

National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2022



Brinegar Cabin
Blue Ridge Parkway

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Chapter 1: General

Region

Southeast

Park Alpha Code

BLRI

Park Org Code

5157

Resource Type

Cultural Landscape

Resource Classification

Cultural Landscape

Inventory Status

Complete

Resource ID

550138

Resource Name

Brinegar Cabin

Parent Landscape

Doughton Park

Parent Resource ID

550140

State

NC

Park Name

Blue Ridge Parkway

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archaeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources and cultural landscapes. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL. CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI).

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.

Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:

Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,
Landscape does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.

Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity.

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are: *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of properties...*

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c) each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying...historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,...and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Landscape Description

Brinegar Cabin is located at Milepost 238.5 on the Blue Ridge Parkway (parkway left) in North Carolina. The 2.5-acre roadside interpretive site, situated on a south-facing slope directly south of the Parkway, features four wooden outbuildings clustered in the southeastern corner of the property. The farmstead includes a parking lot, Cabin, Granary, Springhouse, and a Mission 66-era outhouse as well as an interpretive garden, a former orchard site, and several small-scale features. All buildings are sided in wooden clapboards and roofed with wooden shingles.

The site is accessed via an asphalt-paved parking lot to the south of the Parkway. A stone retaining wall and stone curbing (1942) bound the 17-space lot to the east, while a stone gutter borders the west. The stone wall includes a built-in drinking fountain on the north end, adjacent to the interpretive garden. The parking lot also serves as trail access for the Cedar Ridge and Bluffs Mountain trails.

A picket fence encloses the interpretive garden and flax field west of the Cabin. NPS staff maintain the interpretive garden, where buckwheat, flax, sorghum, pole beans, and dipper gourds are grown seasonally. An apple orchard to the south of the garden once included 25 to 30 trees, but has since been converted to a mown field.

From the parking lot stone wall, visitors follow a curved stone and asphalt path (1946) passing the garden and interpretive signs. The path forms a semicircle, terminating at the Brinegar Cabin and outbuildings. Stone steps descend to the north façade of the Cabin and the pathway splits, leading left to the main (south) façade and Springhouse and right to the Granary and root cellar.

The Brinegar Cabin (c. 1889), once the home of Martin and Caroline Brinegar, remains as an intact log structure with one-and-a-half stories over a stone foundation. The cabin, sheathed in clapboards with two stone chimneys, is used for interpretation of Appalachian life and mountain farming. The original Granary to the west of the Cabin remains intact.

The Springhouse is located downslope from the Cabin and Granary along the tree line at the south end of the site. The original dry-laid stone retaining wall (1942) extends from the northwest corner of the building. The same year, stone steps were added to provide access to the outbuilding. An outhouse (1957) for NPS staff was added between the Cabin and Springhouse as part of the Mission 66 initiative.

Vegetation at Brinegar Cabin consists of a maintained lawn and field enclosed by a white pine and oak-hickory hardwood forest to the east and south. The parking lot bounds the landscape to the west and the Blue Ridge Parkway is directly north. Catawba rhododendrons were planted along the split rail fence near the Granary during the NPS site development and today white ash, white oak, and black locust grow around the nineteenth-century complex. A cleared vista is maintained from the Brinegar parking lot overlooking the former orchard and distant mountains. Other small-scale features related to the development of the Blue Ridge Parkway remain at the Brinegar cabin site. A stone tail wall sits just south of the Parkway, an interpretive “gunboard” sits along the stone path, and a stone gutter lines the west boundary of the parking lot.

Brinegar Cabin represents a “glimpse into the middle class Appalachian farming/family life from 1885-1935” as stated in the Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2002). The signage at the site includes information on loom weaving, traditional subsistence crops, the regional use of springhouses, and the life and gravesite location of the Brinegar family. Craft demonstrations occur during the summer months and the annual Brinegar Days celebrate the area’s mountain heritage. The period of significance for the Blue Ridge Parkway, including Doughton Park, is 1933-1987. The entire Parkway, including Doughton Park, is also potentially a National Historic Landmark. The Brinegar Cabin is significant at the state level as an Appalachian farmstead and was listed in the National Register in 1972. The landscape features retain good integrity and are generally in good condition.

Landscape Hierarchy Description

On the 1936 Blue Ridge Parkway Master Development Plan, Doughton Park (then known as The Bluffs) is shown as one of the proposed parkway developed areas. The 6300-acre site largely consists of forested land on steeply sloping land, with the built environment consisting of rustic trails, overlooks and a shelter. It is listed in the CLI in its entirety as the Doughton Park Developed Area. More intense development was planned for sites closer to the parkway in areas totaling 225 acres in size. Each of these seven sites has a separate developmental history and function and deserves individual listing in the CLI as a component landscape. They are, leading from parkway north to south: Brinegar Cabin, Doughton Park Campground, Bluffs Coffee Shop and Service Station, Bluffs Lodge, Caudill Family Homestead, Bluffs Picnic Area, and the Doughton Park Maintenance Area.

Recent Condition

Good

Subsite/Child components

None

Landscape Type

Historic Designed Landscape

Historic Vernacular Landscape

Cover Page Graphic

See Cover Page.

Site Plan(s)

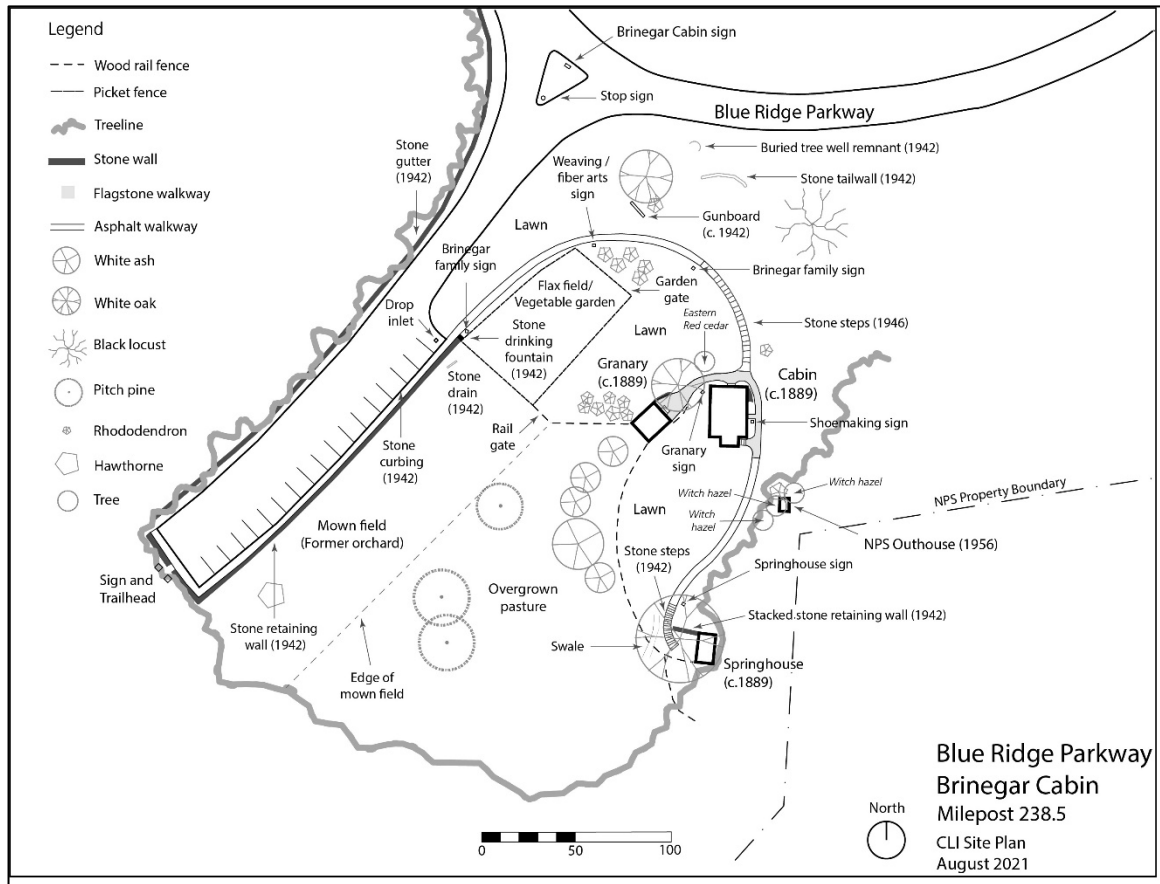


Fig 1-1. Updated Brinegar Cabin site plan (2021)

Hierarchy Description Graphic

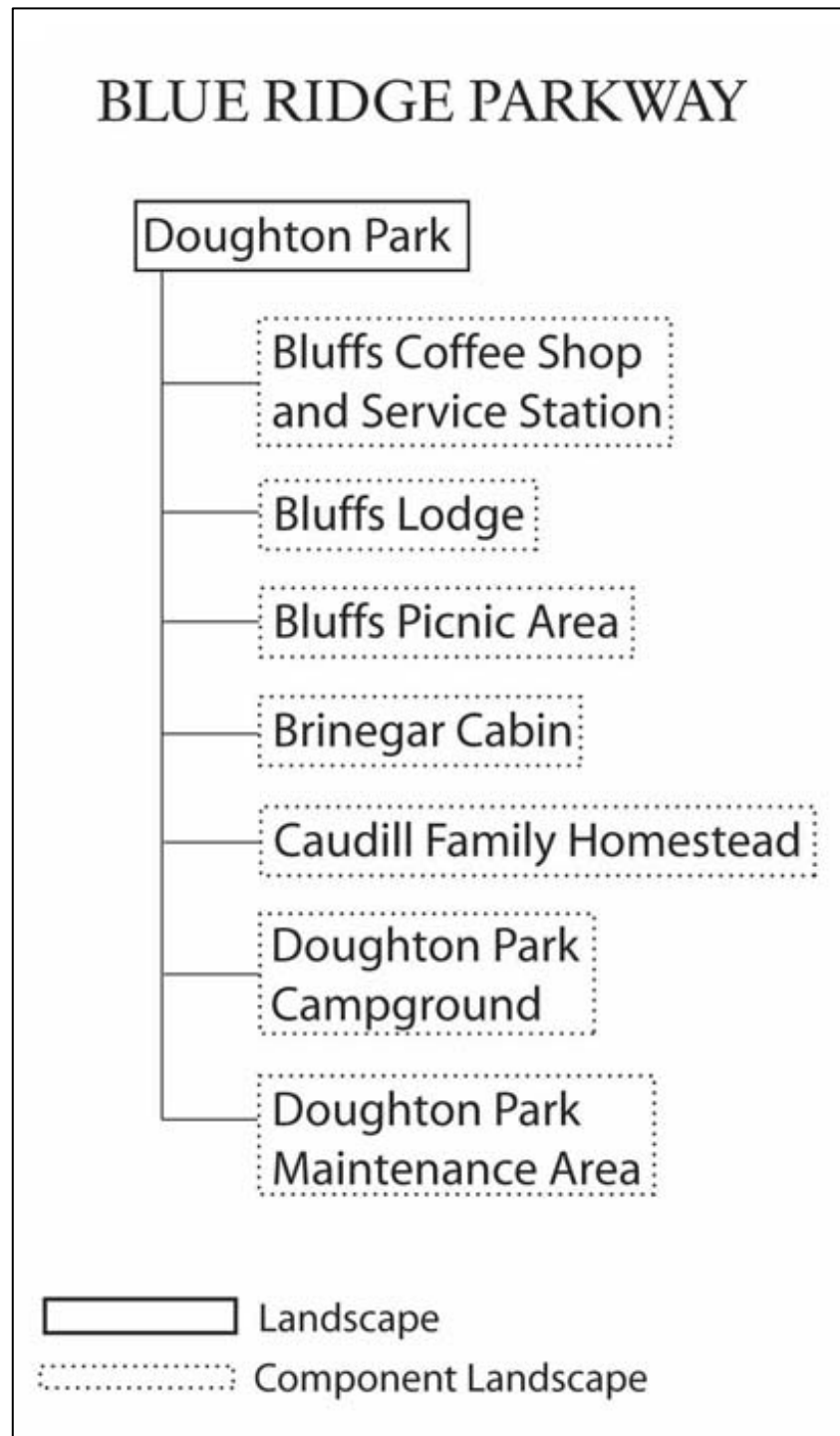


Fig 1-2. Doughton Park CLI Hierarchy

Other Names

Seq. No.	Name	Type
10	Brinegar Cabin	Both Current and Historic

Chapter 2: Concurrence Status

Park Superintendent Concurrence Date

09/16/2022

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Yes

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

Field work was conducted for landscapes and component landscapes at Doughton Park during the Summer of 2001 by David Hasty, Lucy Lawliss and summer interns Patrick Beasley, Tom Gibney and Lindsey Heller. A draft HRS was written in 2005 by Ian Firth of the University of Georgia. In 2007, Beth Wheeler added information from the Doughton Park Cultural Landscape Report (2006) to the Brinegar Cabin CLI. Follow-up fieldwork for the CLI update was conducted during Summer 2021 by NCPE intern Chris Robey. The park contact is BLRI Cultural Resources Specialist, Andrew Triplett.

Concurrence Graphics

 IN REPLY REFER TO:	United States Department of the Interior NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Southeast Regional Office Atlanta Federal Center 1924 Building 100 Alabama St., S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303	
 H22(SERO-CRD)		11 July 2008
 Memorandum		
To: Superintendent, Blue Ridge Parkway		
From: Chief, Cultural Resource Division, Southeast Region		
Subject: Blue Ridge Parkway Cultural Landscape Inventories		
 We are pleased to transmit to you the Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for Doughton Park and one of its component landscapes, Brinegar Cabin. The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or that contribute to an existing historic property. These CLI's were produced using data from the Doughton Park Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), site visits to the park in previous years, and archival research at the Southeast Regional Office and the park. Completed CLIs already exist for other component landscapes at Doughton Park, specifically: Bluffs Coffee Shop and Service Station, Bluffs Lodge, Bluffs Picnic Area, Doughton Park Campground, and Doughton Park Maintenance Area. In order for the CLIs to be certified and counted in PMDS under BLRI's goal Ia7 and the systemwide goal Ib2B, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) needs to concur with the eligibility of the identified contributing cultural landscape features to the existing nomination. While Brinegar Cabin is presently the only Parkway property to be listed on the National Register, North Carolina SHPO did concur with the potential eligibility of all Blue Ridge Parkway land to the National Register on 8 September 2004. Park superintendent approval is also needed for certification. If the findings of the CLIs are agreed upon – especially regarding condition assessment and management category – please sign the attached approval form and return it to our office to the attention of David Hasty. However, if you have comments or changes to any part of these CLIs, please send those along instead. We will incorporate them into the inventories, and send the updated versions back to you for further review.		
 Enclosures		
 		

Fig 2-1. Letter to the Superintendent

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 11 July 2008

Park Information
Park: Blue Ridge Parkway
State: North Carolina
Counties: Alleghany, Wilkes

Cultural Landscape Condition

Inventory Name	CLI Id #	Condition
Doughton Park	550140	Good
Brinegar Cabin	550138	Good

Cultural Landscape Management Category
Must Be Preserved and Maintained 11 July 2008

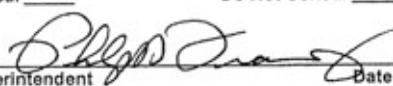
Park Superintendent Concurrence
Concur ☒ Do Not Concur ☐

Superintendent Date 8/6/08

Fig 2-2. Superintendent Signature of Concurrence

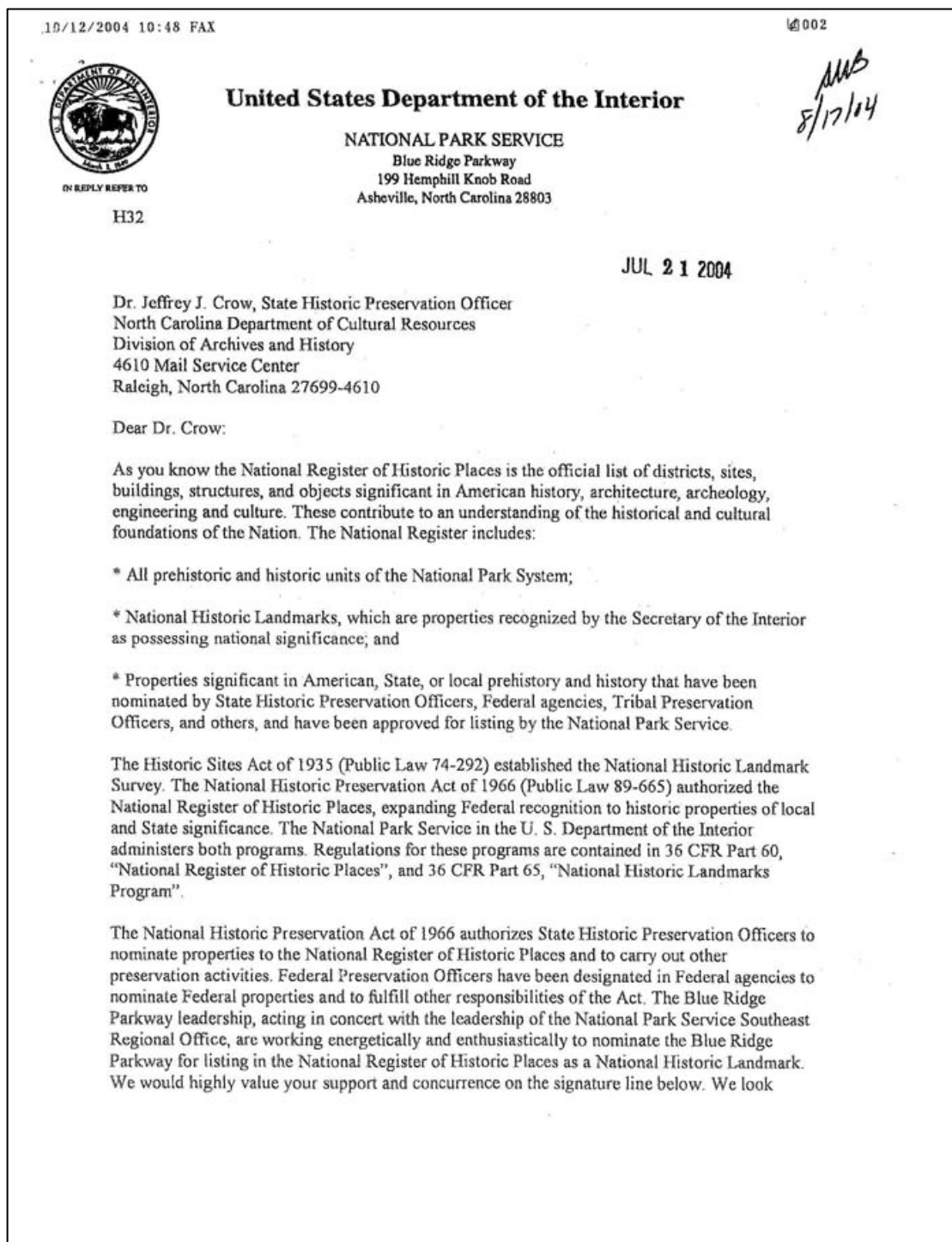


Fig 2-3. BLRI NC SHPO Concurrence Letter (2004), Page 1

10/12/2004 10:49 FAX

forward to working closely with your office as we strive to protect the resources and enhance the integrity of the fabulous Blue Ridge Parkway. Please sign on the line below on both copies of this document and return one copy to Parkway Headquarters.

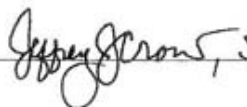
Thanks so much for your assistance and willing cooperation.

Sincerely,



Daniel W. Brown
Superintendent

The Blue Ridge Parkway clearly meets the eligibility requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark. The Office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, State of North Carolina, supports and endorses the National Park Service efforts with regards to this listing of the Blue Ridge Parkway in the National Register of Historic Places.

I Concur:  SHPO Date 9 Aug 04

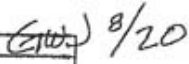
	DIVISION CHIEF, RP & PS	
	LAND RESOURCES SPEC.	
	LAND RESOURCES SPEC.	
☒	CULTURAL RESOURCES SPEC.	
☒	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPEC.	
	COMMUNITY PLANNER	
	RESIDENT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	
	CURATOR	
	GEOGRAPHIC INFO. SPEC.	
	ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN	
	ADMIN. ASSISTANT	
☒	FILE: SUZETTE - FILED COMPLIANCE FILE	

Fig 2-4. BLRI NC SHPO Concurrence Letter (2004), Page 2

**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION REASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – September 2022**

Park Information **Park:** Blue Ridge Parkway **State:** North Carolina
Counties: Alleghany, Wilkes (Doughton Park);
Watauga (Moses Cone); Transylvania, Haywood (Mount Pisgah)

Cultural Landscape Information

	<u>CLI #</u>	<u>2022 Condition Reassessment</u>
Doughton Park	550140	Fair
Component Landscapes:		
Bluffs Coffee Shop and Service Station	550218	Fair
Bluffs Lodge	550214	Poor
Bluffs Picnic Area	550215	Fair
Brinegar Cabin	550138	Good
Doughton Park Campground	550216	Fair
Doughton Park Maintenance Area	550219	Fair
[Caudill Cabin (CRIS CL #550217 is the one remaining Doughton Park component landscape that is not yet evaluated for cultural landscapes. It will be documented, evaluated, and submitted at a later date.)]		
Moses Cone Estate	550140	Fair
Mount Pisgah Developed Area	550145	Good
Component Landscapes:		
Buck Springs Overlook	550222	Fair
Mount Pisgah Picnic Area	550223	Good
Pisgah Inn	550221	Fair
Mount Pisgah Campground	550220	Good

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Blue Ridge Parkway concurs with the condition reassessments and the overall findings of the CLIs for the Doughton Park Developed Area, Moses Cone Estate, and Mount Pisgah Developed Area (and their associated component landscapes).

Concur ☒ Not Concur ☐

**Park Superintendent
Signature and Date**

TRACY
SWARTOUT

Digitally signed by
TRACY SWARTOUT
Date: 2022.09.16
11:54:23 -04'00'

Fig 2-5. Superintendent Signature of Concurrence (2022)

Chapter 3: Geographic Information

Area (Acres)

2.50

Land Tract Number(s)

34-101, 34-103, 34-105, 35-101

Boundary Description

The Brinegar Cabin boundary encompasses those areas on parkway left that include the cabin and associated buildings, the parking lot and the adjacent field. The Brinegar Cabin is bounded by the NPS property boundary to the east and the Parkway to the north. The adjacent lands are forested and overlook a protected wildlife management area.

Latitude/Longitude

Seq. No.	Geo-metry	Lati-tude	Longi-tude	Geo-Datum	Eleva-tion (Meters)	Position Source	Positi on Arrura cy	Date	Narra-tive
3227	Area	- 81.1469 047524 25	36.4196 157802 8584	1927 North American Datum	N/A	USGS Map 1:24,000	N/A	11/17/ 2022	N/A
3254	Area	- 81.1445 393372 3911	36.4192 580461 3057	1927 North American Datum	N/A	USGS Map 1:24,000	N/A	11/17/ 2022	N/A
3265	Area	- 81.1447 927426 4693	36.4175 628203 8445	1927 North American Datum	N/A	USGS Map 1:24,000	N/A	11/17/ 2022	N/A
3275	Area	- 81.1484 954301 0283	36.4172 968228 14826	1927 North American Datum	N/A	USGS Map 1:24,000	N/A	11/17/ 2022	N/A

Regional Landscape Context

Physiographic

The Blue Ridge Parkway runs northeast to southwest along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains. In this region of the Parkway, the roadway is consistently located above 3,000 feet in elevation. Steep narrow ridges form the eastern and western boundaries of the Park. The interior of the Park is further divided by additional ridges and creeks which form valleys and coves. At the southern tip of the Park boundary, the lowest elevations in the Park are found at 1,500 feet above sea level.

The Doughton Park area within the Blue Ridge Mountains is part of the Alligator Back Formation. This formation is composed of metamorphic and plutonic rocks from the Pre-Cambrian and Cambrian periods (Thornbury 1975, 74). Schist, gneiss, and amphibolites are visible in the many rock outcrops within the park, particularly in the open pastures of the Bluffs (Carter, et al. 2001, 8).

Soils in Doughton Park predominately consist of Chestnut Ashe complex. The other predominate soil type is Cleveland-Rock outcrop. In the alluvial areas along waterways of Basin Cove, Greenlee-Ostin complex and Cullasaja soils are common. Lastly, Evard soils are found in very limited quantities at the extreme southern boundary of the Park (Tuttle 1997).

There are six named watercourses in Doughton Park: Wildcat Branch, Caudill Branch, Brooks Branch, Cove Creek, West Camp Branch, and Basin Creek. These creeks and branches drain the steep slopes of Doughton Park. Basin Creek begins in the north central portion of the park just east of Wildcat Rocks Overlook and flows south. The remaining five watercourses converge into Basin Creek before the creek exits the Park along the southern tip of the Park's boundary. Basin Creek empties into the middle prong of the Roaring River near the town of Abshers, North Carolina. This river flows into the Yadkin River which joins the Pee Dee River before entering the Atlantic Ocean.

Climatic conditions in Doughton Park are characteristically humid-subtropical. Average maximum temperatures in January are 43.0° F, with a minimum of 22.1° F. In July, maximum temperatures reach 80.1° F and minimums reach 56.9° F. Precipitation levels range from 5.38 to 3.85 inches. Total rainfall remains relatively even throughout the year with a total annual average of 55.20 inches. The total average annual snowfall is 23.6 inches (Hellmann 2002, 11).

Vegetatively, Doughton Park is composed of nearly all forested slopes with a scattering of managed open areas surrounding its various component landscapes. Most of these open areas are meadows and lawns maintained either via a mowing regime or grazing leases. The forested portions of the Park are dominated by two forest types, High Elevation Red Oak Forest on the ridges and upland slopes and Cove Forest along the lowland streams of the Basin Cove area.

Cultural

The earliest inhabitants of what is now western North Carolina were Paleo-Indians transitioning from nomadism toward more sedentary lifeways (Hellmann 2005, 20). Paleo-Indian culture declined around 8,000 BCE as glaciation led to the extinction of many large game species.

Following glaciation, a new culture associated with the Archaic tradition (8000-1000 BCE) predominated throughout what is now the southeastern United States. Archaic people tended toward sedentarism but also remained somewhat mobile, migrating seasonally as the availability of provisions demanded (Hellmann 2005, 21). Hickory nuts, acorns and some native fruits were key forage crops. Additionally, Archaic people cultivated sunflower, maygrass, and squash and hunted wild game (Scarry and Scarry 1997). Increased reliance on agriculture near the end of this period precipitated a shift toward permanent settlement in regional floodplains (Hellmann 2005, 22).

During the Woodland period (1000 BCE to 1100 CE), the inhabitants of western North Carolina began cultivating corn and beans (Scarry and Scarry 1997). Archaeological evidence suggests more permanent structures were being constructed for housing and that hunting, fishing, and gathering continued to be foundational to the regional diet.

During the Pisgah phase of the South Appalachian Mississippian period (1000-1450 CE) settlements were concentrated in floodplains and included fortified villages and farms with large central mounds (Hellmann 2005, 23). During the Qualla phase (1450 CE – c. 1850 CE), the Lamar culture predominated throughout the Southeast (Hellmann 2005, 23-24).

By the early 1700s, western North Carolina hosted several American Indian tribes including the Catawba, Tutelo, Monoacan, Saponi, and Cherokee. During the eighteenth century, the Iroquois reigned over the northern Blue Ridge Mountains, while the Cherokee ruled the southern Blue Ridge. By this time, Europeans had also begun their first incursions into the region.

Through the late 17th century into the early 1700s, Europeans ventured further into the western Carolinas to trade with local tribes. Soon, Scotch-Irish, Scottish Highlanders, and German immigrants had swelled the population of North Carolina to between 65,000 and 75,000. By the mid-18th century, the predominate group of Europeans to settle in the Blue Ridge were the Scotch-Irish (Hellmann 2005, 25).

Until the late 19th century, the physical resources of Alleghany County remained largely unexploited due to inadequate markets, underdeveloped roads, and a lack of railroad infrastructure. Lumber harvesting remained small-scale, with farming occupying most inhabitants. Farming still left an indelible mark on the landscape, however, with most viable farmland cleared of forest by the early 1900s (Patt 1911).

Common house types in 19th-century rural North Carolina aligned with vernacular architectural trends elsewhere in the upland South. Single pen log cabins predominated, while larger houses tended to be saddlebag in plan (Williams 1991, 26-27). With time, individual homesteads developed into networks of rural communities in Allegheny and Wilkes Counties.

At the turn of the 20th-century, there were still few paved roads in the rural South. Eventually, farmers lobbied for road improvements to ease their ability to bring crops to market (Mitchell 1997, 19). Simultaneously, the growing popularity of automobile travel spurred other

enterprising inhabitants of the region to propose the development of scenic roads to attract tourism (Olson 1998, 54; Quin and Marston 1997, 34).

The ascendant influence of the automobile during the early 20th century raised demand for parkway construction throughout the United States. Simultaneously, road improvements and the greater availability of automobiles to the traveling public precipitated a boom in tourism throughout the South (Firth 1992, 17; Mitchell 1997, 24).

This enthusiasm for the parkway driving experience, stoked by the construction of early parkways like Skyline Drive and the Colonial Parkway, spurred federal funding for scenic roads through the 1920s into the early 1930s. As rural economies struggled amidst the Great Depression, parkway construction continued to be regarded as an economic boon providing both a key recreational amenity and much-needed employment. Subsequently, parkway projects were tailored to leverage funding and labor through Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs.

Political

Contact between American Indians and Europeans in what is now the Southeastern United States was tumultuous from the start. Between 1539 and 1540, Hernando de Soto's La Florida expedition pillaged several villages in present-day South Carolina before pressing on across the Appalachians in search of gold (Weber 1992, 52).

Further ventures following de Soto's expedition were sporadically recorded. In 1673, James Needham and Gabriel Arthur entered the mountain range in Virginia where they encountered Cherokee tribes, initiating a trading relationship between Europeans and American Indians. Though mutually agreeable for a time, this relationship ultimately benefited Europeans solely (Olson 1998, 4). Throughout the Southeast, increased trade also brought exposure to disease and ultimately warfare, fragmenting numerous tribes and forcing them westward into the Appalachian backcountry (Hellmann 2005, 24).

By early 1700s, the Catawba, Tutelo, Monoacan, Saponi, and Cherokee had settled in the Appalachians. With time, certain tribes established regional dominance. During the 18th century,

the Iroquois reigned over the northern reaches of Blue Ridge, while the Cherokee ruled the southern end. By this time, European colonists seeking to trade with these tribes had also begun venturing further into the western Carolinas. As before, these initial trading relationships soon led to colonization of former Indian lands. Cherokee and Creek tribes revolted against the influx of European settlement, leading to the Yamassee War (1715-1717). By 1750, European settlers had reached the southern Blue Ridge, a region formerly recognized as Cherokee territory by formal treaty (Olson 1998, 4).

During the French and Indian War (1756-1763), European settlers pressed further into Cherokee territory. The British, realizing they could not fight two enemies at once, sought an alliance with the Cherokee, culminating in King George III's Royal Proclamation of 1763, which established a boundary along the edge of the Appalachians intended to discourage further encroachment (Olson 1998, 4).

This agreement was short-lived, however. In 1789, North Carolina became the twelfth state to join the union, nullifying the Proclamation and re-opening the Appalachians to white settlement (Hellmann 2005, 26). Between 1790 and 1830, the population of western North Carolina swelled by 156 percent. Between 1777 and 1823, eighteen new counties, including Wilkes County, were established in the region. In 1859, Ashe County, which had originally been divided from Wilkes, was further divided to form Alleghany County (Hellmann 2005, 26).

On May 20, 1861, the government of North Carolina seceded and aligned itself with the Confederacy. Over the course of the Civil War, neither Confederate nor Union forces were very active in western North Carolina, though 40,000 North Carolinians died as a result of battles elsewhere. North Carolina was re-admitted into the union in 1868.

Southern roadways remained largely unpaved at the turn of the 20th century. Organizations of farmers lobbied for road improvements in order to maximize their ability to bring crops to market in what came to be known as the "Good Roads" movement. By the 1910s, there were at least 65 good roads associations active in North Carolina. The movement gained momentum as

the advent of automobile technology attracted lobbyists from beyond the farming community. Lobby groups soon began advocating for the construction of long-distance highways that would enable tourists to reach the rural South (Mitchell 1997, 19-22).

By the 1920s, better rural roads and the wider availability of automobiles sparked a boom in tourism throughout the South – much to the delight of business leaders in Asheville, North Carolina, who had worked for decades to cultivate a tourist industry in the mountains (Mitchell 1997, 24). Around 1928, Eastern National Park-to-Park Highway Association began lobbying for federal funding to join the Shenandoah, Great Smoky Mountains, and Mammoth Cave National Parks with Washington D.C. and the burgeoning historic sites at Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Yorktown, Virginia (Mitchell 1997, 31-32).

The economic collapse of the 1930s exacerbated hardships in the rural South, where poverty, isolation, and underemployment had been the norm for many people. Even so, parkway construction projects that could utilize labor provided through President Roosevelt's CCC and Works Progress Administration (WPA) were regarded as economically beneficial to rural constituents, supplying a valuable recreational asset that could attract a flush of tourist dollars while providing much-needed opportunities for employment.

Location Map Graphic Information

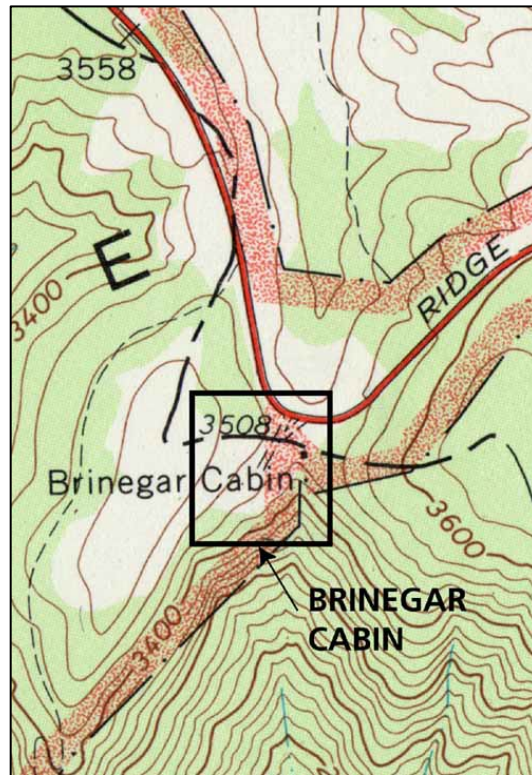


Fig 3-1. Brinegar Cabin Location Map (Whitehead, NC, USGS Quadrangle - 1968)

Counties and States

Wilkes County, NC

Chapter 4 : Management Information

Management Category

Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date

03/01/2008

Management Category Explanatory Narrative

The Brinegar Cabin is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and must be preserved as a cultural resource of the Blue Ridge Parkway pending the NHL nomination under preparation by PAL. The cultural landscape contributes to the development period of the Parkway, while the Brinegar Cabin and outbuildings are listed on the National Register as significant examples of vernacular Appalachian architecture.

Legal Interests

Legal Interest Type	Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date	Other Organization/Agency	Legal Interest Narrative
Fee Simple	N/A	N/A	N/A

Located in a managed wilderness?

No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

Yes

Narrative

Brinegar Cabin is located on the northern edge of the Doughton Park Developed Area. Views lead south out to the adjacent Thurmond Chatham Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The WMA is especially visible from the parking area and contributes to the significance and integrity of the site.

Chapter 5: National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status

Entered Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description

The Brinegar Cabin was listed on the National Register for state significance in 1972. The historic landscape is not included in the documentation; however, the building was listed as an example of vernacular Appalachian architecture (C). The Granary and Springhouse outbuildings should be further researched and included in an expanded nomination for this period, as well as the spatial organization of the farmstead.

As of 2020, a National Historic Landmark nomination is underway, with a first draft submitted in April 2022. The acceptance of the NHL nomination will expand the Brinegar Cabin period of significance into the twentieth century and clarify the importance, not only of the original construction, but its representation along the Blue Ridge Parkway. The National Register nomination should be expanded to include the outbuildings, landscape features, and spatial organization of the farm in the 1875-1899 period of significance and the 1933-1987 periods.

Eligibility

Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date

09/08/2004

Concurrence Eligibility Narrative

Through BLRI consultation with North Carolina SHPO, the entire parkway property within the state of North Carolina was deemed eligible for listing on the National Register in 2004. A National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination was written for the Parkway by Ian Firth in 2005. This nomination reached final draft stage but was never signed off on by either the Parkway superintendent or the National Register. As of 2020, a new NHL nomination is underway for Blue Ridge Parkway through an Agreement with Public Archaeology Lab, Inc. (PAL). PAL submitted a first draft in early 2022.

Significance Level

National

Contributing/Individual

Contributing

National Register Classification

District

Statement of Significance

The Brinegar Cabin is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its state significance as a representative example of Appalachian vernacular architecture. The 1972 nomination identifies the Brinegar Cabin as a typical small farm dwelling built in the mountains of North Carolina in the nineteenth century (**CRITERION C**). The one story log cabin is sheathed in clapboards with two dry stacked chimneys, resting on a full stone foundation. The cabin, once home of Martin and Caroline Brinegar, was constructed by Martin Brinegar c. 1889. A shed roof porch extends from the south façade and the gable roof has hand split wood shingles. The Brinegar Cabin preserves important construction techniques used by early settlers in more remote regions of North Carolina.

The Granary and Springhouse contribute to the 1875-1899 period of significance and retain the original materials and workmanship from Martin Brinegar's construction. The Granary rests on a stone root cellar and has wood frame construction. The Springhouse is also representative of local architecture and construction with two rooms containing a spring basin and milk trough, built over the spring.

Other landscape features added in the twentieth century contribute to the Blue Ridge Parkway development and the improvements made to display the Brinegar Cabin as a pioneer farm roadside exhibit. The Blue Ridge Parkway was nominated for National Historic Landmark status with **CRITERION A AND C**, specifically the associated history of American parkways (park movement and transportation) and the exceptional work of design in landscape architecture and civil engineering, creating both a scenic road and linear park. The Parkway is "particularly

notable for presenting a sequence of carefully framed and composed pictures of the Southern Appalachians, in the spirit of the Regionalist Movement of the 1930s.” (NHL draft, Firth, 2005)

The Blue Ridge Parkway design aesthetic includes stone landscape features, circulation paths, and a parking lot all present at the Brinegar Cabin site. The entry drive opens to a parking lot bounded by a stone gutter (1942) and stone curbing with a stone retaining wall (1942). A tree well remnant and stone tail wall (1942) are located northeast of the parking area. Asphalt and stone paths and stone steps (1942 - 1946) connect the buildings on site. An interpretive garden and vista highlight the history and scenic value of the Parkway exhibit. These features contribute to the period of significance for the design and development of the Blue Ridge Parkway (1933 - 1987). The small-scale features, spatial arrangement, circulation, and buildings all contribute to the significant Parkway development and retain excellent integrity.

National Register Significance Criteria

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

National Register Criteria Considerations

G -- A property less than 50 years of age

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes)

Seq. No.	Start Year/Era and End Year/Era	Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet
	1875 CE and 1899 CE			
3184	1933 CE and 1987 CE			

National Register Areas of Significance

Seq. No.	Category	Subcategory (only for Archeology and Ethnic Heritage)	Narrative
3432	Transportation		
3441	Landscape Architecture		
3444	Architecture		
3449	Conservation		

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape?

No

Chapter 6: Chronology & Physical History

Chronology

Seq. No.	Major Event	Major Event Narrative	Start Year of Event	Start Era	End Year of Event	End Era
10	Purchased/Sold	Martin Brinegar and his wife, Caroline Joines Brinegar purchase land for a farming homestead.	1876	CE	1876	CE
20	Farmed/Harvested	Martin Brinegar and his wife, the former Caroline Joines, settle on the newly purchased farm. They clear land and raise crops, livestock, and poultry. Typical crops grown in the area include corn, buckwheat, rye, oats, wheat, potatoes, turnips, and sorghum. Livestock ranges free in the hills. Caroline eventually raises her own flax for weaving. The family earns extra income by gathering and selling herbs and by making shoes.	1876	CE	1880	CE
30	Developed	Martin Brinegar builds the cabin, barn, shed, and springhouse, completing most of the work himself.	1885	CE	1890	CE
40	Planned	Landscape architect Stanley Abbott proposes acquiring 4,000 acres for a major parkway development in the area. The recreation park plan includes a lake in Basin Cove, gas station, campground, picnic areas, bridle trails, stables, and a golf course. Abbott also suggests establishing a "rhododendron	1934	CE	1934	CE

		showplace," noting the flowering shrubs in the meadow areas.				
50	Land Transfer	The NPS acquires 5,410.3 acres through condemnation proceedings for development of the Parkway. Though representatives of the parkway asked her to remain, Caroline Brinegar soon moves to live with her daughter, Rene, leaving the farm abandoned.	1937	CE	1937	CE
60	Planned	In 1937, Stanley Abbott proposes a coffeeshop, group of cabins, wash house, gift shop, and stable. In 1939, Assistant Superintendent Sam Weems proposes lake and beach developments and a swimming pool for the park.	1937	CE	1937	CE
70	Developed	Once the parkway is completed though the area in the summer of 1937, the park development progresses rapidly. A crew of 200 Works Progress Administration laborers construct two picnic grounds, parking areas, the road to the proposed lodge, and several miles of hiking and horse trails.	1937	CE	1939	CE
80	Restored	The Martin and Caroline Brinegar Cabin and associated dependencies (springhouse and granary) restored for interpretive purposes. HABS drawings were prepared in 1941. WPA carried out restoration	1941	CE	1942	CE

		9under the supervision of landscape architect Kenneth G. McCarter. Crews also build a parking area, notable for its use of flat stones, echoing the construction of the cabin chimneys. The Brinegar cabin barn is removed to clear cut the path to the parkway. The grounds are fenced to manage cattle. An old apple orchard is not maintained and flax is replanted in the garden.				
90	Developed	The Bluffs Park recreation area is renamed Doughton Park.	1950	CE	1950	CE
100	Preserved	Chatham Manufacturing Company from Elkin, North Carolina obtains a special use permit to hold weaving demonstrations in Brinegar Cabin. A loom, replicating the one used by Caroline Brinegar and other Southern Highland women, is installed and products are sold to the public. A rustic-style outhouse is constructed along the tree line between the cabin and springhouse for NPS staff use.	1957	CE	1970	CE
110	Rehabilitated	The Brinegar Cabin chimney is repaired.	1975	CE	1975	CE
120	Preserved	National Park Service employees and volunteers provide weekend interpretation at the site. Maintenance personnel keep up the garden. The staff discontinues replanting the garden in 1983 when	1975	CE	1983	CE

		the exhibit is deemed ineffective.				
130	Restored	NPS restores the Brinegar Cabin and its associated outbuildings.	1975	CE	1975	CE
140	Rehabilitated	The deteriorated wood-shake shingled roofs are replaced on the cabin, granary and springhouse. (PEPC 10645)	2004	CE	2004	CE
150	Rehabilitated	The "mismatched and inaccurate wayside exhibits" are replaced with six fiberglass embedded wayside panels that accurately interpret the story of the family and the site. (PEPC 18296)	2007	CE	2007	CE
160	Altered	An outdoor fire ring/pit/circle is installed just below the garden and above the cabin, to be used by interpreters for demonstrations of outdoor cooking, natural dyeing, laundering, etc. as part of the programming at the Brinegar Cabin site. The fire area is a slight depression about 3' in diameter, lined with gravel and surrounded about 2' on each side with flat stone. A water spigot is also installed. (PEPC 21401)	2008	CE	2008	CE

Physical History

1. Pre-Parkway Era (-1933)

Martin Brinegar, a native of Ashe County, North Carolina (present day Alleghany County), and his wife, Caroline, purchased 125 acres in Alleghany County in August of 1876 (Buxton 1988, 30). Construction of the building presently referred to as the Brinegar Cabin occurred between 1886

and 1889. The cabin is located on the ridge of the Blue Ridge Mountains that “provided a vista of unparalleled variety and beauty. The view to the southeast on a clear day was over fifty miles, extending to Wilkesboro and beyond the Yadkin River Valley to the piedmont lowlands. To the northwest, the Peach Bottom Mountains and parallel tiers of mountain ranges were etched from the Blue Ridge Plateau by the ancient New River. In the far distance, beyond the hulking forms of several mountains, is the long outline of the Iron Mountain Range, which formed the western border of the Blue Ridge Plateau along the Great Valley” (Buxton 1988, 32). The site for the Cabin was likely determined by its proximity to a nearby spring. The spring was locally known for having “good water” (Buxton 1988, 33). The Springhouse sits at the location of the water source.

Brinegar Cabin was built on a stone foundation with notched log walls caulked with clay. Roofing for the building consisted of overlapping oak shakes. The log walls were boarded on both the inside and outside with poplar. Two large stone fireplaces with chimneys heated the two-room building during winter months (Buxton 1988, 36). Outbuildings on the site of the cabin included the Springhouse, a small Barn, and a Granary with a root cellar beneath it. The property around the house also contained a garden and a small apple orchard of 25 to 30 trees “located just below the current rock wall which was constructed for the parking lot” (Buxton 1988, 52). According to neighbors, the apple varieties included Limber Twig and Virginia Beauty. Livestock maintained on the property included cattle, sheep, and hogs. Garden crops included cabbage and potatoes; grains included buckwheat, rye, oats, and sorghum (Buxton 1988, 53).

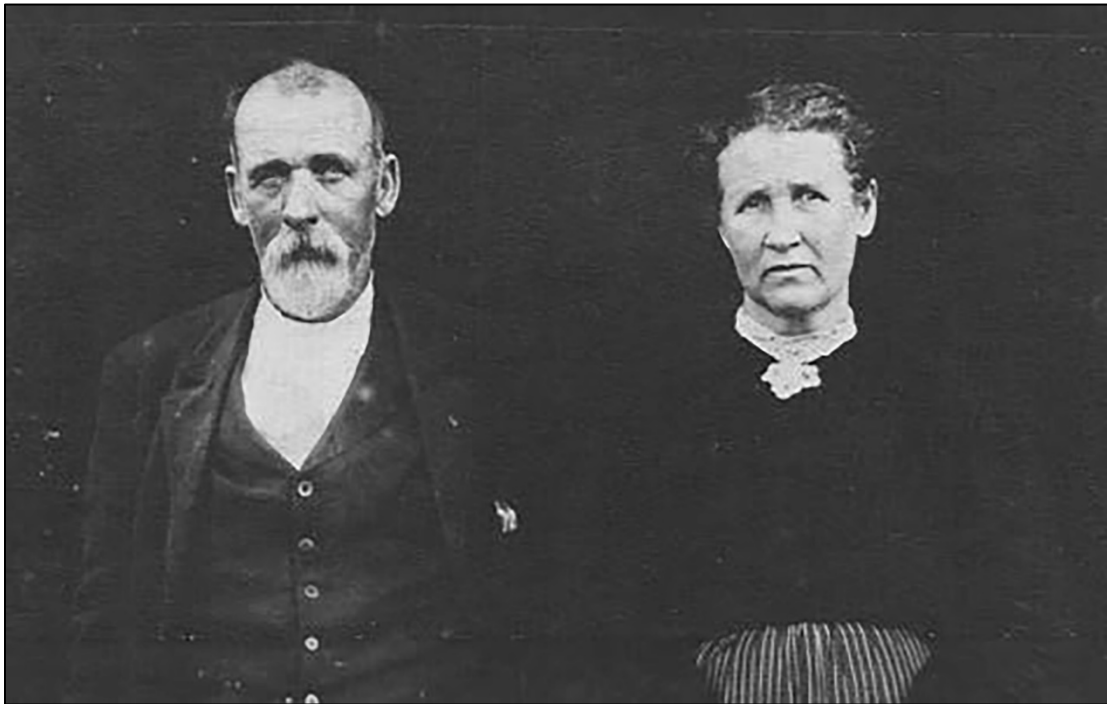


Fig 6-1. Reproduction of Martin and Caroline Brinegar, undated, Neg. #914, Class. #719.5, BLRI Archives.

2. Prewar Planning and Construction Era (1933-1942)

Caroline Brinegar, widow of Martin Brinegar, moved from her homestead in 1937 to live with her daughter, leaving the farm abandoned (NPS 2005, 15). According to the Brinegar Cabin HRS, NPS “acquired two different tracts of land which were identified with Brinegar Cabin. The first, identified as Tract 24, was acquired on November 12, 1935. The grantor was John W. Brinegar who was paid \$1,000 (\$11.66 per acre) for the 85.7 acres conveyed...The second parcel of land conveyed was Tract 21, which contained 28.1 acres. The grantor was John W. Brinegar and Heirs and the conveyance occurred on April 23, 1937. The cost of this land purchase was \$320” (Buxton 1988, 70).

Sam Weems recollected the resistance he met from Mrs. Brinegar in the negotiations process for the property,

“So I finally said, ‘Mrs. Brinegar, I’ll tell you what: why don’t you just go ahead and let me give you the money and you can enjoy it, and stay here just like you have been doing. But I am going to tell you: we are going to have to build a road up here about 100 yards from your front door. And if you don’t mind that you just stay here and live the rest of your life just the way you are.’

Well, she had to talk to her children about it, and the children finally agreed with us that maybe this was the thing for her to do, and she could take the money and use it to good advantage the rest of her life...Well, the minute the bulldozers showed up and started rooting the land around in front of her door, she left and went down and moved in with some of her kinfolks” (Weems 1971, 24-25).

Three years after this purchase, BLRI officials began planning for visitors at the Brinegar Cabin site. Landscape plans from 1941 call for construction of a visitor parking lot and a walkway leading from the middle of a stone wall down to the cabin area. These plans indicate that the walkway would descend the slope above the Cabin at the center of the lot. A retaining wall ran parallel with the parking area to the walkway, and a split rail fence ran along the edge of the parking area from the middle walkway to the edge of the parking bays. Another walkway would descend the slope from the north end of the parking lot down toward the Cabin. The wall and middle walkway were not installed as indicated on this plan.

A revised plan for the site was approved in October of 1941 (Van Cleve 1941). This plan shows a new walkway configuration (traces of the old walkway are visible on this drawing). This plan delineates the pathways in their current configuration with a long pathway leading from the north end of the parkway down a slope toward the cabin site. Existing plant materials are noted on this drawing including several apples (ranging in size from eight to twelve inches in caliper), a ten-inch caliper hickory, and several oaks ranging in size from ten to twenty-eight inches.

A planting plan from this same month of issue delineates additional site details (Van Cleve 1941). The planting plan indicates that these site changes modify construction which had already occurred on the site. Lines on this plan indicate an “as built” parking configuration different from that on this plan. Other “as built” conditions are not clear from this plan. The plan indicates other site features to be constructed on the site such as a stone patio outside of the cabin itself as well as stairs at the end of the walkway from the parking area. A “tree seat” constructed of “irregular weathered lumber in a simple, rough style” is detailed on the plan and was to be located around a thirty-inch white oak adjacent to the Parkway. The planting palette for the site includes native and nonnative naturalized trees, shrubs, vines, and perennials.

Fencing and field locations are also indicated on this plan. The flax field is located on the slope west of the parking area. A sheep pasture is located just up the slope from this field. Worm fencing is indicated around the flax field with a stile or trail crossing point indicated where the “Trail to the mountaintop” indicated on the plan crosses the field boundary. Worm fencing is also noted on the south side of the walkway leading down to the cabin and around the field area downhill from the apple orchard. Notes for the property across the Parkway indicate that the area was to be maintained as fenced cattle pasture and was to be “cleared and grubbed leaving only desirable specimens and groups according to the discretion of the Landscape Architect.”

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the building states that WPA forces carried out “restoration under the supervision of landscape architect Kenneth G. McCarter.” Crews built the parking area which was “notable for its use of flat stones, echoing the construction of the Cabin chimneys.” Work forces constructed fences to manage cattle on the site.

According to the Brinegar Cabin CLI, from 1941-1942, the Brinegar Cabin and the associated dependencies which were not demolished in the construction of the Parkway (Springhouse and Granary) were restored for interpretive purposes. Unfortunately, features such as the apple orchard and the barn were lost in an effort to provide visitor services for the site and to clear the path for the Parkway. A recordation team for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) prepared drawings depicting the structure in the same year (Van Cleve 1941).

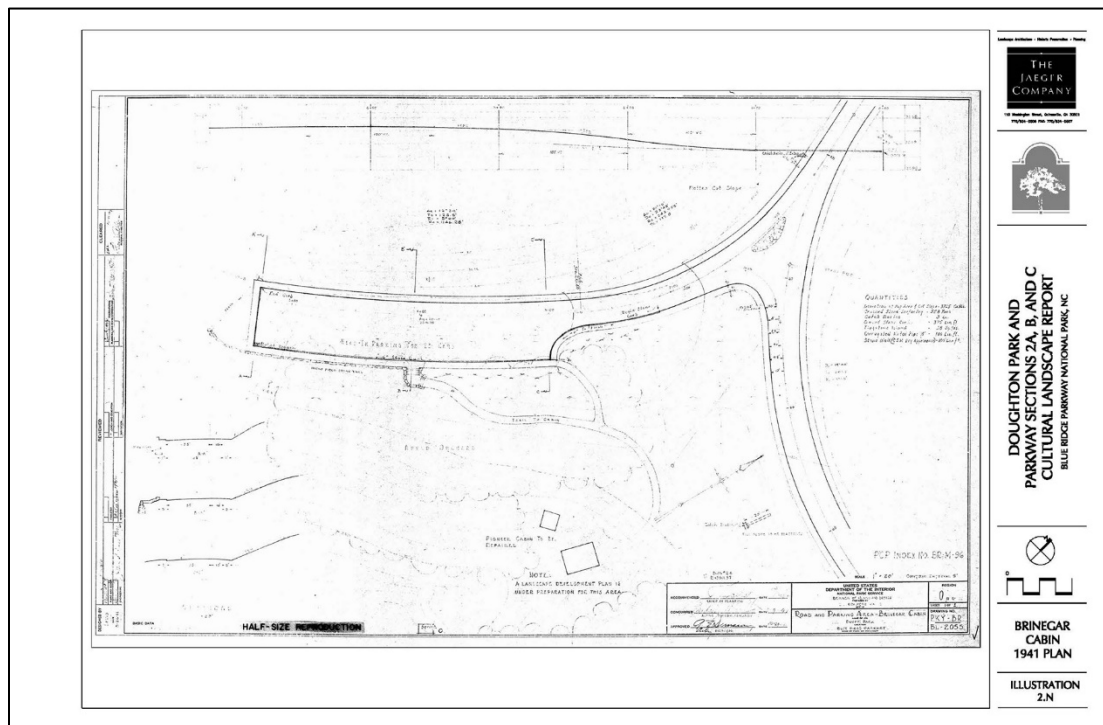


Fig 6-2. C. 1941 landscape plan for the Brinegar Cabin site. The Jaeger Company, Doughton Park and Sections 2A, B and C Blue Ridge Parkway Cultural Landscape Report (2006), p. 201.

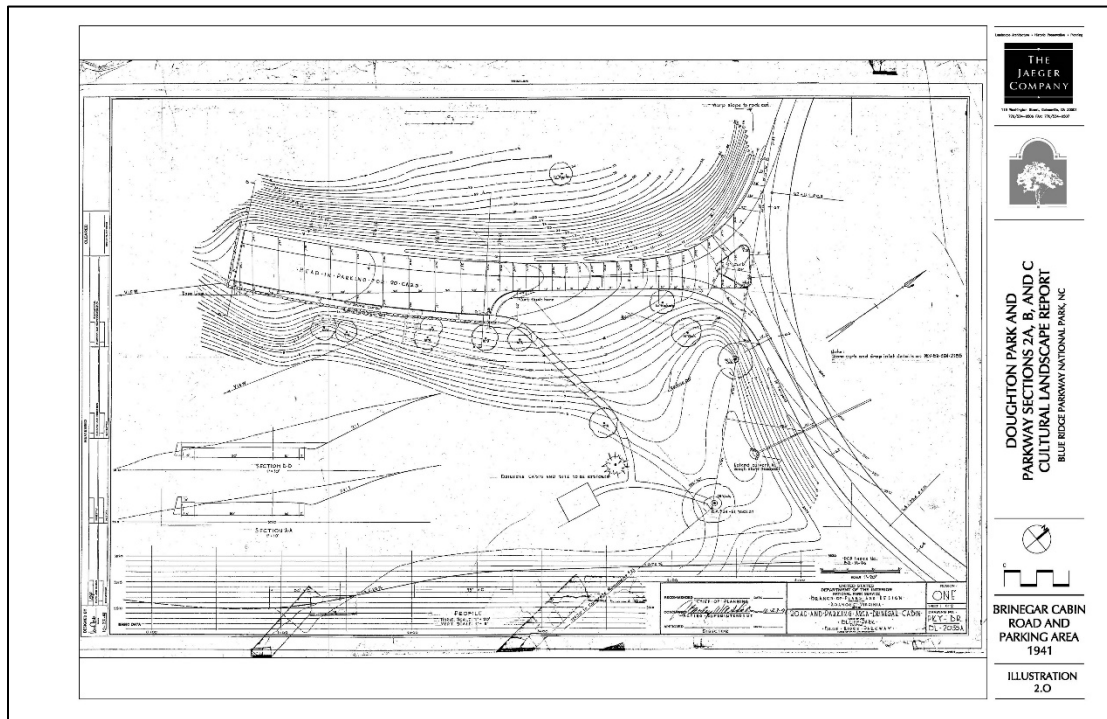


Fig 6-3. C. 1941 landscape plan revision for the Brinegar Cabin site. The Jaeger Company, Doughton Park and Sections 2A, B and C Blue Ridge Parkway Cultural Landscape Report (2006), p. 202.

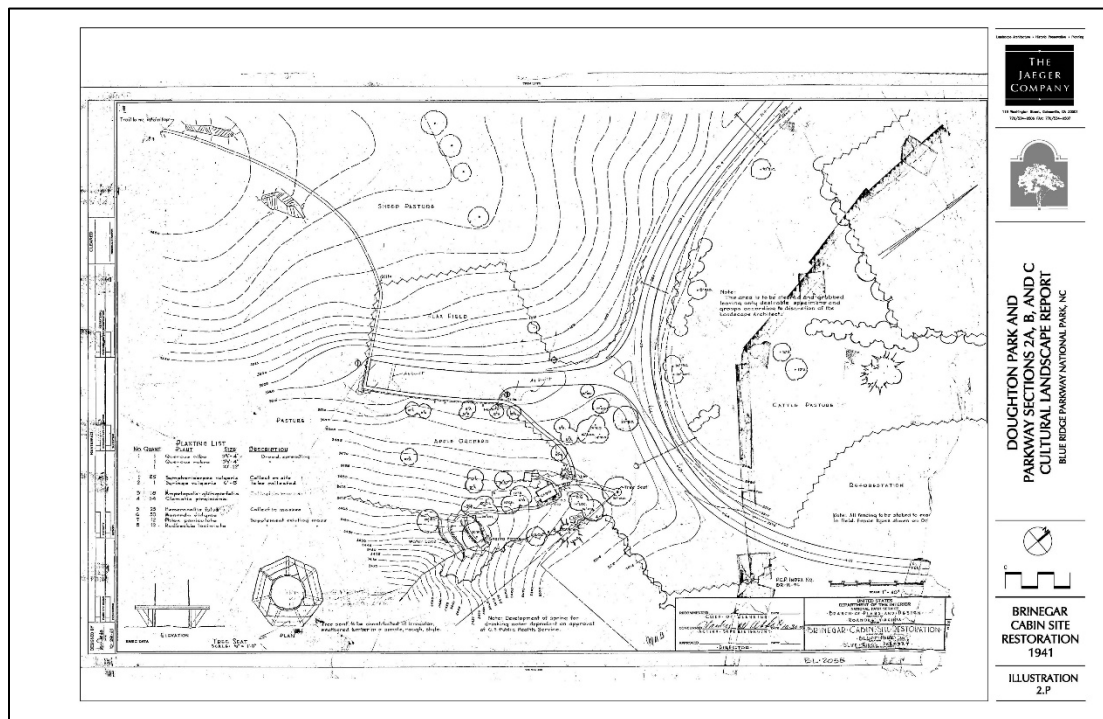


Fig 6-4. C. 1941 planting plan for the Brinegar Cabin site. The Jaeger Company, Doughton Park and Sections 2A, B and C Blue Ridge Parkway Cultural Landscape Report (2006), p. 203.



Fig 6-5. Brinegar Cabin (with Granary in background), 1940, Neg. #6477 (637-5),
Class. #728, BLRI Archives.



Fig 6-6. Construction of entrance road to Brinegar Cabin parking area, 1942, Neg. #6453 (744b), Class. #625.7, BLRI Archives.

3. The War Years Era (1942-1945)

Research does not reveal any changes occurring to Brinegar Cabin during this era.

4. Resumption of Construction Era (1946-1955)

Research does not indicate any changes to this area during this period.

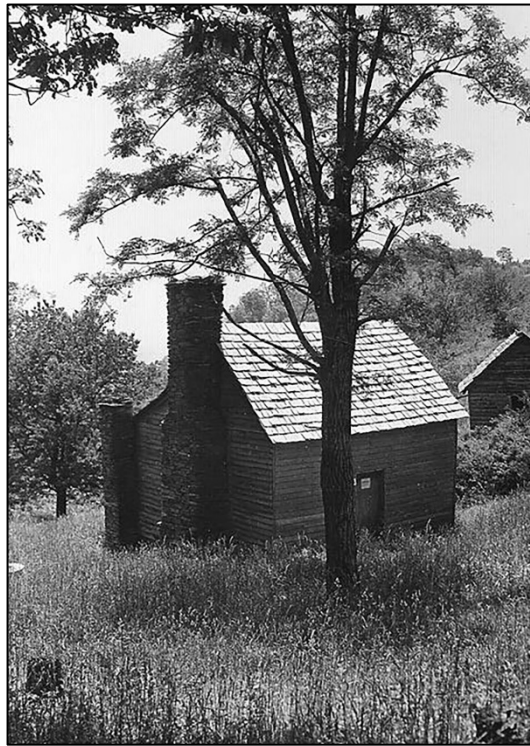


Fig 6-7. Brinegar Cabin (with Granary in background), 1953, Neg. #301, Class. #728, BLRI Archives.

5. 'Mission 66' Construction Era (1956-1966)

In 1957, NPS allowed a visitor service concession to begin at Brinegar Cabin. Chatham Manufacturing Company from Elkin, NC, obtained “a special use permit to hold weaving demonstrations in Brinegar Cabin. A loom, replacing the one used by Caroline Brinegar and other Southern Highland women, is installed and products are sold to the public.” Under the agreement with NPS, Chatham sold textile crafts from the Brinegar Cabin (Buxton 1988, 71). The sale of these popular textiles including hand woven rugs greatly increased visitation to the site.

During this period, a building to house a restroom for staff was installed west of the Cabin. This rustic style outhouse building was not open to the public and served staff members only.

6. Post 'Mission 66' Era (1966-present)

From the late 1970s to the early 1980s, BLRI employees and volunteer workers provided interpretation on weekends at the Brinegar Cabin site (Buxton 1988, 73). In January of 1972, the Brinegar Cabin was nominated and accepted to the National Register of Historic Places (NR). Attention brought to the Cabin in the preparation of the nomination resulted in efforts to preserve the historic integrity of the building and site.

This culminated in a major restoration of the Cabin by NPS in 1975. "The objective was to assure the long-term preservation of the structure" (Buxton 1988, 75). Major repair issues included repair and/or replacement of decaying weatherboard on both the Cabin and the Granary, repair of damage caused by inadequate drainage to the foundation, and repair of the roofs and chimneys (Buxton 1988, 75). The repairs were addressed with the following improvements:

- 1) Drainage: A ditch was constructed on the uphill side of the Cabin and Granary, and perforated pipes and gravel areas were used to improve drainage near the foundation stones. These areas were covered with grass. Additional grading was performed to slope drainage away from the foundations of the buildings.
- 2) Foundation: Restoration of the stone foundations of the Cabin and Shed was also performed including some re-laying of the dry-stacked stone.
- 3) Weatherboarding: Where necessary, unsalvageable weatherboarding was replaced in kind.
- 4) Chimneys: Repointing of the chimneys was performed using a combination of lime cement and clay "to retain the original appearance of the chimneys" (Buxton 1988, 75).
- 5) Roof: Replacement in-kind of missing or rotten shingles was performed and additional roof materials (rafters, etc.) were repaired or replaced as necessary (Buxton 1988, 76-77).

Brinegar Cabin housed a concessions operation until 1983 (Wyatt 2006). The garden area of Brinegar Cabin was maintained by NPS maintenance staff until 1983 when “the staff deem[ed] the exhibit ineffective.” However, the absence of an interpretive garden on the site was short-lived. In 1986, NPS implemented a Wayside Exhibit Plan for the Brinegar Cabin. This included an “Appalachian Garden to illustrate to visitors the variety of plants grown in a typical Appalachian garden” (Buxton 1988, 77). As of 2021, this garden is still present and actively maintained.

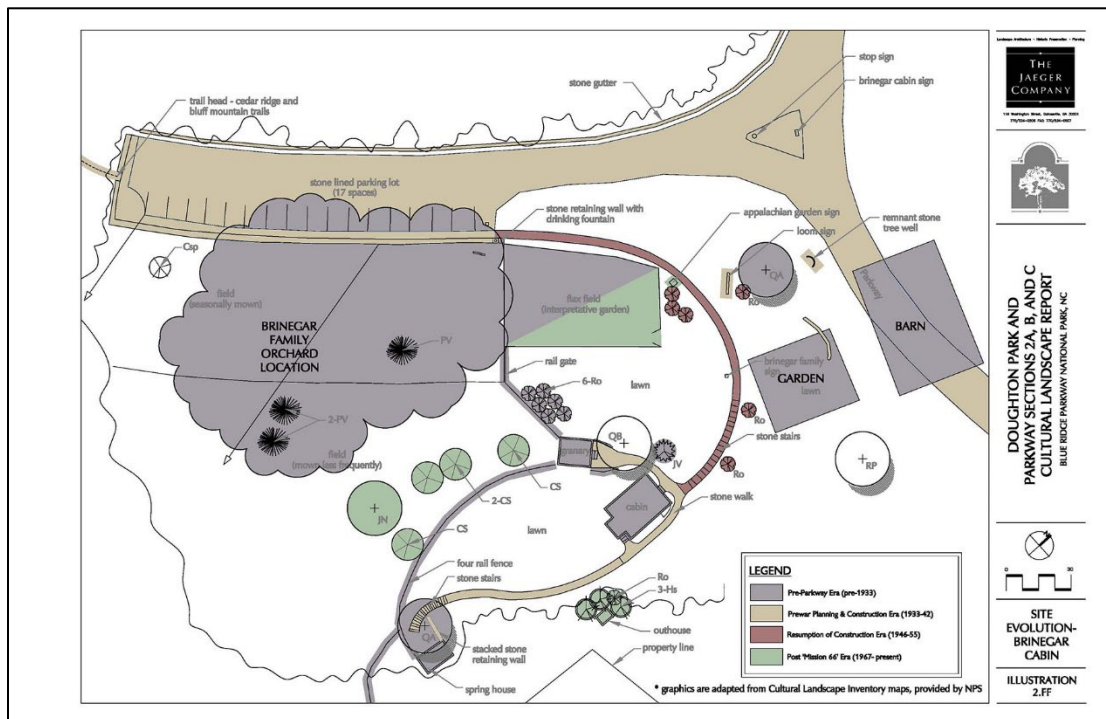


Fig 6-8. Brinegar Cabin Site Evolution. The Jaeger Company, Doughton Park and Sections 2A, B and C Blue Ridge Parkway Cultural Landscape Report (2006), p. 219.

Chapter 7: Uses

Functions and Uses

Seq. No. (R)	Major Category (R)	Category (R)	Use/ Function (R, if exists)	Historic (Yes/No)	Current (Yes/No)	Primary (Yes/No)
3361	Education	Interpretive Landscape	Interpretive Landscape	Yes	Yes	No
3355	Landscape	Scenic Landscape	View	Yes	Yes	No
	Recreation/Culture	Recreation/Culture-Other	Recreation/Culture-Other	No	Yes	Yes
	Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	No	Yes

Public Access

Public Access

Unrestricted

Chapter 8: Analysis & Evaluation

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

Although some reforestation and minor repairs have occurred, the landscape conveys the design of the Blue Ridge Parkway (1933-1987) and the architecture of a small mountain farm (National Register significance 1875-1899). The integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association has been preserved at the site, not only by the interpretation of a pioneer farm exhibit, but the on-going maintenance of the landscape.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Existing Conditions:

The Brinegar Cabin landscape retains the original clustered organization of outbuildings (cabin, granary, and springhouse) built by Martin Brinegar from 1885-1890. The site development corresponded with the Parkway construction and included features for vehicle and pedestrian circulation. The spatial organization of the original farmstead was preserved in the BLRI plans (the garden relocated near the house) and remains a contributing landscape feature today. The spatial organization has integrity of location, association, feeling, design, materials, setting, and workmanship.

Feature Name: Organization of outbuildings

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Organization of original farmstead

Feature Contribution: Contributing



Fig 8-1. Brinegar Cabin Parking Area (1946)



Fig 8-2. Brinegar Cabin property (1973)



Fig 8-3. Brinegar Cabin property (1975)



Fig 8-4. View of Brinegar Cabin and Shed illustrating spatial organization of original farmstead (2021)



Fig 8-5. View of Brinegar outbuildings from Springhouse illustrating spatial organization (2021)

Land Use

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction.

Existing Conditions:

Brinegar Cabin, the associated outbuildings, and land are currently used as an interpretative roadside site along the Parkway. The 2002 Long-Range Interpretive Plan for the Parkway has deemed the theme for this site to be a “glimpse into the middle-class Appalachian farming/family life from 1885- 1935.¹⁰ Primarily, signs are used to interpret this theme. One sign, or gunboard,¹¹ is located under the large white oak near the site entrance and is dedicated to interpreting weaving on the loom. Other signs on the site interpret traditional crops grown by Appalachian

subsistence farmers, the regional use of the springhouses for refrigeration, and the life and gravesite locations of Martin and Caroline Brinegar. In addition to signs, the site is often staffed by volunteers of the Friends of the Blue Ridge Parkway who provide Appalachian craft demonstrations during the busy summer months. Annually, the Brinegar Cabin site hosts Brinegar Days, a celebration of the area's mountain heritage. This celebration features demonstrations of yarn spinning, wood carving, and Appalachian music performance. Additionally, the site's parking lot serves as a trail access point for both the Cedar Ridge and Bluff Mountains Trails.

Feature Name: Interpretive/Museum/Educational

Feature Contribution: Contributing



Fig 8-6. View of interpretive garden, outdoor seating, and Brinegar Cabin. Interpretive sign visible in bottom-left corner of frame (2021)

Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Existing Conditions:

Vegetation at Brinegar Cabin is quite varied. The site is primarily composed of well-maintained lawn and fields. The lawn area is defined on the northern edge by the Parkway and on the western side by the retaining wall of the 17-car parking lot. A mixture of white pine and oak hickory hardwood forest wrap around the lawn from the Parkway in the northeast to the southern tip of the parking lot in the southwest to form a crescent shape. The forest surrounding Brinegar Cabin is in good health. The lawn area is spotted with shrub bays and several large

specimen trees. The shrub bays are primarily composed of Catawba rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*) and are located along the main pathway from the parking lot to the Cabin and along the split rail fence west of the Granary. Generally, the shrub bays are in fair condition, showing some decline due to age. In addition to lawn, the site also contains a field and a garden. Located on the south side of the entrance walk, the interpretive garden is surrounded by a wooden picket fence. This area is planted and maintained seasonally by NPS interpretive staff and volunteers with crops that are representative of Appalachian gardens, such as buckwheat, flax, sorghum, pole beans, and dipper gourds. The field is located to the south of the interpretive garden. This former apple orchard is thought to have once contained 25 to 30 apple trees. There are no apple trees remaining in this area. In the place of the orchard, a 65-foot-wide swath of seasonally mown field runs parallel with the parking lot retaining wall. This field area is very well-maintained. The adjacent field area is mown annually to suppress the invasion of woody plants.

Feature Name: Pine forest

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Mixed hardwood forest

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Flax field and interpretive garden

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Rhododendrons planted along pedestrian path

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Original White oak near site entrance

Feature Contribution: Contributing



Fig 8-7. Brinegar Cabin flax field and interpretive garden (2021)



Fig 8-8. Declining rhododendron shrub bay along pedestrian path at Brinegar Cabin (2021)



Fig 8-9. White oak near entry road and pedestrian path at Brinegar Cabin (2021)

Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Existing Conditions:

Formalized circulation at the Brinegar Cabin site is limited. A 150-foot-long, two-way vehicular road from the Parkway leads visitors into the Brinegar Cabin parking lot. The parking lot is paved with asphalt and has 17 parking spaces. The lot is bordered by stone curbing. A three-foot-wide asphalt sidewalk is located atop the curb between the parking spaces and a stone retaining wall. This walk leads visitors southwest toward the Cedar Ridge and Bluff Mountains Trail access points or northeast toward the Interpretative Garden and front door of the Cabin. One

hundred fifty-five feet of three-foot wide asphalt sidewalk leads to a series of 19 stairs composed of stone risers and asphalt treads. These stairs descend the slope to the Cabin's front door. Just before the front door, a mortared flagstone path begins. This path forks to provide access to the front door of the Cabin, the Granary to the west and the Cabin's back porch. Just beyond the stairs to the back porch, the sidewalk returns to asphalt winding southwest to the Springhouse. Eighty-five feet of three-foot-wide asphalt path ends at a flight of 20 mortared stone stairs, which curve around the large white oak to arrive at a short run of asphalt sidewalk leading to the entrance of the Springhouse. One small gravel and earthen path leads to the outhouse and connects into the stone path at the back porch. Pedestrian paths at Brinegar Cabin are in good condition with no signs of deterioration. The Cedar Ridge and Bluff Mountains trails depart from the western corner of the parking lot. These trails are part of the Prewar Planning and Construction Era trail system for Doughton Park.

Feature Name: Parking lot and entry road

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Asphalt and stone pedestrian paths

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Trailhead at south end of parking lot

Feature Contribution: Contributing



Fig 8-10. Brinegar Cabin entry road, view toward parking lot (2021)



Fig 8-11. Entry path from parking lot to Brinegar Cabin (2021)



Fig 8-12. Cedar Ridge / Bluff Mountain Trailhead at southern end of Brinegar Cabin parking lot (2021)

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity.

Existing Conditions:

The Brinegar Cabin site features four wooden buildings sited in a tight cluster in the southeastern corner of the property. All buildings are sided with wood clapboards and roofed with wood shingles. These buildings are in good condition unless otherwise noted, having been well-maintained since the 1975 NPS restoration.

Brinegar Cabin: The Brinegar family's 1889 Cabin is located approximately 60 feet southeast of the interpretive garden and 125 feet south of the Parkway. This one-and-a-half story Cabin sits on a dry laid fieldstone foundation. The Cabin is composed of the original 1889 one-room log building, now sided with wood clapboard, a wood-framed gable roof with exposed framing and clad in wood shakes, and a clapboard-covered rear shed addition. According to the Brinegar Cabin Historic American Buildings Survey, the Cabin measures 25 feet across the eastern and western facades by 19 feet across the southern and northern sides with a small covered rear porch measuring nine feet in width and four feet, six inches in depth. Typical fenestration includes wood-framed four-over-two double-hung windows. Door openings are wood-framed and have vertical plank doors. The southern facade features the Cabin's front door on an otherwise blank clapboard wall. Two stone chimneys and a single double-hung window compose the eastern facade. A set of stone stairs lead onto the rear wooden porch. The Cabin's northern facade features the rear covered porch and back door. Double-hung windows flank the rear door. A single double-hung window is found on the western facade. The Cabin sits in its original location and is a contributing resource that relates to the original design of the Blue Ridge Parkway (WJE 2016, A-213).

Brinegar Granary: The Granary is located 25 feet to the southwest of the Cabin. It is a single-story wood-framed building, sided with clapboard and measuring 14 feet, 2 inches long by 12 feet, 3 inches wide. The roof is wooden and gabled, has exposed framing, and is clad in wood shakes. Typical door openings are wood-framed and have vertical wood plank doors. The main entrance door is located on the eastern façade and has a stone stoop consisting of two steps. The building sits on a dry laid fieldstone foundation, which has an opening to the half basement on the southeastern façade. The Granary sits in its original location and is a contributing resource that relates to the original design of the Blue Ridge Parkway (WJE 2016, A-214).

Brinegar Springhouse: The Brinegar Springhouse is located 32 feet down the slope from the rear of the back porch of the Cabin. The Springhouse entrance faces west toward a large white oak and the stone stairway that leads to the building. It is one-story wood-framed structure with a rectangular plan composed of two rooms under a continuous wood-shingled roof. The entire

building is 16 feet by 8 feet, 2 inches. consists of a dry laid fieldstone foundation, wood-framed structure with vertically oriented wood plank siding, and wood-framed wood shake gable roof. The building is accessed through a wood-framed door opening. The northern room has a flagstone floor, is open on the western side, and contains the spring basin, which is located in the northern corner of the room. The southern room has an earthen floor, is enclosed, and contains the milk trough. The Springhouse sits in its original location and is a contributing resource that relates to the original design of the Blue Ridge Parkway. It remains open for visitors to explore (WJE 2016, A-215).

Brinegar Outhouse: The fourth building, an outhouse built by the NPS in 1957, sits on a gravel-covered embankment with stone retaining wall at the edge of the shrub-covered hillside. It is well-screened by native vegetation and is located 33 feet from the southeast corner of the Cabin. The outhouse is wood framed with horizontal wood weatherboard and wood shake shed roof with exposed eaves. The structure features a wood-framed two-light fixed window and vertical plank door. The entrance faces east with a narrow earthen/gravel path connecting the building to the main asphalt path. It is currently being used for storage. The historic location of the homestead's outhouse is unknown. As the current outhouse was constructed by the NPS during the Mission 66 period, however, it contributes to the historic significance of the Blue Ridge Parkway (WJE 2016, A-216).

Parking Lot Stone Retaining Walls: A total of 225 linear feet of mortared stone wall is present along the southeastern and western edges of the parking lot. The wall is composed of long, thin, horizontally stacked stone that is very similar in character to the foundations of the existing buildings. The walls are 3 feet thick, 2-1/2 feet tall on the parking lot side, and an average of 4 feet tall on the field-facing side. While the structural integrity of the wall appears to be intact, many spots are missing capstones.

Springhouse Stone Retaining Wall: A dry-stacked stone wall is located on the northwestern side of the Springhouse. This wall is 12 feet in length, 1 foot in thickness, and approximately 4 feet in height. The stone used to create the retaining wall is consistent with that used for the Cabin

foundation. The wall is in fair condition due to the effects of growth by the enormous white oak adjacent to the wall and the considerable vegetation that is growing from the joints in the dry-laid wall.

Feature Name: Brinegar Cabin

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Brinegar Cabin

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 005095

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 4485

Is FMSS Record Exact Match?: Yes

Feature Name: Brinegar Shed

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Brinegar Shed

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 005098

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 4486

Is FMSS Record Exact Match?: Yes

Feature Name: Brinegar Springhouse

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Brinegar Springhouse

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 005099

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 4487

Is FMSS Record Exact Match?: Yes

Feature Name: NPS Outhouse

Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature Name: Parking Lot Stone Retaining Walls

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Springhouse Stone Retaining Walls

Feature Contribution: Contributing



Fig 8-13. Brinegar Cabin pre-restoration (1941)



Fig 8-14. Brinegar Cabin (1942)



Fig 8-15. Brinegar Springhouse pre-restoration c. 1942



Fig 8-16. Brinegar Springhouse during restoration (c. 1942)



Fig 8-17. Brinegar Springhouse during restoration (c. 1942)



Fig 8-18. Brinegar Springhouse (1975)



Fig 8-19. View of NPS Outhouse (2021)



Fig 8-20. Brinegar Cabin, north façade (2021)



Fig 8-21. Brinegar Shed, south facade (2021)



Fig 8-22. Brinegar Spring House oblique view, facing south (2021)

Views and Vistas

A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Existing Conditions:

The Brinegar Cabin site contains one major vista. From the parking lot, visitors overlook the former orchard and into the distant mountains of North Carolina. The parking lot provides a wonderful vantage to look into the distant landscape, while also allowing the visitor to gain orientation of the Cabin site upon arrival. NPS contractors clear the vista of vegetation on a three-year cycle in order to retain the planned scene. The condition of the vista is good.

Feature Name: View from Brinegar parking lot

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Brinegar Cabin Overlook, MP 238.5 (PwL)

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 341179

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 48212

Is FMSS Record Exact Match?: Yes



Fig 8-23. View from Brinegar parking lot, facing southeast (2021)

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Existing Conditions:

The following is an inventory of small-scale features located at Brinegar Cabin. The general condition of all small-scale features is good unless otherwise noted:

Drinking Fountain: A drinking fountain is incorporated as an extension of the parking lot retaining wall, with the top of the fountain rising an additional foot in height from the top of the wall. Two stone stairs elevate small visitors to an appropriate height to access the fountain. The top of the fountain contains an inset metal bowl with central drain and fountain head. Structurally, the masonry stone base is in good condition and the fountain was still operable as of 2021, albeit with noticeably low water pressure.

Signs: Four interpretive signs exist on the site. The “Brinegar Cabin and Loom” sign is located under the large white oak nearest the Parkway. This routed wooden sign is a good example of the early interpretive signs that were originally installed along the Parkway. The sign explains the use of the loom by industrious Appalachian women like Caroline Brinegar around the turn of the twentieth century. This sign is in fair condition. Rotting wood is evident and the sign base is generally unstable. The “Appalachian Garden” sign is located adjacent to the Interpretative Garden along the entrance walk. This sign interprets garden crop varieties used by subsistence farmers in the Blue Ridge area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A metal frame anchors the vandal-resistant integrated graphic board beside the path. This form of sign is representative of contemporary interpretive wayside signage found along the Parkway. A third type of sign is found just beyond the garden. This sign is executed entirely in metal and features a photo of Caroline and Martin Brinegar. The sign lists the birth and death dates of each of the former property owners and lists the nearby location of their graves. These gravesites are not located within Parkway boundaries. The fourth and final interpretive sign is located on the west wall of the Springhouse. This routed wooden sign is mounted flush against the wall and explains the use of this type of structure to cool perishable goods for the Appalachian household. Likely an original or replica of the original sign, this is evocative of early means of interpretation along the Parkway.

Fences: A rustic wooden picket fence encloses the Interpretive Garden. The four-foot-tall fence is composed of pickets of various widths, with 4 inches being the average. A locked double gate is located in the eastern corner of the enclosure. A rustic double-railed hand rail is located between the Cabin and Granary. This “fence” is located along a steep drop from the flagstone walkway and is composed of rustic wooden round posts. It is very likely that these are Parkway additions that would not have been present on the Brinegar Farm. A four rail split-rail fence begins at the shrub bay located west of the Granary and runs down the slope to the western corner of the Granary. The fence then resumes from the southern corner of the Granary again running down the slope in an arc toward the southwestern corner of the Springhouse. The overall condition of the fence is good, but the portion near the Granary is being invaded with herbaceous vegetation, which could lead to future condition issues.

Stone Gutter: Approximately 300 feet of rubble stone gutter wraps from the entrance into the parking lot along the entrance driving lane. Rustic stone cobbles are mortared to form a one foot deep gutter. The condition of the gutter is fair due to encroaching vegetation in the mortar joints of the gutter

Culvert with Wing Walls: Located 22 feet from the Parkway, between the large oaks of the front lawn, a two foot diameter culvert drains water to the opposite side of the Parkway. This culvert is faced with a four-foot-tall stone headwall. The head wall is 22 feet long and arches slightly away from the Parkway. The condition of the culvert and head wall is good.

Feature Name: Drinking fountain

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone gutter

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone tailwall

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone retaining wall

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Gunboard sign

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Fencing

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Tree well remnant

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Interpretive signage

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing



Fig 8-24. Drinking fountain in Brinegar Cabin parking lot (2021)



Fig 8-25. Stone gutter along Brinegar Cabin parking lot. Obscured by vegetation (2021)



Fig 8-26. Stone tailwall at Brinegar Cabin (2021)



Fig 8-27. View of stone retaining wall from orchard site. Elevation view, facing northwest. (2021)



Fig 8-28. Gunboard sign at Brinegar Cabin (2021)



Fig 8-29. Split rail fencing near Brinegar Shed and Cabin, intact (2021)



Fig 8-30. Former tree well site at Brinegar Cabin (2021)

Chapter 9: Condition Assessment

Assessment Interval:

6 years

Condition

Condition:

Good

Condition Date:

09/01/2021

Primary Inspector Name:

Chris Robey

Profession/Credentials:

NCPE Cultural Landscapes GIS Intern

Narrative:

The Brinegar Cabin landscape remains in good condition and retains significance and integrity of its nineteenth-century vernacular features and twentieth-century NPS features. The site continues to serve as an interpretive landscape offering visitors a glimpse into the lives 19th and early 20th century middle-class farmers in the Appalachians. All buildings on-site remain in good condition and appear to be regularly maintained. The stone retaining wall located near the spring house remain structurally sound as well, although vegetation has begun to encroach upon the structure. The stone retaining wall supporting the parking lot is in fair condition and in need of repairs, namely where stones have become dislodged. All pedestrian and vehicular circulation and their associated features are in good condition. The condition of the site's small-scale features is variable. Features such as the drinking fountain, culvert and stone headwall, "gunboard" sign, and interpretive signage are in good condition, whereas the condition of the stone gutter and stone tree well have declined considerably. The stone gutter is overrun with vegetation and almost completely invisible. Likewise, the stone tree well appears to have been almost completely buried. Some stonework is still barely visible, however. Additionally, the split rail fencing bordering key portions of the cabin complex is in similarly variable condition. Some sections remain intact, while others have collapsed and need repairs. The condition of the site's vegetation

is generally good. The most notable impacts are associated with rhododendron plantings that appear to have been removed, as well as an existing bay of rhododendron that has been in decline for several years. The original spatial organization that had characterized the Brinegar family complex remains intact. The 2006 CLR recommends continued site maintenance and rehabilitation of small-scale stone features. Besides this need for minor repairs, specific restoration, and on-going maintenance, Brinegar Cabin continues to convey the history of the Appalachian farmstead and the design elements of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Impacts

Seq. No.	Type	Impact Type – Other	Internal Source?	External Source?	Narrative	Date Identified
xx			Yes/No	Yes/No	1000 Char.	mm/dd/yyyy
	Deferred Maintenance		Yes	No	The stone gutter draining the parking lot has become completely obscured by vegetation and debris and needs to be cleaned out.	06/11/2021
	Deferred Maintenance		Yes	No	Several sections of split rail fencing have collapsed and are in need of repair.	06/11/2021
	Disruption/Loss of Plant Species		Yes	No	Some rhododendron plantings noted on prior existing conditions graphics appear to have been removed. This is evident along the pedestrian path, where the stumps from these plantings are still visible.	08/06/2021

	Inappropriate Maintenance		Yes	No	The stone drinking fountain has been equipped with a modern stainless-steel spigot. While necessary to accommodate present-day usage, this addition technically compromises the feature's historic integrity to a minor degree.	06/11/2021
	Neglect		Yes	No	The stone tree well located near the entrance to the Brinegar Cabin site is no longer visible and appears to have been buried.	08/06/2021
	Removal/Replacement		Yes	No	To restore the character of the Brinegar Cabin landscape, the CLR suggests planting a few specimen apple trees to convey the location of the historic Brinegar orchard. Apple trees should be planted beyond the overlook view from the parking lot.	07/14/2008
	Unknown		No	Yes	A group of rhododendron planted between the pedestrian pathway and the interpretive garden has been in decline for several years and continues to exhibit signs of	06/11/2021

					stress. The exact cause of this stress was not immediately evident.	
	Visitation		No	Yes	Several sections of the stone retaining wall separating the parking lot from the former orchard site are either missing stones or have been dislodged. This damage appears to be attributable either to accidental contact from vehicles or from prior visitors pushing or climbing on the wall.	06/11/2021

Chapter 10: Treatment

Approved Treatments

Type	Completed	Approved Treatment Doc.	Doc Date	Narrative	Approved Treatment Cost	Cost Date	Estimate Level	Estimator	Cost Narrative
Rehabilitation	No	Cultural Landscape Report	2006	Pp. 146-147 of the Doughton Park and Sections 2A, B, and C Blue Ridge Parkway CLR covers specific treatment recommendations for the Brinegar Cabin site. The CLR is accessible at https://irma.nps.gov/D ataStore/Reference/Profile/2185737 .	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Chapter 11: Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

S e q. N o.	Citati on Autho r	Citation Title	Y ea r	Publis her	Citatio n Locati on	Citat ion Type	Cita tion Nu mbe r	IRM A Nu mbe r	Citation URL
		Visual Character of the Blue Ridge Parkway	1997	NPS	SERO	Both Graphic and Narrative			
	Barry M. Buxton	Brinegar Cabin Historic Resource Study	1988		DSC	Both Graphic and Narrative			
	Eric C. Swanson	Brinegar Cabin Historic Structure Report: Architectural Data Section	1988	NPS	DSC	Both Graphic and Narrative			
	Richard Quin and Christopher Marston	Blue Ridge Parkway Historic American Engineering Record, HAER No. NC #42	1997	US Department of the Interior, NPS, HABS/HAER	Washington, DC	Both Graphic and Narrative			
	The Jaeger Company	Doughton Park and Sections 2A, B, and C	2006		SERO	Both Graphic and Narrative			

		Blue Ridge Parkway , Cultural Landscape Report							
	The Jaeger Company	Doughton Park and Sections 2A, B and C Blue Ridge Parkway Cultural Landscape Report	2006	NPS Southeast Regional Office		Both Graphic and Narrative		2185737	https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2185737
	Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc (WJE)	Appendix, Survey and Assessment, Blue Ridge Parkway	2016	Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.		Both Graphic and Narrative		2268418	https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2268418
		2058 Brinegar Cabin Site Restoration 1941	1941	NPS	BLRI Headquarters vertical files. Not listed in DSC eTIC.	Graphic			
		2055 Road and Parking Area Brinegar Cabin	1941	NPS	BLRI, DSC	Graphic			
		2052A 2-C PLUM map for		NPS	BLRI	Graphic			

		Blue Ridge Parkway (Planning Land Use Map) Landscape and Maintenance Plan, Section 2C Station 57 to 90.							
	The Jaeger Company	Illustration 2.N	2006	NPS Southeast Regional Office	Doughton Park and Sections 2A, B and C Blue Ridge Parkway Cultural Landscape Report, p. 201	Graphic			
	The Jaeger Company	Illustration 2.O	2006	NPS Southeast Regional Office	Doughton Park and Sections 2A, B and C Blue Ridge Parkway Cultural Landscape	Graphic			

					Report, p. 202				
	The Jaeger Comp any	Illustrati on 2.P	20 06	NPS Southe ast Region al Office	Dough ton Park and Section s 2A, B and C Blue Ridge Parkw ay Cultur al Landsc ape Report, p. 203	Grap hic			
	The Jaeger Comp any	Illustrati on 2.FF	20 06	NPS Southe ast Region al Office	Dough ton Park and Section s 2A, B and C Blue Ridge Parkw ay Cultur al Landsc ape Report, p. 219	Grap hic			
	Anne Mitch ell	Parkway Politics	19 97	Univer sity of NC	Chapel Hill, NC	Narr ative			
	David J. Weber	The Spanish Frontier in North America	19 92	Yale Univer sity Press	New Haven, CT	Narr ative			
	Ian Firth	Blue Ridge Parkway Historic	20 05	NPS	SERO	Narr ative			

		Resource Study							
	Ian Firth	Parkway Profiles: Brief Background Statements on the Major Cultural Resources of the Blue Ridge Parkway	1992	Resource Planning and Professional Services Division	Asheville, NC	Narrative			
	John F. Scarry and Margaret C. Scarry	Subsistence Remains from Prehistoric North Carolina Archeological Sites	1997	Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill, NC	Narrative			http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/subsist/htm#Archaeobotanical
	John W. Tuttle	Soil Survey of Wilkes County, North Carolina	1997	United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service		Narrative			
	Joseph Hyde Patt	The North Carolina Geologic	1911	US Department of	Washington, DC	Narrative			

		al and Economic Survey, Bulletin No. 23: Forest Conditions in Western North Carolina		Agriculture					
	Mark Carter, et al	A Geographic Adventure Along the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina : Bulletin 98	2001	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, North Carolina Geological Survey Section	Raleigh, NC	Narrative			
	Michael Ann Williams	Homeplace: The Social Use and Meaning of the Folk Dwelling in Southwestern North Carolina	1991	University of Georgia Press	University of Georgia Press	Narrative			
	Rick Wyatt	11.9.2006 phone conversation.	2006	The Jaeger Company		Narrative			
	Robert	Archeological Investig	2005	Southeast Archeo	Jacksonville, FL	Narrative			

	Hellmann	ations Conduct ed at Blue Ridge Parkway		logical Center					
	Sam Weems	Oral History Interview. Interview w by S. Herbert Evison	19 71			Narr ative			
	Ted Olson	Blue Ridge Folklife	19 92	Univer sity Press of Mississ ippi	Jacks on, MS	Narr ative			
	US Depart ment of the Interi or, NPS	CLI Coordin ator Review Report Brinegar Cabin	20 05	USDI, NPS	Washi ngton, DC	Narr ative			
	Willia m D. Thorn bury	Regional Geomor phology of the United States	19 65	John Wiley & Sons	New York	Narr ative			

Appendix

Landscape Features

Seq. No.	Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CLI Feature ID	Latitude	Longitude	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match?	CRIS-AR ID
	Spatial Organization										
	Organization of outbuildings	Contributing	183719								
	Organization of outbuildings	Contributing	183719								
	Land Use										
	Interpretive/Museum/Educational	Contributing	183735								
	Vegetation										
	Pine forest	Contributing	194839								
	Mixed hardwood forest	Contributing	194840								
	Flax field and interpretive garden	Contributing	183723								
	Rhododendrons planted along pedestrian path	Contributing	183725								

**Brinegar Cabin
Blue Ridge Parkway**

	Original White oak near site entrance	Contributi ng	183727								
	Circulation										
	Parking lot and entry road	Contributi ng	183729								
	Asphalt and stone pedestrian paths	Contributi ng	183731								
	Trailhead at south end of parking lot	Contributi ng	183733								
	Buildings and Structures										
3279	Brinegar Cabin	Contributi ng	100729			Brinegar Cabin	005095	Locatio n	4485	Yes	3279
3282	Brinegar Shed	Contributi ng	100730			Brinegar Shed	005098	Locatio n	4486	Yes	3282
3286	Brinegar Springhouse	Contributi ng	100731			Brinegar Springhouse	005099	Locatio n	4487	Yes	3286
	NPS Outhouse	Undeterm ined	126997								
	Parking Lot Stone Retaining Walls	Contributi ng	195345								
	Springhouse Stone Retaining Wall	Contributi ng	195346								
	Views and Vistas										

	View from Brinegar parking lot	Contributing	127011			Brinegar Cabin Overlook, MP 238.5 (PwL)	341179	Location	48212	Yes	
	Small-Scale Features										
	Drinking fountain	Contributing	126999								
	Stone gutter	Contributing	127001								
	Stone tailwall	Contributing	127003								
	Stone retaining wall	Contributing	127005								
	Gunboard sign	Contributing	127007								
	Fencing	Contributing	127009								
	Tree well remnant	Contributing	127013								
	Interpretive signage	Non contributing	194921								