier County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing

Noncontributing

7		buildings
1		sites
1		structures
		objects
9	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: agricultural field, animal facility,
storage, agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: agricultural field, animal facility,
storage, agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

OTHER: cantilever barn

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

walls WOOD, LOG

roof METAL

other GLASS, WOOD, BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
 Architecture

Period of Significance

Circa 1820-1962

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

c.1820, 1848, 1886, 1916, 1938, 1962

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Trotter, John; Emert, Frederick S.; McMahan, Thomas
 DeArnold Wilson; McMahan, Glenn Fox

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Sevier County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 185 acres

Pigeon Forge

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>270140</u>	<u>3968520</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>270850</u>	<u>3967650</u>

3	<u>17</u>	<u>269530</u>	<u>3967200</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>17</u>	<u>269470</u>	<u>3968070</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Blythe Semmer
organization NA date 07/01/01
street & number 2503A Blair Blvd. telephone 615-292-2451
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Glenna McMahan Semmer
street & number 1808 Oxford Dr. telephone 865-981-7757
city or town Maryville state TN zip code 37803

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

7. DESCRIPTION

The Trotter-McMahan Farm comprises 185 acres along lower Middle Creek in Sevier County in East Tennessee. The farm lies in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains. Fertile bottomlands as well as steep hills are included in the acreage, which is traversed by Middle Creek. Another branch crosses the northeastern section of the farm and feeds into the creek. At least one natural spring is located on the property. Middle Creek Road forms the eastern boundary of the property. The western boundary falls on top of a north-south ridge paralleling the creek. Access to farm buildings is provided via two farm roads that intersect the west side of Middle Creek Road. The more northern one forms a boundary between cultivated fields to the north and pastures surrounding the barns to the south. The southern road is the principal farm road and passes the domestic yard, house, granary, relocated springhouse, and oil house as it leads westward to the barn lot. From the barn lot itself, a wooden plank bridge crosses Middle Creek and leads into the bottoms south of the barns. West of the stock barn, a ford across Middle Creek leads to fields on the west side of the property.

The farm structures are generally divided into a domestic complex near Middle Creek Road and a farm work area in the middle of the acreage surrounding the two barns. Two tenant dwellings are located near the creek north of these areas on the perimeter of cropland. The principal house, springhouse, granary, barn, and a tenant house were the only resources noted in the original nomination.

1. **The Trotter-McMahan House** (c.1848) was previously listed in the National Register in 1975. The listed acreage included only nine unspecified acres around the house. This nomination expands the boundary to the entire acreage still in family ownership that was historically part of the farm.

The house is a two-story, massed plan dwelling with weatherboard siding, a brick foundation, and a low-pitched hip roof of standing-seam metal. The roof material is original. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps originally served the eight rooms of the house, which is almost square with a central stair hall and four rooms arranged symmetrically on both floors. The five-bay façade faces east and features a one-story gable-roof c.1950 entry porch on the central bay. This one-story porch is built on the foundation of the original full-height entry porch. Both historic porch and this modern interpretation were supported by simple square columns. The present porch floor is brick. An open porch with a board floor and a glassed-in porch are located on the west elevation. The enclosed porch was screened through the mid-twentieth century. Steps leading to a basement are accessed from the enclosed porch. The house features regular fenestration of six-over-six double-hung sash windows with original wood shutters. A transom and sidelights surround the two-panel entry door. A similar configuration was originally found on the second story central bay, but the fenestration was changed to paired four-over-four windows when the porch was altered c.1890.

On the interior, the Trotter-McMahan House includes restrained vernacular detailing reflecting the influence of Greek Revival style. Large but simply styled mantels are found on the first floor except in the kitchen and in the two eastern rooms upstairs. Doors throughout the house are two-panel with wide molding, and ceilings and walls are wide flush boards. Three-light transoms are found above the downstairs chambers. A very simple and delicately proportioned original handrail on the stairs reflects the older, more Federal sensibility that characterizes the house's vernacular interpretation of classical architecture. A small cross-hall on the west end of the first floor was created c.1938. The west side of this hall was converted to a modern bathroom c.1950 by Glenn McMahan. The west end of the upstairs central hall was also enclosed as a bath at about the same time. Built-in cabinets are found in the dining room and kitchen, the two north rooms of the first floor. The cabinet in the northeast room, the dining room, contains glass panes in the upper portion. The house includes closets in the two west rooms of the first floor and all chambers on the second floor. The doors to the rooms of the second floor feature distinctive original faux graining. (C).

2. A 1940 white weatherboard **garage** with standing-seam metal gable roof built by Glenn F. McMahan is located immediately south of the house. It measures 12'4" by 18'4". The one-car garage faces east. (C).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

3. A rectangular one-and-a-half story white weatherboard **granary** on a concrete block foundation is located north and west of the house along the farm drive. It faces south, measures 24'4" by 50'6", and has a standing-seam metal gable roof. Paired wooden doors are centered on the façade, and a two-over-two double-hung sash window is located in the upper gable end of the façade. A concrete ramp provides access up to floor level at the entrance. A two-panel door is found on the east elevation near the rear of the building. This door provided ventilation for the grain cleaning machine that originally stood immediately inside it. Original wood grain bins, in use until the 1950s, are still found along the east wall at the front of the building. Two two-over-two sash windows are centered on the north elevation, one on the first and one on the second floor. The granary was constructed c.1890, although the limestone pier foundation was replaced during renovations of farm outbuildings c.1950. (C).

4. A rectangular one-story white weatherboard **springhouse** with a standing-seam metal roof is located immediately west of the granary. One nine-pane sash window is located on the west elevation. The 11'6" by 12'3" building sits on a concrete block foundation where a chicken house once stood. This south-facing structure was moved from its tall limestone foundation by Middle Creek south of the house to this location c.1960. The farm had a springhouse on the site by the creek from the middle of the nineteenth century. The upper wood portion of this structure may have been renovated near the turn of the century, making its construction date to c.1900. Originally, the lower story of stone walls kept milk and other perishable foods cold as cool spring water flowed through a channel in the floor. The upper story, the part now used as a storage building, was used for curing and storing meat and storing canned and dried foods. Most of the limestone foundation was dismantled and used to enclose the porch foundation of the Trotter-McMahan House. (C).

5. An unpainted square **oil house** stands west of the granary and springhouse on the east bank of a branch that feeds Middle Creek. It is constructed of horizontal lapped rough boards on three elevations and has a slanted shed roof of standing-seam metal. The east façade is composed of flush vertical boards. A board door is found on the north side of the façade, and another board door covers an opening centered in the upper façade for light and ventilation. Electric lines enter the oil house down a pole on the northeast corner, since the control box for electric fencing around the farm is located within. This building was the farm's two-seater privy until c.1945, when it was moved to this location and converted to an oil house following the installation of a modern bathroom in the house. Its original location was near the limestone outcroppings immediately southwest of the garage. (C).

6. A two-crib **cantilever barn** stands next to the farm drive. The barn is sheathed in weatherboard and was constructed c.1820. It is believed to be the oldest such barn remaining in the county. It is one of a concentration of these barns documented in the Middle Creek community and linked to the Trotter family by architectural historians Marian Moffett and Lawrence Wodehouse in their 1993 study of East Tennessee cantilever barns. They estimate that the barn was built by John Trotter c.1820.¹ The large barn measures 39'5" x 64'5" and features two rectangular log cribs with half-dovetail notching. The cribs are divided into unequal pens with log partitions, an unusual design feature in this barn form. The cribs are surmounted by huge log cross timbers, which are cantilevered out and over the cribs to produce the distinctive loft design. Unlike other cantilever barns in East Tennessee, the primary cantilevers do not taper at their edges. Eighteen secondary support beams are placed horizontally across the primary cantilevers to create the passageways on either side of the cribs. The number of support beams and the dimensions of the barn make it one of the largest cantilevered barns in East Tennessee. There was originally a threshing floor that was removed after wheat declined in importance as a crop.² As agriculture evolved, the barn was enclosed with sheds on

¹ Marian Moffett and Lawrence Wodehouse, *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1993), 60.

² *Ibid*, 62.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

all the sides. The first, a large area for equipment storage on the north side, was added c.1888 by T.D.W. McMahan. The north shed is enclosed and accessed via a sliding door on the west elevation. T.D.W. built the second shed on the south side in about 1900. It contains six stalls, a gear and tool room, and an open shed.³ Glenn F. McMahan added a corn crib and shed extension to the west side of the barn and a hog shed on the east side during the 1940s and 1950s. All these alterations greatly increased the protected storage area of the barn, which could now accommodate bulky farm machinery. An extension to the south shed, the last alteration to the barn in 1952, provided shelter for a farm truck and three tractors. The entire building is covered by a standing-seam metal roof. (C).

7. A gambrel-roof, rack-sided **stock barn** stands in the center of the barn lot immediately west of the cantilever barn. Thomas DeArnold Wilson (T.D.W.) McMahan built this barn in November 1916, a construction date established by the inscription in its cast concrete foundation. This large barn has been documented as one of the region's first cattle barns to have a self-supporting roof truss system.⁴ Rough lapped board siding covers the exterior, while the barn doors are composed of vertical flush boards. The building is covered by a standing-seam metal roof. Two fifteen-pane fixed windows are symmetrically placed in the loft level of the east façade; a smaller nine-pane fixed window is centered in the uppermost portion of the façade. Two flush board hinged doors on the façade provide access to the loft floor. The large hayloft is accessed on the interior via a mid twentieth century stairway, which replaced an older fixed ladder, on the east end of the barn. Openings in the loft floor along the outside edges of the barn allow hay to be dropped into the racks from above. Parallel aisles are located on the north and south sides of the barn; each has a sliding door on the east elevation. A cross aisle on the west side of the barn intersects the two long aisles. Sliding doors on the north and south elevations, near the rear of the barn, open into the cross aisle. A raised concrete walkway divides the two longitudinal aisles, providing access to the cattle in all aisles from a central location. (C).

8. A vertical plank-sided shelter for livestock **scales**, built by Glenn F. McMahan c. 1950, stands just south of the stock barn. It is rectangular in shape with a gable roof of standing-seam metal and is open on both gable ends. (C).

9. A 1951 frame **tenant house** is located along the northern farm road northwest of the main house. The gable-front dwelling has an off-center entry porch on the south façade and a shed roof porch on its west elevation. Another door is located on the east elevation. It features a standing-seam metal roof and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The house is sheathed in shiplap siding. (C) A frame, shed-roof shed stands immediately west. (C).

10. A second c.1930 frame **tenant house** stands farther north and west, across a ford on Middle Creek. This board-and-batten sided dwelling is now almost entirely obscured with vegetation. It is rectangular in plan and has a standing seam metal roof. Nancy Tinker notes that the 1975 National Register nomination of the Trotter-McMahan House refers to a "weatherboarded tenant house" built of logs in the early 1800s. The nomination goes on to state that the tenant dwelling was enclosed within a larger weatherboarded frame addition. Tinker states, "While neither of the

³ Glenn F. McMahan, letter to Herbert Harper, 30 July 1975.

⁴ Carroll Van West, *Tennessee Agriculture: A Century Farms Perspective* (Nashville: Tennessee Department of Agriculture, 1986), 103.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

tenant houses are covered in weatherboard, the nomination may be referring to the board-and-batten sheathed dwelling located across the ford at Middle Creek."⁵ (C).

11. The bulk of farm acreage remains in **pasture, field, and woodlot**. Historic field patterns on the farm have remained generally constant since Glenn F. McMahan began farming the land in the 1930s and reflect their use throughout the farm's history. The flatter bottomlands north and south of the barn and farmyard complex have always been the best pasture and row crop land. The forested hill top historically provided lumber for the construction of buildings and furnishings in use on the farm, as well as firewood. The fenced lot behind, or immediately west of, the house has changed dimensions slightly over the year but remains the area that served as a family vegetable garden throughout most of the twentieth century. Many wood fence posts remain along field boundaries. The historic appearance of the acreage has been retained save for the construction of two TVA power transmission lines that cross the hill north-south in the center of the property and cross the southern portion of the farm. (C).

⁵ Tinker, 9; (nomination citation)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5 Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Trotter-McMahan House was listed in the National Register on October 10, 1975 for its local significance in social history and architecture. The house and one other building were considered contributing and three resources were noncontributing. In addition, the Trotter-McMahan Farm has been informally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places through assessments made by preservation consultants in the course of the Section 106 review process. Consultants Margaret Slater, for Wilbur Smith Associates, and Nancy Tinker, for DuVall and Associates, have both recommended that the listed acreage of the property be expanded from the nine undefined acres in the nomination of the Trotter-McMahan House to include the full 185 acres still in family ownership. Nancy Tinker notes, "This boundary increase encompasses the farm's historic properties and agricultural lands. There are no non-contributing structures within these boundaries."⁶ The farm has been previously documented in the Tennessee Century Farms project and in publications including the Moffett and Wodehouse cantilever barn study and *The Historic Architecture of Sevier County, Tennessee*, a 1997 survey publication.⁷ The current nomination expands the boundaries and adds agriculture as an area of significance and delineates contributing and noncontributing resources within the 185 acres.

The Trotter-McMahan Farm is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture since its collection of outbuildings is one of few intact Sevier County examples of a prosperous independent farm of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The farm includes two barns that are both outstanding local examples of their type and that have been considered either the oldest or the first examples of their type in the county and the region. As a group, the structures on the farm illustrate a broad range of the types of outbuildings that could be found on East Tennessee farms. The Trotter-McMahan House is a notable local expression of the transition between Federal and Greek Revival styles. The massed plan house is closely related to the central hall houses and I-houses that characterized much of the county's early architecture. Although it lacks the decorative details that enliven more elaborate examples, the house incorporates the transom and sidelights, large classically-styled mantels, and two-paneled doors that mark Greek Revival influence. Its original full-height entry porch was characteristic of Greek Revival style in the upper South. The house demonstrates how a local builder interpreted high-style examples or pattern book designs to create a fashionable appearance for a functional farm house.

The Trotter-McMahan Farm is further eligible under Criterion A as an excellent example of an early family farm that evolved to embrace twentieth century progressive agricultural practices to the point of serving as a model demonstration farm operated by one of the county's preeminent agricultural leaders. The collection of outbuildings and landscape at the farm has been called "one of the most significant rural landscapes in East Tennessee."⁸ They represent a material record of the history of farming in Sevier County, particularly since the older generation of farm house and buildings were adapted to modern practices rather than discarded. As a Century Farm, the Trotter-McMahan Farm also has the distinction of being under cultivation by members of the same family for over 100 years, in this case, approximately 200 years. Since settlement, the expanded 185 acres have passed to descendants, either children or children-in-law, of the original owners. Family connections led not only to the passing of land but also to

⁶ Margaret Slater, *Architectural/Historical Survey: Improvements to Middle Creek Road From 411/441 in Sevierville to Pigeon Forge, Sevier County, Tennessee* (report submitted to Wilbur Smith Associates, Knoxville, 1997) and Nancy C. Tinker, *Architectural/Historical Survey: Proposed Middle Creek Road Alternates, Sevier County, Tennessee* (report submitted to Wilbur Smith Associates, Knoxville, 1999), 9.

⁷ Robbie D. Jones, *The Historic Architecture of Sevier County, Tennessee* (Sevierville: Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1997).

⁸ West, 103.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

the transmission of building practices among kin groups. The cantilever barn on the property is the progenitor of a documented group of similar barns built by Trotter family members in the Middle Creek community and elsewhere in the county. This land was farmed by men who were civic leaders as well as farmers, and the historic prosperity of the farm in part reflects the roles they played in local government, county development, and statewide organizations.

The farm holds exceptional significance for local agriculture because of its prominence through the middle of the twentieth century. Glenn McMahan's role in progressive agricultural activities of the 1930s through the 1960s resulted in the farm's being shown as a model for modern agricultural practices in the region. The farm's twentieth century production included a wide variety of the products advocated by farm reformers and popularized through progressive farming organizations such as the Tennessee Farm Bureau, university agricultural extension programs, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's G.I. Farm Training program. As a 1931 agriculture graduate of the University of Tennessee, Glenn McMahan took a leading role in implementing technological and scientific advances on his farm and in teaching others in Sevier County how to do the same. His success led to leadership positions in statewide agricultural organizations such as the Farm Bureau and the Soil Conservation Districts. As a progressive farmer, he was also active in local building and community improvement projects, such as the construction of the county hospital and nursing home. The physical legacy of the farm's mid-century agricultural history is visible today in the configuration of fields and pastures, the adaptations Glenn McMahan made to historic outbuildings on the farm, and the new structures that were built to accommodate modern farming practices. His changes and alterations were in keeping with the tradition of progressive agriculture on the farm, which had also produced notable examples of modern farm buildings during the ownership of T.D.W. McMahan. In addition, the importance of home improvement to the Better Homes-Better Farms movement of the twentieth century is evidenced by Glenn and Florita McMahan's modernization of the 1848 Trotter-McMahan House. The improvements they made to the house, including the addition of central heat, indoor plumbing, and electricity, were among the changes urged by early twentieth century farm reformers concerned with making farm life more comfortable and by home demonstration clubs, which pursued comforts and conveniences for farm wives. These efforts resulted in an improved standard of living for rural families more in keeping with the suburban homes of their city counterparts. Sevier County is rapidly losing its family farms, and the high level of physical integrity at the Trotter-McMahan Farm makes it an exceptionally significant record of the county's farming heritage.

The Trotter-McMahan Farm is located on part of the 236 acres originally granted to Meddy White (1760-1816/18) on March 31, 1807. White's daughter, Asa, married Maryland-born John Trotter (1777-1856). Trotter ultimately inherited or purchased his father-in-law's acreage. He was already a landowner in Middle Creek, however, having been granted 100 acres north of the White property by 1811. Although little is known about Trotter's farming, he left behind a substantial cantilever barn, built about 1820, that is the oldest barn of its type in the area. Some have speculated that the barn is even older, since an inscription on one of the primary cantilevers reads "BUILT 1781." Moffett and Wodehouse doubt that the barn could have been built so early in the settlement period, before agriculture had matured enough to warrant such a large storage facility. However, that date could refer to the construction of nearby Shield's Fort. Timbers from the fort could have been reused at about the time it was dismantled after protection against Indian attacks became unnecessary. The fact that the primary cantilevers in the structure do not taper may also indicate that timbers were reused from another building, since most other East Tennessee cantilever barns include this feature. Moffett and Wodehouse also identify it as the progenitor of a family group of similar barns concentrated in the Middle Creek community. Two of Trotter's sons and a son-in-law built cantilever barns in the Middle Creek area, and three grandsons or sons-in-law also became cantilever barn builders. The tradition carried into the fourth generation when two great-grandsons also built cantilever barns in Middle Creek. Thus, the John Trotter barn is important not only for its own structural qualities but as a source for vernacular building patterns throughout this portion of the county.⁹

⁹ Moffett and Wodehouse, 60-62.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7 Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

Trotter's children married other Middle Creek families and settled in the area. Moffett and Wodehouse note that John Trotter deeded his farm to his eldest son, Amos Ranier Trotter, in 1854. After Trotter died in 1856, Amos moved to Blount County near his wife's relatives, and the Trotter lands in Middle Creek passed to the two younger sons, William Harrison (1814-1887) and Isaac Trotter.¹⁰ The brothers probably farmed John Trotter's acreage together for awhile before dividing the land. William took the southern portion, and Isaac took the northern portion adjoining his farm. William H. Trotter was already in the process of growing wealthy through the acquisition of land and his practice as a physician. In 1848, he had the substantial Trotter-McMahan house built by his brother-in-law, local carpenter Frederick S. Emert. A nearby springhouse, which stood a few yards away by Middle Creek, was probably also constructed at this time. William had married Sarah Trigg Emert (1819-1896). The family and farm weathered the Civil War relatively well, surviving the raids by opposing armies that were common throughout East Tennessee. The house bears the only visible wound from the conflict, a minie ball hole that penetrated a window in the southeast room on the second floor, continued through the north wall of the chamber, crossed the central hall, and entered the north wall of the upstairs hallway. Reportedly, the wayward shot came from a Confederate soldier aiming at someone plowing on the hill north of the house.

William H. Trotter's farm production peaked around the beginning of the Civil War. In 1860 his holdings included 200 improved and unimproved acres. That year the farm also supported a population of 100 swine and 21 sheep in addition to the small numbers of cattle kept throughout the period 1850-1880. In keeping with the regional trend toward increased wheat production in upper East Tennessee during the mid-nineteenth century, wheat and corn were important crops on the farm from 1860 onward.¹¹ The family supplemented these crops with sweet potatoes, peas, and butter, as well as hay for livestock. The volume of production indicates that Trotter could provide for his own livestock and family with surplus remaining for market. Any additional help needed to run the farm came from wage laborers, as the Trotters owned no slaves.¹² Trotter maintained his wealth to the end of his life even as he scaled back his own farming. The 1880 cash value of his farm was \$5,000, well above the \$1,700 average for the fourth civil district of Sevier County.¹³

William H. Trotter's daughter, Malinda Caldona (1853-1931), married Thomas DeArnold Wilson (T.D.W.) McMahan (1849-1921) of Richardson's Cove, a community a few miles east of Middle Creek, in 1877. The young couple farmed in Richardson's Cove for several years, where McMahan built the largest surviving cantilever barn in East Tennessee. They had eight children, the first three of which were born in the cove. By the mid-1880s, however, the family had moved to Middle Creek. McMahan bought his father-in-law's land and agreed to live with the elderly Trotters until their death. Family history holds that he purchased about 350 acres in 1884 or 1885. In fact, the acreage may have been acquired in part before that date, since agricultural census information reflects that William H. Trotter's farm size declined from 425 to 123 acres between 1870 and 1880.¹⁴

T.D.W. McMahan began his adulthood as a school teacher but soon entered the dry goods business in partnership with relatives. He accepted livestock in return for his goods and quickly profited from the sale of calves, swine, and other animals. After only a few years he bought a small farm and started acquiring other land in Richardson's Cove.

¹⁰ Ibid., 63.

¹¹ West, personal communication to author, 25 July 2001.

¹² U.S. Census, slave schedules, 1850, 1860.

¹³ Moffett and Wodehouse, 64.

¹⁴ Ibid., 10, 64.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8 Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

When he married Malinda Trotter, he owned 700 acres, most of the upper end of the cove. The young couple lived in a house there for about three years, until McMahan bought out his uncle's half of their business at age 30. He took over the uncle's farm, which included a house and the store out of which the men had operated their business. It was at this location that son Olin Ernest (O.E.) McMahan (1883-1970) was born. The family lived there until February 1887, when they moved to the Trotter-McMahan Farm in Middle Creek to look after Mrs. McMahan's aging parents. McMahan moved the center of his operations to Middle Creek but continued to hold large tracts in Richardson's Cove and some small mountain farms, totaling close to 2,000 acres at his death in 1921.¹⁵

The next generation of ownership on the Trotter-McMahan Farm continued William H. Trotter's pattern of diversified subsistence agriculture augmented with selected crops and livestock for trade. Livestock on the farm during T.D.W.'s ownership included sheep, swine, and poultry as well as Aberdeen Angus cattle. In the 1880 agricultural census, McMahan was keeping 40 hogs, 45 chickens, and about a dozen sheep. Although the figures may reflect his operation in Richardson's Cove, either in whole or in part, the 1880 census is indicative of the type of diversified farming that took place on the Trotter-McMahan Farm throughout its history. T.D.W. McMahan worked 55 acres of corn, four acres of oats, and 40 acres of wheat with five mules and the assistance of wage laborers. A significant portion of farm production was undoubtedly Malinda McMahan's responsibility, including the 500 eggs and 300 pounds of butter produced during the preceding year.¹⁶ As the research of Nancy Grey Osterud, Mary Neth, and Sally McMurry have shown for northeastern and Midwestern farm wives in the late nineteenth century, the increasing production of dairy products for market was an important part of the woman's contribution to the profits and improvement of the farm and home. The availability of transportation and the growth of surrounding town and urban communities helped to create demand for fresh eggs and milk products.¹⁷

The new agricultural products, however, did not eclipse the farm's historic dependence on wheat as a primary market crop. T.D.W. McMahan was a major wheat producer for the county, and he owned a half interest in the county's only threshing machine with his nephew Amos Trotter. They threshed all the grain in Sevier County and some in neighboring Blount County at the turn of the century. The large granary, built c.1890, accommodated the toll of grain the two men often accepted in payment for their service.¹⁸

As markets changed in the early twentieth century, McMahan adapted to new demands and products. By the mid-1910s, he turned more to specially-bred, high-yield livestock such as Aberdeen Angus beef cattle, in keeping with progressive agricultural advice. The construction of the large rack-sided barn in 1916 reflects this shift. In the wake of the Smith-Levy act of 1914, which created local agricultural experiment stations directed by state agricultural colleges and expanded agricultural extension work, farmers were encouraged to diversify their production and try new crops or livestock enterprises like dairying or raising beef cattle. As the importance of wheat declined and beef cattle assumed new importance on the Trotter-McMahan Farm, T.D.W. McMahan needed shelter for his herd and for hay storage. Robbie Jones notes that few Sevier County farms had large barns built specifically to shelter cattle, since most supported subsistence farming and were not producing livestock for market. As farming changed beginning in the 1910s, some farmers turned to a new barn plan found in agriculture publications that incorporated hay racks on the exterior walls of the aisles. Hay could be tossed down from the loft above, speeding feeding in the winter months.

¹⁵ Nora Trotter McMahan, "McMahan Family Tree," (manuscript), 1923.

¹⁶ 1880 Agricultural census.

¹⁷ West, personal communication.

¹⁸ Glenn F. McMahan, letter to Herbert Harper, 30 July 1975.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9 Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

These barns featured lower side walls that angled inward to direct the hay in the racks downward. This design also maximized the capacity of the barns by conserving interior space.¹⁹

Jones' study of Sevier County architecture asserts that rack-sided barns were probably introduced to Sevier County by T.D.W. McMahan. Because no earlier local examples exist, it is possible that McMahan obtained plans through an agricultural publication or by mail order. A 1976 community history notes that the cattle barn was built by Spence Lawson, who was known in Middle Creek for his building skill.²⁰ This barn type was much more commonly found in Middle Tennessee. The 1916 example on the Trotter-McMahan Farm is the largest such barn in Sevier County.²¹ Its design is progressive in several ways. The self-supporting roof trusses eliminated the need for crossbeams, allowing the entire large loft space to be used for hay storage. The great interior height of the loft allowed for tobacco curing above the hay on the uppermost rafters once that crop began to be cultivated on the farm. Vents all around the loft under the roofline provide for circulation. The barn rests on a concrete foundation and originally incorporated an interior hollow clay tile silo, which Glenn McMahan later removed when silage was no longer used on the farm. Modern materials, especially concrete, were cited as ideal for barns by progressive agricultural reformers and popularized in periodicals for the ease with which they could be cleaned. The interior silo is an uncommon configuration for Tennessee barns that provided efficient fodder storage and convenience for winter feeding.

McMahan's interests ranged well outside the farm boundaries. His civic leadership roles included serving on building committees for the Sevier County Courthouse (1896) and Sevierville Pike, an improved macadam road to Knoxville (1898). Road improvement was especially important to a county seat that did not have rail service until 1910. Boosters and businessmen, who shipped the bulk of their goods via flatboats and riverboats until the road's completion in January 1900, began the Sevierville Pike construction drive in 1895. Improved transportation concerned the county's farmers, especially those producing for markets on a larger scale as McMahan was, because it determined where and at what profit they would trade their produce and livestock.²² Jones notes that McMahan supported the successful Beaux Arts proposal of a Louisville architectural firm, McDonald Brothers, for the courthouse design (NR 3/24/71) and was deeply involved in advancing Sevier County agriculture and commerce around the turn of the century. As Jones writes, "McMahan was clearly a promoter of progressive ideas and was instrumental in the late nineteenth and early twentieth [century] economic development of Sevier County."²³ The primary importance of agriculture to the Sevier County economy in this period, along with the scale of production and prosperity on the Trotter-McMahan Farm, placed him in a position to influence county affairs.

After T.D.W. McMahan's death in 1921, Malinda Trotter McMahan continued to live on the farm until her death ten years later. During this period, the land was most likely farmed by some of their eight children. The Trotter-McMahan Farm was willed to children Nora and John McMahan, but O.E. McMahan purchased it from his brother and sister soon after. O.E. McMahan, along with his sons Wilbur Wilson and Glenn Fox McMahan (1906-1991), farmed both the Trotter-McMahan Farm and his and Elizabeth Fox McMahan's (1879-1971) own farm a few miles away within the Middle Creek community. Between 1931 and 1938 several renters lived in the house while the McMahans worked the

¹⁹ Jones, 320.

²⁰ Reba Hood, "Our Heritage" typescript (1976), 23.

²¹ Jones, 322.

²² See Margaret Ann Roth, "The End of Isolation: Transportation and Communication" in Smoky Mountain Historical Society, *The Gentle Winds of Change: A History of Sevier County, Tennessee, 1900-1930* (Sevierville: Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1986), 54-79.

²³ Jones, 58, 322.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

land. In 1938, Glenn married Florita O'Neill Butler (1906-1998). The couple moved to the Trotter-McMahan Farm and began work on the house. Glenn McMahan bought the Trotter-McMahan Farm property from his father c.1946. Wilbur had been given other McMahan lands lying to the north, and the two brothers farmed as neighbors.

Glenn McMahan epitomized the progressive farmer of the twentieth century. With a B.S. degree in animal husbandry from the University of Tennessee, he approached a traditional farming landscape with a modern understanding of scientific farming techniques and an awareness of agriculture as a business. Glenn and Florita McMahan worked jointly to modernize the Trotter-McMahan Farm for both domestic life and the demands of increasingly mechanized modern agriculture. At the house, they installed indoor plumbing (1950), electricity (1947), phone service (1954), and an oil-fired furnace (c.1950). The one-story Victorian era porch added by T.D.W. and Malinda McMahan c.1890 was removed and replaced with a simple one-story entry porch with square columns on the original porch foundation. The porch change also reflected the popularity of farm house modernization projects in agricultural publications and home demonstration clubs during the early and mid twentieth century. Exterior work on the Trotter-McMahan house during this same period also included the re-installation of shutters on all the windows, which had been removed during the house's Victorian-era update. McMahan built bathrooms into the west ends of both the upstairs and downstairs halls, completing the first one, a downstairs bathroom, by 1950. Glenn and Florita installed modern appliances and cabinets in the kitchen, replaced floors, and made other cosmetic improvements to the house throughout the 1950s and 1960s. They gradually made the house into a livable environment for a twentieth century family while conserving much of the 1848 form, materials, and details like mantels and transoms. Their restoration effort was sensitive to the house's historic fabric and much was successfully preserved, since the Trotter-McMahan House had not experienced significant alterations besides the porch change.

On the farm, McMahan installed electric fencing to contain cattle and other livestock in the pastures. Shed additions on the cantilever barn provided storage for the machines of mid twentieth century farm life, including tractors, trucks, hay elevator, mower, hay baler, combine, and discs. One enclosed the west side, incorporating a corn crib and seed cleaning area under the roof structure of the barn and allowing an old log corn crib in the barn lot to be dismantled. Another next shed is open on the south side, and it sheltered the three tractors and farm truck that Glenn McMahan had acquired by 1955, finally replacing the mules that had occupied the barn's stalls. These changes, plus the adaptation of the barn loft for tobacco curing, transformed the historic cantilever core of the barn for modern agricultural use. The sheds added from the 1880s through the 1950s also had a preservation side-effect, since they have protected the log structure from weather and deterioration.

Glenn McMahan's crops and livestock exemplified diversified farming in the twentieth century. He and his brother Wilbur were the first to cultivate red burley tobacco in Sevier County, and Glenn bought the county's first wheat combine in 1939. On his own farm, Glenn grew corn, oats, wheat, rye, soybeans, tobacco, and hay while rotating crops for best use of the soil, planting fallow fields with lespidiza to replenish the soil. Hampshire Sheep and Duroc hogs joined the bred Black Angus beef cattle on the farm and the Jersey milk cows kept to serve the family's dairy consumption and produce milk for the local dairy. Bred livestock earned the support of scientific agriculture because purebreds and hybrids allowed farmers to control characteristics like disease resistance, growth patterns, and production of young that tended to be consistent within a variety. This strategy led to the choice of breeds for specific environments and markets. Although many of the crops grown in the twentieth century were the same as in the nineteenth, Glenn McMahan constantly innovated and experimented with techniques to improve quality or production. Florita McMahan, meanwhile, oversaw the farm's flock of Rhode Island Red, Barred Rock, and Leghorn chickens until the mid-1950s. The chickens provided food for the family and eggs for market, and chicken houses were always located near the house for easy access. Home demonstration clubs and reformers emphasized farm women's contribution to the household economy through poultry production, which was almost exclusively a female task. Eggs could significantly increase farm family income. By 1960, Glenn and Florita McMahan had firmly established the Trotter-McMahan Farm as a leading local farm of the twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

During 1946-56, Glenn McMahan was an instructor for the G.I. Farm Training program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. For the length of the program, he mentored eight to ten farmers. As a teacher, he taught classes two nights a week and also visited every student assigned to him at regular intervals. In this way, he passed on his knowledge of progressive farming practices and also stayed current with new research and developments through his classroom role. McMahan continued to be active as an agriculture instructor in the Tennessee Department of Education's Division of Vocational Education Veterans Farms Training program. He was an instructor from 1950-1960 and was responsible for giving students hands-on training in a diverse range of topics, from mechanical skills, to surveying and selecting livestock.

Glenn McMahan participated in civic life as fully as his grandfather, T.D.W. McMahan. He helped organize the Soil Conservation District of Sevier County, a program begun nationally during the New Deal, and served as its supervisor and president from 1954-63. He also helped organize the Sevier Farmers Co-op and served as one of the first directors and vice president. Glenn McMahan was a director of the Sevier County Farm Bureau for 25 years, holding the president's office in 1948-50 and 1957-71. He was active in local agricultural events including the Sevier County Fair and Sevier County Pig Sale. He lent his talents and leadership to most of the county's farming organizations and activities. These organizations reflected progressive trends in twentieth century agriculture, which grew increasingly involved with the market economy and the advancements of science and technology. Farm Bureaus developed in the 1910s to advocate for farmers' interests and to serve as a collective voice in economic and political arenas.²⁴ The Sevier Farmers Co-op afforded farmers an economically advantageous way to obtain chemicals, machinery, and other supplies necessary to compete in the market-driven world of postwar agriculture. Rising overhead prices for the machinery and other materials required to get maximum production out of crops and livestock forced many farmers out of the business in the twentieth century. Eliminating the retail profit link in the supply chain saved farmers money and returned dividends if they held stock in the organization.

Outside agriculture, Glenn McMahan helped write the Sevier County Chamber of Commerce Bylaws, chaired the county hospital and served on the nursing home building committees, and was president of the Sevier County Hospital Board of Directors. He managed the Middle Creek Cemetery for 23 years and was active in Middle Creek United Methodist Church leadership. Throughout his life, his involvement in agriculture and community affairs was motivated by a desire to improve life, for farmers and others, in Middle Creek and Sevier County. McMahan's involvement in farming organizations and civic activities was part of the progressive approach to farming, in which the exchange of ideas and new information held the key to increased productivity and a more comfortable and efficient farm life.

Glenn McMahan's role as a farmer and leader, combined with Florita McMahan's contributions to making the Trotter-McMahan Farm a livable, modern home, attracted regional attention in May 1962, when a delegation of Japanese governors came to the farm to view a model southern agricultural operation. The tour, which was sponsored by the National Governors' Conference of the United States, was hosted locally by the State of Tennessee, the City of Knoxville, and the University of Tennessee. In addition to a luncheon and entertainment at the UT-Knoxville campus, highlights of the southernmost part of their visit included a visit to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a tour of TVA facilities, and this Sevier County farm. A *Knoxville Journal* article on the visit noted that the governors were interested in "improved grasslands, tobacco, beef cattle, and power-driven equipment which they don't have in Japan."²⁵ An illustrated brochure describing the farm, house, and family in Japanese was produced for the occasion. A field map showed which crops were cultivated where and on how many acres. Illustrations depicted the McMahan family, Glenn McMahan driving a tractor and talking to his extension agent, the Middle Creek United Methodist Church, the Sevier County Farm Bureau office, and a home demonstration club meeting.

²⁴ West, personal communication.

²⁵ *Knoxville Journal*, 12 May 1962.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

The Japanese governors' brochure provides a valuable snapshot of Glenn McMahan's diversified farming. In 1962, barley, corn, timothy hay, alfalfa, clover, wheat, and tobacco were under cultivation. All crops except wheat and tobacco fed the farm's livestock, which included 59 beef cattle, 102 hogs, 35 sheep, and 265 chickens. The governors were particularly interested in the modern equipment that allowed the owner to farm 243 acres, including his own farm as well as leased lands, with the aid of only one full-time employee.²⁶ The equipment included two tractors, truck, hay baler and elevator, corn snapper, grain drill, two mowers, spreader, distributors, two plows, subsoilers, bog harrow, disc harrow, drag harrow, cultipacker, cultivator, fertilizer side dressing equipment, spray equipment, hammermill, two wagons, livestock scales, and a variety of other livestock equipment. The diversity of equipment illustrates how this farm was largely self-sufficient, allowing the farmer to work the land from field preparation through harvest and storage, providing food for livestock and a significant portion for family consumption. The progressive agricultural vision was that farmers could achieve this balance and efficiently produce surpluses for profit, which McMahan accomplished through the sale of livestock, wheat, and tobacco, as well as with eggs and milk. The text noted that the farm supported the family and was paying for their daughter's college education. The social component of the progressive agricultural ideal is reflected in another part of the brochure: "The McMahans are active in many affairs, thus contributing to a better community. Included are church, Farm Bureau, home demonstration club, soil conservation district, county livestock association, county artificial breeding unit, and county court agricultural committee."²⁷ Even though the family lived in a historic house, it was touted as a modern farm home equipped with central heat, running water, refrigeration, electric range, freezer, and an automatic clothes washer.

Today, the Trotter-McMahan Farm reflects changes throughout the agricultural history of Sevier County. Rather than representing the average farm, it makes a material record of prosperous owner-farmers who were leaders in both agricultural and civic life. It is also a physical embodiment of many of the tenets of nineteenth and twentieth century progressive agriculture, since the families that lived and worked the Trotter-McMahan Farm readily adapted to new technological and scientific innovations that could make their farming easier, more efficient, and more productive. These adaptations began with the construction of a distinctive local barn type, the cantilever barn, on the property c.1820 and continued through the mid twentieth century as Glenn McMahan used historic farm buildings to accommodate mechanized agriculture and put into practice livestock and crop techniques coming out of the state's university agriculture program. Farm buildings were a primary area of concern for agricultural reformers, and this farm includes several significant examples of barns and outbuildings that represented the newest, most functional type of construction when they were built. It is also a remarkably intact piece of family and local history that demonstrates the persistence of small farmers in East Tennessee and the importance of the family farm to Tennessee agriculture. Present owner Glenna McMahan Semmer, though she does not work the farm herself, is the seventh generation to have lived on the land. Unfortunately, the Trotter-McMahan Farm will not survive as a family farm for very long in the twenty-first century, as planned road construction and the press of residential and tourism growth in Sevier County, particularly between the cities of Pigeon Forge and Sevierville, swallow up the remnants of Middle Creek's long and rich agricultural history. The farm lies in the path of this development.

²⁶ *Sevier County News-Record*, 24 May 1962.

²⁷ Glenn McMahan Farm brochure, May 1962.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 13Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fox, James Lee. Conversation with Glenna McMahan Semmer, 25 June 2001. Notes in possession of the author.

Glenn McMahan Farm brochure, May 1962.

Hood, Reba. "Our Heritage." 1976. Typescript in possession of the author.

Jones, Robbie D. *The Historic Architecture of Sevier County, Tennessee*. Sevierville: Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1997.

Knoxville Journal, 12 May 1962.

Knoxville News-Sentinel, May 1962.

Linn, Beulah D. Biographical sketch of Glenn Fox McMahan. n.d. In possession of the author.

McMahan, Glenn F. Letter to Herbert Harper, 30 July 1975. Located in files of Tennessee Historical Commission.

_____. "Middle Creek Community." 1980. Typescript in possession of the author.

McMahan, Nora Trotter. "McMahan Family Tree." 1923. Copy of manuscript in possession of the author.

Moffett, Marian and Lawrence Wodehouse. *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1993.

Sevier County News-Record, May 1962.

Slater, Margaret. *Architectural/Historical Survey: Improvements to Middle Creek Road from 411/441 in Sevierville to Pigeon Forge, Sevier County, Tennessee*. Report submitted to Wilbur Smith Associates, Knoxville, 1997.

Smoky Mountain Historical Society. *The Gentle Winds of Change: A History of Sevier County, Tennessee, 1900-1930*. Sevierville: Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1986.

Sutton, Lawrence. Conversation with Glenna McMahan Semmer, 19 June 2001. Notes in possession of the author.

Tinker, Nancy C. *Architectural/Historical Survey: Proposed Middle Creek Road Alternates, Sevier County, Tennessee*. Report submitted to Wilbur Smith Associates, Knoxville, 1999.

United States Census: 1850, slave schedules of 1850, 1860.

West, Carroll Van. "Continuity and Change in Tennessee Agriculture: The Century Farmers of Tennessee." *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. 1988.

_____. Personal communication to the author, 25 July 2001.

_____. *Tennessee Agriculture: A Century Farms Perspective*. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Agriculture, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 14

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

Winters, Donald L. "Agriculture." In *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, ed. Carroll Van West. Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 1998. 9-12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 15

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

10. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description

The eligible property is 185 acres defined as parcel 4 on Sevier County tax maps 72 and 73.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property contains all the original acreage and structures historically associated with the Trotter-McMahan Farm that remain in family ownership.

The map has a scale of 1" = 500' because this is the scale used by the Board of Equalization (tax map source) for rural properties in the state. No larger scale map is available.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 16

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase)
Sevier County, Tennessee

Photographer: Blythe Semmer
Date: June 2000, July 2001
Location of Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
 2941 Lebanon Rd.
 Nashville, TN 37243-0442

1. Overview of farm
 Facing east
2. Façade (east elevation), Trotter-McMahan house
 facing west
3. Garage
 Facing southwest
4. Cantilever barn, springhouse, and granary
 Facing northwest
5. Trotter-McMahan house, granary, and springhouse
 Facing southeast
6. Overview of farmyard area, looking across former household garden
 Facing northwest
7. Detail of crib in cantilever barn
 Facing south
8. Interior, cantilever barn, showing two cribs, primary and secondary cantilevers, and loft
 Facing north
9. Oil house
 Facing west
10. Stock barn, south elevation
 Facing north
11. Stock barn, west elevation, and ford at Middle Creek
 Facing east
12. Stock barn, interior, detail of loft structure
 Facing west
13. Scales
 Facing west

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 17
_____ _____

Trotter-McMahan Farm (Boundary Increase),
Sevier County, Tennessee

14. c.1955 tenant house
 Facing north

15. Lower farm road, c.1955 tenant house, and fields
 Facing west

16. Fields, southern half of farm, looking west towards hill and woods
 Facing west

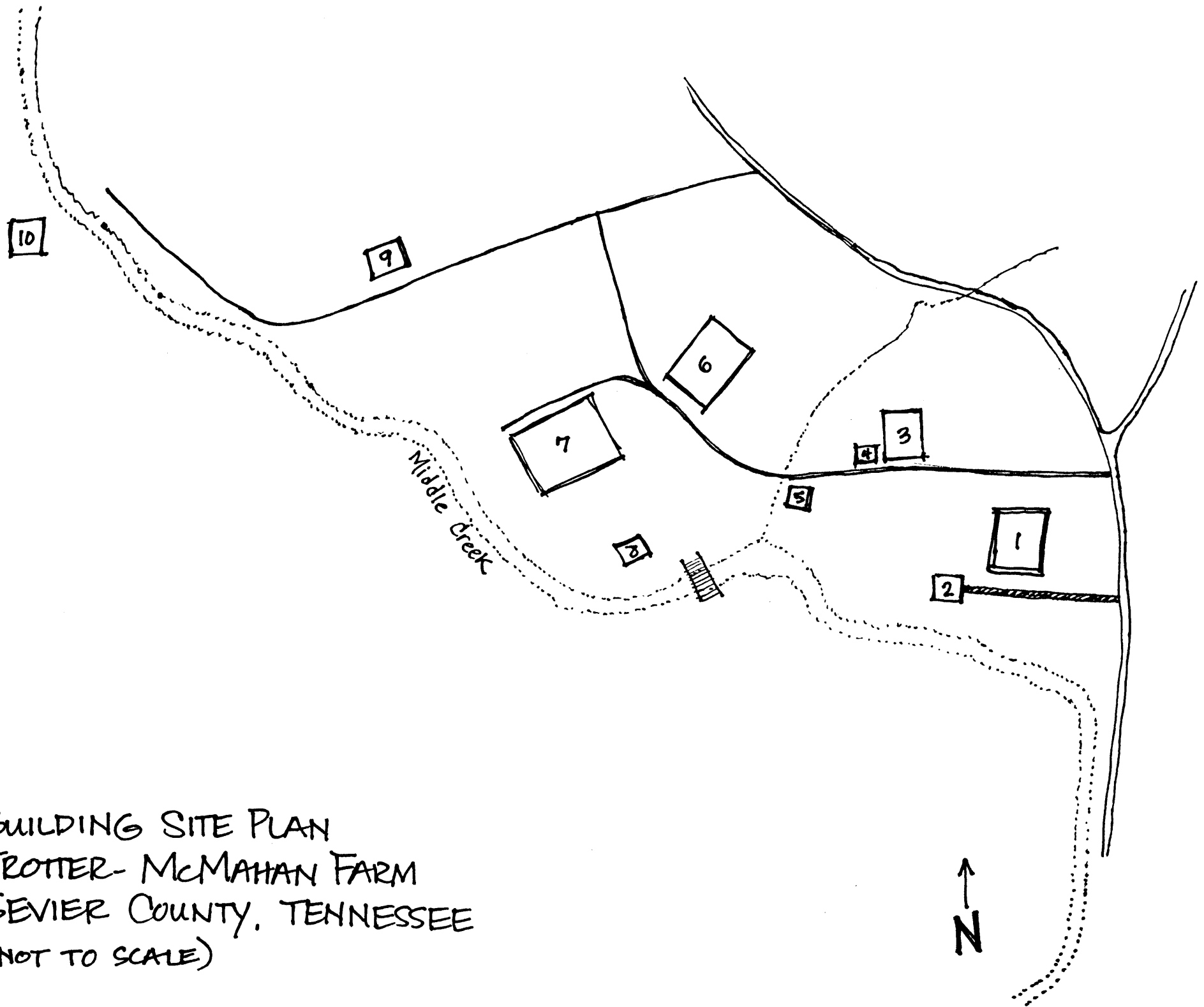
17. Bottomland bordered on the east by Middle Creek and Middle Creek Road at tree line.
 Facing east

18. Fields and Middle Creek, central portion of farm, property stretches to second tree line
 Facing north

19. Fields, Middle Creek, and farm complex
 Facing northeast

20. Stock barn and barn lot
 Facing southeast

21. Tenant house (inventory #9), northern farm road, and view towards woods
 Facing west



BUILDING SITE PLAN
TROTTER-McMAHAN FARM
SEVIER COUNTY, TENNESSEE
(NOT TO SCALE)

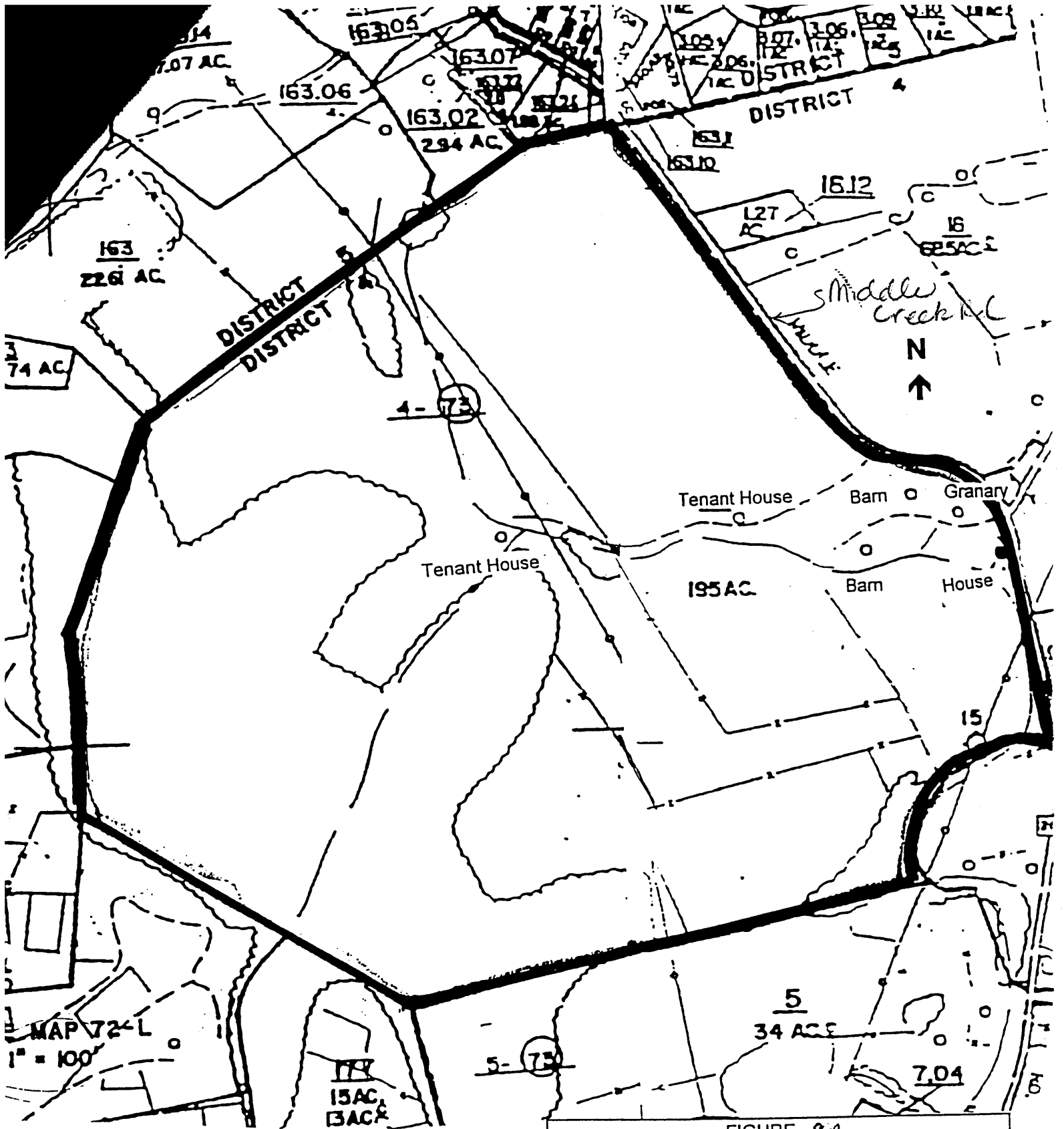


FIGURE 9-1
 PROPOSED NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARIES
 SV 13, Trotter-McMahan Farm
 1" = 500'
 Sevier County, Tenn. Map Nos. 72, 73
 NTS

8.0
 50'

SOURCE: Nancy C. Tinker, Architectural/Historical Survey: Proposed Middle Creek Road Alternate
Sevier County, Tennessee. DuVall and Associates, February 1999.