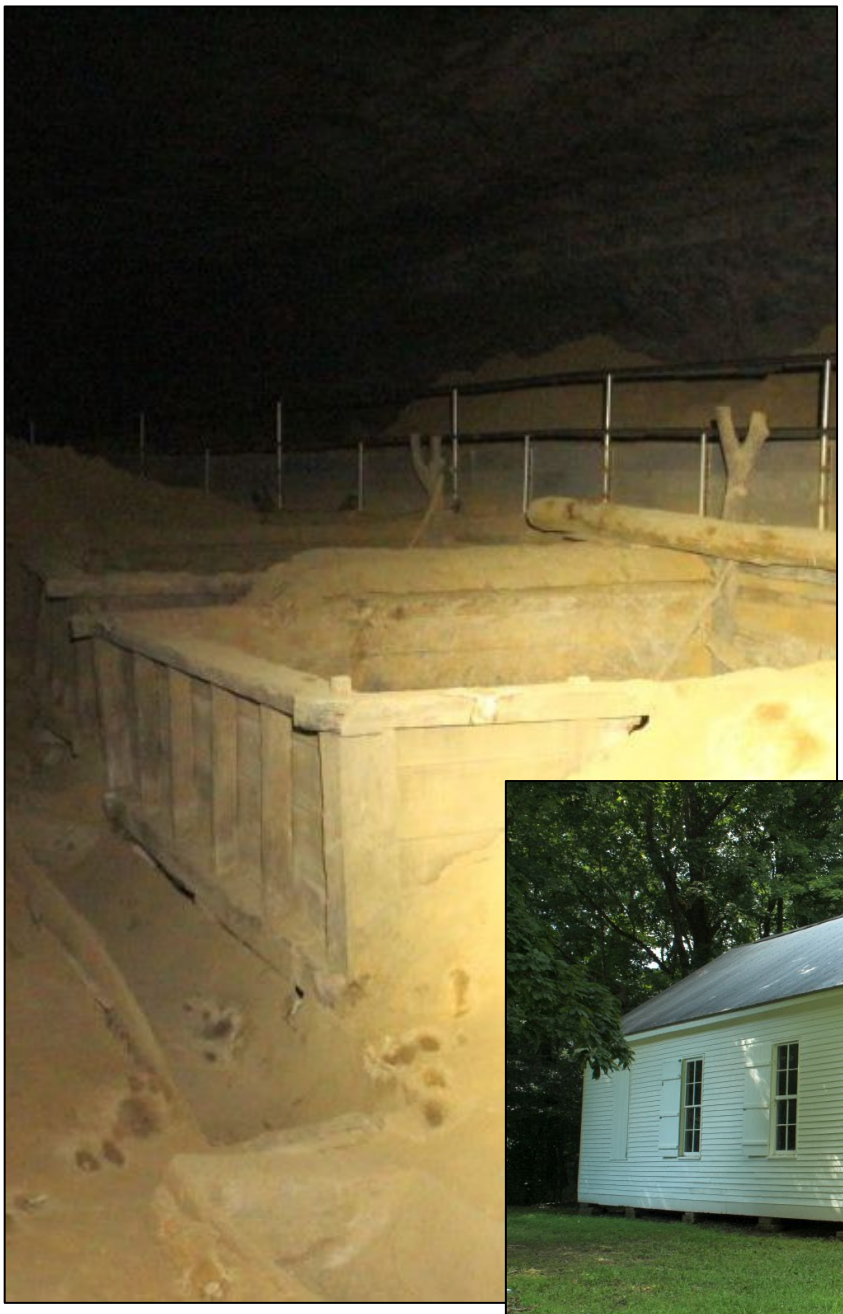
COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE GROUP

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK
HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY





EDMONSON, HART, AND BARREN COUNTIES, KENTUCKY

J-1616, 140P5122Q0018

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OCTOBER 2023

Image Credits: Saltpetre vat in Booth's Amphitheater (left);
Good Spring Baptist Church (right)
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COMMONWEALTH
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MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK IN EDMONSON, HART, AND BARREN COUNTIES, KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY

Prepared for

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R-1823

October 2023

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INTRODUCTION

This historic resources study (HRS) documents the cultural history of Mammoth Cave National Park (also referred to as the Park in this report). The Park is a 52,830-acre unit of the National Park System in central Kentucky that is known worldwide for protecting the world's largest known cave system. This HRS records the Park's built heritage. In addition to recording the current conditions of built cultural features in the Park boundaries and compiling an extensive history of the Park, the HSR also serves as a document that can guide future management decisions and ensure that visitors can continue to experience and learn about the Park's long history.

Mammoth Cave National Park was officially established on July 1, 1941, although efforts to create a national park had started 15 years earlier when its formation was authorized in 1926 by Congress (44 Stat. 635). Congress noted three features of national significance that were to be protected: extensive limestone caverns and associated topography, beautiful rivers, and rugged landscapes clothed in forests.[1] Although its establishing legislation and the Park's 1983 general management plan focus mostly on preserving the integrity and diversity of the geologic features, life systems, aquatic and terrestrial environments, and providing recreational, educational, and scientific values, the Park must also fulfill its obligations as governed by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended). The NHPA states that valued cultural resources on federal lands that are eligible for listing or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) must be recognized and protected. Specifically, NHPA Section 110 requires federal agencies to establish a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the NRHP, and to protect historic properties under its jurisdiction. This HRS is part of the ongoing management efforts in the Park to recognize and preserve historic properties in its boundaries.

Report Organization

This report begins with a general introduction of the study's purpose and scope and continues with a brief physical description of the Park, a general timeline of events that influenced the Park's cultural and built heritage, and an overview of the significance of the Park's resources. The report then outlines previous studies that have been conducted in the Park, along with a summary of the comprehensive literature review that Commonwealth Heritage Group (Commonwealth) undertook to develop the historic contexts. These in-depth historic contexts represent a large section of the report and provide a framework by which the Park's cultural and built resources can be evaluated for their historic significance. In addition to documenting what was occurring in the present-day Park boundaries, the contexts also provide information about major events in Kentucky and the United States that also influenced the cultural heritage of Mammoth Cave. After the historic contexts, the report provides a summary of the cultural resources that were surveyed in 2022. Each surveyed resource has a description and evaluation of its potential for listing in the NRHP, or, in the case of resources that are already listed in the NRHP or have been determined eligible for listing, an evaluation of their historic integrity and

[1] National Park Service, "Mammoth Cave National Park General Management Plan*," October 1983*, accessed July 1, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/maca/learn/management/upload/MACA-General-Management-Plan-WebVersion.pdf.

current description are provided. The report concludes with a series of recommendations for future work and cultural resource studies at the Park in order to support continued management of these resources and protect the Park's history for future generations.

Study Purpose and Scope

In 2022 the National Park Service (NPS) contracted Commonwealth to conduct an HRS of Mammoth Cave National Park. Funding for the project was provided by the NPS Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Cultural Resources Fund Source. This HRS, the second conducted for the cultural resources in the Park, accounts for changes to the Park's built environment since the original HRS, incorporates additional research, and reanalyzes and reevaluates resources documented in the first HRS.

Kelly A. Lally, a consultant with the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC; State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO]), and Bruce J. Noble, a historian with the NPS, completed the original HRS for Mammoth Cave National Park in 1990.[2] Written as a multiple property documentation form for the NRHP, the Keeper of the National Register approved the study for evaluating properties for listing in the NRHP on March 25, 1991. However, since that time, many built resources in the Park have reached 50 years of age, whereas other may have gained or lost historic integrity or significance.

This HRS incorporates cultural resource information in a format designed to serve managers, planners, interpreters, cultural resource specialists, and the interested public as a reference for the history of the Park and its resources. Not only does this HRS broaden the historic contexts of the Park to include current publications, it includes a comprehensive survey and assessment of all buildings, structures, and objects in the Park, using the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. A brief precontact history and discussion of archeological resources in the Park are provided in this report, in addition to a context regarding the Native Americans' use of the land, although no archeological field investigations were conducted as part of this project. This HRS also does not evaluate cultural landscapes nor constituent features of sites, such as vegetation, circulation features, and spatial organization.

Physical Description of Mammoth Cave National Park

Mammoth Cave National Park is in south-central Kentucky and encompasses 52,830 acres of land (). The majority of the Park is in Edmonson County, with small portions of the Park's eastern side extending into Hart and Barren Counties. Park City, Cave City, and Horse Cave are south and east of the Park, and Brownsville is to the west. All four cities are small in size, with a combined population of around 6,000 people. The City of Glasgow, population 15,100, is roughly 11 miles to the south of the Park, and the City of Bowling Green, population 73,500, is roughly 19 miles to the southwest.[3] The nearest interstate, I-65, runs south and east of the Park.

[2] Kelly A. Lally and Bruce J. Noble, Jr., "Mammoth Cave National Park Historic Resource Study" (Mammoth Cave National Park, 1991), B-6.
[3] United States Census Bureau, 2020 Census Data for Edmonson County, Kentucky, Glasgow, Kentucky, and Bowling Green, Kentucky, accessed December 2, 2022, https://data.census.gov/.

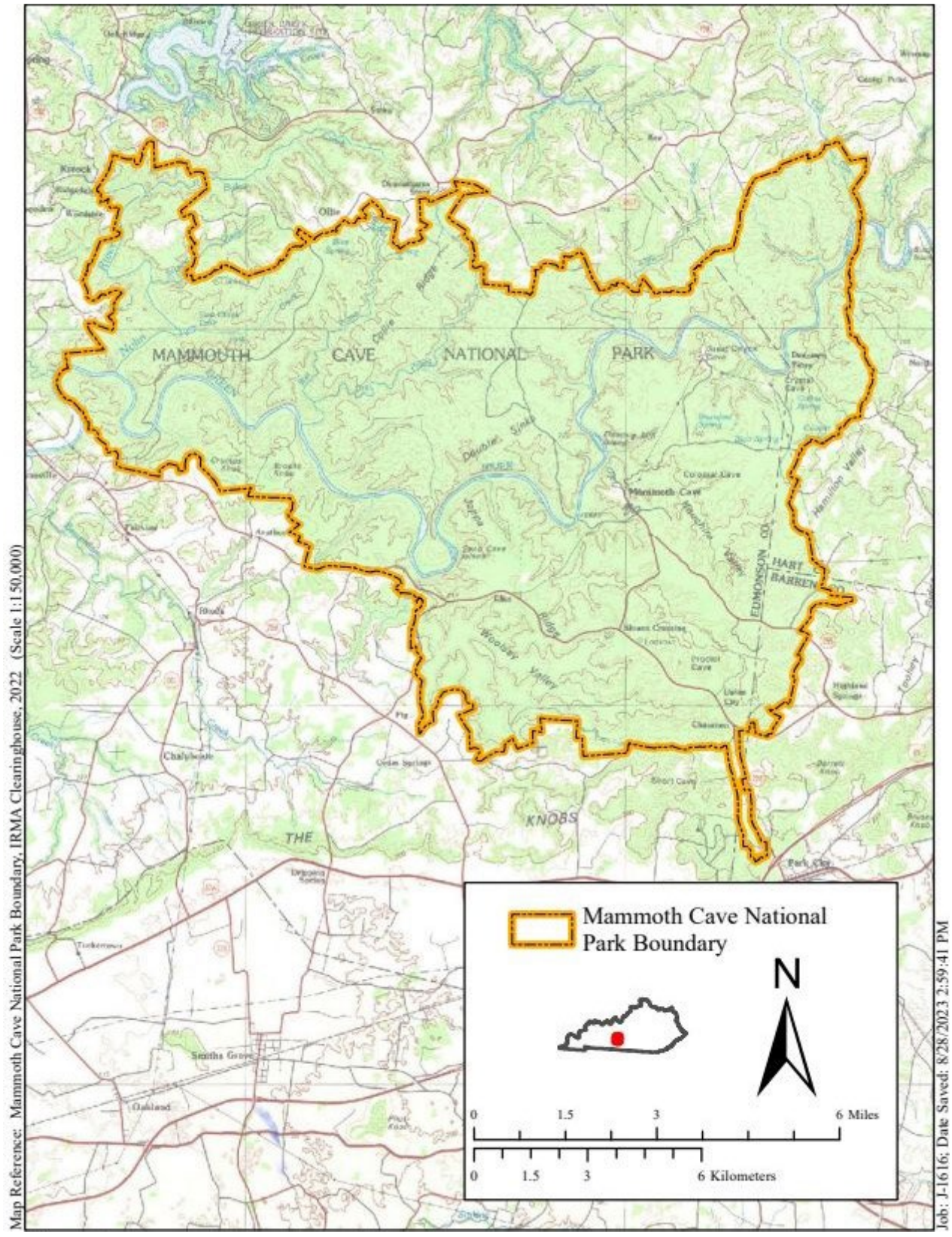


Figure 1. Mammoth Cave National Park location and boundaries.

The Park is in the Mississippian Plateau subsection of the Appalachian Mountains, often referred to as the Pennyrile Plateau. In the Park's boundaries are a series of rolling hills, deeply incised valleys, and small streams and creeks that drain into the Green River. The Green River travels east–west through the Park, bisecting the Park into northern and southern halves. The Nolin River runs north–south near the Park's western boundary, isolating the far western portion of the Park. A mixed-deciduous/coniferous forest grows in the Park's boundaries, characterized by over 80 species of trees and 1,200 species of flowering plants. Further contributing to the floral diversity, the Park is in a transition zone between moister forests to the east, historic open grasslands and drier oak-hickory forests to the west, colder climates to the north, and sub-tropical climates to the south.[4]

Geologically, Mammoth Cave National Park is in a karst topography, more specifically that of the Central Kentucky Karst. The geologic region extends in a band from southern Indiana, through Kentucky, and into Tennessee and is characterized by several hundred feet of limestone arranged in several layers: St. Louis Limestone, the Ste. Genevieve Formation, and the Girkin Formation. The St. Louis Limestone is the oldest layer, deposited approximately 330 million years ago in the Mississippian period, followed by the Ste. Genevieve and Girkin formations, respectively, also during the Mississippian. These layers are capped by the Big Clifty Formation, a layer of shale and sandstone deposited during the Late Mississippian period. It is this geology that gave rise to the Park's namesake: the Mammoth Cave System, along with the neighboring Flint Ridge Cave System and Roppel Cave System (all referred to in combination as the "Mammoth Cave System" in this report). Around ten million years ago, groundwater began slowly dissolving the limestone and carving out the cave passages. Eventually, large enough quantities of limestone had dissolved to allow for the passage of free-flowing water, including portions of the Green River. The Park contains over 400 caves, the largest of which is Mammoth Cave.[5] Additional caves discussed in this report include Crystal Cave, Great Onyx Cave, Salts Cave, Sand Cave, and Dixon Cave. As of September 2022, 426 miles of cave passages have been mapped and explored.[6] The Mammoth Cave System's hundreds of miles of passages contain dozens of types of cave formations, some of which are listed in Table 1. On the surface, the Park's karst topography contains sink holes and fissures that connect to underground rivers and springs, which continue to carve out the cave's passages.

The mix of natural features, including the rivers, flora and fauna, and the caves, has been drawing people to the Mammoth Cave area for thousands of years. Archeological evidence indicates that people have been living in the area since approximately 5,000 years before the common era (BCE),[7] using both terrestrial and in-cave resources, and the Park continues to draw over 500,000 tourists each year.[8] Of note, the geological factors in the Park that created its unique environment and cave system both limited post-contact human development of the area

[4]National Park Service (NPS), "Forests," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, accessed November 2022, https://www.nps.gov/maca/learn/nature/forests.htm.
[5]NPS, "NPS Geodiversity Atlas—Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, accessed September 11, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/articles/nps-geodiversity-atlas-mammoth-cave-national-park-kentucky.htm.
[6] NPS, "Exploring the World's Longest Known Cave," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, accessed November 2022, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/exploring-the-worlds-longest-known-cave.htm.
[7] Common era (CE) is used in this report as a replacement for A.D., and before common era (BCE) instead of B.C.
[8]NPS, "Visitor Use Statistics," accessed November 2022, https://irma.nps.gov/STATS.

for the early European American settlers by limiting farming, but also made possible the thriving tourist industry that remains into the present.

Table 1. Examples of geological formations in the Mammoth Cave System[9]

Type	Definition	Example
Canyons	Passages formed by underwater streams that erode channels downward into the limestone. They are usually taller than they are wide.	Boone Avenue
Canyon Composite Passages	Formed when several cave passages erode and collapse onto each other to create a larger canyon.	Broadway
Cave Popcorn	Calcite knobs that form where water seeps through small pores in limestone.	Can be found in Grand Avenue
Columns	A connecting stalactite and stalagmite.	Great Onyx Colonnade
Flowstone	Sheets of calcium carbonate that form along cave walls.	Frozen Niagara
Gypsum Flowers	A white, crystal-like mineral that grows outward in curling shapes, resembling flowers.	Can be found in Edwards Avenue
Helictites	Small, curving calcite deposits that may form as a result of hydrostatic pressure and very slowly flowing water.	Can be found in Crystal Cave
Keyhole Passages	Passages with an oval top and narrow, vertical space below. They are combinations of tube passages and canyon passages.	Fat Man's Misery
Rimstone Dams	Small dams that form as calcite-rich water pools on the cave floor and the calcite precipitates out of the water.	New Discovery
Stalactites	Icicle-like calcite deposits that form from water dripping from the roof of the cave.	Near the Great Onyx Cave entrance
Stalagmites	Mounds of calcite that typically form below stalactites on the cave floor.	Near the Great Onyx Cave entrance
Tube Passages	Wide, oval-shaped passages that formed while filled with flowing water.	Cleaveland Avenue
Vertical Shafts	Tall, narrow passages. In Mammoth Cave, these range from 30 to 200 feet high.	Mammoth Dome

Historical Overview

The Mammoth Cave area reflects human occupations from every known period in Eastern American precontact history, spanning from the Early Paleoindian (around 9,500 BC) to the Mississippian (AD 1750). During the Archaic Period (8000–1000 BC), populations begin to exploit more locally available resources, and the Woodland Period (1000 BC–AD 1000) saw an explosion of cultural diversity in the area, with groups now living in large settlements with associated earthworks and outlying villages and farmsteads. The Woodland Period also saw the most intensive use of Mammoth Cave during the precontact period, as well as its nearly complete abandonment. The Mississippian Period (AD 900–1750) was characterized by the effects of large-scale crop domestication and its impacts on labor, social, and cultural organization. Mississippian sites were occupied well into the 1600s. By this point, however, contact with European American populations led to the complete disruption of Indigenous livelihood systems.

[9]NPS, "How Mammoth Cave Formed," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, accessed November 2022, https://www.nps.gov/maca/learn/nature/how-mammoth-cave-formed.htm.

Additional information about the precontact period is provided in "Native American Traditions" context on page 23.

By the late 1600s, portions of the area had been visited by French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet. French visitors to the Ohio Valley consisted mostly of fur trappers and traders, although the range of their activity is still not fully known, and there is limited evidence for any formal French outposts in the region until after 1750. Following the Treaty of Paris, signed on February 10, 1763, hunters from the East Coast states such as Virginia and Pennsylvania began to enter Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap and along the Ohio River. The first Colonial settlements in Kentucky were created after 1775, when the Treaty of Pittsburgh allowed settlers in the area south of the Ohio River. Populations at the beginning of this early European American settlement period initially survived largely on wild game, but diversified to farming corn, tobacco, hemp, flax, and wheat after depleting the local game resources. These early settlers were largely Americans from the East Coast; however, English, Scottish, Scotch-Irish, and German-Swedish immigrants were also present. Some of these early European American settlers also brought enslaved people of African descent with them as well. On June 1, 1792, Kentucky was granted statehood, which was followed by an influx of immigration. The newly formed state legislature soon allotted funding for building and improving roads. The road improvements and population growth led to a network of towns and small hamlets appearing throughout the commonwealth.

The War of 1812 led to an increased demand for saltpetre; at Mammoth Cave, this was extensively mined from the cave by enslaved workers. Statewide, Kentucky produced 90 percent of the gunpowder during the war due to the vast saltpetre resources available in places like Mammoth Cave, and an entire local industry developed to mine, process, and export these resources. Although the larger cities in Kentucky such as Louisville and Lexington continued to grow rapidly, growth and development at Mammoth Cave was much slower as a result of its relatively isolated location, lack of passable roads, lack of railroads, and the population's reliance on subsistence farming. These early American settlement patterns and the initial development of the Mammoth Cave system for industry (1792–1849) are discussed in greater detail in the "Early American Settlement and Cave Exploration" context on page 36.

Along with the early European American settlers, African Americans were present at Mammoth Cave by the early 1800s. Brought to the area by enslavers to work the saltpetre mines, several also became notable cave guides as tourism developed at Mammoth Cave. After emancipation in 1865, many of these early Black residents remained in small communities in the area, working as cave guides and domestic servants for the Mammoth Cave Estate or operating their own businesses and farmsteads. Although these residents worked as cave guides and early cave explorers, their longstanding communities and contributions to the area's history has not been extensively documented. Additional information about the Mammoth Cave's African American population and their impact on the cultural landscape from 1792–1938 is presented in "The African American Experience" on page 74.

The area around Mammoth Cave continued to develop as tourism through the Mammoth Cave System rose after the demand for saltpetre demand declined. As tourism increased, so did the need for better transportation to and from the cave, hotels, and other amenities. Until the Park was officially established in 1941, lands, cave entrances, and entire sections of the cave were in private hands. This set off a frenzy to attract tourists and their money to the region, resulting in such a high level of competition between land and cave owners that this time is sometimes

referred to as the "Kentucky Cave Wars." During this time, the cave owners hired men to blast new openings into the cave system with dynamite, trespassed into other privately owned sections of the cave, and engaged in multiple court battles. However, with the exception of the cave owners, most of the population remained engaged in subsistence agriculture. The growth of Mammoth Cave for tourism and the growth of commercial caving in 1849–1925 is explored in "The Growth of Mammoth Cave and Commercial Caving" on page 51.

The next major period of development at Mammoth Cave resulted from the authorization of the national park's creation, the Great Depression, and the federal work programs of the New Deal. On May 25, 1926, President Calvin Coolidge signed a bill that allowed for the authorization of Mammoth Cave National Park. Two commissions began acquiring land for the new Park, both through the sale of private property and through eminent domain. Nearly 600 families in the area were forced to sell their farms to make way for the national park. These buyouts were sometimes favorable to the seller and some families relocated into larger neighboring towns and areas on the edge of the park. But not all deals were viewed as favorable, and this resulted in expressed animosity towards the new park.

As eminent domain and condemnation proceedings progressed, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), would carry out work in the area from 1933 to 1942. The CCC completed dozens of work projects, such as razing the former residents' homes and farmsteads, building new roads, and improving cave trails and cave entrances for tourists. Unlike the earlier era of commercial caving, which was seemingly guided by the goal of profiting by any measure necessary, the works of the CCC were guided by the overarching philosophies of the NPS. This included creating natural surroundings and constructing buildings in the Rustic style to help them blend into their surrounding environment. By the time the CCC camps were closed in 1942, the workers had completely transformed the landscape of the Park. Where farmsteads, small communities, agricultural fields, churches, and schools once stood, there were now open fields and large areas covered with small trees and shrubs that had been planted by the CCC. The works of the CCC laid the groundwork for the Park's cultural and natural landscape that remains today. Their extensive undertakings at the Park are described in "Initial Park Development and the CCC" on page 96.

The post-World War II period (1945–1966) brought an ever-increasing number of tourists to the Park. The increasing number of tourists, limited Park budgets, and inadequate Park staffing in the 1940s and 1950s was encountered in the national parks nationwide. These factors resulted in the degradation of the parks' natural and built features and made the experience for both tourists and national park staff worse. In 1955 NPS director Conrad L. Wirth proposed the ten-year Mission 66 program to fund the extensive development of the national parks. At Mammoth Cave National Park, the NPS's Mission 66 plans encompassed three overall goals: centralizing development in one area to improve efficiency; providing new services to visitors that would promote fuller usage of the Park; and creating a more natural environment outside of the centralized development area. Strongly related to these goals was the need for better park facilities and housing for staff. Key among this era's developments were a new visitor center and hotel, improved cave trails for tours, and a new staff housing area. More information about the Mission 66 era at the Park is presented in "Post-War Tourism and Mission 66" on page 137.

The last historic context, "Late Twentieth Century Developments" on page 143 describes changes at the Park that occurred after the Mission 66 era ended in 1966, which was extended through 1972 via the Parkscape USA program, and focuses primarily on the works of the Great

Onyx Job Corps. A timeline of major historical events at Mammoth Cave is presented in Table 2 and draws on information from this report's historic contexts.

Table 2. Timeline of major historical events at Mammoth Cave

Date	Event
Ca. 12,000,000 BCE	Rainwater begins to dissolve the limestone of the Mississippian Plateau, forming the large passages of Mammoth Cave. These processes continue to the present day.
Ca. 9500 BCE	The first humans make their way to the Mammoth Cave area around this time, as indicated by a Clovis point found near the Historic Entrance.
Ca. 5000 BCE	Native Americans begin to explore Mammoth Cave.
Ca. 1200 BCE	Native Americans begin to extensively mine Mammoth Cave for minerals such as gypsum, mirabilite, and epsomite. They also used the cave for rituals and burials.
Ca. 200 BCE	Native American use of the cave drops substantially for unknown reasons.
Ca. 1690 CE	French explorers make their way to the Kentucky area.
1763 CE	European American migrants from the east coast begin to settle in Kentucky, with most traveling through the Cumberland Gap. Some of these migrants bring enslaved African Americans with them.
1810 CE	Charles Wilkins and Fleming Gatewood establish a large saltpetre mining operation in Mammoth Cave. The work is done primarily by enslaved African Americans. Demand for saltpetre, used to make gunpowder, grows during the War of 1812.
1812 CE	Hyman Gratz purchases Fleming Gatewood's portions of the saltpetre mining operations, Mammoth Cave, and the land surrounding the Historic Entrance.
1815 CE	Saltpetre mining ends after the end of the War of 1812 reduces demand and a large earthquake damages the mining equipment.
1816 CE	Hyman Gratz and Charles Wilkins begin operating the cave for tourism. Archibald Miller manages the tourism operation, using enslaved individuals as guides.
1833 CE	A stagecoach service is established to convey tourists from Park City, Kentucky, to the mouth of Mammoth Cave.
1838 CE	Franklin Gorin and A. A. Harvey purchase Mammoth Cave from Hyman Gratz. Gorin continues the tourism operations and enlarges the Mammoth Cave Inn. Enslaved cave guide Stephen Bishop becomes the first person to cross the Bottomless Pit.
1839 CE	Dr. John Croghan purchases Mammoth Cave and the surrounding 1,600 acres from Gorin and Harvey. Stephen Bishop is part of the sale.
1840–1842 CE	Stephen Bishop continued exploring the cave and discovers Cleaveland Avenue. In 1842 he prepares a map of the cave.
1842–1843 CE	Dr. Croghan establishes a consumption (tuberculosis) clinic in the cave, where people with consumption could live. Croghan hypothesizes that the constant temperature and low humidity levels would have therapeutic benefits. The experiment is not successful, and several patients die in the cave. However, Croghan continues to operate the cave as a tourist attraction as well. He funds projects to develop roads, improve existing buildings, and renovates the Mammoth Cave Hotel.
1849 CE	Dr. Croghan dies, leaving Mammoth Cave and the surrounding land in a trust: the Mammoth Cave Trust. The Trust owns and manages the cave into the 1920s.
1856–1857 CE	Stephen Bishop is freed in 1856 but dies only one year later. Enslaved guides Mat and Nick Bransford, who were brought to Mammoth Cave by Hyman Gratz, become the primary Mammoth Cave guides.
1865 CE	Kentucky's enslaved population is emancipated at the end of the Civil War. Many formerly enslaved people remain in the Mammoth Cave area, working as cave guides and operating their own farmsteads, among other occupations.
1870 CE	William Garvin, a guide, discovers the Corkscrew.
1880 CE	Jesse James' Gang robs the Mammoth Cave Stagecoach.
1881 CE	The Mammoth Cave Mushroom Company starts a mushroom growing operation in Mammoth Cave. It fails after only one year.

Date	Event
1886 CE	The Mammoth Cave Railroad (MCRR) begins operation. Its route travels from Park City, Kentucky, to the entrance of the Mammoth Cave Estate, with several stops along the way.
1897 CE	Henry and Lute Lee discover Colossal Cave.
1906 CE	The first steamboat, the Chaperon, reaches Mammoth Cave from Evansville after the construction of Lock and Dam No. 6 on the Green River is completed.
1908 CE	German engineer Max Kaemper and cave guide Ed Bishop complete a detailed map of Mammoth Cave. During the explorations of the cave, they also discover Violet City, Ultima Thule, Elizabeth's Dome, Kentucky Avenue (also called Grand Avenue), Mt. McKinley, and many other notable natural cave features.
1916 CE	George Morrison and his employees open the Cox Entrance. Edmund Turner and L. P. Edwards discover Great Onyx Cave. The original Mammoth Cave Hotel burns down.
1917 CE	Floyd Collins discovers Crystal Cave on his family's property.
1921 CE	George Morrison established the Mammoth Cave Development Company. He and his employees dynamite an opening into the cave, creating the New Entrance. They discover additional passages near Grand Central Station and Mary's Vineyard.
1923 CE	Roy Jaggers, Earl Lee, and L. L. Lee discover the Frozen Niagara Entrance.
1924 CE	The Mammoth Cave National Park Association (MCNPA) forms with the intention to turn Mammoth Cave into a national park.
1926 CE	President Calvin Coolidge and Congress pass legislation to create Mammoth Cave National Park.
1929 CE	The MCNPA receives 8,000 acres of the Mammoth Cave Estate from M. M. Logan and his wife.
1930 CE	George Morrison and his employees open the Cathedral Domes Entrance. The MCNPA acquires the rest of the Mammoth Cave Estate. Over the next few years, over 600 families sell their property to the federal government for the creation of the national park.
1931 CE	A second commission established to acquire land for the national park, the Kentucky National Park Commission (KNPC), purchases the New Entrance from George Morrison. George Morrison and George Carmichael form the Carmichael Entrance by blasting.
1933 CE	The CCC begins working at Mammoth Cave and the land that would become part of the national park.
1935 CE	A tour from the Historic Entrance to the Frozen Niagara Entrance is established. The tour, which lasts a fully day, uses the Snowball Dining Room as a resting point. Picnic lunches are brought into the cave for visitors to the Snowball Dining Room.
1938 CE	Guides Leo Hunt, Carl and Pete Hanson, and Claude Hunt discover the New Discovery Entrance.
1941 CE	Mammoth Cave National Park is officially established on July 1. Taylor Hoskins becomes the first Park Superintendent and moves into the newly constructed Superintendent's Residence.
1942 CE	The CCC leaves the Park. By the time they leave, the workers have completely transformed the Park's natural and cultural landscape.
1956 CE	Congress funds the ten-year, nationwide, Mission 66 program with the goal of improving national parks for tourists and NPS staff. At Mammoth Cave National Park, the program results in a new visitor center, employee housing, and improved cave trails. Bill Austin opens the Austin Entrance.
1957 CE	The NPS constructs the Elevator Entrance.
1961 CE	The federal government purchases Great Onyx Cave and Crystal Cave for incorporation into the Park.
1965 CE	The United States Forest Service (USFS) established the Great Onyx Job Corps Conservation Center in the Park on Flint Ridge at the site of a former CCC camp. The Corps completes many construction projects in the Park in the following decades and remains operational today.
1967 CE	The Parkscape USA program is established to fund any incomplete projects that originated during the Mission 66 program.

Date	Event
1972 CE	Patricia Crowther, Gary Eller, Cleve Pinnix, Steve Wells, John Wilcox, and Richard Zopf find a connection between Mammoth Cave and the Flint Ridge System. Mammoth Cave becomes the longest known cave system in the world with 144 miles of passages.
1979 CE	Roger and Tom Brucker, Tom Gracanin, Lynn Weller, and John Wilcox find a connection between Mammoth Cave and the Joppa Ridge System. The total cave system is now known to be 197 miles.
1981 CE	The Park becomes a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
1983 CE	A connection between the Toohey Ridge system and Mammoth Cave is discovered. The known cave system grows to 294 miles of passages.
2021 CE	A total of 420 miles of passageway are mapped in the Mammoth Cave System.

Significance of the Resources

Extant built features in Mammoth Cave National Park date primarily to after 1933 when the CCC began work at the Park. Aside from the cave system and the associated entrances and in-cave built resources, few historic resources from the early American settlement (1792–1849) and commercial caving (1849–1925) periods survive above-ground. During the CCC era (1933–1942), the workers razed and obliterated most of the homes, farmsteads, schools, roads, and other built features that were associated with the contemporary residents of the area. Currently, any remnants of these resources are mostly archeological sites. Foundation stones, wells, fruit trees or other cultural plantings, and traces of the earlier roads are the only signs of many of the former settlements. Above-ground cultural resources that remain from this time period include mostly churches and cemeteries. However, one house remains in Park boundaries: the Collins Family Home that was built around 1910. Historic Train "Hercules" and Coach #2, which brought early tourists to Mammoth Cave, remains as well. These built resources, along with ethnographic and museum artifacts, provide the only remaining tangible connection to the early American settlement period, the former residents of the area that became the Park, and the beginnings of tourism in the Mammoth Cave area.

Below-ground, in-cave features from 1792–1849 are found in much greater numbers than the above-ground features. Saltpetre vats, pipes, and tailings piles remain from the mining operations in the cave that began in the early 1800s. Two stone consumption huts, which were operated in the cave by Dr. John Croghan as part of an early consumption (tuberculosis) treatment, remain as well. However, the largest number of features that remain from this period are the thousands of signatures that visitors and cave guides left on the cave's walls and ceilings. Stacked stone monuments, rock walls, plaques, and drawings are found throughout the cave, most notably in the Main Cave, Gothic Avenue, and Gratz Avenue. Other built features dating to the early days of exploration and tourism in Mammoth Cave include stone and earthen trails, stone steps, and passageways that were widened or created through digging or blasting by dynamite. Not only is the history of tourism found in the cave, but also the history of enslaved African Americans who labored in the saltpetre mining operations and who also worked as cave guides. Except for the cemeteries that remain above-ground, the signatures of the cave guides and mining structures represent the only features that are related to this population.

Above-ground built resources from the initial development of the Park through the CCC era (1926–1942) are mostly buildings, including Park operations buildings, tourist cabins, staff housing, pump houses and their associated cisterns, a residence for the Park superintendent, and a ranger station. Although the CCC improved many roads during this time, they have been

widened, paved, and realigned in some areas since the end of the CCC era. Many features built by the CCC remain in the cave as well, including cave trail surfaces and alignments, stone walls, and stone steps. These extant resources reflect the extensive work efforts of the CCC that resulted in the transition from a rural community landscape to the overall Park's landscape in the present: buildings and roads associated primarily with the cave entrances and surrounded by a natural environment above-ground, and an extensive network of cave trails that leads visitors through Mammoth Cave's incredible geological history and unusual cave formations. The guiding philosophy of the CCC program in the national parks is also reflected in these features, such as the use of natural materials for construction projects, which were to be completed primarily by hand, and the continued use of the Rustic architectural style.

Despite the extensive efforts of the CCC, the built resources that visitors most frequently encounter today mainly represent the Mission 66 era. This nationwide national park development program was created to modernize the parks and improve the experience for both visitors and Park staff. Extant above-ground resources from the Mission 66 era include staff housing, road alignments, overnight lodging for tourists, Park operations buildings, a campground, picnic areas, and parking areas. Extensive changes were also made in Mammoth Cave, including the construction of several restrooms, improvements to several cave entrances, and the installation of lighting, handrails, paved surfaces, and other safety features to improve the experience for tourists. These resources demonstrate the overarching goals of the Mission 66 program as applied to the Park, along with the advent of the Park Service Modern style of architecture.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Methodology

Prefield and Field Survey

To develop an understanding of resources in the Park before conducting field survey, Commonwealth conducted a records and literature search using NRHP documentation, the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) database, NPS's Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) database, NPS's Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) online database, NPS's Integrated Resource Management Applications Portal (IRMA), and KHC's cultural resource database.

Mammoth Cave National Park includes a diverse variety of built and cultural resources, including over 180 buildings, structures, and objects that were built between the early 1800s and 2022; nearly 100 cemeteries; and thousands of archeological resources (not included in the scope of this HRS). Further adding to the diversity of resources, built resources are found both above-ground and below-ground in the extensive cave network. The majority of the buildings, structures, and objects at Mammoth Cave National Park are in the southeastern portion of the Park, south of the Green River, and are associated with the cave entrances and accommodating tourism. North of the Green River, resources include mostly cemeteries, roads, and hiking trails.

Commonwealth completed field survey on July 5–15, 2022, and October 24–November 4, 2022. During the field survey in July, Commonwealth documented above-ground and in-cave cultural resources, including buildings, structures, and objects. Approximately 45 cemeteries were recorded at this time as well. In October, Commonwealth returned to the Park to document the remainder of the cemeteries when leaf fall afforded better visibility and easier accessibility to these remote resources. Commonwealth staff visited each researched property in the field to confirm its current condition and assess historic integrity. Commonwealth paid particular attention to the statement of significance that supported the determination or listing of each property and evaluated the relationship between the historic property and any contributing resources. Commonwealth also identified the need for additional research and documentation that is beyond the scope of this study, which is captured in a series of recommendations found later in the report.

Field documentation of the surveyed resources included gathering information needed to complete a tabular survey form based on CRIS and Kentucky Historic Property Survey forms. Per recent KHC guidance, Commonwealth completed a new survey form for each documented resource, including those previously surveyed, to document the full range of information required by KHC. Many of the surveyed resources have not been documented on KHC survey forms in over 30 years, further adding to this need. This information will be used to update previous records relevant to condition and historic integrity. The survey forms include baseline information for each of the resources, such as location, age, and architectural and historical features of the resources. To complete the KHC forms, Commonwealth supplemented the information gathered during field survey with documents garnered from the NPS databases, including eTIC and IRMA; tract files; historic aerial photographs; US Census records; and cartographic sources.

Development of Historic Contexts and Literature Review

Supplementing the materials gathered during the prefield task, Commonwealth conducted extensive background research to develop a well-defined set of historic contexts for the Park that begin in the early 1800s and continue through the present day. This effort included examining the extent and quality of work in previously prepared projects for the study area and added areas of importance, in addition to updating information on the Mammoth Cave Estate and Commercial Caving, Early American Settlement and Cave Exploration, the African American Experience, Native American Traditions, the CCC, and Mission 66 developments. The new and updated contexts incorporate data from architectural, agricultural, historical, and cultural landscape studies from previous surveys and studies, and account for the identification efforts that have taken place due to ongoing NHPA work.

Background research included a review of published literature and an examination of annual reports, master plans, photographs, aerial images, and other historical documents maintained at the Park archives in the Science and Resource Management Library and in the Park library in the Visitor Center. Online sources were also utilized, including eTIC, IRMA, tract files, tax records, the National Archives (http://archives.gov), the Newspapers.com database, US Census records, and Ancestry.com. Background research was used to develop the historic contexts, determine how the Park has changed over time, and evaluate the resources' historic significance under the NRHP evaluation criteria. For the preparation of this report, Commonwealth followed the writing and formatting requirements in the NPS Statement of Work and the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition, for topics not covered in the Statement of Work. Following the guidance of the NPS *Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) Style Guide,* terms referencing African Americans culture or identity, such as Black or Black American have been capitalized. Similarly, the decision was made for this report to not capitalize the term white when related to culture or identity. The *HPC Center Style Guide* indicates this is appropriate as long as the terms are consistently used throughout the publication.[10]

Commonwealth architectural historians identified and photographed nearly all extant above-ground resources while surveying the Park. This survey assessed current condition and historic integrity and entered the resources into a GIS database. Commonwealth's architectural historians then reviewed the photographs, making initial assessments and identifying those requiring further consideration. Historical documentation was then collected for those resources that appeared to be 25 years of age or older in the Park, in accordance with the scope of work. Each resource was analyzed under the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Because the Park contains many resources that are under 50 years old, a typical requirement for evaluating resources in the Criteria for Evaluation, the Criteria Consideration were applied to those resources over 25 years old.

[10] "HFC Editorial Style Guide," Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service, accessed June 27, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/hfc/hfc-editorial-style-guide.htm.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) created a means of protecting the cultural resources of the United States. The Act included several key components including:

- Establishing a federal-state and federal-tribal partnership
- Establishing the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Programs
- Mandating the selection of qualified State Historic Preservation Officers
- Establishing the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Charging federal agencies with responsible stewardship
- And establishing the role of Certified Local Governments in the States

To determine if a property is historic, the Criteria for Evaluation established in support of the NRHP are applied (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4). To be eligible for listing or to become listed, a resource must typically be over 50 years old and meet one of four criteria:

- Criterion A: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
- Criterion B: Association with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- Criterion C: Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; representative of the work of a master; possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- Criterion D: Ability to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Cemeteries, birthplaces of or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historical buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years are not ordinarily considered eligible for the NRHP. However, properties under 50 years of age may also qualify for listing in the NRHP if they meet at least one of the above Criteria for Evaluation and also fall within one or more of the following Criteria Considerations:

- Criteria Consideration a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- Criteria Consideration b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- Criteria Consideration c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- Criteria Consideration d. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- Criteria Consideration e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

- Criteria Consideration f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- Criteria Consideration g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

In part, NRHP eligibility is also based on the current level of historic integrity. The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation direct that the property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, in addition to meeting one or more of the major points of evaluation. Historic properties either retain integrity and convey their historic significance, or they do not. It is important to not confuse integrity with condition. For example, a Queen Anne house with original cladding and all its ornamental details intact, but no paint, has a higher level of integrity than a similar building with the ornament removed to make way for replacement windows and vinyl siding. In the first example, the house retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship; the house in the second example has lost integrity in the same areas.

Literature Review Results

A large component of the research design and the prefield task was to determine which Park resources have been listed in the NRHP, determined eligible or not eligible for listing in the NRHP, documented with KHC inventory forms, or in the NPS CRIS system. Table 3 and Table 4 present summaries of previous designations and assessments in the Park, listed in order by date of designation or assessment. Table 3 includes only resources that have been previously listed in the NRHP, along with information regarding the features that contribute or do not contribute to the property's historic significance. Table 4 includes documentation of previous historic resource assessments, such as Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) and Cultural Landscape Reports (CLRs), Historic Structure Assessment Reports (HSARs), and Section 106 consultations with KHC. Because many of the Park's historic properties have been documented in CRIS or through KHC inventory forms, these corresponding numbers are presented in the Survey Results section on page 149 for ease of the reader. Numerous archeological surveys have been conducted in the Park; those are not included in this report, as archeological resources were not assessed as part of this project.

Table 3. Summary of previously NRHP-listed resources in Mammoth Cave National Park

Resource Name	NRIS Number	Listed Date	Criteria Listed Under	Area(s) of Significance	Period(s) of Significance	Resource Location	Contributing and Non-contributing Features
Hercules Train	75000160	1975	A	Engineering, transportation	N/A	Approximately 325 feet northwest of Building 208 General Store and Service Station and 150 feet southwest of Mammoth Cave Parkway.	Contributing: -Hercules locomotive -Coach #2 -Short section of train tracks Non-contributing: -Steel fencing -Shelter
Salts Cave	79000278	1979	D	Prehistoric	499–0 BCE 500–999 BCE 1000–1499 BCE	Archeological site – no site location available. Includes precontact sites.	N/A
Mammoth Cave National Park Historic Resource Study Multiple Property Documentation Form	N/A	1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	Entire park.	N/A – the nomination included recommendations of eligibility for built resources in the Park. This nomination also resulted in 14 individual nominations, which are included in this table's following entries.
Great Onyx Cave Entrance	91000490	1991	A	Entertainment/recreation	1915–1926 CE	Accessed by 1.5-mile graveled Great Onyx Road, which branches north from Flint Ridge Road approximately 1.7 miles east of Mammoth Cave Parkway.	Contributing: -Cave entrance -Limestone cave entrance structure -Limestone retaining walls -Metal doorframe -Gathering yard/parking area Non-contributing: -Concrete-covered stone steps -Metal entrance door
Colossal Cavern Entrance	91000491	1991	A	Entertainment/recreation	1895–1929 CE	Approximately 3,500 feet south of Flint Ridge Road and 1.5 miles east of Visitor Center.	Contributing: -Cave entrance -Stairway -Retaining walls Non-contributing: -Door -Railing
Three Springs Pump House	91000492	1991	A	Entertainment/recreation	1938–1942 CE	Reached by 0.25-mile graveled two-track, which branches northeast from Flint Ridge Road approximately 1.1 miles east of Mammoth Cave Parkway.	Contributing: -Pumphouse building (Building 024) -Concrete cistern -540 feet of sandstone walls -Graveled parking area Non-contributing: None

Resource Name	NRIS Number	Listed Date	Criteria Listed Under	Area(s) of Significance	Period(s) of Significance	Resource Location	Contributing and Non-contributing Features
Bransford Spring Pump House	91000493	1991	A	Entertainment/recreation	1939–1942 CE	Accessed by 0.2-mile graveled two-track, which branches east from Great Onyx Road approximately 0.3 miles north of Flint Ridge Road. Includes pumphouse building, concrete cistern, and Bransford Spring; all contributing.	Contributing: -Pumphouse building (Building 025) -Concrete cistern -Bransford Spring Non-contributing: None
Maple Springs Ranger Station	91000494	1991	A	Entertainment/recreation	1942 CE	North side of Maple Springs Road, approximately 0.3 miles west of Green River Ferry Road.	Contributing: -Maple Springs Ranger Station (Building 021) -Maple Springs Office Building (Building 022) * Three buildings have been constructed since the NRHP listing: the barn (Building 322), the bat house (Building 411), and the bunkhouse (Building 306).
Superintendent's Residence	91000495	1991	A	Entertainment/recreation	1941–1942 CE	Northeast side of the Park's residential area, north of Maintenance Road.	Contributing: -Superintendent's Residence (Building B-038) Non-contributing None
Joppa Baptist Church and Cemetery	91000496	1991	A	Social history	Ca. 1900–1941 CE	North side of Highway 70 approximately 2.4 miles west of Mammoth Cave Parkway.	Contributing: -Joppa Baptist Church (Building 428) -Joppa Baptist Church Cemetery Non-contributing: -Two privies (one was not extant and the second, east of the church, was collapsed during survey in 2022)
Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery	91000497	1991	A	Social history	1927–1941 CE	North side of Flint Ridge Road approximately 2 miles east of Mammoth Cave Parkway.	Contributing: -Mammoth Cave Baptist Church (Building 429) -Mammoth Cave Baptist Church Cemetery Non-contributing: -Privy (collapsed during storms in March 2023)
Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery	91000498	1991	A	Social history	Ca. 1900–1941 CE	Accessed by a 0.5-mile graveled two-track, which branches southwest and then northwest from Maple Springs Road, approximately 1 mile west of Green River Ferry Road.	Contributing: -Good Spring Baptist Church (Building 427) -Good Spring Baptist Church Cemetery Non-contributing: None
Old Guide Cemetery	91000499	1991	A, Criteria Consideration d	Entertainment/recreation Health/medicine	1857 CE 1842–1843 CE	Accessed by Sunset Point Trail, 250 feet northwest of Sunset Point Lodge and 500 feet southwest of Mammoth Cave Historic Entrance.	Contributing: -Cemetery with graves and markers *Extant fence and wayside exhibit were not included in the original nomination

Resource Name	NRIS Number	Listed Date	Criteria Listed Under	Area(s) of Significance	Period(s) of Significance	Resource Location	Contributing and Non-contributing Features
Crystal Cave District	91000500	1991	A	Entertainment/recreation	1917–1927 CE	Accessed by 1.25-mile graveled Crystal Cave Road, which branches north from Flint Ridge Road approximately 0.25 miles west of Park Ridge Road.	Contributing: -Collins Family Home -Crystal Cave Ticket Office -Crystal Cave Entrance -Path from ticket office to cave entrance -Visitor gathering yard -Sandstone stairway to cave -Sandstone retaining walls surrounding entrance Non-contributing: -Cave entrance door -Wooden railing
Maintenance Area District	91000501	1991	A	Entertainment/recreation	1939–1942 CE	West side of Maintenance Road, approximately 0.4 miles east of Mammoth Cave Parkway.	Contributing: -Repair Shop (Building 059) -Paint Shed/Oil House (Building 060) -Warehouse/Maintenance Building (Building 063) Non-contributing: -Fire Hall (Building 064) -Kennel -Vehicle Wash Structure (Building 318) -Oil and Gas Storage (Building 312) Determined eligible (not updated in NRHP listing): -Concessions Warehouse (Building 055) -Concessions Workshop (Building 052) Determined not eligible (not updated in NRHP listing): -Concessions Warehouse (Building 300) -Concessions Workshop (Building 301)
Residential Area District	91000502	1991	A	Entertainment/recreation	1937–1942 CE	West side of residential area, north of Maintenance Road; includes six cabins and an encircling road, all contributing.	Contributing: -Residence #28 (Building 028) -Residence #29 (Building 029) -Residence #30 (Building 030) -Residence #31 (Building 031) -Residence #32 (Building 032) -Residence #33 (Building 033) -Circle Drive Non-contributing: None Determined contributing (not updated in NRHP listing): -Six culverts with mortared stone and concrete headwalls (CCC and Mission 66) Determined non-contributing (not updated in NRHP listing): -Four repaired/altered culverts with headwalls -One metal grate drain

Resource Name	NRIS Number	Listed Date	Criteria Listed Under	Area(s) of Significance	Period(s) of Significance	Resource Location	Contributing and Non-contributing Features
Mammoth Cave Historic District	91000503	1991	A	Entertainment/recreation Industry Health/medicine	1816–1941 CE 1806–1814 CE 1842–1843 CE	Historic entrance is approximately 500 feet west of the Visitor Center. The district encompasses roughly 12 miles of underground passages and four entrances.	Contributing: -Historic Entrance -Mushroom Beds -Rock Stairs and Walls to Olive's Bower -Saltpetre Mining Works (leaching vats, pipes, drain tank) -Rock Monuments, Walls, and Signatures in Gothic Avenue -Rock Wall at the Bridal Alter -Rock Wall at Jenny Lind's Armchair -Rock Wall at End of Gothic Avenue -Rock Stairs at End of Gothic Avenue -Consumption Huts (two)[11] -Albert's Stairway -Violet City Entrance -Carmichael Entrance -Cable at Aerobridge Canyon -Landing at Crystal Lake -Frozen Niagara Entrance Non-contributing : -New Entrance -Electrical system -Modern metal handrails -Metal bridges -Metal gates -Metal fences

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[11] Historically, tuberculosis was known as consumption. The huts constructed in the cave would have been known as Consumption Huts when constructed. For ease of the reader, this name has been used throughout this report.

Table 4. Summary of previous historic resource assessments in Mammoth Cave National Park

Report Title	Authors	Publication date	Description
Mammoth Cave Saltpeter Works, HAER No. KY-18	Marsha A. Mullin	1986	HAER for the saltpetre works in the Rotunda and Booth's Amphitheater sections of the main cave. Includes a historical narrative, photographs, and measured drawings of the resources.
The Pennyrile Cultural Landscape	Charles E. Martin	Draft only; 1988	Contextual narrative of the Pennyrile region to define and evaluate resources in the Park. Includes historical information from around 1750–1988 and examines early settlement, agriculture, industrialization, the World Wars, and the post-war period.
Historic Structure Assessment Report: Good Spring Baptist Church, Building Number T-43, C-11, Mammoth Cave National Park	NPS Southeast Region Office of Historic Architecture	1993	HSAR for Good Spring Baptist Church. The report includes an assessment of the building's condition, a brief history, identifies corrective work recommendations and estimated costs, photographs, and simple plan drawings and site sketches.
Historic Structure Assessment Report: Joppa Baptist Church, Building Number T-40, C-16, Mammoth Cave National Park	NPS Southeast Region Office of Historic Architecture	1993	HSAR for Joppa Baptist Church. The report includes an assessment of the building's condition, a brief history, identifies corrective work recommendations and estimated costs, photographs, and simple plan drawings and site sketches.
Historic Structure Assessment Report: Mammoth Cave Baptist Church, Building Number T-41, C-44, Mammoth Cave National Park	NPS Southeast Region Office of Historic Architecture	1993	HSAR for Mammoth Cave Baptist Church. The report includes an assessment of the building's condition, a brief history, identifies corrective work recommendations and estimated costs, photographs, and simple plan drawings and site sketches.
Mammoth Cave National Park Superintendent's Residence Historic Structure Report	Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.	2013	Includes a history, physical description and conditions assessment, evaluation of significance and integrity, treatment and use, and management recommendations for the Superintendent's House.
Core Visitor Services Area Cultural Landscape Report	Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., John Milner Associates, Inc., Liz Sargent HLA	2015	CLR encompassing approximately 500 acres and including the Visitor Center and associated structures; the hotel, cottages, and cabins; the campground, store, and post office; the Historic Entrance; the Old Guides Cemetery; the Hercules train; small-scale features; roads and trails; historic landscape features; and natural features. The report documented the site history, existing conditions, and analysis of features, and provided evaluations and treatment plans.
PEPC 87289 – Woodland Cottages	–	2019	The Woodland Cottages were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Re: Remove Three Buildings at Mammoth Cave Operations Center – Buildings 97, 98, and 99	Craig A. Potts	2020	SHPO concurrence letter for Section 106 consultation regarding the three Seasonal Apartment buildings (B-097, B-098, B-099). All three were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Park Operations Area, Mammoth Cave National Park Cultural Landscape Inventory	Quinn Evans Architects	Draft only; 2021	CLI for the Park operations area, including the Residential Area National Register District, Superintendents House, Mission 66 Housing Area, Maintenance Area National Register District and surrounding facilities area, Training Center, and seasonal housing. The report documented the site history, existing conditions, and analysis of features, and provided evaluations and conditions assessments.

Report Title	Authors	Publication date	Description
Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)	Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., Liz Sargent HLA	2021	CLR encompassing 13 miles of historically toured cave trails and including the built and natural features in the Mammoth Cave Historic District. The report documented the site history, existing conditions, and analysis of features, and provided evaluations and treatment plans. The report recommended that the existing district should be expanded in terms of boundary and criteria, areas, and period of significance.
Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of Mammoth Cave National Park, Cooperative Agreement #P15AC01729	Darlene Applegate, and Kate Hudepohl	2021	Ethnographic report that documents traditionally associated communities and ethnographic resources both in and near the Park. It also identifies groups with traditional and contemporary ties to the park, and identifies resource uses and concerns that may affect both cultural and natural resource management decisions in the Park.
RE: MACA, PEPC 86317 – Proposed Project to Replace Obsolete Housing Unit with Multiplex Unit at Mammoth Cave National Park, Edmonson County, KY	Craig A. Potts	2023	SHPO concurrence letter for Section 106 consultation regarding the proposed Mission 66 Residential Historic District. Five buildings were determined contributing features to the proposed district: Residence #34 (B-034), Residence #37 (B-037), Residence #39 (B-039), Residence #43 (B-043), and Residence #44 (B-044). Four buildings were determined non-contributing: Residence #35 (B-035), Residence #40 (B-040), Residence #41 (B-041), and Residence #42 (B-042). Six culverts were determined contributing and four culverts and one metal grate drain were determined non-contributing.

Overall, the previously identified resources are focused on three main components of the Park: the Core Services Area, which includes the visitor center, overnight lodging, Park housing, and maintenance facilities; the Mammoth Cave Historic District that includes the main parts of the cave system that have been toured historically and to the present; and the cave entrances. Although many of these resources were listed in the NRHP in 1991, documentation consisted of broad overviews of the Park's history, the resources' history, and a summary of the most well-known features in their respective district.

As part of determining the previously recorded resources, Commonwealth also noted gaps in the data that has been gathered for historic properties in the Park to date. Many of these properties and additional resources found in the NRHP-listed districts were documented in detail by the *Core Visitor Services Area Cultural Landscape Report*, *Park Operations Area Cultural Landscape Inventory*, and the *Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report*. However, most resources outside of these three cultural landscape reports have not been the subject of in-depth documentation or research besides baseline recordation. Little research or evaluations of historic significance has been conducted for cave resources outside of the Mammoth Cave Historic District except for the features immediately associated with the cave entrances. Great Onyx Cave, Crystal Cave, and Colossal Cave all contain built resources that may provide more information about commercial cave operations and other historic information regarding the period before these became part of the Park.

Documentation of the wider cultural landscape during and after the settlement of European American people, such as development history and settlements patterns, of this area of Kentucky are also lacking. Although a large quantity of information on Lexington, Louisville, Bowling Green, and other large cities in Kentucky could be found, documentation covering the Mammoth

Cave region was limited primarily to an unpublished draft, *The Pennyrile Cultural Landscape* by Charles E. Martin, and the 2021 *Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of Mammoth Cave National Park*. Except for these documents, other sources of information were mostly limited to saltpetre mining, commercial caving operations, and the development of the area after 1850. Scholarly research covering the lives of the early European American settlers in the area, the lives of the African American population, settlement patterns, and lifeways is absent. Because of the data gaps, recommendations for future research projects that may help fill in some of these gaps are presented in the Additional Research and Documentation section on page 475.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Native American Traditions (ca. 9500 BCE–1792 CE)

The Mammoth Cave area reflects human occupations from every known period in Eastern American pre-European contact history (precontact), spanning from the Early Paleoindian (around 9500 BCE) to the Mississippian (around 1750 CE). Each of the precontact periods can be identified by the artifact assemblage remaining at the Park, which also hints at their associated ways of life during the period. Contemporary Tribal Nations with ancestral ties to Kentucky and the Mammoth Cave area include the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Cherokee Nation, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, Shawnee Tribe, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Absentee Shawnee Tribe, and the Chickasaw Nation.

Chronologically, the precontact period in the State of Kentucky and the Park can be broken into four broad periods: the Paleoindian, the Archaic, the Woodland, and the Mississippian.[12] These periods are based on changes to technological, social, subsistence, and settlement criteria over the thousands of years of human occupation in the area. Many of these periods and their sub-eras are poorly defined, especially as the trend towards increased localization over time led to technological and cultural differences between groups occupying the same regions. This makes assigning precise dates and characteristics to each of these periods difficult.

The Park is in the Mississippian Plateaus Physiographic Region, which is described as:

> a strongly developed karst topography that exhibits many sinkholes, springs, and caves. Sandstone clifflines and rockshelters occur in a broad band that borders the Western Coalfield Physiographic Region. Within this band, major streams and deeply incised, and the Green River in the vicinity of the Mammoth Cave area flows through a particularly narrow, 60–90 m deep gorge. Further away from the margin of the Western Coalfield Physiographic Region, stream valleys are somewhat wider, but overall surface drainage in these areas is poorly developed, as most runoff is diverted through the subterranean drainages of the karst terrain. In certain locations, the Mississippian limestones are so high in carbonate content that soil development is inhibited, which resulted in the treeless or cedar-studded barrens that were noted by early settlers.[13]

This rugged, karstic physical environment has resulted in the majority of precontact sites recorded in Park boundaries consisting of upland habitation sites without mounds, rock shelters, and caves.[14]

The subterranean network in the Park area served a variety of important functions, both practical and religious, to the precontact populations inhabiting the region. What remains suggests a complicated relationship with the resource over time, one where the caves acted as both a habitation and a sacred location, a source of minerals to be mined, and a burial site. While

[12] David Pollack ed., *The Archaeology of Kentucky; An Update* (Kentucky Heritage Council, Louisville, 2008), 2.
[13] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 15.
[14] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 48.

existing evidence suggest the caves were most frequently visited during the Early Woodland period, there is also evidence of cave use at the Park ranging from the Late Archaic to the Mississippian.[15]

Mammoth Cave was the most frequented cave location in the Park, followed by Salts Cave, with evidence of precontact cavers reaching several miles into both cave systems.[16] This frequent visitation to Mammoth Cave extended to the surrounding area, with the upland ridge immediately outside the cave entrance and the Old Guides Cemetery both displaying precontact components.[17] It is from excavations at Salts and Mammoth Caves that the largest and most complete body of evidence available for the Early Woodland culture (1000–200 BCE) in Kentucky has been derived.[18] Extensive investigations at Salts Cave were led by Patty Jo Watson, a pioneer of American archeology. Her testing of materials in Salts Cave provided occupation dates that span from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland period (around 2131–1527 BCE to 393–107 BCE).[19] From the research at Mammoth and Salts Caves, the caves appear to have fulfilled four major functions in society: a habitation, a source of minerals, a burial ground, and a ritual-religious location.

The artifact assemblage at Mammoth Cave contains a variety of materials generally associated with habitation, including faunal and floral remains; pottery sherds; digging sticks; tied cane bundles; groundstone tools; bone implements; chert tools and debitage; and Wade, Dickson, and Lowe type projectile points.[20] This suggests that a variety of utilitarian activities were carried out in the cave, including material processing and lithic reduction. These materials tended to largely occur in the cave vestibules, with passageways containing artifact assemblages generally associated with exploration, mining, and ritual activity.[21]

The caves at the Park represented an important source of gypsum, mirabilite, epsomite, selenite, and other minerals that form naturally on the cave walls.[22] Mirabilite and epsomite act as intestinal cathartic agents and appear in paleofecal samples retrieved from the caves. Gypsum was extensively harvested and functions as a white paint when ground and mixed with a binder.[23] These materials were gathered by precontact populations with a toolkit that expanded over thousands of years to include hammerstones, scrapers, digging sticks, torches and torch ties, woven baskets, slippers, ladders, cordage, climbing poles, gourds, and ceramic bowls.[24] Evidence of mining activity in the caves appears to begin during the Late Archaic period, with the process reaching its zenith during the Woodland period with the introduction of woven

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[15] Pollack, The Archaeology of Kentucky*,* 412.
[16] George M. Crothers et al., "Woodland Cave Archaeology in Eastern North America," in *The Woodland Southeast*, edited by David Anderson and Robert Mainfort (University of Alabama Press: Tuscaloosa), 502–524.
[17] Pollack *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 412.
[18] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 416.
[19] Patty Jo Watson, *The Archaeology of Mammoth Cave*, (New York: Academic Press, 1997).
[20] Nels C. Nelson, *Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvironmental Studies, Florida Museum of Natural History*, (Gainesville: University of Florida, 1917), 275; Watson, *Archaeology of Mammoth Cave*.
[21] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 414.
[22] Kenneth B. Tankersley, Patrick Munson, and Cheryl Ann Munson, "Prehistoric Selenite Mining in the Mammoth Cave System, Kentucky," paper presented at the 31st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, 1986; Watson, *Archaeology of Mammoth Cave*.
[23] George M. Crothers, "Early Woodland Ritual Use of Caves in Eastern North America," American Antiquity 77, no. 3 (2012): 524–541. Society for American Archaeology, Washington DC.
[24] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 344.

baskets, wood and cordage ladders, and ceramic bowls to aid in the extraction process.[25] These mining efforts are still visible along portions of the cave walls in the forms of battering marks and cleared areas from the ledge mining of gypsum, as well as by the presence of shell scrapers and limestone hammerstones.[26]

Numerous burials have occurred in Mammoth Cave, with the Mammoth Cave Vestibule used in the interment of at least seven individuals during the precontact period. Past the Vestibule and deeper into the cave, the passageways of Mammoth Cave also house a number of burials and human remains. Additionally, human remains have been encountered in a dry passageway of Mammoth Cave, in an in-situ context of organic material dating from 1413–1029 BCE to 387–203 BCE. [27]

As in the case with Mammoth Cave, the vestibule in Salts Cave tends to display materials associated with domestic and burial activities, while passageways express an assemblage associated with exploration, mining, and ceremony-ritual.[28] Watson's studies in Salts Cave revealed that occupations of the vestibule were both frequent and short-term. Features located during Watson's investigations of the Salts Cave Vestibule include pits, artifact concentrations, middens, and ash lenses, and the artifact assemblage contained burned faunal remains, chert celts, utilized flakes, groundstone artifacts, atlatl weights, tubular pipes, mussel shell pendants, beads, and scrapers.[29] Unlike Mammoth Cave and its individual burials, human remains in Salts Cave are commingled, with at least 41 individuals recovered from the Salts Cave Vestibule in domestic contexts.[30] Beyond the Salts Cave Vestibule, remains of a young male were located in Upper Salts Cave. He most likely lived during the Woodland period and his diet was consistent with other paleofecal remains in the area.[31]

The extent and development of ritual and religious use of the caves in the Park is still largely unknown. George Crothers has suggested that the caves represented a part of an initiation ritual for males entering adulthood. This is based on:

> ethnographic examples of male initiation that evokes the use of caves for secrecy and seclusion, fecal steroid analysis that indicates exclusively male activity, medical use of cave minerals as a purgative, evidence of sensory deprivation and possible use of psychotropic substances to heighten states of consciousness, and collection of gypsum as a symbolic marker of transitional rites.[32]

Crothers asserts that the intense Early Woodland occupations of the caves correlate with the explosion of cultural expression that began in the Early Woodland, including the construction of earthworks, changes in mortuary practices, and diversification and specialization of tools.

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[25] Watson, *Archaeology of Mammoth Cave*; Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 344.
[26] Watson, *Archaeology of Mammoth Cave*; Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 414.
[27] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 413.
[28] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 414.
[29] Watson, *Archaeology of Mammoth Cave*.
[30] Louise M. Robbins, "Prehistoric People of the Mammoth Cave Area" in *Archaeology of the Mammoth Cave Area,* ed. Patty Jo Watson (St. Louis: Cave Books, 1997), 137–162.
[31] Robbins, "Prehistoric People."
[32] Crothers, "Early Woodland Ritual Use of Caves," 524–541.

Steroid analysis of 12 samples of paleofecal remains gathered from Salts Cave and Mammoth Cave revealed that all 12 of the samples fell in the expected ranges for male individuals. Although this does not represent a large enough sample to draw complete conclusions, it does suggest that precontact cavers were largely or entirely male. Crothers asserts this mining would have been carried out as part of a larger ritual, in which adolescent males descended into the caves to undergo a series of rites (including mining minerals and ingesting ritual purgatives), ultimately resulting in them emerging from the caves as men.[33]

Indicators of ritual use in the caves can be observed in the form of pictographs on rocks and walls in the caves. For example, in Mammoth Cave, a series of cross-hatching, rectilinear, and spiral geometric designs rendered with torch charcoal is present on a breakdown boulder in the Devils Looking Glass area of Upper Mammoth Cave. In Salts Cave, there are three documented instances of precontact pictographs occurring, including cross-hatched motifs which have been incised or drawn with charcoal, a geometric design made up of linear marks, and a series of zoomorphic characters including a turtle, a quadruped often described as feline, and a horned, unidentified figure.[34]

Although Salts Cave and Mammoth Cave represent the two most frequented caves in the Park during the precontact period, additional caves including Haunted Cave, Owl Cave, Dennison Cave, Long Cave, and Martin Cave also exhibit precontact deposits. Owl Cave contains a scatter of largely domestic artifacts; however, of note at the location is a pool of water at the cave's entrance that directly lines up with the sun during equinoxes. This has led to the assertion that the cave may have ritual significance to its precontact visitors. Martin Cave contains deposits spanning from the Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland periods, and, like Mammoth and Salts Caves, contains a combination of domestic and funerary remains. Of note at Martin Cave is evidence of primary use of the cave during fall and early winter months, as well as a complete lack of evidence of mining in the cave. [35]

Precontact Chronology

The Paleoindian (ca. 9500–8000 BCE)

The Paleoindian period can be subdivided into three separate sub-eras: the Early, Middle, and Late Paleoindian, based on cultural and technological adaptions to the environmental changes that came with the ending of the ice age. Early speculation among anthropologists was that the Late Pleistocene populations that inhabited the area that would become Kentucky were an extension of the human migration that occurred from Northeast Asia, across the Bering Land Bridge, approximately 11,500 years ago. This speculation has been repeatedly challenged over the subsequent decades, as archeological, linguistic, and genetic discoveries have demonstrated a number of problems with the notion of a large, single migration originating from the Bering Strait. Instead, based on present research and literature, it appears that human populations

[33] Crothers, "Early Woodland Ritual."
[34] Crothers, "Early Woodland Ritual."
[35] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 418–419.

reached the Americas through a series of separate migrations during the Late Pleistocene period, which could potentially date to as early as around 15,000 to 30,000 years ago.[36]

As of 2008, no definitively pre-Paleoindian aged sites have been identified in the State of Kentucky; however, sites immediately around the state demonstrate cultural assemblages that are stratigraphically below Clovis layers. This includes Cactus Hill in Virginia, Topper in South Carolina, Big Eddy in Missouri, and the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania.[37] These surrounding sites, combined with the high likelihood of multiple early human migrations across the continent, strongly suggests the potential for as-of-yet undiscovered pre-Clovis remains in the Kentucky and the Mammoth Cave area.

Early Paleoindian or Clovis (ca. 9500–9000 BCE)

The first instance of human occupation in the Kentucky area that can be widely demonstrated and studied is the Early Paleoindian period, which is represented by the Clovis culture. This culture was adapted to an environment dominated by Pleistocene flora and fauna, with Clovis groups largely considered to be small and highly mobile. Due to its early age, a great deal is still unknown regarding human culture and social structure during the period, a situation which is further complicated by the paucity of sites in Kentucky that can be definitively identified to the Clovis period. Early characterization of Clovis groups has generally been that of primarily big game hunters; however, the lack of kill/butchering sites associated with the period suggests this is only a part of a larger subsistence strategy that requires additional research.[38]

The period was defined technologically by fluted, finely worked projectile points; however, a variety of lithic, bone, and ivory tools have also been identified at sites from the Early Paleoindian.[39] Although there are exceptions, most Clovis sites identified in Kentucky consist of small instances with shallow deposits with low artifact counts.[40] These smaller sites generally suggest more ephemeral functions such as short-term habitations and temporary-use processing sites. This is consistent with the lower population density at the time, as well as by the populations' highly mobile nature; constant movement is not conducive to the acquisition, production, and discarding of large quantities of materials.[41] Exceptions to this include the Adams site in Christian County, which falls in the Little River complex. The assemblage at this location contained not only a large number of artifacts, but displayed an artifact diversity that is generally uncharacteristic in the region for the period. It is not known if the larger, more complex Clovis-period Adams site represents an intensive quarry workshop area, repeated occupations, or seasonal rendezvous, or a combination of all of these factors.[42] It has also been suggested that

[36] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 109–111.
[37] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 114.
[38] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 121.
[39] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 115.
[40] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 118.
[41] Lewis R. Binford, "Willow Smoke and Dogs Tails: Hunter Gatherer Settlement Systems and Archaeological Site Formation," *American Antiquity* 36, no. 2 (1980): 200–204. Society for American Archaeology, Washington, DC.; Robert L. Kelly and Lawrence C. Todd, "Coming into the Country: Early Paleoindian Hunting and Mobility" *American Antiquity* 53, no. 2 (1988): 231–244. Society for American Archaeology, Washington, DC. https://doi.org/10.2307/281017.
[42] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 118.

these dense and diverse sites found in the Little River complex (like the Adams Site) may also have represented "staging areas" for the expansion of peoples into the surrounding regions.[43]

Clovis sites occur throughout the state of Kentucky but occur most commonly in the context of specific topographical features such as terraces, steam confluences, and karstic features.[44] In the context of the Park, a Clovis point manufactured from Hixton silicified sandstone was reported to have been collected from the surface near the historic entrance to Mammoth Cave.[45]

Middle Paleoindian (ca. 9000–8500 BCE)

The Middle Paleoindian period is largely a continuation of the Early Paleoindian/Clovis period, with technologies and subsistence patterns extending between the two eras. However, this period is marked by drastic environmental upheaval, as the climate changes following the end of the ice age led to mass extinctions of Pleistocene megafauna. With the decreasing megafauna, subsistence patterns during this period appear to have shifted towards a mixed foraging strategy consisting of regionally available plants and smaller game resources.[46] These changes are expressed in a number of different ways, including diversification of lithic sources and changes to artifact diversity and styles. Lithic materials utilized in tool production expanded over the period as groups utilized more locally available resources (often of poorer quality), while lithic tools trended towards simpler, more utilitarian styles.[47] The Cumberland and Gainey projectile point styles appear during this period, and site assemblages now express a greater diversity and specialization of tool types including unifacial tools and spurred end.[48]

Sites dating to the Middle Paleoindian period also appear to have a wider distribution than Clovis period sites, suggesting a continued expansion over the era.[49] Although these display a larger geographic distribution, little information is currently known about this era and the drastic changes to subsistence strategies and culture that would have resulted from the changing climate, as well as how the different cultural groups represented by the Cumberland and Gainey point styles would have interacted with one another.

Late Paleoindian (8500–8000 BCE)

The Late Paleoindian period represented the end of the Ice Age. The extreme climatic shift that began during the Middle Paleoindian period continued into the Late, with Kentucky's vegetation

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[43] David G. Anderson, "The Paleoindian Colonization of Eastern North America," in Early Paleoindian Economies of North America: A View from the Southeastern United States, ed. Kenneth B. Tankersley and Barry L. Isaac (Research in Economic Anthropology, Supplement 5, KAI Press, 1990), 185-196.
[44] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 118.
[45] Kenneth B. Tankersley, "Prehistoric Renewable Resource Mining in the Mammoth Cave System," paper presented at the 46th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, (Tampa: 1989).
[46] Renee B. Walker, "Hunting in the Late Paleoindian Period: Faunal Remains from Dust Cave, Alabama," in *Foragers of the Terminal Pleistocene in North America*, ed. Renee B. Walker and Boyce N. Driskell (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2007), 99–115.
[47] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 129.
[48] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 129; Jack H. Ray, *A Survey of Paleoindian Points from Upper Rolling Fork and Beech Fork Drainage Basins in Central Kentucky*, Research Report No. 1209 (Springfield: Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, 2003); Kenneth B. Tankersley, "Ice Age Hunters and Gatherers," in *Kentucky Archaeology*, ed. Barry Lewis (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1996), 21–38.
[49] Tankersley, "Ice Age Hunters."

shifting from spruce and jack pine parklands to mixed hardwood forests.[50] This shift led to a further diversification of subsistence strategies, containing an extremely wide range of plants, nuts, and animals appearing at sites dated to the period.[51] This diversity hints at the ongoing regionalization that was occurring during the period, as the changing climate resulted in individual groups increasingly adapting to their specific local environments and developed unique technologies and regional styles.[52] It was during this period that, in addition to increasingly local and specialized projectile point varieties, the settings in which sites were located also expanded significantly, suggesting an increase in intensive land use of localized areas.[53] This expansion to site settings meant there were now clear, definitive occupations of caves and rockshelters in eastern, western, and central Kentucky that can be attributed to the Late Paleoindian period. Although it was originally suggested that this shift towards localization occurred due to the mass extinction of megafauna, Pollack holds that instead it seems more likely that groups during the Late Paleoindian period:

> becoming increasingly familiar with the landscapes they occupied, they began to exploit more diverse local resources and move less, in effect, 'settling in' to particular environmental settings. As these groups settled in, they became tethered, both economically and socially (as is indicated by the diversity of point styles) to specific regions and gave rise to the broad-spectrum economies that would come to characterize the subsequent Archaic period in Kentucky.[54]

This period is largely characterized by the appearance of unfluted lanceolate points. In the Kentucky area, points attributed to the Late Paleoindian period are generally assigned to two clusters based on style: the Lanceolate Plano and the Dalton.[55] Points during this period share similarities with those present in the plains to the west, and it has been suggested that this may be the result of a migration or contact between the groups occupying the plains and those occupying what is now Kentucky.[56] The trend of using more diverse, often lower quality lithic materials started in the Middle Paleoindian period continued into the Late, with utilized lithic resources continuing to expand and diversify. In addition, drastic changes in lithic reduction technology resulted in the previous period's channel flaking being replaced by basal thinning, along with a marked reduction in the size of projectile points and a shift to extensive reshaping of projectile point blade margins. Tool diversity and specialization continued to expand during this period, with a wide variety of bifacial and unifacial tools now present in site assemblages, including unifacial scrapers, adzes, and drills/perforators.[57] Four Late Paleoindian sites have been recorded

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[50] Paul A. Delcourt and Hazel Delcourt, "Vegetation Maps for Eastern North America: 40,000 Years BP to Present.," *In Geobotany: An Integrating Experience*, ed. R. Romans (New York: Plenum Press,1981), 123–166.
[51] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 129.
[52] Albert C. Goodyear, "The Early Holocene Occupation of Southeastern United States. A Geoarchaeological Summary," in *Ice Age Peoples of North America: Environments, Origins, and Adaptations*, ed. Robseon Bonnichsen (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University Press, College Station, 1999), 432–481; Jay H. Ray et al., "The Big Eddy Site. A Multicomponent Paleoindian Site on the Ozark Border, Southwest Missouri," *Plains Anthropologist* 43 (1998):73–81.
[53] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 129.
[54] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 129.
[55] Noel D. Justice, *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States*, (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1987); Ray, *A Survey of Paleoindian Points*.
[56] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 126.
[57] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 128.

in and directly adjacent to the Park. These sites have been dated based on the presence of diagnostic lithic tools.[58]

Archaic Period (8000–1000 BCE)

As with the Paleoindian period, the Archaic period has been subdivided into the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods.[59] The trend of increased localization that occurred through the Middle and Late Paleoindian period continued and accelerated through the Archaic period. This resulted in these sub-periods being more loosely defined than those of the Paleoindian; the area's cultural groups did not develop at the same rate, leading to complications in establishing a single, consistent chronology for the area.

As each of these groups adapted to their unique local environments, they began to exhibit unique patterns of social, subsistence, and settlement criteria.[60] This meant that the diversity of tools encountered at sites continued to expand throughout the period, with Archaic populations in the Kentucky area now utilizing tools such as stemmed, corner notched, and basal notched projectile points, awls, expanded base drills, stemless and leaf-shaped chert knives, bannerstones, tubular pipes, and full-grooved axes.[61] The emphasis on small-scale game and foraging continued through this period, with groups now utilizing traps, snares, and fish weirs. Mussels along waterways such as the Green River in Kentucky became an important food source for groups occupying the area, with the Middle Archaic marked by the appearance of large shell middens.[62] Most of what we know about social organization during this period comes largely from burial sites and the increasing diversity and complexity of mortuary practices they display. Grave goods containing non-native materials suggest far-reaching social and trade networks, while the varied methods of burials indicate the increased localization that occurred over the period.[63]

Early Archaic (8000–6000 BCE)

Large gaps exist in the understanding of the Early Archaic period in Kentucky, but what is known is that Kirk and LeCroy projectile point types begin to appear in artifact assemblages, and lithic material types utilized in making stone tools continues to expand. Sites dated to the period generally lack evidence of long-term occupation, suggesting that the mobility seen among populations during the Paleoindian period extended into the Early Archaic. As with the Paleoindian period, sites associated with the Early Archaic often display a limited artifact assemblage, as well as a general absence of middens, features, and burials, suggesting that occupations during this period were largely short-term.[64]

Middle Archaic (6000–3000 BCE)

The middle Archaic saw the rise of regional projectile point styles, as well as an expansion in the diversity and specialization of tools used during previous eras, such as groundstone artifacts. By this period, virtually all traces of the Pleistocene flora and fauna had disappeared from the environment, which now largely resembled how it would appear at the time of European

[58] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 143.
[59] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 4.
[60] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 202.
[61] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 194–195, 203.
[62] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 195.
[63] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 298–299.
[64] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 203.

American contact. A hypsithermal event that occurred during the period resulted in an influx of grass and herb communities, which in turn appears to have impacted Middle Archaic settlement and population distributions. Sites encountered were now generally larger and began to show signs of longer-term habitation. By the later portion of the Middle Archaic period, large, diverse sites with deep middens, a high diversity of tools, and burials begin to appear, suggesting that some locations were now being intensively occupied on a long-term, potentially year-round basis. Groundstone artifacts heavily diversified over this period, with new tools such as grooved axes appearing in site assemblages. It was during this period that the shell middens, a byproduct of the extensive harvesting of mussels from riverways in Kentucky, begin to occur. [65]

This tool diversification was part of the cultural shift occurring over the period to a focus on exploitation of locally available resources such as mussels, plants, seeds, and nuts. With this newfound focus came a decrease in population mobility, as groups began to situate themselves and specialize tools for gathering the resources available in their immediate areas.[66]

Late Archaic (3000–1000 BCE)

The trend towards localized adaptions continued into the Late Archaic period, with shell midden sites now common along the Green River. Social complexity also appears to have developed during this period, as some burials now exhibited grave goods manufactured from nonlocal raw materials such as marine shell and copper.[67] This increased complexity of grave goods identified at Late Archaic sites, especially those found in mound sites along the Green River, suggests that far reaching social and exchange networks had developed between groups of this period. The period also saw a variety of styles of straight expanding and contracting stem projectile points, as well as smaller stemmed and side notched points emerge.[68] Evidence of native and tropical cultigens during the period also suggest that groups during the period were beginning to experiment with horticulture.[69]

By this period, the shell middens that began to appear during the Middle Archaic became common, especially along locations such as the Green River. Common artifact assemblages associated with these middens include corner and side notched projectile points, shell beads and gorgets, atlatl weights, and full-grooved axes, while features associated with the sites consist of specially prepared clay floors, burned areas, tool caches, and burials.[70] Analysis of such midden mounds in 1967 by Rolingston indicated that such mounds gradually accumulated over a long period of time rather than by intensive short-term occupations, and that the Archaic yearly settlement/subsistence cycle was likely based on a centrally based wandering strategy.[71] Also

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[65] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 206.
[66] Katherine I. Wright, "Groundstone Tools and Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence in Southwest Asia: Implications for the Transition to Farming," *American Antiquity* 59, no. 2 (1994): 200–204.
[67] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 209.
[68] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 210.
[69] Stephen A. Chomko and Gary Crawford, "Plant Husbandry in Prehistoric Eastern North America: New Evidence for its Development," *American Antiquity* 43 (1798): 405–408; Wesley C. Cowan, Edwin Jackson, and Kathrine Moore, "The Cloudsplitter Rockshelter, Menifee County, Kentucky" *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 24 (1981): 60–76; Bruce B. Smith and C. Wesley Cowan, "Domesticated Crop Plants and the Evolution of Food Production Economies in Eastern North America," in *People and Plants in Ancient Eastern North America*, ed. Paul E. Minnis (Washington DC: Smithsonian Books, 2003), 105–125.
[70] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 235–236.
[71] Martha A. Rolingson, "Temporal Perspective on the Archaic Cultures of the Middle Green River Region, Kentucky," (PhD diss., University of Michigan,1967).

present in one such midden at the Carlston Annis site was a portion of squash rind, further indicating the experiments with horticulture that were occurring during the Late Archaic period.[72]

Woodland Period (1000 BCE–1000 CE)

The Woodland period saw the continuation of the trade and livelihood systems that appeared during the Archaic period, as well as an explosion of new technologies including the adoption and development of pottery and textile techniques, the introduction of the bow and arrow, the wide-spread cultivation of Indigenous plants including maize, the development of substantial housing and nucleated settlements, the construction of earthworks, and the further diversification of funerary practices.[73]

Specific to the Mammoth Cave area, the period also saw a shift from closed to open forest canopy, a change that may be attributed to local populations beginning to carry out slash and burn subsistence activities.[74] Ceramic sites associated with the period tend to occur less frequently in the Mammoth Cave area than they do elsewhere in Kentucky. It is speculated that this is due to the more rugged terrain along the Green River, which encouraged use of lighter, less fragile gourds over ceramic vessels.[75]

Early Woodland (1000–200 BCE)

The transition from Archaic to Woodland periods is generally marked by the adoption of pottery. Because this adoption was not a single, universal event, the actual start of the period varies from 1000–800 BCE and generally ends between 200 BCE and 1 CE. Although less prominent a change, the period was almost marked by the first appearances of large earthworks and changes in lithic technology, such as the shift from grooved axes to ungrooved celts and the use of bone beamers instead of chipped stone scrapers. Textiles dating to the Terminal Archaic-Early Woodland period were uncovered from caves and rockshelters in the Green River area. These generally consisted of fragments of head and foot gear, bags, pouches, and various articles of clothing. Woven plant fibers extended to other objects dated to the period, including baskets, sleeping mats, soil stabilizers, torches, digging sticks, bowls, and cradleboards. Early Woodland subsistence appears to have largely resembled that of the Archaic period, with hunting and gathering still representing the major form of subsistence; however, the period saw a marked increase and intensified cultivation of native plant species during the period. This included sunflower, sumpweed, goosefoot, maygrass, giant ragweed, erect knotweed, gourds, and squash.[76]

Early Woodland populations in the area appear to have still resided in dispersed, un-nucleated settlements in upland areas such as ridgetops, rockshelters, and cave vestibules. The cave exploration and cave resource exploitation that began during the Late Archaic continued and expanded through the Early Woodland, with evidence of baskets, bowls, and ladders being

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[72] William H. Marquardt and Patty Jo Watson, *Archaeology of the Middle Green River Region, Kentucky* (Gainesville: Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvironmental Studies, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, 2005), 418–419.
[73] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 339.
[74] Watson, *Archaeology of Mammoth Cave.*
[75] Kenneth C. Carstens, *Of Caves and Shell Mounds* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press,1996), 10.
[76] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 342–344.

utilized to gather materials. Social or ritual developments during the period led to a diversification of site types, with sites of significance now being spatially segregated from domestic sites. This included burials in caves and rockshelters, as well as in burial mounds and irregularly shaped enclosures.[77]

Middle Woodland (200 BCE–500 CE)

The Middle Woodland period saw the trend towards increased local diversity continue, with ceramic vessel forms becoming more complicated and beginning to exhibit markings such as stamps.[78] Utilitarian tools utilized during the period did not undergo any drastic changes between the Early and Middle Woodland periods; however, ritual or ceremonial artifacts such as engraved tablets, groundstone discoidals, cannel coal objects, modified canid/feline mandibles, bone combs, and shell gorgets became increasingly common at burial sites dated to the period. The use of imported trade goods also appears to have peaked during the Middle Woodland period, with copper bracelets, breastplates, and head ornaments, as well as marine shell beads and Vanport chert bladelets appearing commonly, and almost exclusively in the context of burial sites.[79]

While other portions of Kentucky were beginning to rely more heavily on cultivated plant species, sites in the Green River/Mammoth Cave area suggest the local populations during the Middle Woodland period still employed a subsistence pattern that largely mirrored that of the Early Woodland period, with groups still relying largely on hunted and foraged resources. The cultivation of maize appears to have first begun during this period; however, cultivation would not become widespread until the later portion of the Late Woodland period. Kentucky during the Middle Woodland period also saw a variety of settlement strategies, with groups in the floodplain zones beginning to construct double-post circular and rectilinear houses, while the western portion of the state saw a rise in earthworks associated with habitations. Stone mounds and the use of stone in earthen mound construction was also more commonly employed during this period. Additionally, although rarely encountered, geometric earthworks and hilltop enclosure sites in Kentucky also primarily date to this period. [80]

Woodland period groups in the Mammoth Cave area differ from those occupying the surrounding portions of the state in that they did not engage in mound construction. Although burial mounds have been noted along the Green River, the large earthworks seen in other portions of the state are not encountered in the Mammoth Cave area.[81]

Late Woodland (500–1000 CE)

The Late Woodland period saw dramatic cultural change in the region, including developments in subsistence strategies, settlement strategies, and social organizations.[82] This included the development of the bow and arrow, changes in the amount of mound construction, and a wider variety of pottery styles, with ceramic vessels now beginning to display characteristics such as collared rims, carinations, simple castellations, and incised geometric designs during the period. Wild plants and animals continued to be a major part of the subsistence strategy at the time, but

[77] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 344–345.
[78] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 346.
[79] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 346.
[80] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 346–347.
[81] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 424.
[82] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 347.

the end of the Late Woodland period saw maize become a mainstay in the regional diet. A settlement strategy comprised of a combination of nucleated villages with seasonally occupied rockshelters and habitation sites appears to have marked the period. These villages often appeared as collections of dwellings in a circular arrangement with open areas at their center. Stone mounds likely associated with burials appeared more commonly during this period, as did stone box grave cemeteries.[83]

Use of Mammoth Cave During the Woodland Period

The most intensive precontact use of the cave network in the Park occurred during the early part of the Woodland period.[84] It was during this period that the caves were most frequently visited and mined, and the period that Crothers suggests they were utilized for rites of passage.[85] It stands as extremely curious that the caves were largely abandoned by the Middle Woodland period. The cause of this abandonment is not yet known; it is clear major cultural shifts were occurring at the time, and it is possible that the local population's relationship with the caves may have changed drastically, with them now representing a taboo location. Regardless of cause, the significant occupational layers in the cave system cease accumulating materials around 200 CE.[86]

Wild plant remains and paleofeces recovered from Mammoth and Salts Cave suggest a Woodland period diet made up of a combination of locally sourced wild plants, cultivars, and animal proteins. These locally sourced wild plants consisted of hickory nuts, walnuts, acorns, hazelnuts, blueberries, sumac, elderberries, blackberries, strawberries, grapes, ground cherries, dandelions, lily, and various grasses.[87] Cultivars included sunflower, squash, goosefoot, sumpweed, knotweed, giant ragweed, and amaranth.[88] Meat protein came from a variety of sources, including deer, elk, turkeys, opossum, raccoons, snakes, fish, insects, frogs, and mice, but made up only five to ten percent of the precontact diet.[89] The range of meat protein suggests a combination of organized hunting and opportunistically exploiting available fauna resources.

The Mammoth Cave/Flint Ridge cave system also provided the most extensive Woodland radiocarbon series in Kentucky, with 40 dates from Salts Cave, 18 from Mammoth Cave, two from Lee Cave, and two from Fisher Ridge Cave.[90] This testing provided an age range from 2885 BCE to 427 CE (Late Archaic to Middle Woodland), with most of the dates falling into the Early Woodland period.[91] Projectile point types in the Mammoth Cave area that date to the Early-Middle Woodland period include Wade, Saratoga cluster, Turkey Tail, Adena Stemmed, Gary, Little Bear, Epps or Motley, Ledbetter, Cotaco Creek, Kramer, and Robbins types.[92]

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[83] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 348–349.
[84] Crothers et al., *Woodland Cave Archaeology*.
[85] Crothers, *Early Woodland Ritual Use*.
[86] Watson, *Archaeology of Mammoth Cave*.
[87] Watson, *Archaeology of Mammoth Cave.*
[88] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 417.
[89] Watson, *Archaeology of Mammoth Cave.*
[90] Watson, *Archaeology of Mammoth Cave*.
[91] Mary C. Kennedy, "Radiocarbon Dates from Salts and Mammoth Caves," in *Caves and Shell Mounds*, ed. Kenneth Carstens and Patty Jo Watson (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1996), 48–81.
[92] Guy Prentice, *Archaeological Overview and Assessment of Mammoth Cave National Park*, *vol. 2* (Tallahassee, FL: National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Service, 1993), 591.

In addition to caves, rockshelters in the Park played host to a large amount of precontact Woodland deposits. The assemblages in these rockshelters generally suggest wild food collection, and as of 2008, none exhibited any traces of plant cultigens. This stands in stark contrast to similar sites in Kentucky from the period, where evidence of plant cultigens is found in abundance.[93]

Prentice's 1993 surveys of the Park area located 223 precontact sites and 349 precontact site components. Of these sites, 69 could be dated to the Woodland period, of which 58 were rockshelters or caves, nine were upland artifact scatters, and two were lowland artifact scatters. [94]

Mississippian (ca. 900–ca. 1750 CE)

The Mississippian period in Kentucky represents both the archeological age and a cultural tradition shared among the groups occupying the Purchase, Green River, and Upper Cumberland regions of Kentucky. This stands in contrast to the groups living in central and northeastern Kentucky during the period, who shared a separate enough culture to be divided into the Fort Ancient group.[95] Because the Park falls in the Green River area, the Mississippian period will be the focus of this discussion.

The Late Woodland period brought about drastic changes in social organization, as cultivar domestication (particularly maize) led to a reorganization of labor, as well as a broader, more complex interrelationships between local groups. As cultural complexity expanded, it gave rise to a stratification of society, with evidence of a newly developed elite ruling class not seen during previous periods.[96] The details of this ruling class—its origin, function, and how it sustained itself—is still poorly understood, but it appears that local elites used a network of alliances and trade goods to establish and strengthen bonds with neighboring communities. During this process, they shored up their own individual legitimacy and expanded trade and livelihood systems. Many of these local groups appear to be short-lived, likely as a result of factionalism and elite competition, with most administrative centers occupied for a span of only 50–150 years before being replaced. This continued replacement suggests that these individual groups in the Mississippian period were not particularly stable and resulted in Mississippian habitations gradually moving from floodplains to interior, upland settings, perhaps as a matter of self-preservation, or as a result of flooding from changing climates.[97]

This apparent factionalism and elite competition resulted in a widespread collapse of many of these local societies by the end of the 1300s, resulting in a population dispersion and restructuring to smaller, less intensively occupied settlements. This large-scale abandonment of administrative mound centers and communities in this portion of Kentucky and surrounding states would be colloquially referred to as the "Vacant Quarter."[98] While inter-elite factionalism contributed to the societal collapse, the actual cause appears to be a combination of factors, including climatic changes following the ice age, environmental degradation, drought, and

[93] Prentice, *Archaeological Overview*; Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky.*
[94] Prentice, *Archaeological Overview.*
[95] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 605.
[96] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 605–606.
[97] Charles R. Cobb, "Domesticating Self and Society in the Woodland Southeast," in *The Woodland Southeast*, ed. David Anderson and Robert Mainfort, Jr. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2002), 525-539.
[98] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 607.

resource and soil exhaustion, all of which contributed to a reduced crop yield. Because so much of the social and labor organization had structured itself around large-scale cultivar farming, a reduction in crop production could easily have contributed to a group collapsing.

Despite the collapse of these individual groups, Indigenous peoples continued to occupy "traditional" Mississippian settlement until the 1600s. By this point, however, newly established contact with European populations led to the disruption of Indigenous livelihood systems and brought about the abandonment of remaining settlements due to European expansion and the spread of disease. However, Indigenous communities and refugees came together to form new communities and social networks, many of which retain their ancestral ties to Kentucky and the Mammoth Cave area to the present.

Early European American Settlement and Cave Exploration (1792–1849 CE)

Early European American Settlers

When the first Europeans arrived in the Kentucky area remains unknown; however, by the late 1600s, portions of the area had been visited by French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, and there is evidence that Rene-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle visited the Ohio Valley. The collapses that had occurred over the Mississippian period meant that the Native American populations of the Ohio Valley area were mainly composed of small, mobile groups, with few, if any, large settlements still occupied.[99] By the late 1720s, groups like the Shawnee and Delaware had begun to move back into the valley. French visitors to the Ohio Valley consisted mostly of fur trappers and traders, although the range of their activity is still not fully known, and there is limited evidence of any formal French outposts in the region until after 1750.[100] The British also arrived in a similar form and established trading houses in existing Native American villages in the Ohio Valley by the 1740s.

Although the lands comprising present-day Kentucky became part of Virginia in 1738, the first attempts at European American settlements were not made until the Treaty of Lancaster in 1744 resulted in the Haudenosaunee ceding all land south of the Ohio River, and British land companies were formed to settle the newly opened regions. These land companies were formed to support and organize new settlements as part of a larger effort to expand the British Empire, with two such companies: the Loyal Company and the Ohio Company, who entered into the Kentucky area by 1749 and 1750–1751, respectively. The outbreak of the French and Indian War (1754–1763) led to the abandonment of the Ohio Valley by British traders by 1754, with the majority of the valley's Tribes siding with the French. Kentucky and most of the greater Ohio Valley were spared from serious conflict, and the war ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763.[101]

By the late 1760s, hunters from the east began to enter Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap and along the Ohio River. Hunters from East Coast states, such as Virginia and Pennsylvania, who are known to have frequented Kentucky included Daniel Boone and his brother Squire

[99] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky, 906.*
[100] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 907.
[101] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 906–908.

Boone, Elisha Walling, Benjamin Cutbird, Simon Kenton, James Harrod, and Kasper Manslar. These men would hunt and trap in Kentucky for months or even yearlong periods, exploring the territory and spreading stories about it to early land speculators on their return to their home states. The end of the French and Indian War in 1763 and resulting land divisions led to a rush of speculators in the Ohio Valley, with surveyors entering the Kentucky area by 1771.[102]

The first settlements in Kentucky formed after 1775, when the Treaty of Pittsburgh allowed European American settlers in the area south of the Ohio River. Tales from the European American hunters drew speculators to Kentucky, and in March 1775 Harrodstown (now Harrodsburg) was formed by European American settlers coming through the Cumberland Gap. Populations at the beginning of this early settlement period initially survived largely on wild game, but diversified to farming corn, tobacco, hemp, flax, and wheat after depleting the local game resources. These early settlers were largely Americans from the East Coast; however, English, Scottish, Scotch-Irish, and German-Swedish immigrants were also present. Because Kentucky was part of Virginia, which had the largest population of enslaved people at the time, some of the people who settled in Kentucky brought enslaved people of African descent with them.

Those living in the region before June 1, 1776, were guaranteed free acreage by Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia. However, this came with the stipulation that land was only available for those who raised a crop or built a cabin.[103] Generally, the first areas in Kentucky to be settled were natural clearings to alleviate the labor associated with clearing forests for buildings and agricultural fields, and those with a source of fresh water for drinking. Naturally occurring salt licks also influenced the settlement patterns of Kentucky in the 1700s and 1800s. With a local supply of salt, fresh meat could be preserved for much longer, providing an important food source for these settlers. Salt could also be sold and transported easily, providing a source of income as well. This became especially important during the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) when salt shortages resulted from the severed trade between Great Britain and the American colonies.[104]

Hostilities with the Indigenous populations led to early European American settlers first establishing themselves near forts or similar outposts, ranging from simple fortified cabins to entire fortified towns. These hostilities would escalate with the start of the American Revolutionary War, as Tribes in the Ohio Valley largely allied with the British. The year 1777 represented the bloodiest of years of conflict in the Kentucky area, and many of the settlements established by the early land companies in the region were abandoned. Settlement in Kentucky largely stalled until the end of the war in 1783.[105]

In 1784 19 merchants from Pennsylvania hired land agents to purchase about 30,000 acres of land north of the Green River and around the Nolin River for investment purposes. South of the Green River, the State of Virginia had set aside the land for veterans of the American Revolutionary War. However, these areas remained largely unsettled until after Kentucky was

[102] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 906–912.
[103] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 912.
[104] Otis K. Rice, *Frontier Kentucky* (Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2001), 6, 94.
[105] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 911.

established as a separate state on June 1, 1792. At that time, the present-day Park was entirely in Warren County.[106]

The first permanent European American settlers in the present-day Park boundaries were John, Charles, and Francis Houchin, who settled south of the Green River and east of the Nolin River in 1797. Valentin Simmons obtained 200 acres of land in 1798, which also included the Historic Entrance to Mammoth Cave and Dixon Cave. Although these caves were noted as sources of saltpetre in a 1799 survey, nothing indicates that Simmons used the caves for any mining beyond personal use.[107] Little is known about the following settlers of the region, as documentation at the time was limited to Mammoth Cave, its saltpetre resources, and its natural wonders.[108] What is known are generalities based on settlements in the same general region, the Pennyrile.

Mammoth Cave falls in the Pennyrile (or Pennyroyal) region, a region that is characterized by both its natural landscape and the built environment that resulted from a shared culture. In *The Pennyrile Cultural Landscape*, Charles E. Martin notes that the characteristics of the Pennyrile that are extant today and its development "are tied to the earliest settlement patterns in the commonwealth," as "people came to Kentucky for land."[109] Although the requirement for raising crops points towards widely spread populations developing, the resulting settlement patterns in the Pennyrile region included populations living in proximity "for the purposes of safety, shared help and community."[110] Settlers first took advantage of areas that were already free of forest and relatively flat to aid in farming. Nearby forests supplied wood to build houses, barns, and fences, and stones were used for foundations and chimneys.

These European American settlers near Mammoth Cave primarily came from Virginia, western North Carolina, and eastern Kentucky, and were mostly of Scotch-Irish heritage. Most spoke English and practiced the Baptist faith. This area was settled later than other regions in Kentucky, as it lacked rich, flat lands suitable for farming. In 1825 Edmonson County was split from Warren County, and the first census of county residents in 1830 recorded 2,642 people, including enslaved individuals.[111] Most of the residents engaged in agricultural production, largely for subsistence purposes. However, only the names of free white males were included in the early censuses, limiting information about the residents.

Farming Practices

Non-Indigenous people living in Kentucky by 1792 can be divided into three categories: landed proprietors, enslaved people, and a tenant class of white farmers. Although there were plantations in the state, most properties were small and operated by the owner or tenant. Because of this, as early as 1805, F. A. Michaux, a member of the Society of Natural History at Paris

[106] Lally and Noble, "Mammoth Cave National Park HRS," 1991, A-2.
[107] Lally and Noble, "Mammoth Cave National Park HRS," 1991, B-1.
[108] Lally and Noble, "Mammoth Cave National Park HRS," 1991, A-2.
[109] Charles E. Martin, *The Pennyrile Cultural Landscape*, unpublished draft (Lexington, KY: Kentucky Historical Commission (on file), 1988), 1.
[110] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 2.
[111] Lally and Noble, "Mammoth Cave National Park HRS," 1991, A-3; Ancestry.com, "All 1830 United States Federal Census Results," accessed May 20, 2023, https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/8058/?count=50&residence=_edmonson-kentucky-usa_951.

(France), wrote that most landowners were cultivating their lands themselves, "but those who could do so had all the work done by Negro slaves."[112]

Because landowners in Kentucky did not have a history of primogeniture, or the practice of passing real estate to the firstborn child, which was prevalent in many of the states in the deep south, as time passed, the properties were often divided into smaller and smaller holdings. In addition to this practice of dividing the land, those landholders with larger parcels found that the poor soils made it more profitable to lease out parcels to tenant farmers who did their own work on their property. Most smaller parcel landowners cultivated their land themselves, and some used a small number of enslaved persons.[113]

The area around Mammoth Cave was not ideal for farming, as the area was hilly with poorly drained bottomlands and soils that were relatively low in fertility. As a result, most of the settlements in this area were small, subsistence-based, family operated farmsteads and homesteads. Some fruit trees may have also been grown for both subsistence and the distilling of alcohol. Additional food and extra income were obtained by raising and selling or trading domesticated stock, such as horses and mules, milk cows, hogs, and sheep. Farms near Mammoth Cave were also labor-intensive operations, as illustrated by US Census data. Martin explains that low amounts of money spent on farm implements generally related to human labor for farming, opposed to animals that would require additional equipment. For example, in the 1850 US Census, the average values of improvements and implements per farm in Edmonson County was $573.00, in contrast to $1,611.00 in Warren County, which is southeast of Mammoth Cave and includes Bowling Green as its capital.[114]

The 1850 US Census also reveals that Edmonson County's population was nearly completely involved with agriculture, and the county had the second highest number of farms per capita in the Pennyrile. Although the overall size of each farm was one of the largest, at 353 acres, these farms had one of the smallest percentages of land improved for agriculture, averaging 11.2 percent, indicating the prevalence of hilly, forested terrain with poor soils that were unsuitable for farming. Further, the assessed value of these farmsteads and the types of crops being grown suggests buildings of modest size and few tobacco barns, corn cribs, and large barns for threshing wheat and raising stock.[115] Former communities in the present-day boundaries of the Park, such as Elko, Cade, Sloan's Crossing, Union City, Chaumont, and an African American community on Flint Ridge, were small, typically consisting of a few buildings clustered at a crossroads. The subsistence-based economy of the Mammoth Cave area resulted in a social system that generally lacked large landholders, and most landholders were equal in economic class. As Martin notes, this equality likely resulted in the large number of Baptist congregations, who held social leveling as a central tenet to their beliefs. However, in the last half of the 1800s, some commercial farming, transportation, small industry, and commercially operated cave tours increased, thereby increasing social stratification as well. [116]

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[112] Carter G, Woodson, editor, *The Journal of Negro History* (Lancaster, PA: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc, 1918) 217.
[113] Woodson, *Journal of Negro History*, 217–218.
[114] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 23, 69; M. Secrist, *Warren County, Kentucky: History Revealed through Biographical and Genealogical Sketches of its Ancestors* (Lulu Press Inc., 2013).
[115] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 22–24.
[116] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 27–28.

The 1870, 1880, and 1890 US Censuses continue to reveal the same patterns, although the percentage of improved land slowly increased and average farm size decreased. These statistics indicate two processes were occurring: the lack of primogeniture in the region led to subdivided properties for descendants who needed to raise their own food for subsistence, and the number of tenant farmers was increasing.[117] The lack of rich, productive farmlands and the hilly terrain also slowed the development of infrastructure, including roads and railroads. Without large volumes of crops to export to market, there was no profit to be made for railroad companies, nor was there a need to establish well-maintained roads for travel. Building roads and railroads across Edmonson County's hilly terrain, creeks, and the Green River also presented numerous challenges, especially when it could be completely avoided by building only in flatter areas outside of the county. However, the lack of roads and railroads kept the region around Mammoth Cave from developing further, as there were no large settlements that sprang up at railroad stops or crossroads. By 1900 some consolidation of farmsteads had taken place, as the number of large-acreage farms increased. These farmers began to export crops, engaging in commercialism that increased social stratification. With the higher income and social standing also came greater political and social influence.[118] However, for the other farmers, life remained much as it had in the 1800s.

During this period, the area's settlement patterns, economics, and cultural characteristics are all closely tied to the underlying topography. Although rich in natural resources, the geology, terrain, and river system contributed to poor farming conditions that discouraged development that was seen in neighboring counties, such as Warren County (established 1797) with Bowling Green and Barren County (established 1798) with Glasgow. Farming patterns near Mammoth Cave remained the same until the privately owned farms, homes, and communities were acquired for establishment of the national park in the 1920s and 1930s.

Industry and Early Tourism

The period of 1800–1820 saw continued growth and diversification in Kentucky industries. High prices for agricultural goods at the time meant the plantations in Kentucky thrived and expanded. Before the War of 1812, the United States depended mostly on Britain for gunpowder, although this supply became unavailable as soon as the war started. The War of 1812 led to an increased demand for saltpetre (also spelled saltpeter; potassium nitrate)[119] that originated in the United States. Kentucky produced 90 percent of the gunpowder during the war due to the vast saltpetre resources available in places like Mammoth Cave, and a statewide industry developed to mine, process, and export these resources, along with the appearance of dozens of gunpowder mills throughout the state.[120]

Saltpetre was discovered in cave floor soil in Mammoth Cave in the late 1700s, giving rise to the assignment of the first recorded names for parts of the cave, i.e., Saltpetre Cave. By 1802 the cave was known as Big Cave and later Green River Cave or Flatt's Cave for one of the original

[117] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 32.
[118] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 36.
[119] Thousands of years of bat guano deposited in the cave made the dirt there rich with calcium nitrate, which when mixed with other high potassium materials creates potassium nitrate, or saltpetre.
[120] Burton Faust, *Saltpetre Mining in Mammoth Cave, KY* (Lexington, KY: The Filson Club, 1967), 67–68.

landowners.[121] From January 1810 through April 1812, Fleming Gatewood of Louisville, Kentucky, and Charles Wilkins of Lexington, Kentucky, owned and operated the Mammoth Cave Saltpeter Works. In April 1812 Gatewood sold his portion of the company to Hyman Gratz of Pennsylvania. Wilkins and Gratz expanded the operation, eventually owning 144 acres of land around the present-day Historic Entrance, including Dixon Cave. Wilkins and Gratz are also most likely responsible for directing the construction of the extant saltpetre operations in Mammoth Cave, as saltpetre production increased significantly after April 1812. However, the exact dates of construction of the vats remain unknown. Based on design differences, the vats in the Rotunda were likely constructed before those in Booth's Amphitheater. Both were most likely constructed by using enslaved laborers. [122]

At Mammoth Cave's saltpetre operations during the War of 1812, the process of mining and processing the nitrate typically required gathering the cave soils, adding them to box-shaped leaching vats, and passing large quantities of water through the vats (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The resulting liquid that trickled through the vats, known as "nitre beer," was collected in troughs and then passed into a collecting tank. From the collecting tank, the liquid was pumped to the surface through a network of pipes, where it was processed further by filtering the materials through potash to create potassium nitrate.[123]



Figure 2. Wood pipes from Saltpetre mining.

[121] Duane De Paepe, *Gunpowder from Mammoth Cave* (Dayton, OH: Cave Books, 2013), 9.
[122] Marsha A. Mullin, *Mammoth Cave Saltpetre Works*, Historic American Engineering Record, HAER No. KY-18, accessed October 5, 2023, https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/master/pnp/habshaer/ky/ky0200/ky0272/data/ky0272data.pdf, 3–12.
[123] Mullin, *Mammoth Cave Saltpetre Works*, 13–18.



Figure 3. One of the saltpetre vats in Booth's Amphitheater.

The labor-intensive process required a large number of workers, mostly enslaved African Americans, to carry it out at the scale being done in Mammoth Cave, which produced about 300 to 500 pounds of saltpetre each day. To meet this output, about 100 bushels of the best-quality saltpetre-containing soil needed to be processed daily.[124] A workforce of an estimated 70 enslaved persons produced approximately seven pounds of saltpetre per person per day and lived in a series of one-room cabins near the cave entrance.[125] The saltpetre mining was arduous: the enslaved workers spent long hours in the dark cave, lit only by torches, and quarters were cramped in many parts of the cave. The workers were required to shovel and haul the dirt to waiting carts pulled by donkeys or oxen. Other workers then shoveled the soil from the carts into the leaching vats, and then would stand in the vats, stirring the soil and water mix so that the greatest amount of nitrates could leach out. Additionally, during this time, the workers cleared rubble and placed flat stones to ease the movement of carts, oxen, and donkeys.[126]

Following the end of the War of 1812, the demand for gunpowder dropped off significantly. Mining operations at Mammoth Cave were already greatly reduced by 1815 when a series of earthquakes damaged the mining equipment inside.[127] The cave workers and overseers were so terrified of the earthquakes that no one was willing to reenter the cave for months after they ended. Kentucky's economy refocused on hemp production and processing and the iron industry. The period also saw a rise of increasingly specialized factories such as nail factories, cotton mills, sawmills, distilleries, and boat yards, with a large amount, if not the majority, of the labor force in these industries consisting of enslaved people. By 1830 Louisville had replaced

[124] De Paepe, *Gunpowder*, 19.
[125] De Paepe, *Gunpowder*, 19.
[126]NPS, "From Dirt to Gunpowder," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, last updated April 4, 2023, accessed December 14, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/saltpetre-mining.htm.
[127] Joy Medley Lyons, *Making Their Mark: The Signature of Slavery at Mammoth Cave* (Fort Washington, PA: Eastern National, 2006), 11.

Lexington as Kentucky's largest city and had established itself as an economic powerhouse through its developing industries and its strategic location on the Ohio River. While agricultural products remained central to the Kentucky economy, the antebellum period saw a rise of industries associated with extracting and processing minerals such as iron, salt, and coal. Although coal had likely been shipped out of the region as early as the 1700s, the first known commercial coal mine in Kentucky did not begin operating until 1820. [128]

Outside of major cities, small towns now largely engaged in agricultural related industries such as mills, tobacco factories, hemp factories, leather tanneries, woolen mills, and distilleries. These various industries continued to expand and develop in the state up to 1861, when the Civil War led to a large-scale disruption across all of society. [129] Due to its relatively isolated nature and lack of nearby railroads, large industries were not found in the Mammoth Cave area after saltpetre mining ended. Most inhabitants of the region continued to rely primarily on farming. However, a new industry arose at Mammoth Cave: tourism.

Hyman Gratz and Charles Wilkins remained the owners of the cave and the surrounding land after saltpetre mining operations ended in 1815 and appointed Archibald Miller, who had overseen the mining operations, to manage the cave and lands for them. Soon after mining ended, a few tourists began to arrive to see the caves, possibly drawn to the area by reports of "mummies" discovered in the cave. It is also likely that Gratz and Wilkins introduced the practice of using enslaved individuals as tour guides. [130] Tourism increased slowly but was ample enough to drive the creation of a stagecoach line from Park City, Kentucky, to the cave entrance in 1833, which will be discussed in the following Transportation section in greater detail.

Early tourists could lodge in the Gatewood House, which was named after Fleming Gatewood and owned and operated by Hyman Gratz. [131] The original portion of the house was a small log cabin, which was reputed to have originally been for enslaved saltpetre miners. This was later connected to a building with two 18-foot-square rooms divided by a wide passage, likely a former dog-trot cabin that was clad with weatherboard and had a second story added to the building. [132] A second section of the hotel consisted of a row of connected cabins and an associated promenade that is believed to have originally housed enslaved saltpetre miners as well. [133]

Hyman Gratz, who had become the sole owner of the cave in 1828 when Charles Wilkins died, sold the cave and the surrounding land to Franklin Gorin in 1838. Gorin recognized the additional potential for tourism at the cave, as his "primary purpose in purchasing the cave was for exhibition as a natural wonder," and he began to extensively promote Mammoth Cave as a

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[128] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 919; Richard C. Wade, *The Urban Frontier: Pioneer Life in Early Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and St. Louis* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1959), 52.
[129] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 926; Allen J. Share, *Cities in the Commonwealth. Two Centuries of Urban Life in Kentucky* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1982), 33.
[130] Susan Farmer, "Mammoth Cave, Slavery, and Kentucky: Overcoming the Chains that Bind," in *The Student Researcher: A Phi Alpha Theta Publication* 1, no. 4 (2014), https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/stu_res_jour/4, 62.
[131] Richard Hobart, Bob Thompson and Norman Warnell, *The Mammoth Cave Estate* (Trenton, NJ: Cave Books, 2020), 26.
[132] A dog-trot house essentially consists of two small rooms with a space between and a roof that covers both rooms and the open area between; Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate*, 27.
[133] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 11.

tourist destination. [134] He expanded the Gatewood House to provide sleeping quarters for 30 to 40 people, and he employed his son, George, as a cave guide. [135] Gorin was also an enslaver and required several enslaved people to work as cave guides, including Stephen Bishop, Mat Bransford, and Nick Bransford, who would explore and discover many new sections of the cave.

Gorin's ownership did not last long, and he sold the cave in 1839 to Dr. John Croghan of Louisville, Kentucky, who established the Louisville Marine Hospital in 1823 and served as its director until 1832. When Croghan purchased Mammoth Cave in 1839, the sale was completed for an incredible $10,000, more than double Gorin's purchase price just a year before, but this may have been because the sale included the enslaved cave guides Stephen Bishop, Mat Bransford, and Nick Bransford. [136] Although Croghan was interested in the cave and its tourism aspect, he was primarily interested in the potential therapeutic benefits for consumption, or pulmonary consumption, patients. Croghan, who had contracted consumption himself, theorized that the constant temperature of the cave and the low humidity level would ease the symptoms of his patients. Croghan directed the construction of wood and stone huts by several enslaved workers. These huts were to house as many as 15 patients who Croghan convinced to undergo his treatment (Figure 4). The huts had only canvas roofs and were largely without windows because their location inside the caves precluded the need to keep the weather out of the structure or let in natural light. [137]



Figure 4. One of the two extant stone huts from Croghan's hospital inside the cave.

Croghan, with the assistance of Bishop, cared for up to 11 patients inside the cave in 1842 and 1843. Croghan intended for the patients to spend the winter in the cave, with some staying the entire five months, but most did not. Several died during the course of their treatment and were

[134] Mullin, *Mammoth Cave Saltpeter Works*, 22.
[135] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate*, 27; Mullin, *Mammoth Cave Saltpeter Works*, 23.
[136] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 18.
[137] Lally and Noble, "Mammoth Cave National Park HRS," 1991, B-6.

buried in what is today the Old Guides Cemetery on the ridge edge overlooking the Historic Entrance, while others showed no improvement based on their treatment. Croghan abandoned the treatment method in 1843 after several patients died and the health of others deteriorated. While the experiment appears to have been a failure, it added much to the medical profession's understanding of consumption, and eventually aided in guiding future doctors to control the disease. [138]

While Croghan was actively working with his patients, he did not ignore the tourism potential of the cave. During his ownership, he constructed roads near the cave, improved existing buildings, and renovated the nearby hotel. Numerous newspaper stories and published travel logs promoted the natural wonders of Mammoth Cave, such as Alexander Clark Bullitt's *Rambles in the Mammoth Cave During the Year 1844, by a Visitor*.

The cave guides and tourists used lanterns with oil or grease for fuel, and the early cave trails were likely primitive, with few sections cleared for easy walking. Rather, the guides and tourists would have navigated past the pits and tailings piles from the saltpetre mining, climbed over large breakdown piles that had fallen from the cave ceiling over thousands of years, and navigated other sections by using wooden stairs, roughly laid stone steps, and wooden bridges, which may or may not have had handrails. Tours were restricted to areas of the Main Cave at this time, including Gothic Avenue, Broadway, Audubon Avenue, Gratz Avenue, and routes to the River Styx. [139]

The increasing popularity of tourism in the cave and the growing tourism industry is evidenced by the signs the visitors left in the cave: thousands of signatures on the walls of Mammoth Cave along the earliest tour routes. Writing or inscribing signatures on the walls of the cave was popular throughout much of their historic use, from the early 1800s into the 1900s. Among the more interesting signatures are those known as "smoke signatures." These were done by dabbing dark candle smoke on the ceilings to create a series of small circles to form individual letters. Some of these signatures are written backwards and may have been made by looking in a mirror to prevent burns by hot wax.[140] It is also possible that these signatures represented a reversed view of what one would see from the surface and looking down, if one were able to see through the rock. The earliest signature, mostly illegible, may date to as early as 1798. Early miners and cave managers such as Hyman Gratz added their signatures, who were followed by thousands of others once the caves were opened for tourists. There are examples of graffiti by members of professional organizations, educational institutions, social clubs, and civic organizations. Some of the noted signatures found in the cave include those associated with early cave exploration and guiding, including Max Kaemper (also spelled Kämper), Stephen Bishop, Charlotte Bishop, Ed Bishop, Mat Bransford, and Edouard Alfred Martel.

The greatest number of signatures was left by individual tourists, with some estimates putting the number of signatures in the cave at over 10,000.[141] Along with their names, tourists often

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[138] Lally and Noble, "Mammoth Cave National Park HRS," 1991, B-6.
[139] Kelly Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," National Register Registration Form, Mammoth Cave National Park. National Park Service, 1991, Section 7, 1–2; Lally and Noble, "Mammoth Cave National Park HRS," 1991, B-6.
[140] James St. John, "Gothic Avenue," accessed December 2, 2022, http://www.jsjgeology.net/Gothic-Avenue.htm.
[141] Michael Ray Taylor, "The Hidden Names, Hidden Stories" *National Parks, Winter 2021,* https://www.npca.org/articles/2772-hidden-names-hidden-stories.

included the year they visited and their hometowns; some even included their home addresses. Others left drawings done with various skill, including portraits of "General Jackson," Abraham Lincoln, and high-society women who are typically identified only by "wife of" or "Mrs." (Figure 5 through Figure 6). Several of these portraits can be found in Gratz Avenue. Additional signatures in the caves include a party of three women, Mrs. M. A. Grafton, Mrs. J. S. Evans, and Mrs. E. A. Walker, who left their signatures in 1811; Aeolert Buckner on May 27, 1812; famous cave explorer Floyd Collins; and those of Civil War soldiers, including one from John Hunt Morgan's Kentucky Volunteers.[142] Tourists also visited sections of the cave distant from the main cave, then thought to be separate caves entirely. For example, Perciville Neville and his sisters inscribed their signatures on the walls of Salts Cave.



Figure 5. A portrait of "General Jackson" in Gratz Avenue.

[142] Taylor, "The Hidden Names, Hidden Stories."



Figure 6. A caricature of a man and woman, identities unknown, in Gratz Avenue.

In addition to signatures, visitors created large piles of stacked rock in sections such as Gothic Avenue. Encouraged by guides to create these piles as monuments to their home states or other associations, this activity served an additional purpose: clearing the cave floor of debris to facilitate easier walking. Gothic Avenue contains dozens of these monuments, some of which reach all the way to the cave ceiling.

As the number of visitors to the cave increased, so did the demand for nearby lodging. Under Croghan's direction, the Mammoth Cave Hotel was expanded again when builder Joseph C. Shackleford added two three-story wings on each end of the two-story main building.[143] Over the next few years, the hotel site was expanded with two detached rows of cabins, a building where visitors gathered for their cave tour, and a dining room/ballroom building. The final addition to the complex at the time was the construction of a new kitchen, replacing the facility that that had been housed in the original log cabin for years. The lodging conditions at the hotel were described as "extensive and comfortable" by Croghan at the end of 1841.[144] Dr. Croghan continued to own and operate Mammoth Cave and its associated tours and visitor amenities until 1849, when he died from consumption. At this time, Mammoth Cave and its facilities passed into the hands of the Mammoth Cave Trust, which is discussed beginning on page 51 and represents a new era in the commercial operation of the cave.

Transportation

By 1820 the Ohio River and northern Kentucky saw regular steamboat traffic, and with it came improved contact with the East Coast, Deep South, and Europe. River towns became commonplace, and locks along riverways and canals were built to accommodate the larger

[143] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate*, 27.
[144] Hobart et al., The Mammoth Cave Estate, 27.

vessels and more frequent traffic. The flatboats of the previous era were replaced by barges, and shipping networks expanded to a level unheard of during the settlement period. [145] However, these developments in transportation were limited to larger cities in the Mammoth Cave area, such as Bowling Green, and it would be several decades before these improvements reached Mammoth Cave, despite being on the Green River.

Along with the expanded river transportation network, roads in Kentucky were improved during the early portion of the antebellum period and a railroad was constructed from Louisville to Frankfort in 1849–1851; these projects were frequently completed using enslaved labor. This increased interconnectedness led to further agricultural commercialization, resulting in the plantations throughout Kentucky further expanding, both physically and in the size of their enslaved labor force. [146] The labor-intensive nature of hemp, cotton, and tobacco harvesting encouraged the chattel slavery-based plantation system, and increasing demand for the products ensured it would only continue to expand through the period. However, none of these transportation developments reached the Mammoth Cave area during this time.

Near Mammoth Cave, the early European American settlers traveled by flatboat down the Green and Nolin Rivers. [147] Channels and locks were constructed on the Green River as early as 1808, but these improvements only reached Bowling Green from the south, limiting steamboat travel upstream to the area now encompassed by the Park. [148] This situation would not be addressed until the existing dams and locks fell into such disrepair that the federal government assumed control and constructed additional locks upriver to Mammoth Cave in 1888. [149]

The earliest European American settlers and travelers in the area walked or rode horses on roads that have been described as "little more than paths through the woods." [150] These paths developed into slightly larger wagon trails that generally followed ridgelines, avoiding sinks, and wound their way down to the Green River where ferry crossings were possible. Based on portions of these roads that remain in the Park, most of which have been revegetated, these roads stuck to the easiest traversable corridor and not the shortest, which would have required ascending and descending series of steep ridges and hills. Major transportation corridors that were more developed were almost exclusively limited to county seats in the Mammoth Cave region, where the courthouse, governmental offices, and stores were located.

Ferry crossings provided a vital transportation route for the residents of the Mammoth Cave area. The Green and Nolin Rivers bisect the present-day Park, and from the earliest settlement period limited transportation to and from either side. One of the first known ferry crossings near Mammoth Cave was Houchins Ferry. John Houchin was responsible for establishing Houchins Ferry around 1815. [151] Little published information is available regarding the early ferries that crossed the Green and Nolin Rivers. It can be hypothesized, however, that they were operated by

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[145] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 921.
[146] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 924.
[147] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 132.
[148] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 153.
[149] Colleen O'Connor Olson, *Nine Miles to Mammoth Cave* (Dayton, OH: Cave Books, 2012), 19; Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 154.
[150] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 19.
[151] Paul C. Houchin, *History of the Houchin Family in the United States: with Notes on the French and English Families* (Beaver Crossing, NE: Paul C. Houchin, 1931), on file at the Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center, accessed online at https://archive.org/details/historyofhouchin00houc.

and named for families such as the Houchins, and were likely no more than small, wooden boats that could carry only passengers, or platforms that could carry one or two wagons at most across the river at a time.

Although Mammoth Cave drew thousands of visitors to the area beginning in 1816, the terrain around Mammoth Cave was rugged, making the journey there difficult. About 1833, a stagecoach service was established that carried people from Glasgow Junction (now Park City), Kentucky, where most tourists stayed in overnight lodging, to the mouth of Mammoth Cave (Figure 7). The first person reputed to drive a stagecoach from Glasgow Junction to the cave was J. H. Harlow, who beat the odds according to those who claimed the trip was impossible.[152] The stagecoach service operated for decades.



Figure 7. The restored Mammoth Cave Stagecoach on display at the National Corvette Museum, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
Source: Corvette Museum, "History of Transportation in Kentucky Exhibit Opens at Corvette Museum," https://www.corvettemuseum.org/history-of-transportation-in-kentucky-exhibit-opens-at-corvette-museum/, accessed December 12, 2022

[152] Norman Warnell, *Mammoth Cave: Forgotten Stories of its People* (Fort Washington, PA: Eastern National, 2006), 23.

Years later, an infamous criminal made a stop along the stage route from Mammoth Cave in 1880. Eight passengers departed from the Mammoth Cave Hotel on the coach with an African American driver. The stage route was later described as passing through a "lonely and rocky region…through a dense wood, which adds considerable to its dreariness."[153] Their trip was interrupted by two men with guns. The seven male and one female passenger were robbed, with the total take including cash and jewelry totaling $1,162.75.[154] One of the engraved watches taken in the robbery was presented to Honorable R. H. Rountree of Lebanon, Kentucky, by Hon. J. Proctor Knott, the member of Congress from the Fourth district.[155] Years later this same watch was found on the body of Mr. Howard of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Howard was later revealed to be Jesse James, giving rise to the theory that the stage had been robbed by the infamous Jesse James himself.[156] At the discovery of the watch in Missouri, J. T. Hunt, who had initially been jailed for the robbery, was pardoned.[157]

[153] "Cave City," *Nashville Banner* (Nashville, TN), September 6, 1880, 3.
[154] Warnell, *Mammoth Cave*, 24-26.
[155] "Cave City," *Nashville Banner*, 3.
[156] Warnell, *Mammoth Cave*, 27.
[157] "Man Who Once Hauled Princes Now Close to Death at Sonora," *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville), April 19, 1907, 8.

The Growth of Mammoth Cave and Commercial Caving (1849–1925)

Growing Settlements

Many of the residents who lived in "Cave Country" surrounding Mammoth Cave had farms (Figure 8). For many of the white cave guides, their farm was a second job, but for others, this was the primary way of supporting their families. After the Civil War and emancipation, this also became true for many of the Black cave guides. The lands of Edmonson County were described as "generally broken and hilly, the most valuable farming land being found in the river and creek bottoms."[158] Typical farmlands had thin soil with limestone and sandstone ridges.[159]



Figure 8. A 1934 image of a house in a small farmstead in the Mammoth Cave area. Notes on the photograph indicate it was in good condition compared to others in the area.
Source: National Park Service Archives, photographed by N. A. Claude W. Hibbard, taken November 5, 1934.

The farmlands in the county were valued between $5 and $50 per acre in 1908.[160] In Edmonson County, the 1900 *Statistics of Agriculture* by the Bureau of the Census reported there were 1,631 farms valued at $294,297.[161] Although only small portions of Hart and Barren counties are in the

[158] Hubert Vreeland, *Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics of the State of Kentucky 1904-1905* (Louisville: Geo. G. Fetter Company, 1906), 416.
[159] David Randolph Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars* (United States: David Randolph Kem, 2014), 49.
[160] Vreeland, *Seventeenth Biennial Report,* 1906.
[161] William R. Merriam, *Twelfth Census of the United States: Agriculture*, vol. 5 (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior Census Office, 1902), 440, 442.

borders of the Park, records indicate that for the entire county of Barren, there were 3,321 farms, and Hart County had 2,861 farms.[162]

Some small communities were also present, such as Elko, southwest of Mammoth Cave near Smith Valley and Joppa Ridge, and Cade, on the north side of the Green River and east of the Nolin River. It appears that most of these communities were composed of several houses, a church, and sometimes a school. In addition to the churches or schools in the tiny towns, there were many churches and schools positioned along two-track roads, such as the Dry Branch School, noted on the 1930 USGS topographic map south of Green River and west of the Houchins Ferry crossing. Another school, Temple Hill, was north of Green River on the main road. The school in the small community of Joppa was known as District 4 and was established in 1874, the year that the State of Kentucky passed the Legislative Act of 1874 that required segregated schools.[163] There were two Mammoth Cave schools, one for white students and one for African American students.[164] Both of the Mammoth Cave schools were known as District 3 and were established in the late 1800s and continued to operate into the early 1900s.

Three of the churches built during this time are extant: Joppa Baptist Church (built around 1900), Mammoth Cave Baptist Church (built in 1927), and Good Spring Baptist Church (built around 1900; Figure 9). Each is a simple, vernacular form with a rectangular footprint and modestly sloped gable roof. The churches each have two entrances on their facades and large windows, and each was heated by a small wood-burning stove. The three extant churches have very little ornamentation and lack steeples that are commonly seen on churches of other denominations at this time. Cemeteries were often associated with the churches, such as the large cemetery at Joppa Baptist Church. The church served the communities of Joppa and Elko and there are at least 125 graves in the associated cemetery.[165] Good Spring Baptist Church was established in 1842, and its associated cemetery currently includes the graves of over 300 individuals, many with markers that include names of local residents, such as Blair, Davis, Demunbrun, Meredith, Ritter, Sanders, and Strange.[166]

[162] Merriam, *Twelfth Census of the United States: Agriculture*, 442.
[163] Warnell, Mammoth Cave, 104-107.
[164] Warnell, Mammoth Cave, 108-114.
[165] "Historic Cemeteries at Mammoth Cave National Park," NPS ArcGIS.
[166] Kelly A. Lally, "Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service, 1989, Section 8, 1; "Historic Cemeteries at Mammoth Cave National Park," NPS ArcGIS.



Figure 9. Good Spring Baptist Church building constructed around 1900.

Along with the numerous homesteads, farmsteads, churches, and small communities that were established during the settlement period of the Mammoth Cave area, most of which are no longer extant, over a hundred cemeteries are reported to have been established in current Park boundaries.[167] In some cases, the names of those who lived in the area are preserved on headstones, but many other burials are only marked by broken sandstone or limestone markers, whereas other burials are only evident by depressions in the earth (Figure 10). The cemeteries also provide clues to locations where people lived and their burial practices. Burial practices in the Mammoth Cave area are reflected by the presence of eastern redcedar trees or periwinkle plants, common in European American cemeteries; grave decorations, such as shells, wreaths, and small mementos, which are found in both European American and African American cemeteries; and dry-stacked masonry and boxed graves made of stone or concrete slabs, which mark the graves of some European Americans in the Park.

Although several of these cemeteries were associated with churches, small family cemeteries, often including just a few graves, are present as well. Some of the cemeteries are known to include unmarked graves, indicated by depressions. Other graves have sandstone or fieldstone headstones, many of which lack inscriptions. However, there is great diversity in the types of markers found in the family cemeteries, and several also include stone-walled enclosure structures, including boxed graves. The larger cemeteries typically have commercially made grave markers, including examples of the tablet, slant, and small obelisk forms (Figure 10). Also of note is the fact that majority of the graves in the cemeteries in the area face east, which is a

[167] Approximately two dozen cemeteries reported by area residents to exist within the Park's boundaries have not been located through several survey efforts to date.

widely practiced tradition, including in Christianity.[168] The eastern-facing graves recognize the direction of the rising sun, a new day, and resurrection of Christ. Several of the larger cemeteries, particularly those along major roadways, continue to be used for new burials.



Figure 10. View of some of the markers in Mammoth Cave Baptist Church Cemetery.

In addition to the grave markers, some of the cemeteries have eastern redcedar trees on the grounds. Although native to the area, the eastern redcedar tree has been identified at some of the cemeteries, positioned about six feet apart to create the sense of a gate into the graveyard. The eastern redcedar tree is often known as the "graveyard tree," in part because it can live for many years, and its perpetually green needles are said to symbolize "eternal life."[169] Other plants commonly found in the cemeteries are periwinkle (Vinca spp.), which are believed to symbolize faith, trust, and everlasting love, and in Christianity symbolizes chastity and purity.[170] Another popular plant in the cemeteries are the yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*), which can be found near headstones. Symbolically the yucca is associated with protection, purity, and purification.[171]

While it is currently impossible to tell, the cemeteries of the Park may have historically featured bare earth or scraped earth internments. The Park is in a part of the United States known geographically as the Upland South. The region's burial practices take on a distinctive appearance that are based on regionalism, ethnicity, religious influence, and a host of other

[168] Kelly A. Lally, "Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service, 1991, 7-1.; Lally, "Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery, 7-1.
[169] Talkdeath, "Cemetery and Graveyard Trees: Folklore, Superstition and History," *TalkDeath,* March 22, 2021, accessed December 2, 2022, https://www.talkdeath.com/cemetery-graveyard-trees-folklore-supersitition-history/.
[170] Brandy Wells, "Periwinkle Flower Meaning, Symbolism, and Cultural Significance," accessed December 6, 2022, https://www.petalrepublic.com/periwinkle-flower-meaning/.
[171] AtoZFlowers, "Yucca," accessed December 6, 2022, https://www.atozflowers.com/flower/yucca/.

factors.[172] According to Stephanie Lincecum, the folk cemeteries in this region are characterized by a hilltop location, and may have scraped ground, mounded graves, east–west grave orientation, and the creative use of grave markers and decorations using materials that are readily available (typically not commercially available), and certain kinds of vegetation (Figure 11).[173] There may be variation in cemeteries based on when they were established and practices of local residents.

One of the most distinctive aspects of these cemeteries is the presence of bare or scraped earth marking each gravesite. For these sites, the earth has been carefully cleared of natural grasses and weeds, to reveal soil over the grave. The scraped and raked earth traditions were likely brought to the area from the East Coast by African Americans who, in turn, brought the tradition from Africa.[174] The patch of open earth may also be decorated with patterns of stones or raked designs. The Park has also recorded several graves that were bare of grass and covered with shells. These shell-mounded gravesites may also be a tradition that originated in Africa.[175]



Figure 11. J. T. Cooper's headstone in the Franklin Johnson Cemetery is surrounded with vinca, a cultural planting.

Over the first few decades of the 1900s there were at least three different stores near Mammoth Cave. Pinsons Cash Store, which was run by Harry M. Pinson, operated from June 1909 to June

[172] D. Gregory Jeane, "The Upland South Folk Cemetery Complex: Some Suggestions of Origin," in *Cemeteries Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture,* ed. Richard E. Meyer (Logan, UT: Utah State University Press, 1992), 107.
[173] Stephanie Lincecum, "The Southern Folk Cemetery," *Southern Grave: Telling the Tales of Tombstones*, December 15, 2016, accessed December 7, 2022, http://blog.southerngraves.net/2016/12/the-southern-folk-cemetery-tbt.html.
[174] James C. Garman, "Viewing the Color Line through the Material Culture of Death," *Historical Archaeology,* 28, no. 3 (1994), 79.
[175] Tom Poland, "A Seashell Tradition," Midlands Life, April 14, 2021, https://whosonthemove.com/a-seashell-tradition/.

1912. A second store/concession stand with an unknown name was present prior to 1916. The third was the two-story Demunbrun Store that was along the road to the Mammoth Cave Hotel and adjacent to the archway entry into the Mammoth Cave Estate (Figure 12). In addition to being a store, the facility served as the center of the telephone exchange and housed the post office. The Demunbrun Store was demolished in 1939.[176]



Figure 12. Demunbrun Store, around 1939.
Source: Exterior View of Old Demunbrun store, Mammoth Cave National Park Nitrate Negatives Collection, *http://purl.clemson.edu/5B1BAB1A68BF04F1CE90DEAC27BF9C90*, accessed December 22, 2022.

Changes in Transportation

The growth of the Mammoth Cave area and a rise in commercial caving operations was partially a result of increased transportation options, which could bring more and more tourists to the cave. The first railroad constructed in Kentucky, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (L&N), was chartered by the states of Kentucky and Tennessee in 1850, with the section between Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, completed in 1859.[177] Eventually, the route of the L&N expanded to include routes to cities such as Birmingham, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; New Orleans, Louisiana; Pensacola, Florida; Saint Louis, Missouri; Memphis, Tennessee; and Cincinnati, Ohio.

One of the stops on the original route of the L&N was in Glasgow Junction, Kentucky, now known as Park City. The tiny town was approximately half-way between Louisville and Nashville and included a population of about 75 people and had three dry goods stores, a drug

[176] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate,* 57-59.
[177] Olson, *Nine Miles,* 7.

store, two saloons, a hotel, a church, a tobacco warehouse, a doctor, a lawyer, and a telegraph office.[178] However, the real draw for the tiny town was its proximity to Mammoth Cave.

The period following the Civil War in Kentucky, Reconstruction, was characterized by drastic changes to society and industry. Railroads also become widespread and road networks were expanded, contributing to Kentucky being more connected than ever before. In the mid-1880s rumors started to swirl that a new railroad was planned to connect Glasgow Junction with the mouth of Mammoth Cave, a distance of 8.7 miles.[179] A newspaper article on August 18, 1885, reported that a party was engaged in making a survey of the planned route for a group of Eastern capitalists.[180] In June the following year a small notice in the newspaper reported that the "contract to build the nine miles of narrow-gauge railroad from Glasgow Junction to Mammoth Cave have been awarded to Joseph Coyne at $75,000," and his construction firm, the Mammoth Cave Construction Company. [181] In July 1866, *The Courier-Journal* reported that contractors were about to begin work. It was anticipated that the project would not take long, although its route was "rough and wild."[182] Just the idea that the railroad was coming was enough to improve the trade in that part of Edmonson County.

Because of the steep terrain the path for the new railroad route had to climb, and the desire to limit the number of cuts and valleys to be crossed (the railroad only had one 50-foot trestle available), the resulting path had a slope of four percent, much higher than the usual one to two-and-one-half percent.[183] Although the *Interior Journal* previously reported that the railroad would be built as a narrow-gauge line, it was constructed as a standard gauge of four feet and eight-and-one-half inches. The track also had the typical 25 feet of cleared land on each side.

The railroad between Glasgow Junction and Mammoth Cave, and the company who owned it, was named the Mammoth Cave Railroad (MCRR, and the L&N Railroad agreed to lease it for 25 years upon its completion.[184] This arrangement worked well for both the MCRR and L&N. The L&N Railroad was able to profit from the increase in tourists seeking to visit the cave via the new access to the site, and the MCRR was able to get to the infrastructure, such as a wye (pronounced Y), owned by the L&N Railroad that enabled the MCRR to turn its locomotive around.[185] Part of the agreement between the two companies was the arrangement that the L&N would provide the rolling stock, or locomotive and passenger cars, free of charge.[186] This last commitment by the L&N Railroad ended up requiring some creativity. The standard locomotives were challenged by the steep slope of the tracks, resulting in the purchase of four "dummy" locomotives for the MCRR.[187] The dummy engine was a steam engine that was developed in

[178] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 7.
[179] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 9.
[180] "A New Railroad," *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville), August 18, 1885, 3.
[181] "Notes of Current Events," *Interior Journal* (Stanford, KY), June 22, 1886, 2.
[182] "The Mammoth Cave Road," *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville), September 27, 1886, 2.
[183] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 10; "Curves and Grades," Trains, accessed December 13, 2022, https://www.trains.com/trn/train-basics/abcs-of-railroading/grades-and-curves/.
[184] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 10.
[185] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 16.
[186] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 10.
[187] Dummy is not a derogatory term when dealing with locomotives, but instead refers to a relatively quiet (or dumb) engine compared to the standard engine.

England in 1831 and became a popular locomotive in cities, such as New York, because it was quieter. Its use of coke, opposed to coal, as fuel to heat the water meant that it was cleaner too.[188]

The MCRR train included the dummy tank engine (Figure 13). This meant that the locomotive carried its own coke and water, rather than pulling a separate car for the fuel. In 1888, Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia constructed the five dummy locomotives used by the MCRR. The engine was a 0-4-2T, which means that it had zero leading wheels, four driver wheels, and two trailing wheels.[189] The four driver wheels are positioned under the boiler and support most of the weight of the engine, while the trailing wheels help support the rear of the cab and distribute the weight of the engine. Each of the dummy locomotives had numbers, with the main engine also carrying the name Hercules. As each of the engines was replaced, the replacement was repainted with the name assigned to the original Hercules.[190] The name implied a strength that perhaps did not always fit the actual engine. One local resident wrote that:

> The name 'Hercules' was a laugh. The little train when heavily loaded, would stall on every steep grade. Then, as folklore has it the conductor would go through the coaches yelling, "First-class passengers, please take your seats; second-class passengers, please get off and walk; third-class passengers, please get off and push![191]

Other passengers commented on the speed of the train, often noting that its speed was not much faster than walking themselves. The typical travel speed was clocked between 12 and 15 miles per hour. [192]

[188] Coke is distilled coal, or coal that has been burned resulting in the creation of coke.
[189] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 13.
[190] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 14.
[191] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 14.
[192] Philip B. Hasting, "Hercules and Coach #2 NTHP Registration Form," manuscript on file Mammoth Cave National Park, 1975, 8-1.



Figure 13. Current view of Hercules and its coach under in a modern shelter.

The first passenger on the MCRR was W. F. Richardson, who rode the November 8, 1886, train at 1:50 p.m. for a fee of $3.[193] The train made three round-trip journeys daily from Glasgow Junction to the cave.[194] Stops of the MCRR included Diamond Caverns, the Chaumont post office, Union City, and Sloans Crossing. The final stop on the MCRR was the entrance to the Mammoth Cave Estate. The train typically consisted of the locomotive and one passenger car, although more could be added as need demanded. The coaches included a combination of seating and baggage areas. Initially, Black travelers were segregated from white travelers on the train by occupying seats in the baggage area. However, after Kentucky's Separate Coach Law passed in 1892, which required racial segregation, a partition was added to the passenger seating area, dividing the last two rows of seats.[195]

Access to the Mammoth Cave Estate and many of the buildings in the area continued to rely on the MCRR, given that the local roads remained rugged. An 1891 evaluation by the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics in Kentucky on the roads in Edmonson County noted that the general character of the county roads was "not good."[196] The same report continued to say that the entire county had just ten miles of turnpikes. Although the road conditions were poor, tourists still had the choice of taking a stagecoach or railroad from Glasgow Junction (now Park City) to the Mammoth Cave Hotel.[197] In the late 1800s and early 1900s the stagecoach line was operated by Andy McCoy, who ran two different coaches from Cave City to Mammoth Cave. The coaches, known as "Florida" and "John E. Bell," sounded a bugle upon their arrival at the

[193] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 17.
[194] "Notes of Current Events," *Interior Journal* (Stanford, KY), November 16, 1886, 2.
[195] Olson, *Nine Miles,* 30-31.
[196] C. Y. Wilson, *Ninth Biennial Report from the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics of the State of Kentucky 1891* (Frankfort, KY: E. Polk Johnson, 1892), 133.
[197] Kevin Comer, *Louisville & Nashville Railroad in South Central Kentucky* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2012), 88.

Mammoth Cave Hotel to inform the hotel staff of the arrival of new guests.[198] The stagecoach continued to operate for decades, ending about 1904, when it could no longer compete against the MCRR.[199]

In 1906 steamboat travel up the Green River from Bowling Green and Evansville to Mammoth Cave became possible with the construction of Lock Number 6 near Brownsville. Three of the steamboats were the *Chaperone*, *Emma*, and *The Evansville*, and docked at the Mammoth Cave ferry landing, only about a quarter mile away from the Historic Entrance.[200] Some of the steamboats offered four-day travel packages, including quarters, meals, and cave tours. Steamboats continued to operate until 1917. Although the Mammoth Cave ferry landing is no longer extant, it is now an archeological site and is marked with a wayside exhibit.

The area's network of roads had changed little by 1907, when it was reported that the Edmonson County roads were deplorable, and were "old fashioned dirt roads and have not worked in 50 years."[201] The author continued by commenting that the local residents were "beginning to talk about better roads" and speculating that the roads would soon equal any in the state.[202] In spite of the optimism about the road conditions, in 1913 in Edmonson County they were described as "generally worn, gullied and in a sunken condition" (Figure 14 and Figure 15).[203] The report expands on the terrain stating "steep hills, no provision for drainage and long neglect, the ledge rock hills often resemble irregular steps to be ascended."[204] Between 1914 and 1916 state aid was provided to upgrade a three-and-one-half mile road between Brownsville and the railroad known as the Bowling Green Road. The project required regrading the road to a five percent maximum grade and creating a roadbed that was 20 to 24 feet wide. The upgraded road was reported to be the first new road constructed in Edmonson County since 1838.[205]

[198] Bob and Judi Thompson, *Mammoth Cave and the Kentucky Cave Region; Images of America* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Press, 2003), 19.
[199] Sam Terry, "Time Travel: 225 Years on the Move," *SCKentucky*, November 22, 2017, accessed November 30, 2022, https://www.jpinews.com/2017/11/22/time-travel-225-years-on-the-move/; "Man Who Once Hauled Princes now Close to Death at Sonora," *The Courier-Journal*, 8.
[200] Lally and Noble, "Mammoth Cave National Park HRS," 1991, C-2.
[201] Vreeland, *Seventeenth Biennial Report*, 1906, 416.
[202] Vreeland, *Seventeenth Biennial Report*, 1906, 416.
[203] Robert C. Terrell, *First Biennial Report of the Department of Public Roads* (Frankfort: The State Journal Co., 1914), 50.
[204] Terrell, *Public Roads,* 50.
[205] Terrell, *Public Roads*, 50.



Figure 14. County Road north of Green River.
Source: National Park Service Archives, photographed by Tom Jones, taken September 12, 1934.



Figure 15. Typical eroded road near one of the CCC camps.
Source: National Park Service Archives, photographed by Tom Jones, taken September 12, 1934.

By far the greatest number of roads depicted on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map are those considered to be unimproved dirt roads and trails.[206] Illustrated as either a pair of dashed lines for unimproved dirt roads or a single dashed line for trails, these pathways spread out from the river or larger roads, typically running along ridges between valleys. Many of the smaller roads indicated on the map include small squares, where a residence was located. These buildings are most heavily concentrated along the larger roadways, with many of the trails appearing to simply wander through the woods, without signs of human occupation. When comparing the 1923 topographic map, which was completed before the Park was established, with the 1961 map of the same area, it is clear that most of the early unimproved roads and trails were abandoned or obliterated (Figure 16 and Figure 17).

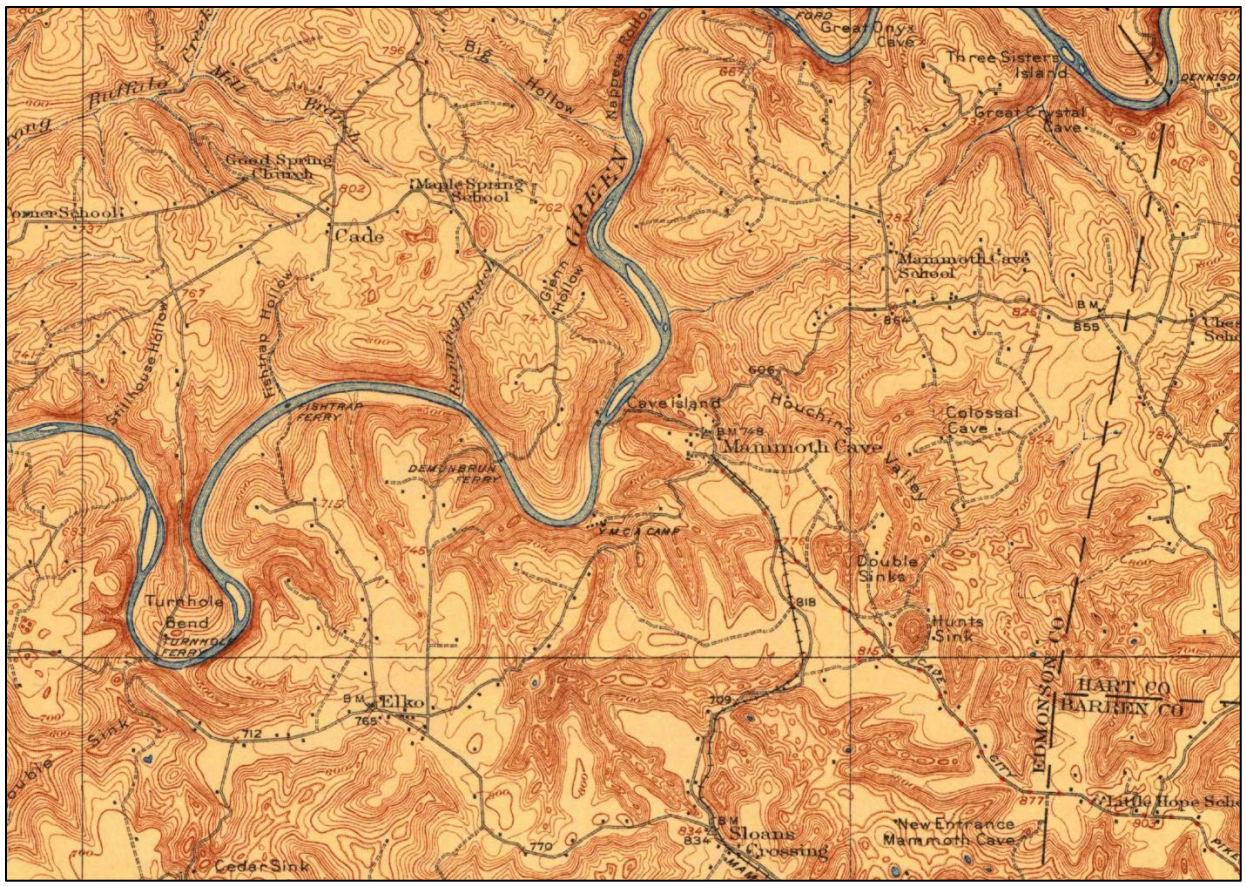


Figure 16. Detail of the 1923 USGS topographic map (1:62,500) of the Mammoth Cave area; note the numerous small roads and two-tracks are illustrated.

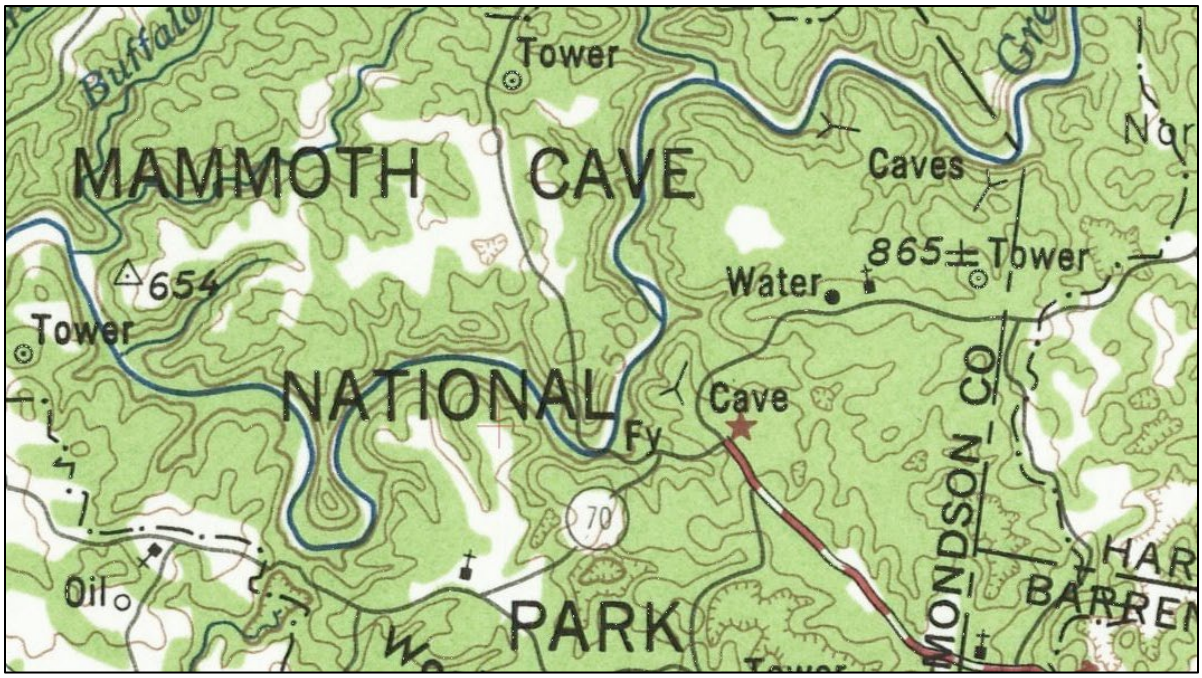


Figure 17. Detail of the 1961 USGS topographic map (1:24,000) of the Mammoth Cave area; note the absence of smaller roads and two-tracks.

By 1930 there were only a few roads that were classified as medium duty.[82] These roads were defined as having hard surfaces and three or more lanes. One such road was State Route 70 that, in 1930, extended from near Cave City, Barren County, to near Sand Cave and on to the northern edge of the area.[83] A second road began east of Brownsville, wound its way essentially northeast to the Green River, where it crossed and continued along the same general path to Ollie and along the north side of the Park area. An essentially east–west road began near Horse Cave and extended west along Flint Ridge toward Mammoth Cave. The largest tangle of medium duty roads is found southeast of Green River in the area where the Mammoth Cave is located. Winding through the landscape, following many of the ridges, are light-duty roads.[84] These roads are modestly improved, but do not have permanent hard surfaces, such as asphalt or concrete. An example of this road type was the road that extended from near Chaumont in Edmonson County northwest through Sloan's Crossing and Elko, before splitting to the north, with one branch terminating near Sand Cave Hollow, and west branch extending along Smith Valley. Another light-duty road extends north from the Flint Ridge to terminate at the Great Onyx Cave, with a branch of the same road moving west toward Rigdon Hollow.

Ferries continued to connect the roads on the north and south sides of the Green River and were vital transportation routes for the local residents. In 1923 ferries operating in the present-day Park boundaries were the Houchins, Mouth of Buffalo [Creek], Sanders, Turnhole, Fishtrap, Demunbrun, Cave Island (present-day Green River Ferry), and Dennison Ferries, and Webb Ferry on the Nolin River. Boat landings on the Green River were also present at this time, including Indian Creek Landing and McCoy Landing, and one area where the river could be forded, Doyle's Ford. Additional roads are illustrated as ending at the river; however, no built resources are indicated at these locations on the topographic maps (1923 Mammoth Cave, 1922 Brownsville, 1925 Cub Run, and 1922 Leitchfield quads). The ferries continued to operate until the Park was established.

In the first decade of the 1900s, more and more automobiles were used to make the trek to Mammoth Cave, bypassing the railroad completely.[207] The L&N Railroad's lease of the MCRR was scheduled to expire in 1911; however, on March 11, 1898, J. Hill Eakin purchased the road for stockholders for $116,000 in a sale on the courthouse steps.[208] The new owners incorporated the railroad in March 1900 when the articles were filed by R. H. Lacy, J. A. McGoodwin, Overton Lea, and W. R. Cole.[209] The MCRR operated for 43 years, ending all services in 1931.

Increasing Tourism and Commercial Caving Operations

When Dr. John Croghan died in 1849, he had no surviving children or other descendants, so his will set up a complicated system of heirs that included his surviving nieces and nephews. This group was known as the Mammoth Cave Trust, which was aided by a trustee that oversaw the Mammoth Cave Estate. Croghan named Joseph R. Underwood of Bowling Green, Kentucky, as the first trustee of the Mammoth Cave Estate. Underwood was primarily responsible for managing the overall business, while additional managers who leased the estate's properties carried out the day-to-day operations, hired cave guides, and managed the hotel. These managers included Henry C. Ganter and Martin Leo Charlet. Through Underwood, Ganter, Charlet, and later managers and trustees, the Mammoth Cave Estate continued to operate Mammoth Cave and the hotel through the first decades of the 1900s.[210] Few changes had been made to the estate, and the hotel continued to provide luxurious lodging for tourists (Figure 18 and Figure 19).



Figure 18. Mammoth Cave Hotel, around 1866.
Source: E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., publisher, Cave Hotel, (New York: American and Foreign Stereoscopic Emporium, 1866). Library of Congress, Photograph https://www.loc.gov/item/2013645417/.

[207] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 53.
[208] "Sold By Order of the Court," *Kentucky Advocate* (Danville, KY), March 11, 1898, 1.
[209] "Cave Road Incorporated," *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville), March 27, 1900, 2.
[210] Lally and Noble, "Mammoth Cave National Park HRS," 1991, C-1.

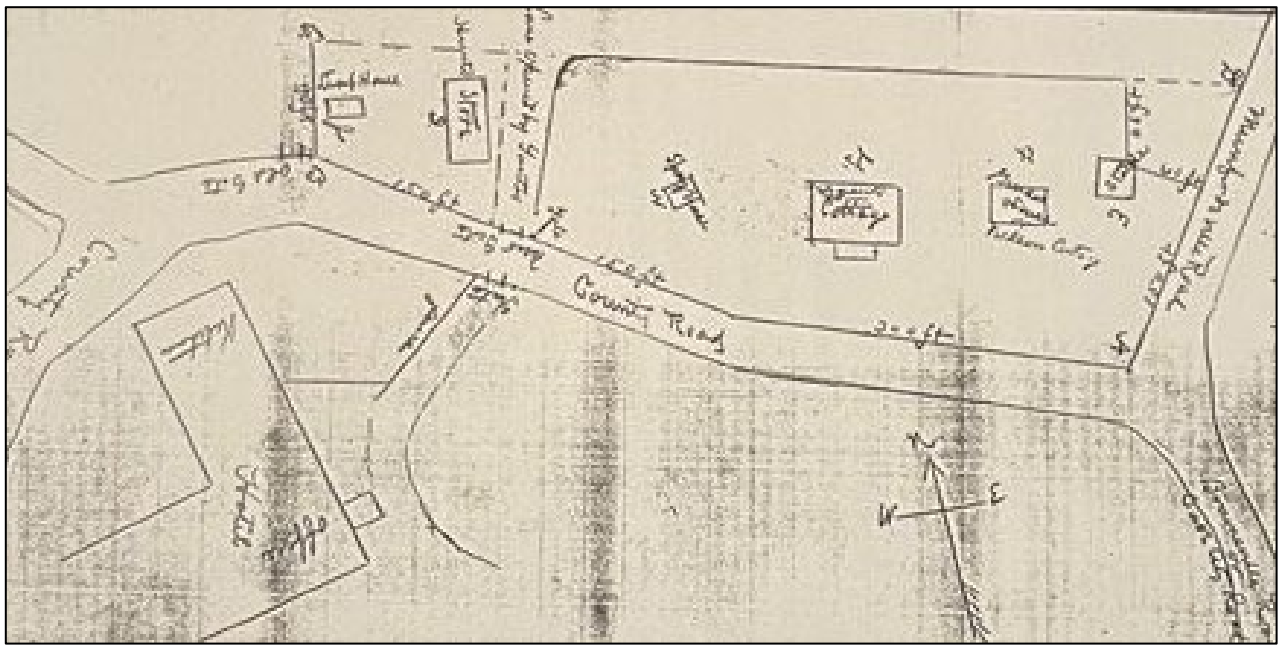


Figure 19. Cox Sketch map of the Mammoth Cave Estate, 1903. Buildings include, from east to west: stable; Guide Cottage/Nelson Cabin; (unclear) Cottage; spring house; Hunt's Store; lamp house; and Hotel, including the office and kitchen.
Source: Hobart et al., The Mammoth Cave Estate, 56.

Aided by an increase in published travel guides, the construction of the L&N Railroad, and steamboat access, tourism to Mammoth Cave continued to grow throughout the 1800s and early 1900s (Figure 20). In 1851 world-famous opera singer Jenny Lind visited Mammoth Cave while on tour with P. T. Barnum, who operated "P.T. Barnum's Grand Traveling American Museum" and later became the co-founder of the Barnum & Bailey Circus. After her visit, several of the cave's natural features were named in her honor, including Jenny Lind's Armchair and Jenny Lind's Dining Table. In 1872 Brazilian Emperor Don Pedro and Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited, and in 1876 Edwin Booth, an actor and the brother of John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln, recited Hamlet's "Soliloquy" in the part of the cave now called Booth's Amphitheater.[211] Many of these visitors stayed at the Mammoth Cave Hotel.

[211] Lally and Noble, "Mammoth Cave National Park HRS," 1991, C-1.



Figure 20. Consumption Hut shown around 1912 with a tourist group climbing on the structure.
Source: Library of Congress, Reproduction Number LC-USZ62-64952

Because of the challenges in gaining a living from farming, the attention of many of the area residents was drawn to the potential of supplementing their income by what lay below the farm soils: the caves. At 426 miles long, the Mammoth Cave System is the largest cave system in the world, but in the early 1900s, many of its passages were not known to connect. Separate entrances would provide access to separate areas of the cave, and thus could be used for separate cave tours.[212] The potential for the caves to provide tourism dollars pitted neighbor against neighbor in the attempt to attract the most tourists. The property owners took advantage of the draw of Mammoth Cave and the rugged terrain that resulted in tourists staying in the area for several days and up to a week, and who needed additional attractions to fill their days. The competition between local landowners was so intense that the period was dubbed the "Kentucky Cave Wars," which lasted from the 1920s through the 1960s.[213]

Although the tourism trade matured in the 1900s, it got its start in the 1800s as a number of cave entrances and sections were discovered and promoted. The most successful of these were close to Mammoth Cave, where they could easily appeal to visitors to the famous cave with tours of their smaller sites. Among the cave sections discovered and developed in this period were Crystal Cave, Great Onyx Cave, Short Cave, Hundred Domes Cave, Indian Cave, Procter Cave, and Grand Avenue Cave.[214] The arrival of the MCRR boosted some of the caves, which eventually were able to garner stops along the route. Stops at the Procter family business at Diamond Caverns, Grand Avenue Cave, and Procter Cave, which also had a hotel, were added to

[212] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars*, 1.
[213] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 1.
[214] Although many of these caves now connect to the Mammoth Cave System, the connections routes were not always known at this time and were considered separate caves.

the MCRR service.[215] Procter Hotel was owned and managed by Larkin J. Procter, who had managed the cave and Mammoth Cave Hotel from 1856–1861 and 1866–1871, and who chartered the MCRR.[216] Additional stops also brought passengers and mail to the small rural communities of Chaumont, Union City, Sloan's Crossing, and Ganter Hotel.[217] The importance of tourism to the local economy is also reflected in the 1900 US Census by the number of hotels in Edmonson County listed, which had three just in Brownsville, the highest in the entire Pennyrile region.[218]

The competition between the small cave owners continued into the 1900s and increased in 1915, when George Morrison arrived in the area (Figure 21). Morrison was searching for oil, which had been discovered in northwestern and southeastern Edmonson County. Although searching for oil, Morrison had a terrible success record, having failed to strike oil in 19 successive attempts, which earned him the nickname of "Dry Hole George."[219] Working with Henry C. Ganter, a one-time lessee of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, Morrison set out to discover the cave sections that were reputed to extend beyond the grounds of the Mammoth Cave Estate.



Figure 21. Photograph of George Morrison.
Source: NPS, Mammoth Cave National Park, "George Morrison," https://www.nps.gov/people/george-morrison.htm, accessed December 20, 2022

Morrison was seeking the "backdoor" to Mammoth Cave. In his role with the Mammoth Cave Estate, Ganter learned about two different maps that showed the location of the cave passages. One map, known as the Blackall map, was drawn in 1871, and after modification by the estate, it

[215] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 33.
[216]NPS, "Larkin Procter," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, last updated May 17, 2021, accessed July 17, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/people/larkin-procter.htm.
[217] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 34.
[218] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 111–112.
[219] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 85.

had been published and was widely available.[220] The second map revealed by Ganter was known as the Kaemper map and was drawn by Max Kaemper in 1908.[221]

The difference between the Blackall and Kaemper maps is that the Kaemper map had not been altered, and it accurately revealed areas where the cave extended beyond the property boundary of the Mammoth Cave Estate. Unlike other earlier attempts to connect to Mammoth Cave that made use of natural entrances, Morrison planned to find where the existing passages existed and then create his own way in.[222] Morrison hired a crew led by H. B. Huffman, a sewer construction engineer, and directed them to secretly enter Mammoth Cave, using a copy of a key to the door held by cave guide Bob Lively, and search an area noted on the map as Boone Avenue, beyond Mary's Vineyard (Figure 22).[223]

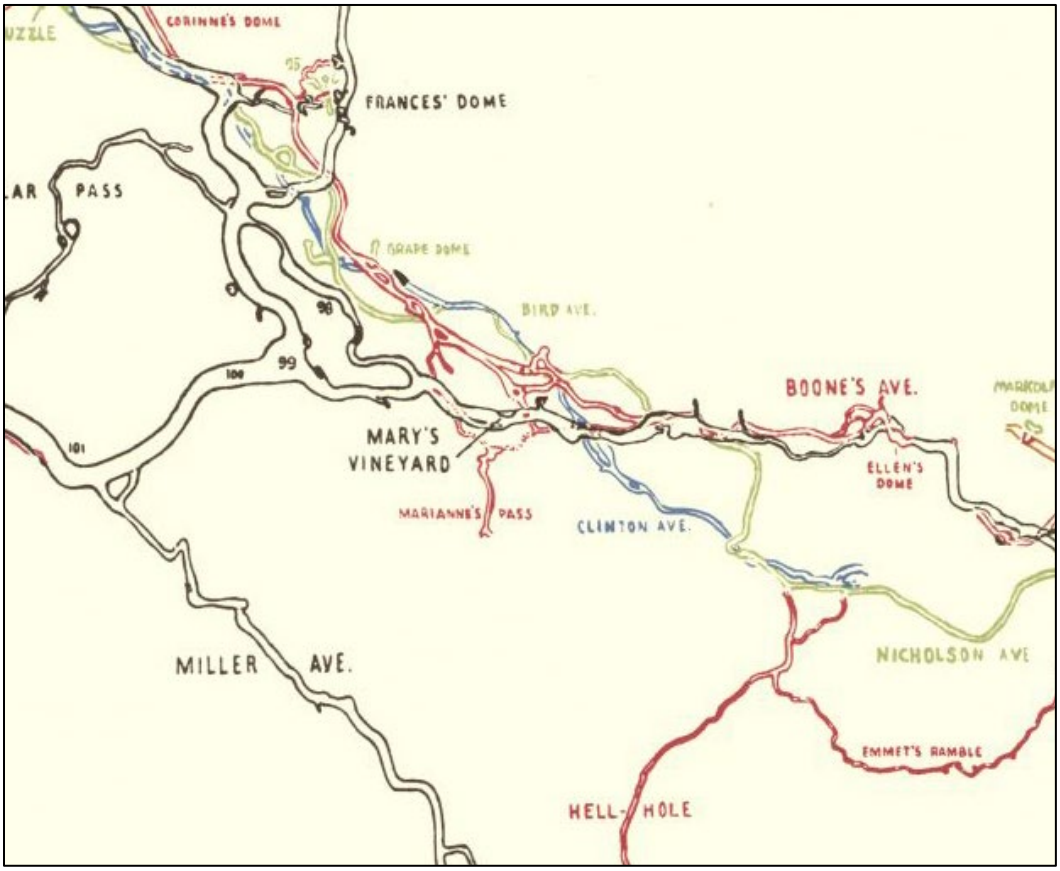


Figure 22. Detail of Kaemper Map of Mammoth Cave showing Mary's Vineyard and Boone's Avenue.
Source: Kaemper, Map of the Mammoth Cave.

[220] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 87.
[221] Max Kämper, "Map of the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, 1908," Open Parks Network, accessed December 20, 2022, https://openparksnetwork.org/single-item-view/?oid=OPN_NS:AEFDE8BE265D52742D2BEBB81005EE90..
[222] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 88.
[223] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 88-89.

Morrison's crew was caught on March 30, 1916, during their secret explorations, and the men were arrested for trespassing.[224] Ganter once again stepped in and shared with Morrison that there was a secret entrance to Mammoth Cave, which was discovered during Kaemper's and Bishop's explorations during their preparation of the Kaemper map. This entrance was reputed to lead to Violet City, not far from the Ganter Hotel (Figure 23). Once this location was confirmed, Morrison purchased the land around the location from owner Perry Cox, and the crew blasted a hole into Mammoth Cave with dynamite.[225] With the entrance opened, the crew once again returned to the cave to confirm their success. This was done when they located graffiti featuring Ed Bishop's signature.[226] Unfortunately, Morrison's entrance was not the success he hoped for. The L&N Railroad declined purchase of the site, putting George out of business, which was finalized when the new hole was infilled.[227]

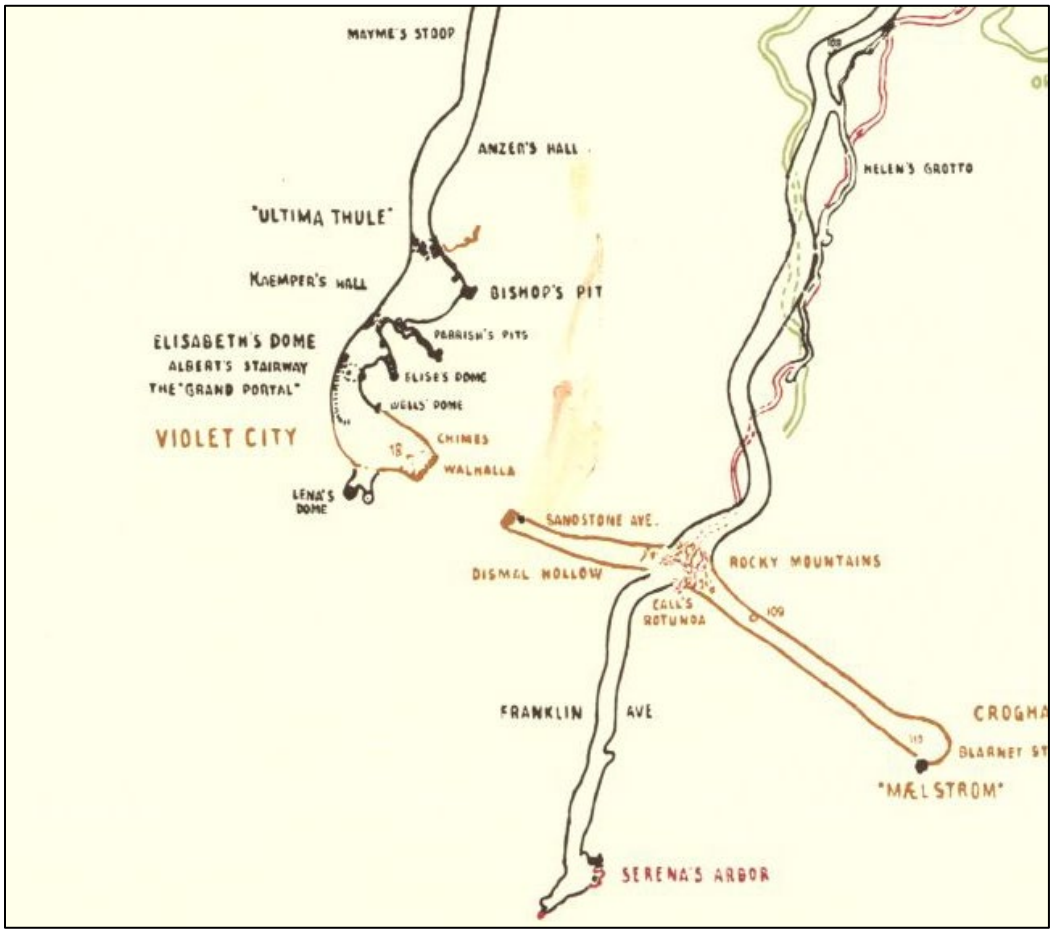


Figure 23. Detail of Kaemper Map of Mammoth Cave showing Violet City.
Source: Kaemper, Map of the Mammoth Cave.

[224] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 90.
[225] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 90.
[226] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 91.
[227] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 91.

Morrison was not the only big story of the Kentucky Cave Wars. In 1917 local cave explorer Floyd Collins discovered a sinkhole leading to a cave on the farm of his father, Lee Collins.[228] The farm was on what is currently Crystal Cave Road, northeast of Flint Ridge Road. Floyd was an avid cave explorer, venturing into cave passages since he was a young boy. After discovery of the cave, the Collins family operated a tour there until 1927 (Figure 24).



Figure 24. Collins Family House near Crystal Cave.

A massive disruption to tourism at Mammoth Cave occurred on the morning of December 9, 1916, when a fire destroyed the Mammoth Cave Hotel.[229] There were a variety of conflicting details in the early press, but undisputed were the fact that the fire occurred in the very early hours of the morning and caught the staff unawares. While the nine guests were able to escape and save all of their effects, the staff, who slept on the third floor of the facility, only awoke in time to save themselves, losing all of their personal effects.[230] The fire burned quickly, lasting just two hours, but continued to smolder on into Sunday morning when that day's visitors arrived for their cave tour. In addition to the main hotel building, the section known as "cottage row" that was added in 1832 burned, and there was damage to the pumping station of the MCRR.[231]

The hotel had a small insurance policy, although newspaper reports suggested it was not sufficient to cover the estimated $50,000 loss.[232] None of the losses by the staff were insured. One of the greatest losses in the fire were the original registers for the hotel and cave. It was believed that these books held the "greatest collection in existence of the autograph signatures of

[228] Kelly A. Lally, "Crystal Cave District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service, 1989, 7-1.
[229] "Old Mammoth Cave Hotel is Burned by Early Morning Fire," *News-Democrat* (Paducah), 22.
[230] "Old Mammoth Cave Hotel Burns with the Registers Which Contained the Names of Many World-notables," *Lexington Herald-Leader* (Lexington), December 10, 1916, 1.
[231] "Old Mammoth Cave Hotel is Burned," *News-Democrat*, 22.
[232] "Mammoth Cave Hotel," *Interior Journal* (Sanford, KY), December 12, 1916, 1.

famous men and women of this country and other part of the world."[233] Included in the registers would have been signatures of King Edward VII of England, Jenny Lind, Edwin Booth, the Grand Duke Alexi of Russia, and Dom Pedro of Brazil. Interestingly, the *News-Democrat* noted that because of the age of the hotel, and the very few modifications that had occurred in the last 80 years, the building provided a glimpse into what life was like in Kentucky a century earlier.[234] Several bungalows and cottages on the grounds were spared from the fire and provided lodging for visitors arriving before a new hotel could be constructed.[235] These small buildings and small tents were the only lodging available to visitors until the new hotel was completed in 1919 (Figure 25).[236]



Figure 25. Tents used for lodging prior to construction of a new hotel in 1919.
Source: Hobart et al., The Mammoth Cave Estate, 41.

Although Mammoth Cave trustee Albert C. Janin, was not convinced that the hotel needed to be reconstructed to its previous opulence, he advocated for a hotel that would provide:

> accommodations enough for visitors who will make two trips in the Cave and go away and make room for new Cave visitors who will pay our $3.00 Cave visits against the unquestionable bill of hotel boards.[237]

In 1918, two years after the fire destroyed the first hotel at Mammoth Cave, the estate had one cottage with seven bedrooms and another room that could be used as a bedroom, four houses,

[233] "Mammoth Cave Hotel," *Interior Journal*, 1.
[234] "Old Mammoth Cave Hotel is Burned," *News-Democrat*, 22.
[235] "Old Mammoth Cave Hotel Burns," *Lexington Leader*, 1.
[236] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate,* 40-41.
[237] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate,* 40.

and tents that could each accommodate eight visitors. That year, Janin cut timber from the estate to construct a two-story, 14-room hotel that included a first-floor dining room large enough to accommodate 100 people at a time.[238] Unfortunately, the accommodations were not considered to be suitable for the usual tourists because of the limited facilities.

A 20-room hotel, known as the "rooming house," was constructed in 1919 with a new porch added in 1920, all using lumber from the Mammoth Cave Estate grounds.[239] In 1923 the estate constructed an Open-Air Pavilion on the grounds, replacing an earlier pavilion that had been demolished. The new pavilion was an addition to the Log Bungalow that served as the Cave Office.[240] Additionally, the pavilion served as a waiting room for cave tours and had a dressing room for tourists and a souvenir shop.[241] The extensive harvesting of timber from the grounds of the estate was of great concern to the Mammoth Cave Trustees. Between 1912 and 1920, the estimated total of harvested trees reached a total of $10,000.[242] In spite of the concern about using lumber that was harvested from the estate, in 1925 a new 22-room hotel, cave office, and kitchen were constructed. With the construction of the new hotel, the 1919 building became the Hotel Annex.[243]

The Mammoth Cave Estate, George Morrison, and other cave owners had been drawing tourists to Mammoth Cave for decades, but the area gained extensive nationwide attention in 1925. That year, Floyd Collins, whose family owned Crystal Cave, made arrangements with other landowners who had cave entrances on their property to allow him to explore them. Collins believed that the caves were connected to each other, and perhaps even to Mammoth Cave. Unlike Crystal Cave, which was relatively isolated from the central Mammoth Cave area, Collins hoped to find a cave that would attract more tourists and their dollars. On January 30, 1925, Collins entered Sand Cave, near the Park's present-day entrance on Cave City Road. The entrance to Sand Cave was relatively easy for Collins to navigate; however, as he proceeded deeper, he encountered a long, nine-inch-tall passage known as the "squeeze." This narrow passage was further complicated by its opening into a tight, vertical shaft that featured a bend into a horizontal passage at its bottom. Collins made it through the squeeze and descended the shaft, successfully navigating into the horizonal passage. However, in attempting to get back out, he became stuck. A rock had dislodged from the roof of the passage and fell on his leg, leaving him pinned in the narrow junction. [244]

As Collins often lodged at a few different residences, his disappearance was not immediately noticed. Around a day after becoming stuck, Collins's friends became concerned and, entering Sand Cave, were able to hear his cries but were unable to navigate the narrow passages of the cave. More and more tried, and word soon spread to Cave City about Collins's entrapment. With this, a crowd began to gather in and around Sand Cave. It was only with the arrival of Floyd's brother, Homer Collins, that actual progress would be made. Homer entered the cave, navigated the squeeze, and climbed down to his brother. By now, additional roof debris as well as water had begun to accumulate around Floyd. The vertical shaft was too narrow for Homer to be able

[238] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate,* 42.
[239] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate,* 42.
[240] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate,* 48.
[241] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate,* 51.
[242] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate,* 44.
[243] Hobart et al., *The Mammoth Cave Estate,* 48.
[244] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 151.

to do any real maneuvering, and so opted instead to clear out small bits of the accumulated material using tin cans and other small implements. The unstable roof environment, however, meant an almost constant backfill of his efforts. When Homer finally left the cave to rest, he discovered that the gathering crowd had grown to over a hundred strong, as his brother's catastrophe had turned into a local spectacle. Only one member of the assembled crowd was able to enter the cave and navigate the squeeze; a journalist for the Louisville Courier who was able to reach Floyd and assess his situation. The active crowds and their associated campfires had led to an increased snow melt around Sand Rockshelter, which meant more water pouring into the cave system, with Floyd soaking wet and on the verge of hypothermia. With this information, the journalist left the cave and set into motion Floyd's entrapment becoming a nationwide story. The story made radio broadcasts and newspapers across the country, and by the fifth day, crowds at Sand Rockshelter had grown into the thousands. [245]

Attempts to pull Floyd Collins out by rope were futile. The rock had pinned him in a position where most of his body stretched out into the horizonal passage, and the attempted rope pulls only served to crush him against the limestone ceiling. Pulling was abandoned, and efforts were refocused to clearing Floyd out by hand; now with a string of lights anchored into the cave to provide illumination. All the intensified activity in and around the cave, combined with the increased water, began to make the cave unstable, resulting in the collapse of the squeeze. Efforts were then made to shore up the rest of the cave using timber support structures, and rescuers began to dig a tunnel, by hand, from the surface down to Floyd. These efforts were consistently hampered by the worsening conditions, with water, mud, and ice contributing to the cave's collapse and large rocks in the tunnels path delaying digging. In all, it took 17 days from Floyd's entrapment for rescuers to breach the vertical shaft and expose Floyd Collins, who had died of exposure before they could reach him.[246] The extensive news coverage of Floyd Collins drew nationwide attention to Mammoth Cave, its wealth of natural wonders, and the ongoing efforts to protect the caves. This attention helped fuel the movement to develop the area into a national park.[247]

Two years after Floyd Collins's death, the Collins family sold the Crystal Cave property to Dr. H. B. Thomas of Horse Cave.[248] In order to capitalize on Floyd's death and his infamy, Dr. Thomas exhumed Floyd, placed him in a casket, and exhibited him in Crystal Cave, next to a headstone. He also added a ticket office near the family home to accommodate the large number of visitors (Figure 26). Dr. Thomas died in 1948, but his family continued to operate Crystal Cave until 1960, when the property was purchased by the federal government as part of the Park.[249]

[245] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars*, 160.
[246] Lally, "Crystal Cave District," 8-1.
[247]NPS, "Tragedy at Sand Cave," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, last updated May 3, 2021, accessed October 27, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/tragedy-at-sand-cave.htm.
[248] Lally, "Crystal Cave District," 8-1.
[249] Lally, "Crystal Cave District," 8-2.



Figure 26. Crystal Cave Ticket Office.

The African American Experience (ca. 1792–1938)

From the earliest beginnings of settlement in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, there were Black residents. As early as 1773, when Daniel and his brother Squire Boone attempted to settle families in the Bluegrass region, they brought an unknown number of enslaved persons with them.[250] In 1790 there were already 12,000 people enslaved in Kentucky.[251] Although not all African Americans living in Kentucky during these years were enslaved, freepersons were few in number. In 1790 there were 114 freepersons recorded in the US Census, which had grown to 741 by 1800, indicating that some may have come to Kentucky free or had been manumitted in the state by their enslaver. However, all Black residents of Kentucky, enslaved and free, were subject to a slave code enacted by the Kentucky legislature in 1798. Although slavery was legal in the state, there was a strong antislavery presence since the time of the first European American settlement.

In 1790 the enslaved population comprised 16.1 percent of Kentucky's total population. The percentage of Kentucky's enslaved population peaked in 1830 at 24 percent, but by 1860 the population included 19.5 percent enslaved people.[252] This decline is likely due to three factors: small agricultural operations throughout much of the state did not require a large workforce; the

[250] James A. Ramage and Andrea S. Watkins, *Kentucky Rising: Democracy, Slavery, and Culture from the Early Republic to the Civil War* (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky and The Kentucky Historical Society, 2011), 237.
[251] At this time, Kentucky had not been granted statehood and was still a county within Virginia, called Kentucky County. Census data for Kentucky are available separately starting in 1790, and census data are based on the present-day state boundary; "Kentucky Slaves and Free Persons Not White, 1790," Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, accessed September 11, 2023, https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2384.
[252] Woodson, *Journal of Negro History*, 219.

importation of enslaved people for resale was banned in the state in 1833; and the selling of enslaved people to enslavers in other Southern states was more profitable.[253] As a state that bordered Ohio and Indiana, it was also possible for enslaved people to escape across the Ohio River to the northern free states. However, it must also be noted that the importation ban of 1833 was often violated and was repealed in 1849.

In the three counties in the Park's current footprint, Edmonson, Hart, and Barren, US Census records include enumeration for only 1850, 1860, and 1870 (Table 5). [254] In 1860 in Edmonson County, 6.1 percent of the population was Black, 96 percent of whom were enslaved; in Hart County 19.0 percent of the population was Black, 95 percent of whom were enslaved; and in Barren County, 24.8 percent of the population was Black, 99 percent of whom were enslaved.[255] Early US Census records of the enslaved population make it challenging to identify who lived in the area. Typically, the enslaved person is recorded only by their first name, or the name they were given by their enslaver. Many of the enslaved individuals took the name of their enslaver as their last name, which may help trace where they lived prior to emancipation. Upon emancipation, an individual could select an entirely new name for themselves, contributing to the difficulty in identifying the area's formerly enslaved residents.

Table 5. Counties of Mammoth Cave National Park and Black residents in 1850, 1860, and 1870

County	Year	Enslavers	Enslaved, African Americans	Enslaved, mixed ancestry	Free African Americans	Free, mixed ancestry
Edmonson	1840*	–	334	–	–	–
Edmonson	1850	78	297	16	12	0
Edmonson	1860	68	210	63	9	2
Edmonson	1870	--	--	--	224	20
Hart	1840*	–	1,009	–	–	–
Hart	1850	333	1,104	196	29	4
Hart	1860	339	957	440	32	43
Hart	1870	--	--	–	1,768	447
Barren	1850	944	3,921	628	64	49
Barren	1860	729	3,649	421	37	10
Barren	1870	--	--	–	3,152	375

*No additional information beyond the number of enslaved persons is provided for 1840.

African American Cave Guides

The enslaved population played a major role in developing the Mammoth Cave network into a successful financial endeavor. An enslaved workforce of as many as 70 individuals operated the

[253] Marion Lucas, "A History of Blacks in Kentucky: From Slavery to Segregation, 1760–1891," *African American Studies* (2003), xiv–xv.
[254] "Edmonson County (KY) Slaves, Free Blacks, and Free Mulattoes, 1850-1870," Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, University of Kentucky, last modified June 21, 2023, accessed September 14, 2022, https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2327; "Hart County (KY) Slaves, Free Blacks, and Free Mulattoes, 1850-1870," Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, University of Kentucky, last modified January 1, 2023, accessed September 14, 2022, https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2366; "Barren County (KY) Enslaved, Free Blacks, and Free Mulattoes, 1850-1870," Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, University of Kentucky, last modified January 10, 2023, accessed September 14, 2022, https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2279, Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 212.
[255] Lucas, "A History of Blacks in Kentucky," xx.

saltpetre mining in Mammoth Cave that fed into the gunpowder industry in the early 1790s through the War of 1812.[256] Because of the large number of enslaved saltpetre miners needed to work the cave, they were often leased from individuals in the surrounding counties.[257] Other enslaved people who did not work in the cave assisted with growing crops and providing food and shelter for the workforce.

Between 1816 and 1837, all the known cave guides were white. This would change with Stephen Bishop (a.k.a. Stephen Gorin; 1822–1857), who was brought to the cave by Franklin Gorin when he purchased the cave in 1838 (Figure 27).[258] Although Bishop's work in the cave lasted decades, Gorin retained ownership of the site for only a year, selling the cave, surrounding land, and Bishop in 1839 to Dr. John Croghan. Bishop was tutored by white guides Archibald Miller, Jr. and Joe Shackleford, who had led tours since the cave opened to tourists.[259] During his early years in the cave, Bishop was tasked with looking for areas that had not been mined for saltpetre but would be perfect to advance tourism in the cave. He also worked with the white tour guides to learn the stories of the cave before leading his own tours.

During his time as a cave guide, Bishop became a popular guide, sharing stories, pointing out the cave's wonders, and sharing his cave exploration stories on his tours. Bishop pointed out items cast away by earlier users of the cave, including the enslaved individuals of the saltpetre era and the Native American explorers. Among the artifacts were the pipes and vats of the saltpetre mining, and twined slippers, gourd bowls, and primitive cane torches scattered in the side passages.[260] One visitor described him as

> a slight, graceful, and very handsome mulatto of about thirty-five years of age, with perfectly regular and clearly chiseled features, a keen, dark eye, and glossy hair and moustache. He is the model of a guide – quick, daring, enthusiastic, persevering, with a lively appreciation of the wonders he shows, and a degree of intelligence unusual for one of the class.[261]

Bishop was a popular topic among the cave tourists. Another visitor wrote, "he is of middle size, but built for an athlete – with broad chest and shoulders, narrow hips, and legs slightly bowed, and he is famous for his dexterity and bodily strength which are very necessary to his vocation."[262]

[256] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 11.
[257] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 10.
[258] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*,14.
[259] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 12, 16.
[260] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 16.
[261] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 19; Bayard Taylor, *At Home and Abroad* (New York: G. P. Putnam, 1864).
[262] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 20; Nathaniel P. Willis, "Letters" (from Mammoth Cave, June 1852) in *Health Trip to the Tropics* (New York: C. Scribner, 1853).

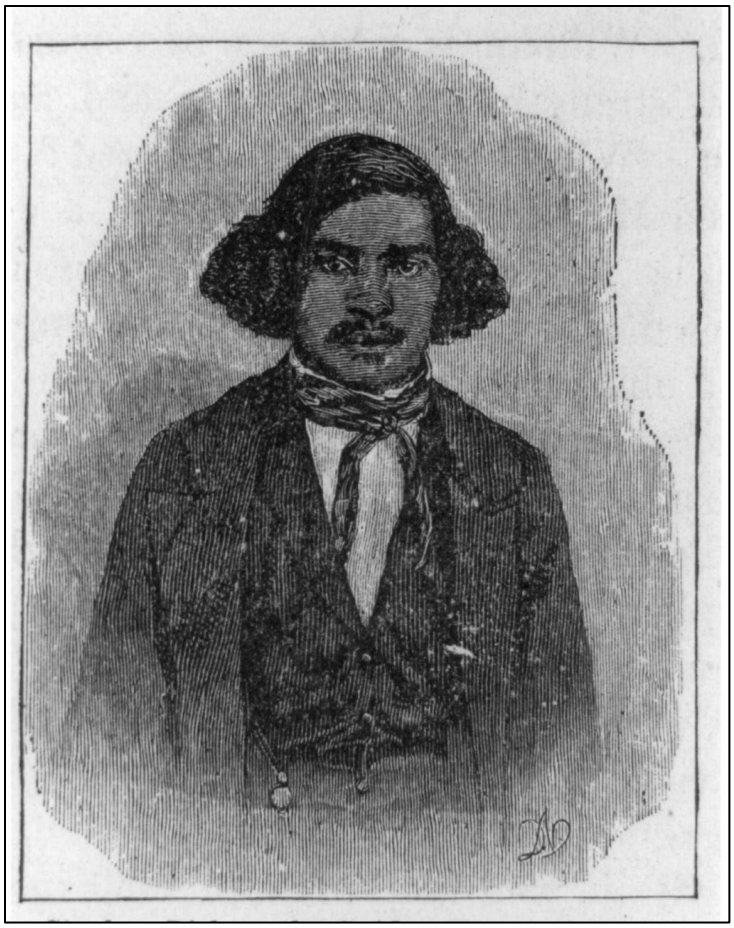


Figure 27. Enslaved Cave Guide Stephen Bishop.
Source: Horace C. Hovey, Guide Book to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1887), 7.

Bishop worked in the cave for over 20 years, seeking new passages and extending known routes, exploring a total of 11 additional miles of the cave before he died in 1857.[263] He also developed his skills as a guide, as was noted by a visitor who wrote,

> his vocation has brought him into contact with many intellectual and scientific men as he has great quickness of perception and prodigious memory, he has profited much by intercourse with superior minds. He can recollect everybody that ever visited the cave, and all the terms of geology and mineralogy are at his tongue's end.[264]

Along with a visitor to the cave, Mr. Hiram C. Stevenson of Georgetown, Kentucky, Bishop was the first to cross the Bottomless Pit at the end of Blacksnake Avenue, which had previously blocked all exploration beyond. Thought to be nearly bottomless as torches thrown into the pit did not illuminate the bottom, it was eventually determined to be about 110 feet deep. Among the places discovered by Bishop include areas known today as Pensacola Avenue, Bunyan's Way,

[263] Joy Lanzendorfer, "Enslaved Tour Guide Stephen Bishop Made Mammoth Cave the Must-See Destination it is Today," *Smithsonian Magazine*, February 6, 2019.
[264] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 19-20; Mara Child, "Mammoth Cave," *Bentley's Miscellany* 14 (1843): 417.

Scotsman's Trap, and Great Relief Hall. It is unclear who named the areas discovered by Bishop, but it was most likely his enslaver, Franklin Gorin.[265]

Guided tours of the cave were all-day excursions, sometimes lasting up to 18 hours. During this entire time, the guide and his participants moved through the darkness of the cave and across debris, moving by torch and oil lantern light, down ladders and over rocks or boulders. During these trips Bishop carried at least one open flame lantern, some extra fuel, candles, or matches, and rags to protect his hands and knees.[266]

During a visit to Dr. Croghan's family home, Locust Grove in Louisville, Stephen Bishop met another individual enslaved by Dr. Croghan, Charlotte, a maid who he would marry in 1842. It may have been during this visit that Dr. Croghan's brother, Colonel George Croghan, had Bishop draw a map from memory of the explored routes in Mammoth Cave. This was later published in the book, *Rambles in the Mammoth Cave During the Year 1844, by a Visitor* (Figure 28).[267]

Stephen and Charlotte Bishop returned to Mammoth Cave and had one son, Thomas. On January 11, 1849, Dr. Croghan died of consumption. In his will he described Stephen, Charlotte, and Thomas Bishop. Croghan described Stephen Bishop as about 28 years old, approximately five-feet-ten-inches tall, and having a scar on his forehead. The will noted that he was valued at $600. The will described Charlotte Bishop as 26 years old, about five-feet-two-inches tall and "compactly built," with a value of $450. Thomas Bishop was six years of age and valued at $100. Croghan's will also stipulated that each enslaved person would be freed seven years after his death.[268]

[265] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 16–17.
[266] Lyons, *Making Their Mark,* 16.
[267] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 19.
[268] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 21

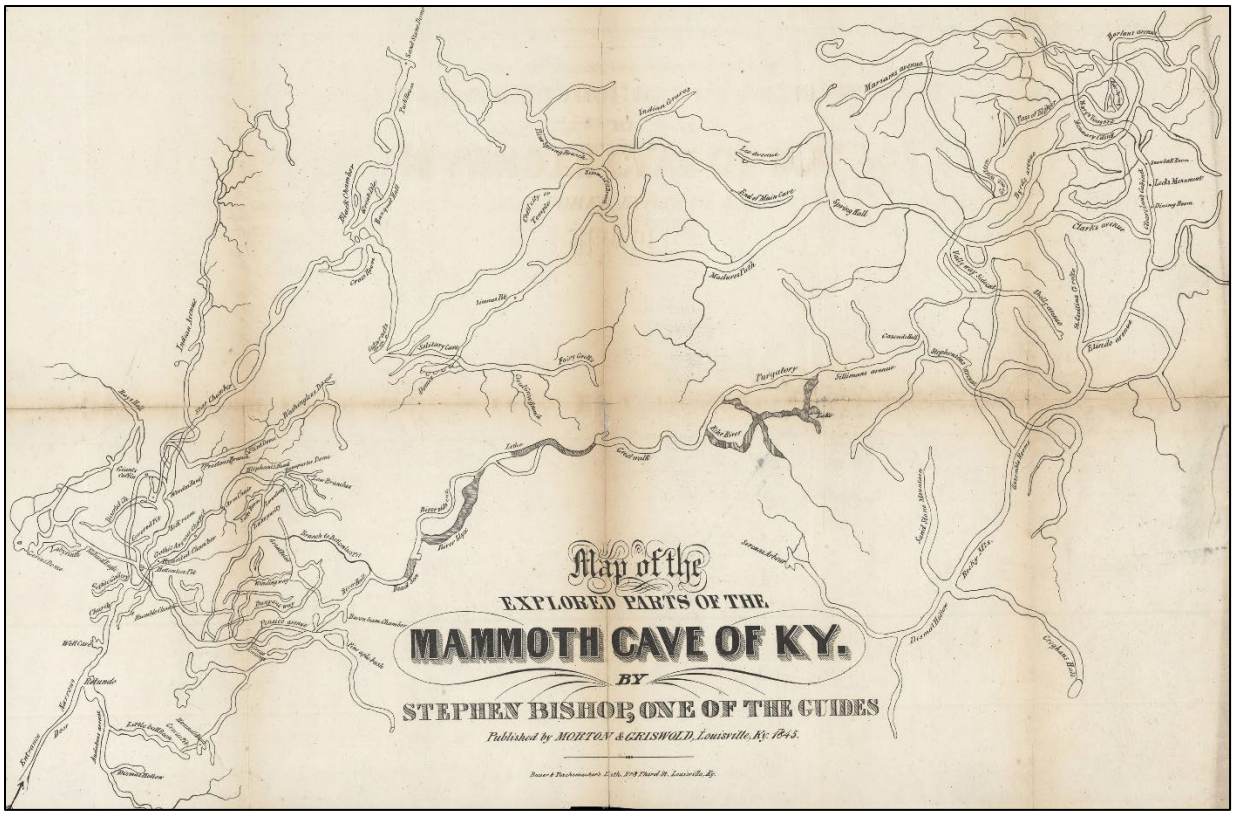


Figure 28. Stephen Bishop's map of Mammoth Cave, published in 1845.

For the seven years after Croghan's passing, Bishop continued his role as a Mammoth Cave guide and explorer. During this period, he was often sent to guide special visitors, such as author Ralph Waldo Emmerson and Swedish opera singer Jenny Lind, during her 1851 North American Tour.[269] Finally, in 1856, the Bishop family gained their freedom. With their freedom, Bishop was able to purchase 75 acres of land from white neighbor Martin Shackleford for $140.[270]

Sadly, just a year later, in 1857, Stephen Bishop died from unknown causes.[271] He was buried in the cemetery behind the hotel, today known as the Old Guides Cemetery. For years after internment, the grave was unmarked, until Andrew W. Mellon, a well-known Pittsburg banker, businessman, industrialist, philanthropist, art collector, and politician, visited Mammoth Cave. While there, Mellon met Charlotte Bishop, who was working as a chambermaid in the hotel, and learned that the famous guide's gravesite was unmarked. Mellon promised to rectify the situation. It took several years, but Mellon eventually sent a stone marker that had originally been planned for a Civil War veteran's grave. The stone had the original owner's name removed and replaced with information for Stephen Bishop. Unfortunately, the new marker included the wrong date, noting the death date of June 18, 1859, when it should read July 21, 1857 (Figure 29).[272] Interestingly, a non-primary source indicated that Bishop was "buried just in front of the

[269] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 21; NPS, "Jenny Lind," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, last updated February 9, 2022, accessed October 27, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/people/jenny-lind.htm.
[270] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 21.
[271] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 21.
[272]NPS, "Stephen Bishop," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, last updated March 25, 2021, accessed October 27, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/people/stephen-bishop.htm.

cave he loved so well." The newspaper article continued stating that "after the cave passed into other hands it was decided that a grave in front of the entrance was grewsome [sic], and the body was accordingly taken up and buried in a rustic woodland above the cave."[273] However, no additional information could be located that corroborates the article, and it remains unknown if Bishop was removed from his original burial and reinterred in its current location.



Figure 29. Stephen Bishop grave marker in Old Guides Cemetery.

Other popular tour guides in the cave were Materson (Mat) Bransford (1815–1885) and Nicholas (Nick) Bransford (1824–1894; Figure 30). The two men were not related, but leased from their enslaver, Thomas Bransford, Sr.[274] Mat was actually Thomas Bransford Sr.'s son and was later purchased by his half-brother Thomas Jr. from their fathers' estate.[275] Both men came to work in the cave around 1838, under Franklin Gorin, and were subsequently sold to Dr. John Croghan when he became owner of the cave.[276] Both Mat and Nick Bransford aided in the expansion of the trails system in the Mammoth Cave and earned reputations as guides, especially following Bishop's death. Mat Bransford also assisted photographer Charles Waldack with taking the first underground photograph of the cave in 1866.[277] During his time working in the cave, Mat Bransford was credited with discovering Serena's Arbor, while Nick Bransford discovered

[273] "Negro Slave First to Explore and Discover Wonders of Mammoth Cave," *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), October 18, 1908, 3; Lanzendorfer, "Enslaved Tour Guide."
[274] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 49.
[275] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 49.
[276] Thompson and Thompson, *Mammoth Cave*, 28.
[277] Thompson and Thompson, *Mammoth Cave*, 28.

Stevenson's Lost River in 1863 and was a member of the party that descended into the pit known as The Maelstrom.



Figure 30. Mammoth Cave Guides Mat and Nick Bransford, around 1865.
Source: Thompson and Thompson, Mammoth Cave, 28

Mat Bransford also helped save a wedding party led by Stephen Bishop that traveled along the Echo River.[278] The tale was revealed by John Loraine Abbott in his 1856 book, *The Wonders of the World*. Abbott reports that on their return trip up the Echo River the party was in "high glee" and accidentally overturned their boat. In the process, they extinguished all their lights, got their matches wet, and sank the boat leaving the party standing in the dark in the water up to their chins. The group stood in the water, in total darkness and four miles underground for upwards of five hours waiting for another guide to come to their rescue. When the group did not return to the hotel in a timely manner, Mat Bransford went to investigate. The group stood in the water in "prayer and supplication for deliverance," which they believed brought Mat Bransford to their rescue.[279]

Nick Branford married Charlotte, Stephen Bishop's widow, and they appear as husband and wife in the 1870 US Federal Census. He continued to work as a cave guide for years before dying in

[278] Thompson and Thompson, *Mammoth Cave*, 28.
[279] John Loraine Abbott, *The Wonders of the World* (Hartford: Case, Tiffany and Company, 1856), 156-157.

1894.[280] Mat Bransford worked as a guide in the cave for 48 years before his death in 1886.[281] Before their deaths, the two men trained a huge number of future cave guides, including younger generations of their own families.

Several of these men were outstanding guides, such as Ed Bishop (1866–1931), who may have been Stephen Bishop's grandnephew.[282] Ed Bishop began his career as a guide by 1886 and continued until 1917 (Figure 31).[283] During his time as a cave guide, Ed Bishop worked with cartographer Max Kaemper to create a detailed map of the cave.[284] Following his just over 40 years as a cave guide Ed Bishop worked a variety of jobs, including in the housekeeping department in the Indianapolis City Building after he moved his family north.[285]

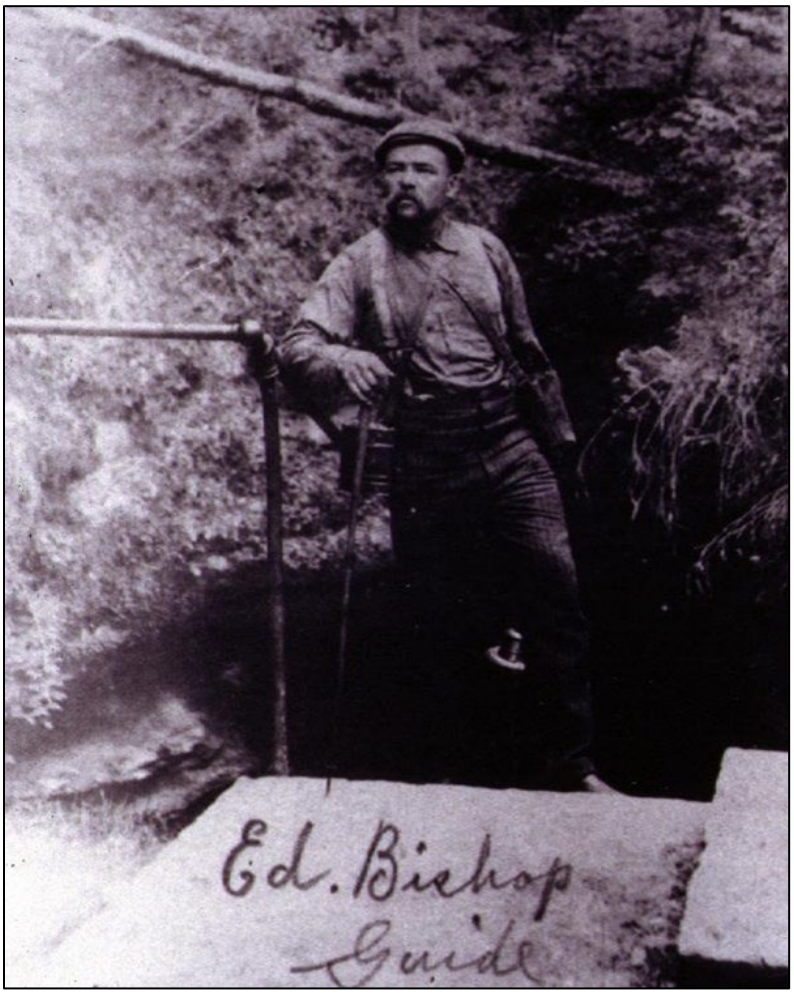


Figure 31. Mammoth Cave Guide, Ed Bishop with his signature.
Source: National Park Service

[280] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 21; Thompson and Thompson, *Mammoth Cave*, 28.
[281] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 5; Thompson and Thompson, *Mammoth Cave*, 28.
[282] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 48.
[283] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 3.
[284] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 58.
[285] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 61.

Another African American guide, Ed Hawkins (1863–1936), was born in Park City, Kentucky, and eventually found work at the Mammoth Cave Estate property.[286] Hawkins was a cave guide, but also did a number of other jobs on the property, including small repairs, chopping wood, and plucking chickens. During his time in the cave, Hawkins was credited with co-discovering the Cathedral Domes along with fellow guide Will Bransford and visitor, Benjamin Franklin Einbigler.[287] Will Bransford, who was Mat Bransford's nephew, continued to guide tours during the early 1900s and represented the Mammoth Cave at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago.[288]

As was illustrated by Ed Hawkins, even after emancipation, a number of African Americans continued to work as cave guides. In addition to Stephen Bishop, Mat Bransford, Nick Bransford, Ed Bishop, and Ed Hawkins, known African American cave guides include Henry Bransford (around 1845–1894), David Bransford (1914–2003), Will Bransford (1866–1934), George Robert "Bob" Lively (1867–1940), John "Mutch" Hunter (1873–1947), Louis Bransford (1872–1948), Matt W. Bransford (1880–1960), Elzie Bransford (1898–1957), George Bransford (1901–1986), Clifton Bransford (1906–1996), Arthur Bransford (1896–1977), Luis Brown (1890–1950), William Garvin (around 1853–1906), and Joshua Wilson (1857–1928).[289]

In fact, for some of the guides, there was a generational tradition of working in the cave. The Bransford family had four successive generations that worked as cave guides. Perhaps the most famous of the cave guides from a single family are the Bransfords, which began with Mat and Nick Bransford. Mat Bransford's son Henry and nephew Will worked in the cave in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Mat Bransford's grandsons Louis and Matt Bransford continued the family tradition of guiding tours into the late 1930s, with the fourth generation of the family, including Clifton Arthur, Eddie, Elzie, and George Bransford, working until just before the NPS took over operation of the cave in 1941.[290] Current NPS guide Jerry Bransford, who is the great-great grandson of Mat Bransford and the fifth generation of the family to work as a Mammoth Cave guide, noted that before the NPS took over the operation of the Mammoth Cave, each of the African American guides was called, one-by-one, into the manager's office and told they would lose their jobs.[291]

The Civil War and Reconstruction

The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, and Kentucky found itself in the unusual situation of being a slave state that did not support secession. The state's initial hopes of remaining neutral in the conflict did not last long, as the population's divided sentiments resulted in two separate state militias: the pro-Confederacy State Guard and the pro-Union (United States) Home Guard.[292]

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[286] NPS, "Ed Hawkins," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, last updated May 17, 2021, accessed November 8, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/people/ed-hawkins.htm.
[287] NPS, "Ed Hawkins."
[288] NPS, "Generations of Guides," African American History, Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, last updated January 26, 2022, accessed November 9, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/maca/learn/historyculture/african-american-history.htm.
[289] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 33, 41, 51; Horace C. Hovey, *Guidebook to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky* (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1887), 13.
[290]NPS, "Kentucky: Mammoth Cave National Park," accessed December 19, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/articles/mammothcave.htm.
[291] Kristin Ohlson, "The Bransfords of Mammoth Cave," *American Legacy* (Spring 2006): 24.
[292] Richard G. Stone, *A Brittle Sword: The Kentucky Militia 1776–1912* (University Press of Kentucky: Lexington, 1977), 66.

The State Guard found itself in a position of quickly disbanding, as many of its members had defected to join the Confederacy. At the beginning of the conflict, troops from both the United States Army and Confederated Army stayed out of Kentucky, using it instead as a recruitment area. This semblance of neutrality was breached in August 1861 when the US Army established Camp Dick Robinson in Garrard County.[293] This led to an influx of troops from both sides, with the US Army occupying the northern portion of the state and the Confederates the south.

Although early conflicts in Kentucky were generally small, the major Confederate defeats at the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in neighboring Tennessee resulted in the abandonment of Confederate positions in central and western Kentucky, including major fortifications present in Bowling Green and Columbus. The final part of this withdrawal from Kentucky occurred in the winter of 1862, when the Confederate forces occupying the Cumberland Gap abandoned the area.[294] It was during this withdrawal that a Confederate contingent under the command of Braxton Bragg entered Kentucky, passing through Bowling Green and Glasgow, and leading his forces to a victory at Munfordville, just southeast of the present-day Park. Bragg and his forces continued to Frankfort and attempted to establish a Confederate government in Kentucky. The effort was short-lived, however, as a detachment from the US Army entered Frankfort and drove out Bragg and his new government just hours after he had inaugurated his new governor.[295]

The rest of the Civil War saw only limited engagements and small skirmishes in the state of Kentucky, where guerrilla-style tactics such as raids and ambushes were commonly employed on targets such as railroads and US Army depot locations. For the rest of the war, Kentucky would be under US Army occupation and served as an important staging area for troops, helped to provide supplies and recruits, opened important regional transportation arteries, and provided safe bases for the North, such as at Camp Nelson in Nicholasville.[296] Cities were fortified, and a system of supply depots and outposts was constructed to keep the army provisioned. Although Kentucky had originally attempted to straddle the position of being a federal state that practiced slavery, by February 1864 the federal government intervened and began actively recruiting enslaved people as soldiers in Kentucky. This resulted in 24,000 men being freed by the summer of 1865; this freedom extended to their wives and children, totaling in the thousands. These events set the abolition of slavery in Kentucky into motion. However, Kentucky chose not to ratify the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which became law in the United States on December 6, 1865; Kentucky did not pass state legislation ratifying the 13th Amendment until 1976.[297]

Because Kentucky was spared from large-scale conflict, it largely avoided the devastation to cities and towns which occurred elsewhere in the country. Its industries, however, were often

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[293] Sanders, "Camp Dick Robinson," ExploreKYHistory, accessed September 24, 2023, https://explorekyhistory.ky.gov/items/show/18; Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 928.
[294] Brian D. McKnight, *Contested Borderland: The Civil War in Appalachian Kentucky and Virginia* (Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2006), 71–90; Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 928.
[295] American Battlefield Trust, "The Long Road Back to Kentucky: Kentucky Campaign," accessed September 24, 2023, https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/long-road-back-kentucky.
[296] Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 932; NPS, "Overview of Camp Nelson," Camp Nelson National Monument, Kentucky, accessed September 24, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/cane/learn/historyculture/overview-of-camp-nelson.htm.
[297] NPS, "Overview of Camp Nelson"; Kentucky Historical Society, "Moments in Kentucky Legislative History," accessed September 24, 2023, https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/LegislativeMoments/moments05RS/11_web_leg_moments.htm.

severely disrupted by the war, with trade to the South cut off and major transportation corridors like the Green River virtually shut down by military outposts. This disruption varied from industry to industry and even location to location. Hemp and cotton industries were severely damaged, especially at the beginning of the conflict, whereas iron and salt mining boomed and saltpetre mining made a resurgence. This saltpetre mining was a response to the increased demand for gunpowder, although in this instance, unlike the War of 1812, Mammoth Cave was not used for extraction.[298] The freeing of the enslaved also meant that the plantation culture in Kentucky could no longer sustain itself and marked the end of the Antebellum and beginning of the Postbellum periods in Kentucky.

As a result of the Civil War, slavery legally ended in Kentucky in December 1865. In Kentucky, the Postbellum period marked the migration of many African Americans from plantations to urban factories, resulting in extreme labor shortages in the agricultural industry, which led to landowners employing a combination of wages and various means of exploitation to secure a labor force. Waged farmers eventually led to the rise of sharecropping, as it gave both the African American farmers more autonomy and allowed the landowner to shift responsibly for the land's yield onto the farmer. Kentucky was the only non-Confederate state to be included in the activities of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was established in December 1865. The Bureau operated in Kentucky by providing food and clothing, as well as providing educational resources to newly freed people. By 1869 the Bureau had established 391 schools for this purpose in Kentucky, but a lack of continued funding caused many of these schools to close within five years.[299]

Institutionalized segregation was present in Kentucky throughout Reconstruction,[300] and Kentucky passed state-level laws that affected every aspect of African Americans' everyday lives, including education, public accommodations, travel, housing, and marriage. In 1883 the US Supreme Court ruled that the Civil Rights Act of 1875, which prohibited discrimination in public accommodations, was unconstitutional. The court found that the Fourteenth Amendment prohibited states, but not citizens, from discriminating.[301] This ruling opened the door for states to pass legislation that institutionalized the Jim Crow laws that essentially declared that Blacks should be treated as "separate but equal." Segregation also began to take root in cities, with separate housing areas being established in most major cities in Kentucky by 1900, and formal segregation ordinances became common after 1910 after the US Supreme Court's Plessy v. Ferguson decision in 1896, which allowed for "equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races."[302] The trend towards dense, segregated urban growth and wage/sharecrop farming came to define the Postbellum/Reconstruction period, and would only accelerate with the outbreak of World War I.

In the Mammoth Cave area most of the newly emancipated individuals decided to stay, in contrast to other areas of the state where newly freed people often moved to cities such as

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[298] Faust, *Saltpetre Mining*, 67–69.
[299] Lucas, "A History of Blacks in Kentucky," 209, 246; Pollack, *The Archaeology of Kentucky,* 340.
[300] Some debate exists over when Reconstruction ended. Some scholars consider that it ended in 1877 with the Compromise of 1877, whereas others consider 1890 to be the end, when the Federal Elections Bills, intended to secure voting rights for Blacks, failed to pass.
[301]Ferris State University, "Jim Crow Era," Jim Crow Museum, accessed December 19, 2022, https://www.ferris.edu/HTMLS/news/jimcrow/timeline/jimcrow.htm.
[302] Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896).

Louisville and Lexington.[303] Many of the African Americans in the Mammoth Cave area lived in proximity to their white neighbors. Researcher Jeanne C. Schmitzer noted in her thesis that unlike many areas of the South, it does not appear that white landowners were reluctant to sell land to newly emancipated Blacks. This may have been due, in part, to the low number of Blacks in the area.

Records indicate that there were 80 Black landowners in Edmonson County by 1880, which is just 14.5 percent of the county's entire Black population.[304] Of the Black landowners in Edmonson County, 30 lived in the Mammoth Cave area.[305] In the 1900 US Census, Blacks owned 3.4 percent of all of the farms in Edmonson County and 7.7 percent of the farms in Barren County.[306] Although low in percentage in comparison to farms owned by whites, landownership by Blacks in Edmonson County outpaced the surrounding counties. In 1920 14 percent of the Black population owned land, well over the approximately 6 percent in Hart County or 2 percent in Warren County, both of which had considerably higher Black populations.[307]

Most of the Mammoth Cave area's Black population was concentrated on and around Flint Ridge. Based on an oral history with Harry L. Smith conducted by Phillip J. DiBlasi in 1989, residents of this area were using the caves for cold storage and as a water source. Smith was born on the south side of Flint Ridge in 1920 and lived there until 1934 when the land was purchased for the national park. Smith recalled that his uncle, Willie Carl Smith, would use a small cave behind his nearby home for food storage and to collect water in a barrel. Smith also remembered using Colossal Cave as a water source, recounting that "water was hauled out in buckets from a pool several hundred feet from the entrance."[308]

Despite living in racially mixed areas near Mammoth Cave, things were far from equal between white and Black residents. Schools and churches were both segregated. Four schools for Black students were established in Edmonson County as early as 1886.[309] One, the Mammoth Cave School, was a one-room segregated school for African American students constructed on land donated by Nick Bransford, who also was a deacon in his community church (Figure 32).[310] Education was available to the Black population in Edmonson County, with 30.5 percent of Black children attending schools in Edmonson County in 1870, by far the largest percentage in the entire Pennyrile region; the next highest percentage, in Ohio County, was only 7.5 percent.[311] By 1910 95 percent of Black children were attending school.[312]

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[303] Ross Webb, *Kentucky in the Reconstruction Era* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1979), 39.
[304] Jeanne C. Schmitzer, "The Black Experience at Mammoth Cave, Edmonson County, Kentucky 1838-1942," Thesis, University of Central Florida, 1996, 57-58; Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 52.
[305] Alyssa Diane Warrick, "'Deep' South: Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, and Environmental Knowledge, 1800-1974," PhD diss., Mississippi State University, 2017, 85.
[306] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 38.
[307] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 52.
[308] Phillip J. DiBlasi, "The Black Community at Mammoth Cave: Recollections of Harry Smith," *Cave Research Foundation Newsletter* no. 49 (1991), 10–11.
[309] "African American Schools in Edmonson County, KY," Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, accessed July 18, 2023, https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2851.
[310] Warrick, "'Deep' South," 85.
[311] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 175.
[312] Martin, *The Pennyrile*, 177.

Many African Americans who lived on Flint Ridge attended Mammoth Cave Colored Baptist Church, but this building was demolished after the Park was established and its site is no longer known.[313] A second known Black church, Pleasant Union Baptist Church, was near the large cemetery with the same name on the west edge of Flint Ridge.[314] In his oral history, Harry L. Smith recalled attending Pleasant Union, which he called Primitive Baptist, and noted that about 25 to 30 Black residents attended the church, and a few white residents would occasionally attend as well.[315] Currently, the church congregations continue to gather ever year for an annual Memorial Day celebration.

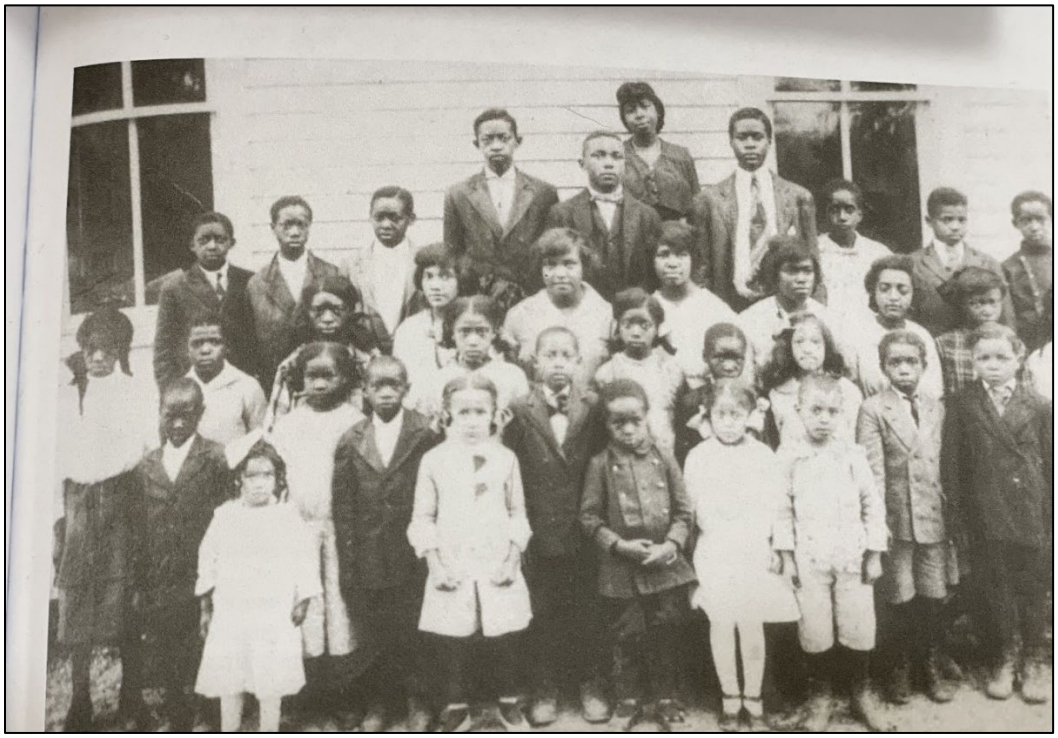


Figure 32. Students at the segregated Mammoth Cave School, around 1914.
Source: National Park Service (Clifton Bransford Collection)

In addition to separate schools and churches, the racial divide was illustrated at Mammoth Cave by the need to have separate tours, lodging, and even a special area on the MCRR coach as they traveled to the cave. After emancipation at the Mammoth Cave Estate, a visitor to the caves and hotel in the 1870s noted that the hotel employees treated the guests in the "old Kentucky style": although African American workers were no longer enslaved, they remained employed in nearly the same capacity as before emancipation and were expected to act servile to hotel guests.[316] Black cave guides remained employed, and other Black workers on the Mammoth Cave Estate property were limited to porters, waiters, cooks, housekeepers, laundresses, and drivers.[317] This

[313] Lally, "Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery," 8-2; Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 44.
[314]NPS, "Historic Cemeteries at Mammoth Cave National Park." National Park Service ArcGIS, Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, accessed December 1, 2022. https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=26c8775dfe73466bae3e33febd435995.
[315] In Primitive Baptist, "primitive" is used as a synonym for "original"; Phillip J. DiBlasi, "The Black Community at Mammoth Cave," 10–11.
[316] J. N. Gwin, *A Visit to the Mammoth Cave* (Indianapolis: John G. Doughty Book Printer, 1875), 3.
[317] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 59.

is in contrast to the white workers, who served as clerks and managers.[318] The Mammoth Cave Estate also limited their services to white guests, creating significant barriers to Black tourists.

The racial divide was also seen between cave guides. Historian Harold Meloy held that the white guides let it be known that only the white guides were knowledgeable and competent guides there."[319] However, as time passed, the integrated group seemed to unite, at least while underground.[320] By the time Jim Crow regulations were in place, the guides were able to bypass the forced segregation while in the cave because a "close fellowship developed between the guides, regardless of color."[321] When work was reduced in the winter, the Black guides worked to clear land for others or worked on repairs for the MCRR.[322]

African American Tourists and Contributions to Park Development

Albert Janin documented Black tourists visiting the cave as early as 1901, but tour groups in Mammoth Cave were almost completely segregated, which was enforced by Janin.[323] However, Janin also recognized the potential additional revenue that could result from Black tourists, and he helped Matt W. Bransford and his wife Zemmie, both African Americans, established a new hotel for Black travelers: the Bransford Summer Resort on Flint Ridge that opened in 1921 (Figure 33).[324] Open only to Black tourists, the hotel was on the west side of Great Onyx Cave Road and was a two-story building with 14 rooms and stood about two miles northeast from Mammoth Cave. Unlike other Black-owned resorts and hotels that operated at the time and acted as their own separate tourist venues, the Bransford's Summer Resort Hotel provided access to a tourist attraction that was also open to whites.[325] In addition, the hotel provided lodging for the Black chauffeurs and other domestic employees brought to Mammoth Cave by their white employers, who would typically stay at the Mammoth Cave Hotel.[326]

[318] "Ed Hawkins," NPS.
[319] Harold Meloy, "The Legend of Stephen Bishop," *Journal of Spelean History* 10, no. 1 (Winter 1977), 7
[320] Warrick, "'Deep' South," 87.
[321] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 59.
[322] Phillip J. DiBlasi, "The Black Community at Mammoth Cave," 11.
[323] Katie Algeo, "Underground Tourists/Tourists Underground: African American Tourism to Mammoth Cave," *Tourism Geographies: An International Journal of Tourism Space, Place and Environment* (April 2012), accessed May 20, 2023, http://people.wku.edu/katie.algeo/Underground_Tourists.pdf, 14–15.
[324]NPS, "Serving the Underserved," African American History, Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, last updated January 26, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/maca/learn/historyculture/african-american-history.htm; Mary Beth Sallee, "The Bransfords of Mammoth Cave," *Hart County News-Herald* (KY), March 28, 2021, accessed November 10, 2022, https://www.jpinews.com/2021/03/28/the-bransfords-of-mammoth-cave/.
[325] Algeo, "Underground Tourists," 1.
[326] Phillip J. DiBlasi, "The Black Community at Mammoth Cave," 11.



Figure 33. Bransford's Summer Resort Hotel, prior to 1934.
Source: NPS, "Serving the Underserved."

In addition to running the hotel and working as a cave guide, both largely seasonal occupations, Matt Bransford is listed in US Census records as a farmer and Zemmie Bransford was a teacher at the Mammoth Cave Colored School.[327] When the land surrounding Mammoth Cave began being sold to make way for the new national park, Matt wrote, "they may not be so fertile as some of the other lands, but they are ours according to law, and we are as proud of our farms as if they were worth millions."[328] Matt and Zemmie Bransford continued to operate the hotel until December 1934, when the building and their land was purchased by the Kentucky National Park Commission (KNPC) for $3,000 to become part of the national park. [329] The Bransfords soon moved out. Although the hotel was listed in the 1938 *Green Book*, a published travel guide that provided a list of places that were known to be safe for Black travelers, it was no longer operating at this time.[330]

As the Mammoth Cave area was transitioning toward the establishment of the national park in the 1930s, like many areas in the county the CCC was brought in to carry out preliminary projects in the area. Ultimately there were four different CCC camps established in the area. Of the four camps, CCC NP-1 was an African American crew, who were largely tasked with preparing Mammoth Cave for a large number of visitors. This included clearing trails, building bridges, and building stairs, all in an effort to make the spaces safe for visitors. The camp, which was established on Flint Ridge near Crystal Cave in the previously abandoned Bluegrass Country Club on May 22, 1933, operated through the winter of 1941–1942.[331] In 1940 the Acting Park

[327] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Thirteenth Annual Census,* 1910, Parker, Edmonson, Kentucky; "African American Schools in Edmonson County, KY."
[328]NPS, "Matt Bransford," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, last updated May 11, 2021, accessed November 10, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/people/matt-bransford.htm.
[329] Sallee, "The Bransfords"; "Matt Bransford," NPS.
[330] Victor H. Green, *The Negro Motorist Green Book* (New York: Victor H. Green, 1938), 3.
[331] Wiss, Janney, Elsner Associates [WJE], John Milner Associates [JMA], and Liz Sargent [HLA], Mammoth Cave National Park Core Visitor Services Area Cultural Landscape Report, Prepared for the National Park Service, November 2015, 46.

Superintendent, R. Taylor Hoskins, wrote that the NP-1 Camp staff spent 12,000 man days on cave improvements that resulted in the completion of 24 miles of trails.[332]

Despite the contributions of the Black CCC workers to the Park, all of the Black cave guides were forced to "retire" by the end of 1939, despite having years of experience in the caves and conducting tours. When NPS took over operations of the cave tours, none of the Black guides were rehired, including Clifton, Arthur, Eddie, Elzie, and George Bransford. This policy led to an all-white group of tour guides, the first time this had occurred since before Stephen Bishop began guiding tours in 1838. Further, the Park also initially restricted access to the Mammoth Cave Estate for whites only as well. Until 1942, the NPS also required campgrounds in the South to be segregated, although the only campground built for African Americans was in Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, a distance of over 500 miles from Mammoth Cave.[333] The loss of the Bransford Summer Resort greatly limited tourism to Mammoth Cave by Blacks once again. Although the CCC built a comfort station that included segregated facilities for "colored help and visitors" at the Mammoth Cave Hotel, Black tourists were limited to day trips as no overnight accommodations were open to non-whites.[334]

National parks in southern states where segregation was enforced, including Kentucky, also remained segregated to follow state law. Changes to this policy began in 1942, when Park Service Director Newton Drury consulted with superintendents at Shenandoah, Great Smoky Mountains, and Mammoth Cave National Parks to determine their views on non-segregation policies. Only a few weeks later, on June 15, 1942, Drury issues a memorandum stating that non-segregation was to be official policy in southern national parks.[335] In 1955 the *Louisville Defender* writer Frank L. Stanley wrote in his regular column that the Park was "free of segregation." He elaborated that "the dining facilities, hotel, lodges, cottages and cabins are let to citizen without regard to color. Cave tours, picnic areas, boating, amphitheatre [sic], and museum all add to one's enjoyment." Stanley compared the park to nearby Cherokee Park at Kentucky Lake, a segregated, Blacks-only park built by the Tennessee Valley Authority in tandem with the whites-only Kentucky Lake State Park. Stanley continues, "at long last we have one park facility in the state where we can go and be treated as human beings."[336]

This move happened almost a decade before the United States enacted the Civil Rights Act in 1964. This act prohibited the discrimination in public places, including integration of schools and other public facilities. It also made discrimination in employment illegal, meaning that African American guides could return to the Park.[337] However, the Park did not employ another African American cave guide until 2004, when Jerry Bransford, a descendant of Mat Bransford, began working as a cave guide for the Park.

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[332] Connie M. Huddleston, *Kentucky's Civilian Conservation Corps* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2009), 123-125.
[333] Algeo, "Underground Tourists," 21.
[334] G.R. Allison. ECW activities for the year July 1, 1936, to July 1, 1937 (Your memo of July 14) to Mr. Holland, July 23, 1937. On file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archive collection.
[335] Terence Young, "'A Contradiction in Democratic Government': W. J. Trent, Jr., and the Struggle to Desegregate National Park Campgrounds," *Environmental History* 14, no. 4 (2009): 670–672. http://www.jstor.org/stable/40608542.
[336] Frank L. Stanley, "Being Frank About People Places and Problems," *The Louisville Defender*, July 7, 1955, 7.
[337] National Archives, "Civil Rights Act (1964)," Milestone Documents, accessed December 19, 2022, https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/civil-rights-act.

Due to the extensive undertakings in the conversion of the Mammoth Cave area from the rural community to a national park, very little of the built environment created by or for the African American population is extant today. Because of these changes, the houses, the Bransford's Summer Resort Hotel, churches, and most of the other buildings associated with the African Americans are no longer extant. There are, however, two significant resources that remain: signatures in the cave and cemeteries.

Signatures by African American guides and cave explorers are written on the walls of the cave themselves (Figure 34 and Figure 35). The modern cave visitor can still see the extent of exploration done by Stephen Bishop based on the presence of his signatures, which improved as he had more practice writing.[338] Other African Americans have also signed the walls of the cave, including Alfred and Nick Bransford.

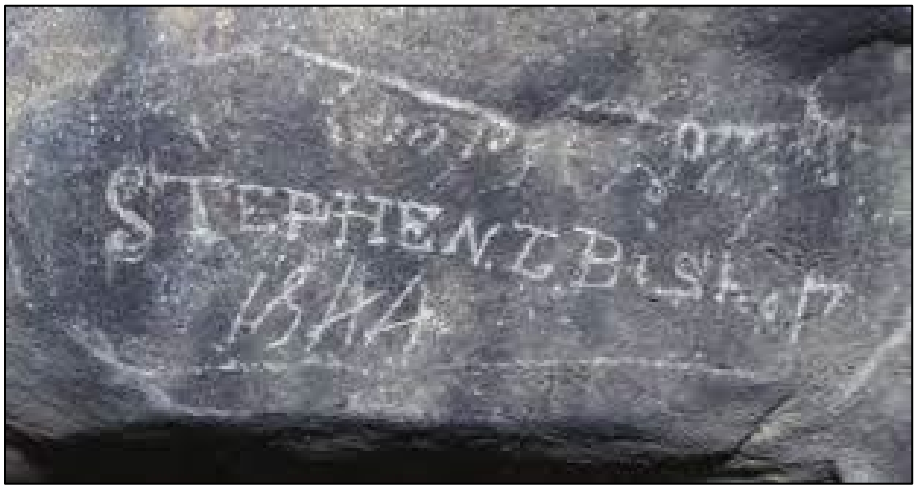


Figure 34. Stephen Bishop scratch signature in Pensacola Avenue, dated 1844.
Source: Gary A. O'Dell and Angelo I. George, "The Celebrated Explorer Stephen Bishop at Mammoth Cave: Observations by an English Journalist in 1853," NSS News, September 2018.



Figure 35. Bishop's smoke signature in Gothic Avenue, which was written in reverse.

Several African American cemeteries stand in the Park's boundaries. Old Guides Cemetery, near the site of the early Mammoth Cave Hotel, is the final resting place for a number of those involved in the early history of the Mammoth Cave, including Stephen Bishop (see Figure 29).[339] Bransford-Mansfield Cemetery includes the grave of William Bransford, a cave guide who died in 1934. Others located in the cemetery include Harold V., who lived just 22 days and

[338] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 41.
[339] Lyons, *Making Their Mark*, 41.

was the son of W. A. And A. T. Bransford, and John Bransford, a farmer. The cemetery was actively used from the late 1800s to early 1900s (Figure 36 and Figure 37).[340] Bransford Cemetery has 35 marked burials, including African American guide Henry Bransford and his wife Alice O. Bransford. Most of the markers are fieldstones and do not carry any inscriptions. Seven additional unmarked graves are also believed to be present, based on a ground penetrating radar study in 2021.[341] The cemetery appears to have been active from the late 1800s to early 1900s (Figure 38 and Figure 39). Pleasant Hill Cemetery is a large African American cemetery that was associated with the Pleasant Union Baptist Church before the land was incorporated into the Park. There are at least 140 burials in the cemetery, but only seven of the headstones have inscriptions. Many of the remaining headstones and footstones are of sandstone and are in pieces; other graves are simply marked by depressions on the ground where the burial is located. The cemetery was active from the mid-1800s to the early 1900s and includes interments for families with last names of Brown, Doyle, Garvin, Smith, Tribble, and Woodson, although the names of most people who are buried here are unknown (Figure 40 and Figure 41).[342]



Figure 36. Overview of Bransford-Mansfield Cemetery.

[340] "Historic Cemeteries at Mammoth Cave National Park", NPS ArcGIS.
[341] Edward Jakaitis (Mammoth Cave National Park Cultural Resources Program Manager), personal communication with Commonwealth, March 31, 2023.
[342] "Historic Cemeteries at Mammoth Cave National Park," NPS ArcGIS.



Figure 37. Headstone for Harold Bransford in the Bransford-Mansfield Cemetery.



Figure 38. Bransford Cemetery overview.



Figure 39. Henry Bransford's marker in Bransford Cemetery.



Figure 40. Pleasant Hill Cemetery overview.



Figure 41. Marker for Blady Smith in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

Initial Park Development and the CCC (1926–1942 CE)

Initial Park Development (1926–1933)

The year 1926 marked the initial steps towards the formation of a national park that would encompass Mammoth Cave. That year, the Mammoth Cave National Park Association (MCNPA) was established. As the century progressed, there was growing concern among the area's population about the future of Mammoth Cave. In his will in 1849, Dr. Croghan had stipulated that the Mammoth Cave Estate would remain under the ownership of his nieces and nephews until the last one died. Initially locals hoped that the L&N Railroad would step in and purchase the estate and turn it around from years of poor management.[343] If not the railroad, the only other viable option seemed to be the federal government, which could make the area the second national park in the eastern part of the country, after Lafayette National Park in Maine, established in 1919. Lafayette's name was changed in 1929 to the more familiar Acadia National Park in 1929.[344]

By 1908 petitions were being circulated asking Congress to turn Mammoth Cave into a "national pleasure ground for the people of the United States."[345] Advocating for the new park, Edmonson County-born attorney Marvel Mills (M. M.) Logan approached Robert Y. Thomas, the Commonwealth's attorney who had recently been elected to Congress, about the issue. Thomas promised to introduce legislation to make Mammoth Cave a national park, but the process was slow, and the designation would take years.

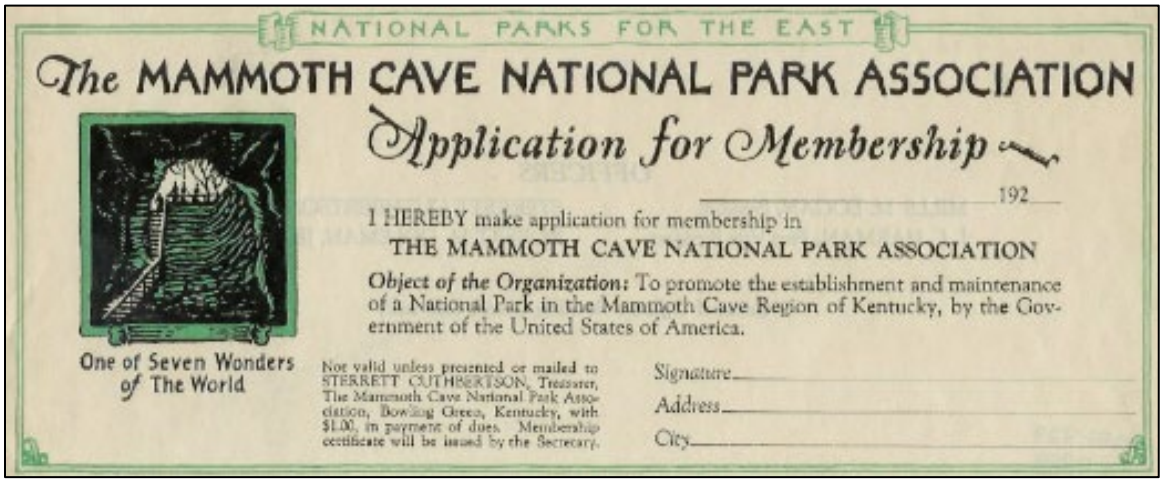
In 1912 a congressional committee held hearings on park potential, which ultimately authorized the takeover of the caves, along with 1,710 acres of land, and required at least one million dollars to buy and develop the Park. However, it was not until 1915 that the bill was finally introduced in Congress, but a combination of the high price tag for the purchase, the stipulation in Croghan's will that the estate would not be available until the last of his heirs passes away (at the time, there were two surviving heirs, both in their eighties or nineties), and the dependence on the Commonwealth of Kentucky to acquire such a large amount of land, resulted in opposition and the bill was defeated.[346]

Meanwhile, in Kentucky, the MCNPA was formed in 1926 (Figure 42). Approximately 200 area residents gathered in Bowling Green to discuss the future of the Mammoth Cave Estate and how to make a national park a reality.[347] M. M. Logan, who had approached Congressman Thomas years before about introducing legislation to form the Park, was elected the first chairman, and Robert M. Coleman was elected permanent secretary.[348] The MCNPA set an annual membership fee of $1. As part of the membership drive, a woman identified only as Mrs. Benjamin W.

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[343] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 174.
[344] "Founding Arcadia," Acadia National Park, Maine, National Park Service, last updated February 12, 2022, accessed March 27, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/acad/learn/historyculture/founding.htm#:~:text=In%201919%2C%20President%20Wilson%20signed,Acadia%20National%20Park%2C%20was%20adopted.
[345] "Mammoth Cave," *Lexington Leader*, August 24, 1908, 1.
[346] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 174-176.
[347] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 179.
[348] "Officer of Cave Body is Elected," *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville), October 15, 1924, 2.

Bayless of Louisville was asked to solicit the assistance of the federated women's clubs of the entire country to support the movement.[349]


NATIONAL PARKS FOR THE EAST

The MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATION

Application for Membership

192

I HEREBY make application for membership in
THE MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATION

Object of the Organization: To promote the establishment and maintenance of a National Park in the Mammoth Cave Region of Kentucky, by the Government of the United States of America.

One of Seven Wonders of The World

Not valid unless presented or mailed to STERRETT CUTHBERTSON, Treasurer, The Mammoth Cave National Park Association, Bowling Green, Kentucky, with $1.00, in payment of dues. Membership certificate will be issued by the Secretary.

Signature

Address

City

Figure 42. Example of the MCNPA Application for Membership.
Source: Lynn Niedermeir, "Mammoth Cave National Park Association Collection Now Available," Western Kentucky University, February 3, 2022, https://library.blog.wku.edu/2011/02/mammoth-cave-national-park-association-collection-now-available/, accessed December 21, 2022

One of the ideas immediately floated by the MCNPA was to convince automotive industrialist Henry Ford to purchase the Mammoth Cave Estate. The group suggested that Ford could purchase the property then gift it to the federal government, who would then establish the Park. Even if Ford decided to keep the property for himself, the consensus was that Ford would make the much-needed improvements to the estate.[350]

Following Morrison's creation of a new entrance to Mammoth Cave, one that was off the highway between Cave City and Mammoth Cave and reduced the need of visitors to travel on the railroad, the L&N Railroad decided to offer all of their holdings in the area for sale, including Colossal Cavern, to the effort to create a national park. While generous, the offer meant that the purchase price would need to be even larger, with the price rising to two million dollars for the purchase of 20,000 acres of land. In response, the MCNPA formed a new committee, which was tasked with acquiring land on behalf of the MCNPA to eventually be used for the new park.[351]

The hopes of the MCNPA were granted on May 25, 1926, when President Calvin Coolidge signed a bill that allowed for the establishment of the Park.[352] The bill required the acquisition of 70,618 acres of land, although this number was later reduced. When the bill was signed, it stated that 20,000 acres of land, including the caves, were secured, but a total of 45,306 acres were still required to secure general development of the area.[353]

[349] "Officer Elected," *The Courier-Journal,* 2.
[350] "Ford to Buy Cave, Report After Meet," *The Park City Daily News* (Bowling Green, KY), October 9, 1924, 1.
[351] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 181-182.
[352] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 183.
[353] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 183.

In 1926 Serena Livingston Rodgers, the last living beneficiary of Dr. John Croghan, died at the age of 93.[354] Her death on August 27 passed the Mammoth Cave Estate to three new beneficiaries, Violet Blair Janin, Mary Jesup Sitgreaves, and the Wyatt family, all descendants of John Croghan's heirs.[355] In spite of this twist, the MCNPA had the powerful backing of the federal government and were poised to make Mammoth Cave a national park.

Additional support for the development of the national park came from the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1930, when a bill was passed to establish a commission that would have "charge of all matters in connection with the transfer by the state of the Mammoth Cave area to the federal government for a national park."[356] The bill established a nine-member KNPC that would be appointed by the governor. The KNPC would have the power of eminent domain, which enabled them to condemn property, when necessary, in the acquisition of additional cave entrances and land in the area. To carry out its work, the KNPC was given control of a $1.5 million budget. The allocated monies were from state funding and funds obtained from the sale of additional land. The KNPC was also charged with making the transfer of the assembled property to the federal government at the appropriate time.[357]

With the ability to enforce eminent domain, the work on the Park moved forward at a much faster pace. Working in conjunction with the MCNPA, improvements that had been neglected on the grounds and inside the cave were finally addressed. Although the first electric lights had been installed in the Cleaveland Avenue section of Mammoth Cave in 1917, there was little additional progress on this project for the next few years.[358] In 1925 a Delco lighting system was installed in the Frozen Niagara portion of the cavern, providing the first electric lights there.[359] By the 1930s, the installation of electric lights was used to draw new visitors to the Mammoth Cave. An advertisement noting the change from fire torches to electric lights in the interior of the caverns, in Orpha's Garden, Violet City, and Specimen Avenue (currently known as Rodgers Avenue) was presented in the *Kentucky Progress Magazine* in 1934 (Figure 43).[360]

[354] "Aunt of Commander Rodgers Dies is S.F.," *The Fresno Morning Republican*, August 29, 1926, 1.
[355] Kem, *The Kentucky Cave Wars,* 184.
[356] "Election Bill Becomes Law," *The Lexington Herald* (Lexington), March 21, 1930, 1.
[357] "Election Bill," *The Lexington Herald*, 1; "And Now About 'Eminent Domain,'" *The Edmonson County* (Brownsville, KY), May 1, 1930, 1.
[358]NPS, "Timeline," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, accessed December 22, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/maca/learn/historyculture/timeline.htm#:~:text=1917,Cave%20installed%20in%20Cleaveland%20Avenue.
[359] "Timeline," NPS.
[360] "Mammoth Cave Advertisement," *Kentucky Progress Magazine,* May 1934, 44.

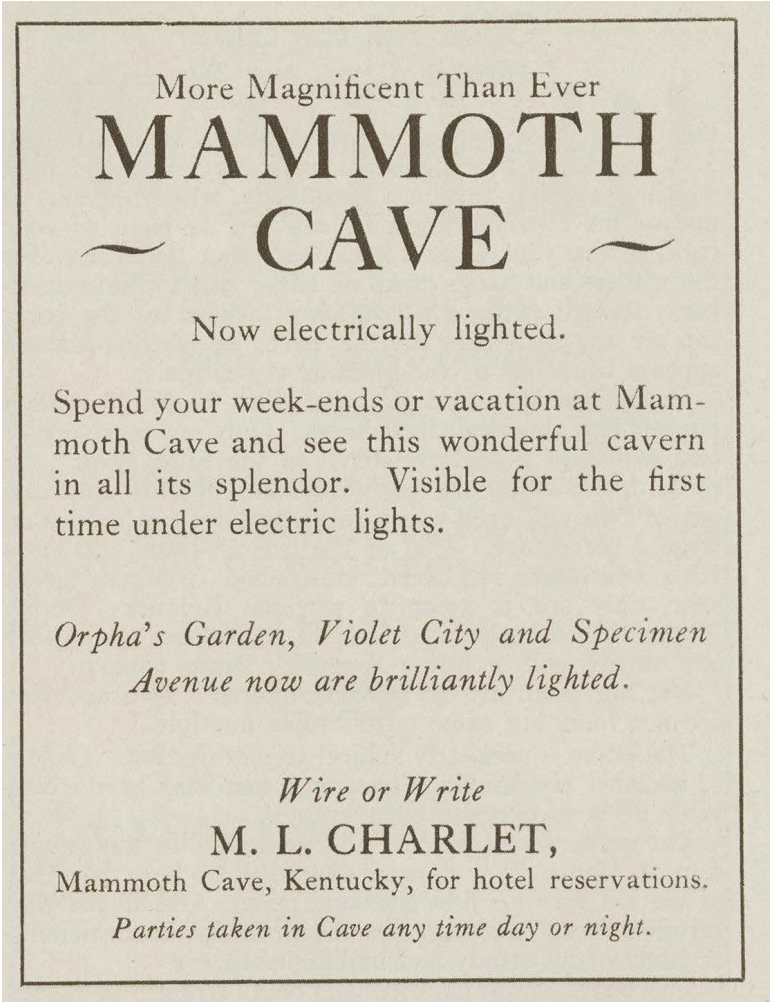


Figure 43. *Kentucky Progress Magazine* advertisement for the installation of electric lights in some of the sections of the Mammoth Cave, 1934.

In 1924 a front-page story indicated that the MCRR had been valued at $85,000. The value was tentatively fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.[361] On July 28, 1928, the *Lexington Herald-Leader* reported that the MCRR was sold to Detroit capitalists.[362] The new owners planned to extend the MCRR tracks to asphalt deposits they owned in Edmonson County and use the steam engine to haul the asphalt. However, the asphalt deposits proved to be unprofitable. As a result, the tracks were never extended, resulting in a reported loss of $200,000 for the Michigan group.[363]

On May 21, 1929, the *Park City Daily News* announced that the MCRR and Hercules would:

[361] "Mammoth Cave Road Valued at $85,000," *The Park City Daily News* (Bowling Green, KY), May 20, 1924, 1.
[362] "Mammoth Cave Railroad Sold." *Lexington Herald-Leader*, July 24, 1928, 6.
[363] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 53.

> probably never again be put in operation on the line, for the steam train has been supplanted by a motor bus using the same rails that formerly guided Hercules and its cars loaded with holiday crowds.[364]

The retirement of the tiny train was also noted in the Bowling Green *Park City Daily News*,

> "Hercules" No More to Make Picturesque Cave Trip. Although a misfit in the realm of transportation and the butt of many deserved jokes, it still was probably the most famous locomotive in America and is said to have been photographed more times than any other steam engine in existence.[365]

Although the train was no longer running, there was still the need to move mail to the Mammoth Cave area. The day following the retirement of the train, a Ford bus chassis was mounted on train wheels to carry the mail and up to 25 passengers. The MCRR had experimented with the "railbus" or coach in 1910, but it failed at the time. With the need to continue to deliver the mail, the owners of the MCRR decided to give it another try. Even with the reduction of the train rental by L&N and their installation of turntables at each end of the tracks to turn the bus around, the railbus still failed. In 1931 the MCNPA purchased the failed system, including the property, right-of-way, equipment, stocks, and bonds for $5,000. The railbus continued to run a few more months, with its last on August 31, 1931.[366] Shortly after the railroad ceased to function, the tracks were taken up and stored for possible sale. The concern was the rails would rust without daily use. At this point, one of the engines and a coach were placed on the grounds of the Mammoth Cave Hotel as a tourist attraction (Figure 44).[367]

[364] "Noted 'Hercules' No More to Make Picturesque Cave Trip," *The Park City Daily News* (Bowling Green, KY), May 21, 1929, 1.
[365] "Noted 'Hercules" No More," 4.
[366] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 54.
[367] "Railroad Tracks are being taken up for 10 Miles," *The Park City Daily News* (Bowling Green, KY), October 19, 1931, 1.



Figure 44. Hercules and its coach under an early shelter, 1942.
Source: "Hercules" railroad engine, Mammoth Cave Railroad, 1942, Mammoth Cave National Park Nitrate Negatives Collection, http://purl.clemson.edu/3D3C422F8B5A7C0E697A9687ED19EC2A, accessed December 22, 2022

Interestingly, even before the railroad ceased to operate, the *Park City Daily News* suggested that a fitting use of the train would be to turn it into an "interesting exhibit for thousands of future visitors to the cave." The paper further suggested that the locomotive should be mounted in a "suitable shed and take steps to protect it from rust and vandalism of thoughtless souvenir hunters."[368] By the time the railroad was removed, there were hard surfaced roads that provided access to the Mammoth Cave. Cars, buses, and taxis all easily made the trip from Glasgow Junction.[369]

While the MCPNA was slowly making improvements to the future Park area, the KNPC was actively acquiring land and readying the area to become a national park. Eminent domain became a major topic of conversation and concern among area residents. A front-page article ran on May 1, 1930, in *The Edmonson County* newspaper from Brownsville, Kentucky. Part of the concern raised by the newspaper was that although the KNPC was appointed by the governor, appointments were based on a list provided by the MCNPA, which was not a government committee.

[368] "A Famous Locomotive," *The Park City Daily News* (Bowling Green, KY), April 25, 1931, 4.
[369] In 1938 the Glasgow Junction changed its name to Park City to avoid confusion with the City of Glasgow (Robert M. Rennick, *Kentucky Place Names* (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1988), 226).

Despite residents' concerns, the KNPC continued acquiring land in the Mammoth Cave area. In the end, nearly 600 families in the area sold their land to make way for the national park.[370] Among those that were purchased by the government were Will Bransford's farm; the Bransford's Summer Resort, operated by Matt and Zemmie Bransford; and hundreds of other houses, churches, schools, and properties of both Black and white citizens.[371] In some cases, payments for sold properties were not made in an appropriate amount of time, leaving homeowners to fight for payment. One such example is the story of white resident Elijah Davis, who had sold his farm near the mouth of Buffalo Creek. When payment was delayed, Davis erected a sawmill on his property and proceeded to cut $2,500 of timber. When the government saw what he was doing, they quickly settled their debt for the full amount promised.[372]

The CCC at Mammoth Cave (1933–1942)

Following the onset of the Great Depression, Congress passed the Emergency Conservation Work Act on March 31, 1933. On April 5, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program, which became popularly known as the CCC.[373] As one component of the New Deal, the CCC was formed to alleviate the high unemployment rates among young men by providing them with environmental conservation jobs, a reflection of President Roosevelt's stance on conserving natural resources and government involvement in the economy. Implementing the ECW program required the coordination of the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Labor, and War, with each department responsible for dedicated tasks. Roosevelt assigned the NPS to operating the CCC work camps and supervising work assignments. Both the NPS and US Forest Service (USFS) realized that they did not have enough manpower to operate the work camps, so active and reserve US Army officers were tasked with operating and supervising the CCC camps while the NPS and USFS oversaw the work projects. Each camp was to consist of 200 men, and funding was to be spent primarily on labor. By mid-May, the NPS was ready to employ 12,600 men in 63 camps in national parks across the country.[374] The CCC was organized into districts or regions, which were reorganized three times. From 1933–1935, Kentucky was part of the Second District, followed by the Fifth Corps Area from March 1935–January 1936, and finally Region One by July 1937.[375] Over the course of the program 80,000 Kentuckians served in the CCC.[376]

Mammoth Cave was one of the largest CCC projects in Kentucky and had active camps from 1933–1942. The establishment of the CCC came at a fortuitous time, as plans for establishing the Park were underway and included razing "undesirable" homesteads, roads, and agricultural fields

[370] Colleen O'Connor Olson, "The History of Mammoth Cave," in *Cave and Karst Systems of the World: Mammoth Cave-A Human and Natural History*, ed. Horton H. Hobbs III, Rickard A. Olson, Elizabeth G. Winkler, David C. Culver, editors (Springer, Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2017), 61.
[371] Olson, "The Bransfords of Mammoth Cave," 22.
[372] Warnell, *Mammoth Cave,* 127.
[373] ECW was the official name of the program until 1937, when the name CCC became official; Joseph M. Speakman, "Into the Woods: The First Year of the Civilian Conservation Corps," *Prologue Magazine* 38, no. 3 (2006), accessed September 11, 2023, https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2006/fall/ccc.html.
[374] John C. Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History* (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1985), 7-15.
[375] Conrad L. Wirth, "The CCC: Accomplishments and Demise," in *Parks, Politics, and the People* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980).
[376] Perry H. Merrill, *Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942* (Montpelier, VT: Perry H. Merrill, 1981).

to help restore the natural setting around the cave. The NPS had been officially established in 1916 with overarching goals mandated by Congress for all national parks: "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life [sic] therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."[377] To establish parks such as Mammoth Cave, privately owned lands were acquired and homesteads, farms, roads, and other indicators of previous land use were removed.[378] The Park would also require new buildings that would improve the experience for visitors, such as well-maintained trails and buildings, and smooth, easily traveled roads. The CCC was the primary source of labor contributions that developed the Park prior to its official establishment as a national park.[379] In his narrative report of activities for the fifth enrollment period in 1935, the Park Superintendent David H. Pritchett wrote:

> two primary purposes of the CCC are to accomplish a maximum amount of benefitual [sic] conservation work in an efficient manner, and to handle our enrollees in such a manner that they will leave here better equipped to serve themselves and society in later life, and we constantly work toward this goal.[380]

Throughout the national parks, the CCC's construction projects were to adhere to the Rustic style of architecture, which had been adopted by the NPS since 1918. Advocated by NPS Director Stephen Mather and his assistant, Horace Albright, the tenets of the Rustic style dominated national park architecture for several decades. Buildings were to blend in with their surrounding natural environment by using natural, locally available materials, and construction was to be done with hand tools, with an attention to handcrafted details. During the CCC era, the NPS published several design portfolios for national park buildings, including *Portfolio of Comfort Stations and Privies* (1934), *Portfolio of Park Structures* (1934), *Park Structures and Facilities* (1935), and the three-volume *Park and Recreation Structures* (1938), many of which were authored and illustrated by Albert Good, an architect from Akron, Ohio. His three-volume *Park and Recreation Structures* was considered "a comprehensive index of national park principles and practices for naturalistic landscape design and rustic architecture," and was used extensively for CCC-constructed buildings.[381]

The young men joining the CCC typically enrolled for six months at a time and often reenrolled, averaging a total of two years in the program. Many of the enrollees that worked at Mammoth Cave were from communities in the surrounding area. Once assigned to Mammoth Cave, many of the local workers were sent directly to work. Enrollees from further away typically completed two or three weeks of physical conditioning, medical examinations, and paperwork at Fort Knox before arriving at the Park.[382] In 1935 Superintendent Pritchett suggested that student enrollees are more valuable than the average enrollee and should be compensated to encourage enrollment

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[377] National Park Service Organic Act, 16 U.S.C §1.
[378] Linda Flint McClelland, *Building the National Parks* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1993), 289–290.
[379] Kelly A. Lally, "A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps at Mammoth Cave National Park," manuscript copy in Mammoth Cave National Park Library, 1987, 1.
[380] David H. Pritchett, Narrative Report Covering Activities at KY NP-3 for the Fifth Enrollment Period April 1st to September 1935, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[381] McClelland, *Building the National Parks*, 429
[382] Lally, *"*A History," 10-11.

over school breaks. He foresaw that as business improved, it would be difficult to attract students when they would be better compensated for their work elsewhere.[383]

Mammoth Cave had four CCC camps that each housed between 200 and 250 enrollees (Figure 45). The camps included three or four barrack buildings, a kitchen and mess hall, latrines, and maintenance areas.[384] The camps shared a recreation building the enrollees called the "Whoopie House," which was usually used by the companies at separate times.[385] The men performed many duties over the course of their enrollments that can be categorized into eight main categories: fire hazard reduction, pre-suppression, and suppression; razing undesirable structures; salvage and storage of materials; building construction; trail and road construction and maintenance; water and sewer system construction; forestry and landscape work; and special projects as they arose or were needed.[386] In addition to their work, enrollees could participate in education and training programs, recreation and sports, religious services, social events, and field trips.[387] The availability of the extracurricular activities and other news was reported in the camp newsletters that were written and published by CCC enrollees.

Camp NP-1 was the first camp established at Mammoth Cave (Figure 46). It opened on May 22, 1933, and was utilized by the CCC until 1942.[388] NP-1 was positioned on Flint Ridge near Crystal Cave and initially used the abandoned Bluegrass Country Club buildings as barracks.[389] The camp housed Company 510, which originally included Black and white recruits who resided in segregated bunk houses. By the spring of 1934, white enrollees had been transferred to three new camps in the Park and Company 510 became an African American company.[390] Enrollees from NP-1 worked on making the cave safe for visitors and are credited with improving 24 miles of cave trails, as well as building bridges and stairs in the cave among other tasks.[391]

[383] Pritchett, Narrative Report KY NP-3 April–September 1935.
[384] Lally, "A History," 8; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," 12.
[385] Lally, "A History," 16–18.
[386] R.W. Martin, Narrative Report Covering Activities at KY NP-1 from April 1, 1935, to Sept. 30, 1935, October 1, 1935, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[387] Michael Koval, ed., "The Axe and Sledge: Company 582, NP-3," In *The Axe and Sledge* 1, no. 1 (Winter 1935).
[388] Lally, "A History," 7.
[389] Margaret M. Bridwell, *The Story of Mammoth Cave Kentucky* (Mammoth Cave, KY: Margaret M. Bridwell, 1952), 38.
[390] Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," 12.
[391] Lally, "A History,"12–13.

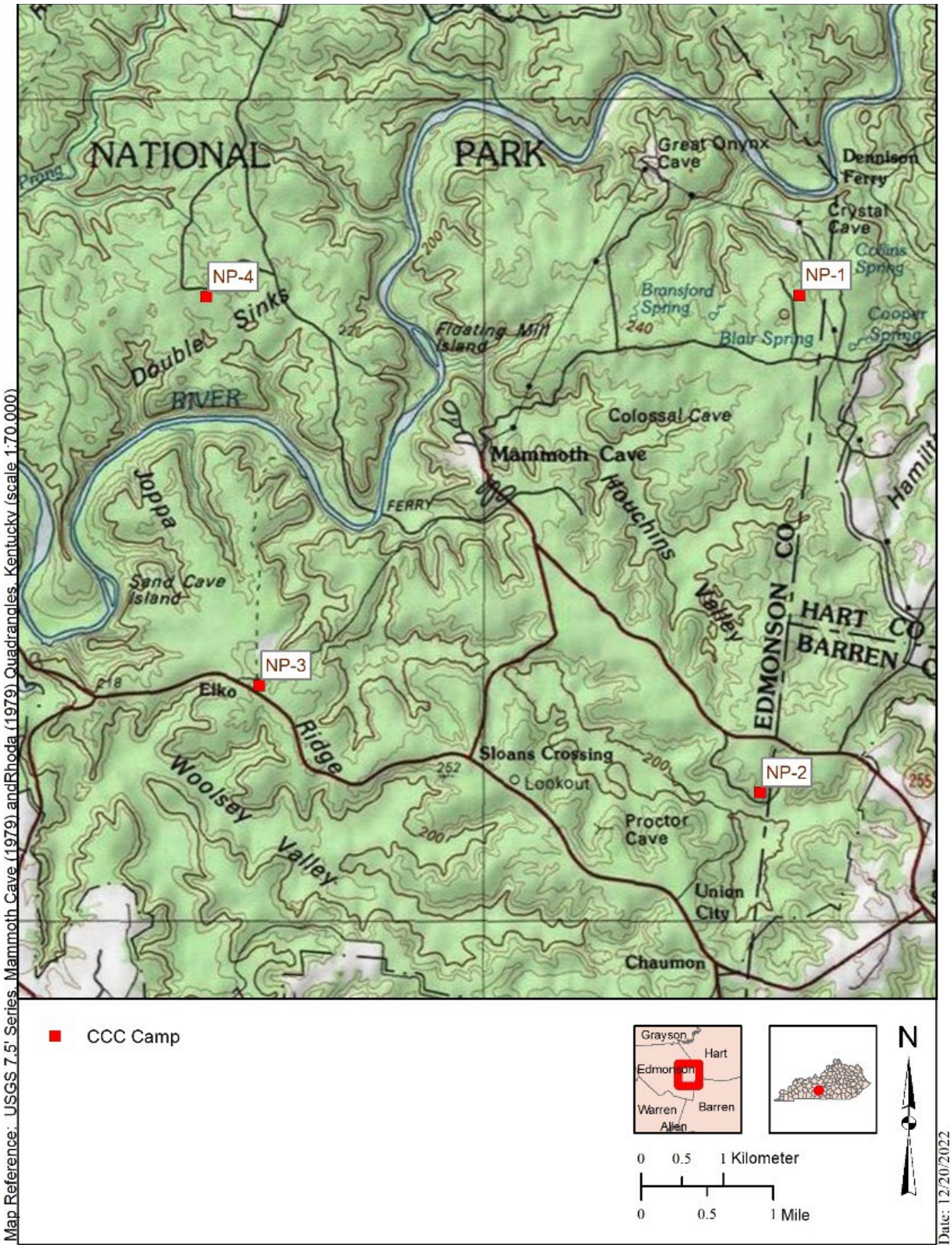


Figure 45. CCC camp locations.



Figure 46. Camp NP-1, 1939.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports.

Camp NP-2 was situated near the Frozen Niagara Entrance. It was inhabited by Company 543 and was active from 1933–1942. Company 582 resided at Camp NP–3 from 1933–1938. Camp NP-3 was positioned on Joppa Ridge at the approach to the Park from Brownsville, Kentucky. A large portion of Camp NP-3 enrollees were from Indiana and Ohio, who were previously assigned to a CCC Camp in Martinsville, Indiana.[392] Last, Camp NP-4 was situated north of Green River at Cade. Company 516 utilized the camp from 1933–1942.

Camps NP-2, NP-3, and NP-4 worked mostly above ground. The enrollees are credited with building the Park's initial infrastructure including 65 miles of paved road, miles of trails, as well as installing sewer and water lines. The workers built parking lots, installed erosion control along streams, constructed hundreds of dam checks, planted trees, landscaped, and removed 300 miles of fence.[393] The companies also razed approximately 1,700 "undesirable" buildings from Park property.[394] Acting Superintendent Robert P. Holland noted in his Annual Report for the Fiscal Year of 1937 that "the removal and salvaging of abandoned buildings and fences was one of the Emergency Conservation Work's (ECW) most important tasks."[395] The buildings were mostly farmsteads of the previous landowners and were deemed to have no historical or structural value (Figure 47). They were razed to return Park areas to their "natural conditions."[396] Although no

[392] Lally, "A History," 8-12.
[393] "The National Park is Now Worth Twice What It Costs," *The Courier-Journal*, August 14, 1938.; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," 63.
[394] Lally, "A History," 13.
[395] Robert P. Holland, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1937, July 26, 1937, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[396] Pritchett, Narrative Report KY NP-3 April–September 1935.

details regarding the demolition methods are provided, foundation stones, wells, and cultural plantings continue to mark the sites of these former building locations; many are considered archeological sites. The telephone system throughout the Park was installed by Camp NP-4.[397] The CCC is also credited in creating the Carmichael (1931) and New Discovery (1940) artificial entrances.[398] Detailed reports of CCC activities were recorded for April to September 1935; October 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936; and the fiscal years of 1937 to 1942, summaries of which are found below.

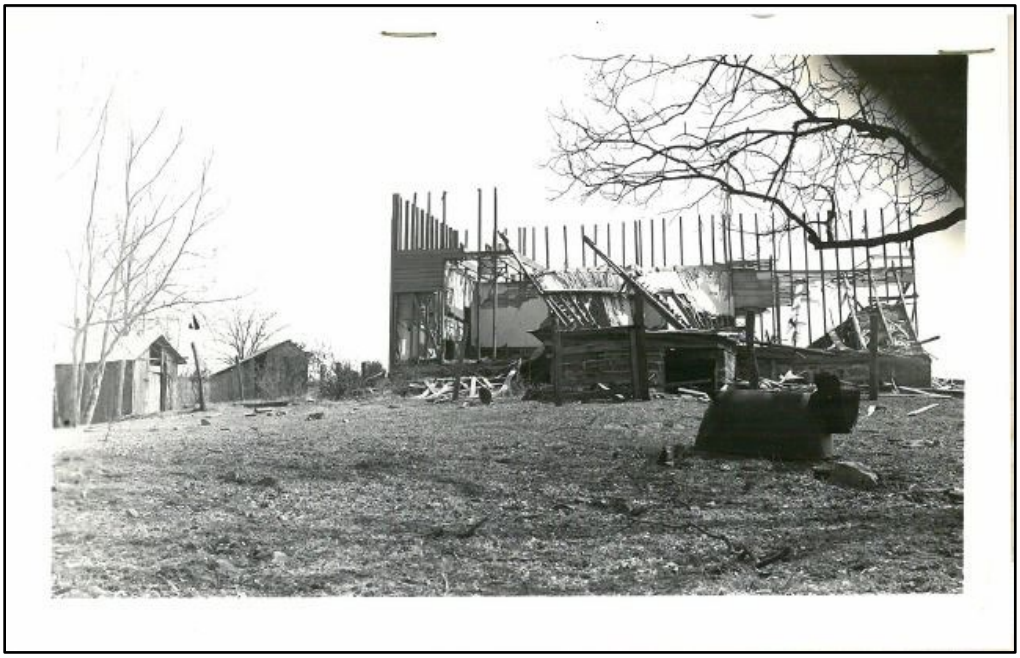


Figure 47. Demolishing abandoned buildings, April 1937.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

April 1, 1935, to September 30, 1935

The superintendent of NP-1, R. W. Martin, concluded that April 1 to September 30, 1935, was "a very successful period of work from this all-colored camp." The enrollees were willing to work and cooperated with all personnel, including archeologists, all branches of technicians, army authorities, and wildlife as they completed conservation work.[399]

Fire hazard reduction, pre-suppression, and suppression work was consistently a part of CCC work at Mammoth Cave. Fire hazard reduction work included removing 27,055 dead trees and 24,355 stumps, per NPS practices during this period. The prescribed practices directed enrollees to place dead or felled trees and stumps on the ground to encourage moisture absorption, to increase decay, and to lessen fire hazards. The NPS also advised to leave dead trees inhabited by wildlife in place. Each camp contributed to fire hazard reduction work. NP-1 covered 1,025

[397] Lally, "A History," 13.
[398] Horton H. Hobbs III et al., ed., *Cave and Karst Systems of the World: Mammoth Cave-A Human and Natural History* (Springer, Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2017), 34.
[399] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.

acres, NP-2 covered 959 acres, and NP-4 covered 527 acres during this period.[400] Each camp participated in fire pre-suppression work which consisted of patrolling and office work. NP-2 spent time conversing with landowners to educate and minimize fire hazards.[401] NP-2 and NP-3 each repaired a vacant building for use as a fire patrolman shelter.[402] NP-1 is credited with detecting 50 percent of fires in the Mammoth Cave area during this period.[403] NP-4 spent 176 man-days fighting forest fires.[404]

During this period, NP-2 razed nine buildings, NP-3 razed 18 buildings, and NP-4 razed 75 buildings. NP-2 also leveled the banks of an existing stock pond. The camps removed considerable lengths of wire fencing during this period. Lengths of fence removal were recorded as 39,047 linear feet by NP-1, 34,320 feet by NP-2, 49,405 feet by NP-3, and 40,325 by NP-4. The camps salvaged some fencing, lumber, windows, doors, and roofing for reuse; where and how these were reused is not specified in the narrative reports. Chestnut poles were also recovered for future use as telephone poles.[405]

Camp NP-2 constructed an iron gate for the Colossal Cavern entrance, a retaining wall and parking space at the Violet City entrance, and combination table bench units for the picnic area (Figure 48). The gate was built under the supervision of Naturalist, Claude Hibbard, and was designed to allow bats to freely pass in and out of the cave. The table bench combinations were constructed according to NPS Branch of Plans and Design specifications, with chestnut logs stained with creosote substituted for the prescribed cedar logs. [406] NP-1 and NP-2 both constructed stone fireplaces that were added to the picnic area to discourage visitors from building fires all over the Park grounds.[407] The fireplaces required a truckload of wood per week which was furnished by NP-2.

Members of NP-1 constructed four miles of cave trails in 1935, an additional mile over what was initially planned (Figure 50). This work was noted to be “some of the most difficult work encountered in the caves” and was completed without any serious injuries reported.[408] NP-1 maintained and policed ten miles of cave foot trails, along with constructing above-ground trails.[409] NP-1 also constructed two 16-foot rowboats for river activities and a ten-person jon boat to use as a ferry when high water levels prevented the normal ferry from operating. An

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[400] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.; G.R. Allison. Narrative Report Covering Activities at KY NP-2 for the Fifth Enrollment Period April 1st, 1935, to September 30th, 1935. On file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection; Pritchett, Narrative Report KY NP-3 April-September 1935.; Homer Salisbury. Narrative Report Covering the Activities at KY NP-4 for the Fifth Enrollment Period April 1st, 1935, to September 30, 1935, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[401] Allison, Narrative Report KY NP-2 April-September 1935.
[402] Allison, Narrative Report KY NP-2 April-September 1935.; Pritchett, Narrative Report KY NP-3 April-September 1935.
[403] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.
[404]. Salisbury, Narrative Report KY NP-4 April-September 1935.
[405] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.; Allison, Narrative Report KY NP-2 April-September 1935.; Pritchett, Narrative Report KY NP-3 April-September 1935.; Salisbury, Narrative Report KY NP-4 April-September 1935.
[406] Allison, Narrative Report KY NP-2 April-September 1935.
[407] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.; Allison, Narrative Report KY NP-2 April-September 1935.
[408] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.
[409] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.

outboard motor was purchased for the rowboats, which were expected to be used for life rescue, geological investigation, and other activities.[410]

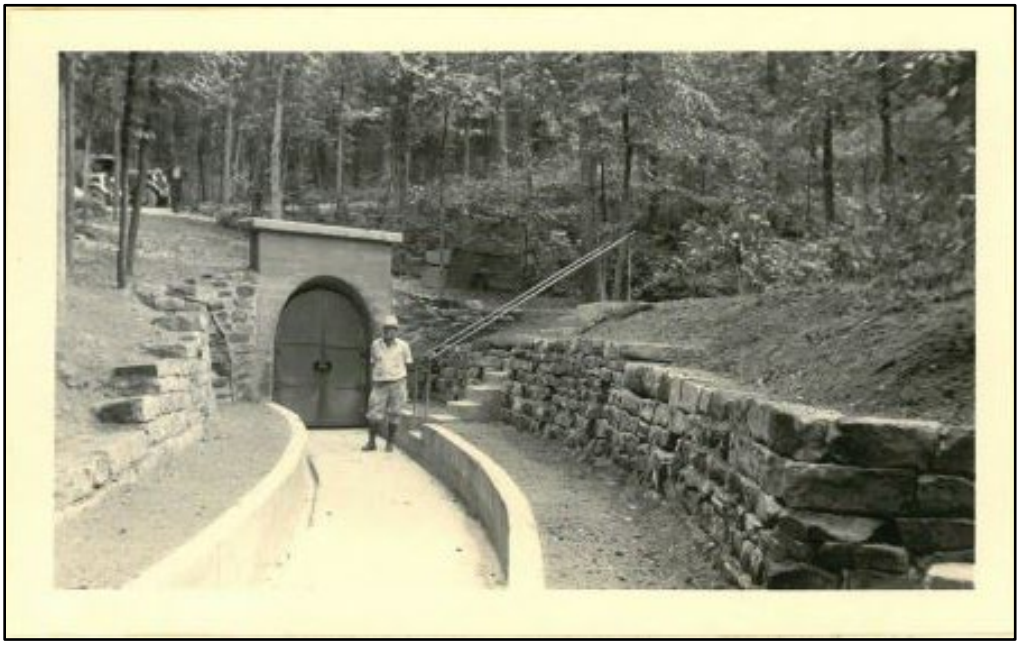


Figure 48. Wall and trail construction completed by NP-2 enrollees at Carmichael Entrance, Foreman Johnson, 1935.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

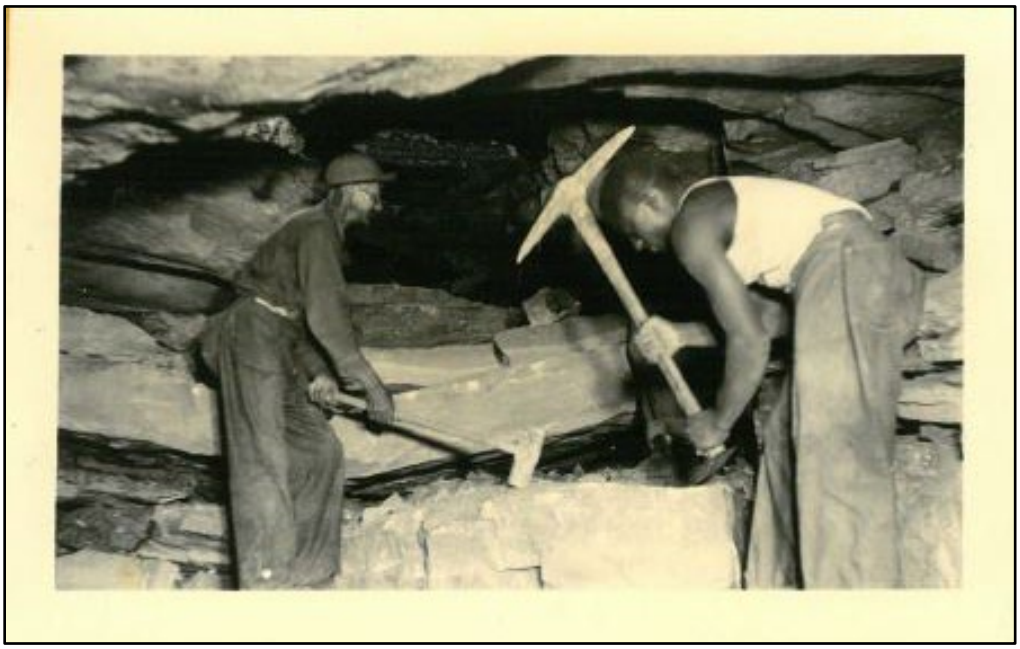


Figure 49. Trail construction by NP-1 enrollees, 1935.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

[410] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.

NP-3 constructed 2.6 miles of trail in Mammoth Cave (Figure 50). The trails were carefully built to "show no artificial work." Special care was taken to not disturb the natural ceiling or walls which were left intact, and no straight lines or edges were established. The trails were constructed on a bed of napped rock covered by a heavy layer of packed sand from work areas in the cave. The existing steps and steep grades were reworked or removed to increase safety and ease of travel. Construction was completed at the beginning of the period so it would not conflict with heavy summer tourist traffic.[411]

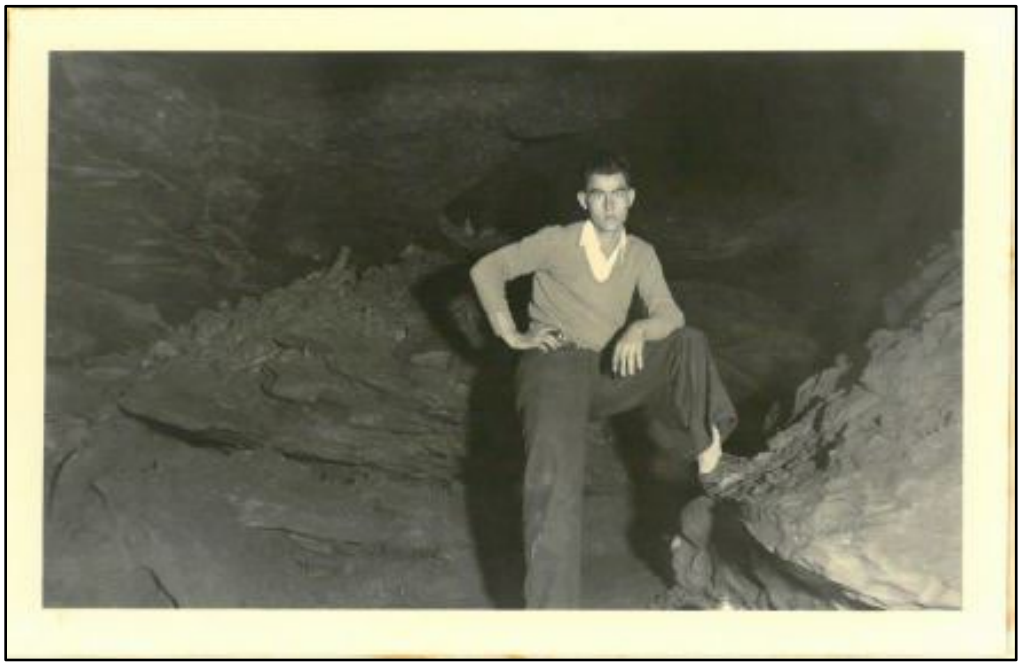


Figure 50. Cave trail construction completed by NP-3 enrollees, Echo River, 1935.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

Five enrollees of NP-3 were assigned to daily cave trail maintenance. Their work included policing the trails and entrances to the cave, removing debris and fungus on the trail, and repairing portions of trail worn by traffic.[412] NP-2 contributed to cave trails by providing the crushed stone for trail maintenance and distributing it as needed.[413] Under Foreman Dan Meredith, the erosion crew of NP-4 secured materials and constructed 600 temporary check dams and 16 culverts around the Park.[414] National Park inspector Schultze reported that Mammoth Cave was "the nicest in all eastern parks."[415]

Foreman W.C. Wilson supervised a crew of NP-4 workers on road maintenance including removing mud slides and clearing ditches, installing 15 culverts, constructing a 9-foot by 10-foot

[411] Pritchett, Narrative Report KY NP-3 April-September 1935.
[412] Pritchett, Narrative Report KY NP-3 April-September 1935.
[413] Allison, Narrative Report KY NP-2 April-September 1935.
[414] Salisbury, Narrative Report KY NP-4 April-September 1935.
[415] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.

retaining wall, and 2.5 miles of grade and drain. Foreman Wilson's crew also performed trail maintenance which included installation of 22 culverts and four miles of grade and drain.[416]

On June 7, 1935, cave guides Grover Campbell and Lyman Cutliff happened upon the remains of a Native American while assisting NP-1 workers. The body was trapped under a 6.5-ton boulder lying on a narrow ledge about 16 feet above the cave floor.[417] The NPS contacted the Smithsonian Institute, who sent archeologist Alonzo W. Pond to supervise the excavation.[418] NP-1 workers constructed scaffolding and a system of pulleys and tethers to lift the boulder to release the remains.[419] Due to the crooked and narrow cave passages, all materials and equipment were carried by hand into the cave. The 27-foot A-frame structure was constructed in the cave and was composed of mainly 10-inch by 12-inch timber bolted together (Figure 51). Electrical lights were run to the location of the remains, approximately one-half mile from the cave entrance. Eight days after receiving authorization from Washington, the boulder was lifted. NP-1 assisted in lifting the body. A glass case was brought in to display the remains and NP-1 constructed pipe rails to keep the public at a distance. The boulder was replaced, and the scene was restored as close as possible to its previous appearance.[420] The remains of the man called "Lost John" were on display until consultation with associated Native American groups in the 1970s led the NPS to determine that reburial of the ancestor was appropriate.[421]

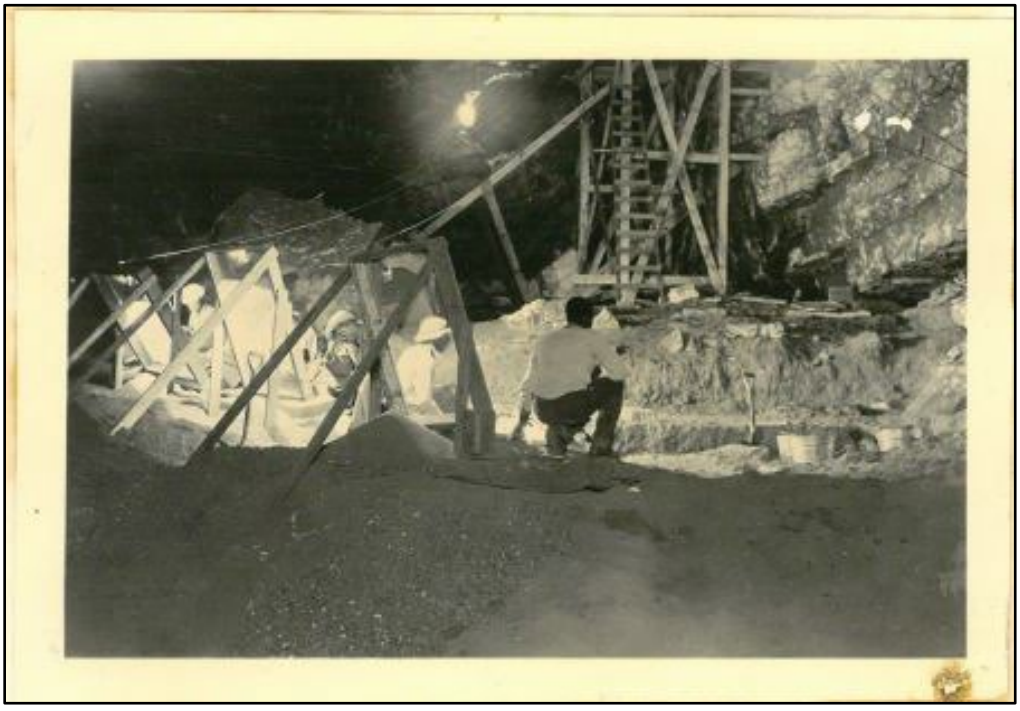


Figure 51. Sand screening for artifacts by NP-1 enrollees near Native American miner site, 1935.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

[416] Salisbury, Narrative Report KY NP-4 April-September 1935.
[417] A. W. Pond, "Lost John of Mummy Ledge," *Natural History Magazine* 39 (1937): 176-184.; R.W. Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.
[418] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.
[419] Hobbs et al., *Cave and Karst Systems*, 34.
[420] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.
[421] Prentice, *Archaeological Overview*, 591.

NP-1 also contributed to maintenance and clean up in the areas surrounding the Mammoth Cave Hotel.[422] The NP-2 enrollees completed a 50-acre topographic survey with Park Engineer Grove. Two enrollees assisted Senior Foreman Pohl in a geologic survey and geologic map of the Park.[423]

Special Foreman Hughes supervised NP-2 workers at the stationary crushing plant that was north of Flint Ridge Road, east of Mammoth Cave Baptist Church (Figure 52). The enrollees were responsible for crushing and hauling the crushed rock to designated stockpiles used by both NP-1 and NP-2. The crew crushed 65 yards of rock daily, totaling 627 tons during this period. The NP-2 workers added over 10,000 tons of crushed rock to the existing trails, which were in constant need of repair, under the supervision of Foreman Jack Johnson and Foreman Lawrence Lyon. The group also laid 12 inches of dirt on the floor of the abandoned quarry, presumably Quarry #2 that was south of Cave City Road and east of Mammoth Cave Parkway, and 351 cedar trees were planted in the quarry's place.

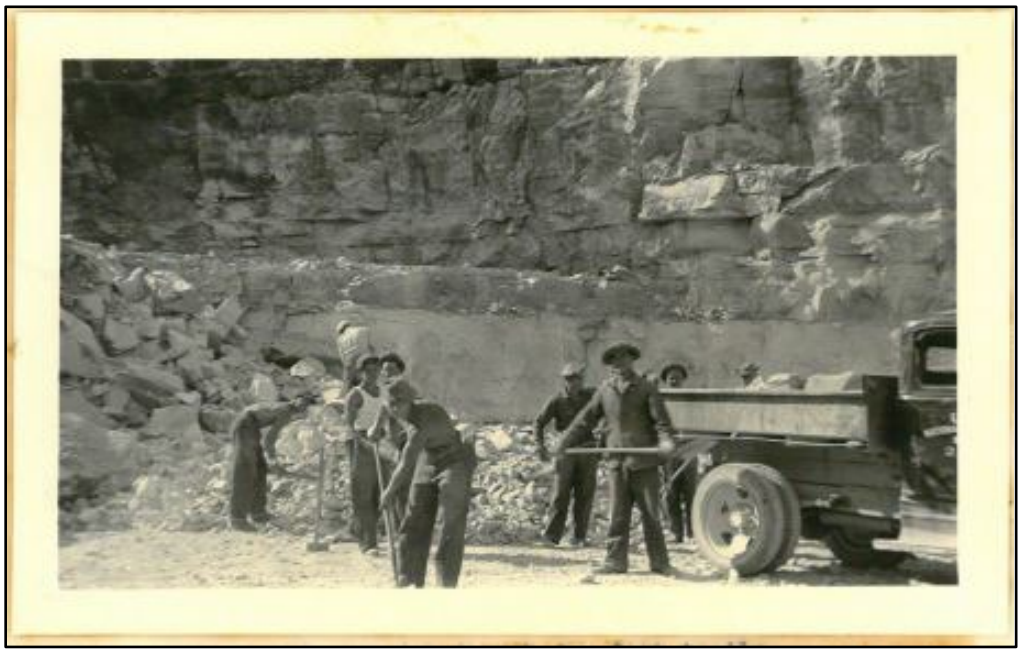


Figure 52. Obtaining stone for foot trails at the quarry by NP-2 enrollees, 1935.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

NP-4 operated the Mill Branch quarry, south of NP-4 and west of Green River Ferry Road, for 127 days. They processed 10,854 tons of stone under the supervision of Foreman Julien McLellan (Figure 53). It was necessary to remove 1,200 yards of earth due to overburden during this period. A second group of NP-4 enrollees hauled and distributed 2,629 tons of stone under Foreman Arthur W. Rankin. This group spread 786 tons of stone surfacing on trail wet spots, and 7,372 tons of stone for road maintenance.[424] The stationary crushing plant and the quarries

[422] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.
[423] Allison, Narrative Report KY NP-2 April-September 1935.
[424] Salisbury, Narrative Report KY NP-3 April-September 1935.

operated by the CCC are no longer operational, but the quarry cuts remain visible on the landscape.

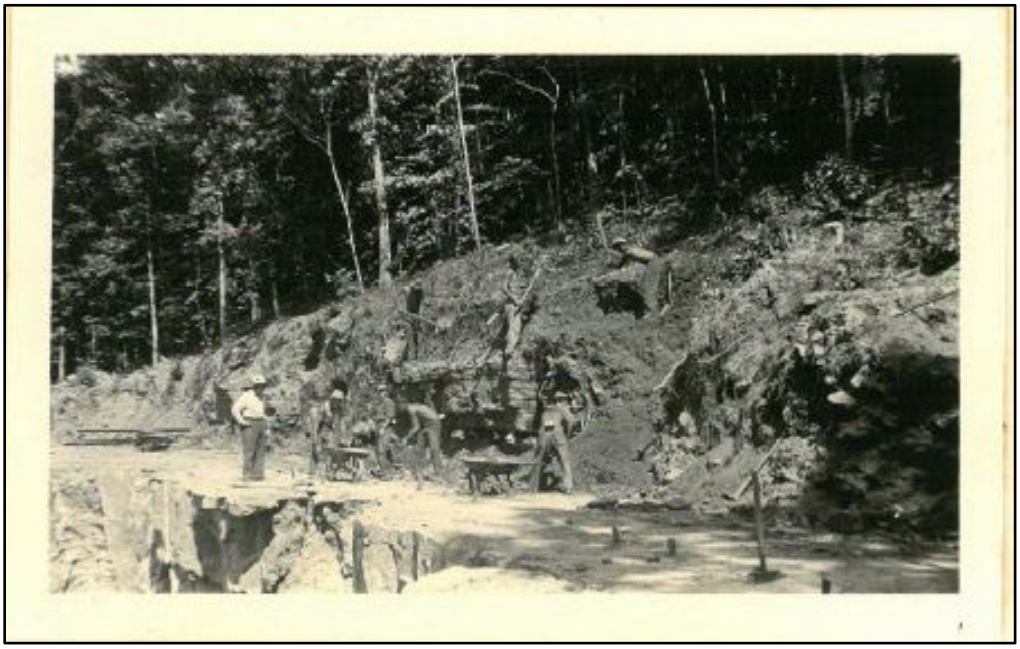


Figure 53. Moving overburden, NP-4 enrollees at Mill Branch Quarry, 1935.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

Training was part of the CCC program. During this period, NP-1 enrollees were limited to on-the-job training to learn the proper use and handling of tools. The training resulted in fewer reported injuries.[425] On-site training at NP-4 was divided into three categories: quarry, erosion control, and forestry work. Quarry training included shooting and breaking rock and operating and maintaining quarry machinery. Erosion control work included installing culverts, building headwalls, grading to drain, and operating a tractor and grader (Figure 54). Lastly, forestry work included cutting and felling trees to minimize damage to young trees and the proper handling and care of tools. A mechanic class was offered to NP-4 enrollees one evening per week and was attended by approximately 30 enrollees.[426]

[425] Martin, Narrative Report KY NP-1 April-September 1935.
[426] Salisbury, Narrative Report KY NP-4 April-September 1935.



Figure 54. Erosion before check dam construction, NP-4 enrollees, 1935.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

October 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936

Records for CCC activities between October 1, 1935, and June 30, 1936, are limited. CCC enrollees likely continued ongoing and unfinished projects from the previous period. Ongoing tasks included fire hazard reduction, fire pre-suppression, and fire suppression. Enrollees regularly razed undesirable structures and salvaged useful materials. Road and trail construction and maintenance were perpetual tasks for the enrollees at Mammoth Cave. The water and sewer systems were constructed and maintained by the CCC for the duration of their time at the Park. Enrollees regularly completed landscaping and forestry work. At the end of this period, the NPS altered their reporting schedule to coincide with the fiscal year calendar.

The first fire school was held on October 19, 21, and 22, 1936. The sessions were attended by CCC leaders, supervisory personnel, foremen, park rangers, and other enrollees. The sessions were opened by Acting Superintendent Robert P. Holland. The sessions focused on procedures, reviewing and amending the fire control plan, and filing fire report forms.[427]

July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937

Over the course of the fiscal year that spanned July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, the four work camps expended 104,319 man-days of work, averaging approximately 414 men per workday with an average of 36 supervisors overseeing the work.[428] This period marked the completion of the largest construction jobs undertaken by the CCC workers at Mammoth Cave. Ongoing work included fire pre-suppression, truck trail and cave trail maintenance, erosion control, picnic area maintenance, and tree preservation among many other projects (Figure 55).[429] Camp NP-1

[427] Robert P. Holland, Letter to the Director, Monthly Report October 1936, November 2, 1936, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[428] Allison, ECW Activities July 1936-July 1937.
[429] Allison, ECW Activities July 1936-July 1937.

completed more than 90 jobs, NP-2 completed more than 144 jobs, NP-3 completed more than 168 jobs, and NP-4 completed more than 110 jobs.[430]



Figure 55. Construction of erosion dam, 1936.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

All fire protection work was completed by three foresters and the personnel of the four CCC camps.[431] The crews completed fire hazard reduction work on 1,758 acres of land by placing tree trunks, limbs, and branches in contact with the ground (Figure 56). Five portable metal covered fire toolboxes were constructed in the camps. Each box contains enough forest fire fighting tools for approximately 20 to 30 men (Figure 57).

The workers razed 334 undesirable buildings during this period and constructed six personnel residences.[432] These six residences comprise the NRHP-listed Residential Area District and include Buildings 28–33 (NRIS 91000502; CRIS 07555–07558 and 012111–012112; EDM 28). The residences are on the Loop Road, off Park Maintenance Road and east of Mammoth Cave Parkway and are composed of two- and three-bedroom units.

The enrollees also began construction on the comfort station near the no longer extant Mammoth Cave Hotel during this period. The building was designed to accommodate the segregation of Black visitors and staff in compliance with Kentucky's practice of racially segregated facilities. Construction also began on a parking area that was built with a 200-vehicle capacity near the

[430] Salisbury, Narrative Report KY NP-4 April-September 1935.
[431] Leslie R. Randall, Report to Acting Park Superintendent on Forestry Activities July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, July 24, 1937, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[432] Allison, ECW Activities Fiscal Year 1937.

Mammoth Cave Hotel. The parking area took 1,026 man-days and $94.03 of materials. The workers also began constructing a utility shop, which was not completed during this period.[433]

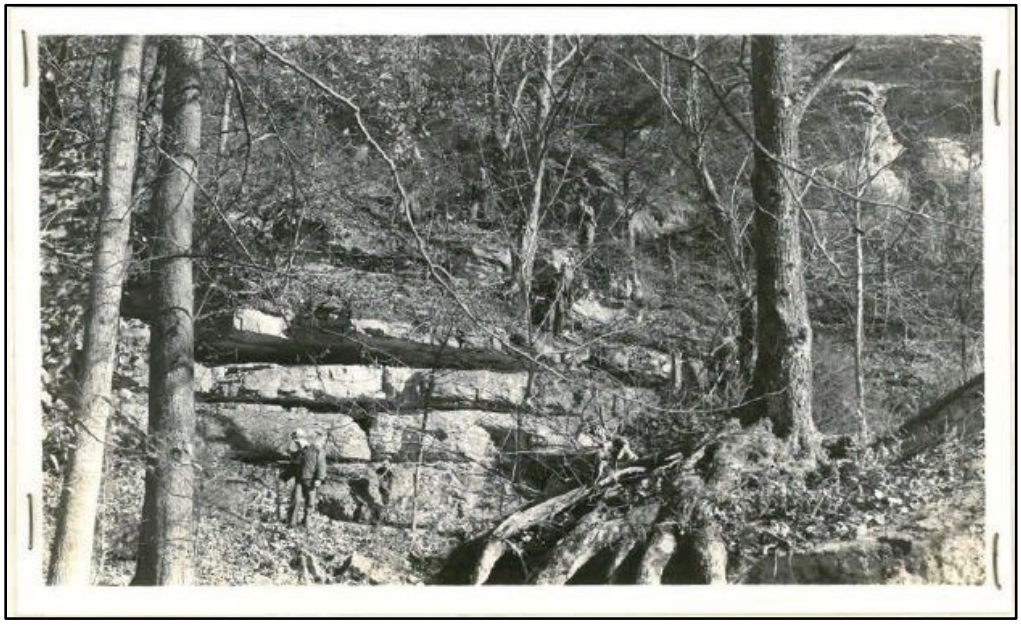


Figure 56. Fire hazard reduction, November 1936.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports



Figure 57. Fire toolboxes, positioned at truck height for easy loading, June 1937.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

[433] Allison, ECW Activities Fiscal Year 1937.; Robert P. Holland, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1937, July 26, 1937, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.

The camps worked together to complete the water system to the residential area, the hotel, and the administrative headquarters positioned east of Mammoth Cave Parkway at the north end (Figure 58). The enrollees laid 14,917 feet of pipe, installed a 50,000-gallon reservoir, and installed fire hydrants in strategic locations to protect all buildings (Figure 59 and Figure 60). This project was completed in 14,299 man-days and cost $24,810.16. Construction began on the currently NRHP-listed Three Springs Pumphouse (Building 24; NRIS 9100492; CRIS 007561; EDM 24) during this period as well. A sewer system including a 24-house capacity septic tank, sewer lines, and disposal field was installed for the residences. The work took 3,573 man-days and cost $1,500. The men also worked on installing a sewer system to service the hotel which was not completed during this period.[434]

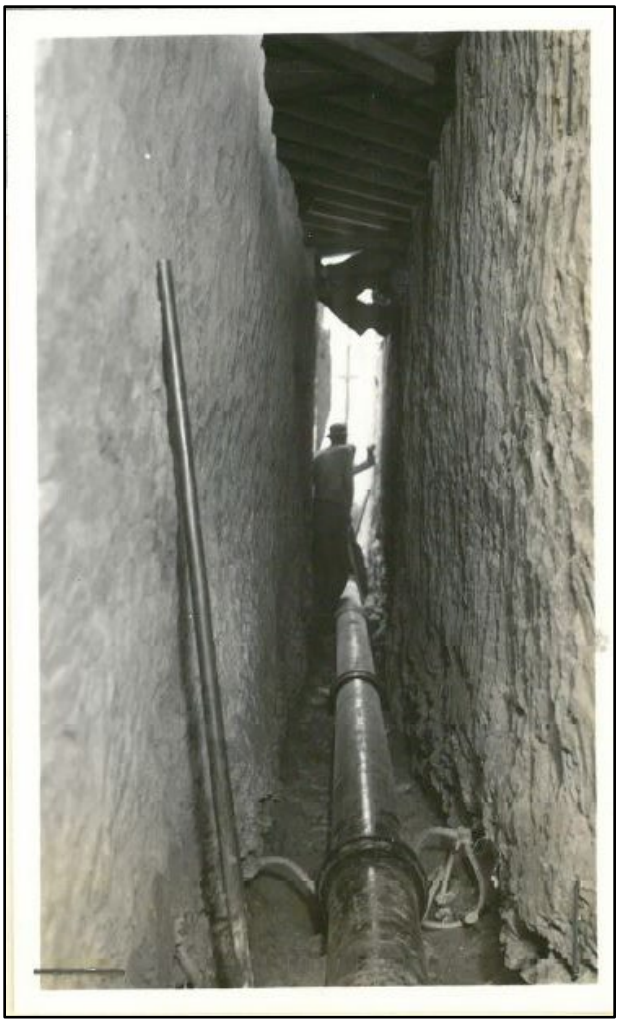


Figure 58. Water line in deeply excavated ditch, September 1936.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

[434] Allison, ECW Activities Fiscal Year 1937.



Figure 59. Excavating water reservoir footings, September 1936.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports



Figure 60. Pouring top slab of water Reservoir, November 1936.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

The camps landscaped around residences, the utility maintenance area, and the Deluxe Cottages (Buildings 8–17). The cottages were built adjacent to the hotel and amphitheater (Building 18) and are currently at the south end of the Visitors Services Area. Will Gill of Bowling Green, Kentucky, in association with Bass and Company, constructed the cabins for the Mammoth Cave

Joint Operating Committee.[435] The work also included planting more than 2,300 trees, seeding and sodding three acres, and building 600 linear feet of flagstone footpaths (Figure 61).[436] Tree preservation work during this period focused on treating trees in high use areas that had been severely damaged by spring ice storms. The treatments aimed to protect the vulnerable trees from insects and disease.[437]

The CCC camps celebrated the fourth anniversary of the CCC with dinners which included inviting friends of the enrollees and technical personnel. NP-1 performed a minstrel show and according to G.R. Allison, the ECW Coordinator, it "was enjoyed by all."[438] In 1937 Congress voted to extend the CCC program, rather than making it permanent. Due to criticism over national spending, Roosevelt decided to close some camps and decrease the number of enrollees.[439]



Figure 61. Transporting transplant tree, March 1937.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938

During the fiscal year of 1938 the CCC workers completed 20 jobs and were credited with work on 64 jobs, 46 of those being carry-over projects. The carry-over projects consisted of ongoing long-time jobs and maintenance work including fire hazard reduction, razing undesirable

[435] Kentucky Heritage Council, "Deluxe Cottages of Mammoth Cave National Park," Kentucky Historic Properties Group Survey Form, 2020.
[436] Allison, ECW Activities Fiscal Year 1937.
[437] Holland, Annual Report 1937.
[438] Minstrel shows were a form of theater that typically used white men, who blackened their faces with burnt cork, to perform acts that embodied racist and stereotypical caricatures of Blacks; G.R. Allison, Memorandum to Mr. Holland: ECW activities for April 1937, April 29, 1937, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[439] Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps*, 1985, 7-15.

structures, trail maintenance, erosion control, and property surveys. NP-1 was abandoned for a short period from October 1–25, 1937. The Black company moved to NP-3, and white Company 582 that previously occupied NP-3 was disbanded. The Black company moved back to NP-1 before the month was complete. However, the changes resulted in a loss of productivity.[440] The Camp Superintendents met weekly on December 7, 10, and 17 to make a plan on how to improve the achievements of the CCC work after the loss of NP-3 workers.[441]

The CCC enrollees razed 127 structures and salvaged usable materials including dimensional lumber, galvanized tin roofing, and chimney stones. The materials were stored at the newly designated utility court positioned east of Park Maintenance Road. This period also saw the construction of a new ferry boat, lookout tower, check station, and maintenance area. The check station was designed to be relocated if necessary and was heated by a stove.[442] The maintenance area was positioned south of Park Maintenance Road, and west of the maintenance driveway. The comfort station and parking lot near the hotel were completed during this period.[443] The comfort station included four separate rooms to accommodate white and Black visitors. It had a concrete floor equipped with a floor drain for cleaning and had light towers in place of windows.[444] The building is no longer extant.

The enrollees began construction of the mechanic shop (Building 59), operator's garage, and utility court which were expected to be completed in 1939. The mechanic shop (Building 59) is located off Park Maintenance Road and is part of the NRHP listed Maintenance Area District (NRIS 91000501; CRIS 007551; EDM 59). The building was constructed with steel trusses and an asbestos cement roof.[445] Main telephone line installation began during this period and was expected to be completed in 1939. The project aimed to limit the number of trees that were to be cut and was expected to be 39 miles long when complete.[446]

During this period the enrollees built a two-course water-bound macadam road measuring one-mile in length. The road was 16 feet wide and had a Kentucky Rock asphalt surface.[447] The Kentucky Rock Asphalt Company was on the western boundary of the Park, on the western side of the Nolin River and near the town of Kyrock, and included a large asphalt quarry, a work village, and stores. A large loading dock allowed the company to send and receive cargo via the Nolin River. Macadam roads consist of a built-up shoulder, filled in by coarse aggregate, smaller filler material, and a binding material. The materials are mechanically interlocked by rolling. The road work included clearing the right-of-way through the woods, grading, and stone rock headwalls at the culverts. The crew also made improvements to the road to the Three Springs Pumphouse, which included realigning, grading, and rocking the existing road and finishing with a four-inch macadam surface (Figure 62). Retaining walls lined the road to Three Springs

[440] G.R. Allison, Annual Report of CCC Activities at Mammoth Cave National Park to Mr. Hoskins, June 20, 1938, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[441] G.R. Allison, Letter to the Director, Mammoth Cave Activities December 1937, January 8, 1938, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[442] Allison, Annual Report CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1938.
[443] Allison, Annual Report CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1938.
[444] Leslie R. Randall, Memorandum to Mr. Hoskins, June 20, 1938.
[445] Allison, Annual Report CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1938.; R. Taylor Hoskins, 1938 Annual Report to Mr. Max B. Nahm, July 11, 1938, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[446] Hoskins, 1938 Annual Report.
[447] Allison, Annual Report CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1938.

Pumphouse and were constructed using cement rubble masonry with raked joints.[448] Except for the macadam surface, these features are extant and are listed in the NRHP (NRIS 91000492; CRIS 007560 and 007561; EDM 24). Increased traffic to the Park resulted in more man-days spent on foot trail maintenance than in previous years. It was noted that several enrollees were needed year-round to police the areas around the ferry and hotel and to provide wood for the fireplaces.[449]



Figure 62. Road work leading to Three Springs Pumping Station, November 1937.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

The enrollees began to construct a complete disposal system for sewage for the hotel, comfort station, and Deluxe Cottages (Buildings 8–17) which included 3,721 feet of vitrified tile and 15 manholes. The hotel sewer system was composed of 3,724 feet of pipe, a disposal tank, an Imhoff tank, sludge bed, chlorinating basin, and wood house for the Pardee chlorination system. A concrete headwall with stone riprap was constructed for treated sewage to enter the Green River.[450] They also worked on improving the sewer system which included work on the disposal tank, disposal field, and 1,695 feet of pipe to the residential area.[451]

The CCC workers began improvements on the Frozen Niagara entrance during this period. The work included naturalizing the entrance and constructing a road loop and parking area. A 330-foot-long limestone retaining wall was constructed to replace the existing concrete tunnel into the cave (Figure 63). Limestone for the wall was hauled from 17 miles away to match the natural stone texture found at the entrance. A concrete slab was placed above the cave entrance to keep water from entering the cave and was finished to blend in with the natural surroundings. The roadway loop included 15 parking spaces and meandered around large boulders that were left in situ at the time of construction. This project was completed without a reportable injury and took

[448] Hoskins, 1938 Annual Report.
[449] Allison, Annual Report CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1938.
[450] Randall, Memorandum to Mr. Hoskins.
[451] Allison, Annual Report CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1938.

6,300 man-days of work. The materials included 600 cubic yards of rock, 66 yards of concrete footing, and more than 700 sacks of cement used for mortar joints.[452]



Figure 63. Construction of retaining wall at Frozen Niagara entrance, December 1937.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

All forestry and landscaping work during this period was completed by CCC workers. Fewer enrollees handicapped the amount of work completed. In addition to forestry fieldwork, the CCC workers completed 31 maps, surveys, and special reports, as well as the first fire atlas for the Park. Individual tree sketches for three development areas were completed, along with setting up case histories of 262 individual trees (Figure 64). Planting data was collected on all erosion plantings to date. Landscape work consisted of fine-grading, seeding, and planting areas adjacent to the hotel, residences, parking area, and loop road. The workers completed flagstone walkways in the residential areas, supervised improvements to the Frozen Niagara entrance, and assisted with landscaping around the Deluxe Cottages. The enrollees placed barked chestnut logs stained with creosote along the foot trails to mark the paths.[453]

In July of this period, each of the camps was inspected and received high grades. NP-1 and NP-3 were rated Superior, NP-4 was rated High Excellent, and NP-2 received a rating of Excellent.[454] On the last day of the period, June 30, 1938, all junior facilitating and junior assistant to technician positions were abolished. Two CCC clerk positions were also reduced at this time which further shrank the CCC forces at Mammoth Cave.[455]

[452] Randall, Memorandum to Mr. Hoskins.
[453] Hoskins, 1938 Annual Report.
[454] G.R. Allison, Memorandum to Mr. Holland: July Report, August 5, 1937.
[455] Hoskins, 1938 Annual Report.



Figure 64. Tree preservation work, October 1937.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939

In 1939 Congress declined to make the CCC permanent for the second time. President Roosevelt countered the decision by consolidating the CCC with other federal relief programs under the Federal Security Agency. During this period, the camps at Mammoth Cave completed 21 jobs and 102,480 man-days were expended. The CCC enrollees were supervised by an average of 27 supervisory and facilitation personnel. [456] Fire hazard reduction tasks were executed along Green River Ferry Road (then known as Echo River Road). [457] The workers completed construction on the mechanic shop (Building 59), and built a stone repair shop at NP-4, two storage garages at NP-1 and NP-2, two lookout towers, and four hose houses.[458] The crews also constructed 14 table bench combinations and 30 trail seats.[459] The CCC enrollees began several projects including the construction of the amphitheater (Building 18), fire guard station, Bransford Spring Pumphouse (Building 25), and worked on the Frozen Niagara Entrance (Figure 65).[460] With the onset of war in Europe, men began to leave the CCC for work in the defense industry and camp NP-3 was closed.[461]

[456] G.R. Allison. Memorandum, to Mr. Hoskins: CCC Activities for the Fiscal Year 1939, June 16, 1939 on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection; F.W. Binnewies, Letter to the Director: Report of Activities December 1938, January 6, 1939, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[457] Leslie R. Randall, Memorandum, to Acting Superintendent: Forestry Activities for 1939 Fiscal Year, June 19, 1939, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[458] Allison, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1939; Binnewies, Report of Activities December 1938.
[459] Allison, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1939; Binnewies, Report of Activities December 1938.
[460] Allison, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1939; R. Taylor Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1939, July 8, 1939, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[461] Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps*, 1985, 7-15.



Figure 65. Improved Frozen Niagara Entrance, 1939.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

Road construction projects included a macadam court and road leading to the operator's utility group, located off Park Maintenance Road, north of the maintenance area. The enrollees also graded and constructed the road to the Mammoth Cave Hotel and a spur to the New Entrance Hotel Road, south of Cave City Road (Figure 66). Construction began on Green River Ferry Road and Bransford Spring Road. A flagstone footpath was constructed in front of the hotel and Deluxe Cottages.[462]



Figure 66. Entrance station, 1939.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

[462] Allison, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1939.

The Bransford Springs pumping station was a joint project utilizing CCC and Public Works Administration (PWA) workers. Together they built a 50,000-gallon reinforced concrete reservoir and appurtenant piping, a 50,000-gallon reinforced concrete collecting tank, a catch basin, and a rubble masonry pumphouse (Building 25).[463] The Bransford Pumphouse (NRIS 91000493; CRIS 007559; EDM 025) was listed in the NRHP in 1991 and includes the pumphouse, cistern, and a portion of Bransford Spring. The CCC and WPA workers also constructed a sewage system at the utility area consisting of six-inch lines, a septic tank, a disposal field, and water service lines.[464]

The CCC performed several forestry jobs during this period. The workers planted 11 trees at the checking station, eight trees at Frozen Niagara entrance, 30 trees at the Mammoth Cave Hotel, 14 trees at the amphitheater, one tree at Deluxe Cottage #10, 650 plants at the Mammoth Cave Picnic Area, and 170 plants at the tennis court adjacent to the hotel. [465] Landscaping jobs were also completed at the operator's utility group, the entrance station, and the residential area. Erosion control work consisted of 1,121 temporary check dams, 298,900 plants, and 35,400 black locust seedlings transplanted for planting next spring. [466] The enrollees also cleared and graded the Woodland Cottages site (Buildings 67–87). After the cabins were built (Cabins 67–82),[467] the workers did some landscaping work around the cabins, built a parking lot with bumper rails, and footpaths through the cabin area. [468]

The workers cleared 34 miles of vegetation for the permanent telephone system and cleared roads to the new picnic area and trailer camp. They prepared and transported salvage materials including trees suitable for use as telephone poles. A lime stack was constructed and burned to secure lime for tree preservation work and compost was prepared for forestry use. Tree preservation work also included feeding, watering, pruning, and bracing trees in developed areas and removing hazardous trees.[469] The enrollees also maintained the wood supply for the Park.[470] In his memorandum to the Acting Superintendent on CCC activities for October 1938, G.R. Allison mentioned that 11 enrollees trained to do tree preservation work at Mammoth Cave were hired by the Bartlett Tree Company to do this type of storm work in the east after a storm.[471]

The vacated camp NP-3 was turned over to the NPS during this period. The enrollees demolished one barracks building and all usable materials were salvaged and stored for future use.[472] The

[463] Paul McG. Miller, Annual Report of the Branch of Engineering for the 1939 Fiscal Year, June 28, 1939, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[464] Allison, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1939; Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1939.
[465] Randall, Forestry Activities Fiscal Year 1939.
[466] Allison, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1939.
[467] NPS employees built Cabins 83–87 in 1949.
[468] Allison, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1939; Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1939; Thomas J. Nelson, Annual Report of the Landscaping Division for the 1939 Fiscal Year, June 14, 1939, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[469] Leslie R. Randall, Report to Acting Park Superintendent on Forestry Activities July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, June 20, 1938, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[470] Randall, Forestry Activities Fiscal Year 1939.
[471] G.R. Allison, memorandum to the Acting Superintendent on CCC activities for October 1938, November 1, 1938, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[472] Hoskins, Report of Activities October 1938.

workers also removed the waterpipes in the vicinity and cleaned, painted, and stored them for reuse.[473]

July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940

In 1940 enrollment in the CCC was further reduced after conscription for World War II began.[474] CCC Camps NP-1, NP-2, and NP-4 remained operational and were supervised by 27 personnel. Together the camps expended 98,300 man-days during this period.[475] The camps continued their ongoing work consisting of fire hazard reduction, fire pre-suppression, tree preservation, building maintenance, preparation and transportation of materials, picnic grounds maintenance, property survey, maintenance and policing of 24-miles of cave trails, and maintaining 60-miles of truck trails.[476] A sawmill was installed in the Park, and operations began in January 1940 (Figure 67).[477] Fire school was held for NP-1 enrollees on April 23. Fire school was held at NP-4 for NP-2 and NP-4 enrollees on April 24.[478]



Figure 67. CCC sawmill, 1940.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

[473] Hoskins, Report of Activities October 1938.
[474] Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps*, 1985, 7-15.
[475] Homer Salisbury, Memorandum, to Mr. Hoskins: CCC Activities for the Period July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, June 21, 1940, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection
[476] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1940.
[477] Leslie R. Randall, Memorandum for Acting Superintendent: Activities of the Branch of Forestry, January 1940, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[478] Fred W. Binnewies, Report of Ranger Activities March 1940, April 2, 1940, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.

The completed projects for the year included the construction of the Echo River Trail pumphouse and chlorinator house (Building 26), a telephone exchange building, the fire cache (Building 52), the concessioner's warehouse (Building 55), an oil house and paint shop (Building 60), the ferry house, a 300-person amphitheater with stage and dressing rooms (Building 18), and two hotels.[479] The sandstone oil house and paint shop is a contributing building to the NRHP listed Maintenance Area District (NRIS 91000501; CRIS 007550; EDM 60). The stone used for the oil house, pumphouse, and chlorinator house was quarried by CCC workers out of the on-site quarry and the lumber used for the ferry house construction was sawn at the CCC mill.[480] The CCC amphitheater was replaced in 1964 as part of Mission 66 and the hotels are no longer extant.[481]

The enrollees also constructed three one-room, hewn log fireguard stations with exterior stone chimneys, picnic areas, campgrounds, and three map cases (Figure 68). The workers built 80 additional picnic and bench combinations from peeled, creosote-stained logs for the picnic and new camping areas.[482] Construction began on a comfort station, the superintendent's residence (Building 38), a ranger dwelling, a warehouse, and an incinerator. The superintendent's residence was listed on the NRHP in 1991 (NRIS 91000495; CRIS 550030; EDM 38). Construction on the New Discovery Cave Entrance began in June 1940 (Figure 69).[483]



Figure 68. Map case, 1940.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

[479] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1940; R. Taylor Hoskins, Annual Report to the Director for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1940, July 1, 1940, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[480] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1940; Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1940.
[481] Kentucky Heritage Council, "Amphitheatre at Mammoth Cave," Kentucky Historic Properties Survey Form, 2020.
[482] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1940; R. Taylor Hoskins, Annual Report to the Director for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1940, July 1, 1940, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[483] R. Taylor Hoskins, Annual Report: Fiscal Year Ending June 1941, June 11, 1941.



Figure 69. Construction of New Discovery Entrance, 1940.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

The CCC workers surfaced approximately 0.2 miles of Bransford Spring Road with crushed stone. The enrollees worked on Green River Ferry Road, Lick Log Road, Mammoth Cave Parkway, as well as the road and parking area leading to the Frozen Niagara Hotel during this period.[484] Lighting along the path from Mammoth Cave Hotel to the Deluxe Cottages was also initiated.[485]

A new segment was added to the sewer system leading to the trailer, camping, and picnic areas. The segment was composed of 1,200 feet of six-inch terra cotta pipe with necessary manholes. Water service lines and drinking fountains were also added to this area. The lines consisted of 750 feet of six-inch and 105 feet of four-inch cast iron water pipe.[486]

The workers began a project aiming to construct 3,150 dams by 1941. During this period, 1,339 temporary check dams were built. The enrollees planted over 200 native trees and shrubs around the Three Springs Pumphouse and reservoir. Nearly 500 native trees and shrubs were planted at the Bransford Spring Pumphouse.

The CCC installed the new automatic dial telephone system for the Park during this period. Work began on this project in April 1938 with the installation of poles.[487] The CCC razed the previous Demunbrun Telephone Company building on Park property and replaced it with a hewn log telephone exchange building with an exterior stone chimney. The CCC laid 2.6-miles of underground cable, 2.6 miles of aerial cable, and 33.8 miles of open wire copper circuits in the administrative and residential areas, and upon installation of the automatic exchange, installed new phones. A temporary private branch exchange switchboard was used until the new dial

[484] Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1941.
[485] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1940.
[486] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1940.
[487] Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1940.

system was completed. The new system was put into operation on October 12, 1939, when a toll connection was made with Southern Continental Telephone Company.[488]

July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941

During the fiscal year of 1941, CCC enrollees expended approximately 91,000 man-days. The CCC was allotted $109,160.00 in funds for the year and reported an estimated surplus of $760.25. The Annual Report for the 1941 Fiscal Year lists the loss of two CCC engineers due to being called to active army duty under the Selective Service Act. [489]

The enrollees continued their ongoing fire hazard reduction, fire pre-suppression, and fire suppression work. They razed undesirable structures and prepared and transported salvaged materials. The workers maintained cave trail and foot trails, buildings, and telephone lines. CCC enrollees constructed temporary check dams, worked to protect stream banks, and maintained planted vegetation (Figure 70).[490] A new quarry was opened near NP-1 in August 1940.[491] A fire destroyed one of the barracks buildings at NP-2 during this period.[492]

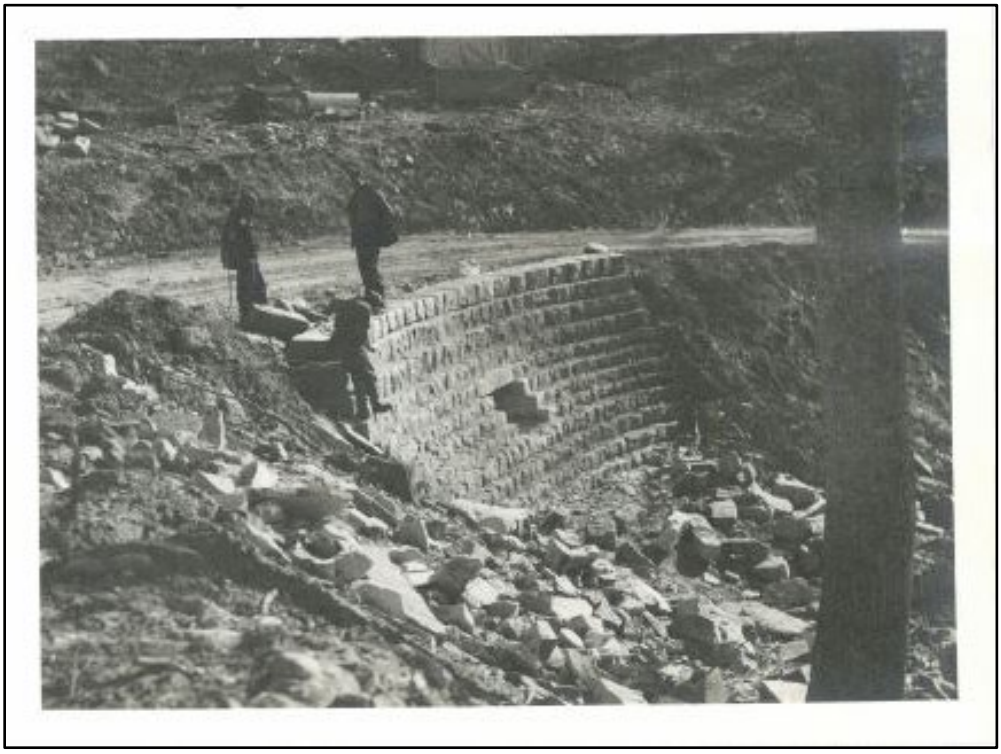


Figure 70. Frozen Niagara Road headwall, January 1941.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

[488] Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1939.
[489] Homer Salisbury, Memorandum for the Acting Superintendent, CCC Activities for the period July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, June 13, 1941, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[490] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1941.
[491] R. Taylor Hoskins, Memorandum for the Director: Report of Activities August 1940, September 5, 1940, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[492] F. W. Binnewies, Annual Report of Ranger Activities for the Fiscal Year 1941, June 16, 1941, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.

The workers completed construction of a comfort station, warehouse, incinerator, lookout tower, a 60-car parking lot near the Woodland Cottages, 75 fireplaces throughout the picnic and camping areas, and iron gates for many small cave entrances that accommodated passage of the bat population. The sandstone used for the comfort station, warehouse, incinerator, and fireplaces was from the on-site quarry. The workers also worked on the Superintendent's Residence (Building 38) and a ranger dwelling. The enrollees added a water-bound macadam course on Mammoth Cave Parkway between the old post office site to the camping and picnic areas. The workers also began work grading, draining, and adding a crushed limestone surface to 2.7 miles of Green River Ferry Road and 1.1 miles of Lick Log Road during this period. The Green River Ferry Road improvements also included riprap work on the Green River's banks, as well as seeding and mulching.[493]

During this period, the CCC installed 1,500 feet of water service lines connecting to the existing water mains in the picnic and camping areas and installed nine drinking fountains. Water and sewer lines were installed for the new Superintendent's Residence, which included approximately 750 feet of six-inch water lines and more than 1,500 feet of ten-inch, eight-inch, and six-inch sewer collector lines. The enrollees also excavated for a disposal tank, sludge bed, and chlorinating basin; although the location is not specified in the report, examination of built structures from this time indicates these features were near the Echo River Pumphouse.[494]

Landscaping was added to the New Entrance Hotel, which included the obliteration of the old service road, and to the picnic and camping areas. During this period, approximately 741,000 black locust, yellow poplar, and sugar maple seedlings were planted between March 20 and May 1, 1941 (Figure 71). Old ponds were cleaned out and repaired to provide value for wildlife, fish rearing, and fire suppression[495]

On December 20, 1940, the entrance to New Discovery was completed. The shaft was approximately 201 feet long, six feet wide, and eight feet tall and construction was supervised by Foreman Jack T. Johnson, who also supervised the Violet City and Carmichael Entrances construction projects.[496] The solid limestone passage was executed without injury. Gates were installed at each end to prohibit unauthorized access. Steps leading into the entrance were part of the project's plan but were not executed during this period.[497]

Fire School was held on January 20 for new enrollees at NP-4 and on January 21 for new enrollees at NP-2.[498] Another fire school was held from March 25–28 for the supervisory personnel (Figure 72). Representatives from Kentucky and Tennessee State Parks, CCC camps, recreational demonstration areas, Great Smoky Mountain National Park, and Blue Ridge Parkway attended.[499]

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[493] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1941.
[494] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1941.
[495] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1941.
[496] Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1941.
[497] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1941.
[498] Leslie R. Randall, Regional Forester January Report, January 31, 1941.
[499] R. Taylor Hoskins, Memorandum for the Director: Report of Activities March 1941, April 8, 1941, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.



Figure 71. Seedling planting, March 1941.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports



Figure 72. Fire School, March 1941.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942

The NPS formally assumed complete administration of the Park with the transfer of the guide service from the National Park Concessions, Inc., on September 16, 1941. In June 1942, Congress passed an Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept the cession of jurisdiction over the area from the Commonwealth of Kentucky and it was approved by the President.[500]

During this period, two of the three existing CCC Camps were abandoned: NP-1 was abandoned on November 6, 1941, and NP-4 was closed on May 22, 1942. The CCC executed 54,920 man-days of work for the fiscal year of 1942, a decrease of 40 percent from 1941. The enrollment gradually decreased through the year. It was speculated that many enrollees who left the CCC entered the Armed Services but Project Superintendent and Coordinator Homer Salisbury lists the main culprit for the decrease as the abolishment of offices of the selecting agents in the surrounding counties that fed enrollees to the Park. In his Memorandum to the Superintendent to the Park, Project Superintendent Salisbury notes that "progress was slow on all jobs requiring the use of skilled labor due to a lack of funds for personal services. Use of skilled labor decreased by approximately fifty percent." Despite the lack of manpower, the CCC completed the New Discovery Entrance; the construction of the superintendent's residence; installation of a disposal tank, sludge bed, and chlorinating basin; and planted 176 acres.[501]

The enrollees completed construction of a ranger dwelling with associated water, sewage, and waste systems; however, the crew did not complete the planned garage for the fire truck. The enrollees also began building a comfort station in the camping area (the present-day Earth House, Building 001; Figure 73). Construction on the comfort station was halted awaiting the approval of plan modifications to include a shower and laundry extension.[502] Building maintenance was unusually high during this period due to the ownership change requiring additional dwellings for personnel. Regular Park funds were insufficient to do the work and existing farm dwellings were renovated to accommodate the employees.[503]

The CCC workers began construction on the New Discovery cave trails (Figure 74). They completed 1.5 miles of the planned four-mile path and all but 50 feet of the tunnel. This project was put on hold due to more pressing work and the unavailability of copper wiring due to World War II.[504]

The CCC continued truck trail maintenance on 60 miles of trail and improved Green River Ferry Road, which included black top surface and concrete guttering (Figure 75). The enrollees also continued work on the Mammoth Cave Parkway from the old post office to, and including, the picnic and camping grounds and two associated parking areas. The road work included the shoulders and sloped banks and the workers quarried and hauled the stone for the surfacing. The enrollees began an extension to the residential area road which was paused until funds could be

[500] R. Taylor Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year Ending June 1942, July 28, 1942, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[501] Homer Salisbury, Memorandum for the Superintendent, CCC Activities for the period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, June 13, 1942, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[502] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1942.
[503] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1942.
[504] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1942.

allocated to the project.[505] Approximately 80 percent of the Headquarters Parking Area was constructed before the project was paused due to the abandonment of NP-4 and low enrollment at NP-2 resulting in a limited workforce.[506]

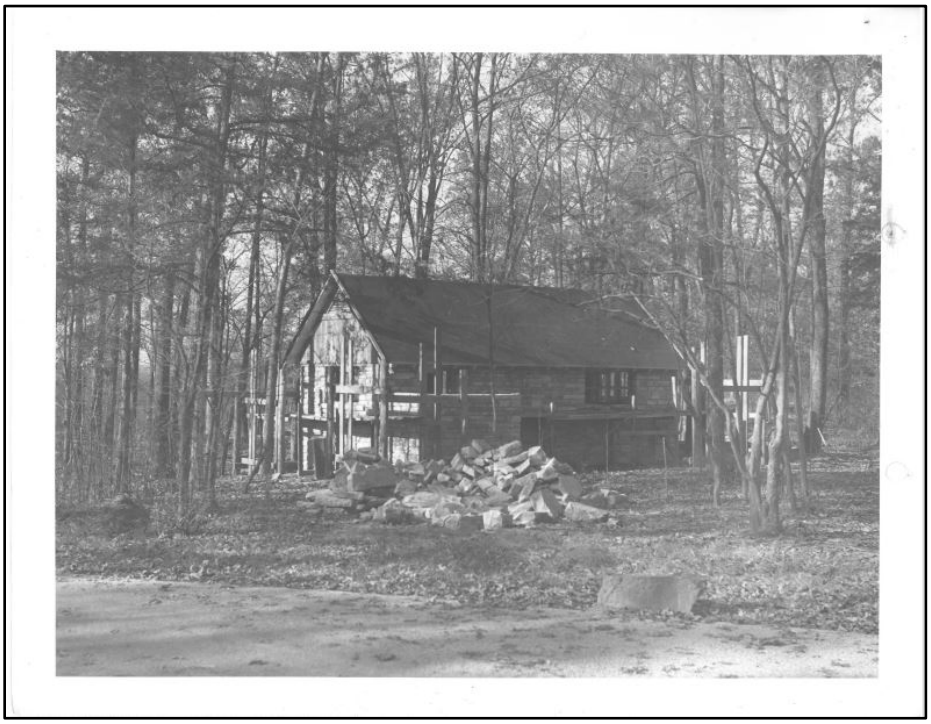


Figure 73. Progress of Comfort Station in camping area, 1942.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

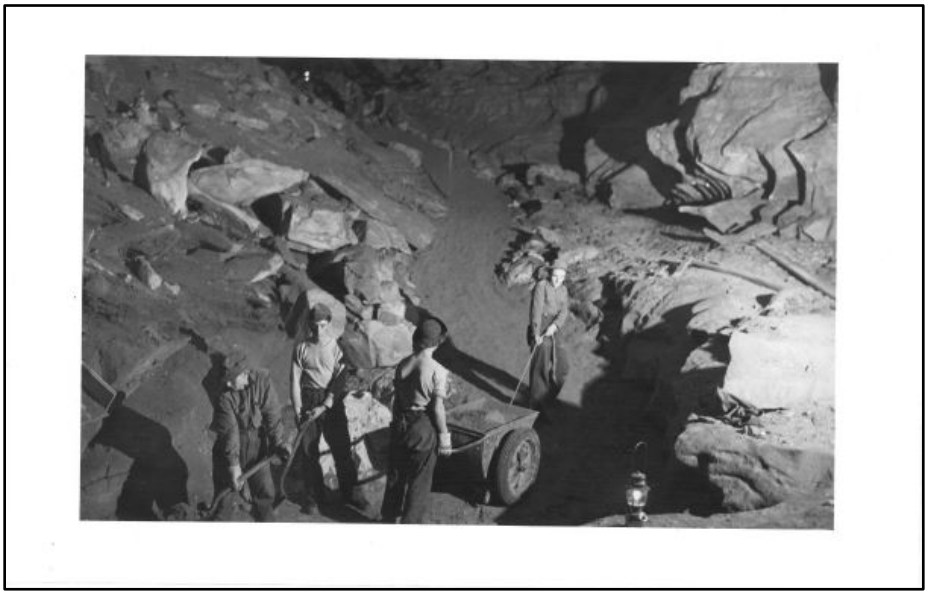


Figure 74. Cave trail construction at New Discovery, 1942.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

[505] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1942.
[506] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1942.



Figure 75. Constructing concrete gutters, 1941.
Source: National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports
Cave, Kentucky, Superintendents Reports

The CCC planted approximately 116,700 square yards of trees and built 1,396 temporary check dams during this period. Seeding and grading was completed around the superintendent's residence, but the plantings were not finished.[507] An additional 2.7 miles of telephone line was added and clearing the right-of-way was an ongoing project. Other ongoing jobs include fire hazard reduction, fire pre-suppression, and fire suppression; picnic ground maintenance; cave foot trail maintenance; above-ground foot trail maintenance; tree preservation; painting; and razing undesirable structures.[508]

As a result of multiple factors, which included declining CCC enrollment, the low unemployment rate, and the need for more war funding, the 77th United States Congress voted to stop funding the CCC, effectively ending the program at the end of the fiscal year, on June 30, 1942. The two remaining CCC camps at Mammoth Cave were closed.[509] Park Superintendent R. Taylor Hoskins noted,

> This is possibly one of the few national parks in which the CCC began operations before this [National Park] Service. For five years the National Park Service administered this area on very limited donated funds and all development work has been accomplished by the use of CCC forces, equipment and appropriations. A great deal of work has been

[507] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1942.
[508] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1942.
[509] R. Taylor Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year Ending June 1943, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.

> completed, and not considering the major construction projects which are not seen by the average visitor, the improvements to the key areas alone make the accomplishments well worthwhile. It is therefore with deep regret that we close this fiscal year with the prospect of the loss of the assistance of this Corps.[510]

After the CCC

With the disbandment of the CCC, all CCC personnel except for the CCC Coordinator and Project Superintendent were to be terminated by July 15, 1942. Many CCC employees were transferred to Camp Campbell, Kentucky. The CCC Coordinator and Project Superintendent remained on-site to transfer property to army officials at Fort Knox, Kentucky.[511] In January 1943, the remaining CCC equipment was appraised at $6,897.04. It was surveyed and added to the Park's equipment inventory.[512]

Park Superintendent R. Taylor Hoskins noted "the park's dependence on the CCC to carry out many of the regular activities including fire suppression, general maintenance work, and some clerical work" as a "serious loss of man-power" in his annual report for the fiscal year of 1943.[513]The loss of the CCC affected Park staff by adding work that was formerly done by enrollees to their workload.[514]

In May 1943, the National Youth Administration requested to use abandoned CCC camp NP-2 for training approximately 200 young Black women in sheet metal work. The plan was for the young women to be trained for six weeks at the camp, then placed in war plants.[515]

In July 1945, the buildings at NP-4 were prepared for sale. They were numbered for identification and some materials including plywood, light fixtures, stoves, fire barrels, and buckets were removed.[516] By September, the remaining buildings at NP-4 were demolished by the rangers and scraps were burned. The site was cleaned up by the end of the month.[517] In January 1946 15 buildings from NP-2 were sold for $3,927.77, and the Frozen Niagara Hotel, Camps NP-1 and NP-4, and the remaining buildings at Camp NP-2 were disposed of for

[510] R. Taylor Hoskins, Memorandum for the Director: Report of Activities June 1942, July 13, 1942, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[511] R. Taylor Hoskins, Memorandum for the Director: Report of Activities July 1942, August 12, 1942, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[512] J.M. Pritchard, Memorandum for the Superintendent: Report of Clerical Activities January 1943, February 4, 1943, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[513] Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1943.
[514] F. W. Binnewies, Annual Report of Ranger Activities for the Fiscal Year 1943, July 2, 1943, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[515] Salisbury, CCC Activities Fiscal Year 1942.
[516] F. W. Binnewies, Report of Ranger Activities July 1945, August 3, 1945.; L.E. Reynolds, Monthly Report on Maintenance Activities July 1945, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[517] F.W. Binnewies, Report of Ranger Activities August 1945, September 6, 1945, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.

$12,917.27.[518] In August 1948 a portable building at NP-2 was moved to the Utility Area for use as a carpenter shop.[519] Two remaining buildings at NP-2 were razed in December 1948.[520]

Over the course of nine years, Superintendent Hoskins credits the CCC with the construction of eight Park residences, the amphitheater, the incinerator, the oil house and paint shop, a warehouse, a garage, three fire guard stations, and revamping the Frozen Niagara entrance. The CCC also constructed two water systems including reservoirs, pumphouses, and lines; two sewer systems; and a chlorinator house. They built the telephone system composed of 57 pole miles of aerial cable and approximately two miles of underground cable and a sandstone telephone exchange building. The enrollees built the picnic and camping area with associated water lines, fountains, picnic tables and benches, fireplaces, and a comfort station. The New Discovery shaft and New Discovery cave trails were built by the CCC. The workers constructed roads to the residential and service areas, picnic and cabin areas, Mammoth Cave ferry, Frozen Niagara entrance, and maintained approximately 60 miles of truck trails. They also constructed large, rock retaining walls along the roads to the Green River Ferry. The CCC performed landscaping, fire suppression, reforestation, and innumerable maintenance jobs and it was "with deep regret that [the NPS] bade farewell to this Corps."[521]

By the time the CCC camps were closed, their projects as outlined above had completely transformed the entire Park's cultural. All of the farmsteads in the Park's then-boundaries, which had homes, outbuildings, agricultural fields, and gardens, were gone. Entire communities that included homes, schools, churches, roads, and cemeteries were gone as well, replaced with open areas and revegetated areas. Along with the roads, most of the ferry crossings were eliminated as well; by 1955 only the Houchins, Green River, and Dennison Ferries were operating. Few traces of early settlement patterns, lifeways, and other cultural characteristics that were reflected by these tangible features were left, and today are primarily found in archeological sites. Some of the Park's built environment that was constructed by the CCC remains and is listed in Appendix A.

The CCC greatly transformed the natural environment as well. Prior to and during the CCC era, about 45 percent of the Park's original 50,000 acres had been clear-cut and appeared much as the areas south of the Park appear today, with large, open agricultural fields and plains that allow views for large distances to the surrounding hills.[522] Through the CCC's revegetation projects, these areas became covered by trees and undergrowth, which were allowed to mature to large sizes and a heavy density that remains extant in the Park today.

[518] R. Taylor Hoskins, Memorandum for the Director: Report of Activities: January 1946; February 11, 1946, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[519] L.E. Reynolds, Memorandum for the Superintendent, September 8, 1948, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[520] L.E. Reynolds, Memorandum for the Superintendent: Monthly Maintenance Report December 1948, January 4, 1949, on file in the Mammoth Cave National Park archives collection.
[521] Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1943.
[522] Bridwell, *The Story of Mammoth Cave Kentucky*, 57.

Post-War Tourism and Mission 66 (1945–1966 CE)

After World War II ended, visitation was growing rapidly but the national park system was suffering from inadequate funding and insufficient facilities to meet visitor demands. In 1946 visitation to the national park system was just over 20,918,000 but more than doubled in six years, with visitation reaching over 41,804,000 in 1952.[523] Despite the significant increase in visitation, park budgets were higher in the 1930s during the Great Depression than in the 1940s and 1950s, after adjusting for inflation. In addition, the CCC and other New Deal programs were not continued after the war, "crippling the ability of the Park Service (and most state park departments) to build and maintain roads, trails, bathrooms, or any other visitor facilities."[524]

The growing number of visitors, limited budgets, and inadequate staffing in the 1940s and 1950s was resulting in not only damage to natural features and park facilities, but also "the public's experience of the parks. The degradation of the experience eroded the national park idea itself."[525] Instead of encountering dramatic scenery, hiking trails and campgrounds in natural areas, and informative museum displays, visitors were more likely to encounter "traffic jams, long lines outside bathrooms, overflowing parking lots, and no available accommodations or campgrounds."[526] Conditions were hardly better for the limited numbers of park staff, who encountered "little or no office space or support, and a shortage of decent housing for employees."[527]

In 1955 NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth proposed a ten-year program to "modernize, enlarge, and even reinvent the park system," which he dubbed Mission 66.[528] In 1956 Congress funded the Mission 66 program, which was at that time the "largest construction and development program in the history of the NPS."[529] The program aimed to "develop and staff these priceless possessions of the American people as to permit their wisest possible use" over the next decade.[530] The planned completion of Mission 66 projects in 1966 would coincide with the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the NPS.

The goal of the Mission 66 program was to "re-conceptualize how the parks functioned as public places" and sought to make visitation more efficient. Mission 66 sought to develop amenities to prepare for vast increases in visitation. The program focused on replacing "outmoded and inadequate facilities" to meet visitor and personnel demands while reducing "the impact of public use on valuable and destructible features."[531] Plans included improving roads, trails,

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[523] "Visitation Statistics," Social Science, National Park Service, last updated February 16, 2022, accessed September 19, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/highlights.htm.
[524] Ethan Carr, *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma* (Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 2007), 4.
[525] Carr, *Mission 66*, 6.
[526] Carr, *Mission 66*, 4.
[527] Carr, *Mission 66*, 5.
[528] Carr, *Mission 66*, 3.
[529] Ethan Carr et al., "National Park Service Mission 66 Resources," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, August 2015.
[530] National Park Service, *Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Mammoth Cave National Park: Mission 66 Edition, Volume I*, on file at Mammoth Cave National Park Archives.
[531] National Park Service, Master Plan, 8.

utilities, campgrounds, and buildings for visitor use, and improving interpretive displays through visitor centers, roadside displays, and amphitheaters.[532]

Mission 66 sought to provide improved working conditions for park personnel as well. An increase in visitation also created a need for an increase in park staff. This was especially true at Mammoth Cave National Park, as the public could only tour the cave, the Park's main attraction, on trips guided and interpreted by Park employees. By 1955 the housing stock for park employees was woefully inadequate, both in number and condition.

Meeting these goals would require a complete reorganization of national park infrastructure as well. Buildings for visitors, park administrative functions, and park staff were to be grouped together in separate areas. A new building type, the visitor center, would help national park staff manage visitor circulation while also centralizing park information for visitors. Separate administrative areas would allow park staff to carry out their work without interruption from visitors, and separate staff housing would provide employees and their families distance from both their jobs and the heavily trafficked visitor areas. Not only would visitation become more efficient with these changes, but the overall use of the park for the public and staff alike. In addition, this new infrastructure would be built in areas that were already developed and easily accessible to vehicles.[533]

Mission 66 coincided with the Modern Movement in architecture, which incorporated prefabricated materials, concrete and steel, little ornamentation, and large expanses of windows. Park architects adopted the Modern style while adapting it to reflect the natural landscape, which resulted in the "Park Service Modern" style of architecture. New national park buildings incorporated prefabricated materials and standardized layouts for newly constructed buildings, in contrast to the Rustic style that focused on buildings constructed by hand from locally available materials that had characterized the parks until World War II. The standardization and prefabricated materials also helped lower expenses for the NPS, as efficiencies in manufacturing and construction kept labor costs down. Constructing buildings based on standard plans also helped visitors immediately identify a building type, such as a comfort station, throughout the national parks. However, many complained that the parks were losing their connection with natural landscape architectural theory, which characterized the Rustic style.[534]

Although Wirth and the NPS intended for the Mission 66 program to be complete by 1966, many projects remained incomplete or had not been started by the time the park system's 50th anniversary had come and gone. The NPS implemented the Parkscape USA program as a result, so that these projects could continue as part of one overarching program. Parkscape USA lasted until 1972, the 100th anniversary of Yellowstone, the first national park.[535] Because Parkscape USA was a direct result of the Mission 66 program, it is included as part of the Mission 66 context.

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[532] Carr et al., "National Park Service Mission 66 Resources," E-40.
[533] Sarah Allaback, *Mission 66 Visitor Center: The History of a Building Type* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, 2000), accessed September 11, 2023, http://npshistory.com/publications/allaback/intro.htm.
[534] Carr et al., "National Park Service Mission 66 Resources," E-4.
[535] Carr et al., "National Park Service Mission 66 Resources," E-1.

At Mammoth Cave National Park, the NPS's plans encompassed three overall goals: centralizing development in one area to improve efficiency in Park operations and create a main destination for tourists; providing new services to visitors, such as picnic grounds and wayside exhibits, that would promote fuller usage of the Park by visitors; and creating a more natural environment outside of the centralized development area. Strongly related to these goals was the need for better Park facilities and housing for staff. As the number of visitors increased, so did the need for tour guides and staff to operate visitor facilities.

Although the increase in raw visitor numbers was not as pronounced as in some of the larger national parks, such as at Yosemite, which saw visitation spike from 290,000 in 1945 to 820,000 in 1950, and at Rocky Mountain, which increased from 357,000 in 1945 to over 1,275,000 in 1950. Mammoth Cave also experienced a post-war increase in visitation.[536] In 1945 70,513 people visited the Park, which tripled to over 254,000 in 1950 and more than sextupled to 447,800 people in 1955. In 1955, nearly half of the visitors, over 194,000, partook in guided cave tours as well. Visitation projections estimated that by 1968 anywhere from 663,000 to 1.5 million people would visit Mammoth Cave.[537]

When the NPS formally established Mammoth Cave as a national park in 1941, the CCC had made extensive changes throughout the Park's boundaries, such as improving tourist trails through the cave, demolishing many of the residences that had been scattered through the Park, and improving roads. However, the Park still included many buildings for tourists that had been constructed by private landowners and concessionaires, many of which were several decades old and lacked the features that tourists would generally look for in national parks, such as museums and comfort stations. Although NPS had continued building features since the Park's establishment to improve the general visitor experience, facilities were still in need of upgrades or replacement. Further, the Park had very little staff housing and few interpretive facilities.

In the Park's Mission 66 Master Plan, the need for improved Park facilities was framed in context of the Park's overarching mission of protecting and preserving the natural features of the area, most explicitly those in the caves. However, the Master Plan expanded this in a clear and concise way to encompass the entirety of the Park:

> One policy that has fostered public interest… has been the presentation of the great cavern system through a competent guide service. This service will be continued, expanded and enjoyment heightened by an improved program of interpretation and by restoration and protection of natural and historical values both within the cave system and throughout the Park.[538]

The Master Plan continues with planned restoration activities, acknowledging that although the CCC had completed a large portion of this, work remained to be done. Remaining signs of the former residents of the Park were to be eliminated, including the continued removal of their houses, fences, and other buildings, along with obliterating the extensive road network that had

[536] "Annual Park Recreation Visitation: 1936 –2022," Mammoth Cave NP, and "Annual Park Recreation Visitation: 1906 – 2022," Yosemite NP, National Park Service, accessed September 19, 2022, https://irma.nps.gov/STATS/SSRSReports/Park%20Specific%20Reports/Annual%20Park%20Recreation%20Visitation%20(1904%20-%20Last%20Calendar%20Year).
[537] National Park Service, Master Plan, Chapter 1.
[538] National Park Service, Master Plan, Chapter 1, 6.

once traversed the Park. In keeping with Mission 66's overarching goal of improving the visitor experience, the Master Plan states that "The objective for the surface area of the Park is return of the native forest throughout with glade and scenic vistas maintained in chosen spots for visitor use and enjoyment."[539] By doing so, the Park could provide opportunities for visitors to enjoy the surrounding natural landscape in addition to the underground environment.

The Master Plan outlines similar goals for the in-cave environment, including cleaning up signs of early tourism, such as unused sections of trails and stairs, and the remnants of boats once used in the cave's lakes.[540] Visitors were to be restricted to limited routes in the cave on defined trails and were to be kept behind barriers, when necessary, to protect the cave's natural features. The Master Plan also defines the requirement for all tourists to enter the cave only with a Park guide, setting up the argument for more Park staff and the housing they would require:

> The present well developed interpretive services required no basic change, but only extension and improvement… the interpretive program should not remain static but should be constantly improved by training and refinement and adequate manpower and management to keep individual groups from being too large.[541]

The Master Plan estimates that Park staff would need to increase from 114 to at least 155 people to keep up with visitor demands. Staff housing would also need to increase from the existing 18 to at least 52 units, both permanent and seasonal.[542] Likewise, concessionaires would also see an increase in needed staff, from just over 150 to more than 200.[543]

Park planners also wanted visitors to spend more time in the Park to fully experience the Park's resources. To meet this goal, wayside exhibits, nature walks, picnic areas, and self-guided nature trails were planned.[544] These were activities that tourists could easily enjoy by driving through the Park from site to site, gaining an understanding of the Park's historic and natural features without the need of interpretive staff. It was an efficient way of moving visitors through the Park and also freed up Park staff for more pressing needs, such as the guided cave tours. "Insufficient and inadequate overnight accommodations" were also preventing tourists from fully experiencing the Park.[545] To remedy this, the Park planned to develop campgrounds, both near the central development area near the Historic Entrance of Mammoth Cave and the northern natural areas. The Old Hotel, built in 1925, would be demolished and replaced with a new hotel that also featured a restaurant, souvenir store, and offices. Although the new hotel would be built in 1965, the Old Hotel was not demolished until 1979.

The Visitor Center became a focus for upgrades and replacement at the Park, helping to fulfill one of the Mission 66 goals to improve interpretation and facilities for tourists. Exhibit rooms, which would make use of the newest audio-visual equipment, would accompany information kiosks staffed by Park personnel, providing a singular, centralized place for activities and information. Restroom facilities would be incorporated into the buildings as well. Surrounded by

[539] National Park Service, Master Plan, Chapter 1, 6.
[540] National Park Service, Master Plan, Chapter 1, 7.
[541] National Park Service, Master Plan, Chapter 1, 9.
[542] National Park Service, Master Plan, Chapter 1, 16.
[543] National Park Service, Master Plan, Chapter 1, 20.
[544] National Park Service, Master Plan, Chapter 1, 9–10.
[545] National Park Service, Master Plan, Chapter 2, 1.

a large parking area accessed by a well-developed road, the Visitor Center would provide visitors with a clear starting point for Park visits and activities.

Additional plans outlined by the Master Plan included ensuring a fresh water source for Park facilities; improving the roads to a "parkway-like road system," especially on Joppa Ridge (now Kentucky Route 70); removing the ferry crossings and ferry roads; improving the hiking trail system; and retaining the portion of the Park north of the Green River as "a natural wild area." Concessionaires would also continue to operate in the Park, close but separate to the main developed area near the Historic Entrance of Mammoth Cave.[546]

The first major construction in the Park that used Mission 66 funds was the construction of eight staff houses that were arranged near the CCC-built residences (B-028–B-033) along the present-day Circle Drive and Maintenance Road. Residence #36–44 (B-036–B-044) were built in 1958–1959. All eight were built from standard plans designed by the NPS Eastern Office of Design Center (EODC) architects Forster and Harris (no first names provided) and were constructed by NPS staff. Each of the houses was built in the Park Service Modern style of architecture and featured a carport; a long, low profile; asphalt-shingle side-gable roofs; and screened porches. The houses were organized with green space between them and oriented to face different directions to provide a degree of privacy. Trees were also preserved to enhance privacy and the natural setting. As of 2023, two of the residences have been demolished: Residence #35 and Residence #36, which were demolished in 2023 and 2017, respectively. However, four of the residences, #37, #39, #43, and #44, have been determined contributing to a proposed Mission 66 Residential Historic District.

Once the Park met the goal of building additional housing for the staff, the next Mission 66 projects focused on providing new amenities for tourists. The nationwide Mission 66 program recommended that national parks convert campgrounds to picnic areas to promote more day use of the parks. To this end, Park staff converted the CCC-constructed campground near the Woodland Cottages to a new picnic area in 1960. Five years later, a new comfort station (B-305) was also built in the picnic area. Staff also installed picnic tables and metal grills in this area and retained many large trees to provide shade. The picnic area, shelters, and comfort station are extant.

However, the elimination of the CCC campground also limited overnight accommodations in the Park. At the same time Park staff were constructing the picnic area, contractors were building a new, large, centralized hotel, restaurant complex, and gift shop, which would be owned by the Park but operated by concessioners. This Park Service Modern style hotel was built southeast of the Historic Entrance and near the 1925-constructed hotel, utilizing its parking area. This was part of a major, centralized, redevelopment effort that also saw the construction of a new visitor center, which was north of the hotel complex, much larger parking lots, and connecting walkways. Together, this project created a centralized hub of activity for tourists and staff. The new walkways helped convey and direct tourists between the visitor center, restaurants and gift shop, and Historic Entrance, providing an easy to follow, streamlined visit for tourists. Near this area, Mammoth Cave Entrance Road was converted to a boulevard and one-way traffic lanes that directed tourists to, around, and from the parking areas, further easing and streamlining their visit. Although the parking areas and walkways remain in 2023, the visitor center was

[546] National Park Service, Master Plan, Chapter 2, 8–10.

demolished and rebuilt in 2010. A large project to completely rehabilitate the hotel and restaurant complex began in 2022; although portions of the building were retained, its character-defining Park Service Modern features have been removed.

In 1963 Park staff were also busy constructing a new campground that followed the nationwide Mission 66 design guidelines. North of Green River Ferry Road and west of Mammoth Cave Entrance Road, the Mammoth Cave Campground features a two-way entrance road that terminates in a large, one-way loop road. Three additional loop roads branch from this central two-way road. Each campsite provided a parking area, tent pad, picnic table, and fire grate. A combination lantern hook and small table were installed in many of the campsites as well. Four Park Service Modern comfort stations (B-48–B-51) were arranged in central locations in each loop and connected to the loop roads with lighted footpaths. Native trees, shrubs, grasses, and other perennials were retained to provide privacy between the campsites, shade, and a natural setting. The loop roads, campsite features, centralized comfort stations, and vegetation all reflect key Mission 66 landscape design guiding principles. Mammoth Cave Campground and its spatial organization and other character-defining features remain, although the four comfort stations have been altered from their original designs.

In addition to the new amenities for tourists and housing for Park staff, all of which were focused in a centralized, already developed area of the Park, Mission 66 projects also were undertaken in and near the cave. One of the biggest projects was the creation of a new entrance in 1957–1958: the Elevator Entrance. This entrance dropped vertically for almost 300 feet through solid rock into Marion Avenue and was outfitted with an elevator, the only way into and out of the cave at this point. Surrounded by the Elevator Building (B-203), it was built to take supplies to and from the Snowball Room. Although the Snowball Room had been used as a lunch stop and dining area for decades, in 1958 a large refrigerator and steel and tile lunch counter were installed so visitors could purchase a hot meal. The Snowball Room Restroom was also constructed nearby at this time. The entrance, Elevator Building, restroom, and refrigerator and lunch counter are extant, although the latter two features are no longer in operation.

In 1960 Carmichael Road and Frozen Niagara Road were built to provide easier access to the Carmichael, Violet City, Frozen Niagara, and New Entrances, all of which were heavily used entrance and exit points for many of the cave tours. These two-way roads split into one-way loops at the entrances, facilitating easy drop-offs and pick-ups for the cave tours. At the Historic Entrance, the large plaza near the entrance was built in 1963 and originally included wood rail fencing, mortared stone retaining walls that doubled as seating, and a ramp with metal handrails to accommodate tour groups and improve access. A concrete stairway with metal tube handrails that leads from the plaza into the cave was also constructed in 1963.

Dozens of improvements were made during Mission 66 to the cave tour routes as well, including new sections of walkway that were sometimes asphalt-paved, new bridges and catwalks, new lighting, and new handrails. Although not detailed in this report, in-depth information regarding these features can be found in the 2021 *Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report*. Appendix A includes a condensed table of these resources, along with their current historic status and recommendations of eligibility.

By the time Mission 66 ended in 1966, dozens of projects had been completed in the Park and the Park's three main goals had been completed. Development was centralized in one area, which improved efficiency and created a main destination for tourists. New picnic grounds and a

campground were complete, allowing full usage of the Park by visitors. Continuing the work of the CCC, the Park created a more natural environment outside of the centralized development area by retaining vegetation in the new campground and limiting the number of roads to and from the cave entrances. However, demand for staff and seasonal housing continued to outpace the availability, leaving additional work to be funded and completed after the Mission 66 program had ended.

Park Developments After Mission 66 (1967–1999 CE)

In June 1965 the USFS opened the Great Onyx Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center to the north of Flint Ridge Road at the site of the former CCC Camp NP-1. Since the 1980s, the Job Corps has been operating out of a large campus on the northwest side of the Park. The Job Corps is "a no-cost education and vocational training program administered by the US Department of Labor that helps young people ages 16 through 24 get a better job, make more money, and take control of their lives."[547] Since 1965 Job Corps students have been central to constructing buildings to meet the Park's needs since the Mission 66 program ended. Most of their construction projects have been completed in the Maintenance Area and the Park's various picnic areas.

The first major Great Onyx Job Corps project in the Park was the construction of two additional staff residences near those that had been built in the 1950s. The Job Corps built Residence #34 and Residence #35 in 1969. Both were constructed using Mission 66 standard building plans, despite being built after the Mission 66 movement ended in 1966. The later date of construction indicates that Residences #34 and #35 were likely constructed as part of the Parkscape USA program to complete Mission 66 era plans, Parkscape USA program to complete Mission 66 era plans, or they were constructed to meet additional demand for employee housing that continued after 1966.

In the Upper and Lower Picnic Areas by the Woodland Cottages, the Job Corps built three picnic shelters (B-303, B-304, and B-316) and additional picnic shelters near Great Onyx Cave (B-307) and Houchins Ferry (B-308) around 1970. Soon, their projects turned to the Maintenance Area, where the students constructed the Craft Shop (B-065) and the Procurement Building and Warehouse (B-095) in 1970, the Concessions Warehouse (B-300) in 1972, and the Concessions Workshop (B-301) in 1973. Additional projects followed, with the Job Corps constructing the Haz-Mat Collection Building (B-310; 1973), the Oil and Gas Storage Building (B-312; 1974–1975), and the Rangers Storage Shed/Vehicle Wash Structure (B-318; 1975). As demand for housing for seasonal staff continued to grow, the Great Onyx Job Corps completed three new seasonal apartment buildings: B-097, B-098, and B-099 near the Maintenance Area in 1972.

Although the most substantial construction projects the Job Corps undertook in the Park occurred in the 1960s and 1970s, they remain active into the present day, constructing small animal kennels near the hotel (B-425 and B-431) in the 1990s and helping Park staff with prescribed burn projects and tree cutting services. Students have been involved with maintenance project as well, such as applying stucco to the Rangers Office and Training Center (B-096). Appendix A

[547] USDA Forest Service, "Job Corps," accessed June 2023, https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/dbnf/home/?cid=stelprdb5277956.

includes a condensed table of these resources, along with their current historic status and recommendations of eligibility.

Changes to the Park's built environment continue to the present day. Although out of scope for this study, significant changes have included constructing a new visitor center (B-430), reconstructing the restaurant complex (B-207), and demolishing several of the housing units built during the Mission 66 era (B-035 and B-036). Park staff continue to plan for projects that will increase accessibility and interpretation for visitors and staff, such as building new trails through the Park and to natural features and significant above-ground resources, such as the cemeteries; rebuilding cave trails to improve visitor safety and access; constructing new staff housing that is more energy efficient, accessible, and meets modern code; rehabilitating the Houchin Ferry site; and building new overnight cabins near the hotel.[548]

[548]NPS, "Mammoth Cave National Park," Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, accessed September 11, 2023, https://parkplanning.nps.gov/parkHome.cfm?parkID=392.

SURVEY RESULTS

Commonwealth surveyed built resources throughout the Park in July, October, and November 2022. Above-ground buildings, structures, and objects that were easily accessed by roads, along with in-cave features, were surveyed in July. Commonwealth returned in October and November to survey many of the Park's cemeteries, which are in remote areas. The leaf fall at this time afforded better visibility and easier access to these resources.

Field survey resulted in the documentation of 291 post-contact cultural resources in Park boundaries.[549] Of these resources 146 are buildings, structures, or objects that are above-ground; 28 are roads, some of which now serve as hiking trails; 74 are cemeteries that range from single burials to those with hundreds, and some of which are still actively used and visited by surrounding community members; 16 are cave entrances; and 27 are built resources in the cave.

Survey of the above-ground buildings, structures, and objects revealed that they are clustered in two area of the Park. The first cluster is in the central developed area of the Park, south of the Green River and easily accessed from Interstate 65. This cluster can be further subdivided into two main areas: the Core Visitor Services area, which includes the visitor center, cabins and a campground for overnight lodging, parking areas, and hiking trails that connect to the Historic Entrance and other points of interest; and the Park Maintenance Area that includes buildings associated with Park operations and staff housing. The second cluster of above-ground resources is on the north side of the Green River in the Maple Springs area and is associated with recreational opportunities and Park research programs. The resources include the Maple Springs Ranger Station, the Maple Springs Campground, and the parking areas and vault toilets near the Maple Springs Trailheads. Of note, both clusters of above-ground built resources are in proximity to the former communities of Mammoth Cave and Cade.

Outside of these two clusters, extant above-ground buildings and structures are much more dispersed. Survey revealed that only a few above-ground resources, the Crystal Cave Ticket Office, the Collins Family Home, two churches that are also associated with large cemeteries, and structures associated with ferry crossings are extant.

Like the above-ground buildings, roads are concentrated south of the Green River. Primary, asphalt-paved routes include Mammoth Cave Entrance Road, Cave City Road, and Flint Ridge Road, all of which connect nearby cities to the Core Visitor Services Area. Smaller roads branch from these routes to provide access to the cave entrances. A fourth major route south of the Green River is Kentucky Route 70, which crosses the southern portion of the park from east to west and connects Cave City and Brownsville. Green River Ferry Road provides the only vehicular connection between the areas of the Park that are north and south of the Green River. There are far fewer asphalt-paved roads on the north side of the Park, and fewer roads in general. Some of the former roads have been converted to hiking trails. For example, Buffalo Creek Road, Collie Ridge Road, and Turn Hole Road now serve as hiking trails. Through field survey, the work of the CCC to obliterate roads became evident, as dozens of road traces were seen; however, only deeply incised sections were evident and had become filled with dense vegetation

[549] Few individual built resources in the caves were documented. Hundreds of these features, such as trails, lighting, stairs, and modified passageways are documented in the 2021 *Mammoth Cave Historic District Historic Landscape Report* and were considered out of scope for this HSR.

and deadfall, obscuring the original alignments. These short sections were not documented for the purposes of this report but could serve future research projects that examine the Park's early European American settlement patterns. Although outside the scope of this report, it was noted that these traces were frequently associated with cemeteries and former homesteads, indicated by large foundation stones.

Cemeteries represent one of the most numerous features in the Park that are found outside of the cave. Seventy-four cemeteries have been previously located and were resurveyed for this report. However, local residents have indicated that there are dozens of additional cemeteries in the Park that have yet to be located. Several of the larger cemeteries that serve the surrounding communities, such as Zion Hill, Hayden, Wilkins, and Jaggers Cemeteries, continue to be used for burials and contain a wide range of headstones, from simple stone slabs to contemporary granite upright forms. The cemeteries that remain active are found in proximity to major roads. Other cemeteries in the Park, such as Mammoth Cave Baptist, Joppa Baptist, and Good Spring Baptist that are easily accessible also continue to be visited by descendants of those buried there, indicated by flowers and small gifts left on and near the headstones.

However, the majority of the cemeteries in the Park are distant from major roads and many are accessible only by hiking trails or cross-country hiking. These range from single burials to larger family cemeteries, and generally are smaller than those still actively used or associated with the churches. These cemeteries have not been used for decades, with most having been abandoned prior to the establishment of the Park in 1941. Grave markers in these cemeteries vary widely as well. Some burials are marked with un-incised fieldstones, some have marble upright headstones with names and dates, and others are surrounded by large walled graves. These walled graves are up to several feet tall, contain single or multiple burials, and exhibit a wide range of construction techniques, although all are built of locally available sandstone.

The remainder of the surveyed built resources are associated with the cave, both the entrances and the features associated with its long history of tourism. Because the caves contain hundreds of built resources and were extensively documented for the 2021 *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, only the entrances with built features and major, previously listed or recorded features were documented in this HSR. However, the features that were surveyed document the continuous use of the cave during the post-contact period, from the saltpetre mining vats from around 1810 to the Mission 66 cave trail improvements and buildings built in the 1950s and 1960s.

The field survey revealed several broad characteristics of the Park's built environment. Although the CCC demolished the buildings, structures, and roads associated with the area's early European American and African American settlers and residents, the built features that do remain share several characteristics. First, the roads and traces that remain indicate that there were few large arteries into and out of the Park, except for those directly associated with accessing the caves for tourism. Instead, a large network of narrow, unpaved roads that likely initially developed as wagon trails crisscrosses the Park. These roads follow the ridgelines, only dropping into the Green River and Nolin River Valleys where there were ferry crossings.

The cemeteries' locations can largely be predicted based on the former road alignments as well: in proximity to the roads, largely established on the ridgelines, and avoiding valleys. This is especially true for the larger cemeteries that include burials for large families, several families, and small communities. These are logical locations, as transporting the caskets, headstones, and

other materials would be transported by wagon or vehicle. Individual burial sites, such as those for Agnes Coates, Samuel Cutliff, and the Hickory Cabin gravesite are isolated and far from other built resources. This indicates that these burials may have been for early settlers who were interred close to their cabins, and that transportation was very limited. Strange Cemetery, which includes only two burials, was found to be very close to four foundation stones indicating the presence of a former homestead.

The number of burials in a cemetery and clusters of cemeteries reveals areas of higher population densities prior to the Park being established. These clusters can be seen along Flint Ridge and on Joppa Ridge. Both clusters are seen south of the Green River, possibly indicating that the proximity to Cave City, Park City, and Horse Cave influenced the greater development of this area of the Park.

The cemeteries also reflect the cultural traditions of those who are interred there. Cultural plantings that continue to grow in the cemeteries, including those that have been abandoned since the Park was established, include vinca, yucca, and eastern redcedars, reflecting the Christian traditional beliefs that the settlers followed. The majority of burials face east, another Christian tradition, and some are devoid of vegetation (scraped ground), a regional characteristic. Several gravesites also feature shell-mounds, a tradition brought to the area from the East Coast by African Americans who, in turn, brought the tradition from Africa.

Of the built resources that are associated with the cave, nearly all date after the 1930s when the Park was developed by the CCC and established. These features reflect the NPS's overarching philosophies regarding building and landscaping throughout the national parks, such as using natural, locally available materials for CCC projects and prefabricated materials for Mission 66 projects.

The built resources in the cave that date to the Park years reveal the same overall design goals and philosophies. However, the earlier features reveal much more information about the early tourists. The thousands of signatures and stacked stone walls created by tourists are the most obvious characteristics. Signatures in some cave sections are primarily from people visiting from one or two states, such as Illinois and Ohio in Crystal Cave. Although more research is needed, this may indicate that cave owners were focusing their advertising to newspapers or other publications in only a few cities, a likely competitive advantage.

Of the 290 surveyed cultural resources, 57 have been previously listed in the NRHP either as individual listings or as contributing resources to a larger historic district, and 13 have been previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP or contributing to historic districts. An additional 17 resources have been determined not eligible for the NRHP or as non-contributing resources to historic districts, with SHPO concurrence. Of the remaining 203 cultural resources, this HRS recommends that 55 are eligible for listing in the NRHP. Fifty-one resources are recommended not eligible or non-contributing because they have lost historic integrity or are under 50 years of age and do not rise to the level of significance required for properties under 50 years old. Eighty-two resources, particularly the roads and cemeteries, are recommended for further research because an evaluation of eligibility cannot be confidently and accurately made with the available data. Last, this HSR identified 15 previously identified resources, which were listed in CRIS or recorded in previous surveys, as no longer extant.

A summary and analysis of the field data gathered for individual resources, along with Commonwealth's recommendations of eligibility are presented in Table 6. Details and descriptions for the surveyed resources are provided in the Detailed Study section beginning on page 169 and are categorized by resource type. For resources that are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP, an evaluation of the resource following the Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Consideration guidelines is presented, along with a period of significance, significant dates, and a condition statement discussing the relevant aspects of integrity. For those that are recommended not eligible for the NRHP, a justification based on the Criteria for Evaluation is also presented. Appendix A includes condensed tables of the surveyed Park resources organized by corresponding historic context, along with their current historic status and recommendations of eligibility. Maps showing the locations of all surveyed resources are presented in Appendix B.

Table 6. Identified built resources in Mammoth Cave National Park and recommendations of eligibility

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Above Ground										
Amphitheater	000146	018	–	1964	Good	Determined not eligible	None	None	None	Extensively altered since construction.
Austin House	–	--	EDMT 77	–	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
Automotive Mechanical Garage – Repair Shop and Garage	007551	059	EDM 59	1939	Good	Listed, contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	A	Entertainment/recreation	1939–1942	–
Bransford Spring Cistern	090171	025	–	1939	Good	Listed, contributing to Bransford Spring Pumphouse; NRIS 91000493	A	Entertainment/recreation	1939–1942	–
Bransford Spring Pump House	007559	025	–	1939	Good	Listed, contributing to Bransford Spring Pumphouse; NRIS 91000493	A	Entertainment/recreation	1939–1942	–
Bus Drivers Booth at Fueling Station	–	446	–	Ca. 2005	Good	Determined not eligible	None	None	None	–
Bus Shelter	–	302	–	–	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
Bus Drivers Booth	–	417	–	–	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
Campfire Circle in Maple Springs Campground	–	–	–	Unknown	Poor	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Cave Research Foundation Bunkhouse	000147	--	EDMT 75	–	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
Cave Research Foundation Cookhouse	–	--	EDMT 76	–	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
Chapel Wondering Woods	–	416	–	Ca. 1970	Fair	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Cistern near Mt. McKinley Pump House	–	–	–	1965	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Collins Family Home	000885	See note	EDMT 74	Ca. 1910	Fair	Listed, contributing to Crystal Cave District; NRIS 91000500	A, B	Entertainment/recreation	1917–1927; recommended expanding to 1917–1960	In Park GIS files, the Collins Home is B-074, which shares a number with Woodland Cottage 105
Comfort Station in Picnic Area	–	305	–	Ca. 1965	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Concession Cat Kennel	–	431	–	Ca. 1996	Fair	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Concession Dog Kennel	–	425	–	1996	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Concessions Warehouse	000124	300	ED 300	1973	Good	Determined non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	Determined in 2022 Section 106 consultation; NRHP nomination has not been updated.
Concessions Warehouse #55	1164958	055	EDM 55	1940	Good	Determined contributing to Maintenance Area	A	Entertainment/recreation	1939–1940	Determined in 2022 Section 106 consultation; NRHP nomination has not been updated.

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
						District; NRIS 91000501				
Concessions Workshop	000123	301	ED 301	1972–1973	Good	Determined non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	Determined in 2022 Section 106 consultation; NRHP nomination has not been updated.
Concessions Workshop #52	1165002	052	EDM 52	1940	Good	Determined contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	A	Entertainment/recreation	1939–1940	Determined in 2022 Section 106 consultation; NRHP nomination has not been updated.
Craft Shop	–	065	–	1970	Good	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	–
Crystal Cave Ticket Office	000886	See note	EDMT 73	1927	Fair	Listed, contributing to Crystal Cave District; NRIS 91000500	A, B	Entertainment/recreation	1917–1927; recommended expanding to 1917–1960	In Park GIS files, the Crystal Cave Ticket Office is B-073, which shares a number with Woodland Cottage 114
Curatorial Storage	–	333	–	Ca. 1985	Good	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	–
Deluxe Guest Cottages (Batch)	092446	N/A	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Determined eligible as the Deluxe Guest Cottages Historic District; determined contributing to the Core Visitor Services Cultural Landscape	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–
Deluxe Guest Cottage #1	1163084	008	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Recommended contributing to determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–
Deluxe Guest Cottage #2	1163123	009	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Recommended contributing to determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–
Deluxe Guest Cottage #3	1163246	010	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Recommended contributing to determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–
Deluxe Guest Cottage #4	–	011	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Recommended contributing to determined eligible	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
						Deluxe Guest Cottages District				
Deluxe Guest Cottage #5	1163290	012	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Recommended contributing to determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–
Deluxe Guest Cottage #6	1163370	013	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Recommended contributing to determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–
Deluxe Guest Cottage #7	1163450	014	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Recommended contributing to determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–
Deluxe Guest Cottage #8	1163479	015	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Recommended contributing to determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–
Deluxe Guest Cottage #9	1163005	016	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Recommended contributing to determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–
Deluxe Guest Cottage #10	1163051	017	ED 08	1936–1937	Good	Recommended contributing to determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1936–1937	–
Doyle Valley Overlook Wall	–	–	–	Ca. 1935	Good	Recommended eligible	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC program)	1935–1942	More research is needed to determine the exact date of construction
Earth House	092444	001	EDM 1	1940, 1949	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Equipment Storage Building	–	102	–	Ca. 1985	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Fire Circle, Mammoth Cave Campground	–	–	–	Ca. 1994	Poor	Determined not eligible	None	None	None	–
Fire Hall – Fitness Building	–	064	EDM 64	1958	Good	Determined non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	–
Flint Ridge Lookout Cabin	092445	--	–	–	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
Garage in Residence Area	–	404	–	–	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
General Store and Service Station	–	208	–	1959	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
Generator Building at Training Center	–	403	–	–	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
Good Spring Baptist Church	007564	427	EDMT 43	Ca. 1900	Good	Listed, contributing to Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000498	A	Social history	Ca. 1900–1941	–
Great Onyx Meadows Shelter	–	307	–	Ca. 1970	Poor	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Great Onyx Pump Station	–	047	–	1966	Fair	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Green River Ferry Landing and Structures	–	–	–	Unknown	Good	Determined eligible	–	–	–	PEPC 79995; Memorandum of Agreement signed October 21, 2011
Haz-Mat Collection Building	–	310	–	1973	Fair	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
"Hercules" and Coach #2	005004	–	ED 1	1888	Good	Individually listed; NRIS 75000160	A, C	Engineering, Transportation	1886–1929	The coach wheel system was replaced with new components in 1915 and 1917; shelter has been determined non-contributing.
Hotel Staff Lodging Dormitory	–	324	–	1985	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Houchins Ferry Landing and Structures	–	–	–	Unknown	Fair	Determined eligible	–	–	–	PEPC 70636
Houchins Ferry Operator House	–	315	–	–	Not extant	Determined not eligible	N/A	N/A	N/A	Demolished after it was determined not eligible
Houchins Ferry Storage	–	323	–	–	Not extant	Determined not eligible	N/A	N/A	N/A	Demolished after it was determined not eligible
Joppa Missionary Baptist Church	007566	428	EDMT 40	Ca. 1900	Fair	Listed, contributing to Joppa Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000496	A	Social history	Ca. 1900–1941	–
Lift Station at Point X	–	414	–	1994	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Lift Station at Sunset Point	–	412	–	1997	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Lift Station at Permanent Housing Area	–	413	–	1994	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Lumber Storage	–	319	–	Ca. 1980	Good	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	–
Mammoth Cave Baptist Church	007565	429	EDMT 41	1927	Good	Contributing to Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000497	A	Social history	1927–1941	–
Mammoth Cave Campground	–	–	ED 228	Ca. 1960	Good	Recommended eligible: Mammoth Cave Campground District	A, C	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66), landscape design	Ca. 1960	–

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
Mammoth Cave Campground Kiosk	–	437	–	Ca. 2000	Excellent	Recommended non-contributing; recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	None	None	None	–
Mammoth Cave Campground Comfort Station in Loop A	–	049	–	1963	Good	Recommended non-contributing to the recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	None	None	None	–
Mammoth Cave Campground Comfort Station in Loop B	–	051	–	1963	Good	Recommended non-contributing to recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	None	None	None	–
Mammoth Cave Campground Accessible Comfort Station in Loop B	–	317	–	1977	Good	Recommended non-contributing; recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	None	None	None	–
Mammoth Cave Campground Comfort Station in Loop C	–	050	–	1963	Good	Recommended non-contributing; recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	None	None	None	–
Mammoth Cave Campground Comfort Station in Loop D	–	048	–	1963	Good	Recommended non-contributing; recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	None	None	None	–
Mammoth Cave Dummy Railroad Berm	000145	–	ED 8	1886	Good	Recommended eligible	A	Entertainment/recreation	1886–1931	–
Mammoth Cave Ferry Landing	000122	–	–	–	Poor	More research needed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Appears to be an archeological site only.
Maple Springs Barn	–	322	–	–	Excellent	Recommended non-contributing to Maple Springs Ranger Station; NRIS 91000494	None	None	None	–
Maple Springs Bat House	–	411	–	–	Excellent	Recommended non-contributing to Maple Springs Ranger Station; NRIS 91000494	None	None	None	–

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
Maple Springs Bunkhouse	–	306	–	1973	Excellent	Recommended non-contributing to Maple Springs Ranger Station; NRIS 91000494	None	None	None	–
Maple Springs Campground	–	–	–	Ca. 1980	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Maple Springs Office Building	090199	022	EDM 22	1942	Excellent	Listed, contributing to Maple Springs Ranger Station; NRIS 91000494	–	–	–	–
Maple Springs Residence	007562	021	EDM 21	1942	Excellent	Listed, contributing to Maple Springs Ranger Station; NRIS 91000494	–	–	–	–
Mt. McKinley Pump House	–	046	–	1965	Good	Determined not eligible	None	None	None	–
Oil and Gas Storage	–	312	–	1975	Poor	Non-contributing to Maintenance Area District, NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	NPS plans to demolish this building after the roof collapsed.
Paint Shed – Oil House	007550	060	EDM 60	1940	Fair	Listed, contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	A	Entertainment/recreation	1939–1942	–
Picnic Shelter – Environmental Education Classroom	–	303	–	Ca. 1970	Excellent	Determined not eligible	None	None	None	–
Picnic Shelter at Houchins Ferry	–	308	–	Ca. 1970	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Picnic Shelter at Lower Picnic Area	–	316	–	Ca. 1970	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Picnic Shelter at Upper Picnic Area	–	304	–	Ca. 1970	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Procurement Building and Warehouse	–	095	–	1970	Good	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	–
Pump House, Echo River Trail	–	026	–	Ca. 1939	Fair	Recommended eligible	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1940	–
Rangers Office and Training Center	–	096	–	1968	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Rangers Storage Shed – Vehicle Wash Structure	–	318	–	1975–1976	Good	Non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	–
Raptor Aviary in maintenance area	–	406	–	1996	Not extant	Determined not eligible	N/A	N/A	N/A	Surveyed in 2022; structure demolished in May 2023.

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
Repeater House – Repeater House 2	–	445	–	–	Good	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	–
Residence #28	007558	028	EDM 28	1937	Good	Listed, contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1937–1942	–
Residence #29	007557	029	EDM 28	1937	Good	Listed, contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1937–1942	–
Residence #30	007556	030	EDM 28	1937	Good	Listed, contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1937–1942	–
Residence #31	007555	031	EDM 28	1937	Good	Listed, contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1937–1942	–
Residence #32	012112	032	EDM 28	1937	Good	Listed, contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1937–1942	–
Residence #33	012111	033	EDM 28	1937	Good	Listed, contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1937–1942	–
Residence #34	–	034	ED 217	1969	Poor	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	1969	SHPO concurrence received June 6, 2023.
Residence #35 (Administrative Annex)	–	035	ED 218	1969	Poor	Determined non-contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	None	None	None	Surveyed in 2022; demolished in April 2023.
Residence #36	–	036	N/A	N/A	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Demolished ca. 2017
Residence #37 (Interpretation and Fee Program Offices)	–	037	ED 219	1958–1959	Poor	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	1958	SHPO concurrence received June 6, 2023.

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
Residence #39 (External Programs Office)	–	039	ED 220	1958–1959	Poor	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	1958	SHPO concurrence received June 6, 2023.
Residence #40 (Administration and Human Resources)	–	040	ED 221	1959	Good	Determined non-contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	None	None	None	SHPO concurrence received June 6, 2023.
Residence #41 (Ranger Station – Law Enforcement Offices)	–	041	ED 222	1959	Poor	Determined non-contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	None	None	None	SHPO concurrence received June 6, 2023.
Residence #42	–	042	ED 223	1959	Fair	Determined non-contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	None	None	None	SHPO concurrence received June 6, 2023.
Residence #43 (Cumberland Piedmont Network Office)	–	043	ED 224	1958	Good	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	1958	SHPO concurrence received June 6, 2023.
Residence #44	–	044	ED 225	1958	Good	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	1958	SHPO concurrence received June 6, 2023.
Restaurant Complex, Hotel, and Gift Shop	–	207	–	1965	Altered	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	Full renovation of this complex is taking places from 2022–2023; no integrity remains from Mission 66 period.
Science and Resource Management Office	–	313	–	1975	Good	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	Was a warehouse prior to renovation in early 2000s; currently houses offices.
Seasonal Apartment #97	–	097	–	1972	Fair	Determined not eligible	None	None	None	–
Seasonal Apartment #98	–	098	–	1972	Fair	Determined not eligible	None	None	None	–
Seasonal Apartment #99	–	099	–	1972	Fair	Determined not eligible	None	None	None	–

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
Shed behind Concessions Warehouse	–	–	–	Unknown	Poor	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Storage Shed at North End of Utility Area	–	061	–	1963	Good	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	None	None	None	–
Sunset Lodge (Building 202)	–	202	–	1953	Good	Recommended eligible	A	Entertainment/recreation	1953	–
Sunset Lodge (Building 206)	–	206	–	1957–1958	Good	Recommended eligible	A	Entertainment/recreation	1957–1958	–
Superintendent's Residence	007552	038	EDM 38	1941	Excellent	Individually listed; NRIS 91000495	A	Entertainment/recreation	1941–1942	–
Telephone Building at Seasonal Quarters	–	407	–	Ca. 1972	Poor	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Three Springs Area Retaining Walls	007560	024	EDM 24	1938	Good	Listed, contributing to Three Springs Pump House; NRIS 91000492	A	Entertainment/recreation	1938–1942	–
Three Springs Pump House	007561	024	EDM 24	1938	Good	Listed, contributing to Three Springs Pump House; NRIS 91000492	A	Entertainment/recreation	1938–1942	–
Train Shelter	–	101	–	1972	Fair	Non-contributing to Hercules and Coach #2; NRIS 75000160	None	None	None	–
Vault Restroom in Maple Springs Campground	–	441	–	–	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Vault Restroom in Maple Springs Campground	–	442	–	–	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Vault Restroom at Maple Springs Trail	–	443	–	–	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Visitor Center	–	430	–	2012	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Visitor Center Pavilion	–	112	–	2012	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Warehouse Maintenance Building – Facility Management Office	007549	063	EDM 63	Ca. 1939	Good	Listed, contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	A	Entertainment/recreation	1939–1942	–
Windstream Telephone Equipment Building	–	433	–	Ca. 1962	Good	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Woodland Cottages (Batch)	000125	–	ED 07	1938–1949	Excellent	Determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1949	–
Woodland Cottage #67	1163507	067	ED 130	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
Woodland Cottage #68	1164015	068	ED 131	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #69	1164043	069	ED 132	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #70	1164080	070	ED 133	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #71	1164132	071	ED 134	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #72	1164166	072	ED 135	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #73	1164220	073	ED 136	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #74	1163179	074	ED 137	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #75	1164265	075	ED 138	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #76	1164298	076	ED 139	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #77	1164343	077	ED 140	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–

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Woodland Cottage #78	1164393	078	ED 141	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #79	1164425	079	ED 142	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #80	1164456	080	ED 143	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #81	1164491	081	ED 144	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #82	1164524	082	ED 145	1939	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (CCC)	1938–1939	–
Woodland Cottage #83	1164552	083	ED 146	1949	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation	1949	–
Woodland Cottage #84	1164721	084	ED 147	1949	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation	1949	–
Woodland Cottage #85	1164751	085	ED 148	1949	Excellent	Recommended contributing; recommended Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation	1949	–
Woodland Cottage #86	1164788	086	ED 149	1949	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation	1949	–
Woodland Cottage #87	1164857	087	ED 150	1949	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottage Historic District	A	Entertainment/recreation	1949	–

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YCC Building	–	328	–	–	Fair	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Roads										
Blowing Springs Road	000133	–	–	–	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
Brooks Knob Lookout Tower Road	–	–	–	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Brownsville to Mammoth Cave Road	000134	–	–	Unknown	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Buffalo Creek Road	092456	–	–	Unknown	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Cade Road	000130	–	–	Unknown	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Carmichael Road	–	–	–	Ca. 1960	Excellent	Recommended eligible	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	Ca. 1960	More research is needed to determine the exact date of construction
Cedar Sink Road	000135	–	–	Unknown	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Collie Ridge Road	092458	–	–	Unknown	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Crystal Cave Road	000143	–	–	Unknown	Excellent	Recommended contributing to the Crystal Cave District; NRIS 91000500	A	Entertainment/recreation	1917–1960	–
Dennison Ferry Road	000144	–	–	Unknown	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Frozen Niagara Road	–	–	–	Ca. 1960	Excellent	Recommended eligible	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	Ca. 1960	More research is needed to determine the exact date of construction
Good Springs Church Road	092457	–	–	Unknown	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Great Onyx Cave Road	000141	–	–	Unknown	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Houchins Ferry Road	000128	–	–	Unknown	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
James Road	–	–	–	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Joppa Ridge Road	000137	–	–	Unknown	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Mammoth Cave Ferry Road	000127	–	ED 9	Unknown	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Mammoth Cave Northtown Road	000140	–	–	Unknown	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Mammoth Cave to Park City Road	092459	–	–	Unknown	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Mammoth Cave-Cave City Road	000126	–	–	Unknown	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Maple Springs Loop Road	–	–	–	Unknown	Excellent/ fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
New Discovery Entrance Road	–	–	–	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–

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Park Ridge Road	–	–	–	Unknown	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Salts Cave Road	000142	–	–	–	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	–
Turn Hole Road	000136	–	–	Unknown	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Ugly Creek Road	–	–	–	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Union City Road	000139	–	–	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Wilkins Cemetery Road	–	–	–	Unknown	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Cemeteries										
Adwell Cemetery Grave Markers	090200	–	EDMC 41	Ca. 1875	Good	Recommended eligible	A	Settlement	1865–1973	–
Agnes Coats Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Arthur Elmore Cemetery Headstones	000117	–	ED 45	Unknown	Not extant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Could not be relocated in 2022; SHPO form indicates different location than that identified by NPS. The map location in SHPO records also does not correspond to any cemetery in Park.
Barlow Cemetery Grave Markers	091551	–	–	Ca. 1927	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Better-Minard Cemetery Grave Markers	000091	–	–	Ca. 1862	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Blair Cemetery Grave Markers	092454	–	ED 38	Ca. 1900	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Bledsoe-Madison Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Ca. 1893	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Bransford Cemetery Grave Markers	090172	–	ED 39	Ca. 1894	Fair	Recommended eligible	A	Settlement, ethnic heritage	1899–1934	–
Bransford-Mansfield Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	ED 28	Ca. 1899	Fair	Recommended eligible	A	Settlement, ethnic heritage	1894–1923	–
Brooks Knob Cemetery Grave Markers	090201	–	EDMC 7	Ca. 1858	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Brown Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Ca. 1870	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Bynum Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Ca. 1870	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Cox #1 Cemetery Grave Markers	092450	–	EDMC 37	Ca. 1870	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Cox #2 Cemetery Grave Markers	090202	–	EDMC 38	Ca. 1868	Fair	Recommended eligible	A, C	Settlement, architecture	1868–1926	–
Crump Cemetery Grave Markers	000109	–	ED 34	Ca. 1812	Fair	Recommended eligible	A, C	Settlement, architecture	1868–1926	–
Cutliff Gravesite Marker	–	–	–	Ca. 1878	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Daniels Cemetery Grave Markers	092541	–	ED 30	Ca. 1890	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–

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Denham Cemetery Grave Markers	000094	–	EDMC 19	Ca. 1876	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Denison Ridge Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Ca. 1922	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Dennison Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Unknown	Ruins	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Dry Branch Cemetery Grave Markers	090203	–	ED 37	Ca. 1880	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Emerson Cemetery Grave Markers	000101	–	EDMC 34	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Fitzgerald #1 Cemetery Grave Markers	000095	–	EDMC 21	Ca. 1874	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
France Cemetery Grave Markers	092449	–	EDMC 33	Unknown	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Franklin-Johnson Grave Markers	000092	–	EDMC 13	Ca. 1875	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Furlong Cemetery Grave Markers	000098	–	EDMC 27	Ca. 1877	Fair	Recommended eligible	A	Settlement	1877–1901	–
Garret Davis Cemetery Grave Markers	000108	–	ED 33	Ca. 1854	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Garvin Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Geralds Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Ca. 1868	Ruins	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Gipson #2 Cemetery Grave Markers	092452	–	EDMC 5	Unknown	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Good Spring Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers	090204	–	EDMC 11	Ca. 1847	Good	Contributing to Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000498	A	Social history	Ca. 1900–1941, recommended expanding to 1840–1941	–
Hayden Cemetery Grave Markers	091552	–	–	Ca. 1890	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Hickory Cabin Cemetery Grave Markers	092455	–	ED 40	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Holton Cemetery Walled Graves and Grave Markers	092448	–	EDMC 23	Ca. 1877	Fair	Recommended eligible	A, C	Settlement, architecture	1877–1927	–
Houchin Cemetery Grave Markers	000110	–	ED 35	Ca. 1891	Good	Recommended eligible	A	Settlement	1891–1896	–
Jaggers Cemetery Grave Markers	092447	–	EDMC 8	1931	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
James Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence	000111	–	ED 36	Ca. 1918	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Johnson Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Joppa Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers	090206	–	EDMC 16	Ca. 1850	Good	Contributing to Joppa Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000496	A	Social history	Ca. 1900–1941; recommended expanding to 1850–1941	–

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Lee Cave Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Little Hope Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers	090208	–	EDMC 36	Ca. 1864	Good	Recommended eligible	A	Settlement	1864–1973	–
Little Jordan Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence	090207	–	–	Ca. 1872	Good	Recommended eligible	A	Settlement	1872–1973	–
Locust Grove Cemetery Grave Markers	090210	–	EDMC 35	Ca. 1900	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Mammoth Cave Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers	090213	–	EDMC 44	Ca. 1893	Good	Contributing to Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000497	A	Social history	1927–1941; recommended expanding to 1893–1941	–
Mansfield Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence	000104	–	–	Ca. 1870	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Matilda Eaton Gravesite	007586	–	EDMC 29	1863	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Unnamed Cemetery Stone and Metal Markers (Miles Cemetery)	000115	–	ED 41	Unknown	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	Park records indicate this is also known as Stockholm Cemetery. However, the SHPO form and field survey indicate that Stockholm is the same as Strange Cemetery.
Miles-Davis Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence	090214	–	EDMC 6	Ca. 1862	Good	Recommended eligible	A	Settlement	1862–1970	–
Minyard Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	EDMC 10	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Old Guides Cemetery Walled Graves and Grave Markers	090211	–	EDMC 28	Ca. 1843	Good	Contributing to Old Guides Cemetery; NRIS 91000499	A	Entertainment/recreation, health/medicine	1842–1843 and 1857	–
Old Temple Hill Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	ED 42	Ca. 1887	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	Old Temple Hill Cemetery is distinct from Temple Hill Cemetery, which is approximately 0.15 miles to the southeast along Houchin Ferry Road.
Owens Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence	1169198	–	–	Unknown	Unknown	More research recommended	–	–	–	Could not be relocated during 2022 field survey.
Parker Cemetery Grave Markers	090182	–	EDMC 12	Ca. 1875	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Pioneer Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Unknown	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Pleasant Hill Cemetery (formerly Black Community Cemetery) Grave Markers	000107	–	ED 32	Ca. 1844	Poor	Recommended eligible	A	Ethnic history, social history	1890–1908	–
Poplar Springs Cemetery Grave Markers	090183	–	EDMC 2	Ca. 1871	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Ralph Parsley Homestead Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Unknown	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Ritter Cemetery Grave Markers	000116	–	ED 43	Ca. 1921	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Sand Spring Cemetery Plot Grave Markers	000090	–	EDMC 9	Ca. 1911	Good	More research recommended	–	–	–	–

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Shackelford Grave Marker and Stone Wall	000099	–	EDMC 30	1851	Fair	Recommended eligible	A, C	Settlement, architecture	1851–1855	–
Short Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Unknown	Ruins	More research recommended	–	–	–	No headstones extant; significant treefall obscures entire area.
Slaughter-Jones Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Ca. 1867	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Slemmons-Davis Walled Graves and Grave Markers	090184	–	ED 44	Ca. 1856	Fair	Recommended eligible	A, C	Settlement, architecture	1856–1903	–
Smithie Hunt Grave Markers	000103	–	ED 29	Unknown	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Strange Cemetery Grave Markers	000096	–	EDMC 22	Ca. 1875	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Temple Hill Cemetery Grave Markers	090215	–	EDMC 3	Ca. 1898	Fair	Recommended eligible	A	Settlement	1898–1966	–
Vincent Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Ca. 1874	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
White Oak Cemetery Grave Markers	092453	–	–	Ca. 1900	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Whitlow-Bellamy Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Ca. 1890	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Wilkins Cemetery Grave Markers	090216	–	EDMC 20	Ca. 1894	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Wilson Cemetery Walled Graves and Grave Markers	090188	–	EDMC 25	Ca. 1872	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Woolsey Cemetery Grave Markers	000093	–	EDMC 18	Ca. 1880	Fair	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Woolsey-Davis Cemetery Grave Markers	–	–	–	Unknown	Poor	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Zion Hill Cemetery Grave Markers	000118	–	–	Ca. 1901	Excellent	More research recommended	–	–	–	–
Cave Entrances										
Austin Entrance	–	–	–	1956	Fair	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	–
Carmichael Entrance	090173	–	EDME 21	1931, 1935	Excellent	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Entertainment/recreation, commerce, exploration, engineering	–	–
Cathedral Domes Entrance	000120	–	EDME 8	1930	Ruins	Not Extant	None	None	None	No built features extant
Colossal Cavern Entrance	005569	–	EDME 19	1896	Good	Individually listed; NRIS 91000491	A	Entertainment/recreation	1895–1929	–
Cox Entrance	–	–	–	1916–1917	Unknown	Determined eligible; more research needed	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	–
Crystal Cave Entrance	005567	–	EDME 13	1917	Poor	Listed, contributing to Crystal Cave District; NRIS 91000500	A, B, C	Entertainment/recreation, commerce, exploration, information potential	Currently 1917–1927, recommended expanding to 1917–1960	Also significant for its associations with Floyd Collins

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Dixon Cave Entrance	–	–	EDME 2	N/A; natural entrance	Good	Determined eligible	A, D	Industry, information potential	More research needed	–
Doyle Valley Rappelling Entrance	–	–	–	1984–1985	Excellent	Recommended not eligible	None	None	None	Reevaluate in 2034
Elevator Building and Elevator Shaft	–	203	–	1958	Good	Elevator shaft is recommended eligible; elevator building is recommended not eligible/non-contributing	A, C	Entertainment/recreation, engineering	1958	–
Frozen Niagara Entrance	005566	–	EDME 11	1924, 1937–1938	Excellent	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Entertainment/recreation, commerce, exploration, engineering	1924, 1937–1938	–
Great Onyx Cave Entrance	005568	–	EDME 16	1915	Good	Individually listed; NRIS 91000490	A	Entertainment/recreation, commerce, exploration	1915–1926	Evaluation of interior built features needed; may extend period of significance to 1961.
Mammoth Cave Historic Entrance	000119	–	EDME 1	N/A; natural entrance	Excellent	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, D	Entertainment/recreation, industry, health/medicine, commerce, exploration	More research needed to determine beginning; recommended ending in 1969	Associated built features constructed in 1963 and partially replaced in 1990.
New Discovery Entrance	–	–	–	1940	Good	Recommended contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Commerce, engineering, entertainment/recreation, exploration, politics/government (CCC)	1940	Previously determined not contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; currently recommended contributing.
New Entrance	000121	–	EDME 10	1921	Excellent	Recommended contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Commerce, engineering, entertainment/recreation, exploration, politics/government (Mission 66)	1921–1969	Considered non-contributing in 1991 Mammoth Cave Historic District NRHP nomination.
Sand Cave Entrance	–	–	EDME 12	N/A; natural entrance	Poor	Recommended eligible	A, B, D	Exploration	1925	–
Violet City Entrance	090187	–	EDME 22	1915; 1931; 1935	Excellent	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Entertainment/recreation, exploration, commerce, engineering	1915–1935	–
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Below Ground										
Albert's Stairway	013016	–	EDMI 11	Ca. 1908	Good	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation	Ca. 1908	–
Cable in Aerobridge Canyon	007606	–	EDMI 6	Ca. 1922	Good	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave	A, C	Entertainment/recreation, commerce, exploration, engineering	Ca. 1922	–

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						Historic District; NRIS 91000503				
Consumption Hut #1	000888	–	EDMH 3a	1842–1843	Good	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, B	Health and medicine	1842–1843	Also significant for its associations with Dr. John Croghan
Consumption Hut #2	005019	–	EDMH 3b	1842–1843	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, B	Health and medicine	1842–1843	Also significant for its associations with Dr. John Croghan
Crystal Lake Landing	007605	–	EDMI 7	Ca. 1923	Good	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation, commerce	Ca. 1923	–
Gothic Avenue Rock Monuments, Walls and Signatures	007602	–	EDMI 10	Ca. 1825–1925	Excellent	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation, commerce	Ca. 1825–1925	–
Great Relief Restroom	–	–	–	1953	Excellent	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	1953	Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR recommended eligible; NRHP nomination has not been updated.
Leaching Vat #1, Booth's Amphitheater	005009	–	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–
Leaching Vat #2, Booth's Amphitheater	005010	--	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–
Leaching Vat #3, Booth's Amphitheater	005011	–	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–
Leaching Vat #4, Booth's Amphitheater	005012	–	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–
Leaching Vat #5, Booth's Amphitheater	005013	–	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–
Leaching Vat #6, Booth's Amphitheater	005014	–	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–
Leaching Vat #1, Rotunda	000887	–	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
Leaching Vat #2, Rotunda	005007	–	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–
Leaching Vat #3, Rotunda	005008	–	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–
Mt. McKinley Restroom	–	–	–	1965	Excellent	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	1965	Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR recommended eligible; NRHP nomination has not been updated.
Mushroom Beds	007610	–	EDMI 2	1881–1882	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Commerce	1881–1882	–
Rock Stairs and Walls to Olive's Bower	007609	–	EDMI 3	Ca. 1880	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation	Ca. 1880	–
Rock Stairs-End of Gothic Ave, thru Elbow Crevice	007608	–	EDMI 4	Ca. 1890	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation	Ca. 1890	–
Rock Wall at Bridal Altar	007607	–	EDMI 5	1933–1941	Good	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation	1933–1941	–
Rock Wall at End of Gothic Avenue	007603	–	EDMI 9	1933–1941	Good	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation	1933–1941	–
Rock Wall at Jenny Lind's Armchair	007604	–	EDMI 8	1933–1941	Good	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation	1933–1941	–
Rotunda Drain Tank	005015	–	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Poor	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–
Saltpetre Pipes (Broadway)	007611	–	EDMH 2	Ca. 1806	Fair	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A, C	Engineering, Industry	1806–1814	–
Snowball Room Restroom	–	–	–	1957	Excellent	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	1957	Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR recommended eligible; NRHP nomination has not been updated.

Built Feature Name	CRIS Number	NPS Building Number	KHC Site Number	Construction Date	Condition	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	Criteria for Evaluation Met	Area(s) of Significance	Period of Significance	Notes
Snowball Room Lunch Counter	–	–	–	1958	Excellent	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	A	Entertainment/recreation, politics/government (Mission 66)	1958	Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR recommended eligible; NRHP nomination has not been updated.

DETAILED STUDY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES OF MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK

This section presents the results of Commonwealth's field survey. Each identified historic resource includes a description, brief history, summary of any previous evaluations, an assessment of current historic integrity, an evaluation of each resource for NRHP eligibility, and contemporary photography. The resources are divided into five categories: above-ground buildings, structures, and objects; roads; cemeteries; cave entrances; and below-ground (in-cave) buildings, structures, and objects.

Above-Ground Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Amphitheater (B-018)

The amphitheater is east of the Deluxe Cottages group. It is composed of a seating area and a stage (Figure 76). The trapezoidal stage is clad with wood board and batten siding and has an asphalt shingle shed roof. An overhead metal door conceals the proscenium when the space is not being used. A low stone wall separates the stage from the seating area of the amphitheater, which is paved with concrete. The amphitheater includes 16 rows of seating arranged in three sections. The outer section benches generally reduce in length moving toward the stage. The majority of the seating consists of plastic lumber benches supported by stainless steel posts. In the center section, the first seven rows of seating include benches with backs. Short stone walls form an accessible ramp and garden bed at the north end of the amphitheater complex. Metal tube railings line the ramp, and two deciduous trees rise from the garden bed. A stone fire circle is positioned immediately south of the garden bed.

The present amphitheater was developed in 1964 as part of Mission 66 improvements and replaced an earlier amphitheater in the same location built in 1938–1939 by CCC enrollees. The Mission 66 project entailed the addition of new benches, paving, and a stage. The amphitheater was again modified in 2010 with the addition of new concrete paving, benches, a ramp to accommodate universal accessibility, and alterations to the building. Based on the substantive changes that have occurred to the structure, the amphitheater has lost integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. The amphitheater has been previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a result of these changes, and it is recommended that it remains not eligible.



Figure 76. Amphitheater (B-018), view to the southwest.

Automotive Mechanical Garage—Repair Shop and Garage (B-059)

The Automotive Mechanical Garage age was constructed by the CCC in 1939 (Figure 77). It was originally built to be used by the NPS as a garage and repair shop, and has maintained its original primary function, although the original blacksmith shop on the southwest end of the building has been adapted into vehicle storage space. The building is in the Maintenance area of the Park west-southwest of Park Maintenance Road and east of Building 61. The building faces south towards a central, shared concrete-paved courtyard accessed by a wide, asphalt-paved driveway.

The building has a rectilinear footprint with a steeply pitched side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and an interior stone chimney piercing the roof ridge on the southwest gable end. Early documentation from 1949 indicates that the foundation is concrete and salvaged native sandstone chimney rocks were used to construct the walls of the building. The façade includes a series of five overhead garage doors on the east half of the building, and a sixth overhead door is singly placed at the west end; an original pedestrian door is on the east end and is topped with a stone flat arch. A small, square sign with the building number, "59," is attached to the stone near the door and gutter downspout. Windows consist of fixed, steel-framed, multi-light factory style units with stone sills, and some are topped with stone flat arches. At least two of the windows have been altered to fit window air conditioning units. A second pedestrian entrance is on the west gable end with the original door and two-light transom.

The Automotive Mechanical Garage is a contributing feature of the Maintenance Area Historic District, which was listed on May 8, 1991, and also includes six other buildings and structures. The district is significant under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. The period of significance is 1939–1942, which corresponds to the time when the CCC constructed the buildings in the maintenance area. The 1991 nomination notes that the Automotive Mechanical Garage (B-059), Paint Shed/Oil House (B-060), and Warehouse Maintenance Building (B-063) are contributing features. The Fire Hall (B-064), Kennel, Vehicle

Wash Structure (B-318), and Petroleum Storage Structure are non-contributing. The nomination noted that the district retained integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Automotive Mechanical Garage retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is a good example of the early CCC-constructed buildings in the Park, and it is recommended that it remains a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 77. Automotive Mechanical Garage (B-059), view to the north.

Bransford Spring Pump House and Cistern (B-025)

The Bransford Spring Pump House was constructed by the CCC in 1939 (Figure 78). The CCC was integral in the development of Mammoth Cave prior to it achieving status as a national park. Along with Three Springs Pump House, the Bransford Spring Pump House was constructed to meet the water needs of what would become the Park. The Bransford Spring Pump House was constructed on Flint Ridge, near Bransford Spring, and in proximity to the park headquarters and Mammoth Cave Hotel, as well as the residential and maintenance areas of the park. The pump house provided water for these areas until the early 1980s, when the park began receiving water from the Green River Reservoir System.

The one-story, two-room pump house has an irregular plan that can be described as L-shaped with a small, shed-roofed addition. The building's foundation, walls, windowsills, chimney, and porch steps are made from rough-cut sandstone. The house is sheltered under an asphalt shingle side-gable roof with moderate eaves and exposed rafters. The gable peaks are clad in wood board and batten siding with a scalloped bottom edge. The shed roof addition is also clad in board and batten siding. The windows are wood casement sashes with six-lights. The interior floor is poured concrete. The Bransford Spring Pump House retains integrity of location, setting,

materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The shed roof addition has diminished the integrity of design.

The Bransford Spring Cistern stored water that was pumped from Bransford Spring. It is a circular, concrete cistern that is approximately 25 feet in diameter and rises two feet from the ground. The Bransford Spring Cistern retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Bransford Spring Pump House and the associated cistern are listed as contributing members of the NRHP-listed Bransford Spring Pump House. The resources were listed on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A for significance in Entertainment/Recreation with a period of significance from 1939–1942. The pump house and cistern retain integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association; some integrity of design and materials has been lost as a result of the shed-roofed addition and the replacement roofing on the pump house. Overall, the pump house and cistern are a good example of the early CCC-constructed buildings in the Park, and it is recommended that both remain listed in the NRHP.



Figure 78. Bransford Spring Pump House (B-025), view to the southwest.

Bus Drivers Booth at Fueling Station (B-446)

The Bus Drivers Booth is in the Maintenance Services Area (Figure 79). The building is on a grass-covered island that features a concrete sidewalk leading from the bus parking northwest of the building. The building was constructed around 2005. The booth is one-story tall and has a rectilinear plan. The building is clad in coursed, cut stone below the windowsills and board and batten siding above. The low-pitch, side-gable roof is covered by asphalt shingles and has moderate eaves. The windows are one-over-one sashes. The northwest elevation has a central door and a window. The northeast elevation has a door at the south end, and two windows to the north.

The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It was previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 79. Bus Drivers Booth (B-446), view to the south.

Campfire Circle, Maple Springs Campground

The Campfire Circle at Maple Springs Campground was constructed around 2000 (Figure 80). A worn footpath leads east to the circle from the Maple Springs Campground Loop D. The circle is constructed from paving stones. East of the circle are three sections composed of four benches each. The campfire circle is in a clearing, and the ground is covered by mown grass.

The Campfire Circle at Maple Springs Campground retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 80. Campfire Circle at Maple Springs Campground, view to the east.

Chapel Wondering Woods (B-416)

Chapel Wondering Woods was constructed around 1970 by Herby Moore as part of a 150-acre theme park (Figure 81). The park opened in 1973 and a brochure from that period notes the Harmony Tower, Sylvan Trails, Chapel Garden Galleries, and Tranquil Valley Village were present on the property that year.[550] The park operated into the 1980s and was eventually purchased by the federal government around 2019. All of the structures have been demolished or lost except for Chapel Wondering Woods. The chapel is currently a hibernaculum that houses endangered bats, and access is restricted to the general public.[551]

The chapel includes a brick tower at the intersection of two perpendicular wings. Much of the building was obscured by vines at the time of survey. The one-story, concrete-block wings have board-and-batten-clad gable peaks. The steeply pitched gable roofs are covered by standing-seam metal panels. Large vents are on the gable ends to allow bats to pass in and out of the structure. An ancillary utilitarian building is adjacent to the chapel. The one-story building has a rectilinear plan and is clad in pebble shot. It has a steel door, exterior lighting, and a vent on the side elevation.

Chapel Wondering Woods only retains integrity of location. The integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been lost due to the loss of the gardens and contemporaneous structures from the park, as well as replacement roofing and alterations to

[550] First Phase Attractions, *Herby Moore's Wondering Woods*, brochure (Cave City, KY: First Phase Attractions, 1973), accessed July 3, 2023, https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/1973-wondering-woods-cave-city-1936469342.
[551] Jennifer Moonsong, "Flashback Friday: Wondering Woods," *Glasgow News 1*, November 4, 2022.

the fenestration to satisfy its new purpose as a hibernaculum. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



Figure 81. Chapel Wondering Woods (B-416), view to the east.

Collins Family Home

The Collins Family Home was constructed around 1910 (Figure 82). Floyd Collins was an avid cave explorer who discovered Crystal and Sand Caves. Floyd's entrapment and eventual death in Sand Cave was a national news story that brought attention to the Park. The Collins family operated Crystal Cave until 1927, when the family sold the property to Dr. H. B. Thomas, whose family operated Crystal Cave until the property was sold to the federal government in 1960.

The Collins Family Home is one story high and has an L-shaped plan. It is clad in clapboard and board and batten siding. The house rests on a fieldstone foundation. The side-gable roof has moderate eaves and is covered by corrugated metal panels. The windows have wood, four-over-four sashes. The façade has four fenestration bays that include windows in the outer bays and pedestrian doors in the central bays. The doors are accessed by several wood steps. An ell projects from the north end of the rear elevation; a window is positioned on the north elevation of this ell. A window is also centered on the south elevation.

The Collins Family Home is a contributing feature of the Crystal Cave Historic District, which was listed on May 8, 1991, and also includes the Crystal Cave Ticket Office and Crystal Cave Entrance. The district is significant under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. The period of significance is 1917–1927, which corresponds to the time when the Collins family operated the cave for tourism. The 1991 nomination notes that the footpath to the cave, its associated stairs and retaining walls, and the entrance are contributing. The steel door installed in the 1970s and the wooden posts along the trail are non-contributing. The nomination notes that the entrance retained integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship feeling, and association.

It is recommended that the Collins Family Home is also significant under Criterion A for its significance in exploration and commerce. Floyd Collins' original exploration and development of Crystal Cave is a result of the commercial caving that defined the region in the early 1900s, before the Park was created. The Collins Family Home is also recommended eligible under Criterion C as an example of surviving early 1900s domestic structures in the Park. The house is the only remaining pre-Park residence, as all other similar residences were demolished by the CCC during the early development of the Park. Further, the house, in combination with the Crystal Cave Ticket Office and Crystal Cave, retains a high level of integrity, both individually and as a district. It is recommended that the period of significance be extended to 1917–1960, encompassing the entirety of the time that the house, ticket office, and cave were used commercially. The Collins Family Home continues to retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Damage to a window was noted during the 2022 survey; however, it appeared that most of the original materials could be retained and repaired.



Figure 82. Collins Family Home, view to the southwest.

Comfort Station, Picnic Area (B-305)

This Comfort Station/Building 305 is in the lower picnic area of the Core Services Area of the Park, northwest of the Woodland Cottages (Figure 83). It was constructed around 1965 as part of the Mission 66 program when the area was transformed from a campground to the current expanded picnic area.[552] Although early documentation did not reveal the exact date of construction, historical aerial imagery shows that the comfort station was constructed after 1956 but before 1982. In addition, the design of the comfort station matches the design and later

[552] Wiss, Janney, Elsner Associates, et al., *Mammoth Cave National Park Core Visitor Services Area*, 65.

rehabilitation of the comfort stations constructed in the Mammoth Cave Campground (Buildings 48–51).

The one-story rectilinear building houses men's and women's bathroom facilities. It has an overhanging, side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed rafters and a concrete foundation. The lower portion of the building is clad in ashlar stone veneer topped with cast stone coping, and the upper exterior walls are clad in wood board and batten. The roof extends farther at each gable end, creating covered breezeways partially enclosed by board and batten privacy walls. Each gable end has two large, trapezoidal fixed replacement windows and an entrance to each bathroom. A third door is centered on the façade, providing access to a storage/utility area, and concrete walkways provide access to each door. Small wooden signs indicating the men's and women's bathrooms are appended to the bottom of the board and batten portion of the gable ends. In the last two years, a lower wood railing was removed and replaced with the extension of the board and batten privacy walls at each gable end.

The building has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to replacement and altered windows, the extended and replacement asphalt shingle roof, and altered privacy walls. It is also no longer an intact example of the Park Service Modern style of architecture developed by national park architects during the Mission 66 initiative when this picnic area was established. It is individually recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.

However, it is recommended that a CLR or CLI is completed for the Mission 66 picnic area to document this area's development from a campground to a picnic area. Although the Earth House and the picnic shelters in this area are currently recommended as individually not eligible, additional study may reveal that, together, the buildings and associated roadways do represent a significant development in the Park during the Mission 66 era.



Figure 83. Comfort Station (B-305) in the Picnic Area, view to the northwest.

Concession Cat Kennel (B-431)

The Small Pet/Cat Kennel/Building 431 was likely constructed around 1996, the same time as the dog kennel, by the Great Onyx Job Corps. It is just west of the dog kennel/utility shed (Building 425) and sheltered by a large tree (Figure 84). The small, wooden kennel is raised approximately four feet above ground on four wood corner posts. The structure has an overhanging gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and wood exterior walls with two mesh-covered openings on each side elevation (east and west). Two plywood doors with steel slide bolt latches are on the north gable end. The structure retains integrity, but it is not significant under any of the Criteria for Evaluation; it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 84. Concession Cat Kennel (B-431), view to the southeast.

Concession Dog Kennel (B-425)

The Dog Kennel and Utility Shed/Building 425 was constructed in 1996 by the Great Onyx Job Corps and replaced an earlier building from the 1960s (Figure 85). The building is south of the hotel parking lot and is used both for utility storage, and as a dog kennel for Park visitors to rent.

The building consists of a one-story utility shed with a set of 10 dog kennels extending from the south elevation. The utility shed has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and exterior walls constructed of regular concrete block with vertical board siding in the gable ends. An overhead door is centered on the west elevation, and a granite sign has replaced one of the concrete blocks on the west side of the north elevation; it reads “Constructed by Great Onyx Job Corps 1996.” The center portion of the kennel has a long, asphalt shingle-clad side gable roof extending from the center of the south elevation, approximately four feet from the ground. The walls are constructed of concrete block, with a concrete foundation that extends wider than the side gable roof. The east and west elevations each have five openings, resulting in a covered area for the kennels. Large chain link fence enclosures extend from the east and west elevations to the edge of the concrete foundation and rise above the side gable roof of the kennel. The enclosures are divided into five outdoor areas for the kennels, each accessed by a chain link fence door. Overall, the building retains integrity, but it is not significant under any of the Criteria for Evaluation. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 85. Concession Dog Kennel (B-425), view to the northwest.

Concessions Warehouse #300 (B-300)

The Concessions Warehouse was constructed by the Great Onyx Job Corps in 1973 (Figure 86). The building replaced the original concession garage building that was first constructed in 1937 and had a similar size and shape. The rectilinear building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, overhanging, side gable roof; a brick veneer-clad façade; and a concrete foundation. Textured stucco covers the side and rear elevations, and the upper gable ends are covered with a synthetic board and batten siding. A brick, basketweave belt course extends across the top section of the façade and a combination of large, overhead doors, pedestrian doors, multi-light, and metal louvered windows are placed across the façade.

Aside from a replacement asphalt-shingle roof and one replacement door, the building retains a good degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, a 2022 Section 106 consultation determined that this building is non-contributing to the Maintenance Area Historic District because it is not significant under any of the Criteria for Evaluation, it was constructed after the district's period of significance, and it is not associated with the CCC.



Figure 86. Concessions Warehouse #300 (B-300), view to the east-southeast.

Concessions Warehouse #55 (B-055)

The Concessions Warehouse was designed in 1939 and constructed in 1940 by the CCC during the development of the Park (Figure 87). This building, along with several others, was constructed for use by concessioners, who leased the buildings from the NPS.

The rectilinear building has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, a concrete foundation, and board and batten-clad exterior walls with clapboard covering the upper gable ends. A loading dock extends along the length of the façade with a set of steps at the north end and a ramp on the south end. A center portion of the roof is extended over the loading dock and entrances, which include a centered pedestrian door flanked on each side by large double doors. The building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the 1939 building Standard Plan shows the building with two, large overhead doors on each side of the central door, an early photo from 1947 shows those doors as the double doors that are currently on the building, indicating that the Standard Plan was altered to accommodate the building's intended use. The wooden railing along the loading dock was added at an unknown later date, slightly diminishing the integrity of design. Around 2010, a metal shed was erected north of the building, slightly diminishing the integrity of setting. The shed is used to provide overhead protection for a trash compactor and water treatment equipment.

Overall, Concessions Warehouse #55 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its design and materials reflect the workmanship of the CCC and the Rustic style, which utilized locally available materials. A 2022 Section 106 consultation determined that the building is contributing to the NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 87. Concessions Warehouse #55 (B-055), view to the northeast.

Concessions Workshop #301 (B-301)

The Concessions Workshop was constructed by the Great Onyx Job Corps between 1972–1973 (Figure 88). It was constructed around the same time as B-300, resulting in similar materials and fenestration. The rectilinear building has an overhanging front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, a concrete foundation, and brick veneer-clad pilasters on the façade. Textured stucco covers the side and rear elevations, and the upper gable ends are covered with board and batten siding. The building originally had two large, open-air bays on the façade that have since been infilled with red brick and fenestration. The south bay has a pedestrian door and one, two-over-two window; the north bay has a large, centered, overhead garage door. Two, metal, temporary awnings were recently added, abutting the north and south elevations and set back from the façade. They are used for covered parking and storage space.

The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. However, it has lost some integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the infilled bays, added fenestration, and two, temporary metal awnings extending from the north and south elevations. A 2022 Section 106 consultation determined that this building is non-contributing to the Maintenance Area Historic District because it is not significant under any of the Criteria for Evaluation, it was constructed after the district's period of significance, and it is not associated with the CCC.



Figure 88. Concessions Workshop #301 (B-301), view to the west-northwest.

Concessions Workshop #52 (B-052)

The Concessions Workshop was designed by T.C. McKee in 1939, who was affiliated with the NPS branch of Plans and Design of the Regional Office (Figure 89). The CCC constructed the building in 1940 during the development of the Park for the Mammoth Cave Operating Committee, who officially donated it to the Park on June 21, 1941. This building, along with several others, was constructed for use by concessioners, who leased the buildings from the NPS. The rectilinear building has a main side gable roof with two, slightly lesser side gable wings extending from the north and south elevations and recessed from the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in board and batten with clapboard in the upper gable ends, and the foundation is concrete. An off center, interior, stone chimney extends from the junction of the main roof and the south wing roof. Three replacement metal overhead doors span the façade. The building retains integrity of location and setting. Although the original building plans depict three overhead doors across the façade, the earliest photos of the building from 1946/1947 shows a set of large, wooden double doors centered on the façade and flanked by paired, multi-light windows on each side. Two additional doors, similar to the original central door, were added sometime after 2000, replacing the original paired windows and changing the original design of the façade. By 2020, the double doors across the façade were replaced with the current metal overhead doors.

Overall, Concessions Workshop #52 retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. It has lost some integrity of design and materials due to the addition of the three replacement metal overhead doors and the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the building continues to reflect the workmanship of the CCC and the Rustic style, which utilized locally available materials. A 2022 Section 106 consultation determined that the building is contributing to the NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 89. Concessions Workshop #52 (B-052), view to the north.

Craft Shop (B-065)

The Craft Shop was built by the Great Onyx Job Corps in 1970, with a total of 118 corpsman-months spent on labor (Figure 90). The building replaced a frame, CCC-era building that was demolished prior to the construction of the current structure. The building plans included carpentry, paint, plumbing, and electrical shops, as well as bathroom facilities. According to the Project Narrative, a dust collection system was added to the plans prior to the start of construction.

The one-story, rectilinear building is constructed of concrete blocks. It is clad in red brick with wood, board and batten eaves. The side-gable roof has deep eaves and is covered by asphalt shingles. The façade is seven bays wide, with each shop having a single-bay overhead door. Two bays include steel pedestrian doors and a large plate glass window. The third bay from the east has no fenestration. A dust collection unit is positioned adjacent to the east elevation. The rear elevation has a series of single sash and triple sash window configurations.

The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, the Craft Shop is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria for Evaluation. It is also recommended as non-contributing to the adjacent NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 90. Craft Shop (B-065), view to the south.

Crystal Cave Ticket Office (B-073)[553]

Dr. H. B. Thomas purchased the Collins Family property, including Crystal Cave, in 1927. That same year he built the Crystal Cave Ticket Office, which served as the starting point for tours of Crystal Cave (Figure 91). Thomas and his family operated Crystal Cave as a tourist attraction until 1960, when the federal government purchased the land.

The Crystal Cave Ticket Office is a one-story building with a dogtrot-like rectilinear plan. The house is clad in clapboard siding. The front of the building rests on a stone wall foundation and the rear sits on a stone pier foundation. A corrugated metal hipped roof covers the building, and the eaves extend to create a porch that encircles the building. The roof is supported by log posts that extend from the wood deck. The building is divided into a ticket office area with windows opening to the porch, and a shower and dressing room area with two bathrooms. The Crystal Cave Ticket Office retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Crystal Cave Ticket Office is contributing to the Crystal Cave Historic District, which was listed on May 8, 1991, and also includes the Collins Family Home and Crystal Cave Entrance. The district is significant under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. The period of significance is 1917–1927, which corresponds to the time when the Collins family operated the cave for tourism. The 1991 nomination notes that the footpath to the cave, its associated stairs and retaining walls, and the entrance are contributing. The steel door installed in the 1970s and the wooden posts along the trail are non-contributing. The nomination notes that

[553] Park GIS files indicate Woodland Cottage 114 is also denoted by B-073.

the ticket office was is poor condition but retained integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

It is recommended that the Crystal Cave Ticket Office is also significant under Criterion A for its significance in exploration and commerce. Floyd Collins' original exploration and development of Crystal Cave is a result of the commercial caving that defined the region in the early 1900s, before the Park was created. The ticket office is also recommended eligible under Criterion C as the only example of a surviving structure that was developed for commercial caving operations in the Park. The ticket office is the only remaining building of this type in Park boundaries, as all other similar residences were demolished by the CCC during the early development of the Park. Further, the ticket office, in combination with the Collins Family Home and Crystal Cave, retains a high level of integrity. It is recommended that the period of significance be extended to 1917–1960, encompassing the entirety of the time that the house, ticket office, and cave were used commercially. The Crystal Cave Ticket Office continues to retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 91. Crystal Cave Ticket Office (B-073), view to the northwest.

Curatorial Storage (B-333)

The Curatorial Storage Building is in the Maintenance Services Area of the park (Figure 92). The northeastern elevation is connected to the Science Resource Building (B-313) by a hyphen. The Curatorial Storage building was constructed around 1985 as an addition to Building 313 and has been used for collection storage. The building is one-story high; a concrete block wall rises above the roof and is wider than the block, dividing the building into sections of one-third to the north, and two-thirds to the south. The concrete block building is clad in red brick. The low-pitch side-gable roof is covered by asphalt shingles and has moderate eaves. The gable peak is clad in horizontal siding. The side elevations each have paired steel doors, and the west elevation has no fenestration. South of the hyphen, the east elevation has no fenestration. The south elevation of the hyphen is clad in board and batten siding and has a steel pedestrian door that leads to a paver

stone patio. Two paired, one-over-one sashes overlook a courtyard north of the hyphen from the east elevation. The hyphen has two windows overlooking the courtyard from the north elevation, and a pedestrian door as part of Building 313's hyphen.

The Curatorial Storage Building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria. It is also recommended as non-contributing to the adjacent NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 92. Curatorial Storage (B-333), view to the north.

Deluxe Guest Cottages (Batch)

The Deluxe Guest Cottages include 10 small cabins arranged in a semicircle to the west of Mammoth Cave Parkway and south of the Lodge at Mammoth Cave (Figure 93). Each cottage is placed roughly 20 feet away from the neighboring cottages. A concrete walkway extends along the outside of the semicircle, and a small concrete footpath extends from the walkway to each cottage's front porch. Large eastern redcedars, red pines, and maples grow around and close to the cottages.

The plans for the Deluxe Guest Cottages, originally called the Tourist Cabins for Hotel, are noted as being designed by "Wash" (no other details provided) of the NPS's Eastern Division Branch of Plans and Designs (Drawing NP-MC 1016-A). Notably, renowned landscape architect Thomas Chalmers Vint, who had become chief architect of the NPS Branch of Plans and Designs, recommended the plans for construction on April 11, 1936. Vint's signature, along with those of engineers and the NPS's associate director, Arthur E. Demaray, signaled that the project could move forward.

Based on the original plans, the Deluxe Guest Cottages were immediately southeast of the Mammoth Cave Hotel (no longer extant). The flagstone walk that spanned the façade of the hotel was extended to the cabins, following the same footprint of the current concrete walkway. The plan also indicates that four buildings from the interior of the semicircle were demolished and removed, along with a portion of a road.

Will Gill of Bowling Green, Kentucky, in association with Bass and Company, began construction of the cabins in 1936 and completed the project in 1937. The CCC landscaped the area and installed the flagstone pathway. Although construction records are unclear, it is probable that the CCC helped construct the cabins as well. The sandstone foundations, wood clapboards, and original wood-shingled roofs reflected one of the main tenets of CCC projects in the national parks and the Rustic style: using locally found, natural materials to help the buildings blend into their surroundings. The modest forms of the cottages, which had little ornamentation, were also likely similar in appearance to the many small family homesteads that had existed in the Park prior to its creation.

Based on early photographs of the cottages, the Park has made several moderate changes to the cabins over the years; all changes were likely made to all cabins around the same time. The flagstone walkway has been replaced or covered with large-aggregate concrete, the wooden shutters and shutter dogs have been removed, wooden screen doors were removed from the entrance doors, the wooden shingles were replaced with asphalt shingles, and small HVAC units were installed in the gable ends. These changes have resulted in diminished integrity of materials and workmanship, but the original wood clapboards, wood windows, and sandstone foundations retain integrity.

The Deluxe Guest Cottages have been determined to be contributing features to the eligible Core Visitor Services Cultural Landscape. The Deluxe Guest Cottages have also been determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district. They are eligible under Criterion A for their significance in entertainment and recreation. The cottages retain much of their historic integrity, and the period of significance is 1936–1937. Of the 10 cottages, all are recommended contributing to the historic district. In addition, the trees and cultural plantings are recommended as contributing, as many appear to be original to the site, including the yucca that is planted near the buildings' foundation. Although the concrete footpath has lost integrity of materials and workmanship, it continues to retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association; therefore, it is also recommended as a contributing feature of the district.



Figure 93. Overview of the Deluxe Guest Cottages, view to the southeast.

Deluxe Guest Cottage #1 (B-008)

Deluxe Guest Cottage #1 is the westernmost of the 10 nearly identical cottages (Figure 94). Yuccas grow near Deluxe Guest Cottage #1, in addition to the trees scattered across the site. Deluxe Guest Cottage #1 has a rectilinear footprint, is one story tall, and is approximately 18 feet long and 15 feet wide. The cottage rests on a sandstone block foundation, painted white wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof. Rafter tails extend from the eaves. The front door is placed off-center of the façade and is accessed by a small, flagstone stoop. Additional fenestration includes four single, double-hung, six-over-six windows, one on each elevation. A small HVAC unit pierces one gable peak, and the other gable peak has a small louvered vent.

Deluxe Cottage #1 retains much of its historic integrity. Much of the original vegetation remains in the landscape as well. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost as a result of minor changes, such as the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the minimal changes have allowed the integrity of feeling and association to remain, and the cabin continues to express a tangible association with the Park's early development, early landscape design, and Rustic style architecture. Therefore, Deluxe Cottage #1 is recommended as a contributing resource to the determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages/Tourist Cabin District.



Figure 94. Deluxe Guest Cottage #1 (B-008), view to the northeast.

Deluxe Guest Cottage #2 (B-009)

Deluxe Guest Cottage #2 has a rectilinear footprint, is one story tall, and is approximately 18 feet long and 15 feet wide (Figure 95). The cottage rests on a sandstone block foundation, white painted wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof. Rafter tails extend from the eaves. The front door is placed off-center of the façade and is accessed by a small, flagstone stoop. Additional fenestration includes four single, double-hung, six-over-six windows, one on each elevation. A small HVAC unit pierces one gable peak, and the other gable peak has a small louvered vent.

Overall, Deluxe Cottage #2 retains much of its historic integrity. Much of the original vegetation remains in the landscape as well. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost as a result of minor changes, such as the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the minimal changes have allowed the integrity of feeling and association to remain, and the cabin continues to express a tangible association with the Park's early development, early landscape design, and Rustic style architecture. Therefore, Deluxe Cottage #2 is recommended as a contributing resource to the determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages/Tourist Cabin District.



Figure 95. Deluxe Guest Cottage #2 (B-009), view to the southeast.

Deluxe Guest Cottage #3 (B-010)

Deluxe Guest Cottage #3 has a rectilinear footprint, is one story tall, and is approximately 18 feet long and 15 feet wide (Figure 96). The cottage rests on a sandstone block foundation, white painted wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof. Rafter tails extend from the eaves. The front door is placed off-center of the façade and is accessed by a small, flagstone stoop. Additional fenestration includes four single, double-hung, six-over-six windows, one on each elevation. A small HVAC unit pierces one gable peak, and the other gable peak has a small louvered vent.

Deluxe Cottage #3 retains much of its historic integrity. Much of the original vegetation remains in the landscape as well. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost as a result of minor changes, such as the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the minimal changes have allowed the integrity of feeling and association to remain, and the cabin continues to express a tangible association with the Park's early development, early landscape design, and Rustic style architecture. Therefore, Deluxe Cottage #3 is recommended as a contributing resource to the determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages/Tourist Cabin District.



Figure 96. Deluxe Guest Cottage #3 (B-010), view to the east.

Deluxe Guest Cottage #4 (B-011)

Deluxe Guest Cottage #4 has a rectilinear footprint, is one story tall, and is approximately 18 feet long and 15 feet wide (Figure 97). The cottage rests on a sandstone block foundation, white painted wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof. Rafter tails extend from the eaves. The front door is placed off-center of the façade and is accessed by a small, flagstone stoop. Additional fenestration includes four single, double-hung, six-over-six windows, one on each elevation. A small HVAC unit pierces one gable peak, and the other gable peak has a small louvered vent.

Deluxe Cottage #4 retains much of its historic integrity. Much of the original vegetation remains in the landscape as well. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost as a result of minor changes, such as the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the minimal changes have allowed the integrity of feeling and association to remain, and the cabin continues to express a tangible association with the Park's early development, early landscape design, and Rustic style architecture. Therefore, Deluxe Cottage #4 is recommended as a contributing resource to the determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages/Tourist Cabin District.



Figure 97. Deluxe Guest Cottage #4 (B-011), view to the east.

Deluxe Guest Cottage #5 (B-012)

Deluxe Guest Cottage #5 has a rectilinear footprint, is one story tall, and is approximately 18 feet long and 15 feet wide (Figure 98). The cottage rests on a sandstone block foundation, white pained wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof. Rafter tails extend from the eaves. The front door is placed off-center of the façade and is accessed by a small, flagstone stoop. Additional fenestration includes four single, double-hung, six-over-six windows, one on each elevation. A small HVAC unit pierces one gable peak, and the other gable peak has a small louvered vent.

Deluxe Cottage #5 retains much of its historic integrity. Much of the original vegetation remains in the landscape as well. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost as a result of minor changes, such as the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the minimal changes have allowed the integrity of feeling and association to remain, and the cabin continues to express a tangible association with the Park's early development, early landscape design, and Rustic style architecture. Therefore, Deluxe Cottage #5 is recommended as a contributing resource to the determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages/Tourist Cabin District.



Figure 98. Deluxe Guest Cottage #5 (B-012), view to the northeast.

Deluxe Guest Cottage #6 (B-013)

Deluxe Guest Cottage #6 has a rectilinear footprint, is one story tall, and is approximately 18 feet long and 15 feet wide (Figure 99). The cottage rests on a sandstone block foundation, white painted wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof. Rafter tails extend from the eaves. The front door is placed off-center of the façade and is accessed by a small, flagstone stoop. Additional fenestration includes four single, double-hung, six-over-six windows, one on each elevation. A small HVAC unit pierces one gable peak, and the other gable peak has a small louvered vent. Yucca plants grow near Deluxe Guest Cottage #6.

Deluxe Cottage #6 retains much of its historic integrity. Much of the original vegetation remains in the landscape as well. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost as a result of minor changes, such as the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the minimal changes have allowed the integrity of feeling and association to remain, and the cabin continues to express a tangible association with the Park's early development, early landscape design, and Rustic style architecture. Therefore, Deluxe Cottage #6 is recommended as a contributing resource to the determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages/Tourist Cabin District.



Figure 99. Deluxe Guest Cottage #6 (B-013), view to the northeast.

Deluxe Guest Cottage #7 (B-014)

Deluxe Guest Cottage #7 has a rectilinear footprint, is one story tall, and is approximately 18 feet long and 15 feet wide (Figure 100). The cottage rests on a sandstone block foundation, white painted wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof. Rafter tails extend from the eaves. The front door is placed off-center of the façade and is accessed by a small, flagstone stoop. Additional fenestration includes four single, double-hung, six-over-six windows, one on each elevation. A small HVAC unit pierces one gable peak, and the other gable peak has a small louvered vent.

Deluxe Cottage #7 retains much of its historic integrity. Much of the original vegetation remains in the landscape as well. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost as a result of minor changes, such as the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the minimal changes have allowed the integrity of feeling and association to remain, and the cabin continues to express a tangible association with the Park's early development, early landscape design, and Rustic style architecture. Therefore, Deluxe Cottage #7 is recommended as a contributing resource to the determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages/Tourist Cabin District.



Figure 100. Deluxe Guest Cottage #7 (B-014), view to the north-northeast.

Deluxe Guest Cottage #8 (B-015)

Deluxe Guest Cottage #8 has a rectilinear footprint, is one story tall, and is approximately 18 feet long and 15 feet wide (Figure 101). The cottage rests on a sandstone block foundation, white painted wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof. Rafter tails extend from the eaves. The front door is placed off-center of the façade and is accessed by a small, flagstone stoop. Additional fenestration includes four single, double-hung, six-over-six windows, one on each elevation. A small HVAC unit pierces one gable peak, and the other gable peak has a small louvered vent.

Deluxe Cottage #8 retains much of its historic integrity. Much of the original vegetation remains in the landscape as well. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost as a result of minor changes, such as the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the minimal changes have allowed the integrity of feeling and association to remain, and the cabin continues to express a tangible association with the Park's early development, early landscape design, and Rustic style architecture. Therefore, Deluxe Cottage #8 is recommended as a contributing resource to the determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages/Tourist Cabin District.



Figure 101. Deluxe Guest Cottage #8 (B-015), view to the west.

Deluxe Guest Cottage #9 (B-016)

Deluxe Guest Cottage #9 has a rectilinear footprint, is one story tall, and is approximately 18 feet long and 15 feet wide (Figure 102). The cottage rests on a sandstone block foundation, white painted wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof. Rafter tails extend from the eaves. The front door is placed off-center of the façade and is accessed by a small, flagstone stoop. Additional fenestration includes four single, double-hung, six-over-six windows, one on each elevation. A small HVAC unit pierces one gable peak, and the other gable peak has a small louvered vent. Yuccas grow near Deluxe Guest Cottage #9.

Deluxe Cottage #9 retains much of its historic integrity. Much of the original vegetation remains in the landscape as well. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost as a result of minor changes, such as the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the minimal changes have allowed the integrity of feeling and association to remain, and the cabin continues to express a tangible association with the Park's early development, early landscape design, and Rustic style architecture. Therefore, Deluxe Cottage #9 is recommended as a contributing resource to the determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages/Tourist Cabin District.



Figure 102. Deluxe Guest Cottage #9 (B-016), view to the west-southwest.

Deluxe Guest Cottage #10 (B-017)

Deluxe Guest Cottage #10 has a rectilinear footprint, is one story tall, and is approximately 18 feet long and 15 feet wide (Figure 103). The cottage rests on a sandstone block foundation, white painted wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof. Rafter tails extend from the eaves. The front door is placed off-center of the façade and is accessed by a small, flagstone stoop. Additional fenestration includes four single, double-hung, six-over-six windows, one on each elevation. A small HVAC unit pierces one gable peak, and the other gable peak has a small louvered vent. Yuccas grow near Deluxe Guest Cottage #10.

Deluxe Cottage #10 retains much of its historic integrity. Much of the original vegetation remains in the landscape as well. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost as a result of minor changes, such as the replacement asphalt shingle roof. However, the minimal changes have allowed the integrity of feeling and association to remain, and the cabin continues to express a tangible association with the Park's early development, early landscape design, and Rustic style architecture. Therefore, Deluxe Cottage #10 is recommended as a contributing resource to the determined eligible Deluxe Guest Cottages/Tourist Cabin District.



Figure 103. Deluxe Guest Cottage #10 (B-017), view to the north-northeast.

Doyle Valley Overlook Wall

The Doyle Valley Overlook Wall was constructed around 1935 (Figure 104). It is composed of coursed, squared, sandstone blocks. It is positioned east of Mammoth Cave Entrance Rad and overlooks the Doyle Valley. A concrete sidewalk and curb are adjacent to the wall. At its south end, the wall forms an overlook platform with two wayside exhibits. A split-rail fence extends from the south end of the platform wall, moving away from the curb to delineate a grass-covered section of land for picnicking.

The Doyle Valley Overlook Wall retains location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resource is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment/recreation and politics/government, specifically because of its association with the CCC program. The period of significance is recommended to coincide with the CCC's work at the park from 1935–1942. Additional research is needed to determine the exact date of construction.



Figure 104. Doyle Valley Overlook Wall, view to the east.

Earth House (B-001)

The Environmental Education Building/Earth House/Building 1 is in the upper picnic area of the core services area of the Park, northwest of the Woodland Cottages (Figure 105). The original portion of the building was constructed by the CCC in 1940 as a comfort station, providing men's and women's restroom facilities for the surrounding former campground. By 1949, additions were made to the east and west elevations of the comfort station, consisting of men's and women's showers, new entrances, coal storage, and a laundry porch. During the Mission 66 program, the area was transformed from the old campground to the current expanded picnic area. Today, the building is used as an environmental education center.

The building is south of Building 304/picnic shelter and south of a small parking lot. Several concrete walkways lead to the building from the parking area, the picnic shelter/Building 304, and the access road to the south. The one-story building has an irregular footprint due to the two wing additions and an overhanging cross gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed rafters. The foundation is poured concrete, and the exterior walls are clad in random ashlar sandstone. The upper gable ends are clad in vertical tongue and groove replacement siding with louvered vents in the peaks. Fenestration includes metal framed three-over-three casement windows and metal framed and glass replacement doors. A carved wooden sign is appended to the stone near the front entrance with the inscription "Earth House Environmental Ed. Center Named by: Mrs. Shorts 5th Grade Munfordville Earth Day 80." A second sign is appended to the east gable end identifying the building as "Environmental Education." The original entrances to the comfort station were covered by the wing additions and new entrances were moved to the wings. The laundry porch has been enclosed with board and batten-style wood panels and a pedestrian door on the north elevation. A small wooden sign near the added door identifies the building as "1." The coal storage area at the northeast junction of the east wing and original building was removed, and a door to the area has been infilled with ashlar sandstone. The

building was transformed early in its history, with the addition of shower wings, a laundry porch, and coal storage area.

The Earth House has been extensively altered since its construction in 1940. The building has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship because of the replacement asphalt shingle roof, replacement siding in the gables, an infilled doorway, and the enclosed laundry porch. As the area was transformed from a campground to a picnic area, the building no longer serves its original purpose as a comfort station, shower, and laundry facility that was constructed as part of a campground, diminishing its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. Because of the alterations and extensive loss of historic integrity, it no longer retains its association with the CCC and the overall ECW philosophy of using locally available materials and hand tools for construction. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

However, it is recommended that a CLR or CLI is completed for the Mission 66 picnic area to document this area's development from a campground to a picnic area. Although the Earth House and the picnic shelters in this area are currently recommended as individually not eligible, additional study may reveal that together, the buildings and associated roadways do represent a significant development in the Park during the Mission 66 era.



Figure 105. Earth House (B-001), view to the north.

Equipment Storage Building (B-102)

The Equipment Storage Building is at the southeast end of the Maintenance Area (Figure 106). The utilitarian building was constructed around 1985. The building has a rectilinear plan and is covered by a side-gable roof. The side elevations, rear elevation, and roof are covered with corrugated metal panels. The façade elevation is divided into three open bays. Painted wood plywood panels span the facade's eave and cover the upper portion of the elevation. The panels also cover the gable peaks.

The Equipment Storage Building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is probable that the plywood panels were installed after the building was constructed and therefore effect the integrity of materials and workmanship. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 106. Equipment Storage Building (B-102), view to the north.

Fire Circle, Mammoth Cave Campground

The Fire Circle at Mammoth Cave Campground is west of the campground loops and is adjacent to the White Cave Trail that is accessed from Loop D (Figure 107). Trails also lead to the Fire Circle from the amphitheater and the camp store. The Fire Circle was constructed around 1994 and includes a sandstone seat wall and three sections of wood benches constructed out of railroad ties. The railroad ties surmount two or three wood bases, and the benches step down in length as they approach the seat wall. A storage box is at the top of the eastern benches. The box is constructed out of wood panels and has a hinged lid that is closed with a metal strap and lock.

The Fire Circle at Mammoth Cave Campground appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 107. Fire Circle at Mammoth Cave Campground, view to the north.

Fire Hall/Fitness Building (B-064)

The Fire Hall/Fitness Center was designed by the NPS Eastern Division Branch of Plans and Designs in 1958 and constructed by 1959 (Figure 108). It was originally used as a Fire and Ranger Station by the Park, but it currently serves as a Fitness Center. The building is in the Maintenance Area, west-southwest of Park Maintenance Road and north-northwest of Building 59. A wide, asphalt-paved driveway extends west-southwest from Park Maintenance Road, providing access to the building.

The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint consisting of the original main block and a later addition extending from the west elevation. The main block has an overhanging side gable roof, and the addition has a lower-pitched gable roof perpendicular to the main roof; both are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are constructed of native sandstone, and wood board and batten siding covers most of the façade, the upper gables, and the west elevation. The façade includes a large, overhead, paneled door with two central rows of windows and a pedestrian door and single window to the south. The pedestrian door has been replaced and the window consists of a single fixed light and wood frame. The window originally had a single wood shutter with hinges on the south side that has since been removed. In the late 1960s, the Job Corps constructed the two-room western addition using similar sandstone blocks and board and batten siding. A secondary entrance is on the north elevation of the addition, accessed by concrete steps. Additional one-over-one windows are on the west elevation. A small square, brown and white sign with the building number, “64,” is attached to the board and batten of the façade just north of the overhead door.

The Fire Hall is a non-contributing feature of the Maintenance Area Historic District, which was listed on May 8, 1991, and includes six other buildings and structures. The district is significant under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. The period of significance is 1939–1942, which corresponds to the time when the CCC constructed the buildings in the

maintenance area. The 1991 nomination notes that the Automotive Mechanical Garage (B-059), Paint Shed/Oil House (B-060), Warehouse Maintenance Building (B-063), and Repair Shop (B-059) are contributing features. The Fire Hall (B-064), Kennel, Vehicle Wash Structure (B-318), and Petroleum Storage Structure are non-contributing. The nomination noted that the district retained integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Fire Hall retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and workmanship. It has lost integrity of design, feeling, and association due to the western addition, the replacement door and asphalt shingle roof, and because it is no longer used for its original purpose as a Fire Station for the Park. In addition, the building was not constructed by the CCC. Therefore, it is recommended that it remains a non-contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 108. Fire Hall/Fitness Building (B-064), view to the south.

General Store and Service Station (B-208)

The General Store and Service Station is west of Mammoth Cave Entrance Road, northwest of the Mammoth Cave Campground (Figure 109). The building was constructed by a private concessions company, National Park Concessions, Inc., in 1959. The multi-function building houses the camp store at the east end, showers and offices in the center, and the Mammoth Cave post office at the west end of the building. The building is one-story high and has a rectilinear plan. The building has a concrete block foundation and is clad with both brick and board and batten siding. The front-gable roof has a low-pitch, moderate eaves, and is covered by asphalt shingles. The east end of the building has a façade that includes two sets of glass doors with plate glass transoms, and metal plate glass windows resting on board and batten bulkheads. The gable peak is clad in board and batten siding. The side elevations of the store are clad in brick and have no fenestration.

Immediately west of the store, the roof covers a breezeway, and the building narrows in width, forming a covered porch at the north end of the building. This central section is clad in board and

batten siding. The north end is accessed by a concrete access ramp with metal tube railing, and concrete steps lead up to the breezeway from the south elevation. The central section of the building includes offices, bathrooms, and showers. There are two one-over-one windows on the south elevation, and two overlooking the breezeway. The doors are a mix of glass and steel doors. At the time of survey, a shed and picnic table were in the breezeway.

The west end of the building, the post office, has a glass customer door with a transom that is flanked by plate glass windows and is accessed from the covered porch on the north end of the building. The west elevation of the building includes two steel doors sheltered under a shed roof. Six concrete steps with tube railings lead up to the northernmost door. There are no exterior steps leading to the second door. At the south end of the elevation is a third steel door accessed by a wood ramp.

The General Store and Service Station building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it is not significant under any of the Criteria for Evaluation. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 109. General Store and Service Station (B-208), view to the south.

Good Spring Baptist Church (B-427)

Good Spring Baptist Church is on the north side of the Green River, approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Mammoth Cave Ferry Road, and is accessed by Good Spring Road (Figure 110). Churches served as the center for community life in rural Kentucky, and the Mammoth Cave area was no exception. Larger communities were miles away and required traversing rough dirt roads, which made the journey unpleasant. In additional to religious services, rural churches were social gathering spaces for weekly services, weddings, funerals, baptisms, homecomings, revivals, and grave decoration days for local church-goers and non-goers alike. During the national park land acquisition period in the 1930s, most buildings in the Park boundaries were

razed; however, several churches were excepted. In exchange for the donation of community-owned church properties, the NPS agreed to grant special use permits to the congregations that wanted to maintain the location of their churches.

Good Spring Baptist Church was established as a congregation in 1842. The congregation served the community of Cade and residents of the Maple Springs area, as well as families residing on the north side of the Green River. The Good Spring Baptist Church was constructed around 1900 and was in regular use into the 1960s. The Davis, Demunbrun, and Vincent families were members of the church.

The one-story building has a rectilinear plan and rests on stone piers. The frame building is clad in clapboard siding and is covered by a moderately pitched, front-gable roof. The roof is covered by tin panels, has shallow eaves, and the ridgeline is pierced by a chimney stack. The windows are wood, four-over-four sashes. The façade has two entrance doors with two-light transoms. A wood deck is positioned at the eastern corner of the building. A wood step leads up to the deck from the southeast elevation, and an access ramp abuts the northeast elevation, leading to the door on the façade. The words "Good Spring Baptist Church—Established-1842" is painted on a wide board at the terminus of the gable. The three windows on each side elevation have working shutters that obscure several windows. The rear elevation has no fenestration.

Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery were listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A for social history and Criteria Consideration a for religious properties of significance. Its period of significance is around 1900–1941, which correspond to the construction of the church building and the loss of the church's community because of the creation of the Park.[554]

Based on field survey in 2022, the church retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been diminished by the maturation of the surrounding forest. It is recommended that the Good Springs Baptist Church and Cemetery remain listed in the NRHP. The church, cemetery, and cultural plantings in the cemetery (detailed on page 371) and near the entrance drive are recommended as contributing, whereas the non-historic wayside exhibit is recommended as a non-contributing feature. Additional research is needed to determine if the gravel loop road dates to the period of significance or was constructed later to accommodate tourists' visits to the church and cemetery. Because the cemetery dates to at least 1847, it is recommended that the period of significance be extended to 1847, as this site was being used for funerary purposes far earlier than the current period of significance. The early burial dates and continued use indicate that the cemetery was important in social history for the former Mammoth Cave community. Archeological survey may also reveal additional information about the early congregation, if artifacts relating to an earlier church building are extant at the site. Additional examination is also needed to determine if the end of the period of significance should also be extended to a more recent date.

[554] Lally, "Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery," 8-1.



Figure 110. Good Spring Baptist Church (B-427), view to the northwest.

Great Onyx Meadows Shelter (B-307)

The Great Onyx Meadows Shelter was constructed around 1970 by the Great Onyx Job Corps (Figure 111). The Job Corps was established in 1965 by the USDA as a vocational training program administered by the US Department of Labor. The Job Corps met many of the construction needs for park after the Mission 66 era ended in 1966 and is still active at Mammoth Cave.

The open-air shelter is composed of a gable roof supported by metal poles, and a double brick fireplace. The roof is covered in moss and vegetation; the underside of the roof is enclosed and has peeling paint and wood rot. The fireplace is composed of running bond, red brick. It has stepped shoulders, a decorative soldier course, and an integrated mantel. A plaque is inset at the center of the soldier course and indicates the Great Onyx Civilian Conservation Center built the structure. The hearth beneath each firebox is composed of four brick courses in a semicircle shape. The hearths are connected by a smaller semicircle. Brick seat walls extend from the hearths.

The Great Onyx Meadows Shelter retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 111. Great Onyx Meadows Shelter (B-307), view to the south-southwest.

Great Onyx Pump Station (B-047)

The Great Onyx Pump Station is a one-story utilitarian building (Figure 112). It was constructed in 1966 of concrete block and has a flat roof with moderate eaves. The windows have metal hopper sashes, and the doors are steel with vents at the bottom. One door is about three feet above the ground, and a wood railroad tie is bolted to the exterior of the building below the threshold.

The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, the station is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



Figure 112. Great Onyx Pump Station (B-047), view to the southeast.

Haz-Mat Collection Building (B-310)

The Haz-Mat Collection Building was constructed in 1973 by the Great Onyx Job Corps (Figure 113). Building records indicate the building was originally constructed to serve as a can washing facility. The building is one-story tall and has a rectilinear plan. It is constructed out of concrete blocks. Several of the concrete blocks are turned to form air vents in the structure. A textured concrete surface has been applied to the foundation and rear of the building. A shallow approach apron spans the façade and has four metal steps with railing leading up to it. The door is composed of metal bars and is positioned at the center of the façade. The gable peak and roof are covered by standing seam metal panels.

The Haz-Mat Collection Building retains integrity of location and setting. The integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been diminished due to the loss of concrete steps, railing, and presumably the original door, as well as replacement roofing. The building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



Figure 113. Haz-Mat Collection Building (B-310), view to the north.

Historic Train “Hercules” and Coach #2

The Historic Train “Hercules” and Coach #2 are northeast of the Amphitheater and northwest of the General Store and Service Station (Figure 114). The train and coach were used by the Mammoth Cave Railroad, which transported visitors and local residents from Glasgow Junction Train Station (now Park City) to the Mammoth Cave and Hotel between 1886 and 1931. The train and coach were constructed by the Philadelphia, Burnham, Perry, Williams, and Company in 1888. This train is the last of four that transported visitors to Mammoth Cave. The short-line railroad replaced a stagecoach line and was the last of its kind used in the United States. “Hercules” and Coach #2 have been in their current location since 1931.

"Hercules" was a steam-powered locomotive that had a maximum boiler pressure of 125 psi. This type of design was often referred to as a "dummy" locomotive, designed to resemble a streetcar in an effort to not startle horses along its path. The classification of the steam locomotive with an enclosed cab and boiler is an 0-4-2T. This refers to the wheel arrangement: "0" indicating no pilot or preceding wheels, four powered-drive wheels (two on each side), and two trailing wheels for support and stability. The "T" stands for tank, indicating the locomotive carried its own water supply, not requiring a tender. The exterior of "Hercules" is 9 feet wide, 23 feet long, and 11 feet high. The interior of the cab is 8 feet wide. The ceiling of the cab is 85 inches from the floor at the center and 72 inches at the wall. A steel pilot, or "cowcatcher," is attached to the front of the locomotive.

Wooden Coach #2 is a combine car (combination coach and baggage). It is an open platform type that was common before the days of enclosed diaphragms between cars. These cars were heated by coal stoves, usually with one at each end of the car. Coach #2 has a clerestory-type roof and a baggage door that slides on an exterior track. It is 35.5 feet long, 8.7 feet wide, and 11.5 feet high. The interior height from floor to ceiling at center is 8.1 feet and the inside width is 7.8 feet. In its operational lifetime, Coach #2 has apparently had its wheels replaced at various

times, although those currently on the car were manufactured by the Louisville Car Wheel Company and are dated 6/25/1917 and 9/14/1915. The wheel carriages are "Type No. 11" and manufactured by the Ohio Falls Car Company of Jeffersonville, Indiana. This firm is more than likely the manufacturer of the entire car.

The Mammoth Cave Railroad Company used link-and-pin couplers, which were the forerunner of modern knuckle couplers used today. These early couplers were dangerous and sometimes resulted in workers being crushed between cars. The couplers on “Hercules” and Coach #2 were manufactured by the Van Doren Coupler Company of Chicago in 1902. The male coupler is a No. 6, and the female is a No. 5. The locomotive and coach are outfitted with steam joint brakes, which were manufactured by the Vacuum Brake Company of Watertown, New York in 1925. This brake system is the only known alteration or improvement to the locomotive and coach.[555] A shelter was constructed around the train and coach in 1972 to protect it from the elements and park visitors.

The Historic Train “Hercules” and Coach #2 were listed in the NRHP on October 10, 1975, under Criteria A and C for significance in engineering and transportation. The train and coach have a period of significance spanning from 1886–1929. [556] Based on field survey in 2022, Historic Train “Hercules” and Coach #2 retain integrity of location, feeling, and association. The integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship have been diminished due to the construction of the shelter and railing around the locomotive, replacement plexiglass windows, and the loss of interior components and the railroad track. It is recommended that “Hercules” and Coach #2 remain listed in the NRHP.



Figure 114. Historic Train “Hercules” and Coach #2, view to the south.

[555] Hasting, "Hercules and Coach #2 NTHP Registration Form," 8-1.
[556] Hasting, "Hercules and Coach #2 NTHP Registration Form," 8-1.

Hotel Staff Lodging Dormitory (B-324)

The Hotel Staff Lodging Dormitory was constructed in 1985 to provide housing for concessioner employees (Figure 115). The one-story building has a rectilinear plan. It rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in board and batten siding. The gable roof is covered by asphalt shingles and has shallow eaves. Hipped and gable hoods project from the east and west elevations, sheltering the entrance doors. The doors are accessed by wood decks and stairs. Simple wood balustrades span the decks and wood posts support the hoods. A series of air-conditioning vents span the east elevation, below the windows. The north elevation has two sets of paired doors. Each pair is sheltered under a hipped hood supported by brackets.

The Hotel Staff Lodging Dormitory retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 115. Hotel Staff Lodging Dormitory (B-324), view to the southwest.

Houchins Ferry Structures

The Houchins Ferry Structures provided support for the Houchin's ferry that crossed the Green River, connecting the north and south portions of Houchins Ferry Road (Figure 116). John Houchin was responsible for establishing Houchin Ferry around 1815, but the date of the extant structures is unknown. The ferry was last used in 2013, when it was decommissioned by the Park after water levels dropped following the loss of Lock and Dam Number 6. The metal towers are composed of four metal uprights that converge at the apex with cross bracing supports. A catwalk structure extends from the top of the tower, supported by a T-shaped brace. A metal cable is connected to the tower and is anchored to the ground.

The Houchins Ferry Structures appear to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. They have been previously determined eligible for listing

in the NRHP. A cultural landscape study is recommended to fully document the ferry crossing's history, built features, and surrounding natural features.



Figure 116. Houchins Ferry Structure on the south bank of the Green River, view to the northwest.

Joppa Missionary Baptist Church (B-428)

The Joppa Missionary Baptist Church is on Highway 70, 2.5 miles west of the intersection with Mammoth Cave Parkway (Figure 117). Churches served as the center for community life in rural Kentucky, and the Mammoth Cave area was no exception. Larger communities were miles away and required traversing rough dirt roads, which made the journey unpleasant. In additional to religious services, rural churches were social gathering spaces for weekly services, weddings, funerals, baptisms, homecomings, revivals, grave decoration days, and as schoolhouses for local church-goers and non-goers alike. During the national park land acquisition period in the 1930s, most buildings in the Park boundaries were razed; however, several churches were excepted. In exchange for the donation of community-owned church properties, the NPS agreed to grant special use permits to the congregations that wanted to maintain the location of their churches.

The Joppa Missionary Baptist Church was established in 1862 and served the community of Elko and the residents of the Joppa Ridge area. The Church was constructed around 1900 and was in regular use through the 1960s. The Davis, Meredith, and McCombs families were members.

The one-story building has a rectilinear plan and rests on a stacked sandstone foundation with tin skirting that resembles rock-faced concrete block. The frame building is clad in clapboard siding and is covered by a moderately pitched, front-gable roof. The roof is covered by tin panels, has shallow eaves, and the ridgeline is pierced by a metal chimney stack. The windows have wood four-over-four sashes. The façade has two entrances, each accessed by separate wood steps with simple wood railings. A wood plaque reading "Joppa Missionary Baptist Church Est. 1862" is positioned above and between the doors. The side elevations each have four four-over-four

windows. The rear elevation has a door and window. At the time of survey, exterior buttresses were positioned on the side and rear elevations to provide support to the church.

Joppa Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery were listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A for social history and Criteria Consideration a for religious properties of significance. Its period of significance is around 1900–1941, which correspond to the construction of the church building and the loss of the church's community because of the creation of the Park.[557]

Based on field survey in 2022, the church retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been diminished by the maturation of the surrounding forest. It is recommended that the Joppa Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery remain listed in the NRHP. The church, cemetery, and cultural plantings are recommended as contributing, whereas the non-historic wayside exhibit near the entrance road is recommended as a non-contributing feature. Additional research is needed to determine if the gravel entrance road that loops around the church dates to the period of significance or was constructed at a later date.



Figure 117. Joppa Missionary Baptist Church (B-428), view to the northwest.

Lift Station at Point X (B-414)

The Lift Station at Point X was constructed in 1994 as a part of an overhaul of the water delivery and sewage systems in the park (Figure 118). It is west of the intersection of Mammoth Cave Entrance Road and Maple Springs Ranger Station Road. The one-story, rectilinear building rests on a concrete foundation. The building is clad in stone veneer. It is covered by an asphalt shingle front-gable roof with shallow eaves. The façade has a full-length concrete apron and paired steel

[557] Kelly A. Lally, "Joppa Baptist Church and Cemetery," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service, 1989.

doors. The west elevation has no fenestration. The north and east elevation each have a louvered vent. In addition to the structure, there are several outlying features that contribute to the utility system, including three manhole-sized access points, a concrete slab with a diamond plate hatch, a surface water pump, and a pad-mounted transformer.

The building has remained unmodified from its original design and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 118. Lift Station at Point X (B-414), view to the northwest.

Lift Station at Sunset Point (B-412)

The Lift Station at Sunset Point was constructed in 1997 as a pumphouse for water management in the park (Figure 119). The building is at the west end of the Core Services Area. The one-story, rectilinear building rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in stone veneer. It is covered by an asphalt shingled, front-gable roof with shallow eaves. The center section of the west eave extends to form an overhang over a window. The overhang is supported by two square posts on short piers atop a concrete slab. A skylight is positioned above the overhang, and a metal flue pierces the west slope, north of the skylight. The north and east elevations have louvered vents, and the east elevation also has a steel entrance door that opens to a full-length concrete apron. The south elevation has no fenestration.

The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 119. Lift Station at Sunset Point (B-412), view to the east.

Lift Station at the Permanent Housing Area (B-413)

Lift Station at the Permanent Housing Area was built in 1994 as a pumphouse for water management in the park (Figure 120). The building is southwest of Circle Drive and the residential buildings. The one-story, rectilinear building rests on a concrete foundation. The lower half of the building is clad in stone veneer and the upper half is covered by board and batten siding. It is covered by an asphalt shingled, front-gable roof with shallow eaves. A chimney stack pierces the west roof slope near the north end. The north and east elevations have louvered vents, and the east elevation also has a steel entrance door that opens to a full-length concrete apron with two manhole covers. The south and west elevations have no fenestration.

The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 120. Lift Station at the Permanent Housing Area (B-413), view to the west.

Lumber Storage (B-319)

The Lumber Storage building is a one-story, rectilinear building constructed around 1980 (Figure 121). The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in red brick. The side-gable roof has moderate eaves and is covered by asphalt shingles. The gable peaks are clad in board and batten siding. The north-facing façade has three bays with overhead doors. The south, east, and west elevations have no fenestration.

The Lumber Storage building retains integrity of location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria. It is also recommended as non-contributing to the adjacent NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 121. Lumber Storage (B-319), view to the south.

Mammoth Cave Baptist Church (B-429)

Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and cemetery are on the north side of Flint Ridge Road and east of Great Onyx Cave Road (Figure 122). South of the cemetery, a gravel road leads north from Flint Ridge Road before turning back to the road. A wayside exhibit stands near the gravel road's eastern end.

Churches served as the center for community life in rural Kentucky, and the Mammoth Cave area was no exception. Larger communities were miles away and required traversing rough dirt roads, which made the journey unpleasant. In additional to religious services, rural churches were social gathering spaces for weekly services, weddings, funerals, baptisms, homecomings, revivals, and grave decoration days for local church-goers and non-goers alike. During the national park land acquisition period in the 1930s, most buildings in the Park boundaries were razed; however, several churches were excepted. In exchange for the donation of community-owned church properties, the NPS agreed to grant special use permits to the congregations that wanted to maintain the location of their churches.

Mammoth Cave Baptist Church was established in 1827 and served the white residents of Flint Ridge. The extant building was constructed in 1927 to replace an earlier building that was destroyed by a tornado in 1926. Members of the church included L.P. Edwards, owner of Great Onyx Cave, and the Collins family, owners of Crystal Cave. The church and cemetery were in regular use through the 1970s.

The church sits on stacked sandstone blocks, is 42 feet (north–south) by 26 feet (east–west), and has three batten doors, two in the front elevation and one on the rear. The front entrances each have three concrete steps. Each side wall has four two-over-two double-hung sash windows. A wooden sign in between the two front entrances notes the following: "Mammoth Cave Baptist Church, Estab. 1827, Meeting Sat. & Sun." The church's interior is unadorned, with wood

tongue-and-groove planked walls and ceiling, and a wood plank floor. There are a number of movable pews in the church set in rows facing the podium in the north end of the church.

Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery were listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A for social history and Criteria Consideration a for religious properties of significance. Its period of significance is 1927–1941, which correspond to the construction of the church building and the loss of the church's community because of the creation of the Park.

Based on field survey in 2022, the church retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been diminished by the maturation of the surrounding forest. It is recommended that the Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery remain listed in the NRHP. The church, cemetery, and cultural plantings are recommended as contributing, whereas the non-historic wayside exhibit is recommended as a non-contributing feature. Additional research is needed to determine if the gravel entrance road dates to the period of significance or was constructed at a later date to accommodate tourists' visits to the church and cemetery. Because the cemetery dates to at least 1893, it is recommended that the period of significance be extended to 1893, as this site was being used for funerary purposes far earlier than the current period of significance. The early burial dates and continued use indicate that the cemetery was important in social history for the former Mammoth Cave community. Additional examination is also needed to determine if the end of the period of significance should also be extended to a more recent date.



Figure 122. Mammoth Cave Baptist Church (B-429), view to the northwest.

Mammoth Cave Campground

The Mammoth Cave Campground was constructed in 1963 as part of Mission 66 efforts (Figure 123). The campground is north of Green River Ferry Road and west of Mammoth Cave Entrance Road. A kiosk stands near the entrance to the campground, where visitors can check in to the campground and receive information from a park ranger stationed in the kiosk. The central part

of the campground features a two-way entrance road that terminates in a large, one-way loop road, Loop D. Three additional one-way loop roads, A, B, and C, branch from this central two-way road. Each campsite includes a parking area, tent pad, picnic table, and fire grate (Figure 124). A combination lantern hook and small table have been installed in many of the campsites as well. Four Park Service Modern comfort stations (B-48–B-51) and one accessible comfort station, also built in the same style (B-317), are arranged in central locations in each loop. Concrete footpaths lead from the loop roads to the comfort stations and are lined with short lampposts. Native trees, shrubs, grasses, and other perennials grow between the campsites to provide privacy between the campsites, shade, and a natural setting.

The campground retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of design and materials has been lost as a result of the alterations to the comfort stations, which are described in more detail in their individual sections below. However, the loop roads, campsite features, centralized comfort stations, and vegetation all reflect key Mission 66 landscape design guiding principles. Mammoth Cave Campground and its spatial organization and other character-defining features remain, although the four comfort stations have been altered from their original designs. The campground also represents a major Mission 66 project in the Park, when staff converted the former campground into a picnic area and constructed this new one. Therefore, the Mammoth Cave Campground is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C for its associations with the Mission 66 era in the Park and Mission 66 landscape design. The recommended period of significance is 1963, the year the campground's layout, roads, comfort stations, and small-scale features were constructed. The campground is also recommended eligible at the local level. Because many campgrounds were constructed in the national parks during the Mission 66 era, the Mammoth Cave Campground's landscape architecture does not rise to the level required for state and national significance.



Figure 123. Mammoth Cave Campground Loop B, view to the east.



Figure 124. Lantern hanger, picnic table, and fire ring in Mammoth Cave Campground Loop B, view to the northeast.

Mammoth Cave Campground Kiosk (B-437)

The Mammoth Cave Campground Kiosk is positioned at the entrance to the Mammoth Cave Campground Loop D, splitting the traffic lanes (Figure 125). The one-story building has a rectilinear plan and was built in 2000. The building is clad in stone veneer below the windowsills, and board and batten siding above. The low-pitch, gable roof has moderate eaves and is covered by asphalt shingles. The roof extends past the front and rear elevations, sheltering the entrance and information windows. The portico roofs are supported by square columns. The windows are sliding sashes. The façade has two windows, and the rear elevation has a pedestrian door. The north end of the west elevation has a small message board above a mailbox, followed by a projecting box window and a two-panel message board. The east elevation has a two-panel message board at the north end, a window, and a box window at the south end.

The kiosk retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age. It is recommended non-contributing to the recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground, and individually recommended not eligible.



Figure 125. Mammoth Cave Campground Kiosk (B-437), view to the south.

Comfort Station, Campground Loop A (B-049)

This comfort station/Building 49 is in Loop A of the Mammoth Cave Campground, north of the campground entrance road (Figure 126). It was constructed in 1963 when the new Mammoth Cave Campground was established as part of the Mission 66 initiative set forth by NPS director Conrad L. Wirth. The one-story rectilinear building is one of five (Buildings 48–51 and 317) in the campground that houses men's and women's bathroom facilities. The nearly identical features of Buildings 48–51 indicate that they were built based on a Standard Plan developed by the NPS Eastern Office of Design and Construction (Drawing NP-MC 3119).

Comfort Station B-049 has an overhanging, side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed rafters and a concrete foundation. The lower portion of the building is constructed of concrete block in a subtle decorative/basketweave-like pattern, and the upper exterior walls are clad in board and batten siding. The roof extends farther at each gable end, creating covered breezeways partially enclosed by board and batten privacy walls. Each gable end has two large, trapezoidal, fixed replacement windows and an entrance to each bathroom. A third door is centered on the façade, providing access to a storage/utility area and concrete walkways provide access to each door. Small wooden signs indicating the men's and women's bathrooms are appended to each end of the façade, at the bottom of the board and batten portion of the wall.

Documentation from 1969 of the other three identical comfort stations shows that this building has undergone the same alterations to the original windows, privacy walls, and roof. The trapezoidal windows replaced the original long, narrow, rectangular fixed units placed just above the concrete portion of the exterior walls. The privacy walls were concrete, as tall as the concrete portion of the exterior walls, and only long enough to partially conceal the door to the restroom. In addition, the roof was originally sheathed in redcedar shingles, and the gable ends had a shorter overhang. After 1969, the roof was extended on each gable end and sheathed in asphalt shingles. The privacy walls went through two transformations by 2020 and 2022: the concrete privacy walls were replaced with wood board and batten and a lower wood railing extending the

width of the building; by 2022 the railing was replaced with the current board and batten privacy wall.

Comfort Station B-049 has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the alterations to the roof, windows, and privacy walls, as well as the addition of security cameras and a new HVAC system. It is recommended non-contributing to the recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground, and individually recommended not eligible.



Figure 126. Comfort Station, Campground Loop A (B-049), view to the west.

Comfort Station, Campground Loop B (B-051)

This comfort station/Building 51 is in Loop B of the Mammoth Cave Campground, north of the entrance road (Figure 127). It was constructed in 1963 when the new Mammoth Cave Campground was established as part of the Mission 66 initiative set forth by NPS director Conrad L. Wirth. The one-story rectilinear building is one of five (Buildings 48-51 and 317) in the campground that houses men's and women's bathroom facilities. The nearly identical features of Buildings 48–51 indicate that they were built based on a Standard Plan developed by the NPS Eastern Office of Design and Construction (Drawing NP-MC 3119).

Comfort Station B-051 has an overhanging, side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed rafters and a concrete foundation. The lower portion of the building is constructed of concrete block in a subtle decorative/basketweave-like pattern, and the upper exterior walls are clad in board and batten siding. The roof extends farther at each gable end, creating covered breezeways partially enclosed by board and batten privacy wall additions. Each gable end has two large, trapezoidal fixed replacement windows and an entrance to each bathroom. A third door is centered on the façade, providing access to a storage/utility room, and concrete walkways provide access to each door. Small wooden signs indicating the men's and women's bathrooms are appended to each end of the façade at the bottom of the board and batten portion of the wall.

Documentation from 1969 shows that the building has undergone alterations to the original windows, privacy walls, and roof. The trapezoidal windows replaced the original long, narrow, rectangular fixed units placed just above the concrete portion of the exterior walls. The privacy walls were concrete, as tall as the concrete portion of the exterior walls, and only long enough to partially conceal the door to the restroom. In addition, the roof was originally sheathed in redcedar shingles and the gable ends had a shorter overhang. After 1969, the roof was extended on each gable end and sheathed in asphalt shingles. The privacy walls went through two transformations by 2020 and 2022: the concrete privacy walls were replaced with wood board and batten and a lower wood railing extending the width of the building; by 2022, the railing was replaced with the current board and batten privacy wall.

Comfort Station B-051 has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the alterations to the roof, windows, and privacy walls, as well as the addition of security cameras and a new HVAC system. It is recommended non-contributing to the recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground, and individually recommended not eligible.



Figure 127. Comfort Station, Campground Loop B (B-051), view to the east.

Comfort Station, Campground Loop B Accessible (B-317)

This comfort station/Building 317 is in Loop B of the Mammoth Cave Campground, south of the entrance road (Figure 128). It was constructed in 1977 after the Mammoth Cave Campground and original four comfort stations were established as part of the Mission 66 initiative set forth by NPS director Conrad L. Wirth. The one-story rectilinear building is one of five (Buildings 48–51 and 317) in the campground that houses men's and women's bathroom facilities. Given the design is identical to that of the Mission 66 era comfort stations, it is highly likely that this building was also constructed from the same Standard Plan (NP-MC 3119).

The building has an overhanging, side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed rafters and a concrete foundation. The lower portion of the building is constructed of regular pattern concrete block, and the upper exterior walls are clad in board and batten. The roof

extends farther at each gable end, creating covered breezeways partially enclosed by board and batten privacy walls. Each gable end has two large, trapezoidal fixed windows and an entrance to each bathroom. A third door is centered on the south (rear) elevation, and concrete walkways provide access to each door. Small wooden signs indicating the men's and women's bathrooms are appended to each end of the façade at the top of the concrete portion of the wall. A new air conditioner unit sits in the center of the walkway along the façade, and two utility boxes are appended to the center of the façade above the air conditioning unit. The regular pattern concrete block and location of the storage/utility door are the only remaining differences from the earlier constructed comfort stations (Buildings 48–51) in the campground. Otherwise, this building consists of the same extended gable ends, board and batten privacy walls and siding, trapezoidal windows, and asphalt shingle roof alterations as the earlier buildings.

Early documentation did not show the original appearance of the building in 1977. As in the earlier buildings, documentation in 2020 and 2022 did show that the handrail, also found on the earlier buildings, was replaced with an extension of the board and batten privacy wall.

Comfort Station B-317 has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the alterations to the roof, windows, and privacy walls, as well as the addition of security cameras and an HVAC system. It is recommended non-contributing to the recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground, and individually recommended not eligible.



Figure 128. Comfort Station, Campground Loop B Accessible (B-317), view to the west.

Comfort Station, Campground Loop C (B-050)

This comfort station/Building 50 is in Loop C of the Mammoth Cave Campground, south of the entrance road (Figure 129). It was constructed in 1963 when the new Mammoth Cave Campground was established as part of the Mission 66 initiative set forth by NPS director Conrad L. Wirth. The one-story rectilinear building is one of five (Buildings 48-51 and 317) in the campground that houses men's and women's bathroom facilities. The nearly identical

features of Buildings 48–51 indicate that they were built based on a Standard Plan developed by the NPS Eastern Office of Design and Construction (Drawing NP-MC 3119).

Comfort Station B-050 has an overhanging, side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed rafters and a concrete foundation. The lower portion of the building is constructed of concrete block in a subtle decorative/basketweave-like pattern, and the upper exterior walls are clad in board and batten siding. The roof extends farther at each gable end, creating covered breezeways partially enclosed by board and batten privacy wall additions. Each gable end has two large, trapezoidal fixed replacement windows and an entrance to each bathroom. A third door is centered on the façade, providing access to a storage/utility room, and concrete walkways provide access to each door. Small wooden signs indicating the men's and women's bathrooms are appended to each end of the façade at the top of the concrete portion of the wall.

Documentation from 1969 shows that the building has undergone alterations to the original windows, privacy walls, and roof. The trapezoidal windows replaced the original long, narrow, rectangular fixed units placed just above the concrete portion of the exterior walls. The privacy walls were concrete, as tall as the concrete portion of the exterior walls, and only long enough to partially conceal the door to the restroom. In addition, the roof was originally sheathed in redcedar shingles, and the gable ends had a shorter overhang. After 1969, the roof was extended on each gable end and sheathed in asphalt shingles. The privacy walls went through two transformations by 2020 and 2022: the concrete privacy walls were replaced with wood board and batten and a lower wood railing extending the width of the building; by 2022, the railing was replaced with the current board and batten privacy wall.

Comfort Station B-050 has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the alterations to the roof, windows, and privacy walls as well as the addition of security cameras and a new HVAC system. It is recommended non-contributing to the recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground, and individually recommended not eligible.



Figure 129. Comfort Station, Campground Loop C (B-050), view to the north.

Comfort Station, Campground Loop D (B-048)

This comfort station/Building 48 is in Loop D of the Mammoth Cave Campground, south of the entrance road (Figure 130). It was constructed in 1963 when the new Mammoth Cave Campground was established as part of the Mission 66 initiative set forth by NPS director Conrad L. Wirth. The one-story rectilinear building is one of five (Buildings 48-51 and 317) in the campground that houses men's and women's bathroom facilities. The nearly identical features of Buildings 48–51 indicate that they were built based on a Standard Plan developed by the NPS Eastern Office of Design and Construction (Drawing NP-MC 3119).

Comfort Station B-048 has an overhanging, side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed rafters and a concrete foundation. The lower portion of the building is constructed of concrete block in a subtle decorative/basketweave-like pattern, and the upper exterior walls are clad in board and batten siding. The roof extends farther at each gable end, creating covered breezeways partially enclosed by board and batten privacy wall additions. Each gable end has two large, trapezoidal fixed replacement windows and an entrance to each bathroom. A third door is centered on the façade, providing access to a storage/utility area, and concrete walkways provide access to each door. Small wooden signs indicating the men's and women's bathrooms are appended to each end of the façade at the top of the concrete portion of the wall.

Documentation from 1969 shows that the building has undergone alterations to the original windows, privacy walls, and roof. The trapezoidal windows replaced the original long, narrow, rectangular fixed units placed just above the concrete portion of the exterior walls. The privacy walls were concrete, as tall as the concrete portion of the exterior walls, and only long enough to partially conceal the door to the restroom. In addition, the roof was originally sheathed in redcedar shingles and the gable ends had a shorter overhang. After 1969, the roof was extended on each gable end and sheathed in asphalt shingles. The privacy walls went through two transformations by 2020 and 2022: the concrete privacy walls were replaced with wood board and batten and a lower wood railing extending the width of the building; by 2022, the railing was replaced with the current board and batten privacy wall.

Comfort Station B-048 has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the alterations to the roof, windows, and privacy walls, as well as the addition of security cameras and a new HVAC system. It is recommended non-contributing to the recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground and is also individually recommended not eligible.



Figure 130. Comfort Station, Campground Loop D (B-048), view to the east.

Mammoth Cave Dummy Railroad Berm

The Mammoth Cave Dummy Railroad Berm was constructed in 1886 for the Mammoth Cave Railroad (MCRR; Figure 131). The railroad berm extends between Cave City and the Core Services Area and currently serves as the Mammoth Cave Railroad Bike and Hike Trail. The winding railroad berm rises several feet from the surrounding land, has a flattened top, and is covered with crushed, compacted gravel. When the railroad was active, the vegetation would have been cleared 25 feet on each side; currently, vegetation grows up to the base of the berm in many areas.

For decades, the MCRR served as the primary tourist transportation to Mammoth Cave. The train made three round-trip journeys daily from Glasgow Junction to the cave, and stops included Diamond Caverns, the Chaumont post office, Union City, and Sloans Crossing. [558] The final stop on the MCRR was the entrance to the Mammoth Cave Estate. Use of the railroad for tourism ended in 1931 as passenger vehicles became the primary mode of transportation to Mammoth Cave. In 1931 the MCNPA purchased the failed system, including the property through which the railroad and the berm passed, the right-of-way, and the railroad equipment.[559] Shortly after the railroad ceased to function, the tracks were taken up and stored for possible sale. At this point, "Hercules" and Coach #2 were placed on the grounds of the Mammoth Cave Hotel as a tourist attraction (Figure 44).[560]

The Mammoth Cave Dummy Railroad Berm is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in recreation and entertainment. The railroad berm reflects

[558] "Notes of Current Events," *Interior Journal* (Stanford, KY), November 16, 1886, 2.
[559] Olson, *Nine Miles*, 54.
[560] "Railroad Tracks are being taken up for 10 Miles," *The Park City Daily News* (Bowling Green, KY), October 19, 1931, 1.

the decades-long use of the MCRR as the primary method of transportation visitors used to travel to Mammoth Cave. No associations with important individuals were revealed during research; it is recommended that the berm is not significant under Criterion B. As an earthen berm, it does not represent a distinctive design, method of construction, or example of engineering, and it is recommended that it does not meet Criterion C. Additionally, the berm's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits that may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. In most areas of its original route, the berm retains integrity of location, design, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship. The berm has lost integrity of setting as a result of the transition from homesteads and fields to dense forests. The recommended period of significance is 1886–1931, which spans the years that the berm was actively used for the railroad.

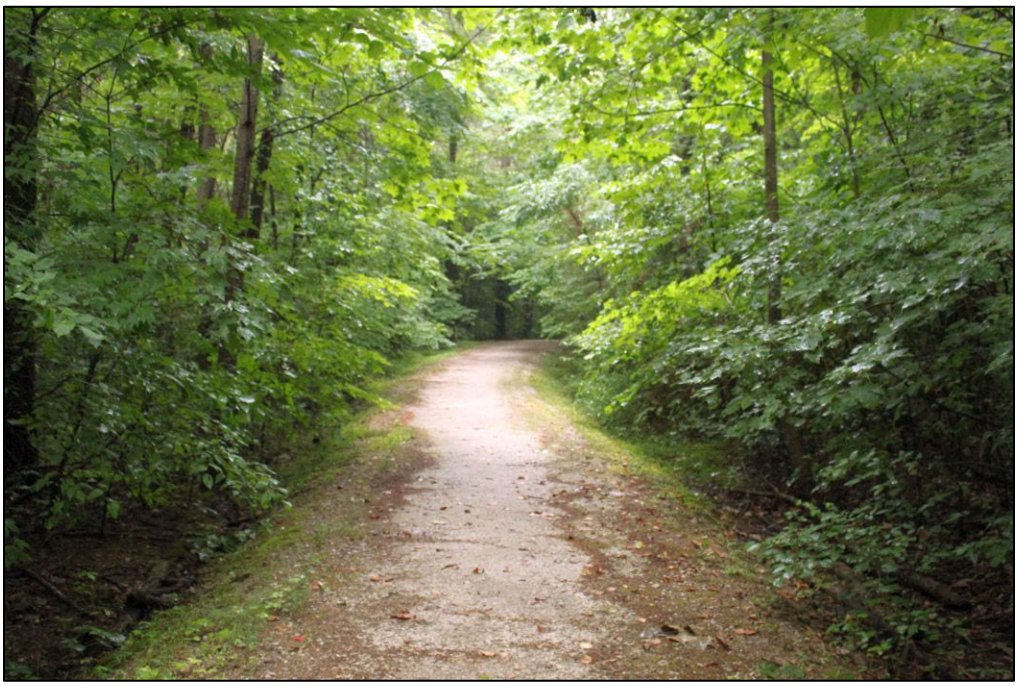


Figure 131. Mammoth Cave Dummy Railroad Berm, view to the north from near the Doyle Valley Overlook.

Maple Springs Barn (B-322)

The Maple Springs Barn is on the north side of the Green River, on a gravel road that leads northwest from Maple Springs Loop Road to the Maple Springs Ranger Station buildings (Figure 132). The gravel entrance road delineates the Maple Springs Ranger Station NRHP-listed district, which includes the Maple Springs Office Building and Residence to the east, and the buildings outside of the district to the west and north. The Maple Springs Barn, Bat House, and Bunkhouse are outside of the Maple Springs Ranger Station district. Based on historical aerial images, the barn was constructed around 1970.

The Maple Springs Barn is a one-story rectilinear building. It is constructed out of concrete blocks and is covered by a front-gable roof. The roof has a low-pitch, moderate eaves, and is covered by asphalt shingles. The gable peaks are clad in board and batten siding. The façade and rear elevation have metal panel sliding doors. The east elevation has three pedestrian doors. The west elevation has two four light windows and a pedestrian door.

The Maple Springs Barn retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended non-contributing to the NRHP-listed Maple Spring Ranger Station District and is also recommended individually not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 132. Maple Springs Barn (B-322), view to the west.

Maple Springs Bat House (B-411)

The Maple Springs Bat House is directly north of the Maple Springs Barn and is outside of the NRHP-listed Maple Springs Ranger Station District boundary (Figure 133). It is a small, rectilinear structure that rises above the ground and stands on wood posts. The bat house is clad in board and batten siding. The front-gable roof has exposed rafters and moderate eaves. The façade has a rectangular opening for the bats to pass through, which is sheltered by a shed roof supported with simple braces. The rear and side elevations have no fenestration.

The Maple Spring Bat House retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended non-contributing to the Maple Spring Ranger Station District and is also recommended individually not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 133. Maple Springs Bat House (B-411), view to the north.

Maple Springs Bunkhouse (B-306)

The Maple Springs Bunkhouse is west of the Maple Springs Ranger Station buildings and is outside of the NRHP-listed Maple Springs Ranger Station District boundary (Figure 134). The Maple Springs Bunkhouse was constructed by the Great Onyx Job Corps in 1973. The concrete block building is one-story high and has a rectilinear plan. It is clad in stone veneer, T1-11 siding, and board and batten siding. The low-pitch side-gable roof is covered by asphalt shingles and has moderate eaves. The east-facing façade has four fenestration bays; the outer bays each have a pedestrian door and the inner bays have paired one-over-one windows. The stone veneer wraps to the southern bay of the façade and the remaining bays have horizontal siding. The eaves are covered by board and batten siding. The side elevations are clad in stone veneer with board and batten gable peaks and have no fenestration. The rear elevation is clad in stone to the window lintels, and board and batten siding above. The elevation has a pedestrian door and four three-over-three windows.

The bunk house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished by the apparent changes to the façade, including replacement siding and windows. The building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended non-contributing to the Maple Spring Ranger Station District and is also recommended individually not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 134. Maple Springs Bunkhouse (B-306), view to the northwest.

Maple Springs Office Building (B-022)

The Maple Springs Office Building is on a gravel road that leads northwest from Maple Springs Loop Road to the Maple Springs Ranger Station (Figure 135). The Maple Springs Office Building was constructed by the CCC in 1942. The CCC was integral in the development of Mammoth Cave prior to it gaining status as a national park. Until the late 1970s, the Park was divided into two divisions, one north and one south of the Green River. The northern section, often called the "backcountry," has most of the Park's hiking trails and primitive camping areas. The Maple Springs Ranger Station was constructed for the ranger(s) working in the Park's northern district. Although the Park has been united into a single entity, a ranger still lives in the Maple Springs Residence. The office building serves as temporary office space for visiting researchers.

The one-story building has an L-shaped plan, composed of the main rectangular section and a shallow ell that does not reach the depth of the main section. The office building has a concrete foundation with rough-cut stone walls. The side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has shallow eaves. The windows are mostly wood, paired casement windows with six-lights each. The building has three pedestrian entrances and two single-bay overhead doors.

The Maple Springs Office Building is listed as a contributing resource of the NRHP-listed Maple Spring Ranger Station District. The buildings were listed on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A for significance in entertainment/recreation with a period of significance coinciding with the date of construction, 1942. The Rustic-style building is an example of the style of buildings the CCC constructed while active at Mammoth Cave.[561] Based on field survey in 2022, the Maple Springs

[561] Kelly A. Lally, "Maple Springs Ranger Station," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service, 1989.

Office Building retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been diminished by the maturation of the surrounding forest. It is recommended that the Maple Springs Ranger Station remain listed in the NRHP and that the Maple Springs Office Building remain a contributing resource.



Figure 135. Maple Springs Office Building (B-022), view to the south.

Maple Springs Residence (B-021)

The Maple Springs Residence is on the north side of a gravel road that leads northwest from Maple Springs Loop Road to the Maple Springs Ranger Station buildings (Figure 136). The Maple Springs Residence was constructed by the CCC in 1942. Until the late 1970s, the Park was divided into two divisions, one north and one south of the Green River. The northern section, often called the "backcountry," has most of the Park's hiking trails and primitive camping areas. The Maple Springs Ranger Station was constructed for the ranger(s) working in the Park's northern district. Although the Park has been united into a single entity, a ranger still lives in the Maple Springs Residence. The office building serves as temporary office space for visiting researchers.

The one-story house has an irregular plan, composed of the main block, a small northeastern elevation ell, a rear ell, and an attached garage. The frame building originally had five rooms, two bathrooms, and a basement. The foundation, chimney, porch, and steps are rough-cut sandstone. The walls are clad in shiplap on the lower portion and board and batten on the upper part. The gable roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. The windows are wood, double hung six-over-six sashes.

The Maple Springs Residence is listed as a contributing member of the NRHP-listed Maple Spring Ranger Station district. The buildings were listed on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A for significance in entertainment/recreation with a period of significance coinciding with the date of construction, 1942. The Rustic-style building is an example of the style of buildings the CCC

constructed while active at Mammoth Cave.[562] Based on field survey in 2022, the Maple Springs Residence retains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of design and setting has been diminished due to the screen porch enclosure, the added porch roof, and by the maturation of the surrounding forest. It is recommended that the Maple Springs Ranger Station remain listed in the NRHP and that the Maple Springs Residence remains a contributing resource.



Figure 136. Maple Springs Residence (B-021), view to the west.

Maple Springs Campground

Maple Springs Campground is north of the Green River on the southern side of Maple Springs Loops Road (Figure 137). The campground includes a U-shaped loop road, two vault toilets, a fire circle, and electric and water hookups for recreational vehicles (RVs). The campground has seven large campsites for group camping for up to 24 people; four of the campsites can also accommodate horses. Each campsite includes several picnic tables, fire rings, and a large parking spur.

Mammoth Springs Campground was constructed in 1980. It retains integrity of location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, the campground has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.

[562] Lally, "Maple Springs Ranger Station."



Figure 137. Maple Springs Campground, view to the southeast.

Mission 66 Residential Historic District

The proposed Mission 66 Residential Historic District includes nine buildings that were constructed during the Mission 66 and following Parkscape USA eras to provide housing for Park employees. All of the residences were built between 1958 and 1969 in the Park Service Modern style of architecture. The nine residences in the proposed district were constructed from standard plans that were used throughout the national park system during the Mission 66 era. Features associated with the district that are contributing elements include the curvilinear road, the spatial organization to provide space and privacy, driveways, patios, and culverts.[563]

A 2023 Section 106 undertaking recommended that four of the residence are not eligible for listing in the NRHP and are non-contributing to the proposed Mission 66 Residential District: Residence #35 (B-035), Residence #40 (B-040), Residence #41 (B-041), and Residence #42 (B-042). Five of the residences were recommended eligible as contributing features to the proposed district: Residence #34 (B-034), Residence #37 (B-037), Residence #39 (B-039), Residence #43 (B-043), and Residence #44 (B-044). The KHC concurred with these findings in June 2023.[564]

The proposed Mission 66 Residential Historic District also includes six culverts that were constructed during the Mission 66 era, three of which KHC determined to be contributing to the district: ED-247, ED-248, and ED-252. These culverts are not included as part of this report.

[563] Quinn Evans Architects, *Park Operations Area, Mammoth Cave National Park Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 2021.
[564] Craig A. Potts, "RE: MACA, PEPC 86317 – Proposed Project to Replace Obsolete Housing Unit with Multiplex Unit at Mammoth Cave National Park, Edmonson County, KY," letter to Barclay Trimble dated June 6, 2023, on file at Mammoth Cave National Park.

However, the nine residences that were extant at the time of survey in 2022 are described in detail below.

Residence #34 (B-034)

Residence #34 was constructed by the Great Onyx Job Corps in 1969 (Figure 138). Residences #34 and #35 were both constructed in the residential area using Mission 66 standard building plans, despite being built after the Mission 66 movement ended in 1966. The later date of construction indicates that Residences #34 and #35 were constructed as part of the Parkscape USA program to complete Mission 66 era plans, or that they were constructed to meet additional demand for employee housing that continued after 1966.

Residence #34 is north of Circle Drive and southwest of Residence #35. It is accessed by a long, asphalt-paved driveway marked at the entrance with a wooden sign that reads "Private Residence." The house is oriented at a slight angle to Circle Drive, and the driveway terminates at the attached garage at the west-northwest end of the house. The residence is a one-story Ranch house with an overhanging side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a poured concrete foundation. The original carport has been enclosed to create a garage that projects from the façade and has a slightly lower roof than the main roof. The exterior walls are clad in vertical board siding with 4-inch holes that have been plugged across all elevations, indicating the application of new insulation. The front entrance is recessed on the façade with a series of three window units to the west. The window units consist of larger fixed upper lights and small lower awning or hopper lights. The front entrance is accessed by a concrete stoop with a metal handrail and balustrade. Additional windows include paired and singly placed wooden two-over-two double or single-hung units with outer metal storm windows. A modern, single-car overhead door is off-center on the garage façade with a side pedestrian door.

Residence #34 retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. However, it has lost integrity of design and workmanship due to the enclosure of the original carport, the addition of a modern garage door and side pedestrian entrance, and a replacement asphalt shingle roof. Despite the changes, this building is a good example of the modern Ranch houses that were constructed during the Mission 66 movement to provide employee housing, and the following Parkscape USA program that was funded to complete many unfinished Mission 66 era projects.

The 2022 Section 106 undertaking recommended that Residence #34 (B-034) is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource to the proposed Mission 66 Residential District. The KHC concurred with these findings.[565]

[565] Potts, "RE: MACA, PEPC 86317."



Figure 138. Residence #34 (B-034), view to the northeast.

Residence #35 (B-035)

Residence #35 was constructed by the Great Onyx Job Corps in 1969 (Figure 139). Residences #34 and #35 were both constructed in the residential area using Mission 66 standard building plans, despite being built after the Mission 66 movement ended in 1966. The later date of construction indicates that Residences #34 and #35 were constructed as part of the Parkscape USA program to complete Mission 66 era plans, or that they were constructed to meet additional demand for employee housing that continued after 1966.

Residence #35 is north of Circle Drive and northeast of Residence #34. A long, asphalt-paved driveway extending north from Circle Drive provides access to the building. The building is oriented at a slight angle to Circle Drive, and the driveway terminates at the incorporated carport at the west end of the house. The residence is a one-story Ranch house with an overhanging side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a poured concrete foundation. The original carport projects from the façade and has a slightly lower roof than the main roof. A small section under the carport is enclosed with two doors, creating storage closets. The exterior walls are clad in vertical board siding. The front entrance is recessed on the façade with a series of three window units to the west. The window units consist of larger fixed upper lights and small lower awning or hopper lights. The front entrance is accessed by a concrete stoop with a short metal handrail. Additional windows include paired and singly placed wooden two-over-two double or single-hung units with outer metal storm windows.

The 2022 Section 106 undertaking recommended that Residence #35 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and it is non-contributing to the proposed Mission 66 Residential District. The KHC

concurred with these findings, determining that Residence #35 is not eligible for the NRHP and is a non-contributing resource to the district.[566] The building was demolished in April 2023.



Figure 139. Residence #35 (B-035), view to the north.

Residence #37 (B-037)

Residence #37, which is currently the Interpretation and Fee Management Office, was designed by the Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC) architects Forster and Harris (first names unknown) and constructed by the NPS in 1958 (Figure 140). Residence #37 was one of several single-family houses built in the residential area as part of the Mission 66 movement in the Park. The building has since been transformed into office space and serves as the Interpretation and Fee Management office. The building is east of Circle Drive and north-northwest of Residence #39. It is accessed by a short asphalt-paved driveway that extends north from Circle Drive and is marked at the entrance with a wooden sign that reads "Interpretation and Fee Management." The house is oriented at a slight angle to Circle Drive and the driveway terminates at the incorporated garage at the west end of the house.

The building is a one-story Ranch house with an overhanging shallow side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a poured concrete foundation. A metal-clad chimney pierces the roof ridge near the east end of the house. The original carport and attached screened-in porch on the west end of the house have been enclosed with an overhead single-car garage door and a series of three windows added to the façade. One-third of the façade projects forward just east of the front entrance. The exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding. The front entrance is sheltered by a small portion of the roof that projects forward at the east end and is accessed by a concrete walkway. Windows on the façade consist of one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacements that are paired, in a series of three, and a series of four.

[566] Potts, "RE: MACA, PEPC 86317."

Residence #37 retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. However, it has lost integrity of design and workmanship due to the addition of a modern garage door, a replacement asphalt shingle roof, and replacement windows. Despite the changes, this building is a good example of the modern Ranch houses that were constructed during the Mission 66 movement to provide employee housing. The 2022 Section 106 undertaking recommended that Residence #37 (B-037) is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource to the proposed Mission 66 Residential District. The KHC concurred with these findings.[567]



Figure 140. Residence #37 (B-037), view to the northeast.

Residence #39 (B-039)

Residence #39, which is currently the External Programs Office, was designed by EODC architects Forster and Harris and was constructed by the NPS in 1958 (Figure 141). Residence #39 was one of several single-family houses built in the residential area as part of the Mission 66 movement in the Park. The building has since been transformed into office space and serves as the External Programs Office. The building is east of Circle Drive and south-southeast of Residence #37. It is accessed by a short asphalt-paved driveway that extends north from Circle Drive and is marked at the entrance with a wooden sign that reads "External Programs." The house is oriented at a slight angle to Circle Drive, and the driveway terminates at the west end of the house.

The building is a one-story Ranch house with an overhanging shallow side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a poured concrete foundation. A metal-clad chimney pierces the roof ridge near the east end of the house. The original carport and an attached screened-in porch on the west end of the house have been enclosed with a set of pedestrian double-doors and four windows added to the façade. One-third of the façade projects forward just east of the front entrance. The exterior walls are clad in the original wood weatherboard siding. The front entrance is sheltered

[567] Potts, "RE: MACA, PEPC 86317."

by a small portion of the roof that projects forward at the east end and is accessed by a concrete walkway. Windows on the façade consist of one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacements singly placed, paired, and in a series of three and four.

Residence #39 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as a result of the enclosed original carport and screened-in porch, as well as the additional and replacement fenestration on the façade. The 2022 Section 106 undertaking recommended that Residence #39 (B-039) is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource to the proposed Mission 66 Residential District. The KHC concurred with these findings.[568]



Figure 141. Residence #39 (B-039), view to the northeast.

Residence #40 (B-040)

Residence #40 currently serves as the Administration and Human Resources Office (Figure 142). It was designed by EODC architects Forster and Harris and was constructed by the NPS in 1959. Building 40 was one of several single-family houses built in the residential area as part of the Mission 66 movement in the Park. The building has since been transformed into office space and serves as the Administration and Personnel office. It is west of Maintenance Road and north-northwest of Buildings 41 and 42. It is accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway that extends north–northwest from Maintenance Road and marked at the entrance with a wooden sign that reads "Administration and Personnel." The house is oriented perpendicular to Maintenance Road, and the driveway terminates at the east end of the house with two parking spaces.

The building is a one-story Ranch house with an overhanging shallow side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a poured concrete foundation. The original carport and an attached screened-in porch on the east end of the house have been enclosed with three singly placed

[568] Potts, "RE: MACA, PEPC 86317."

windows added to the façade. One-third of the façade projects forward just west of the front entrance. The exterior walls are clad in the original wood weatherboard siding. The front entrance is sheltered by a small portion of the roof that projects forward at the west end. A slightly raised wooden access ramp and walkway with wooden handrails provides access from the driveway to the front door. Windows on the façade consist of one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacements singly placed, paired, and in a series of four.

The 2023 Section 106 undertaking recommended that Residence #40 (B-040) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and it is non-contributing to the proposed Mission 66 Residential District. The KHC concurred with these findings, determining that it is not eligible for the NRHP and is a non-contributing resource to the district.[569]



Figure 142. Residence #40 (B-040), view to the northeast.

Residence #41 (B-041)

Residence #41, which is currently the Ranger Station/Law Enforcement offices, was designed by EODC architects Forster and Harris and constructed by the NPS in 1959 (Figure 143). Residence #41 was one of several single-family houses built in the residential area as part of the Mission 66 movement in the park. The building has since been transformed into office space and serves as a Ranger Station and Law Enforcement offices. The building is east–southeast of Maintenance Road and north–northeast of Residence #42. It is accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway that extends east–southeast from Maintenance Road and widens into a small parking lot on the north side. The entrance of the driveway is marked by a wooden sign that reads "Ranger Station." The house is oriented perpendicular to Maintenance Road, and the driveway terminates at the east end of the house with two parking spaces.

[569] Potts, "RE: MACA, PEPC 86317."

The building is a one-story Ranch house with an irregular footprint consisting of an overhanging shallow side gable roof over the main block and two front gable wing additions. The roof surfaces are sheathed in asphalt shingles and the house has a poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding with stone veneer along the bottom portion of the walls and surrounding the front entrance. The original carport and an attached screened-in porch on the east end of the house have been enclosed and extended from the façade into one of the front gable wings. The second, master bedroom wing, addition extends from the west end of the south elevation. According to rehabilitation plans from 1993, the façade addition was supposed to be a two-car garage; however, it is now an enclosed space incorporated into the building. One-third of the façade projects forward just west of the front entrance. The front entrance is sheltered by an extended front gable porch roof, supported by stone-clad knee walls and turned wooden posts. Windows include singly placed one-over-one and fixed vinyl replacements, with one octagonal window near the front entrance. A large wooden raised deck extends from the east side of the master bedroom addition and along most of the south elevation.

The 2023 Section 106 undertaking recommended that the Rangers Station/Law Enforcement Offices building (B-041) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and it is non-contributing to the proposed Mission 66 Residential District. The KHC concurred with these findings, determining that it is not eligible for the NRHP and is a non-contributing resource to the district.[570]



Figure 143. Residence #41 (B-041), view to the southeast.

Residence #42 (B-042)

Residence #42, currently the Environmental Education Office, was designed by EODC architects Forster and Harris and was constructed by the NPS in 1959 (Figure 144). Residence #42 was one of several single-family houses built in the residential area as part of the Mission 66 movement in the Park. The building has since been transformed into office space and serves as the

[570] Potts, "RE: MACA, PEPC 86317."

Environmental Education office. The building is south of Maintenance Road and south–southwest of Residence #41. It is accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway that extends south from Maintenance Road and is marked at the entrance with a wooden sign that reads "Environmental Education." The house is oriented at a slight angle to Maintenance Road, and the driveway terminates at the west end of the house.

The building is a one-story Ranch house with an overhanging shallow side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a poured concrete foundation. The original carport and an attached screened-in porch on the west end of the house have been enclosed by a front gable two-car garage that extends from the façade. One-third of the façade projects forward just east of the front entrance. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, with a band of stone veneer along the bottom of the façade. The front entrance and a large, three-light replacement picture window are sheltered by a portion of the roof that projects forward between the garage and east half of the house. Additional fenestration on the façade consists of paired vinyl casement windows, a replacement front door with a sidelight, and a modern overhead garage door.

The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the enclosed and extended original carport and screened-in porch, the addition of a modern garage door, and replacement and altered windows on the façade. The 2023 Section 106 undertaking recommended that the Rangers Station/Law Enforcement Offices building (B-041) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and it is non-contributing to the proposed Mission 66 Residential District. The KHC concurred with these findings, determining that it is not eligible for the NRHP and is a non-contributing resource to the district.[571]



Figure 144. Residence #42 (B-042), view to the southeast.

[571] Potts, "RE: MACA, PEPC 86317."

Residence #43 (B-043)

Residence #43, currently the Cumberland Piedmont Network Office, was designed by EODC architects Forster and Harris and constructed by the NPS in 1959 (Figure 145). Building 43 was one of several single-family houses built in the residential area as part of the Mission 66 movement in the Park. The building has since been transformed into office space and currently serves as the Cumberland Piedmont Network office. The building is west of Maintenance Road and south of Building 44. It is accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway that extends west–southwest from Maintenance Road, and a wooden sign that reads "Cumberland Piedmont Network" stands near the driveway. The house is oriented at a slight angle to Maintenance Road, and the driveway terminates at the southeast end of the house.

The building is a one-story Ranch house with an overhanging shallow side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a poured concrete foundation. The original carport and an attached screened-in porch on the southeast end of the house have been enclosed and transformed into a two-car garage with a modern overhead door. One-third of the façade projects forward just northwest of the front entrance. The exterior walls are clad in the original wood weatherboard siding. The front entrance is sheltered by a small portion of the roof that projects forward at the southeast end and is accessed by a concrete walkway extending from the driveway. Fenestration on the façade consists of original fixed and multi-light awning windows, added vinyl one-over-one windows, and a modern overhead garage door.

The house retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. It has lost integrity of design and some materials due to the enclosed original carport and screened-in porch, the addition of a modern garage door and vinyl one-over-one windows, and the change in use and function from a single dwelling to a professional office. Despite the changes, this building is a good example of the modern Ranch houses that were constructed during the Mission 66 movement to provide employee housing. The 2022 Section 106 undertaking recommended that Residence #43 (B-043) is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource to the proposed Mission 66 Residential District. The KHC concurred with these findings.[572]

[572] Potts, "RE: MACA, PEPC 86317."



Figure 145. Residence #43 (B-043), view to the west.

Residence #44 (B-044)

Residence #44 was designed by EODC architects Forster and Harris and constructed by the NPS in 1959 (Figure 146). Residence #44 was one of several single-family houses built in the residential area as part of the Mission 66 movement in the Park. The building has since provided housing for the Volunteers in Parks program and was transformed most recently into office space as a second Cumberland Piedmont Network office. The building is west of Maintenance Road and north of Residence #43. It is accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway extending south from Maintenance Road. The house is oriented at a slight angle to Maintenance Road, and the driveway terminates at the east end of the house.

Residence #44 is a one-story Ranch house with an overhanging shallow side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a poured concrete foundation. The original breezeway-style carport at the east end of the house is intact. However, adjacent to the carport, the original screened-in porch has been enclosed with metal multi-light awning windows on the façade. One-third of the façade projects forward just west of the front entrance. The exterior walls are clad in the original wood weatherboard siding. The front entrance is sheltered by a small portion of the roof that projects forward at the west end and accessed by a concrete walkway and steps extending from the driveway. Additional windows on the façade include original fixed and multi-light awning wood windows.

The house retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and workmanship. It has lost integrity of design, feeling, and association due to the enclosed original screened-in porch, additional metal awning windows on the façade, and the change in use and function from a single dwelling to a professional office. Despite minimal changes, this building is a good example of the modern Ranch houses that were constructed during the Mission 66 movement to provide employee housing. The 2022 Section 106 undertaking recommended that Residence #44 (B-044) is eligible

for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource to the proposed Mission 66 Residential District. The KHC concurred with these findings.[573]



Figure 146. Residence #44 (B-044), view to the south.

Mt. McKinley Pump House and Cistern (B-046)

The Mt. McKinley Pump House and Cistern are west of Cave City Road and north of New Entrance Road (Figure 147 and Figure 148). A gravel access road leads south and west from Cave City Road to the pump house and cistern. The pump house was designed by B. T. Cannavo and the plans were drawn by W. J. Oliver and G. C. Cummings. The pump house and cistern serve the Mt. McKinley Comfort Station in Mammoth Cave and were constructed in 1965.

The Mt. McKinley Pump House is a one-story, utilitarian building with a rectilinear plan. It is constructed out of concrete blocks and is covered by a flat roof with moderate eaves. The building has an offset steel door and a metal hopper window. Nearby, there is a collection of utilities, including four different electrical panels, a generator, a pad mounted transformer, a metal access panel in the ground, and a metal shed. The shed is made from corrugated metal panels. It has a front gable, a continuous poured concrete foundation, and a metal roof. The Mt. McKinley Cistern is about 365 feet east–northeast of the pump house in an area of dense trees. The cistern is surrounded by a metal chain link fence with a gate positioned at the end of the access road. The concrete cistern rises at least 12 feet from the ground. A metal stairwell with railing is attached to the structure and leads to a platform at the top of the cistern.

[573] Potts, "RE: MACA, PEPC 86317."

Both the pump house and cistern retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, the structures are not significant under any of the Criteria for Evaluation; therefore, they are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 147. Mt. McKinley Pump House (B-046), view to the south.



Figure 148. Mt. McKinley Cistern, view to the northwest.

Oil and Gas Storage (B-312)

The Oil and Gas Storage Building was constructed by the Great Onyx Job Corps in 1974–1975 (Figure 149). It was originally used for gas and oil storage by the Park's maintenance department, but it is currently not used and is in disrepair due to the collapse of its roof. The building is in the Maintenance Area of the Park, west–southwest of Maintenance Road, and east of Building 61. It is near the center of the courtyard/parking area that is shared by Buildings 59, 61, 63, and 318.

The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint and rests on a slightly raised poured concrete foundation. The original roof has collapsed, and the exterior walls are constructed of concrete block and clad in native sandstone veneer. Some of the veneer has been removed at the top of the west elevation, exposing the concrete block interior wall. A pedestrian metal door is centered on the south-facing façade, and a small rectangular piece of wood is attached to the stone east of the door. The small rectangular brown and white sign with the building number "312," has been removed from the upper portion of the façade.

The Oil and Gas Storage Building is a non-contributing feature of the Maintenance Area Historic District, which was listed on May 8, 1991, and includes six other buildings and structures. The district is significant under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. The period of significance is 1939–1942, which corresponds to the time when the CCC constructed the buildings in the maintenance area. The 1991 nomination notes that the Automotive Mechanical Garage (B-059), Paint Shed/Oil House (B-060), and Warehouse Maintenance Building (B-063) are contributing features. The Fire Hall (B-064), Kennel, Vehicle Wash Structure (B-318), and Petroleum Storage Structure are non-contributing. The nomination noted that the district retained integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The building has lost integrity of design, feeling, and association due to the loss of the roof and original gas pumps. In addition, the building was constructed after the district's period of significance and therefore remains a non-contributing resource to the Maintenance Area Historic District. It is currently planned for demolition.



Figure 149. Oil and Gas Storage (B-312), view to the north.

Paint Shed/Oil House (B-060)

The Paint Shed/Oil House was constructed by the CCC in 1940 (Figure 150). It was originally constructed for the safe storage of flammable materials, such as paint, gas, and oil. Early documentation from 1949 indicates that the building was made as fire-proof as possible with the use of metal windows, shatter-proof glass, rigid conduit for wiring, and explosion proof fixtures and switches. Since its construction, the building has undergone very few alterations.

The Paint Shed is in the Maintenance Area of the Park west of Park Maintenance Road and directly northwest of Building 318. It faces east–northeast and is almost completely hidden behind Building 318; it is accessed by concrete paths extending from the main parking area along each side of Building 318. The building has a square footprint with a pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A small cupola extends from the roof peak with louvered vents on each side topped with its own pyramidal roof. The exterior walls are constructed of local sandstone masonry and the foundation is stone. A stone half wall extends approximately 15 feet east–northeast from the northern edge of the northeast elevation. The half wall makes a right angle to the southeast and extends approximately three more feet, partially concealing a propane tank. A small porch is recessed under the southeast corner of the building with an original wooden door on each wall. The porch is wood framed, with two posts against each stone edge and a corner post. A set of small, raised wooden doors are inset in the stone on the north half of the northeast elevation, concealing additional windows or an opening. Windows consist of metal-framed, fixed multi-light units with stone lug sills. A small square sign with the building number, "60," is appended to the southeast corner of the porch and a second wood sign that reads "No Smoking" is appended to the south side of the wood frame.

The Paint Shed/Oil House is currently listed in the NRHP as a contributing resource to the Maintenance Area Historic District, which was listed on May 8, 1991, and includes the Fire Hall (B-064), Kennel, Paint Shed/Oil House (B-060), Vehicle Wash Structure (B-318), Repair Shop

(B-059), Oil and Gas Storage (B-312), and the Warehouse Maintenance Building (B-063). The district is significant under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. The period of significance is 1939–1942, which corresponds to the time when the CCC constructed the buildings in this area. The 1991 nomination determined that the Paint/Oil Shed, Repair Shop, and Warehouse Maintenance Building are contributing, whereas the Fire Hall, Kennel, Vehicle Wash Structure, and Oil and Gas Storage are non-contributing.

The Paint Shed retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building is no longer in use, but it is a good example of the early CCC constructed buildings in the Park, and it is recommended that it remains a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 150. Paint Shed/Oil House (B-060), view to the southwest.

Picnic Shelter/Environmental Education Classroom (B-303)

The Picnic Shelter/Environmental Education Classroom is in the lower picnic area of the Core Services Area of the Park, northwest of the Woodland Cottages (Figure 151). It was constructed around 1970, after the area was transformed from a campground to the current picnic area.[574] Although early documentation did not reveal the exact date of construction, historical aerial imagery shows that the picnic shelter was constructed after 1956 but before 1982. The building is south of Comfort Station B-305 and west of a small parking lot. Several concrete walkways lead to the building from the parking area and Comfort Station B-305.

The building has a rectilinear footprint with an overhanging side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation is poured concrete, and an exterior random ashlar stone chimney extends from the center of the south gable end. The lower portion of the exterior walls is clad in

[574] Wiss, Janney, Elsner Associates, et al., *Mammoth Cave National Park Core Visitor Services Area,* 65.

matching random ashlar stone topped with cast stone coping. The exterior walls above the coping are clad in wood board and batten. A set of metal-framed and glass double doors are centered on the façade, flanked on each side by a set of three and then a series of eight vinyl casement windows. Fenestration on the west elevation matches the façade exactly. A metal water pump extends from the ground near the southeast corner of the building. It is surrounded by a poured concrete foundation with an inset metal grate directly under the spout.

The building has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the replacement modern windows and replacement asphalt shingle roof. Despite some replacement materials, the building retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association. The building is not significant under any of the Criteria for Evaluation; therefore, it is recommended not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

However, it is recommended that a CLR or CLI is completed for the Mission 66 picnic area to document this area's development from a campground to a picnic area. Although the Earth House and the picnic shelters in this area are currently recommended as individually not eligible, additional study may reveal that together, the buildings and associated roadways do represent a significant development in the Park during the Mission 66 era.



Figure 151. Picnic Shelter, Environmental Education Classroom (B-303), view to the northeast.

Picnic Shelter, Houchins Ferry (B-308)

The Picnic Shelter at Houchins Ferry is east of Houchins Ferry Road, on the south bank of the Green River (Figure 152). It was constructed around 1970 and was built by the Great Onyx Job Corps, which was established in 1965. Although early documentation did not reveal the exact date of construction, historical aerial imagery shows that the picnic shelter was constructed before 1982.

The open-sided picnic shelter has a rectilinear footprint with an overhanging, wood-framed, side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation is poured concrete with a wide brick border. A double, brick chimney is at the west end of the shelter. Metal beams run the length of the roof on each side and are supported by evenly spaced round metal posts. The underside of the roof is open, exposing the trusses. The brickwork on the chimney includes an overall running bond with panel of three rows of header bond brick, surrounded by a slightly projecting boarder. The panel is interrupted at the center by an inset metal sign that reads "Constructed by corpsmen of Great Onyx Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center." The mantel is continuous above both fire boxes and consists of corbelled five course English bond. The brick section between the fireboxes is laid in a header bond. The undulating double outer hearths meet at the center, creating a wing-like shape as wide as the chimney. The hearths have a stone or concrete core with a square brick veneer covering the sides. Slightly taller brick knee walls abut the ends of the hearths and wrap around a short portion of each side of the shelter. The knee walls have corbelled ends and a rowlock course along the top. Ten concrete picnic tables are organized under the picnic shelter. A metal water pump extends from the ground near the southwest corner of the picnic shelter near wood railroad ties and has a gravel surface. A permanent grill is positioned at the northeast corner of the shelter.

This picnic shelter retains much of its historic integrity. However, the building is not significant under any of the Criteria for Evaluation; therefore, it is recommended not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 152. Picnic Shelter, Houchins Ferry (B-308), view to the west.

Picnic Shelter, Lower Picnic Area (B-304)

The Picnic Shelter/Building 304 is in the lower picnic area of the Core Services Area of the Park, northwest of the Woodland Cottages (Figure 153). It was constructed around 1970 by the Great Onyx Job Corps, which was established in 1965. Although early documentation did not reveal the exact date of construction, historical aerial imagery shows that the picnic shelter was

constructed before 1982. The picnic shelter is west of Buildings 303 and 305 and northwest of a small parking lot along the entrance road.

The open-sided picnic shelter has a rectilinear footprint with an overhanging, wood-framed side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation is poured concrete and there are two large, matching double brick chimneys extending from the center of each gable end. Metal beams run the length of the roof on each side, supported by evenly spaced round metal posts. The underside of the roof is enclosed with rectangular plywood panels. The brickwork on both chimneys includes an overall running bond with a soldier brick belt course near the underside of the roof surrounded by a header brick border. The mantel is continuous above both fire boxes and consists of corbelled five course English bond. The soldier brick belt course on both chimneys is interrupted at the center by an inset metal sign that reads "Constructed by corpsmen of Great Onyx Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center." A small section between the fireboxes is also corbelled with five courses of English bond and header bricks border the fireboxes. The undulating double outer hearths meet at the center, creating a wing-like shape as wide as the chimney. The hearths have a stone or concrete core and a square, brick veneer covering the sides. Slightly taller brick knee walls abut the ends of the hearths and wrap around a short portion of each side of the shelter. The knee walls have corbelled ends and a rowlock course along the top. Ten concrete picnic tables are organized under the picnic shelter. A metal water pump extends from the ground near the southeast corner of the picnic shelter. It is surrounded by a poured concrete foundation with an inset metal grate directly under the spout. A small wooden sign is appended to the eave of the roof near the northeast corner indicating the building number "304."

This picnic shelter retains much of its historic integrity. The building is not significant under any of the Criteria for Evaluation; therefore, it is recommended not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, it is recommended that a CLR or CLI is completed for the Mission 66 picnic area to document this area's development from a campground to a picnic area. Although the Earth House and the picnic shelters in this area are currently recommended as individually not eligible, additional study may reveal that together, the buildings and associated roadways do represent a significant development in the Park during the Mission 66 era.



Figure 153. Picnic Shelter at Lower Picnic Area (B-304), view to the west.

Picnic Shelter, Upper Picnic Area (B-316)

The Picnic Shelter/Building 316 is in the upper picnic area of the Core Services Area of the Park, northwest of the Woodland Cottages (Figure 154). It was constructed around 1970 by the Great Onyx Job Corps, which was established in 1965. Although early documentation did not reveal the exact date of construction, historical aerial imagery shows that the picnic shelter was constructed before 1982. The picnic shelter is north-northwest of the Earth House (B-001) and west of a small parking lot. Several concrete walkways lead to the shelter from the parking area and the Earth House.

The open-sided picnic shelter has a rectilinear footprint with an overhanging, wood-framed side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a poured concrete foundation. One large, double brick chimney extends from the center of the south gable end. Metal beams run the length of the roof on each side, supported by evenly spaced round metal posts. The underside of the roof is enclosed with rectangular plywood panels. The brickwork on the chimney includes an overall running bond with a soldier brick belt course near the underside of the roof and a corbelled five course English bond mantel. The soldier belt course is interrupted at the center by an inset sign that reads “The work of this project was accomplished by corpsmen from Great Onyx Civilian Conservation Center” with the Job Corps and National Park symbols. The continuous hearth is almost as wide as the roof and has alternating basket weave and herringbone brickwork. Ten concrete picnic tables are organized in pairs under the picnic shelter. A metal water pump extends from the ground near the southeast corner of the picnic shelter. It is surrounded by a poured concrete foundation with an inset metal grate directly under the spout.

This picnic shelter retains integrity, with only diminished integrity of design due to the replacement concrete picnic tables. The building is not significant under any of the Criteria for Evaluation; therefore, it is recommended not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, it is recommended that a CLR or CLI is completed for the Mission 66 picnic area to

document this area's development from a campground to a picnic area. Although the Earth House and the picnic shelters in this area are currently recommended as individually not eligible, additional study may reveal that together, the buildings and associated roadways do represent a significant development in the Park during the Mission 66 era.



Figure 154. Picnic Shelter, Upper Picnic Area (B-316), view to the north.

Procurement Building and Warehouse (B-095)

The Procurement Building and Warehouse building is at the southwest corner of the Maintenance Area (Figure 155). It was constructed by the Great Onyx Job Corps in 1970. The one-story building has a rectilinear plan. The side and rear elevations are clad in red brick. The façade is clad in T1-11 siding, and the gable peaks are covered by board and batten siding. The low-pitch, side-gable roof is covered by asphalt shingles and have deep eaves. The façade includes two steel pedestrian doors, a set of paired pedestrian doors, and a single-bay overhead door. A pair of fixed vinyl windows are on the façade, and awning windows are on the rear elevation. The Procurement building retains integrity of location and setting.

The integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been severely compromised due to the addition of a side-gable roof over the original flat roof, and the alterations to the façade bays that at one time appear to have contained overhead doors. The Procurement and Warehouse building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria for Evaluation. It is also recommended as non-contributing to the adjacent NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 155. Procurement Building and Warehouse (B-095), view to the south.

Pump House, Echo River Trail (B-026)

The Pump House at Echo River Trail is west of the Core Services Area, at the junction of the Echo River Spring Trail and Mammoth Dome Sink Trail (Figure 156). The pump house was constructed by the CCC around 1939 as part of the construction initiatives to have a self-sufficient water system at the park.

The one-story, two-room building has an L-shaped plan, composed of the main section and a small ell projecting from the north end of the west elevation. The building has a rough-cut sandstone foundation, walls, windowsills, and porch steps. The house is sheltered under a side-gable roof with shallow eaves. The roof is covered by composite shake shingles. At the time of survey, the windows and door are covered over by plywood panels.

The Pump House, Echo River Trail retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The integrity of materials and workmanship were not assessed at the time of survey due to plywood panels obscuring the door and windows. The resource is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment/recreation, and politics/government, specifically its association with the CCC program. The period of significance is recommended to span from 1938–1940, when the pump house was constructed.



Figure 156. Pump House at Echo River Trail(B-026), view to the southeast.

Rangers Office and Training Center (B-096)

The Rangers Office and Training Center is at the north end of the Maintenance Area (Figure 157). The building is south and west of the seasonal apartment buildings, and north of the Utility Area. The building was constructed in 1968. The original plans call the building a community center, and it included a lobby, game room, kitchen, vending and coat rooms, bathrooms, covered porch areas, and a meeting room that might have included shuffleboard courts on the floor.

The one-story, concrete block building has an irregular plan covered by several asphalt shingle gable and shed roofs. The interior walls were plastered by day laborers from July 1973 to June 1974. A stucco finish was applied to the exterior of the building by the Great Onyx Job Corps from July 1974 to June 1975. Metal lathe, plaster stop, and corner beads were applied to the exterior walls, followed by base and finish coats applied with a high velocity pneumatic spray. The stucco panels were finished with a marble-chip dash and tangerine color. The windows are wood fixed and casement sashes. The entrance is at the center of the façade and includes glass doors and plate glass windows.

At the time of survey, half of the building is used as a training center—mostly for conferences and meetings—and the other half of the building is offices for the Cumberland Piedmont Network, an ecological monitoring organization. The building is unique compared to the others in the area, as it is an asymmetrical shape with lots of angles and various gables. The building retains integrity of location and setting. The integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been diminished due to the application of stucco to the exterior. The original building plans indicate that interior and exterior walls were to be concrete block. Work orders indicate the interior plaster finish, and the exterior stucco finish, were applied after it was determined that paint would not adhere to the concrete block walls. It is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



Figure 157. Rangers Office and Training Center (B-096), view to the west-northwest.

Rangers Storage Shed/Vehicle Wash Structure (B-318)

The Ranger Storage Shed/Vehicle Wash Structure was constructed by the Great Onyx Job Corps in 1975–1976 (Figure 158). It was originally used by the Park's maintenance department as an all-weather vehicle washing facility. The building continues to serve as an all-weather washing facility, as well as a storage shed for park ranger vehicles. The building is in the Maintenance Area of the Park, west–southwest of Maintenance Road and south of the Paint Shed/Oil House (B-060).

The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with an overhanging, front-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete block and are clad in stone veneer, with wood board and batten siding covering the upper gable ends. A large overhead metal door is centered on the façade and a small rectangular brown and white sign with the building number "318," is attached to the stone on the west side. There are two windows on each side and the rear elevations, with a pedestrian door also placed on the east elevation. The window units consist of four vertically stacked metal awning sashes with stone lug sills. A modern metal vehicle vacuum station is mounted on the concrete foundation directly in front of the east side of the façade.

The Fire Hall is a non-contributing feature of the Maintenance Area Historic District, which was listed on May 8, 1991, and includes six other buildings and structures. The district is significant under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. The period of significance is 1939–1942, which corresponds to the time when the CCC constructed the buildings in the maintenance area. The 1991 nomination notes that the Automotive Mechanical Garage (B-059), Paint Shed/Oil House (B-060), and Warehouse Maintenance Building (B-063) are contributing features. The Fire Hall (B-064), Kennel, Vehicle Wash Structure (B-318), and Petroleum Storage Structure are non-contributing. The nomination noted that the district retained integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The structure retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The only small change consists of the addition of a modern, metal, vacuum station directly in front of the façade. The Rangers Storage/Vehicle Wash Station is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



Figure 158. Rangers Storage Shed/Vehicle Wash Structure (B-318), view to the west.

Raptor Aviary, Maintenance Area (B-406)

The Raptor Aviary in the Maintenance Area was positioned at the northeast corner of the Utility Area, south of the Seasonal Apartments, off Maintenance Road (Figure 159). The building was constructed in 1996 and was demolished in May 2023 after it was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The frame building had a rectilinear plan. The roof and side elevations were covered by metal chain-link fencing. The façade was divided into six bays. The center bays were covered by a plywood panel. A bronze plaque was mounted at the center of the panel. The outer bays had wood frame doors with two horizontal braces. The doors were covered by chain link fence.



Figure 159. Raptor Aviary, maintenance area (B-406), view to the north.

Repeater House/Repeater House 2 (B-445)

The Repeater House/Repeater House 2 is west of the Maintenance Area and is west of the Storage Shed (B-061). It is unclear when the building was constructed. The Repeater house is a one-story, rectilinear building (Figure 160). It rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in board and batten siding. An asphalt shingle, front-gable roof with wide eaves shelters the building. The north-facing façade has a pair of steel pedestrian doors. The remaining elevations have no fenestration. A metal tower is positioned adjacent to the south elevation. Outside of the east elevation is a ductless mini-split inverter air conditioner heat pump system. The unit plugs into an outlet on the building and a tube has been inserted through the cladding.

The Repeater House/Repeater House 2 retains much of its integrity. However, the building is not associated with any significant events in history, is not associated with any persons important in history, and does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



Figure 160. Repeater House / Repeater House 2 (B-445), view to the south.

Residential Area Historic District

The Residential Area Historic District is listed in the NRHP and includes six small, one-story, NPS Rustic-style houses that the CCC constructed as part of the early development of the Park. The six residences were originally built for use as private housing for Park employees who wished to live in the Park. By 1989 some of the houses were left vacant, and others were repurposed as Park office space; all currently serve as temporary housing. Two floorplans are represented in the residential district: a one-bedroom plan and a two-bedroom plan, each originally with attached single car garages and screened-in porches.

Since the residence were built, all have had several changes to their exteriors. The original wood shingle roofs have been replaced with asphalt shingles, and the windows have been replaced, but are wood sashes that retain the original multi-light glazing pattern. Circle Drive, originally gravel, has been paved in asphalt but continues to follow its original course. In the 1950s, additional employee housing was constructed around the outside of Circle Drive as part of the Mission 66 movement. Despite a minimal change in setting, the houses and area have maintained their historic residential character. Overall, the district retains much of its historic integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, as it relates to its period of significance: 1937–1942.

Residence #28 (B-028)

Residence #28 is at the southeast corner of the residential district, with Circle Drive to the west and south (Figure 161). The façade is oriented east, and the former single-car garage faces south with an asphalt-paved driveway extending south to Circle Drive. Residence #28 represents one of the three one-bedroom floorplans. It has an irregular footprint that originally incorporated a single car garage. The main block of the house has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, with an interior stone chimney piercing through the center of the roof ridge. A partial width porch projects from the north half of the façade. The porch is sheltered by a shed roof that

extends out of the center of the east roof slope. The former garage is connected to the main block by a small breezeway with two windows on each side, extending from the south half of the west elevation. Wood board and batten siding covers the upper portion of the exterior walls, and horizontal wood shiplap siding covers the lower portion. The foundation is rough-cut sandstone. The former garage and breezeway are clad in board and batten siding. The front entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered under the south end of the porch. Simple decorative woodwork is carved into the fascia that stretches across the top of the entrance to the porch. Windows consist of six-over-six wood replacements, and a secondary entrance is placed on the south elevation just before the enclosed breezeway begins.

The earliest available documentation of the house is from 1949 and includes one photo and a floorplan. The photo and floorplan show a screened-in front porch, and the floorplan identifies the garage and a glassed porch. The front porch is no longer screened in, but the framing for the screens is still intact. The glassed porch is the breezeway leading to the garage; the garage door was removed and replaced with a window when the garage was converted to a second bedroom in the 1980s. The original wood shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles and the windows have been replaced with newer versions of the originals.

Although the house has undergone moderate alterations, the original plan of the house is still intact, and the same style and similar materials were used in the conversion of the garage and replacement windows. Overall, the house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is recommended that it remains contributing to the Residential Area District.



Figure 161. Residence #28 (B-028), view to the west.

Residence #29 (B-029)

Residence #29 is west of Circle Drive, between Residence #28 and #30 (Figure 162). The façade is oriented east, and the former single-car garage is accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway extending west from Circle Drive. Residence #29 represents one of the three two-bedroom

floorplans. It has an irregular footprint that originally incorporated a single car garage. The main block of the house has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, with an interior stone chimney piercing through the north end of the roof ridge. A side porch with a lower gable roof extends from the north gable end. The former garage is connected to the main block by a small breezeway extending from the north half of the west elevation. Wood board and batten siding covers the upper portion of the exterior walls, and horizontal wood shiplap siding covers the lower portion. The foundation is rough-cut sandstone. The former garage and breezeway are clad entirely in board and batten siding. The south two-thirds of the façade projects forward, resulting in a slight change in the roof slope. The front entrance is centered on the façade and located on the projecting portion of the façade, accessed by a stone stoop. Windows consist of six-over-six and four-over-four wood replacements. A secondary entrance is placed on the south elevation of the breezeway, and a third entrance is under the side porch.

The earliest available documentation of the house is from 1949 and includes only a floorplan. The floorplan identifies a screened-in side porch, attached garage, and a utility room. The front porch is no longer screened in, but the framing for the screens is still intact. The utility room is the breezeway leading to the garage, and the garage door was removed and replaced with a window when the garage was converted to a third bedroom in the 1980s. The original wood shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles and the windows have been replaced with newer versions of the originals.

Although the house has undergone moderate alterations, the original plan of the house is still intact, and the same style and similar materials were used in the conversion of the garage and replacement windows. Overall, the house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is recommended that it remains contributing to the Residential Area District.



Figure 162. Residence #29 (B-029), view to the west.

Residence #30 (B-030)

Residence #30 is at the northern corner of the residential district, with Circle Drive to the east and north (Figure 163). The façade is oriented east, and what used to be the single-car garage is accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway extending south from Circle Drive. Residence #30 represents one of the three one-bedroom floorplans. It has an irregular footprint that originally incorporated a single car garage. The main block of the house has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, with an interior stone chimney piercing through the center of the roof ridge. A partial width porch projects from the north half of the façade. The porch is sheltered by a shed roof that extends out of the center of the east roof slope. The former garage is connected to the main block by a small breezeway with two windows on each side, extending from the south half of the west elevation. Wood board and batten siding covers the upper portion of the exterior walls, and horizontal wood shiplap siding covers the lower portion. The foundation is rough-cut sandstone. The former garage and breezeway are clad in board and batten siding. The front entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered under the south end of the porch. Simple decorative woodwork is carved into the fascia that stretches across the top of the entrance to the porch. Windows consist of six-over-six wood replacements, and a secondary entrance is placed on the south elevation just before the enclosed breezeway begins.

The earliest available documentation of the house is from 1949 and includes only a floorplan. The floorplan identifies a screened-in front porch, attached garage, and a glassed porch. The front porch is no longer screened in, but the framing for the screens is still intact. The glassed porch is the breezeway leading to the garage, and the garage door was removed and replaced with a window when the garage was converted to a second bedroom in the 1980s. The original wood shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles and the windows have been replaced with newer versions of the originals.

Although the house has undergone moderate alterations, the original plan of the house is still intact, and the same style and similar materials were used in the conversion of the garage and replacement windows. Overall, the house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is recommended that it remains contributing to the Residential Area District.



Figure 163. Residence #30 (B-030), view to the south.

Residence #31 (B-031)

Residence #31 is just south of Circle Drive (Figure 164). The façade is oriented west, and what used to be the single car garage is accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway extending south from Circle Drive. A set of sandstone steps imbedded in the ground also extend south from Circle Drive and provide access to the front entrance. Residence #31 represents one of the three one-bedroom floorplans. It has an irregular footprint that originally incorporated a single-car garage. The main block of the house has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, with an interior stone chimney piercing through the center of the roof ridge. A partial-width porch projects from the north half of the façade. The porch is sheltered by a shed roof that extends out of the center of the west roof slope. The former garage is connected to the main block by a small breezeway extending from the south half of the east elevation. The breezeway has one window on the south elevation and a modern pedestrian door on the north elevation. Wood board and batten siding covers the upper portion of the exterior walls, and horizontal wood shiplap siding covers the lower portion. The foundation is rough-cut sandstone. The former garage and breezeway are clad in board and batten siding. The front entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered under the south end of the porch. Simple decorative woodwork is carved into the fascia that stretches across the top of the entrance to the porch. Windows consist of six-over-six wood replacements.

The earliest available documentation of the house is from 1949 and includes only a floorplan. The floorplan identifies an enclosed front porch, attached garage, and a glassed porch. The front porch is no longer screened in, but the framing for the screens is still intact. The glassed porch is the breezeway leading to the garage, and the garage door was removed when the garage was converted to a second bedroom in the 1980s. In addition, a door was added to the north elevation of what was the glassed porch. The original wood shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles and the windows have been replaced with newer versions of the originals.

Although the house has undergone moderate alterations, the original plan of the house is still intact, and the same style and similar materials were used in the conversion of the garage and

replacement windows. Overall, the house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is recommended that it remains contributing to the Residential Area District.



Figure 164. Residence #31 (B-031), view to the north.

Residence #32 (B-032)

Residence #32 is on the far west side of the Circle Drive loop, east of Circle Drive (Figure 165). The façade is oriented west, and what used to be the single car garage is accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway extending southeast from Circle Drive. A set of sandstone steps imbedded in the ground extend east from Circle Drive and provide access to the front entrance. Residence #32 represents one of the three two-bedroom floorplans. It has an irregular footprint that originally incorporated a single car garage. The main block of the house has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, with an interior stone chimney piercing through the south end of the roof ridge. A side porch with a lower gable roof extends from the south gable end. The former garage is connected to the main block by a small breezeway extending from the south half of the east elevation. Wood board and batten siding covers the upper portion of the exterior walls, and horizontal wood shiplap siding covers the lower portion. The foundation is rough-cut sandstone. The former garage and breezeway are clad entirely in board and batten siding. The north two-thirds of the façade projects forward, resulting in a slight change in the roof slope. The front entrance is centered on the façade and located on the projecting portion of the façade, accessed by a stone stoop. Windows consist of six-over-six and four-over-four wood replacements. A secondary entrance is placed on the north elevation of the breezeway, and a third entrance is under the side porch.

The earliest available documentation of the house is from 1949 and includes only a floorplan. The floorplan identifies a screened-in side porch, attached garage, and a utility room. The front porch is no longer screened in, but the framing for the screens is still intact. The utility room is the breezeway leading to the garage, and the garage door was removed and replaced with a window when the garage was converted to a third bedroom in the 1980s. The original wood

shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles and the windows have been replaced with newer versions of the originals.

Although the house has undergone moderate alterations, the original plan of the house is still intact, and the same style and similar materials were used in the conversion of the garage and replacement windows. Overall, the house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is recommended that it remains contributing to the Residential Area District.



Figure 165. Residence #32 (B-032), view to the north.

Residence #33 (B-033)

Residence #33 is north of Circle Drive and west of Residence #28 (Figure 166). The façade is oriented west, and what used to be the single car garage is accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway extending north from Circle Drive. A set of sandstone steps embedded in the ground extend northeast from Circle Drive and provide access to the front entrance. Residence #33 represents one of the three two-bedroom floorplans. It has an irregular footprint that originally incorporated a single car garage. The main block of the house has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, with an interior stone chimney piercing through the south end of the roof ridge. A side porch with a lower gable roof extends from the south gable end. The former garage is connected to the main block by a small breezeway extending from the south half of the east elevation. Wood board and batten siding covers the upper portion of the exterior walls, and horizontal wood shiplap siding covers the lower portion. The foundation is rough-cut sandstone. The former garage and breezeway are clad entirely in board and batten siding. The north two-thirds of the façade projects forward, resulting in a slight change in the roof slope. The front entrance is centered on the façade and located on the projecting portion of the façade, accessed by a stone stoop. Windows consist of six-over-six and four-over-four wood replacements. A secondary entrance is placed on the north elevation of the breezeway, and a third entrance is under the side porch.

The earliest available documentation of the house is from 1949 and includes only a floorplan. The floorplan identifies a screened-in side porch, attached garage, and a utility room. The front porch is no longer screened in, but the framing for the screens is still intact. The utility room is the breezeway leading to the garage, and the garage door was removed and replaced with a window when the garage was converted to a third bedroom in the 1980s. The original wood shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles and the windows have been replaced with newer versions of the originals.

Although the house has undergone moderate alterations, the original plan of the house is still intact, and the same style and similar materials were used in the conversion of the garage and replacement windows. Overall, the house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is recommended that it remains contributing to the Residential Area District.



Figure 166. Residence #33 (B-033), view to the northwest.

Restaurant Complex, Hotel, and Gift Shop (B-207)

The Restaurant Complex, Hotel, and Gift Shop was constructed in 1965 as part of the Mission 66 initiative. At the time of survey in 2022, the building was undergoing an extensive reconstruction (Figure 167). Many portions of the building were not visible due to ongoing construction activity, but no vestiges of its original Modern Movement style appear to remain. Its footprint also appears to have been reconfigured as well. Because of these alterations, the building retains none of its historic integrity. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 167. Restaurant Complex, Hotel, and Gift Shop (B-207) in 2022.

Science and Resource Management Office (B-313)

The Science and Resource Management Office is in the Maintenance Services Area of the park (Figure 168). The southwestern elevation is connected to the Curatorial Storage Building (B-333) by a hyphen. The Science Resource Office was constructed in 1975 by the Great Onyx Job Corps, and the Curatorial Storage building was added around 1985.

The building is one-story and originally had a rectilinear plan. The frame building has a concrete slab foundation and is clad in brick veneer. The low-pitch side-gable roof is covered by asphalt shingles and has moderate eaves. The gable peak is clad in horizontal siding. The façade has a central door flanked on either side by four sets of paired one-over-one windows. The southeast elevation has steel doors flanked by paired sashes. The southwest elevation has three sets of paired windows before the hyphen extends from the center of the elevation and connects to Building 333. The hyphen has two awning windows and paired steel doors on the southeast elevation. Paver stones cover the ground between the two wings.

The Science and Resource Management Office retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria. It is also recommended as non-contributing to the adjacent NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 168. Science and Resource Management Office (B-313), view to the west.

Seasonal Apartment #97 (B-097)

Seasonal Apartment #97 was constructed in 1972 by the Great Onyx Job Corps (Figure 169). The multi-unit building houses four apartment units designed for seasonal park staff, who would typically occupy the structures for four to ten months out of the year, although year-round use is possible. The single-story frame building has a low profile similar to the Ranch style and Park Service Modern style. Seasonal Apartment #97 is one of three similar buildings positioned in a U-shape that open onto a shared, manicured yard at the northwest end of the Maintenance Area.

The building has two units on either side of a central utility room that holds washer/dryer units, a furnace, a water heater, electric panels, and storage for each unit. A solar panel sits on the roof above the utility room. The two end units each have two bedrooms with a living room. The center units include a one-bedroom and a studio unit. All units have a kitchen, closet, and a full bathroom. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in wood weatherboard siding. The low-pitch, side gable roof has moderate eaves and is covered by asphalt shingles. On the façade, each unit includes a composite Chicago-style window, and the units with bedrooms also have a one-over-one window. Each unit is accessed by three concrete steps leading to a concrete stoop with simple metal railings. The rear elevation includes pedestrian doors to access each unit and one to the utility room. Eleven one-over-one windows are dispersed between the doors. In 2007, an access ramp with metal railing was constructed on the rear elevation providing access to the three western units and the utility room. Three concrete steps lead to the two eastern units and the westernmost unit. The easternmost unit has a stand-alone stoop.

The building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural

style. A SHPO consultation determined that Seasonal Apartment #97 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.[575]



Figure 169. Seasonal Apartment (B-097), view to the south.

Seasonal Apartment #98 (B-098)

Seasonal Apartment #98 was constructed in 1972 by the Great Onyx Job Corps (Figure 170). The multi-unit building houses four apartment units designed for seasonal park staff, who would typically occupy the structures for four to ten months out of the year, although year-round use is possible. The single-story frame building has a low profile similar to the Ranch style and Park Service Modern style. Seasonal Apartment #98 is one of three similar buildings positioned in a U-shape that open to a shared, manicured yard at the northeast end of the Maintenance Area.

The building has two units on either side of a central utility room that holds washer/dryer units, furnace, water heater, electric panels, and storage for each unit. A solar panel sits on the roof above the utility room. The two end units each have two bedrooms with a living room. The center units include a one-bedroom and a studio unit. All units have a kitchen, closet, and a full bathroom.

The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in wood weatherboard siding. The low-pitch, side gable roof has moderate eaves and is covered by asphalt shingles. On the façade, each unit includes a composite Chicago-style window, and the units with bedrooms also have a one-over-one window. Each unit is accessed by multiple concrete steps leading to a concrete stoop with simple metal railings. The rear elevation includes pedestrian doors to access each unit and one to the utility room. Eleven one-over-one windows are dispersed between the doors. In 2007, an access ramp with metal railing was constructed on the rear elevation providing access to the

[575] Craig A. Potts, "Remove Three Buildings at Mammoth Cave Operations Center – Buildings 97, 98, and 99," letter to Barclay Trimble October 27, 2020, on file at Mammoth Cave National Park.

three southern units and the utility room. Concrete steps lead to the two northern units and the southernmost unit. The northernmost unit has a stand-alone stoop.

The building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. A SHPO consultation determined that Seasonal Apartment #98 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.[576]



Figure 170. Seasonal Apartment (B-098), view to the northwest.

Seasonal Apartment #99 (B-099)

Seasonal Apartment #99 was constructed in 1972 by the Great Onyx Job Corps (Figure 171). The multi-unit building houses four apartment units designed for seasonal park staff, who would typically occupy the structures for four to ten months out of the year, although year-round use is possible. The single-story frame building has a low profile similar to the Ranch style and Park Service Modern style. Seasonal Apartment #99 is one of three similar buildings positioned in a U-shape that open to a shared, manicured yard at the northeast end of the Maintenance Area.

The building has two units on either side of a central utility room that holds washer/dryer units, furnace, water heater, electric panels, and storage for each unit. A solar panel sits on the roof above the utility room. The two end units each have two bedrooms with a living room. The center units include a one-bedroom and a studio unit. All units have a kitchen, closet, and a full bathroom.

The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in wood weatherboard siding. The low-pitch, side gable roof has moderate eaves and is covered by asphalt shingles. On the façade, each unit

[576] Potts, "Buildings 97, 98, and 99."

includes a composite Chicago-style window, and the units with bedrooms also have a one-over-one window. Each unit is accessed by multiple concrete steps leading to a concrete stoop with a simple metal railing. The rear elevation includes pedestrian doors to access each unit and one to the utility room. Eleven one-over-one windows are dispersed between the doors. In 2007, an access ramp with metal railing was constructed on the rear elevation providing access to the three eastern units and the utility room. Concrete steps lead to the two western units and the easternmost unit. The westernmost unit has a stand-alone stoop.

The building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. A SHPO consultation determined that Seasonal Apartment #99 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.[577]



Figure 171. Seasonal Apartment (B-099), view to the west-southwest.

Shed behind Concessions Warehouse

The shed behind the Concessions Warehouse is a one-story building with a rectilinear plan (Figure 172). The building is in the Maintenance Area and date of construction is unknown. The building is clad in vertically laid wood siding and is sheltered under a shed roof. The roof over hangs the structure and is supported by exposed rafters. It is covered by metal panels. The shed has a pedestrian door composed of vertical wood siding. The building is not weathertight. The roof has a large dent, and the siding has multiple holes. No information about this building could be found. However, it does not seem to be associated with any significant events in history or any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

[577] Potts, "Buildings 97, 98, and 99."



Figure 172. Shed behind Concessions Warehouse, view to the north.

Storage Shed, North End of Utility Area

The Storage Shed at the north end of the Utility Area was constructed in 1963 (Figure 173). This building was originally constructed as two distinct buildings, but photographs in maintenance files from 1987 indicate that both had been joined. The building is a one-story, rectilinear building constructed out of concrete block and clad in red brick. A low-pitch, asphalt shingle side-gable roof with wide eaves shelters the building. The gable peaks are clad in board and batten siding. The façade features multiple single-bay overhead doors each with a ribbon of three fixed lights. At the center of the building there are three bays with no fenestration, and one with paired steel pedestrian doors. A steel pedestrian door is positioned on the north elevation, whereas the south elevation has no fenestration. Awning windows are positioned below the eave on the rear elevation.

The Storage Shed at the north end of the Utility Area retains integrity of location and setting. The integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been compromised due to the addition of a side-gable roof and center addition connecting two buildings. The building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. In addition, the building was not constructed by the CCC. Therefore, it is recommended that it remains a non-contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 173. Storage Shed at North End of Utility Area (B-061), view to the northwest.

Sunset Lodge (B-202 and B-206)

The Sunset Lodge is positioned west of the Lodge parking lot at the west end of the Core Services Area, and the Lodge consists of two buildings, B-202 and B-206 (Figure 174 and Figure 175). Building 202 was constructed in 1953 to provide lodging to park visitors. Building 206 was constructed between 1957–1958. Both buildings rest on a concrete foundation and is one-story in height. The buildings are each composed of two slightly askew wings joined in the middle by a covered walkway. The south wing of each building has six units, and the north wing has four units with a vending/ice common area. The side elevations are clad in sandstone and the front and rear elevations are covered by board and batten siding. The hipped roofs are covered by asphalt shingles and has deep eaves that extend to form a full-length covered porch. Half-round gutters span the eaves and the downspouts are attached to square columns that support the porch roof. The underside of the roof is covered by shiplap siding. A concrete apron spans the length of each wing and extends under the covered walkway. Each unit in the southern wing has a set of paired two-over-two windows, an awning window, and a door on the façade. The façade of the northern wing includes outer units with fenestration bays that match the south wing's fenestration. The inner units have paired windows and a door, and the central bay has an entrance door flanked by an ice and venting machine. The roof slopes over the rear elevations are pierced by three gable dormers. Each unit has paired sashes over wall mounted air-conditioner units on the rear elevation.

The Sunset Lodge is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. The lodge reflects the increase in tourism that rose rapidly after World War II, creating a demand for more overnight lodging in the Park. Although the lodge was built prior to the Mission 66 program, the lodge reflects several tenets that became central to Mission 66 planning: the lodge was built in an area that was already developed and close to other overnight lodging; it provided visitors with additional overnight amenities, such as easy access to the room from vehicles; and it was built in the Modern Movement style with

mass-produced materials. The Sunset Lodge retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and the recommended period of significance is 1953–1958.



Figure 174. Sunset Lodge Building 202, view to the west.



Figure 175. Sunset Lodge Building 206, view to the west.

Superintendent's Residence (B-038)

The CCC constructed Building 38, the Superintendents Residence, in 1941–1942 during the initial development of the Park (Figure 176). The Superintendent's Residence is one of eight CCC-constructed buildings in the Park that were built to house Park staff; as the name indicates, this building was constructed for providing housing for the Park Superintendent and his family. Built as a Cape Cod style house, it features sandstone block first-story walls and chimneys. The southern ell, rear garage wing, upper gables, and dormers are clad in wood weatherboard. The one-story house has a roughly L-shaped footprint and a side-gabled roof. The roof is covered with slate shingles and pierced by several gabled dormers on the façade, along with a long shed-roofed dormer across the rear elevation. A screened porch spans the rear elevation as well. Fenestration includes wood doors and wood windows, most of which have multi-light double- or single-hung sashes.

The Superintendent's Residence was individually listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. It is significant under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation, and it was also determined eligible under Criteria Consideration g for properties under 50 years of age, as it was only 49 years old when nominated. The period of significance is 1941–1942, which corresponds to the time when the CCC built it. The nomination notes that the residence retained integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship feeling, and association.

Very few alterations have been made to the building since it was constructed. In 2021, portions of the slate roof were replaced with a composite material that closely resembles slate. However, the façade portion of the roof retains the original slate shingles; all composite shingles are on the rear elevation. The Superintendents Residence is in excellent condition and retains all of its historic integrity. It retains its associations with the early development of the Park and the CCC, and it continues to reflect its significance under Criterion A for entertainment and recreation. Furthermore, the building is an excellent example of a Cape Cod style building, which is not commonly found in the area outside of the Park. Its construction used local materials (i.e., sandstone and wood clapboards) and reflects the workmanship of the CCC. Therefore, it is recommended that the Superintendent's Residence is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture.



Figure 176. Superintendent's Residence (B-038), view to the east.

Telephone Building at Seasonal Quarters (B-407)

The Telephone Building at the Seasonal Quarters was constructed in 1972 to provide phone access to employees (Figure 177). The building is positioned near the southeast elevation of Seasonal Apartment #98. The frame building rests on a concrete slab and has a rectilinear plan. The building is clad in clapboard siding. The asphalt shingle, front-gable roof has deep eaves. The gable peak forms a pointed arch over the southeast-facing façade. The façade features a doorless opening and the side elevations each have a fixed window. A wood sign reading "Phone" is positioned on the northeast elevation. A satellite dish is attached to the southwest elevation.

Although the Telephone Building is associated with and adjacent to the Seasonal Apartments #97–99, this small structure was not included in the DOE. The building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP as well.



Figure 177. Telephone Building at Seasonal Quarters (B-407), view to the northeast.

Three Springs Area Retaining Walls

The Three Springs Area Retaining Walls are part of the Three Springs Pumphouse facility that includes the Three Springs Pumphouse, cistern, and stone retaining walls (Figure 178). The facility is on an access road that splits from Flint Ridge Road, one mile northeast of Mammoth Cave, between Flint Ridge and Three Springs Hollow. The facility was constructed by the CCC from 1938 to 1942. Along with the Bransford Spring facility, the Three Springs facility provided all the water the park needed for the Core Services, Residential, and Maintenance Areas through the 1980s when the park began using water from the Green River Reservoir System.[578]

The retaining walls were the first structure built on the site in 1938 for the purpose of protecting the natural drainage of the spring, and to create a level area for the eminent construction of the pumphouse and cistern. The sandstone retaining walls total 539 feet in length and are composed of sections of various lengths and heights. The wall outlines the portion of the gravel access driveway nearest to the springs, the pump house, and Three Springs Hollow.

Three Springs Pumphouse Retaining Walls are listed as a contributing member of the NRHP-listed Three Springs Pumphouse District. The resources were listed in 1991 under Criterion A for significance in Entertainment/Recreation with a period of significance coinciding with the date of construction, from 1938–1942.[579] The retaining walls retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Three Springs Area Retaining Walls are good examples of the early CCC construction in the Park and are recommended that they remain contributing resources to the NRHP-listed Three Springs Pumphouse.

[578] Kelly A. Lally, "Three Springs Pumphouse District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service, 1989.
[579] Lally, "Three Springs Pumphouse District."



Figure 178. Three Springs Area Retaining Walls, view to the east.

Three Springs Pump House (B-024)

The Three Springs Pump House is part of the Three Springs Pumphouse facility that includes the Three Springs Pumphouse, cistern, and stone retaining walls (Figure 179). The facility is on an access road that splits from Flint Ridge Road, one mile northeast of Mammoth Cave, between Flint Ridge and Three Springs Hollow. The facility was constructed by the CCC from 1938 to 1942. Along with the Bransford Spring facility, the Three Springs facility provided all the water the park needed for the Core Services, Residential, and Maintenance Areas through the 1980s when the park began using water from the Green River Reservoir System.[580]

The pump house was constructed in 1938. The one-story, two-room building has an L-shaped plan composed of the main section, and a small ell projecting from the northeast end of the southeast elevation. The building has a rough-cut sandstone foundation, walls, windowsills, chimney, and porch steps. The pump house is sheltered under a side-gable roof with moderate eaves, exposed rafters, and composite shingles that resemble the original slate shingles. The gable peaks are clad in wood board and batten siding with a scalloped bottom edge. The windows are wood casement sashes with six-lights. The Three Springs Pump house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Three Springs Pumphouse is listed as a contributing member of the NRHP-listed Three Springs Pumphouse District. The resources were listed in 1991 under Criterion A for significance in Entertainment/Recreation with a period of significance coinciding with the date of construction, from 1938–1942.[581] The pump house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Three Springs Pump House is a good example of the

[580] Lally, "Three Springs Pumphouse District."
[581] Lally, "Three Springs Pumphouse District."

early CCC construction in the Park and is recommended that it remains a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Three Springs Pumphouse District.



Figure 179. Three Springs Pump House, view to the north.

Train Shelter (B-101)

The Train Shelter houses the "Hercules" Train and Coach #2 and is positioned northwest of the camp store, and southeast of the lodge and visitor center (Figure 180). "Hercules" and Coach #2 are remnants of the Mammoth Cave Railroad that transported visitors from the train station at Glasgow Junction to Mammoth Cave and Hotel between 1888 and 1931. The train and coach were listed in the NRHP in 1975 for significance in engineering and transportation.[582]

The Train Shelter was constructed in 1972 to replace the previous structure that was erected to protect the locomotive from Park visitors. The structure consists of a roof supported by square posts and is surrounded by metal fencing. The underside of the roof is sheathed by wooden shiplap. A board and batten architrave surrounds the roof eave. A wayside exhibit is on the northeastern side of the structure.

The Train Shelter is listed in the NRHP nomination as a non-contributing resource. The shelter was constructed after the period of significance and is not associated with any significant events in history, is not associated with any persons important in history, and does not represent a distinct architectural style. It is recommended that the Train Shelter remains a non-contributing structure to "Hercules" and Coach #2.

[582] Hasting, "Hercules and Coach #2 NTHP Registration Form," 8-1.



Figure 180. Train Shelter, view to the east.

Vault Restroom, Maple Springs Campground (B-441)

Vault Restroom #441 is one of three restrooms constructed to serve the Maple Springs campground (Figure 181). The restroom was likely constructed around 1980 in conjunction with the establishment of the campground. The frame building rests on a concrete slab and houses two vault-style toilets. Most of the building is clad in board and batten siding. An asphalt shingle, front-gable roof with moderate eaves covers the building. The roof projects past the façade to create a covered portico. The roof is supported by exposed wood beans and square posts. Board and batten screen spans the posts shielding the doors to the stalls. Behind the screen, a partition divides the building into halves. The side elevations have canted bays with frosted fixed windows. Below the windowsill the elevations are clad in clapboard siding and each side has a vent. Two ventilation stacks abut the rear elevation, and two round accesses to the septic field are immediately adjacent to the building.

Vault Restroom B-441 retains a high level of integrity. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 181. Vault Restroom, Maple Springs Campground (B-441), view to the northwest.

Vault Restroom, Maple Springs Campground (B-442)

The Vault Restroom #442 is one of three restrooms constructed to serve the Maple Springs campground (Figure 182). The restroom was likely constructed around 1980 in conjunction with the establishment of the campground. The frame building rests on a concrete slab and houses two vault-style toilets. Most of the building is clad in board and batten siding. An asphalt shingle, front-gable roof with moderate eaves covers the building. The roof projects past the façade to create a covered portico. The roof is supported by exposed wood beans and square posts. Board and batten screen spans the posts shielding the doors to the stalls. Behind the screen, a partition divides the building into halves. The side elevations have canted bays with frosted fixed windows. Below the windowsill the elevations are clad in clapboard siding and each side has a vent. Two ventilation stacks abut the rear elevation, and two round accesses to the septic field are immediately adjacent to the building.

Vault Restroom B-442 retains a high level of integrity. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 182. Vault Restroom, Maple Springs Campground (B-442), view to the east.

Vault Restroom, Maple Springs Trail (B-443)

The Vault Restroom #443 was constructed to serve the Maple Springs Trailhead (Figure 183). The restroom was likely constructed around 1980 when matching restrooms were constructed at the nearby Maple Springs Campground. The frame building rests on a concrete slab and houses two vault-style toilets. Most of the building is clad in board and batten siding. An asphalt shingle, front-gable roof with moderate eaves covers the building. The roof projects past the façade to create a covered portico. The roof is supported by exposed wood beans and square posts. Board and batten screen spans the posts shielding the doors to the stalls. Behind the screen, a partition divides the building into halves. The side elevations have canted bays with frosted fixed windows. Below the windowsill the elevations are clad in clapboard siding and each side has a vent. Two ventilation stacks abut the rear elevation, and two round accesses to the septic field are immediately adjacent to the building.

Vault Restroom B-443 retains a high level of integrity. However, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 183. Vault Restroom, Maple Springs Trail (B-443), view to the southeast

Visitor Center (B-430)

The Visitor Center was constructed between 1959 and 1961 as part of the Mission 66 initiative (Figure 184). A new visitor information desk, exterior doors, and entrance steps were added in 1969. In 1976 a new cooling system was introduced to the building to replace the previous ventilation system, which was a shaft that led from the cave in Houchins Narrows into the Visitor Center. By the late 1990s, the park was a looking into modifications and improvement plans for the Visitor Center. NPS contracted Parsons and Brinkerhoff to transform the building with an interpreted Rustic-style plan. The first phase of construction began in 2007 and included demolishing the eastern, administration wing down to the foundation. In 2010, the second phase of the project began, which included demolishing the western wing of the Visitor Center. The construction of the new Visitor Center (B-430) was completed in 2012.

The interpreted Rustic style includes exposed timber rafters and stone walls. The one-story building has a rectilinear plan. It is clad in stone veneer and has evenly spaced pilasters dividing the exterior elevations into sections. The building is covered by an asphalt shingled, side gable roof. The façade has a projecting gable portico, and the rear slope is pierced by three gables of various sizes. The windows are metal plate glass sashes, some resting on bulkheads and some lights stacked atop one another extending down to grade. The doors are glass with transoms.

The original Visitor Center was entirely demolished, and the new Visitor Center does not retain any vestiges of its original Modern Movement style. The building is not associated with any significant events in history, it is not associated with any persons important in history, and it does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 184. Visitor Center (B-430), view to the southwest.

Visitor Center Pavilion (B-112)

The Visitor Center Pavilion was constructed in 2012 (Figure 185). It was constructed at the time of the revitalization of the Visitor Center which included demolishing and rebuilding the Visitor Center in a new interpreted Rustic style. The style carries over to the open-air pavilion. The structure consists of an asphalt shingled, gable roof on sandstone clad square columns. The trusses and rafters are exposed, and the bolt joinery appears to be a hallmark of the style. Boards reading “Cave Tour Information” hang from the joists. A ribbon of informational panels and electronic screens span the southeast elevation of the pavilion. The Visitor Center Pavilion retains a high level of integrity; however, it has not reached 50 years of age and does not rise to the level of significance required to be eligible under Criteria Consideration g. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria.



Figure 185. Visitor Center Pavilion, view to the west.

Warehouse Maintenance Building/Facility Management Office (B-063)

The Warehouse Maintenance Building was constructed by the CCC in 1941 (Figure 186). It was originally used by the NPS as a Warehouse but by the 1990s it was converted into the Facility Management Office. The building is in the Maintenance area of the Park west-southwest of Park Maintenance Road and southeast of Building 59. The building faces north towards a central shared concrete-paved courtyard accessed by a wide, asphalt-paved driveway.

The building has a rectilinear footprint with a steeply pitched side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Solar panels have recently been attached to the south roof slope. Exterior walls are constructed of native sandstone and the foundation is concrete. A ramp and set of stairs extend along the west end of the facade and provide access to a loading dock that continues along the west three-quarters of the façade. The ramp, stairs, and dock have a stone foundation topped with concrete. A second set of wood steps with handrails have been added to the east end of the dock. The façade includes three large windows and a set of modern glass double doors on the east half and an overhead and separate pedestrian door on the west half. The double doors and overhead door are accessed from the dock, and the pedestrian door is accessed by the set of stone stairs and ramp. The double doors have replaced what used to be a second overhead door and the pedestrian door has replaced what used to be a fourth window. A rectangular brown and white sign that reads “Maintenance” is attached to the façade east of the double doors. A second small square sign with the building number, “63,” is attached to the stone on the west edge of the façade. Windows consist of fixed, steel-framed, multi-light factory style units with stone sills, and some are topped with stone flat arches. At least two of the windows have been altered to fit window air conditioning units that have recently been removed.

The Warehouse Maintenance Building is a contributing feature of the Maintenance Area Historic District, which was listed on May 8, 1991, and includes six other buildings and structures as well. The district is significant under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and

recreation. The period of significance is 1939–1942, which corresponds to the time when the CCC constructed the buildings in the maintenance area. The 1991 nomination notes that the Automotive Mechanical Garage (B-059), Paint Shed/Oil House (B-060), and Warehouse Maintenance Building (B-063) are contributing features. The Fire Hall (B-064), Kennel, Vehicle Wash Structure (B-318), and Petroleum Storage Structure are non-contributing. The nomination noted that the district retained integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Warehouse Maintenance Building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is a good example of the early CCC constructed buildings in the Park and it is recommended that it remains a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Maintenance Area District.



Figure 186. Warehouse Maintenance Building/Facility Management Office (B-063), view to the south.

Windstream Telephone Equipment Building (B-433)

The Windstream Telephone Equipment Building was built in 1962 (Figure 187). It is west of the camp store building. The utilitarian building is one-story in height and has a rectilinear plan. It has a concrete foundation and is clad in red brick, two-thirds of which is laid in a running bond pattern, and the rest of the building in a stacked bond pattern. The building is covered by a flat roof with moderate eaves The building is used to store telephone equipment. Electrical panels, an air-conditioning unit, and a louvered vent are on the exterior of the building. A steel pedestrian door is positioned at the north end of the northeast elevation.

The Windstream Telephone Equipment Building is not associated with any significant events in history, is not associated with any persons important in history, and does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 187. Windstream Telephone Equipment Building (B-433), view to the west-southwest.

Woodland Cottages (Batch)

The Woodland Cottages consist of 21 cabins (Figure 188). The Woodland Cottages stand just to the north of the main parking lot that is associated with the Visitor Center and are east of the picnic areas in the Core Services Area. The one-story cabins are arranged roughly in five north-to-south, curving rows. The cottages were designed in 1938 by Nevin, Morgan & Kolbrook, Architects and Engineers, based in Louisville, Kentucky. Sixteen cottages (B-067 through B-082) were designed and built for the Mammoth Cave Operating Committee in 1939, who transferred the cottages to the US Government once the Park was officially established. In 1949 the NPS Branch of Plans and Design designed five more cabins (B-083 through B-087); they appear to have replicated the original Nevin, Morgan & Kolbrook designs. Since the Woodland Cottages were constructed, a concessionaire has operated them for overnight lodging for tourists.

As originally designed, four floorplans were represented in the Woodland Cottages: a single room plan, which includes a bedroom, bathroom, and closet; a two-room plan with two bedrooms, one bathroom, and two closets; a three-room unit with three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and three closets; and a four-room plan with four bedrooms, two bathrooms, and five closets. All of the units were designed with small front porches or stoops as well. Asphalt paved walkways are found throughout the Woodland Cottages area, and small spurs lead to each of the porches and stoops. The plans by Nevin, Morgan & Kolbrook indicate that the cottages' exterior siding consisted of a mix of horizontal wood shiplap and wood board and batten siding. All of the cabins included sliding pocket windows, in which the sashes slid into a pocket in the wall, and wood shutters flanked the windows.

The NPS has only made a few relatively minor alterations to the cottages since they were constructed. In each cottage in 1997, the Park modernized the plumbing and electrical systems; installed smoke alarms, water heaters, and ceiling fans; and replaced the wood shake roofs with

asphalt shingles. The front porches' decking and railing were also replaced around 2021, but they are compatible with the original structures in both design and materials.

The Woodland Cottages have previously been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district. Of the 21 cottages, all are recommended contributing to the historic district. In addition, the large trees are recommended as contributing, as many appear to be original to the site. The concrete footpaths that stretch between the cottages have lost integrity of materials and workmanship but continue to retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association; therefore, the footpaths are also recommended as a contributing feature of the district.



Figure 188. Woodland Cottages overview, view to the northwest.

Woodland Cottage #67 (B-067)

Woodland Cottage #67 was built in 1938–1939 and is the only cottage with a three-room plan (Figure 189). The one-story building has an L-shaped footprint with a small, shed-roofed porch at the junction of the ells. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. The exterior walls are clad in wood shiplap, and the gables are clad in board and batten siding. Each of the wood, multi-light, sliding windows, which are found in pairs and singly, are flanked by wooden shutters. Two doors provide access to the interior from the porch. One door provides access to units 500 and 501, and the other to unit 502.

Woodland Cottage #67 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porch, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #67 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 189. Woodland Cottage #67 (B-067), view to the southeast.

Woodland Cottage #68 (B-068)

Woodland Cottage #68 was built in 1938–1939 and has a two-room plan (Figure 190). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 106 and 107. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the lower portion of the walls and is capped with a narrow wood belt course that is continuous with the windowsills. Wood shiplap siding clads the upper portions of the walls. The cottage was being repainted at the time of survey. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, which are all paired, lack wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #68 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #68 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 190. Woodland Cottage #68 (B-068), view to the south.

Woodland Cottage #69 (B-069)

Woodland Cottage #69 was built in 1938–1939 and has a two-room plan (Figure 191). The one-story building has a rectilinear footpoint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 106 and 107. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the lower portion of the walls and is capped with a narrow wood belt course that is continuous with the windowsills. Wood shiplap siding clads the upper portions of the walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, which are all paired, lack wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #69 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #69 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 191. Woodland Cottage #69 (B-069), view to the southeast.

Woodland Cottage #70 (B-070)

Woodland Cottage #70 was built in 1938–1939 and has a two-room plan (Figure 192). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 108 and 109. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Wood shiplap siding clads the entirety of the exterior walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, most of which are paired, lack wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #70 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #70 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 192. Woodland Cottage #70 (B-070), view to the southeast.

Woodland Cottage #71 (B-071)

Woodland Cottage #71 was built in 1938–1939 and has a two-room plan (Figure 193). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 110 and 111. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Wood board and batten siding clads the entirety of the exterior walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, most of which are paired, lack wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #71 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, and the removal of the shutters, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #71 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 193. Woodland Cottage #71 (B-071), view to the northwest.

Woodland Cottage #72 (B-072)

Woodland Cottage #72 was built in 1938–1939 and has a one-room plan (Figure 194). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with a small, wood stoop with handrails that is centered on the east elevation. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the lower portion of the walls and is capped with a narrow wood belt course that is continuous with the windowsills. Wood shiplap siding clads the upper portions of the walls. The north, south, and west elevations each have a pair of wood, multi-light, sliding windows that are centered on the elevation and lack wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from the porch.

Woodland Cottage #72 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porch, and the removal of the shutters, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #72 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 194. Woodland Cottage #72 (B-072), view to the southwest.

Woodland Cottage #73 (B-073)

Woodland Cottage #73 was built in 1938–1939 and has a one-room plan (Figure 195). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with a small, wood stoop with handrails that is centered on the west elevation. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the entirety of the exterior walls. The north, south, and east elevations each have a pair of wood, multi-light, sliding windows that are centered on the elevation and lack wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from the porch.

Woodland Cottage #73 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porch, and the removal of the shutters, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #73 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 195. Woodland Cottage #73 (B-073), view to the south.

Woodland Cottage #74 (B-074)

Woodland Cottage #74 was built in 1938–1939 and has a one-room plan (Figure 196). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with a small, wood stoop with handrails that is centered on the east elevation. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the lower portion of the walls and is capped with a narrow wood belt course that is continuous with the windowsills. Wood shiplap siding clads the upper portions of the walls. The north, south, and west elevations each have a pair of wood, multi-light, sliding windows that are centered on the elevation and have wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from the porch.

Woodland Cottage #74 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porch, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #74 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 196. Woodland Cottage #74 (B-074), view to the northwest.

Woodland Cottage #75 (B-075)

Woodland Cottage #75 was built in 1938–1939 and has a one-room plan (Figure 197). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with a small, wood stoop with handrails that is centered on the west elevation. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Wood shiplap siding clads the entirety of the exterior walls. The north, south, and east elevations each have a pair of wood, multi-light, sliding windows that are centered on the elevation and have wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from the porch.

Woodland Cottage #75 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porch, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #75 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 197. Woodland Cottage #75 (B-075), view to the northeast.

Woodland Cottage #76 (B-076)

Woodland Cottage #76 was built in 1938–1939 and has a two-room plan (Figure 198). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 112 and 113. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Wood shiplap siding clads the entirety of the exterior walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, most of which are paired, lack wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #76 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, and the removal of the shutters, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #76 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 198. Woodland Cottage #76 (B-076), view to the northeast.

Woodland Cottage #77 (B-077)

Woodland Cottage #77 was built in 1938–1939 and has a two-room plan (Figure 199). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 115 and 116. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Wood board and batten siding clads the entirety of the exterior walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, most of which are paired, lack wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #77 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #77 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 199. Woodland Cottage #77 (B-077), view to the southeast.

Woodland Cottage #78 (B-078)

Woodland Cottage #78 was built in 1938–1939 and has a two-room plan (Figure 200). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 117 and 118. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the lower portion of the walls and is capped with a narrow wood belt course that is continuous with the windowsills. Wood shiplap siding clads the upper portions of the walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, most of which are paired, are flanked by wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door has sidelights with shutters.

Woodland Cottage #78 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #78 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 200. Woodland Cottage #78 (B-078), view to the north.

Woodland Cottage #79 (B-079)

Woodland Cottage #79 was built in 1938–1939 and has a two-room plan (Figure 201). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 119 and 120. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Wood shiplap siding clads the entirety of the exterior walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, most of which are paired, have wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights with shutters.

Woodland Cottage #79 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #79 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 201. Woodland Cottage #79 (B-079), view to the northeast.

Woodland Cottage #80 (B-080)

Woodland Cottage #80 was built in 1938–1939 and is the only cottage with a four-room plan (Figure 202). The one-story building has a T-shaped footprint with two small, shed-roofed porches, one each on the east and west elevations. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. The exterior walls are clad in wood shiplap, and the gables are clad in board and batten siding. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, which are found in pairs and singly, do not have wooden shutters. Each porch is associated with an entrance door. One door provides access to units 503 and 504, and the other to units 505 and 506.

Woodland Cottage #80 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, and the loss of the shutters, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #80 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 202. Woodland Cottage #80 (B-080), view to the southwest.

Woodland Cottage #81 (B-081)

Woodland Cottage #81 was built in 1938–1939 and has a two-room plan (Figure 203). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 121 and 122. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the entirety of the exterior walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, which are all paired, lack wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #81 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #81 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 203. Woodland Cottage #81 (B-081), view to the south.

Woodland Cottage #82 (B-082)

Woodland Cottage #82 was built in 1938–1939 and has a two-room plan (Figure 204). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 123 and 124. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the lower portion of the walls and is capped with a narrow wood belt course that is continuous with the windowsills. Wood shiplap siding clads the upper portions of the walls. Each of the wood, multi-light, paired sliding windows has wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights, which also have shutters.

Woodland Cottage #82 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #82 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 204. Woodland Cottage #82 (B-082), view to the north.

Woodland Cottage #83 (B-083)

Woodland Cottage #83 was built in 1949 and has a two-room plan (Figure 205). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, which were unnumbered at the time of survey. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the lower portion of the walls and is capped with a narrow wood belt course that is continuous with the windowsills. Wood shiplap siding clads the upper portions of the walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, which are all paired, lack wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #83 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #83 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 205. Woodland Cottage #83 (B-083), view to the southwest.

Woodland Cottage #84 (B-084)

Woodland Cottage #84 was built in 1949 and has a two-room plan (Figure 206). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, which were unnumbered at the time of survey. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the lower portion of the walls and is capped with a narrow wood belt course that is continuous with the windowsills. Wood shiplap siding clads the upper portions of the walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, most of which are paired, have wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #84 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #84 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 206. Woodland Cottage #84 (B-084), view to the north.

Woodland Cottage #85 (B-085)

Woodland Cottage #85 was built in 1949 and has a two-room plan (Figure 207). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 204 and 205. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Wood shiplap siding clads the entirety of the exterior walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, most of which are paired, have wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #85 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #85 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 207. Woodland Cottage #85 (B-085), view to the east.

Woodland Cottage #86 (B-086)

Woodland Cottage #86 was built in 1949 and has a two-room plan (Figure 208). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 206 and 207. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Wood shiplap siding clads the entirety of the exterior walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, most of which are paired, have wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #86 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #86 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 208. Woodland Cottage #86 (B-086), view to the north.

Woodland Cottage #87 (B-087)

Woodland Cottage #87 was built in 1949 and has a two-room plan (Figure 209). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint with two small, wood stoops with handrails, one at each gable end, that provide access to each of the units, 208 and 209. The cottage stands on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend from the eaves. Board and batten siding clads the lower portion of the walls and is capped with a narrow wood belt course that is continuous with the windowsills. Wood shiplap siding clads the upper portions of the walls. The wood, multi-light, sliding windows, most of which are paired, have wooden shutters. A door with an upper, multi-light window provides access to the interior from each of the porches, and each door is flanked by sidelights.

Woodland Cottage #87 retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement roofing materials and porches, but all other original materials remain intact. Woodland Cottage #87 is recommended contributing to the determined eligible Woodland Cottages Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with tourism at Mammoth Cave and retains much of its historic integrity.



Figure 209. Woodland Cottage #87 (B-087), view to the south.

YCC Building

The YCC Building is in the Maintenance Area and is currently used for storage (Figure 210). It is unclear when the building was constructed. The building is one-story in height and has a rectilinear plan. It is clad in standing seam metal siding and roofing. The side-gable roof has a low pitch and shallow eaves. The south elevation has paired, steel pedestrian doors and a sliding window.

The YCC Building is not associated with any significant events in history, is not associated with any persons important in history, and does not represent a distinct architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 210. YCC Building (B-328), view to the north.

Roads

Many roads that were present in the Mammoth Cave area have been converted to trails or obliterated since the federal government authorized the establishment of the Park in 1926. Because of the large network of roads and trails that remain extant, and because Park management plans include the creation, elimination, or modification of some roads and trails in the future, maps of these resources as they existed in 2022 are presented in Appendices C and D.

Brooks Knob Lookout Tower Road

Brooks Knob Lookout Tower Road runs north from Kentucky Route 70/Mammoth Cave Road past Brooks Knob to a former overlook tower above the Green River (Figure 211). Although the route is now associated with the lookout tower north of Brooks Knob that was built by the CCC in 1938–1939, it originally was constructed to provide access to the various homesteads and cemeteries in the area.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. Based on the dates of the cemeteries associated with homesteads along its course, with tombstones from Brooks Knob Cemetery dating to 1858–1961, and Crumps Cemetery dating to 1812–1870, it is likely that at least portions of the route predate 1812 and coincide with the first settling of these homesteads. Currently, the road appears as an unmaintained dirt road with intermittent gravel sections that runs for a total length of 1.3 miles and is 8 to 12 feet wide through most of its course. Several areas are deeply incised, indicating the road's potential age and longevity.

Brooks Knob Lookout Tower Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the

route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. The site is a dirt/gravel road, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the site's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits that may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The area has changed drastically from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now generally associated with the lookout tower, its integrity of association to the original homesteads it was once connected to has been lost.



Figure 211. Brooks Knob Lookout Tower Road.

Brownsville to Mammoth Cave Road

Brownsville to Mammoth Cave Road refers to the road that ran between these communities prior to the establishment of the Park. The route is depicted on the 1923 Mammoth Cave USGS map of the area, where it is shown running from Brownsville, through the towns of Arthur and Elko, to reach Mammoth Cave. The historic route now represents segments of two separate roads: a section of Kentucky Route 70/Mammoth Cave Road and Deer Park Hollow Road/Joppa Ridge Road (Figure 212). The route was constructed to connect the two areas, as well as to provide access to the homesteads along its course.

Following the establishment of the Park and the abandonment of the homesteads and smaller towns, the route has been incorporated into the larger Kentucky Route 70, with its remaining easternmost segment now Joppa Ridge Road. Currently, the road appears as a developed highway in its Kentucky Route 70 sections, and a maintained gravel road in its Joppa Ridge Road section, and serves as access to the Park, as well as the remaining communities.

Brownsville to Mammoth Cave Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. The site is now a combination of developed highway and gravel road, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the sites nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location and design. The area has changed drastically from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now a portion of US-70, it has lost its association to the communities it connected previously, and no longer displays the same workmanship or materials to retain their integrity.



Figure 212. A section of Kentucky Route 70 follows the alignment of Brownsville to Mammoth Cave Road.

Buffalo Creek Road

Buffalo Creek Road runs through Sal Hollow on the north side of the Green River (Figure 213). The route was originally constructed to access the Buffalo Ferry crossing of the Green River, as well as to provide access to the various homesteads and cemeteries in Sal Hollow. Following the abandonment of the ferry, the route pivoted to serve as a trail open to horse, bicycle, and hiking traffic, as well as to allow visitors to the Miles-Davis cemetery.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. However, the historic Miles-Davis Cemetery along the road's course suggests it predates the cemetery. Dates at the cemetery range from 1862 to 1917, suggesting the road likely dates prior to 1862, where it would coincide with the first settling of the homesteads in the area or the establishment of the ferry. Currently, the road appears as a

maintained dirt/gravel road that runs for a total length of 1.6 miles and is 8 to 12 feet wide through most of its course.

Buffalo Creek Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. The site is a dirt road, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the sites nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The area has changed drastically from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now generally associated with the Park and accessing the cemetery, its integrity of association to the Buffalo Ferry it was once connected to has been lost.

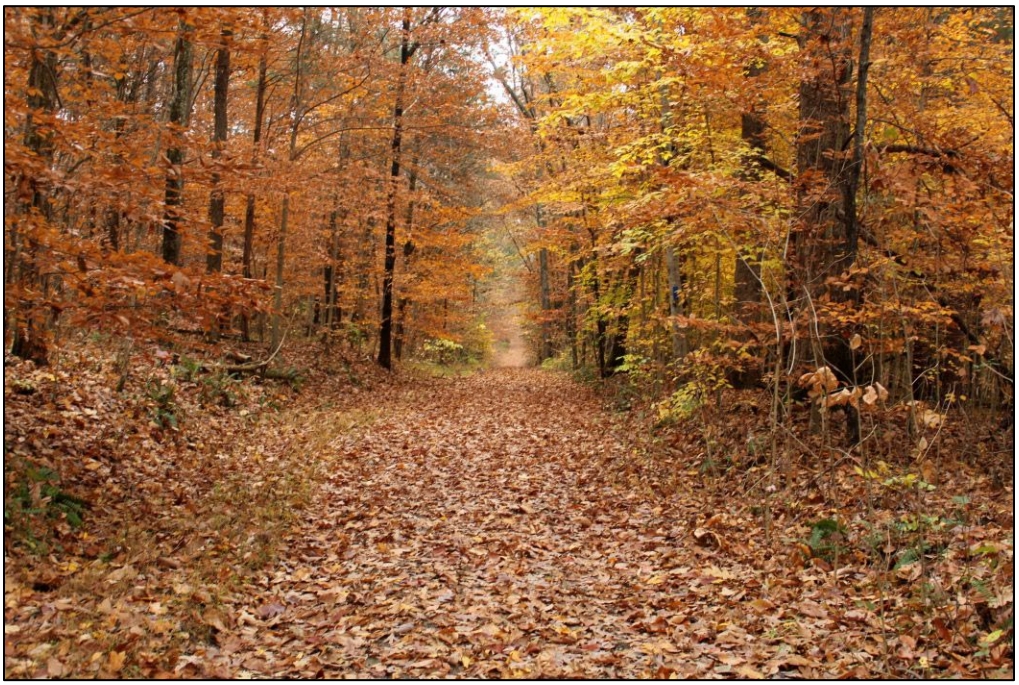


Figure 213. Buffalo Creek Road.

Cade Road

Cade Road originally connected the Big Hollow area with the town of Cade (Figure 214). The road shares much of its course with Maple Springs Loop, and at present it is not possible to determine which of these roads represented the original route in the area, or when the two were merged. Cade Road originally served as an important access route for Cade as well as homesteads in the area. Following their abandonment when the Park was established, the road pivoted to serving as a section of Maple Springs Loop.

Cade Road appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. The number of homesteads in the area, including the town of Cade, suggests the road predates this map by decades. The Minyard Cemetery is along

the road, although its markers do not display any dates but may predate the 1900s. It is likely that the road coincided with the first settling of the homesteads and the nearby Good Spring Baptist Church, which would place it around or prior to 1842. Currently, the sections of the road that have not been abandoned now represent a central segment of Maple Springs Loop, appearing as a well-maintained, asphalt-paved road that runs for a total length of 1.2 miles of its historic course, and is generally 16 to 20 feet wide. Further research is needed to determine which of these roads represented the original route, or how they came to be combined following the abandonment of Cade.

Cade Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. The site is an asphalt-paved road, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the sites nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The area has changed drastically from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now generally associated with the park, its integrity of association to the town and homesteads it was once connected to has been lost.



Figure 214. The present-day Maple Springs Loop follows a portion of the Cade Road alignment.

Carmichael Road

Carmichael Road was constructed to allow visitors to the Park to access the Violet City and Carmichael Entrances to the cave. The road as it currently appears was likely originally constructed around 1960 as part of the Mission 66 era and replaced the earlier road that approached the entrance farther south along Mammoth Cave Entrance Road. Currently, the road

appears as a maintained asphalt road that runs for a total length of 0.9 miles before ending in a loop and is about 20 feet wide through most of its course to the cave entrance.

Carmichael Road is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment/recreation and politics/government for its association with the Mission 66 program. No associations with important individuals were revealed during research; it is recommended that it the road is not significant under Criterion B. As an asphalt-paved road, it does not represent a distinctive design, method of construction, or example of engineering, and it is recommended that it does not meet Criterion C. Additionally, the road's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, settling, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship, and the recommended period of significance is around 1960, although more research is needed to determine the exact date of construction.

Cedar Sink Road

Cedar Sink Road runs between the area north of Cedar Sink and the town of Pig (Figure 215). The modern road is a combination of two historic roads that traversed this route, beginning where one road began and merging with the course of the other road as it travels south towards Pig. The routes were originally constructed to connect Pig with Elko, as well as to provide access to the homesteads through the area. Following the homesteads' abandonment and the Park's acquisition of the land, the roads were merged into a single route named Cedar Sink Road.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. The number of former homes along the route, as well as it serving as a major artery between Pig and Elko, suggests the road predates this map by decades. By 1965 the two routes had merged into the single roadway seen today based on USGS maps of the area. Currently, the road is a well-maintained, asphalt-paved road that runs for a total length of 3.8 miles and is generally 16 to 20 feet wide through most of its course.

Cedar Sink Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. The asphalt-paved road does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the sites nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, and workmanship. The area has changed extensively from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests and has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now generally associated with the Park, its integrity of association to the homesteads it was once connected to has been lost as well.



Figure 215. Cedar Sink Road.

Collie Ridge Road

Collie Ridge Road runs along the top of Collie Ridge (Figure 216). The route was originally constructed to access the homesteads along the ridge and provided access to the Sand Spring School. Following the abandonment of the school and homesteads when the Park acquired the land, the route pivoted to serve as a trail open to horse, bicycle, and hiking traffic, as well as to allow visitors to the Gipson #2 and Sand Spring Cemeteries.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. The number of homes, as well as a school along its course by the time the map was drafted, suggests the road predates the map by decades. The Gipson #2 and Sand Spring Cemeteries are directly along the road, and, although no dates are present at the Gipson #2 Cemetery, individuals at Sand Spring Cemetery were interred from 1911 to 1990. This suggests that the road dates at least to prior to 1911, where it would coincide with the first settling of the homesteads in the area or the establishment of the school. Currently, the road appears as a maintained dirt/gravel trail that runs for a total length of 3.8 miles, and generally is 8 to 12 feet wide along most of its course.

Collie Ridge Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. The site is a dirt road, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the sites nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The area has changed extensively from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the

route is now generally associated with the Park, its integrity of association with the homesteads and school has been lost.



Figure 216. Collie Ridge Road.

Crystal Cave Road

Crystal Cave Road provides access to Crystal Cave, as well as to Collins Family Home and Crystal Cave Ticket Office (Figure 217). The road most likely was constructed to provide access to the original Collins homestead, along with the other homesteads in this area of Flint Ridge. However, following Floyd Collins's discovery of Crystal Cave, the route was likely significantly improved to attract tourist traffic. The route continues to serve as a Park access road to reach Crystal Cave and its associated buildings.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts, but the road likely dates prior to Floyd Collins's discovery of Crystal Cave in 1917. Currently, the road appears as a maintained dirt/gravel Park road which runs for a total length of 1.9 miles, and generally is 8 to 12 feet wide through most of its course.

Crystal Cave Road is recommended as contributing to the Crystal Cave Historic District. The road is recommended contributing under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. The road served as the main tourist route to Crystal Cave for decades when the cave was operated commercially as a private show cave. Further, the road continues to reflect the large distance between Mammoth Cave and other caves that were operated commercially during the early 1900s. This distance, which caused many tourists to pass over touring Crystal Cave, is a major factor that led Floyd Collins to explore Sand Cave, resulting in his attempted rescue and death. Floyd's attempted rescue brought national attention to the Mammoth Cave area, providing additional impetus to establish a national park. The route retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and the recommended period of

significance is recommended as 1917–1960, encompassing the entirety of the time that the cave was used as a commercial cave.



Figure 217. Crystal Cave Road.

Dennison Ferry Road

Dennison Ferry Road runs from the Hamilton Valley area north to the Big Woods, crossing the Green River via the former Dennison Ferry. Following the abandonment of the ferry, the portion of the road on the north side of the Green River was converted to the White Oak Trail for hikers and non-motorized traffic, whereas the portion on the south side of the river has been maintained as a graded dirt/gravel road to a picnic area (Figure 218 and Figure 219).

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. The amount of other built features along the route, including Dennison Ferry, suggests it predates this. Historic cemeteries along its course include Dennison Cemetery (no dates), Denison Ridge Cemetery, Mansfield Cemetery, and Short Cemetery. Dates at these cemeteries range from 1870 to 1938, suggesting the road likely dates prior to 1870, where it would coincide with the first settling of the homesteads in the area and potentially the ferry itself. Currently, the section of the road on the north side of the Green River is a maintained hiking trail that runs for a total length of two miles, and generally sits two to five feet wide through most of its course. However, some areas of the trail are deeply incised and wider, indicating the original width of the road was up to 12 feet. The section of Dennison Ferry Road on the south side of the Green River is a dirt/gravel road that is 1.4 miles long and is about 12 to 16 feet wide.

Dennison Ferry Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance

under Criterion B. The site is an unpaved road and trail, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the site's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The area has changed extensively from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now generally associated with the Park as an access road and a hiking trail, its integrity of association to the ferry it was once connected to has been lost.

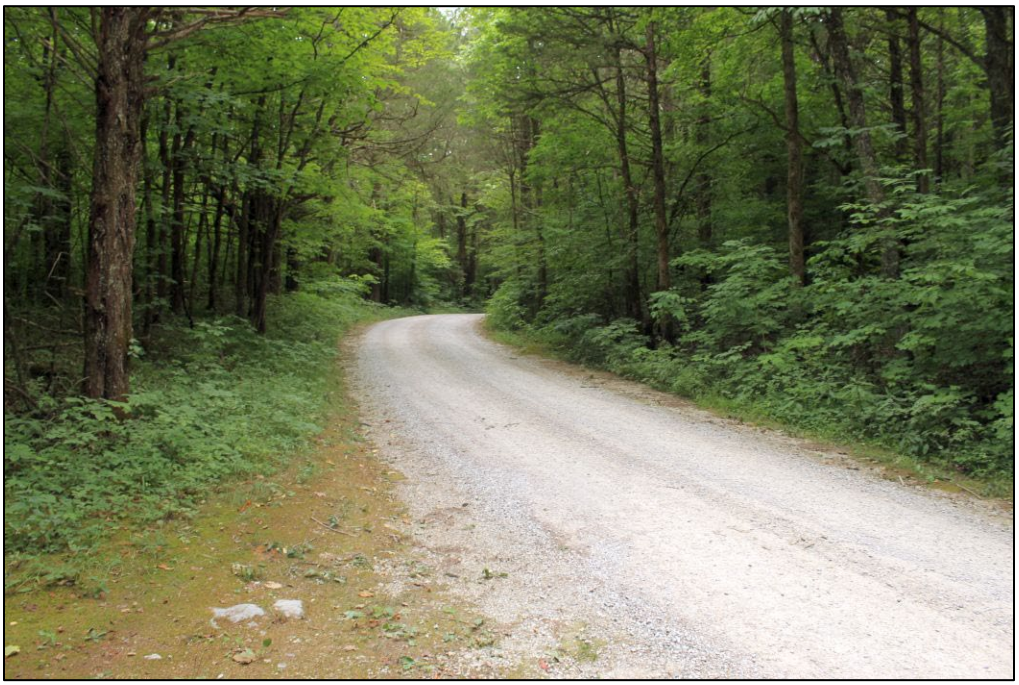


Figure 218. The section of Dennison Ferry Road south of the Green River continues to be maintained for vehicular traffic.



Figure 219. The section of Dennison Ferry Road north of the Green River is currently the White Oak Trail.

Frozen Niagara Road

Frozen Niagara Road was constructed to allow visitors to the Park to access the Frozen Niagara and New Entrances to the cave (Figure 220). The road as it currently appears was originally constructed around 1960 as part of the Mission 66 era. It replaced two earlier roads that approached the entrances separately and were farther east along Cave City Road. Currently, the road appears as a maintained asphalt road that runs for a total length of 1.0 mile before ending in a loop and is about 20 feet wide through most of its course to the cave entrance.

Frozen Niagara Road is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment/recreation and politics/government for its association with the Mission 66 program. No associations with important individuals were revealed during research; it is recommended that it the road is not significant under Criterion B. As an asphalt-paved road, it does not represent a distinctive design, method of construction, or example of engineering, and it is recommended that it does not meet Criterion C. Additionally, the road's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, settling, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship, and the recommended period of significance is around 1960, although more research is needed to determine the exact date of construction.



Figure 220. Frozen Niagara Road.

Good Springs Church Road

Good Springs Church Road travels through the area east of Sal Hollow, connecting the Good Spring Baptist Church with Maple Springs Loop Road (Figure 221). The route originally represented a segment of the historic Buffalo Creek Road, which connected with the Buffalo Ferry crossing of the Green River. However, it is currently a separate route that reaches its terminus at the church and cemetery. It is likely that the connecting road between the church and the portion of Buffalo Creek Trail that remains extant was abandoned during the Park's early years.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. The Good Spring Baptist Church Cemetery was in use by 1847, and it is likely the road correlates to or prior to its establishment. Currently, the road appears as a maintained dirt and gravel road that runs for a total length of 0.6 miles and is generally 8 to 12 feet wide.

Good Springs Church Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with the Good Spring Baptist Church or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. The site is a dirt road, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the sites nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The area has changed drastically from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling.



Figure 221. Good Springs Church Road.

Great Onyx Cave Road

Great Onyx Cave Road provides access to Great Onyx Cave (Figure 222). The route was likely originally constructed to access the homesteads north of Three Sisters Hollow; however, following the discovery of the cave, the road became its main access route as well. Following the abandonment of the homesteads during the early establishment of the Park, the route continued to serve as a Park road to Great Onyx Cave.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. The establishment of former homesteads along its course, as well as the historic period discovery of Onyx Cave in 1915, suggests the road dates at least prior to 1915 and likely decades earlier, when it would coincide with the first settling of homesteads in the area. Currently, the road is a maintained unpaved and gravel road that is 1.9 miles long and is generally 12 to 16 feet wide.

Great Onyx Cave Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. As an unpaved road, it does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the site's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The surrounding area has changed from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, although the route is still associated with Great Onyx Cave, its integrity of association to the homesteads it was once connected to has been lost.

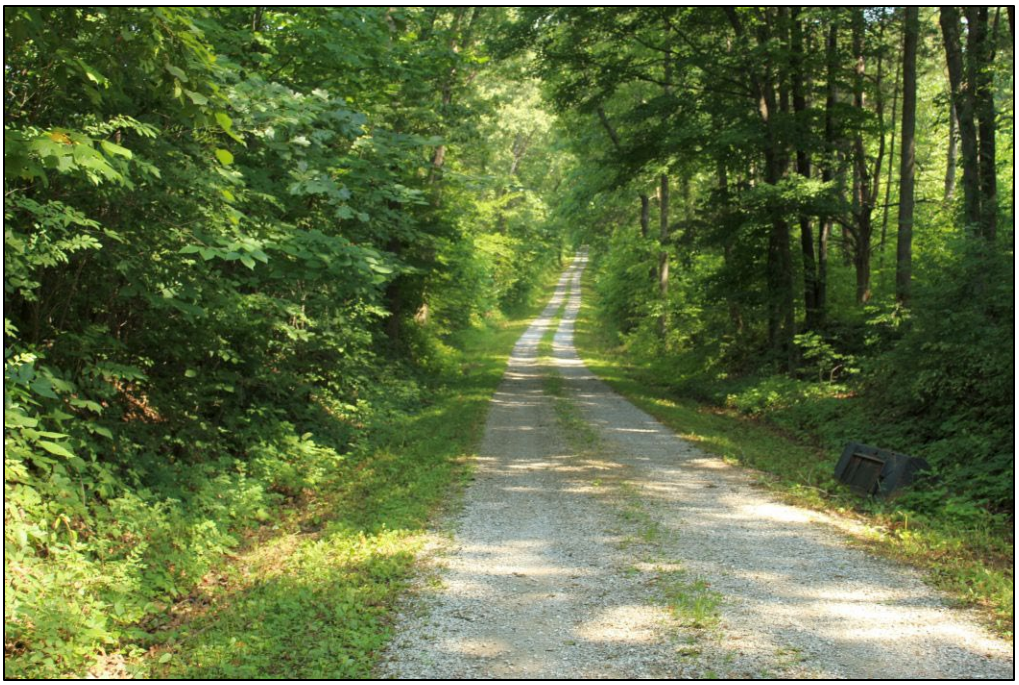


Figure 222. Great Onyx Cave Road.

Houchins Ferry Road

Houchins Ferry Road extends along a ridgeline north of the Green River and from Brownsville to the south side of the Green River (Figure 223). The route was originally constructed to access the Houchins Ferry crossing of the Green River and to provide access to the various homesteads and cemeteries in the Temple Hill area, as well as to the Temple Hill School, to and from Brownsville. Following the abandonment of the homesteads after the land was acquired for the Park, the northern portion of the route transitioned to serve as an access route that is also open to horse, bicycle, and hiking traffic. The southern portion provides access to a picnic area and campground.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. The number of former associated built features along the route, including multiple homesteads and a school, suggests it predates this map by decades. Historic cemeteries along its route include the Temple Hill, Jesse Houchin, and Old Temple Hill Cemeteries. Dates at the cemetery range from 1887 to 1966, suggesting the road likely dates prior to 1887, when it would coincide with the first settling of the homesteads in the area. Currently, the road section north of the Green River appears as a maintained unpaved/gravel road that is 6.1 miles long and is generally 10 to 12 feet wide. South of the river, the portion of the road in the Park boundary is a two-lane, asphalt-paved road that is approximately 1.0 mile long.

Houchins Ferry Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B; it may be associated with the Houchins family and their ferry. The road does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the site's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits that may

contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The surrounding area has changed from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling.



Figure 223. Houchins Ferry Road.

James Road

James Road is just north of Potato Hill (Figure 224). The route was constructed to provide access to the various homesteads near Potato and Indian Hills and originally extended as far north as Indian Creek Landing along the Green River. Currently, the road reaches its terminus just north of Potato Hill, providing access to the James Cemetery.

The route first appears on the 1922 Brownsville 1:62,500 USGS map of the area; however, there are few earlier maps of this area. Its proximity to James Cemetery suggests the road predates the cemetery, which includes burials dated to 1918. Currently, the road appears as a deeply incised dirt and gravel road that is 0.6 miles long and is 8 to 12 feet wide. The alignment continues farther north past James Cemetery; however, it was mostly impassible at the time of survey in 2022.

James Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. As a dirt road, it does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the site's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The area has changed from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its

integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now generally associated with the Park and accessing the cemetery, its integrity of association to the homesteads it was once connected to has been lost.



Figure 224. James Road.

Joppa Ridge Road

Joppa Ridge Road from Joppa Ridge to the area around Mammoth Cave (Figure 225). The route was originally constructed to connect the town of Elko with the homesteads in the Mammoth Cave area. Following the abandonment of the homesteads when the land was acquired for the Park, the road now serves as a short, scenic route for tourists.

The route appears as a segment of the Brownsville to Mammoth Cave Road on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. However, the construction of homesteads and a YMCA camp along the road by the time the map was drafted suggests it predates 1923, likely by decades. Currently, the road is a maintained unpaved/gravel road that is 2.1 miles long and is about 12 feet wide. The road is one-way, directing vehicles south from Green River Ferry Road to Kentucky Route 70.

Joppa Ridge Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. As an unpaved/gravel road, it does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the site's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The area has changed from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now

generally associated with the Park, its integrity of association to the homesteads it was once connected to has been lost.



Figure 225. Joppa Ridge Road.

Green River Ferry Road/Mammoth Cave Ferry Road

Green River Ferry Road/Mammoth Cave Ferry Road was originally called Echo River Road and leads to a ferry crossing of the Green River near Mammoth Cave (Figure 226 and Figure 227). The road as it currently appears was likely originally constructed in 1935 by the CCC, with the ferry crossing replacing an earlier YMCA camp at the location, although records from this era are limited. By 1939 the original Echo River Road was now the Green River Ferry Road, and it was receiving routine maintenance from CCC camps in the area. In 1940–1941, the CCC graded the road, added drainage structures, and added a crushed limestone surface to 2.7 miles of Green River Ferry Road. After this was complete, they paved the road with asphalt and installed concrete gutters in 1941–1942. Currently, the road is a well-maintained asphalt road that runs for a total length of 5.5 miles from its intersection with Mammoth Cave Parkway across the Green River to its terminus at the intersection with Stockholm Road. The road is approximately 20 feet wide, has two traffic lanes, and provides the most direct route between the north and south sides of the Park.

Mammoth Cave Ferry Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement in the area of the CCC, the early development of the Park, or other areas of significance. Further research is also needed to determine if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. As an asphalt-paved road, it does not represent a distinctive design or construction technique to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the sites nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional

history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, settling, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship.



Figure 226. Green River Ferry Road's southern portion.

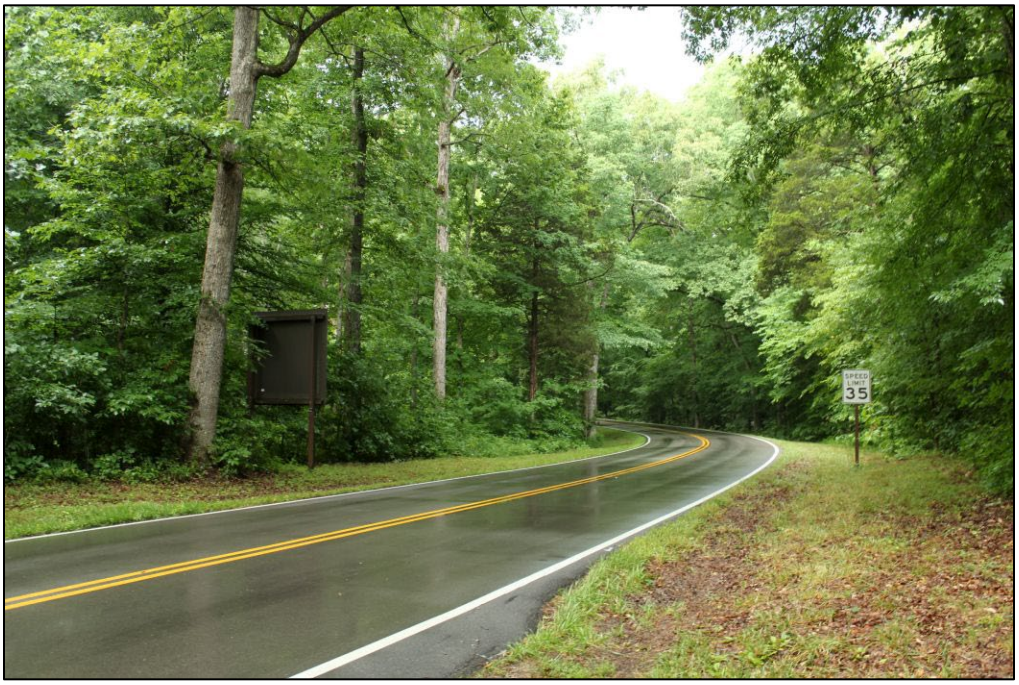


Figure 227. Green River Ferry Road's northern portion.

Mammoth Cave Northtown Road

Mammoth Cave to Northtown Road refers to the road that ran between these communities prior to the establishment of the Park, which has become Flint Ridge Road (Figure 228). The route is

depicted on the 1923 Mammoth Cave USGS map of the area, where it is shown running from Mammoth Cave east to the Chestnut Grove School before continuing northeast to Northtown. The Mammoth Cave Baptist Church Cemetery adjacent to the road dates to 1893, but it is likely the road's construction predates this by decades. This renaming of the road likely occurred following the establishment of the Park and the abandonment of the homesteads along its course. The road is deeply incised in some areas, indicating its long use as a transportation route. The current road is a well-maintained, asphalt-paved road that still follows its route. It is 4.75 miles long and is approximately 16 feet wide through most of its course.

Mammoth Cave Northtown Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. It is likely eligible under Criterion A for its significance in early settlement and in entertainment and recreation as a long-used route by visitors to the caves. However, more research is needed before this evaluation can be fully recommended and to determine a period of significance. The site is now a paved road, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, its nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits that may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, and feeling. The road no longer displays the same workmanship or materials to retain their integrity. The area has changed from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting. Additionally, the route has lost its association to the communities it connected previously, although it continues to provide access to several cave entrances and Mammoth Cave Baptist Church.

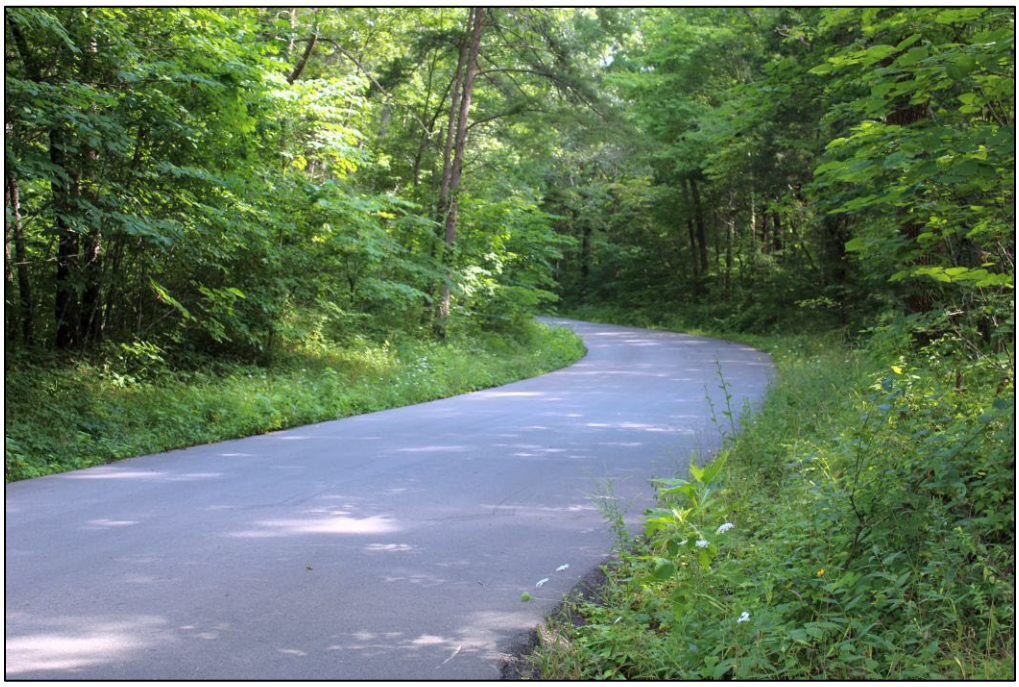


Figure 228. Mammoth Cave Northtown Road is currently named Flint Ridge Road.

Mammoth Cave to Park City Road

Mammoth Cave to Park City Road refers to the road that ran between these communities prior to the establishment of the Park, which is currently named Mammoth Cave Parkway (Figure 229). The route is depicted on the 1923 Mammoth Cave USGS map of the area where it is shown

running south from Mammoth Cave, largely following the rail line until its terminus at Park City. The Shackleford Cemetery along its course dates to 1851, so it is likely the road's alignment predates this. The route is currently a well-maintained, asphalt-paved road that carries two lanes of traffic and is the main entrance to the Park. The road follows the course depicted in 1923 and is now included as a segment of US-70. This renaming likely occurred following the establishment of the Park. In the boundary of the Park, the road is 7.3 miles long and is approximately 20 feet wide.

Mammoth Cave to Park City Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. It is likely eligible under Criterion A for its significance in early settlement and in entertainment and recreation as a long-used route by visitors to the caves. However, more research is needed before this evaluation can be fully recommended and to determine a period of significance. The site is now a paved road, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, its nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits that may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, and feeling. The road no longer displays the same workmanship or materials to retain their integrity. The area has changed from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting. Additionally, the route has lost its association to the communities it connected previously, although it continues to provide the main access route to Mammoth Cave.



Figure 229. Mammoth Cave to Park City Road.

Mammoth Cave to Cave City Road

Mammoth Cave to Cave City Road refers to the road that ran between these communities prior to the establishment of the Park (Figure 230). The route is depicted on the 1923 Mammoth Cave USGS map of the area, where it is shown running from Mammoth Cave southeast to the Little Hope School and town of Highland Springs to reach Cave City. This historic route now

represents segments of three modern roads: Mammoth Cave Road, Cave City Road, and Old Mammoth Cave Road. The route was originally constructed to connect the two areas, as well as to provide access to the homesteads along its route. Based on graves at the Little Hope Cemetery, which is adjacent to the road, dating to 1864, the road likely dates to the mid-1800s or earlier. Currently, the road is a well-maintained, asphalt-paved road that carries two lanes of traffic and serves as the main access route to the Park from Cave City. It is six miles long and is generally 16 to 20 feet wide.

Mammoth Cave to Cave City Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. The site is now a paved road, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, its nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location and design. The area has changed drastically from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, it has lost its association to the communities it connected previously, and no longer displays the same workmanship or materials to retain their integrity.



Figure 230. Mammoth Cave to Cave City Road.

Maple Springs Loop Road

Maple Springs Loop Road formerly connected the homesteads in the Mill Branch and Double Sinks area with the town of Cade, Buffalo Creek Road, and the Green River Ferry Road (Figure 231). The road originally served as an important access route for homesteads in the area, and following their abandonment after the land was acquired for the Park. Currently, the road forms a loop that branches from Green River Ferry Road and provides access to the Maple Springs

Ranger Station, a campground, trailheads, and Good Spring Baptist Church. The western/northern segment was closed to vehicle access at the time of survey in 2022.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. The former homesteads in the area, as well as the nearby Good Spring Baptist Church, suggests that the road significantly predates this map. Currently, the road's southern portion is a well-maintained, asphalt-paved, two-lane road that is about one mile long and 16 to 20 feet wide. The western/northern portion that is closed to vehicular traffic is approximately one mile long but is narrower, about 12 to 16 feet wide. Stone culverts are found along this section and appear to date to the CCC era based on the materials and construction techniques. This western/northern section of the road also overlaps with the historic Cade Road. Maple Springs Loop Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement, the CCC, or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. As a paved road, it does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C, although additional evaluation of the stone culverts is required before a complete recommendation can be made. Additionally, the roads nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. Additional research is required to fully evaluate the road's historic integrity and its period of significance.



Figure 231. Maple Springs Loop Road along the western portion that is currently closed to traffic.

New Discovery Entrance Road

New Discovery Entrance Road was constructed to provide visitors access to the New Discovery Entrance to the cave (Figure 232). The route branches north from Carmichael Road and ends in a loop at the cave entrance. The road was constructed around 1960, replacing an earlier CCC-constructed road that traveled south from Green River Ferry Road to the former Carmichael

Entrance Road. Currently, the road appears is an unmaintained gravel road that is 0.3 miles long and is generally 12 feet wide.

New Discovery Road is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It does not appear to rise to the level of significance required for listing in the NRHP under any of the Criteria for Evaluation. Although the road was constructed during the Mission 66 era, it has never been used for tourist access to the cave. It cannot be associated with any individuals significant in history, nor does it represent a distinctive type of construction of engineering. The road's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits that may contribute to our understanding of the Mission 66 era.



Figure 232. New Discovery Entrance Road.

Park Ridge Road

Park Ridge Road extends along a ridge from Old Mammoth Cave Road to Flint Ridge Road (originally the Mammoth Cave to Northtown Road; Figure 233). The route was originally constructed to access the homesteads along the ridgeline, but also functioned as access to the Chestnut Grove School, located at the road's intersection with Flint Ridge Road. Following the abandonment of the homesteads, the route served as a paved access road running along the eastern edge of the Park.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. The presence of former homesteads along its course suggests it predates the map. Currently, the road is a maintained asphalt-paved road that is 3.6 miles long and is around 12 feet wide.

Park Ridge Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it

can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. The site is an asphalt road, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the road's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The area has changed drastically from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now generally associated with the Park, its integrity of association to the homesteads it was once connected to has been lost.

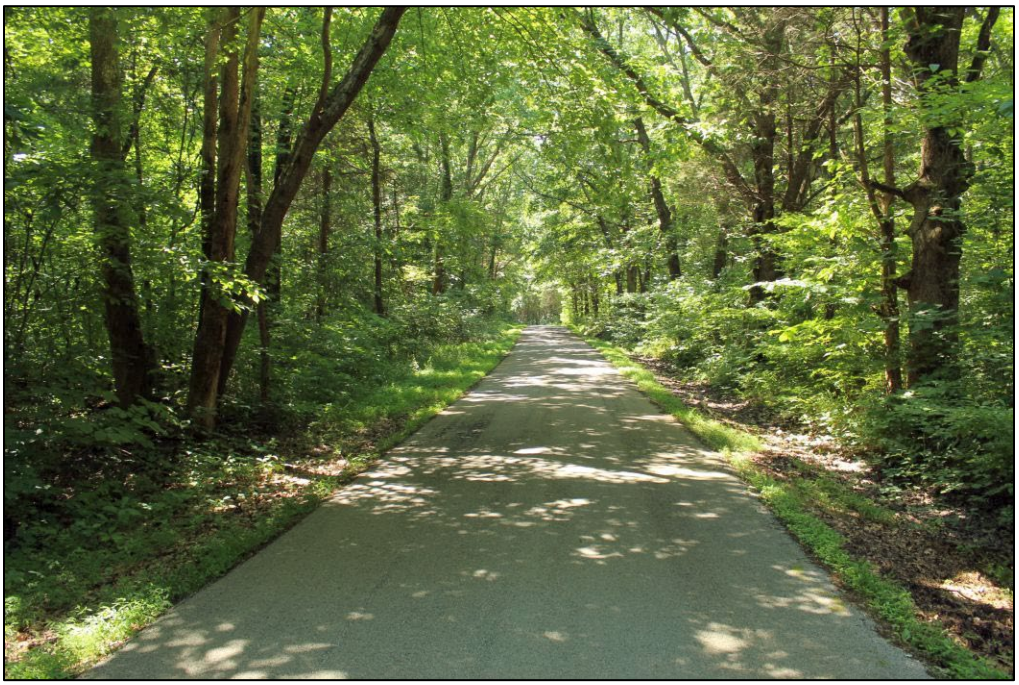


Figure 233. Park Ridge Road.

Turn Hole Road

Turn Hole Road runs from the area just east of Sal Hollow south into a horseshoe/turn hole bend formation in the Green River (Figure 234). The route was originally constructed to provide access to the various homesteads and cemeteries in the area around the Turn Hole on the north side of the Green River; however, it has since been converted into a hiking trail for visitors to the Park.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts, but Johnson Cemetery along its course suggests it predates 1923. No dates are displayed on any of the tombstones present at the cemetery, but the family is known to have settled the region in the late 1800s, suggesting the road likely dates to around 1870 and coincides with the first settling of the homesteads in the Turn Hole area. Currently, the road appears as a maintained hiking trail that is used to traverse the Turn Hole formations and reach the Green River. It runs for a total length of 1.9 miles and is generally two to five feet wide through most of its course.

Turn Hole Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. The site is an earthen trail, and as such does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the site's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. Although the route retains integrity of location and materials, its conversion from a road to access homesteads and farmland to a trail crossing through the forests of the Park has resulted in a loss of integrity of feeling, association, design, setting, and workmanship.

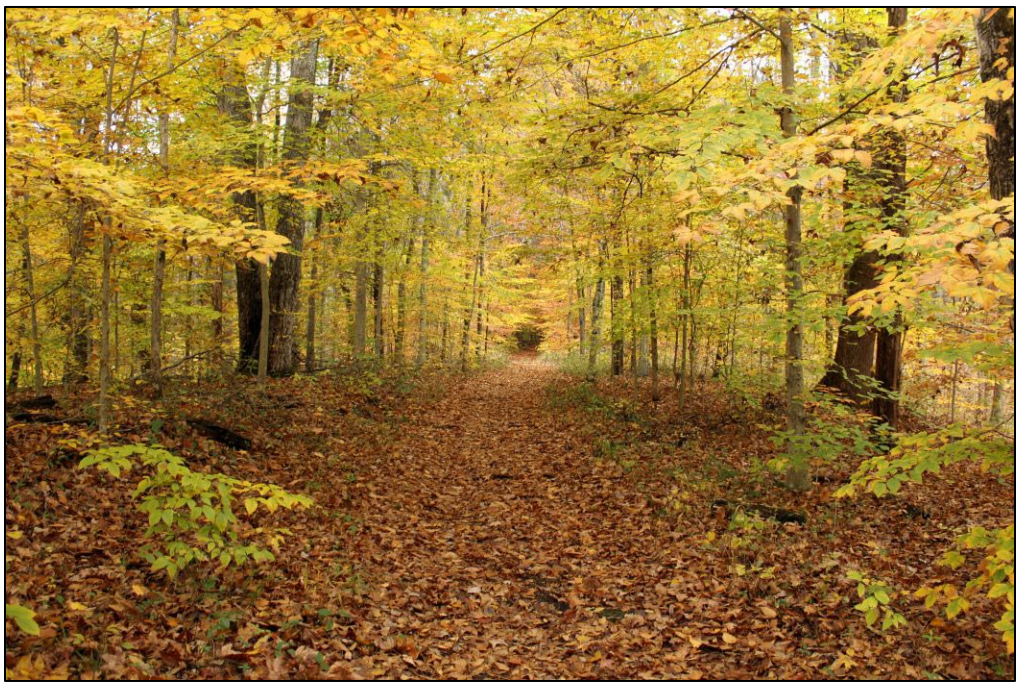


Figure 234. Turn Hole Road is currently a hiking trail.

Ugly Creek Road

Ugly Creek Road runs between Goblin Knob and Raymer Hollow (Figure 235). The route was originally constructed to connect the Goblin Knob area to the Stockholm School east of Raymer Hollow by crossing Ugly Creek, allowing homesteads to access the school. Following the abandonment of the school and homesteads, the route became a Park access road and allowed visitors to the Fitzgerald #1 and Little Jordan Cemeteries.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. However, the homes and a school depicted along its course suggest the road predates 1923. The Fitzgerald #1 and Little Jordan Cemeteries are adjacent along the road and date from 1872 into the 1990s, suggesting the road dates at least to before 1872, where it would coincide with the first settling of the homesteads in the area. Currently, the road is a maintained unpaved/gravel road that is five miles long and 8 to 12 feet wide.

Ugly Creek Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under

Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. As an unpaved road, it does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the road's nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits that may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The area has changed from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now generally associated with the Park, its integrity of association to the homesteads and school it was once connected has been lost.

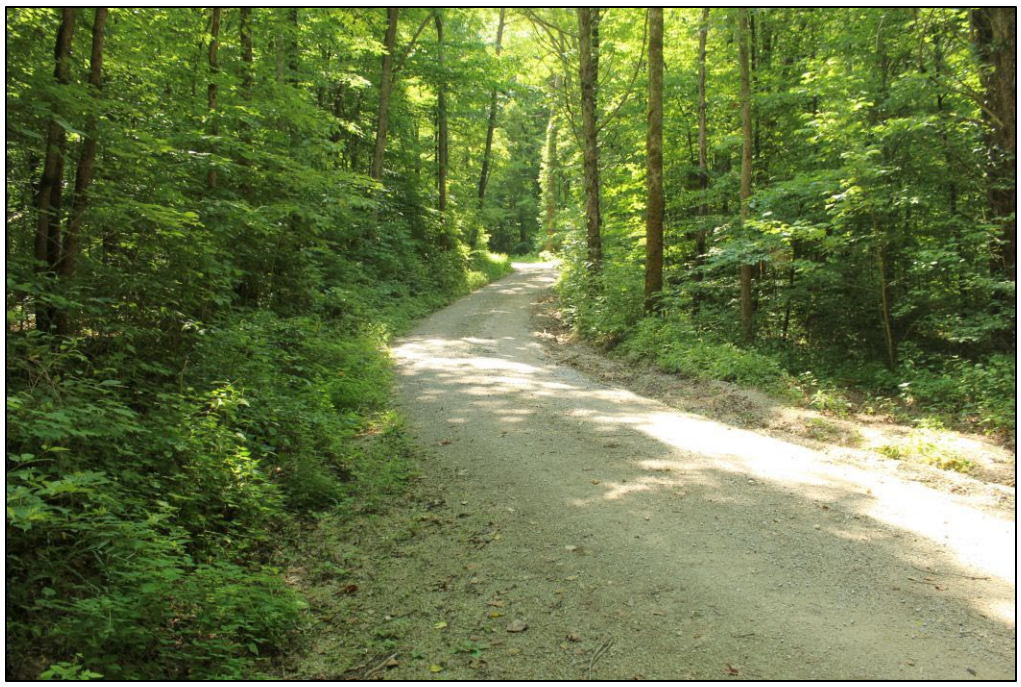


Figure 235. Ugly Creek Road.

Union City Road

Union City Road is a historic road that led from the area north of Barrett Knob to the town of Union City (Figure 236). The route was originally constructed to access the homesteads in the area, as well as to provide a connection between the communities of Union City and Highland Springs. Following the abandonment of the towns and homesteads after the land was acquired for the Park, the route pivoted to serve as a Park access road open to non-motorized vehicle traffic.

The route appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map; no earlier maps of this area were located during research efforts. The early homesteads in the area, as well as the towns of Union City and Highland Springs, found along its course by the time the map was drafted suggests it predates this. The building of the road likely coincided with the first settling of the homesteads in the area, around 1850, but now serves as access to the Doyle Valley Rappelling Entrance. Currently, the road is a somewhat maintained, unpaved/gravel road that is 0.75 miles long and generally 8 to 12 feet wide.

Union City Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with early settlement or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. As an unpaved road, it does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, the sites nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain additional deposits which may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The area has changed drastically from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. Additionally, as the route is now generally associated with the Park, its integrity of association to the homesteads it was once connected to has been lost.

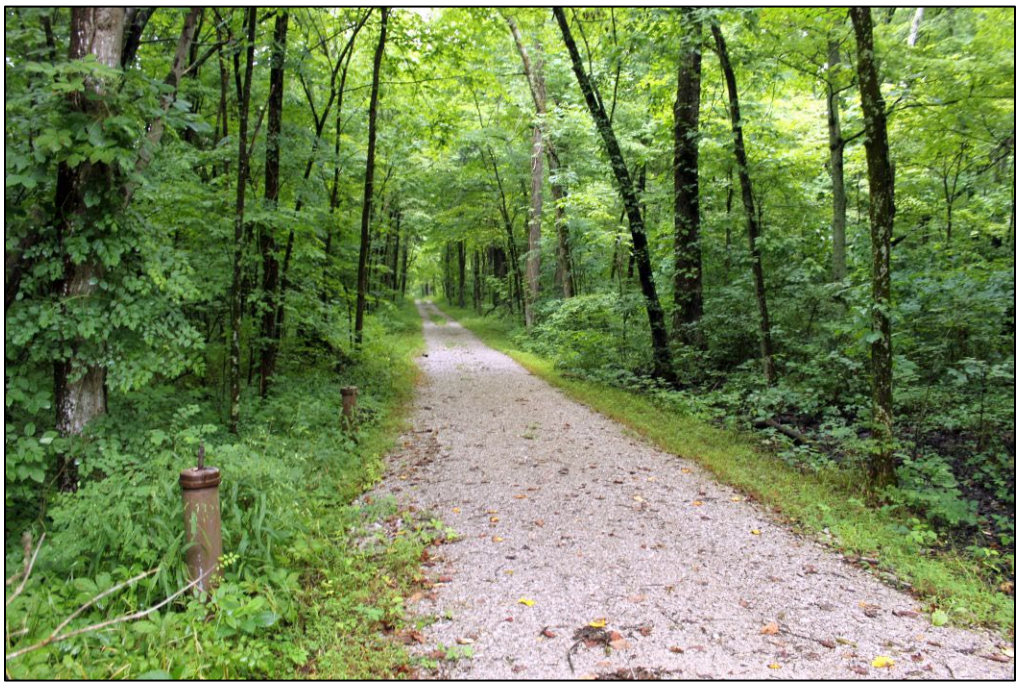


Figure 236. Union City Road.

Wilkins Cemetery Road

Wilkins Cemetery Road leads to Wilkins Cemetery from Ugly Creek Road (Figure 237). The road first appears on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map of the area, where it is shown as an unimproved road running to the east of Stockholm School. The road continues to provide access to Wilkins Cemetery, which has been in use from 1894–2022, and it is likely that the road correlates with or prior to its first interment. Currently, it is a maintained, narrow, gravel road that is 0.6 miles long and around eight feet wide.

Wilkins Cemetery Road is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the route is eligible for listing under Criterion A based on its association with the cemetery or other areas of significance, or if it can be associated with an important individual to evaluate its significance under Criterion B. As a gravel road, it does not represent a distinctive design or construction to meet Criterion C. Additionally, its nature as a transportation corridor makes it unlikely to contain

additional deposits that may contribute to our understanding of the regional history to meet Criterion D. The route retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The area has changed drastically from a combination of homesteads and fields to dense forests, and as such has lost its integrity of setting and feeling.



Figure 237. Wilkins Cemetery Road.

Cemeteries

Adwell Cemetery Grave Markers

Adwell Cemetery includes approximately 100 graves, although more may be present on the outer boundaries of the cemeteries where dense vegetation obscures the ground (Figure 238). No fencing is present to mark the boundaries of the cemetery, and vegetation encroaches closely in some areas. The cemetery is aligned from east to west and all of the graves face east. Most headstones are upright and include a variety of materials, including marble, granite, limestone, and sandstone. Many are carved with smooth faces, smooth or rough-cut sides, and arched tops, whereas others appear to be more natural in shape and appearance, with few alterations made to the stone. The oldest legible inscription is from 1865, although it is possible that earlier graves are present. Several markers appear to be contemporary and likely replaced older markers. Two graves are marked by stone walls: one reading “Amanda S. wife of H. Sell” is surrounded by a low, limestone block outline that is covered by grass in several areas. A larger enclosed grave, which does not have a legible headstone, consists of a rectangular perimeter of squared limestone blocks. Fieldstone markers and rough-hewn stone markers surround this walled grave, and together these graves appear to mark the oldest portion of the cemetery.

The most frequently found surname in the cemetery is Adwell, which can be found on 16 headstones. Multiple headstones also bear the surnames of Cooper, Corney, Cutliff, Holton, Johnson, and Rountree. However, approximately one-half of the headstones are so worn that no

name is discernable. Smaller headstones, consisting of fieldstones, may not have had any inscriptions. Cultural plantings include two clusters of yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*), which are near the cemetery's center. A pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) is associated with one yucca cluster, and an American hornbeam (*Capinus caroliniana*) is associated with the second cluster.

One of the earliest births recorded on the gravestones is Marget Adwell, who was born on February 12, 1822. In 1860 she lived in Brownsville and was married to Dimetros Adwell (spelled Addell in the 1860 US Census) and had eight children. Her son, John Adwell, who was born on May 24, 1846, is buried immediately south of Marget, next to his wife, Mary. Although inscriptions on older grave markers are not visible, the prevalence and age of the headstones for the Adwells indicate that this may have started as a family cemetery that expanded to include other members of the community. Based on the 1900 US Census, members of the Cooper, Holton, Johnson, and Rountree families who were later buried in Adwell Cemetery lived near John and Mary Adwell and their relatives.

Adwell Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in the early settlement of the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events. Adwell Cemetery marks the resting place for multiple families who lived near Mammoth Cave and were some of the earliest European American settlers in the area. Further research may also reveal that persons of historical importance are buried in the cemetery. In addition, the cultural plantings, such as yucca, reflect the burial traditions of these early residents. Because the church that was once associated with the cemetery and the houses that these residents lived in have all been demolished, Adwell Cemetery is the only remaining tangible connection to these early families.

Adwell Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been lost due to the demolition of the associated church and the maturation of the surrounding forest. The recommended period of significance is 1865–1973, which spans the years of the first known burial to the general 50-year mark required for listing in the NRHP. Although the last burial was in 1991, very few appear to have occurred after 1973. Additional research may reveal that the period of significance should start earlier or be extended to 1991. The cemetery's recommended boundary is Flint Ridge Road to the north, an abandoned two-track to the east, 50 feet south of the southernmost row of known burials, and 50 feet west of the westernmost known burials. The 50-foot buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation. All of the headstones, footstones, and cultural plantings are recommended as contributing features.

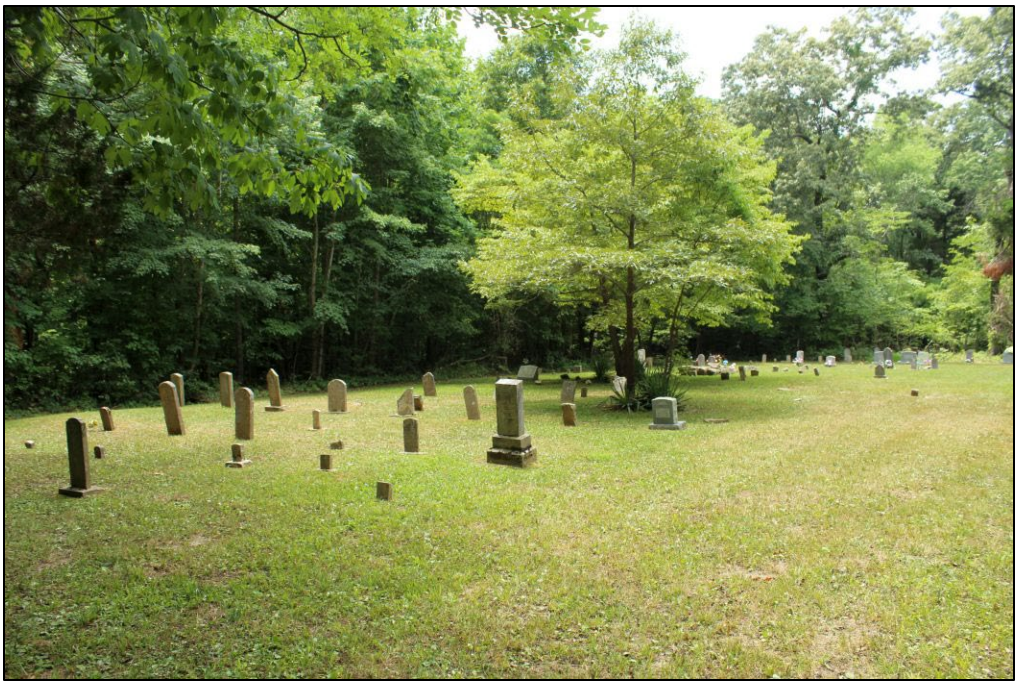


Figure 238. Overview of Adwell Cemetery

Agnes Coats Cemetery Grave Marker

Agnes Coats Cemetery is a very small, abandoned cemetery that is on Joppa Ridge, approximately 1.2 miles north of Kentucky Route 70, the closest road. The cemetery includes only one grave, that of Agnes Coats (Figure 239). The gravesite includes a modest, squared, upright concrete headstone and a small concrete footstone. The headstone only bears the name Agnes Coats, with no birthdate or death date. The site is surrounded by large oak and beech trees, and many small saplings are growing in the site. Moss and lichen have covered a large portion of the headstone.

The 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map indicates that an unnamed road traveled north-south near the cemetery, and a dwelling is located near the site as well. However, it is not known if Agnes Coats lived in this dwelling, as she could not be found in US Census records. Additional Coatses are interred in the Mammoth Cave Baptist Church Cemetery, Little Hope Baptist Church Cemetery, Holton Cemetery, and Joppa Baptist Church Cemetery, but her relation to these people, if any, is also unknown.

More research is recommended for Agnes Coats Cemetery. As a single grave, more information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. An initial review was unable to find any record of Agnes Coats; more research is needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. However, the modest concrete headstone and footstone do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned,

the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 239. Overview of Agnes Coats Cemetery.

Barlow Cemetery Grave Markers

Barlow Cemetery is directly north of Zion Hill Cemetery (Figure 240). The two cemeteries are separated only by a former road alignment, giving the appearance that the two cemeteries are one. A graveled two-track road that leads south from Doyle Road provides access to the cemetery and loops around near the south end of Zion Hill Cemetery. Barlow Cemetery contains roughly 30 graves, the earliest of which dates to 1927. All of the burials appear to be for individuals of African ancestry. The cemetery is actively used: the most recent interment was in 2009 and the graves are actively maintained and decorated with flowers and other small items.

Members of the Barlow family comprise nearly one-third of the burials, with multiple members of the Amos, Parrish, Massey, and Beck families also interred. John Barlow (born in 1848, died in 1927) may have been enslaved. His father, Jerry, was first enslaved in Virginia before moving to Kentucky. However, no information regarding John Barlow or Jerry could be found in US Census Slave Schedules.

Barlow Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for ethnic heritage or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. However, the headstones and footstones do not represent any distinctive types of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association

with historic events. Overall, the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 240. Overview of Barlow Cemetery.

Better-Minard Cemetery Grave Markers

Better-Minard Cemetery is a 0.15-acre abandoned cemetery that is on Joppa Ridge, approximately one mile north of Kentucky Route 70, the closest road. The cemetery includes approximately 20 burials, 17 of which are marked with headstones and footstones (Figure 241). About half of the headstones are native sandstone, and the other half are marble or dressed limestone. Several depressions indicating the presence of additional burials have no headstones or footstones. The earliest legible headstone in inscribed with 1862, and the latest is from 1917. The site is surrounded by large oak and maple trees, and many small saplings are growing in the site. Moss and lichen have covered several of the headstones. Most of the cemetery is carpeted with periwinkle vines (Vinca spp.), which are used to symbolize faith, trust, and everlasting love.

Surnames in the cemetery include Age, Burns, Davis, Hawkins, and Tarter. Neither the Better nor Minard surname was found on the headstones, despite the cemetery's name. One of the more ornate headstones is that of William W. Davis, a Civil War veteran. His large, upright, marble headstone is decorated with the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) symbol, his name, birth and death dates, and a short poem. Susan Burns' dressed limestone headstone is also unique, with a recessed central section with her name and a star near the headstone's arched top. The headstones of Lucinda F. Age, W. W. Age, Josie F. Tarter, Samuel B. Tarter, and Sarah Francis Hawkins are primarily marble and dressed limestone and include traditional iconography such as doves, flowers, and clasped hands. One small obelisk, marking the burial of Temple Holton, is carved with iconography on all four sides. The remaining headstones are native sandstone, and no inscriptions are extant.

Better-Minard Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 241. Overview of Better-Minard Cemetery.

Blair Cemetery Grave Markers

Blair Cemetery is a 0.02-acre abandoned cemetery that is on Collie Ridge, approximately one-quarter mile northwest of Collie Ridge Trail, the closest road/hiking trail. The cemetery includes seven marked burials (Figure 242). Only one headstone, that of Samuel Gipson, is inscribed with a name and birth and death dates. This granite slant headstone was added much later after he died and most likely replaced the original fieldstone marker. One fieldstone marker has “N. Blair” lightly carved into it. The remaining headstones are native sandstone or fieldstones with no markings. Several depressions indicating the presence of additional burials have no headstones or footstones. The site is surrounded by large oak and beech trees, and many small saplings are growing in the site.

Blair Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated

under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 242. Overview of Blair Cemetery.

Bledsoe-Madison Cemetery Grave Markers

Bledsoe-Madison Cemetery contains two burials: James W. Madison and Disie Bledsoe. Both burials are marked by upright, dressed limestone headstones and footstones. The burial of James W. Madison is partially enclosed by large, squared, sandstone blocks. Clumps of daffodils dot the cemetery, and periwinkle vines carpet the graves. Daffodils may have been planted to symbolize rebirth and resurrection.

Based on US Census records, James W. Madison was born in North Carolina in 1817 and moved to Kentucky with his family by 1826. Disie Bledsoe was Madison's second wife, and the two were married in 1857. Madison died in 1893 and Bledsoe died in 1900. A dwelling, depicted a short distance from a road and Bledsoe-Madison Cemetery in the 1922 Brownsville 1:62,500 USGS map, may have been their house.

Bledsoe-Madison Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals

buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The walled grave represents a distinctive type of burial marker in the region; a comparison of additional cemeteries and burials outside of the Park is needed to fully evaluate the cemetery under Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.

Bransford Cemetery Grave Markers

Bransford Cemetery is no longer used for active burials, but maintenance was ongoing during the time it was surveyed in July 2022. Located 0.2 miles west of Great Onyx Road, a new road was in the process of being cleared to access the cemetery during field survey in July 2022. The 0.12-acre cemetery is surrounded by mature trees. Low-growing grasses and perennials fill the cemetery. No cultural plantings were observed, but they may have been obscured by the thick summer growth.

Bransford Cemetery includes around 35 burials, most of which are marked with native sandstone headstones and footstones with no inscriptions (Figure 243). Two headstones, that of Henry Bransford and his wife, Alice G. Bransford, are marble and include their names, birthdates, and death dates. Henry Bransford was a cave guide and was the son of Mat Bransford, one of the first and most notable guides at Mammoth Cave. Born in 1845, he married Alice Coats in 1869. Henry and Alice Bransford had nine children, two of whom, Matt and Louis Bransford, also became cave guides. Henry died in 1894 at the age of 45. Alice, who was born in 1852, never remarried and lived until 1923.

Because of segregation practices, it is most likely that the other burials are of African Americans who were living in the Flint Ridge area in the mid- to late 1800s. More research is needed to determine their identities. However, Bransford Cemetery is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its significance in settlement and ethnic heritage. The cemetery continues to serve as a tangible connection to the area's African American population, of which few signs remain. After the federal government acquired the land for the Park, homes, churches, and schools were demolished, erasing nearly all connections to a community that had been living in the area since the early 1800s and contributed greatly to the exploration of Mammoth Cave. Further research is needed to determine if Bransford Cemetery is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with Henry Bransford or other, currently unknown individuals who are interred in the cemetery. Because the cemetery derives its primary significance from its association with the historic African American population, it meets Criteria Consideration d.

The cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been lost as the surrounding forest has grown, and any nearby roads, houses, or other associated features have been abandoned or demolished. All of the built features, including the headstones and footstones, along with all cultural plantings, are recommended as contributing features. The recommended period of significance is 1899–1934, which corresponds to the known burial dates; additional research may indicate that the period of significance should be extended.



Figure 243. Overview of Bransford Cemetery.

Bransford-Mansfield Cemetery Grave Markers

This 0.03-acre, abandoned, family cemetery contains eight graves, although more may be present and unmarked (Figure 244). It is approximately 300 feet north of Flint Ridge Road and 245 feet west of Old Job Corps Road. The cemetery is surrounded by mature trees. Low-growing grasses, vines, and perennials fill the cemetery. No cultural plantings were observed, but they may have been obscured by the thick summer growth.

Bransford-Mansfield includes eight burials, five of which are marked with native sandstone headstones and footstones with no inscriptions. The other burials are marked with marble or granite headstones and are those of William Bransford, Harold Bransford, and John Mansfield. William Bransford was an African American cave guide and the son of noted cave guide Mat Bransford. Born in 1866, William began guiding in 1888 and even attended the Chicago's World Fair in 1893 to accompany the cave exhibits. These exhibits included gypsum flowers and the remains of "Fawn Hoof," a young Native American woman.[583] William also discovered the Cathedral Domes cave feature in 1907. William's headstone was installed in 1998 by Mammoth Cave guides, which likely replaced the original stone. William married Alice T. Mansfield, born in 1872, in 1898. They had two sons, Harold and Ray Bransford. Harold was born in 1899 and passed away only three weeks later; he is also buried in Bransford-Mansfield Cemetery and his grave is marked with an inscribed headstone. Alice and Ray Bransford moved to Lexington, Kentucky, by 1947.

The third inscribed headstone is that of John Mansfield. John was Alice Mansfield's brother, who was born in 1880 and passed away in 1888. Because of segregation practices, it is most

[583] National Park Service, "The Bransfords of Mammoth Cave" (Mammoth Cave: National Park Service), accessed November 19, 2022, http://npshistory.com/brochures/maca/bransfords.pdf.

likely that the other burials are of African Americans who were living in the Flint Ridge area in the mid- to late 1800s. More research is needed to determine their identities, although they are most likely other members of the Bransford and Mansfield families.

Bransford-Mansfield Cemetery is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its significance in settlement and ethnic heritage. The cemetery continues to serve as a tangible connection to the area's African American population, of which few signs remain. After the federal government acquired the land for the Park, their homes, churches, and schools were demolished, erasing nearly all connections to a community that had been living in the area since the early 1800s and contributed greatly to the exploration of Mammoth Cave. Further research is needed to determine if Bransford-Mansfield Cemetery is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with William Bransford, John Mansfield, or other, currently unknown individuals who are interred in the cemetery. Because the cemetery derives its primary significance from its association with the historic African American population, it meets Criteria Consideration d.

The cemetery retains integrity of location, design, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been lost as the surrounding forest has grown, and any nearby roads, houses, or other associated features have been abandoned or demolished. The new headstone for William Bransford has also diminished the integrity of materials and workmanship, as it likely replaced the original headstone. The original headstones and footstones are recommended contributing features, whereas William Bransford's headstone is recommended as non-contributing. The recommended period of significance is 1894–1923, which corresponds to the known burial dates; additional research may indicate that the period of significance should be extended.



Figure 244. Overview of Bransford-Mansfield Cemetery.

Brooks Knob Cemetery Grave Markers

Brooks Knob Cemetery is at the of Brooks Knob Spur Road, which branches east from Brooks Knob Lookout Tower Road. Northeast of Brooks Knob, the cemetery was used until 1961 but it

is still maintained. The small cemetery includes at least 30 graves, although additional unmarked graves are likely present (Figure 245). About half of the headstones have inscriptions, whereas the other half are native sandstone. The cemetery is surrounded by dense forest and several mature deciduous trees grow in the cemetery. The ground is covered with low-growing, patchy grass.

Surnames in the cemetery include Brooks, Cook, McCombs, Stice, and Tunks. The earliest burial with an inscribed headstone is that of James H. McCombs, who was born in 1817 in Edmonson County and died in 1858. James's son, Samuel McCombs, served as a private in the 9th Infantry for the US Army during the Civil War and is also buried in the cemetery.[584] The most recent burial is that of Hattie Cook, who passed away in 1961. Her husband, W. L. Cook, is buried next to her. A large variety of headstones are present in the cemetery and include upright, slant, and obelisk forms that are made of marble, concrete, limestone, sandstone, and granite. Traditional iconography, such as flowers and doves, are found on many of the headstones. Several of the headstones are modern replacements, often placed next to the original headstones.

Brooks Knob Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.

[584] Ancestry.com, "Samuel Combs, Union Soldiers Compiled Service Records, 1861–1865," on file at the National Archives and Records Administration; Washington, D.C.; Record Group Title: Records of the AGO, 1780s–1917; Record Group #: 94; Series Number: M397; Roll #0229.



Figure 245. Overview of Brooks Knob Cemetery.

Brown Cemetery Grave Markers

Brown Cemetery is a 0.01-acre cemetery that is approximately 0.2 miles east of the Bransford Spring House. It includes the graves of three people, all of which are marked with native sandstone headstones and footstones (Figure 246). No inscriptions are present on any of the headstones. No information regarding the identities, burial dates, ethnicities, or other history of the cemetery could be found. A search of census records, wills and probate records, and death records did not reveal any information regarding their identities. The origin of the name is also unknown, as the cemetery was on lands owned by the Davis family when it was acquired by the Park.

Further research is needed to determine if Brown Cemetery is eligible for listing in the NRHP. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 246. Overview of Brown Cemetery.

Bynum Cemetery Grave Markers

Bynum Cemetery is a 0.06-acre, abandoned cemetery that is on the east side of Dry Prong Buffalo Creek, on the north side of the Raymer Hollow Trail, and 0.8 miles west of Green River Ferry Road. The cemetery includes 14 burials that are marked with native sandstone headstones and footstones that lack inscriptions (Figure 247). Only one headstone includes any inscriptions. Additional unmarked burials, indicated by depressions, are also present. Large oak and beech trees surround the cemetery. Periwinkle, a cultural planting used to symbolize faith, trust, and everlasting love, covers the cemetery.

The only headstone with an inscription reads "May 30 / Nancy/ Age," which was scratched into the stone surface by hand. Additional information about Nancy could not be determined with certainty. One possibility is that it is the burial is of Nancy Ramer Age, who lived with her husband, William Age, and several children near Brownsville in 1860. However, more research is needed to determine the identities of those buried in Bynum Cemetery.

Bynum Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the

nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 247. Overview of Bynum Cemetery.

Cox #1 Cemetery Grave Markers

Cox #1 Cemetery is 0.3 miles northeast of Cave City Road at the end of a small, unnamed ridge that is east of Hunts Sink and overlooks Houchins Valley. This 0.15-acre abandoned cemetery includes 20 burials, most of which are marked by native sandstone headstones and footstones (Figure 248). The headstones indicate burial dates between 1870–1923. Two burials are unmarked but have large depressions; more may be present as well. Several large eastern redcedar trees surround the cemetery and may be cultural plantings. Periwinkle vines also cover most of the cemetery.

Surnames in the cemetery include Blair, Cox, Houchin, and Roberts. The earliest headstone is a simple fieldstone with "J T C / Died Mai [sic] / 29 1870 / T h E." No additional information regarding J T C's identity could be found. One of the more ornate headstones is that of J. J. Roberts. This upright, marble headstone includes his name, his wife's name, dates of birth and death, a poem, floral motifs, and clasped hands iconography. Born in 1816, James J. Roberts married Matilda M. Hunt, who is buried just to the north. Her marble headstone includes her name, dates of birth and death, and iconography at the top; details could not be discerned because of extensive moss and lichen growth. The headstones of William M. Cox, his wife Mary Cox, and Francis B. Blair include traditional iconography as well, such as an open book and clasped hands and short poems and verses. One native sandstone fieldstone headstone has a small, wooden cross next to it that reads "William V. Houchins 1857–1921."

Cox #1 Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals

buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 248. Overview of Cox #1 Cemetery.

Cox #2 Cemetery Grave Markers

Cox #2 cemetery is 0.2 miles north of Cave City Road and Little Hope Cemetery. This 0.05-acre family cemetery contains five burials that are marked by headstones (Figure 249). Burial dates on the headstones range from 1868–1926. Additional burials, indicated by depressions, may be present beneath the dense undergrowth. Oak and sassafras trees surround the cemetery. Periwinkle vines also cover most of the cemetery.

One of the burials is marked by sandstone blocks covered by native limestone slabs, which form a small crypt. Next to the crypt is a contemporary, granite, slant headstone that reads “Felix Demonbreun Died 1868.” Demonbreun was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1770 and moved to Nashville, Tennessee, by 1789. In December 1812 he enlisted to serve in the War of 1812. Demonbreun served as a private in Colonel John Coffee’s 2nd Regiment of Volunteer Mounted Riflemen, who were mostly from Tennessee. Under the command of Andrew Jackson, Coffee

led 600 men to Natchez, Mississippi, in January 1813, via the Natchez Trace.[585] Demonbreun was discharged in February 1813.[586] On May 1, 1844, Demonbreun received a land grant for 150 acres in Strawberry Valley, just to the north of the cemetery.[587]

A shared headstone for Mattie, John, and Margaret Cox is also a contemporary, granite, slant headstone. James (born 1828, died 1890) married Margaret Sloan (born 1842, died 1926) in 1861. Their daughter Mattie shares their headstone. Their daughter Permilia Cox Pace, son Henry A. Cox, and grandson John H. Kessinger are buried in the cemetery as well. A small, contemporary, wooden cross marks the burial of Henry A. Cox and is engraved with "1869–1921." Two of the headstones, those for John H. Kessinger and Permilia Pace, appear to be the original headstones. Additional research is needed to determine why Felix Demonbreun was buried in this cemetery, which otherwise appears to have been reserved for members of the Cox family.

Cox #2 Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in the early settlement of the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events and distinctive design features. Cox #2 Cemetery marks the resting place of the Cox family and Felix Demonbreun, who were some of the earliest European American settlers in the area. Additional research may reveal that the cemetery is also eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Demonbreun. As an early settler of the region, more research is needed to determine his role in local history, such as the development of the Strawberry Valley area. Because the homes of the Cox and Demonbreun families have all been demolished and their properties returned to forest, Cox #2 Cemetery is the only remaining tangible connection to these early families. Demonbreun's stone crypt is also an unusual feature in the area; based on field survey of other cemeteries in the Park, this appears to be the only grave with a crypt structure. Therefore, the cemetery is also recommended eligible under Criterion C for its unique architectural grave feature.

Cox #2 Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been lost as the surrounding area has transitioned from farmland to forest. Although the cemetery includes contemporary, mass-produced headstones, several of the original headstones remain, and the contemporary headstone for Demonbreun, placed to the side of the crypt, has not damaged any of the crypt's original materials. The recommended period of significance is 1868–1926, which spans the years of the known burials. The cemetery's recommended boundary includes all of the known burials plus a 50-foot buffer. The 50-foot buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation, along with including any cultural plantings such as eastern redcedars or spring-flowering bulbs that were not visible or apparent during the time of survey.

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[585] Tom Kanon, "Regimental Histories of Tennessee Units During the War of 1812," Tennessee State Library and Archives, updated November 20, 2007, accessed December 19, 2022, https://sharetngov.tnsosfiles.com/tsla/history/military/1812reg.htm.
[586] Ancestry.com, "War of 1812 Pension Applications," accessed May 20, 2023, https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/1133/.
[587] Ancestry.com "Kentucky, Land Grants, 1782–1924," accessed May 20, 2023, https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2073/.

All of the built features, including the walled graves, headstones, and footstones, along with all cultural plantings, are recommended as contributing features.



Figure 249. Overview of Cox #2 Cemetery.

Crump Cemetery Grave Markers

Crump Cemetery is West side of Brooks Knob Lookout Tower Road, two miles north of Mammoth Cave Road. This 0.06-acre family cemetery contains the burials of at least eight people, only four of which have inscribed headstones (Figure 250). Two large eastern redcedars of contemporaneous age stand near the road, seemingly marking the entrance to the cemetery. Although native to the area, these appear to be cultural plantings. Vines and saplings cover the cemetery ground; no other cultural plantings were present at the time of survey.

Four of the burials are marked by native sandstone slabs with no extant inscriptions. The other four headstones are hand-inscribed with names, birthdates, and death dates. The headstones also provide the age at death in years, months, and days, a unique feature not observed in other cemeteries in the Park. In each of these headstones, “month” is spelled “mont,” “died” is spelled “did,” and the number “8" appears as a conjoined lowercase “d” and uppercase “P”. These similarities indicate that the same person carved each headstone.

The individuals with inscribed headstones include Jesse H. Crump, Cynthiana Crump, Louisiana Crump, and Sallyann Crump. The earliest known burial is that of Jesse H., who died in 1812, and the latest is that of Louisiana, who died in 1870. Jesse H. Crump was born in Virginia, and it is not known when he moved to Kentucky. Cynthiana was born in Kentucky around 1800. Based on the 1860 US Census, a second Jesse Crump, Cynthiana, and Louisiana were members of the same household. Jesse and Cynthiana were married, and Sallyann was their daughter-in-law, the wife of their son, Isaac. Louisiana was likely a daughter as well. Jesse and Cynthiana were listed as farmers in the 1860 US Census, whereas Isaac was a laborer and Sallyann was listed as a “servant.” Other members of the Crump family who appear in the 1860 US Census, such as

Angemetia, Isaac, Mary, and Christopher, may be represented by the unmarked burials. Additional research is needed to determine the relation of Jesse H. Crump to the other Crumps who are buried in the cemetery. Research may also reveal the identities of those buried in the unmarked graves.

Crump Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in early settlement. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events and distinctive design features. The cemetery represents one of the earliest family cemeteries in the Mammoth Cave area, with the first burial occurring in 1812. Because the homes of the Crump families have all been demolished and their properties returned to forest, Crump Cemetery is the only remaining tangible connection to these early families. Further, the cemetery also contains unique, hand-incised headstones with several idiosyncrasies that represent the work of a single person. Therefore, the cemetery is also recommended eligible under Criterion C for its headstones. The culturally planted eastern redcedars planted at the entrance to the cemetery continue to reflect a regional burial tradition as well.

Crump Cemetery retains much of its historic integrity; some integrity of setting has been lost as the surrounding houses have been demolished, the road abandoned, and the transition from farm fields to forest. Many of the original headstones are extant; none has been replaced with contemporary, mass-produced markers. The recommended period of significance is 1868–1926, which spans the years of the known burials. The cemetery's recommended boundary is defined by Brooks Knob Road to the east, and a 50-foot buffer to the north, west, and south of the known burials. The 50-foot buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation, along with including any cultural plantings such as spring-flowering bulbs that were not visible or apparent during the time of survey. All of the built features, including the headstones and footstones, along with all cultural plantings, are recommended as contributing features.



Figure 250. Overview of Crump Cemetery.

Daniels Cemetery Grave Markers

Daniels Cemetery is in two counties, Edmonson and Hart, with the county line running directly through the middle of the cemetery. It is 300 feet east of Crystal Cave Road and 0.8 miles north of Flint Ridge Road. The 0.2-acre cemetery includes at least 35 burials, and there may be additional unmarked graves (Figure 251). Most of the graves are native sandstone, although several are marble. Simple fieldstones may mark two additional graves as well. Death dates on the headstones range from 1900–1936. The cemetery is surrounded by mature deciduous trees, and vines, poison ivy, and other low-growing species cover the ground.

Most of the graves are marked by native sandstone slabs with no inscriptions, but eight have inscribed headstones. These headstones, made of marble, also include three shared headstones, those of Solomon and Lucinda Daniels Bartlett, Granville and Dorothy Daniels Sturgeon, and Jack Lee and his wife, whose name is not legible. The cemetery is likely named for Lucinda and Dorothy Daniels' family, and many of the headstones that lack inscriptions probably represent additional Daniels family members. Based on the 1880 US Census, the Bartletts, Sturgeons, and Lees were neighbors, and all are listed as farmers. Additional members of the Daniels family were living close by as well.

Daniels Cemetery also contains the grave of Lee Collins, the father of notable cave explorer Floyd Collins. Lee and his wife, Martha, operated Crystal Cave for tourists until 1927, when they sold the cave to Dr. Harry B. Thomas. Lee and Martha's home, the Collins Home, stands about one-third of a mile north from Daniels Cemetery and is listed in the NRHP.

Daniels Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery, including Lee Collins, is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 251. Overview of Daniels Cemetery.

Denham Cemetery Grave Markers

Denham Cemetery is 0.2-acre abandoned cemetery that is 0.6 miles north of Chaumont Road and 1.4 miles east of Brownsville Road. The cemetery includes 39 burials; however, only four have headstones with inscriptions. These inscriptions indicate that interments in the cemetery were taking place at least between 1876–1887. The other burials are marked with native sandstone slabs or depressions with no headstones or footstones. Mature deciduous trees surround the cemetery, and several eastern redcedars grow in the cemetery's boundaries. It could not be determined if the cedars are cultural plantings or have been growing naturally since the cemetery was abandoned around 1890.

One headstone is shared between Robert and I. Amanda M. Whittle, both of whom died in 1876. This headstone is a contemporary, granite, slant marker that replaced the original markers. Based on the headstone, Robert was a private in the 13th Kentucky Union Cavalry from 1863–1865. The Whittles had eight children, some of whose burial places are unknown; they may also be interred in Denham Cemetery. The other two headstones with inscriptions are those of David Denham and Susan Denham. Buried next to each other, the graves both feature original, upright headstones with floral motifs. Most of the Denhams' children were buried at Rocky Hill Cemetery, outside of the Park boundaries. No information regarding the identities of the other 35 burials could be determined.

Denham Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the 35 unknown individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without knowing most of the identities of the individuals buried in the cemetery and their histories, the cemetery cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C

for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.

Denison Ridge Cemetery Grave Markers

Denison Ridge Cemetery is a 0.01-acre family cemetery that contains only three burials (Figure 252). It is 270 feet east of the White Oak Trail, which formerly served as the northern road to the Dennison Ferry, and 600 feet northwest of the Green River. A dwelling is depicted nearby in the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map, which may have been the Denison residence. Standing on a bluff overlooking the Green River, the cemetery is surrounded by mature deciduous trees, and small saplings dot the cemetery. No cultural plantings were noted at the time of survey.

The three headstones are for Ned Denison (born 1875, died 1922), Lillian Dennison (born 1907, died 1938), and Hermon Denison (born and died in 1934). Ned's headstone is marble, Hermon's is concrete, and Lillian's is a contemporary granite slant headstone. It is not known why Lillian's last name is spelled differently, unless it was chosen to match the contemporary family's spelling. Both Ned's and Lillian's headstones feature dove iconography, whereas Hermon's has no ornamentation. Ned and Lillian were married around 1902 and were farmers. They had eight children; their son, Hollis, was the father of Hermon.[588]

Denison Ridge Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.

[588] Ancestry.com, "Hollie [sic] Denison," accessed December 1, 2022, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/107054406:60525.



Figure 252. Overview of Denison Ridge Cemetery.

Dennison Cemetery Grave Markers

Dennison Cemetery is a single burial that is at the southern end of Dennison Ridge, 0.1 miles north of the Green River (Figure 253). The burial is surrounded by many mature trees and small saplings. The burial is marked by several sandstone slabs lying in no discernible order. There is also no headstone. No information could be found regarding the person's identity or the age of the grave. However, the remnants of a small house and well are nearby. It is possible that the grave may be that of an occupant of this home.

Dennison Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individual who is buried in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without a known burial date or identity, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 253. Overview of Dennison Cemetery.

Dry Branch Cemetery Grave Markers

Dry Branch Cemetery is 0.6 miles northeast of Ollie-Houchin Ferry Road and 0.5 miles east of the Green River. The 0.3-acre cemetery includes approximately 30 burials, although additional unmarked burials may be present as well. The marked graves include native sandstone headstones without inscriptions and marble and granite upright, slant, and obelisk forms that have inscriptions. Small trees are scattered in the cemetery grounds and have naturally seeded themselves. However, many yucca and periwinkle plants are found throughout the cemetery, both of which represent cultural plantings.

Common surnames in Dry Branch Cemetery include Blair, Crump, Luttrell, Moore, and Self. The oldest known burial in the cemetery is that of Nancy Blair, who was born in 1819 and died in 1880. Her husband, R. H. Blair, is buried next to her. The most recent interment was that of Jessie W. Moore, who was born in 1873 and died in 1917. The Self family is represented by three obelisks and one large, upright, marble headstone. John Self and his wife Mary Webb each have obelisks, and his daughter Lillie has an upright marker. Thomas Self, John's brother, is buried next to John and his burial is also marked with an obelisk. Many other members of the Self family lived in Edmonson County, and it is possible that some of the headstones without inscriptions mark their graves. The inscribed headstones also include a variety of traditional Christian iconography, including upward pointing hands, an open book, a closed book, a lamb, doves, and a sheaf of wheat. Several of these headstones have broken and fallen over.

Dry Branch Cemetery is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if

the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.

Emerson Cemetery Grave Markers

Emerson Cemetery is a 0.06-acre family cemetery that is 375 feet north of Cedar Hill Church Road and 1.6 miles west of Mammoth Cave Parkway. The cemetery includes at least seven burials, all of which are marked with native sandstone headstones and footstones with no inscriptions (Figure 254). The cemetery is filled with very dense underbrush that greatly obstructs view of the burials and associated headstones and footstones. The brush may hide additional unmarked graves as well.

The identities and ages of the burials in Emerson Cemetery are not known. Based on the size of the burials, indicated by the headstones and corresponding footstones, two are likely adults and the other five are children. The cemetery is on land that the federal government acquired from Tom Emerson, lending the cemetery its name.

Emerson Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 254. Overview of Emerson Cemetery.

Fitzgerald #1 Cemetery Grave Markers

Fitzgerald #1 Cemetery is 0.1 miles southwest of Little Jordan Cemetery, which is on the south side of Ugly Creek Road. It includes at least eight graves that are laid out in a single north–south row and are marked with headstones (Figure 255). However, only two of the headstones have inscriptions. Slight depressions may indicate unmarked burials as well. The cemetery is surrounded by many mature deciduous trees. Many saplings also grow in the cemetery boundaries, along with clumps of wild roses. Most of the cemetery is carpeted with periwinkle vines.

One headstone with legible inscriptions is a shared headstone for James Keeth (born 1819, died 1874) and his daughter Bernisie (no dates legible). James married Cynthia Lucinda Ham around 1840. He also served in Patterson's Engineers Company of Kentucky for the US Army during the Civil War. Keeth (spelled Keith in Civil War records) enlisted on October 5, 1861, and was discharged on June 20, 1863, after being injured at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The Engineers Company was responsible for constructing roads, defensive earthworks, and bridges in Kentucky; Charleston, West Virginia; Memphis, Tennessee; the Chickasaw Bayou in Mississippi; and at Vicksburg.[589] The second headstone with legible inscriptions is that for J. M. Keeth, who was born in 1882 and died in 1887. He was likely a son of James and Cynthia Keeth.

The identities of the other burials could not be determined. However, it is possible that they are members of the Keeth family as well. It is also not known why the cemetery is known as the Fitzgerald #1 Cemetery, as no one with the Fitzgerald surname appears on the headstones.

[589] Ancestry.com, "U.S. American Civil War Regiments, 1861–1866," accessed May 20, 2023, https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/3866/.

Fitzgerald #1 Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery, including James Keeth, is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 255. Overview of Fitzgerald #1 Cemetery.

France Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence

France Cemetery is a 0.06-acre cemetery that is 0.25 miles north of Cedar Hill Church Road and 0.2 miles north of Emerson Cemetery. Fourteen graves are present in the cemetery, all of which are marked by sandstone headstones and footstones with no inscriptions (Figure 256). The cemetery is surrounded by large, mature maple trees, and many saplings grow in the cemetery's boundaries. Deadfall has also obscured the views of some of the headstones and burials. Most of the cemetery is carpeted with periwinkle vines. A wood post and metal wire fence encircles the cemetery, although it has fallen down in most areas.

Because all of the headstones lack inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried, nor the ages of the graves, is known. The federal government purchased the land that included the cemetery from Arnet Martin; the origins of the cemetery's name also remain unknown.

France Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 256. Overview of France Cemetery.

Franklin-Johnson Cemetery Grave Markers

Franklin Johnson Cemetery stands in a small valley, approximately halfway between Crystal Cave Road and Dennison Ferry Road, 0.4 miles north of Flint Ridge Road. The 0.2-acre cemetery contains approximately 30 graves, all of which are marked by native sandstone headstones (Figure 257). The cemetery is surrounded by mature maple trees, and many saplings grow in the cemetery boundaries. Several large eastern redcedar trees are also present and appear to be cultural plantings. Most of the cemetery is also carpeted with periwinkle vines.

Only one of the headstones, made of concrete, includes an inscription: “J. T. Cooper 1862–1895.” No other details regarding J. T. Cooper’s identity could be determined. Because the other headstones also lack inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried there or the age of the burials is known as well. The origin of the cemetery’s name is also unknown.

Franklin-Johnson Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 257. Overview of Franklin-Johnson Cemetery.

Furlong Cemetery Grave Markers

Furlong Cemetery is a relatively large, 0.15-acre family cemetery that includes at least 36 graves (Figure 258). It is 0.25 mile west of Mammoth Cave Parkway, 0.5 miles north of Brownsville Parkway, and is easily accessed by a trail leading west from the Mammoth Cave Railroad Bike and Hike Trail. A wayside exhibit stands next to the trail to the cemetery, near an unpaved, earthen footpath that loops in the cemetery. Mature deciduous trees surround the cemetery. Several large eastern redcedar trees are also present, and densely growing underbrush covers much of the cemetery, hiding many of the headstones.

Discernable burial dates range from 1877–1901. Surnames in the cemetery include Age, Doyel, Furlong, and Sloan. However, about 28 graves are marked only by plain sandstone with no inscriptions. One of the more ornate headstones marks the burial of Fannie B. Furlong. Along with her name, dates of birth and death, and a short verse, the upright marble marker includes a

slanted top; an arrangement of five church steeples, some with crosses, near the top of the headstone; a brick wall with a gate near the bottom of the headstone; and a base with "FURLONG" in relief. The headstone of Jannie Age is also ornate, with a scrolled, pediment-like top, floral motifs and clasped hands iconography; and a base with "AGE" in relief. The other headstones with inscriptions, those of Samuel and C. J. Sloan, Marion Doyel, Jane Furlong, M. A. Furlong, and D. H. Furlong, have more modest ornamentation.

The Doyels (also spelled Doyle), Sloans, Ages, and Furlongs were some of the earliest European American settlers in the Mammoth Cave area. Their names are also reflected on the landscape, such as Doyel Valley and Sloan's Crossing. Many of their family members are likely marked in the cemetery by the plain sandstone headstones, and their names can be found in additional cemeteries in the current Park boundaries, such as Mammoth Cave Baptist Church Cemetery, Little Jordan Cemetery, Little Hope Baptist Cemetery, Good Spring Baptist Cemetery, Joppa Baptist Cemetery, and Better-Minard Cemetery.

Furlong Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in settlement in the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events. Furlong Cemetery marks the resting place for multiple families who lived near Mammoth Cave and were some of the earliest European American settlers in the area. Because the homes of the families have all been demolished and their properties returned to forest, Furlong Cemetery is one of the only remaining tangible connection to these early families.

Furlong Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been lost as the surrounding area has transitioned from farmland to forest. The recommended period of significance is 1877–1901, which spans the years of the known burials. The cemetery's recommended boundary includes all of the known burials plus a 50-foot buffer. The 50-foot buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation, along with including any cultural plantings such as eastern redcedars or spring-flowering bulbs that were not visible or apparent during the time of survey. All of the built features, including the walled graves, headstones, and footstones, along with all cultural plantings, are recommended as contributing features.



Figure 258. Overview of Furlong Cemetery.

Garret Davis Cemetery Grave Markers

Garret Davis is a small family cemetery that includes only two burials (Figure 259). The cemetery is 1.8 miles due north of Joppa Baptist Church, on the northern end of Joppa Ridge. The area surrounding the cemetery is densely forested, and no cultural plantings were present at the time of survey.

Both burials are marked by native sandstone headstones and footstones. Only one headstone has an inscription: "N. J" and a possible date of 1854. The identities of the two people buried at the cemetery are unknown. It is also not known how the cemetery acquired the name Garret Davis.

Garret Davis Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 259. Overview of Garret Davis Cemetery.

Garvin Cemetery Grave Markers

Garvin Cemetery is a 0.04-acre cemetery that is approximately 0.25 miles east of the Park's maintenance and concessionaire buildings, which are located along the southern portion of Maintenance Road. The cemetery includes at least 17 burials, although some slight depressions may indicate additional unmarked graves (Figure 260). Dense woodland surrounds the cemetery, and some large maples are in the cemetery boundary as well. Mosses and lichens have covered many of the headstones, and most of the cemetery is carpeted with periwinkle vines.

Because all of the headstones lack inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried, nor the ages of the graves, is known. The federal government purchased the land that included the cemetery from Claybourn Garvin, which was used as the cemetery's name.

Garvin Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost due to the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 260. Overview of Garvin Cemetery.

Geralds Cemetery Grave Markers

Geralds Cemetery is a very small, 0.02-acre family cemetery that is 0.25 mile south of Flint Ridge Road and 0.7 miles east of Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Only one grave is marked with an inscribed headstone (Figure 261). Additional native sandstone markers and depressions are arranged in a north–south line, indicating that at least five burials are present. The cemetery is surrounded by dense saplings, vines, and undergrowth. In the cemetery boundaries, two types of cultural plantings are present: eastern redcedar trees and periwinkle.

The only headstone that bears an inscription is that of Jesse Jearolds. At the time of survey in 2022, the headstone was fragmented and covered in moss, rendering the inscriptions entirely illegible. However, a previous survey of the cemetery recorded that it reads "Jesse / Jea__s / Bor_ / ___0, / Die / Nov. 25, 68 / Honest ___ tru__". An examination of records on Ancestry.com revealed a Jesse Geralds who was born in 1789 in Washington County, Tennessee, and died on November 25, 1868, in Edmonson County, Kentucky. Genealogical records indicate that he was married to Louisa Eliza McDaniel and had one son, Bruce Tolbert Fitzgerald.[590]

The other burials in the cemetery are marked only by plain headstones and depressions. No records could be found indicating the potential identities of these people. It remains unknown if they were also members of the Geralds/Jearolds family or were other community members.

Geralds Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial

[590] Ancestry.com, "Jesse Geralds," accessed December 1, 2022, https://www.ancestry.com/search/?name=jesse_geralds&event=_edmonson-kentucky-usa_951&death=1868&count=50&name_x=1_1.

dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 261. Overview of Geralds Cemetery.

Gipson #2 Cemetery Grave Markers

Gipson #2 Cemetery is a very small, 0.02-acre cemetery, likely a family cemetery, that is on the north side of the Park. It is about 60 feet north of Collie Ridge Trail, approximately 2.6 miles from the trail's beginning point near Lincoln School Road. The cemetery is surrounded by mature deciduous trees and many saplings and small trees fill the cemetery's boundaries. Periwinkle vines cover the cemetery's ground.

The cemetery contains at least five burials, three of which are marked with native sandstone headstones and footstones (Figure 262). Additional depressions are present, indicating unmarked burials. These appear to form two nearly parallel rows of graves. Because the headstones lack inscriptions, no information about the individuals' identities or the age of the burials is known. The 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map indicates that just south of the cemetery, a small, unnamed road spur branched from Collie Ridge Trail, which was then Collie Ridge Road, northwest to Blair Cemetery and passing Gipson #2 Cemetery. A dwelling is also depicted nearby, although no information could be found about the house's residents. Further research is needed to determine the residents' identity, and if the cemetery has any affiliation.

Gipson #2 Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 262. Overview of Gipson #2 Cemetery.

Good Spring Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers

Good Spring Baptist Church Cemetery is a 1.9-acre cemetery that is associated with Good Spring Baptist Church, which remains extant. The cemetery and church are at the northwestern end of Good Springs Church Road, which branches west from Maple Springs Loop Road. Good Springs Church Road ends in a loop just to the west of the cemetery, where a wayside exhibit also stands.

The cemetery includes over 270 burials (Figure 263). The earliest known burial was in 1847 and the most recent was in 2004. The cemetery is well maintained and continues to be visited by the public, indicated by the flowers and other small mementos adorning many of the headstones. The cemetery is covered with clipped, low-growing grasses and weeds. Several large eastern redcedars grow in the cemetery, some of which are very close to burials and are cultural

plantings. Past the cemetery boundaries, the vegetation quickly transitions to dense forest with heavy undergrowth.

The cemetery is aligned from east to west and all of the graves face east. Most headstones are upright and include a variety of materials, including marble, granite, limestone, and sandstone. Many are carved with smooth faces and arched tops, whereas others are more natural in shape and appearance with few alterations made to the stone. Several burials are also marked by contemporary, mass-produced headstones. The oldest legible inscription is from 1847, although it is possible that earlier graves are present as well. Several markers appear to be contemporary and likely replaced older markers. Common surnames found in the cemetery include Blair, Davis, Demunbrun/Demonbron, Gipson, Meridith, Ritter, Sanders, Sego, and Strange. Burials that share the same surname are grouped closely together.

Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A for social history and Criteria Consideration a for religious properties of significance. Its period of significance is around 1900–1941, although these dates correspond to the church building. Because the cemetery dates to at least 1847, it is recommended that the period of significance be extended to 1840, as this site was being used for funerary purposes far earlier than the current period of significance. The early burial dates and continued use indicate that the cemetery was important in social history for the former communities of Cade and Maple Springs. Additional examination is also needed to determine if the end of the period of significance should also be extended to a more recent date.

Based on field survey in 2022, the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been diminished by the maturation of the surrounding forest. It is recommended that the Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery remains listed in the NRHP. The church, cemetery, loop road, and cultural plantings are recommended as contributing, whereas the non-historic wayside exhibit is recommended as a non-contributing feature.



Figure 263. Overview of Good Spring Baptist Church Cemetery.

Hayden Cemetery Grave Markers

Hayden Cemetery is a 0.8-acre cemetery that is on the west side of Mammoth Cave Parkway, just north of I-65, and close to Park City. It includes approximately 160 burials (Figure 264). The earliest inscription is from 1890, but many plain sandstone headstones in the central portion of the cemetery indicate it may be older. The cemetery is associated with Zion Hill Missionary Baptist Church, which is a primarily African American congregation, and is actively used: the most recent burial was in 2017, and the cemetery is well maintained and continues to be visited by the public, indicated by the flowers and other small mementos adorning many of the headstones. The cemetery is covered with clipped, low-growing grasses and weeds. Several large trees grow in the cemetery boundaries and several stumps remain as well. Past the cemetery boundaries, the vegetation quickly transitions to dense forest with heavy undergrowth.

Common surnames in the cemetery include Bell, Buford, Davidson, Garvin, Hayden, Preston, and Rhodes. However, dozens of the markers are plain sandstone headstones that lack any inscription. Given the large number of the Haydens interred and the cemetery's name, it is possible that this started as a family cemetery that grew to include members of the surrounding community. Of interest is that both whites and African Americans are buried here, indicating that the surrounding community was mixed by the early 1900s.

The cemetery also includes a diverse type of headstones and footstones, including upright, flat, slanted, and obelisk forms. The headstones and footstones are also made of a wide variety of materials, including native sandstone, limestone, granite, marble, and concrete. Many of the headstones include traditional Christian iconography, such as clasped hands, open books, lambs, and crosses. Floral motifs are common as well, and several of the modern headstones have small pictures indicating the deceased's hobbies or interests, such as a piano. The headstones also indicate that veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean War are buried in the

cemetery. Although not noted on the headstones, given the age of the earliest burials, it is possible that Civil War veterans are buried here as well.

Hayden Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance, as many burials that lack inscriptions appear to predate the earliest known burial date of 1890. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. Although there is a large variety of headstones and footstones, they do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. The cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 264. Overview of Hayden Cemetery.

Hickory Cabin Cemetery Grave Markers

Hickory Cabin Cemetery is a single burial that is 0.1 miles west of Green River Ferry Road and 0.3 miles north of Maple Springs Road (Figure 265). The burial is surrounded by mature oak trees, and small saplings and wild roses grow in the cemetery boundaries. No cultural plantings were present at the time of survey. The burial is marked by a plain, native sandstone headstone and footstone with no inscriptions. However, both stones have been carved so that each has a pointed top. No information regarding the identity of the person or the age of the grave could be found. No houses, spur roads, or other features are depicted on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map near the cemetery's location.

Hickory Cabin Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individual who is

interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without a burial date or identity, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individual buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 265. Overview of Hickory Cabin Cemetery.

Holton Cemetery Walled Graves and Grave Markers

Holton Cemetery is 0.7 miles west of Great Onyx Cave Road and 1.4 miles north of Flint Ridge Road. The 0.55-acre cemetery is one of the largest in the Park and contains about 120 burials, most of which are marked with headstones and footstones (Figure 266). Additional unmarked graves are likely present as well. There are only about 28 headstones with inscriptions, which indicate the cemetery was used from at least 1877 through 1927. The cemetery is surrounded by dense woodland and undergrowth, and some trees grow in the cemetery boundaries as well. Cultural plantings include yucca and periwinkle vines.

Surnames in the cemetery include Coats, Crump, Doyel/Doyle, Holton, Humphrey, and Miller. It includes many types of headstones and materials, including upright and obelisk forms, made of sandstone, concrete, limestone, and marble. The headstones range from small, native sandstone pieces with no inscriptions to large, granite obelisks. Traditional Christian iconography is found on several of the headstones, including open and closed Holy Bibles, and floral motifs are common. The cemetery also includes two large, sandstone block walled graves and two smaller

walled graves. The two large walled graves each encircle multiple burials. One includes the graves of Archibald (born 1785, died 1842) and Nancy Miller (born 1798, died 1837), and the other the graves of Joseph (born 1824) and Eliza Miller. Archibald and Nancy's enclosure features unusual construction: alternating rows of large and small sandstone blocks, capped with a row of very thin sandstone that extend outward, forming a parapet-like structure. The two smaller enclosures encircle S. C. Doyle and an unknown person.

Archibald Miller immigrated to the Mammoth Cave area from Ireland around 1800. Between 1818 and 1820 he received land grants for 750 acres of land in Edmonson County. By 1824 he had married Nancy Miller and they went on to have several children, including Joseph and Eliza. Additional research into other individuals who are buried in Holton Cemetery is recommended.

Holton Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in the early settlement of the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events and distinctive design features. Holton Cemetery marks the resting place of some of the earliest European American settlers in the area, including the Coatses, Crumps, Doyels/Doyles, Holton, and Humphrey families. Because the homes of these families have all been demolished and their properties returned to forest, Holton Cemetery is one of the only remaining tangible connection to these early families. The walled graves with the intricate stonework, which encompass multiple individuals, are also an unusual feature in the area; based on field survey of other cemeteries in the Park, these appear to be the only walled graves with this type of design and construction. Therefore, the cemetery is also recommended eligible under Criterion C for its walled grave architecture.

Holton Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been lost as the surrounding area has transitioned from farmland to forest. The original headstones are extant, and the walled graves are in good condition, with the construction technique displaying expertise in building stone structures. The recommended period of significance is 1877–1927, which spans the years of the known burials. Additional research may reveal that the period of significance should begin with an earlier date, as many of the burial dates are unknown. The cemetery's recommended boundary includes all of the known burials plus a 50-foot buffer. The 50-foot buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation, along with including any cultural plantings such as spring-flowering bulbs that were not visible or apparent during the time of survey. As of 2023, the Park plans to construct a trail to the cemetery in the future. The Park has undertaken several cleanup efforts in the cemetery, and efforts to maintain and interpret the cemetery should continue.



Figure 266. Overview of Holton Cemetery.

Houchin Cemetery Grave Markers

Houchin Cemetery is a 0.04-acre family cemetery on the west side of Houchins Ferry Road, approximately 0.4 miles from the road's end at the Green River. The cemetery is positioned on a high bank directly overlooking the road and is marked with a small, contemporary, wooden sign near its entrance. The cemetery is surrounded by large deciduous trees but the ground in the cemetery is bare earth, which is a cultural tradition in the region. There are 12 burials, aligned in three rows, that are marked with headstones and footstones, primarily native sandstone (Figure 267). However, there are two marble and one granite headstone as well. There is also potential for unmarked graves.

Nine of the burials are marked by native sandstone headstones and footstones that have no inscriptions. Two of the burials, those of Jesse Israel Houchin and Mary P. Houchin, have upright marble headstones. Both contain the name, birth and death dates, a short verse, and an opened Holy Bible depiction. Jesse Houchin was born on August 9, 1812, and died on May 12, 1895. He and his wife, Mary Peterson Davis (born May 1, 1816, and died April 4, 1891), had at least 12 children, one of whom, Mary Russie Houchin Vincent, is also buried in Houchin Cemetery. Her burial is marked with a contemporary granite headstone that replaced the original headstone. A review of their children revealed that all, besides Russie, were buried in different cemeteries.[591]

The Houchin family has lent its name to several landmarks in the Mammoth Cave area, including Houchins Ferry and its corresponding road. Jesse Israel Houchin was the grandson of John Houchin, who may have settled in Edmonson County (then Warren County) as early as 1797.

[591] FindAGrave.com, "Jesse Houchin," accessed December 1, 2022, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40206793/jesse-houchin.

John Houchin was responsible for establishing Houchin Ferry around 1815. John "made his home on the great tongue-shaped promontory which thrusts itself out between the two rivers [the Nolin River and the Green River] near their confluence."[592] This description matches the area of Houchin Cemetery. John continued to live here with several of his children, including Jesse Israel's father, Jesse. Based on this history, many members of the Houchin family resided in the area, and it is highly like that many of the other burials in the cemetery are members of the Houchin family as well.

Houchin Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in the early settlement of the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events. Houchin Cemetery includes the burials of many members of the Houchin family, who were some of the earliest European American settlers in the area and operated Houchins Ferry. The cemetery also continues to retain the bare earth tradition, which is uncommon in the Park boundaries. Additional research may reveal that the cemetery is also eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with the Houchins. As early settlers of the region, more research is needed to determine their roles in local history. Because the homes of the Houchin families and the Houchins Ferry have all been demolished and abandoned, Houchin Cemetery is the one of the only remaining tangible connections to these early European American settler families.

Houchin Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been lost as the surrounding area has transitioned from farmland to forest. The recommended period of significance is 1891–1896, which spans the years of the known burials. Additional research may reveal that the period of significance should begin with an earlier date, as many of the burial dates are unknown. The cemetery's recommended boundary is defined by Houchins Ferry Road to the east and all of the known burials plus a 50-foot buffer to the north, west, and south. The 50-foot buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation, along with including any cultural plantings spring-flowering bulbs that were not visible or apparent during the time of survey.

[592] Houchin, *History of the Houchin Family*.



Figure 267. Overview of Houchins Cemetery.

Jaggers Cemetery Grave Markers

Jaggers Cemetery is a large, 1.0-acre family cemetery that is on the east side of Houchins Ferry Road, approximately 0.4 miles south of its intersection with Ollie Ridge Road. The cemetery's ownership has been questioned in the past; the cemetery is on land administered by the NPS and is maintained by volunteers outside of the NPS. It includes approximately 100 burials (Figure 268). The earliest inscription is from 1931, and the most recent burial was in 2017. The cemetery is well maintained and continues to be visited by the public, indicated by the flowers and other small mementos adorning many of the headstones. A small, graveled parking area is near the northeast side of the cemetery, and a sign near the entrance reads "Jaggers Cemetery Est. 1931". The cemetery is covered with clipped, low-growing grasses and weeds. Past the cemetery boundaries, it quickly transitions to dense forest with heavy undergrowth.

Common surnames in the cemetery include Blair, Elmore, Gipson, Jaggers, Stice, and Vincent. Twenty-seven headstones bear the Gipson name, and Jaggers is found on 13. All of the burials are marked by granite headstones. Most are upright forms, including those with arched tops and some shaped as hearts, but a few slanted stones are found as well. None of the burials have footstones. Veterans of World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War are buried here, based on inscriptions on the headstones.

Jaggers Cemetery retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; however, its grave markers are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The cemetery is not associated with any significant events in history and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion A under any of the areas of significance. No individuals important in history appear to be buried in the cemetery, precluding its eligibility under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. It is further recommended that the cemetery does not meet Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their

significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events.



Figure 268. Overview of Jaggers Cemetery.

James Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence

James Cemetery is a 0.2-acre family cemetery that is just north of James Road and is accessed by a deeply incised, graveled two-track. It contains 15 graves, seven of which have inscribed headstones (Figure 269). The earliest inscription is from 1918 and the most recent is 1952. Headstone forms are primarily upright, although there is one slant marker as well. Materials include native sandstone, marble, concrete, and granite. A wire fence anchored by metal posts and supports encompasses the cemetery. The cemetery is surrounded by mature woodland and the cemetery is filled with grasses and low-growing plants. No cultural plantings were observed.

The burials are divided into two clusters. One cluster includes eight headstones, and all are for the James family. Based on headstone inscriptions, the earliest burial is that of Gillie James, who died in France during World War I. Other members of the James family include Columbus M., Lucy B., Leslie Herschel, Simeon, W. Leslie, and Claud W. When the Park was created, the land was owned by Columbus M. James. The second cluster includes only one inscribed headstone, that of Isaac Bird, who died in 1921. The five burials around his are marked by plain sandstone headstones, but likely belong to other members of the Bird family. One burial is somewhat isolated at the northern end of the cemetery and has no inscription. It is not known if this burial is also a member of the Bird family or unrelated.

James Cemetery and its grave markers and fence are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker

and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. The cemetery retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 269. Overview of James Cemetery.

Johnson Cemetery Grave Markers

Johnson Cemetery is a small, 0.2-acre cemetery that is approximately 500 feet east of Turnhole Bend Trail, approximately half a mile from where the trail branches south from Buffalo Trail. The cemetery includes at least 14 burials, although some slight depressions may indicate additional unmarked graves (Figure 270). Dense woodland surrounds the cemetery, and some large oak trees are in the cemetery boundary as well. Moss and lichens have covered many of the headstones. No cultural plantings were observed.

Because all of the headstones lack inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried, nor the ages of the graves, is known. The spacing between the headstones and footstones indicates that both adults and children are buried in the cemetery. The origin of the cemetery's name is also not known; however, many people with the surname Johnson were living in Edmonson County in the late 1800s, indicating this may be a Johnson family cemetery.

Johnson Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement, ethnic heritage, or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and

construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 270. Overview of Johnson Cemetery.

Joppa Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers

Joppa Baptist Church Cemetery is a 0.6-acre cemetery that is associated with Joppa Baptist Church, which remains extant (Figure 271). The cemetery and church are on the north side of Kentucky Route 70 and just west of Joppa Ridge Road. A gravel entrance road leads north from Route 70 to a small parking area south of the cemetery and forms a loop around the church. A wayside exhibit stands at the southeastern end of the parking area.

The cemetery includes approximately 125 burials. The earliest known burial was in 1904 and the most recent was in 2008. The cemetery is well maintained and continues to be visited by the public, indicated by the flowers and other small mementos adorning many of the headstones. The cemetery is covered with clipped, low-growing grasses and weeds. Several large eastern redcedars and yucca plants grow in the cemetery. Past the cemetery boundaries, the vegetation quickly transitions to dense forest with heavy undergrowth.

The cemetery is aligned from east to west and all of the graves face east. Most headstones are upright and include a variety of materials, including marble, granite, limestone, and sandstone. Many are carved with smooth faces, smooth or rough-cut sides, and arched tops, whereas others appear to be more natural in shape and appearance, with few alterations made to the stone. Several burials are also marked by contemporary, mass-produced headstones. The oldest legible inscription is from 1904, although it is possible that earlier graves are present as well. Several of

the contemporary markers appear to have replaced older markers. Common surnames found in the cemetery include Davis, Meridith, Minyard, Rutherford, and Sanders.

Joppa Baptist Church and Cemetery was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A for social history and Criteria Consideration a for religious properties of significance. Its period of significance is around 1900–1941, which correspond to the construction of the church building and the loss of the church's community because of the creation of the Park. Local residents have reported that the cemetery was in use possibly as early as 1850. If additional research confirms this, the period of significance may be extended to 1850; Commonwealth recommends that the current period of significance remains as-is until further research is conducted.

Based on field survey in 2022, the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been diminished by the maturation of the surrounding forest. It is recommended that the Joppa Baptist Church and Cemetery remain listed in the NRHP. The church, cemetery, loop road, and cultural plantings are recommended as contributing, whereas the non-historic wayside exhibit is recommended as a non-contributing feature.

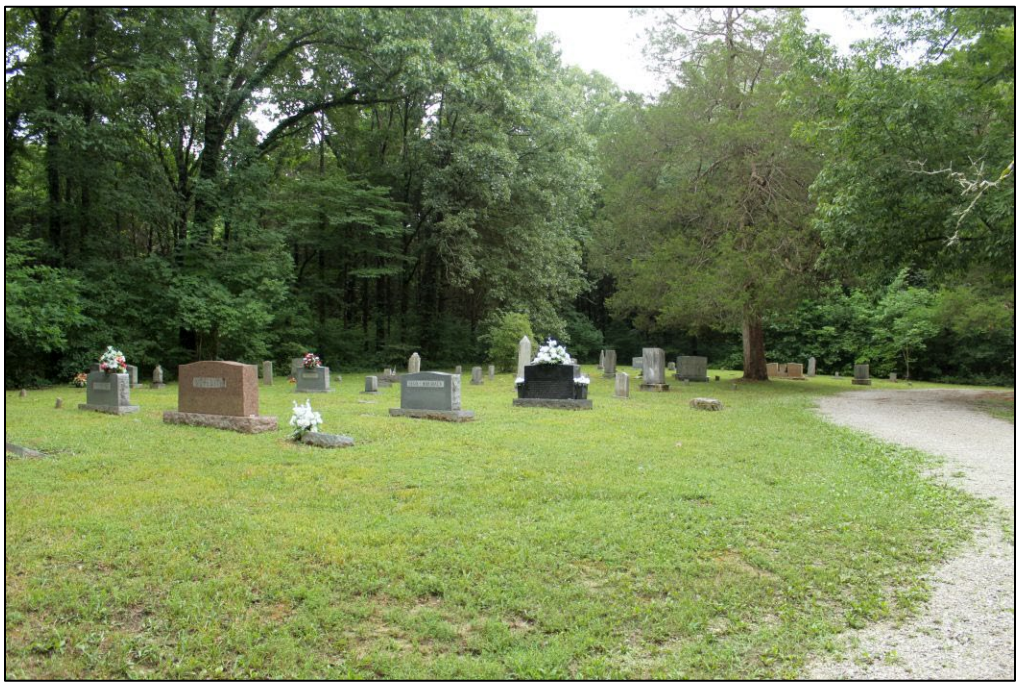


Figure 271. Overview of Joppa Baptist Church Cemetery.

Lee Cave Cemetery Grave Markers

Lee Cave Cemetery is on Joppa Ridge on the east side of Sand Cave Hollow, near Lee Cave, approximately 0.7 miles north of Brownsville Parkway. The cemetery includes at least 26 burials, although some slight depressions may indicate additional unmarked graves (Figure 272). Dense woodland surrounds the cemetery, and many saplings grow in the cemetery boundary as well. Moss and lichens have covered many of the headstones. No cultural plantings were observed.

Only two of the headstones have inscriptions. One reads “J. W. B /lair” and the other “PB”. Details of their identities could not be determined. Because the remainder of the headstones have no inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried, nor the ages of the graves, is known. Based on the two inscriptions, this may have been a Blair family cemetery. The cemetery’s name likely comes from its proximity to Lee Cave.

Lee Cave Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 272. Overview of Lee Cave Cemetery.

Little Hope Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers

Little Hope Baptist Church Cemetery is on the south side of Cave City Road, about 0.3 miles west of the intersection with Park Ridge Road. A wood post and rail fence with a sign displaying the cemetery name extends across a small portion of its northwest side, and a sandstone retaining wall divides the road from the burial grounds along the northeast side. The church that was associated with the cemetery is no longer extant. The 1.4-acre cemetery is the largest in the Park and contains at least 420 burials, most of which are marked with headstones and footstones

(Figure 273). Additional unmarked graves are likely present as well. Headstones with inscriptions indicate the cemetery was used at least from 1864 through 1986. The cemetery is surrounded by dense woodland and undergrowth, which is very close to the headstones near the cemetery's boundaries. Several burials are also found in the woods on the cemetery's south side; more burials may be present under the very dense undergrowth.

Common surnames in the cemetery include Adair, Borden, Briggs, Brown, Chapman, Coats, Cooper, Curtis, Davis, Dennison, Doyel/Doyle, Estes, Gentry, Houchin, Key, Lee, Logsdon, Martin, McDaniel, Morrison, Nelville, Neville, Poynter, Preston, Spearman, Strange, and Vance. Many of these names can also be found in some of the oldest cemeteries in the Park, reflecting these families' long ties to the region. As a result of the use of the cemetery for over 120 years, it includes many types of headstones and materials, including upright, slanted, and flat forms, made of sandstone, dressed limestone, concrete, marble, and granite. The headstones range from small, native sandstone pieces with no inscriptions to large, ornate, granite headstones.

The cemetery also includes three burials that are enclosed with a low, sandstone block wall. The burials in the enclosure are of Mary F. Isemberg (born 1873, died 1909), Louisa Holton (born 1853, died 1927), and Isaac N. Holton (born 1849, died 1940). Two burials have concrete outlines encircling the graves, and one burial has its four corners marked by upright metal poles with loops on their tops and are anchored in concrete. Veterans of the Civil War, World War I, and World War II are buried in the cemetery as well.

Little Hope Baptist Church Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in the early settlement of the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events. Little Hope Cemetery marks the resting place for multiple families who lived near Mammoth Cave and were some of the earliest European American settlers in the area. Further research may also reveal that persons of historical importance are buried in the cemetery. In addition, the cultural plantings, such as yucca, reflect the burial traditions of these early residents. Because the church that was once associated with the cemetery and the houses that these residents lived in have all been demolished, Little Hope Baptist Church Cemetery is the only remaining tangible connection to these early families.

Little Hope Baptist Church Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of setting has been lost due to the loss of the church and the transition from the surrounding farmland to forest. The recommended period of significance is 1864–1973, which spans the years of the first known burial to the general 50-year mark required for listing in the NRHP. Although the last burial was in 1986, very few appear to have occurred after 1973. Additional research may reveal that the period of significance should start earlier or be extended to 1986. The cemetery's recommended boundary is Old Mammoth Cave Road/Park City Road to the north and 50 feet to the east, west, and south of the known burials. The 50-foot buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation. All of the built features, including the headstones, footstones, walled grave, and stone wall along the road and the cultural plantings are recommended as contributing features. Consistent grave marker rehabilitations started in the cemetery in March 2022 and work in ongoing as of September 2023.



Figure 273. Overview of Little Hope Baptist Cemetery.

Little Jordan Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence

Little Jordan Cemetery is on the south side of Ugly Creek Road, 1.3 miles west of the White Oak Trailhead. A wire fence with wood posts encircles much of the 1.0-acre cemetery, and a small parking area is on the cemetery's east side. The cemetery was associated with Little Jordan Baptist Church, which is no longer extant. The cemetery contains at least 130 burials, most of which are marked with headstones and footstones (Figure 274). Additional unmarked graves are likely present as well. Headstones with inscriptions indicate the cemetery was used from at least 1872 through 1995. The cemetery is surrounded by dense woodland and undergrowth, which is very close to the headstones near the cemetery's boundaries. Several large deciduous trees and eastern redcedars grow in the cemetery. Half of the cemetery is covered in low-growing grass whereas the other half is bare earth. However, this may be reflective of the dense shade, rather than the regional cultural tradition.

Common surnames in the cemetery include Crump, Dennison/Denison, Doyel/Doyle, Rigdon, Short, Sturgeon, and Turley. Many of these names can also be found in some of the oldest cemeteries in the Park, reflecting these families' long ties to the region. As a result of the use of the cemetery for over 120 years, it includes many types of headstones and materials, including upright, slanted, obelisk, and flat forms, made of sandstone, dressed limestone, concrete, marble, and granite. The headstones range from small, native sandstone pieces with no inscriptions to large, ornate, granite obelisks. The cemetery also includes a burial that is enclosed with a low, sandstone block wall, that of Maricay Hicks Doyle, who was born in 1841 and died in 1873. This is also one of the oldest burials in the cemetery. Veterans of the Civil War are buried in the cemetery as well.

Little Jordan Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in the early settlement of the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary

significance from its association with historic events. Little Jordan Cemetery marks the resting place for multiple families who lived near Mammoth Cave and were some of the earliest European American settlers in the area. Because the church that was once associated with the cemetery and the houses that these residents lived in have all been demolished, Little Jordan Church Cemetery is the only remaining tangible connection to these early families. Further research may also reveal that persons of historical importance are buried in the cemetery.

Little Jordan Church Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of setting has been lost due to the loss of the church and the transition from the surrounding farmland to forest. The recommended period of significance is 1872–1973, which spans the years of the first known burial to the general 50-year mark required for listing in the NRHP. Although the last burial was in 1995, very few appear to have occurred after 1973. Additional research may reveal that the period of significance should start earlier or be extended to 1995. The cemetery's recommended boundary is Old Mammoth Cave Ugly Creek Road to the north and 50 feet to the east, west, and south of the known burials. The 50-foot buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation. All of the built features, including the fence, headstones, footstones, and walled grave are recommended as contributing features. All cultural plantings, including the eastern redcedar trees, are also recommended as contributing features.



Figure 274. Overview of Little Jordan Cemetery.

Locust Grove Cemetery Grave Markers

Locust Grove Cemetery is on the east side of Mammoth Cave Parkway, about 0.3 miles north of the intersection with Cave City Road. A narrow, graveled road leads from Mammoth Cave Parkway to the cemetery, where there is a small parking area and a sign with the cemetery name. A wayside exhibit, "Locust Grove Cemetery," stands near the parking area. A few remnants, mainly foundation stones, from the former Locust Grove Baptist Church stand nearby. The cemetery is actively used and contains at least 260 graves, about 220 of which are marked with

headstones (Figure 275). Additional unmarked burials may be present as well. There are several cultural plantings in the cemetery, including yucca plants, bearded irises, eastern redcedar trees, and locust trees, the white flowers of which symbolize affection. The cemetery is also covered with mown grass.

Headstones include upright, slant, and flat forms, along with contemporary stones cut in ornamental shapes, such as a teddy bear. Materials include sandstone, marble, concrete, limestone, and granite. Common surnames include Beckner, Borden, Brooks, Clark, Doyle, France, Gibson, Hanson, Hawkins, Higgenbotham, Lee, Logsdon, and Wells. Many of these names can also be found in some of the oldest cemeteries in the Park, reflecting these families' long ties to the region. Veterans of the Civil War, World War I, and World War II are buried in the cemetery as well. Many flowers and small mementos decorating the headstones and graves indicate that the cemetery is frequently visited.

Locust Grove Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. The cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The demolition of the cemetery's associated church, Locus Grove Baptist Church, has resulted in a loss of integrity of setting.



Figure 275. Overview of Locust Grove Cemetery.

Mammoth Cave Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers

Mammoth Cave Baptist Church Cemetery is a 1.0-acre cemetery that is associated with Mammoth Cave Baptist Church, which remains extant (Figure 276). The cemetery and church are on the north side of Flint Ridge Road and east of Great Onyx Cave Road. South of the cemetery, a gravel road leads north from Flint Ridge Road before turning back to the road. A wayside exhibit stands near the gravel road's eastern end.

The cemetery Includes approximately 280 burials. The earliest known burial was in 1893 and the most recent was in 2005. The cemetery is well maintained and continues to be visited by the public, indicated by the flowers and other small mementos adorning many of the headstones. The cemetery is covered with clipped, low-growing grasses and weeds. Several yucca plants grow in the cemetery. Past the cemetery boundaries, the vegetation quickly transitions to dense forest with heavy undergrowth.

The cemetery is aligned from east to west and all of the graves face east. Most headstones are upright and include a variety of materials, including marble, granite, limestone, and sandstone. Many are carved with smooth faces, smooth or rough-cut sides, and arched tops, whereas others appear to be more natural in shape and appearance, with few alterations made to the stone. Several burials are also marked by contemporary, mass-produced headstones. The oldest legible inscription is from 1893, although it is possible that earlier graves are present as well. Several of the contemporary markers appear to have replaced older markers. Common surnames found in the cemetery include Coats, Dennison, Davis, Estes, Holton, Johnson, and McDaniel. The cemetery is also the resting place of famed cave explorer Floyd Collins.

Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery were listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A for social history and Criteria Consideration a for religious properties of significance. Its period of significance is 1927–1941, which correspond to the construction of the church building and the loss of the church's community because of the creation of the Park. Because the cemetery dates to at least 1893, it is recommended that the period of significance be extended to 1893, as this site was being used for funerary purposes far earlier than the current period of significance. The early burial dates and continued use indicate that the cemetery was important in social history for the former Mammoth Cave community. Additional examination is also needed to determine if the end of the period of significance should also be extended to a more recent date.

Based on field survey in 2022, the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been diminished by the maturation of the surrounding forest. It is recommended that the Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery remain listed in the NRHP. The church, cemetery, and cultural plantings are recommended as contributing, whereas the non-historic wayside exhibit is recommended as a non-contributing feature. Additional research is needed to determine if the gravel entrance road dates to the period of significance or was constructed at a later date to accommodate tourists' visits to the church and cemetery.



Figure 276. Overview of Mammoth Cave Baptist Church Cemetery.

Mansfield Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence

Mansfield Cemetery is a 0.02-acre family cemetery that is 0.25 mile west of White Oak Trail, 1.7 miles from its trailhead at Ugly Creek Road. Prior to the Park's establishment, the White Oak Trail was the northern section of the Dennison Ferry Road. Based on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map, a spur branched from Dennison Ferry Road to the cemetery, which is outlined on the map but not named. The cemetery includes around 35 burials, and additional unmarked graves may be present (Figure 277). The burials are marked by native sandstone and marble headstones and footstones, and one has a contemporary granite headstone. Headstone forms include uprights and obelisks. Only about ten have inscriptions. Based on these inscriptions, the cemetery was in use from at least 1870–1926. The cemetery is surrounded by mature trees and many saplings fill the cemetery. No cultural plantings were observed at the time of survey.

Surnames visible on the headstones include Denison/Dennison, Mansfield, and Crain. It is likely that the uninscribed headstones are members of the Denison and Mansfield families, who comprise all but one burial, that of Ennis Crain. Interestingly, several of the women's headstones are inscribed with the names, short poems or verses, their husbands' names, and marriage dates, in addition to the typical birth and death dates. However, the men's headstones do not include marriage dates or their wives' names. The headstones include traditional Christian iconography, such as doves and open books, along with floral motifs. One notable example of iconography is on the headstone of Margaret Short and includes a three-link chain under an "all-seeing eye,"

indicating she was a member of the Rebekahs, a women's auxiliary group of the International Order of Odd Fellows.[593]

Mansfield Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 277. Overview of Mansfield Cemetery.

Matilda Eaton Gravesite

The Matilda Eaton Gravesite is 240 feet south of Flint Ridge Road, approximately 3,700 feet from its intersection with Mammoth Cave Parkway. As the name suggests, it includes a single burial: that of Matilda Eaton (Figure 278). Her burial is outlined with a low walls of sandstone blocks that have fallen towards the center of the grave. A small headstone includes her name, birthdate (November 22, 1826), and death date (March 1, 1863). Matilda Eaton was born Mary Matilda Miller and was the sister of Archibald Miller, Jr., a manager for Dr. John Croghan, who

[593] "Rebekahs," Independent Order of Odd Fellows: The Sovereign Grand Lodge, n.d., accessed November 2022, https://odd-fellows.org/about/rebekahs/#:~:text=It%20is%20one%20of%20the,can%20join%20a%20Rebekah%20Lodge.

owned Mammoth Cave in the 1840s and operated a consumption sanitarium inside the cave. Few other details about her life are known.

The Matilda Eaton Gravesite is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. As a single grave, more information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the life of Matilda Eaton is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The walled grave represents a distinctive type of burial marker in the region; a comparison of additional cemeteries and burials outside of the Park is needed to fully evaluate the cemetery under Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 278. Overview of Eaton Cemetery.

Unnamed Cemetery Grave Markers (Miles Cemetery)

Miles Cemetery is called Unnamed Cemetery in KHC records, whereas Park records indicate that Miles Cemetery is known as Stockholm Cemetery. However, based on KHC site forms and Commonwealth's field survey in 2022, Stockholm Cemetery is actually the same as Strange Cemetery.

Unnamed/Miles Cemetery is a 0.01-acre cemetery of the west side of Green River Ferry Road, just south of the Park's northern boundary (Figure 279). It is surrounded by dense woodland and is filled with small sapling and wild rose. No cultural plantings were observed. The cemetery includes three burials, all of which have no inscriptions. One burial is marked by a sandstone

headstone and footstone; the second is marked with a sandstone headstone, a sandstone footstone, and a concrete cross; and the third is marked with a sandstone headstone and footstone and a cross made of metal signpost. Because the headstones have no inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried, nor the ages of the graves, is known. The origin of the name "Miles" is also unknown but could refer to the Miles family.

Unnamed/Miles Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 279. Overview of Unnamed/Miles Cemetery.

Miles-Davis Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence

Miles-Davis Cemetery is a 0.02-acre cemetery that is at the southern terminus of the Buffalo Trail, which was a road before the Park acquired the land. The cemetery includes at least 22 burials and is encompassed by a wire fence anchored to large, wood posts (Figure 280). Based on the inscribed headstones, the cemetery was used from at least 1862–1970. Periwinkle covers the cemetery.

Surnames includes Miles, Davis, and Meredith, and there is a single headstone with the surname McGavic. The headstones are primarily upright forms made of sandstone, marble, and concrete. The McGavic headstone is a flat, contemporary stone and bears the latest burial date: 1970. The earliest headstone is of Mary J. Miles, who died in 1862. The headstones also include traditional Christian iconography, such as clasped hands and doves. Based on US Census records, the Davises and Mileses were farmers. Several nearby houses are shown on the 1923 Mammoth Cave 1:62,500 USGS map, which may be the homes of the Davises and Mileses.

Miles-Davis Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in the early settlement of the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B for its associations with the Miles and Davis families. Because the homes of the Miles, Davis, and Meredith, and McGavic families have all been demolished, Miles-Davis Cemetery is the one of the only remaining tangible connections to these early European American settler families who lived near Sal Hollow. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 280. Overview of Miles-Davis Cemetery.

Minyard Cemetery Grave Markers

Minyard Cemetery is a small cemetery that is approximately 0.3 miles west of Green River Ferry Road and 0.6 miles north of Maple Springs Loop Road. The cemetery includes at least nine burials, although some slight depressions may indicate additional unmarked graves (Figure 281). Dense woodland surrounds the cemetery, and some small trees are in the cemetery boundary as

well. Moss and lichens have covered many of the headstones. Periwinkle, a cultural planting used to symbolize faith, trust, and everlasting love, covers the cemetery.

Because all of the headstones lack inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried, nor the ages of the graves, is known. The spacing between the headstones and footstones indicates that both adults and children are buried in the cemetery.

Minyard Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 281. Overview of Minyard Cemetery.

Old Guides Cemetery Walled Graves and Grave Markers

The Old Guides Cemetery stands on a ridge just south of the Mammoth Cave Historic Entrance, west of the Mammoth Cave Hotel. It includes 21 graves, three of which are walled graves (Figure 282). Five of the graves are marked with inscribed headstones, whereas the remaining 13 have uninscribed headstones. A non-historic aluminum fence encircles the cemetery, and a

wayside exhibit stands at the eastern end of the cemetery. Several large trees and low-growing grasses and weeds grow in the cemetery boundaries.

The cemetery includes the grave of Stephen Bishop, the early, enslaved African American cave guide who explored miles of cave passages and was the first to cross the Bottomless Pit. For years after internment, the grave was unmarked until Andrew W. Mellon visited Mammoth Cave and learned that the famous guide's gravesite was unmarked. Mellon sent a stone headstone that had originally been planned for a Civil War veteran's grave. The stone had the original owner's name removed and replaced with information for Bishop. Unfortunately, the new marker included the wrong date, noting the death date of June 18, 1859, when it should read July 21, 1857. The cemetery includes the burials of three of Dr. John Croghan's consumption patients. The identities of other individuals remain unknown; however, it is hypothesized that they may have been other enslaved cave guides or workers at the Mammoth Cave Estate.

The Old Guides Cemetery was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration d. Its period of significance is 1842–1843 and 1857. It is the only remaining above-ground, tangible resource from the early period of Mammoth Cave's discovery and exploration. Based on survey in 2022, the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been diminished by a modern footpath that leads to the cemetery and the maturation of the surrounding forest. It is recommended that the Old Guides Cemetery remains listed in the NRHP. The non-historic footpath, wayside exhibit, and aluminum fence are recommended as non-contributing features.



Figure 282. Overview of Old Guides Cemetery.

Old Temple Hill Cemetery Grave Markers

Old Temple Hill Cemetery is a 0.1-acre cemetery that is roughly 0.15 miles northwest of Temple Hill Cemetery (Figure 283). The cemetery is surrounded by mature oak and beech trees, and two

large eastern redcedars of very similar size grow in the cemetery and appear to be cultural plantings. Periwinkle also carpets the cemetery.

Old Temple Hill Cemetery includes at least 22 burials, although unmarked burials may also be present. All have plain sandstone headstones with no inscriptions, except for one: the limestone headstone for both James R. and Nancy Rich. The headstone includes their names, birth and death dates, short verses, and a decorative R and floral pattern. James R. Rich was born in 1836 and died in 1892. Nancy Skaggs Rich was born in 1840 and died in 1887. They were married in 1857. Based on the 1870 US Census, the Riches had four children and were living with James's parents. Although the other headstones have no inscriptions, it is possible that other members of the Rich family are buried here as well.

Old Temple Hill Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 283. Overview of Old Temple Hill Cemetery.

Owens Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence

Owens Cemetery could not be located during Commonwealth's field survey in 2022.

Parker Cemetery Grave Markers

Parker Cemetery is 0.2 miles east of Sal Hollow Trail and 0.5 miles south of Maple Springs Loop Road. A former road alignment remains extant along the northern side of the cemetery. A sign with wood posts and a raw-edged wood slab with "Parker Cemetery" engraved into it was installed during the fall of 2022. The 0.6-acre cemetery is surrounded by large oak trees. Several smaller trees grow in the cemetery boundaries, but most of the cemetery is bare earth, a regional tradition (Figure 284).

Headstones indicate that the cemetery was in use from at least 1875–1936. Parker Cemetery is divided into two groups of burials. There are 12 burials clustered at the cemetery's western end, and ten at the eastern end. The ten burials in the eastern end are mostly marked by sandstone headstones and footstones with no inscriptions. One headstone, that of Alice Kerr (born 1868, died 1927) is concrete with her name, birthdate, and death dates inscribed by hand. A second marker in the eastern end is a brass plaque for Seth W. Davis (born 1822, died 1887), who served as a private in Company E of the 1st Kentucky Infantry of the US Army in the Civil War.

The western cluster of burials include the surnames Parker, Crump, Carwell, Byrns, and Woods. Many of the original headstones have been replaced with contemporary granite markers. The oldest burial in this section is that of Balaam C. Parker (born 1855, died 1887). His wife, Meredith (born 1857, died 1936), two of their children, Alvin and Delbert, and two grandchildren are also buried in this section of Parker Cemetery.

Parker Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 284. Overview of Parker Cemetery.

Pioneer Cemetery Grave Markers

Pioneer Cemetery is 450 feet north of Brownsville Parkway, 600 feet west of the road's intersection with Silent Grove Church Road. A former road alignment extends along the eastern side of the cemetery. The cemetery is surrounded by oak trees, many of which also grow in the cemetery. No cultural plantings were observed.

The 0.01-acre cemetery includes five burials marked by uninscribed sandstone headstones and footstones (Figure 285). Unmarked burials may be present as well. Because all of the headstones lack inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried, nor the ages of the graves, is known.

Pioneer Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 285. Overview of Pioneer Cemetery.

Pleasant Hill Cemetery (formerly Black Community Cemetery) Grave Markers

Pleasant Hill Cemetery is 0.1 miles south-southeast of Three Springs Pumphouse. A deeply incised, former road alignment leads from the pumphouses parking area to the cemetery. It appears to continue around and past the cemetery, although it was obscured from view by the dense undergrowth at the time of survey. Pleasant Hill Cemetery was associated with the Pleasant Union Baptist Church, which is no longer extant. The 1.0-acre cemetery is the largest African American cemetery in the Park, including at least 140 burials (Figure 286). Nearly all of the burials are marked with sandstone headstones and footstones that bear no inscriptions, and there are multiple depressions with no markers, indicating that there are a number of unmarked burials. Low-growing plants and vines carpet the cemetery, and many large oaks grow in the boundaries as well.

Only several headstones have inscriptions, and ever fewer have a birth or death date in addition to the name. One of these marks the burial of Blady Smith, which also reads “Born July 17th 1881 / Died Dec 13, 1908.” Only one headstone is made of marble, that of Sarah J. Garvin (born 1856, died 1893). Other headstones bear the surnames of Brown, Tribble, and Woodson. These surnames are shared with some of the earliest white families to settle in the area, reflecting the history of slavery in and near Mammoth Cave, as the enslaved sometimes took their enslaver’s surnames when freed. Little information is known about the individuals buried in Pleasant Hill, and far more research is needed to determine their identities and histories.

Pleasant Hill Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for ethnic heritage and social history. The cemetery is significance in the history of the area’s African American population. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events. Pleasant Hill Cemetery is the largest African American cemetery in the Park and was associated with Pleasant Union Baptist Church and the surrounding African American

community along Flint Ridge Road. Most of the headstones have no inscriptions, and further research is needed to determine if persons of historical importance are buried in the cemetery, along with the period of time that the cemetery was in use. Because the church that was once associated with the cemetery and the houses, schools, stores, and other structures that were associated with this community have been demolished, Pleasant Hill Cemetery is one of very few remaining tangible connections to this African American population.

Pleasant Hill Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The recommended period of significance is 1890–1908, which spans the years of the known burials. However, additional research is needed to determine when the cemetery was active and will likely reveal that the period of significance should be expanded. The cemetery's recommended boundary includes the known burials and a 100-foot buffer on all sides. The large buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation, as many known burials in the cemetery have no headstones or footstones. All of the headstones and footstones, along with any cultural plantings, are recommended as contributing features. Pleasant Hill Cemetery has been the site of several recent cleanup projects, and the cemetery should be included in future Park interpretation and trail system development.



Figure 286. Overview of Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

Poplar Springs Cemetery Grave Markers

Poplar Springs Cemetery is 0.5 miles southeast of Poplar Springs Road and 0.5 miles north of the Green River. It was formerly associated with Poplar Springs Church and is sometimes referred to as Old Poplar Springs Cemetery. The cemetery contains about 120 burials, most of which are marked with headstones and footstones. Additional unmarked graves may be present as well. Headstones with inscriptions indicate the cemetery was used from 1871 through 1935; however, only 39 headstones have inscriptions. The cemetery is surrounded by dense woodland and undergrowth. Mown grass carpets the cemetery.

Surnames commonly found in the cemetery are James, Lindsey, Madison, Thompson, and Vincent. Burials are typically marked by upright, slant, or obelisk headstones, which are made of sandstone, marble, or granite. Several headstones are contemporary, granite replacements and the original stones are no longer extant. Traditional Christian iconography observed on the headstones include crosses, doves, upward pointing hands, and clasped hands, along with floral motifs. One of the more interesting obelisks reads "Willis / Son of /Sam & S.E. / Vincent / Born / July 2, 1888 / Killed by a rock / falling on him / Jan. 28, 1903" followed by a short poem. One headstone, that of George Sanders, indicates that he was killed in World War I.

Poplar Springs Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.

Ralph Parsley Homestead Cemetery Grave Markers

Ralph Parsley Homestead Cemetery is 0.7 miles north of Brownsville Parkway and 0.5 miles northeast of Cedar Road. A former road alignment extends along the eastern side of the cemetery. The cemetery is surrounded by large trees, and low-growing plants and vines cover the cemetery's ground.

The 0.03-acre cemetery includes nine burials marked by uninscribed sandstone headstones and footstones. Unmarked burials may be present as well. Because all the headstones lack inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried, nor the ages of the graves, is known. When the federal government acquired the land for the Park, the cemetery was on land owned by Ralph Parsley, giving it its name.

Ralph Parsley Homestead Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.

Ritter Cemetery Grave Markers

Ritter Cemetery is 800 feet north of Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery. The 0.01-acre cemetery includes at least four burials, and unmarked burials may be present as well (Figure 287). The area surrounding the cemetery is densely forested with maple and oak trees. Several eastern redcedar trees in the cemetery appear to be cultural plantings, and periwinkle covers the cemetery.

Two of the burials, those of E. T. Ritter and S. E. Ritter, are marked by upright, marble headstones that are inscribed with the names, birthdates, death dates, and short verses. E. T. and Susan were farmers, as indicated by the 1900 US Census. The third burial is that of John D. Elliott. A metal plaque placed near his moss-covered headstone provides his name, dates of birth and death, and indicates he served in Company D of the 60th Iowa Cavalry for the US Army during the Civil War. The fourth burial is marked with plain an uninscribed sandstone headstone and footstone. The distance between the markers indicates this was a child; however, their identity is unknown. How, and if, John Elliott was related to the Ritters is also unknown.

Ritter Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 287. Overview of Ritter Cemetery.

Samuel Cutliff Gravesite Marker

The Samuel Cutliff Gravesite/Cemetery is a 0.01-acre cemetery that is roughly 0.3 miles southeast of Pleasant Hills Cemetery and 0.4 miles south of Flint Ridge Road. The cemetery is surrounded by mature maple trees and a large eastern redcedar grows nearby as well. Periwinkle plants carpet the burial.

Cutliff Gravesite includes the burial of Samuel Cutliff, which is marked by a marble headstone inscribed with his name, birthdate, and death date (Figure 288). A nearby fieldstone may mark a second grave; however, it lacks inscriptions, and its nature is unclear: it may have also been a footstone or a naturally occurring stone. Samuel Cutliff was born December 16, 1826, and died on April 14, 1878. No other details regarding Cutliff or his family are known.

Cutliff Gravesite is recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into Samuel Cutliff and the potential second burial in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the nearby road being abandoned, the demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 288. Samuel Cutliff's headstone.

Sand Spring Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence

Sand Spring Cemetery is on the northeast side of Collie Ridge Trail, formerly Collie Ridge Road, approximately two miles south of its trailhead near Ollie Road. The 0.2-acre cemetery includes around 50 burials and is encircled by a wood post and rail fence (Figure 289). Dates on the headstones indicate the cemetery was in use by 1911, and the latest burial was in 1990. A sign with the cemetery's name stands near the entrance. Mature oak and beech trees surround the cemetery, whereas the cemetery has low-growing grasses and several trees near its boundaries.

Most of the burials are marked by plain sandstone headstones and footstones that have no inscriptions. Several markers are concrete and have names scratched by hand into them, including those for Lavanna B. Blair and Paul Elmore. Two markers are granite, those for Elmer Leonard Elmore and William H. Burns, whose appears to be a contemporary replacement for the original marker. Elmer Elmore's burial is also marked with a brass plaque indicating he served in the Korean War. Additional surnames in the cemetery include Davis, Hogan, and Lindsey.

Sand Spring Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 289. Overview of Sand Spring Cemetery.

Shackelford Grave Marker and Stone Wall

Shackleford Cemetery is 75 feet north of Mammoth Cave Parkway, 270 feet west of the Doyel Valley Overlook. The cemetery is positioned on a small ridge and includes two burials, both of which are encompassed by a low, stepped, stone wall (Figure 290). The wall is constructed of squared sandstone blocks. There are some small areas with mortar, although these appear to be non-original repairs. Oak and eastern redcedar trees grow nearby, and many saplings grow in the stone wall.

The two burials are of Robinson Shackelford (born August 28, 1797, died August 4, 1851) and Sarah Camp Shackelford (born January 26, 1794, died November 9, 1855). Their names, birthdates, and death dates are inscribed on a single stone tablet that is outside of the stone walls. Robinson was likely living in Edmonson County by 1800, when his younger brother was born there. Likewise, Sarah Shackelford (nee Camp) was living there by 1799, when her mother passed away. Robinson and Sarah were married in 1815 and had at least three children.

Shackelford Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in the early settlement of the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events and distinctive design features. The cemetery marks the resting place of the Shackelfords, who were some of the earliest European American settlers in the area. These two burials also represent some of the earliest known burials in the Park. Additional research may reveal that the cemetery is also eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with the Shackelfords. As early settlers of the region, more research is needed to determine their role in local history. The walled grave is also an unusual feature in the area; based on field survey of other cemeteries in the Park, the stepped construction to match the slope of the hill is the only one of this construction in the Park. Therefore, the

cemetery is also recommended eligible under Criterion C for its unique architectural grave feature.

Shackelford Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been lost due to Mammoth Cave Parkway expanding and becoming a main road into the Park since the cemetery was established, and the transition of the surrounding farmland to forest. The cemetery's recommended period of significance is 1851–1855, which corresponds to the burial dates. Its recommended boundary includes the walled grave with 20-foot buffer. The 20-foot buffer is recommended to include any cultural features that were not immediately apparent during field survey. All of the built features, including the walled grave and headstones are recommended as contributing features.



Figure 290. Overview of Shackelford Cemetery.

Short Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence

Commonwealth was unable to relocate the Short Cemetery during field survey in October 2022. The site was reported to be 0.16 miles northeast of White Oak Trail, 1.0 mile south of its trailhead at Ugly Creek Road. Based on previous survey, the cemetery had at least two burials that were marked with sandstone headstones and footstones. A wire and wood post fence encompassed the cemetery. During the 2022 survey, the reported area of the site was filled with an extensive amount of deadfall and no headstone, footstones, or fencing was present (Figure 291). Either the cemetery features are covered by the deadfall, or the reported cemetery location is incorrect.

Because the cemetery no longer appears to be extant, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because all of its historic integrity has been lost. If, however, the locational information is incorrect, additional survey and research is needed to make a recommendation of eligibility.



Figure 291. Overview of Short Cemetery's reported location.

Slaughter-Jones Cemetery Grave Markers

Slaughter-Jones Cemetery is near the center of Doyel Valley, 0.4 miles southeast of Doyel Valley Overlook and 0.5 miles east of Mammoth Cave Parkway. The 0.2-acre cemetery includes at least 44 burials, although some deep depressions indicate additional unmarked graves (Figure 292). Spacing between the headstones and footstones indicate that there are at least 21 adults, 19 children, and four infants. Dense woodland surrounds the cemetery, and some large trees are in the cemetery boundary as well. Moss and lichens have covered many of the headstones. Most of the cemetery is carpeted with periwinkle vines.

All 44 burials have sandstone headstones and footstones, and only one bears an inscription: "James Cox / was born / July 1779 / Died / 1867." James Cox appears to have been living in Edmonson County by 1830, when he appears in the 1830 US Census. Based on the numbers provided, he was living with his wife, Elizabeth Betsy Johnson, and four children. By 1840 he and Elizabeth had seven children. It is likely that Elizabeth and some of their children are buried in the cemetery as well. The identities of the other people buried in the cemetery are not known. However, David Jones and his family are listed in the 1840 US Census near Cox; based on this and the cemetery name, it is possible members of the Jones family are buried here. However, more research is needed to confirm this.

Slaughter-Jones Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association

with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 292. Overview of Slaughter-Jones Cemetery.

Slemmons-Davis Walled Graves and Grave Markers

Slemmons-Davis Cemetery is approximately 0.3 miles north-northeast of Great Onyx Cave Entrance and 0.3 miles south of the Green River. The 0.15-acre cemetery includes at least 18 burials, although several depressions indicate additional unmarked graves (Figure 293). Dense woodland surrounds the cemetery, and some small trees are in the cemetery boundary as well. Moss and lichens have cover many of the headstones. Most of the cemetery is carpeted with periwinkle vines.

The most noteworthy feature in the cemetery is the series of walled graves. Sandstone blocks are used to create three entirely walled areas and two areas that are walled on three sides. Each walled grave includes differently sized sandstone blocks, including one with very large blocks, one with a mix of large and small blocks, and one with mostly thin slabs. At least ten burials appear to be present in these enclosures, including those for Sallie Slemmons (born 1794, died 1856), Sally B. W. Davis (born 1832, died 1856), John W. Slemmons (born 1829, died 1903), and Parker Jones (born 1879, died 1882). The remaining walled graves have sandstone headstones and footstones with no inscriptions.

Burials outside of the walled graves include plain sandstone headstones and upright marble headstones with inscriptions. Those with inscriptions mark the graves of J. M. Slemmons (born 1866, died 1891) and I. B. Davis (born 1827, died 1890). Based on marriage records, John W. Slemmons's parents were living in the area by 1819. John W. had seven siblings, one of whom, Martha E., married I. B. Davis, connecting the two families. Given the large numbers of children

and grandchildren the Slemmons and Davis families had, it is highly probable that the unknown burials in the cemetery are family members.

Slemmons-Davis Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in the early settlement of the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events and distinctive design features. Slemmons-Davis Cemetery marks the resting place of some of the earliest European American settlers in the area, including the Slemmons and Davises. Because the homes of these families have all been demolished and their properties returned to forest, Slemmons-Davis Cemetery is one of the only remaining tangible connection to these early families. The walled graves with multiple sections and elaborate stonework, which encompass multiple individuals, are also an unusual feature in the area; based on field survey of other cemeteries in the Park, these appear to be the only walled graves with this type of design and construction. Therefore, the cemetery is also recommended eligible under Criterion C for its walled grave architecture.

Slemmons-Davis Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been lost as the surrounding area has transitioned from farmland to forest. The original headstones are extant, and the walled graves are in good condition, with the construction technique displaying expertise in building stone structures. The recommended period of significance is 1856–1903, which spans the years of the known burials. Additional research may reveal that the period of significance should begin with an earlier date, as many of the burial dates are unknown. The cemetery's recommended boundary includes all of the known burials plus a 50-foot buffer. The 50-foot buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation, along with including any cultural plantings such as spring-flowering bulbs that were not visible or apparent during the time of survey. All of the built features, including the walled graves, headstones, and footstones, along with all cultural plantings, are recommended as contributing features.



Figure 293. Overview of Slemmons-Davis Cemetery.

Smithie Hunt Grave Markers

Smithie Hunt Cemetery is on the west side of Great Onyx Cave Road, 0.5 miles north of Flint Ridge Road. A former two-track road alignment passes directly north of the cemetery. The 0.01-acre cemetery includes at least five burials, all of which are marked by sandstone headstones and footstones with no inscriptions (Figure 294). Two eastern redcedar trees stand next to the road alignment, marking the entrance to the cemetery; both are the same size and are cultural plantings. A very low, fieldstone wall extends at the bases of the trees and is nearly entirely covered by dirt and leaves.

Because all of the headstones lack inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried, nor the ages of the graves, is known. The origin of the cemetery's name is also unknown.

Smithie Hunt Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 294. Overview of Smithie Hunt Cemetery.

Strange Cemetery Grave Markers

Strange Cemetery is 0.6 miles east of Green River Ferry Road and 0.8 miles northwest of the Green River. The 0.01-acre family cemetery contains only two graves, both of which are marked by sandstone headstones and footstones with no inscriptions (Figure 295). Several large trees, ferns, and dense undergrowth is found around and in the cemetery. No cultural plantings were observed. However, several large, squared stones arranged in a rectangle are near the cemetery and compose the foundation for a former house.

According to local historian Norman Warnell, one of the burials is that of Rebecca Van Zant Vincent Strange. Based on Ancestry.com genealogy records, Rebecca was born in 1795 in Georgia and was living in Barren County by 1821, when she married John Yancey Strange. John was originally from Virginia. The Stranges had around eight children, and in the 1850 US Census, Rebecca and John were living in Edmonson County. The 1870 US Census also notes that the closest post office was Mammoth Cave, making it probable that the nearby foundation stones mark the Stranges' house. Rebecca died in 1875 and John died in 1878; they are most likely the two people interred in Strange Cemetery. However, more research is needed to substantiate this.

Strange Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Additional research that confirms that Rebecca Van Zant Vincent Strange is buried in the cemetery, along with John Strange, is needed to fully evaluate the cemetery for historic significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 295. Overview of Strange Cemetery.

Temple Hill Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence

Temple Hill Cemetery is on the north side of Houchins Ferry Road, about 1.9 miles north of the road's terminus at the Green River. A wire fence with wood posts encircles the cemetery. A small parking area is west of the cemetery, and a sign with the cemetery's name is near the entrance. The cemetery contains at least 150 burials, most of which are marked with headstones and footstones (Figure 296). Additional unmarked graves are likely present as well. Headstones with inscriptions indicate the cemetery was used from at least 1898 through 1966. The cemetery is surrounded by dense woodland and undergrowth, which is very close to the headstones near the cemetery's boundaries. Eastern redcedars and large oaks grow in the cemetery.

Common surnames in the cemetery include Colman, Denham, Elmore, Houchin/Houchins, Meredith, Parsley, Poteet, Rich, Self, and Webb. Many of these names can also be found in some of the oldest cemeteries in the Park, reflecting these families' long ties to the region. As a result of the use of the cemetery for nearly 100 years, it includes many types of headstones and materials, including upright, slanted, obelisk, and flat forms, made of dressed limestone, concrete, marble, and granite. Nearly all of the headstones are inscribed with names, birthdates, and death dates. Several also appear to be contemporary headstones that replaced the originals. One burial, that of Jesse W. Houchin, in encircled by large slabs of sandstone that are level with the ground. A large obelisk, marking the burials of John D. and Almeda Houchins, is surrounded by an ornamental wrought iron fence and gate. Veterans of the Civil War are also buried in the cemetery.

Temple Hill Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in the early settlement of the Mammoth Cave area. As a cemetery, it is recommended that it meets Criteria Consideration d for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its association with historic events. Temple Hill Cemetery marks the resting place for multiple families who lived near Mammoth Cave and were some of the earliest

European American settlers in the area. The cemetery is the only remaining tangible connection to these early families. Further research may also reveal that persons of historical importance are buried in the cemetery.

Temple Hill Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been lost due to the maturation of the surrounding forest. The recommended period of significance is 1898–1966, which spans the years of the first and last known burials. The cemetery's recommended boundary is Houchins Ferry Road to the south, and a 50-foot buffer to the north, east, and west of the known burials. The 50-foot buffer is recommended to account for any potential unmarked burials that may be covered by dense vegetation. All of the headstones, footstones, and cultural plantings are recommended as contributing features.



Figure 296. Overview of Temple Hill Cemetery.

Vincent Cemetery Grave Markers

Vincent Cemetery is 0.4 miles southwest of Great Onyx Job Corp and 0.1 miles north of the Nolin River. The cemetery includes 12 burials that are marked by sandstone headstones and footstones. Unmarked burials may be present as well. Based on the distance between the headstones and footstones, up to eight may be children.

Only one headstone has an inscription: "R V 1874." According to a local resident, this is the grave of Reuben Vincent, who was born in 1789 in South Carolina. Based on genealogical records on Ancestry.com, by 1812 he had moved to Tennessee, and that year he married Easter Ann Saling. That year, he also enlisted in the US Army to fight in the War of 1812. By 1833 he, Easter, and their family had moved to Edmonson County. Reuben and Easter had 14 children; the burial places of four of the children are unknown and it is possible they maybe be buried in Vincent Cemetery as well. It is also reported by a local resident that Reuben's brother, John, also came to Edmonson County around 1830, as the family was escaping a cholera epidemic in

Tennessee. John married Nancy Saling and had at least seven children. John, Nancy, and some of their children may be buried in the Vincent Cemetery as well. However, much more research is needed to determine this.

Vincent Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.

White Oak Cemetery Grave Markers

White Oak Cemetery, also known as Cannon Cemetery or Sturgeon Cemetery for the families buried there, is 0.3 miles west of the White Oak Trail, which was formerly the Dennison Ferry Road. A former two-track road alignment passes near the cemetery. The 0.2-acre cemetery includes at least 16 burials, although other unmarked burials may be present (Figure 297). At the time of survey in October 2022, the cemetery was filled with small saplings and a very large tree in the cemetery had fallen, disturbing several of the burials.

All of the burials in the cemetery are marked by native sandstone headstones and footstones with no inscriptions. However, local residents have reported that the members of the Cannon and Sturgeon families are buried here. More research is needed to accurately determine the individual members of each family who may be interred here, along with their burial dates.

White Oak Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance and to confirm that the local residents are correct. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 297. Overview of White Oak Cemetery.

Whitlow-Bellamy Cemetery Grave Markers

Whitlow-Bellamy Cemetery is on the west side of the Mammoth Cave Bike and Hike Trail, approximately 0.15 miles north of the trailhead at the National Park Entrance Sign Parking on the east side of Mammoth Cave Parkway. The 0.02-acre cemetery includes eight burials that are marked by several different types of headstones (Figure 298). Two eastern redcedar trees, both of which are cultural plantings, stand on the west side of the cemetery and mark its entrance. Most of the cemetery is carpeted with periwinkle vines.

Of the eight marked burials, five have native sandstone headstones and footstones with no inscriptions. Two of the burials share an upright, marble headstone: Samuel Thomas Bellamy (born 1857, died 1929) and Manda Belle Whitlow Bellamy (born 1866, died 1917). The Bellamys were both born in the Mammoth Cave area, and Manda's family appear to have settled in the area by the 1830s. Samuel and Manda were married in 1888 and had five children.

The only other headstone with an inscription is an upright, marble headstone that has a missing top half. The remaining inscription reads "Wi[fe of] / S. S. Whitlow / Born / Aug 18, 1838 / Died Nov 25 1896." Based on this information, this headstone marks the burial of Rebecca Whitlow, the wife of Sanford S. Whitlow. Sanford was the brother of Manda Belle Whitlow Bellamy. Based on this information, the uninscribed headstones likely mark the burials of other members of the Whitlow family.

Whitlow-Bellamy Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is

required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 298. Overview of Whitlow-Bellamy Cemetery.

Wilkins Cemetery Grave Markers

Wilkins Cemetery is accessed from Ugly Creek Road, approximately 0.6 miles east of the intersection with Stockholm Road. A narrow, graveled road leads to the cemetery from Ugly Creek Road, where a sign marks the way to the cemetery. A second sign reading "Wilkins Cemetery" also marks the entrance to the cemetery. There is also a small, graveled parking area at the northwest corner of the cemetery. The 0.08-acre cemetery is covered with mown grass and several large trees are scattered in the grounds, primarily eastern redcedar. Although native to the area, these appear to be cultural plantings.

The cemetery includes around 110 burials and is still actively used (Figure 299). The oldest identified burial is from 1894, and the newest burial was in 2022. Most of the burials are marked with headstones, although one was encompassed with ornamental wood fencing and lacked any markers. It is relatively isolated in the southern portion of the cemetery, indicating that other unmarked burials may surround it. Headstone types and materials include upright, slant, and flat forms, and marble, concrete, granite, limestone, and sandstone. Common family names in the cemetery include Caswell, Cox, Davis, Kerr, Logsdon, Sanders, Templeman, and Wilkins.

Wilkins Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance, as

many burials that lack inscriptions appear to predate the earliest known burial date of 1894. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. Although there is a large variety of headstones and footstones, they do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. The cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 299. Overview of Wilkins Cemetery.

Wilson Cemetery Walled Graves and Grave Markers

Wilson Cemetery is 0.7 miles west of Great Onyx Cave Road and 1.2 miles north of Flint Ridge Road. The 0.4-acre cemetery includes at least 27 burials, although additional unmarked burials may also be present (Figure 300). Marker types and materials include marble and sandstone upright forms and marble obelisks. A low, cut sandstone wall encircles three of the graves. The distances between the headstones and footstones indicates that both adults and children, possibly infants, are buried in the cemetery. The area surrounded the cemetery is forested with mature trees and thick undergrowth. In the cemetery, many small saplings grow in the boundaries. Cultural plantings observed during survey included yucca plants.

Surnames found in the cemetery include Wilson, Rigdon, and Holton. All the people interred in the cemetery are members of the Wilson or Holton families, either through birth or marriage. The three oldest burials in the cemetery are enclosed by the sandstone wall. These burials are of Eliza A. Wilson Pucket (born 1837, died 1872), Jane D. Goodwin Wilson (born 1822, died 1883), and Owen Wilson (born 1812, died 1897). Owen's parents settled in Edmonson County around 1805. The most recent headstone is an obelisk marking the burial of Owen J. Wilson, the son of Owen. Another headstone marks the burial of Richard Holton (born 1839, died 1899), who served in Company K of the 146th Indiana Infantry for the US Army during the Civil War.

He was descended from the Holton and Doyle families, who were some of the earliest European American settlers in Edmonson County. Of interest, many of the headstones of women include their maiden names first, followed by "wife of" and their husband's surname.

Wilson Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance, as many burials that lack inscriptions appear to predate the earliest known burial date of 1894. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. Although there is a large variety of headstones and footstones, they do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. The cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been lost due to the abandonment of any nearby roads, demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.



Figure 300. Overview of Wilson Cemetery.

Woolsey Cemetery Grave Markers

Woolsey Cemetery is in Woolsey Valley, 0.6 miles south of Brownsville Parkway and 1.7 miles west of Mammoth Cave Parkway. This 0.15-acre family cemetery contains 40 burials; however, only nine have inscriptions. Oak trees surround the cemetery, and eastern redcedars are found in the boundaries. Periwinkle vines also cover most of the cemetery.

Headstones in the cemetery include upright forms made of native sandstone and marble. Two burials are enclosed by squared, sandstone blocks and marked by a single headstone: those of W. B. Blair (born 1855) and R. K. Pace (1848, died 1889); however, the structure has partially fallen

down. Other headstones with inscriptions are those of Polly Martin Pace (born 1844, died 1896), Georgia A. Higgenbotham Pace (born 1867, died 1893), William Pace (born 1839, died 1880), S. C. Woolsey (born 1823, died 1889), Mildred Woolsey (born 1896, died 1897), Angie B. Woolsey (born 1826, died 1897), Susan Blair (born 1835, died 1909), and B. J. Blair (died 1884). Most of these headstones also note birthdates, death dates, a short verse or poem, and traditional Christian iconography, such as open Holy Bibles, hands pointing upward, and clasped hands. Because all of the burials with inscriptions are from the same three families, it is likely that the unmarked burials are members of the Pace, Woolsey, and Blair families as well.

Woolsey Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for any of the areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The walled graves represent a distinctive type of burial marker in the region; a comparison of additional cemeteries and burials outside of the Park is needed to fully evaluate the cemetery under Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the demolition of any potentially related houses and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.

Woolsey-Davis Cemetery Grave Markers

Woolsey Cemetery is 0.7 miles southeast of Brownsville Parkway and 1.8 miles east of Cedar Sink Road. Several large eastern redcedar trees grow in the cemetery. Although native to the area, these appear to be cultural plantings and were used to symbolize eternal life because of their evergreen nature.

The 0.02-acre cemetery includes six burials marked by uninscribed limestone headstones and footstones. Unmarked burials may be present as well. Because all of the headstones lack inscriptions, no information regarding the identities of those buried, nor the ages of the graves, is known.

Woolsey-Davis Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Extensive research into the individuals who are interred in the cemetery is needed to determine any significance. Without fully known burial dates or identities, it cannot be evaluated under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. The headstones and footstones do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. Although the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the integrity of setting has been lost as a result of the abandonment of any nearby roads, demolition of any potentially related houses, and the transition of the surroundings from farmlands to forest.

Zion Hill Cemetery Grave Markers

Zion Hill Cemetery is directly south of Barlow Cemetery. The two cemeteries are separated only by a former road alignment, giving the appearance that the two cemeteries are one. A graveled two-track road that leads south from Doyle Road provides access to the cemetery and loops around near the south end of Zion Hill Cemetery. Zion Hill Cemetery contains roughly 60 graves, the earliest of which dates to 1901 (Figure 301). The cemetery is associated with Zion Hill Missionary Baptist Church, which is a primarily African American congregation, and is actively used: the most recent interment was in 2022 and the graves are actively maintained and decorated with flowers and other small items. Many of the burials have no grass or plants growing on them, characteristic of the region's bare earth cemetery tradition.

Common surnames in the cemetery include Carvin, Chase, Davidson, Hayden, and Tisdale. Burials are typically marked by upright or slant, marble or granite headstones. Several are also marked by small, wood crosses, and others have no headstone or footstone but are decorated with flowers. Veterans of World War I and World War II are interred at the cemetery.

Zion Hill Cemetery and its grave markers are recommended for additional research before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. More information is required to determine if the cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion A for settlement or other areas of significance. In addition, a brush clearing project in 2021 uncovered overgrown graves down the hillslope of the cemetery's eastern side, indicating more graves may be present in other areas as well. More research into the individuals buried in the cemetery is also needed to evaluate significance under Criterion B. Although there is a large variety of headstones and footstones, they do not represent a distinctive type of burial marker and do not meet Criterion C for design and construction. Therefore, additional research is required to determine if the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration d, in which cemeteries must derive their significance from persons of transcendent importance, from age, or from association with historic events. The cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 301. Overview of Zion Hill Cemetery.

Cave Entrances

Austin Entrance

The Austin Entrance is a man-made, artificial entrance in Three Sisters Hollow that leads to the Unknown section of Crystal Cave. From February through May of 1956, William (Bill) Thomas Austin directed the creation of the entrance, which opened on May 22. At that time, the entrance was on property owned by Austin, who also managed Crystal Cave from 1952 until 1960, when the land was acquired for the Park.[594]

Austin's excavation is approximately 100 feet long, five feet high, and three feet wide. At its end, it intersects Pohl Avenue. On September 10, 1957, the entrance collapsed but was reopened in 1959. An airlock and gate were also installed in 1959. In 1996, NPS extensively modified the entrance by stabilizing it with a concrete tunnel and double-door arrangement.

The Austin Entrance is recommended significant under Criteria A and B. Although the Austin Entrance was created after the early initial rush to develop additional cave entrances for tourism, it is recommended significant under Criterion A for its association with exploration, entertainment/recreation, and commerce, as the development of commercial cave entrances continued outside of the Park. It is significant under Criterion B for its association with Bill Austin, who extensively mapped the Mammoth Cave system and was a founding member and director of the Cave Research Foundation. The tunnel does not represent a distinctive example of architecture or engineering and is therefore recommended not significant under Criterion C. Due

[594] Michael Sutton and Susan Hagan, "Austin Entrance," in *Mammoth Cave Gazetteer*, 2004, accessed via FileMaker Pro database, on file at Mammoth Cave National Park.

to the extensive alterations made in 1996, the entrance has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Only integrity of location and setting remain. Because of the loss of integrity, Austin Entrance is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Carmichael Entrance

The Carmichael Entrance is a man-made entrance (Figure 302). George Morrison and George Carmichael formed the original entrance by blasting in 1931, prior to the development of the Park in 1941.[595] The entrance is named after Carmichael, an engineer at the Kentucky Asphalt Company.[596] The entrance is near, but is not connected to, the Violet City Entrance. It is positioned at the base of a large sinkhole near the junction of Mammoth Cave Ridge and Jim Lee Ridge.[597]

The CCC constructed a new entrance structure in 1935.[598] The structure included paired, metal doors that were set in a concrete headwall with stone wingwalls. The doors form an arch when closed. Each door is hung by three strap-like metal hinges joined by decorative nails. Oval-shaped cutouts serve as handles on each door. The doors are in-kind replacement doors that were constructed in the 1970s. The CCC also constructed a dry stacked, limestone retaining wall and a path in the 1930s that lead to the entrance doors.[599]

Inside the Carmichael Entrance, 182 concrete stairs with metal tube railings lead into the cave at the western terminus of the Sandstone Avenue Passage.[600] In 1995 two new doorways were constructed at the top and bottom of the stairway to form a double-door airlock. The doorways consist of reinforced concrete walls supporting stainless steel doors with seals and sweeps.[601]

Currently, the entrance is accessed by concrete steps with metal railings leading from Carmichael Road down to an open-air pavilion known as the Carmichael Shelter (Building 447), which was constructed around 2001.[602] The shelter is composed of eight cut stone pillars supporting an asphalt shingle gable roof and rests on a poured concrete pad. Metal tube railings surround the structure, with openings leading to the stairs accessing the road and down the path to the Carmichael Entrance doors. At the time of survey in 2022, the metal tube railing also surrounded the open side of the concrete path, guiding visitors from the shelter to a second set of stairs descending towards the entrance. Concrete retaining walls have replaced the stacked stone at the base of the stairs immediately outside of the entrance doors. The Carmichael Entrance is currently used as the starting point for the Grand Avenue Tour.

The Carmichael Entrance is listed as a contributing site of the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. The entrance's immediate setting has been

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[595] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, A-24.
[596] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR,* 67-68.
[597] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 180.
[598] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 305.
[599] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 180.
[600] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 180.
[601] John F. Fry, "Eighteen Cave Gates and Airlocks: Conclusion of a Three-Year Project to Restore Cave Entrance Dynamics at Mammoth Cave National Park," Paper presented at the Fifth Annual Mammoth Cave National Park Science Conference, Kentucky, 1996, 76-77.
[602] K. Alessi and N. Cleveland, *Building 447 Carmichael Shelter Kentucky Historic Properties Survey Form*, 2020, 1.

altered by the addition of metal railings near the entrance and the airlock door immediately inside the cave, both of which were installed after the periods of significance of 1816–1941, 1806–1814, and 1842–1843. The shelter has also resulted in a loss of historic integrity. The metal railings and airlock doors are recommended as non-contributing features.

The Carmichael Entrance retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Inside, evidence of blasting on the cave walls remains evident, whereas on the outside, the works of the CCC remain with little alteration, providing connections to the historical development of this cave entrance for tourism. It is recommended that the Carmichael Entrance remains a contributing resource to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. Although it is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A for its significance in recreation, it is also recommended that the Carmichael Entrance is eligible under Criterion A for its significance in commerce and exploration. The entrance's original development is a result of the commercial caving that defined the region in the early 1900s before the Park was created, with George Morrison leading many attempts to discover new sections of the cave to profit from the resulting tourism. The entrance also represents a significant engineering project that was undertaken to increase tourism to the caves; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C. Commonwealth also concurs with the findings of the *Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report* and recommends that the period of significance be extended to 1969.



Figure 302. The Carmichael Entrance exterior.

Cathedral Domes Entrance

In 1930 George Morrison led the development of an entrance near the Cathedral Domes. To open the entrance, a test hole was drilled from near the Cox residence into Dome #2 of the Cathedral Domes. Initially, Morrison tried to drill and blast an opening through Dome #2 from Becky's Alley. This was ineffective, and Morrison next drilled a hole through a five-inch-wide crevice at the surface into the top of Dome #5, in which Bridal Veil Falls is located. Morrison had the entrance walls lined in concrete to provide stability and an entrance gate installed to limit access. A wooden staircase with 260 steps led from the entrance down through the dome. However, the entrance was never used for tourism, and the land was acquired for the Park only one year later, in 1931. Accounts differ on what happened to the entrance: some report that the NPS closed the entrance in 1931, whereas others reports that it collapsed that same year.[603]

Neither the entrance nor the stairs are extant. As missing structures, the built features once associated with the Cathedral Domes Entrance are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No physical evidence remains that can be associated with the development of this entrance for tourism or associated with George Morrison.

Colossal Cavern Entrance

The Colossal Cavern Entrance is approximately 1.5 miles east of the Park's Core Services Area and 3,500 feet south of Flint Ridge Road. It was discovered in 1895, possibly by William Garvin or Tom Lee, although some debate exists. Garvin's farmstead was near the entrance, which was on land owned by Dr. L. W. Hazen, who sold the land to the L&N Railroad in 1896. To create demand for the railroad by tourists, the L&N Railroad developed the Colossal Cave Entrance by constructing limestone retaining walls, limestone stairs, and a door or gate. The Railroad also developed the interior by creating trails. In 1935 workers from CCC Camp NP-2 built a temporary iron gate at the entrance to allow for the passage of bats in and out of the cave while also controlling access. In the late 1970s, the NPS added a metal railing to the stairs and replaced the CCC's iron gate with a steel door with three-inch-wide slits.[604]

The Colossal Cavern Entrance is individually listed in the NRHP. Listed on May 8, 1991, the entrance is significant under Criterion A for its association with entertainment and recreation. Its period of significance is 1895–1929, which corresponds to the year that the cave was discovered through the years that it was used as a commercial cave for tourism. Commonwealth was unable to assess the integrity of and reevaluate the entrance in 2022 because access was closed to protect endangered Indiana bats. Therefore, the Colossal Cavern Entrance is recommended to remain listed in the NRHP under further evaluation can be completed.

Cox Entrance

In 1916–1917, George Morrison led the excavation of an entrance into Cox Avenue in Mammoth Cave. The entrance was on land owned by W. P. Cox, although the Colossal Cavern Company owned the underground rights. Because the Colossal Cavern Company owned the cave section,

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[603] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, A-47; Sutton and Hagan, "Cathedral Domes Entrance."

[604] Panamerican Consultants, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, and Liz Sargent, *Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report*, 64; Kelly A. Lally, "Colossal Cavern Entrance," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service, 1989.

Morrison attempted to negotiate with the company to allow him to use the entrance for commercial tours. However, the company refused, and Morrison developed the New Entrance as an alternative.[605]

Cox Entrance has been previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP for its significance in early exploration of the Mammoth Cave system. However, because the entrance was closed or collapsed at an unknown time, it is considered a missing structure. As missing structures, any built features once associated with the entrance are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The Cox Entrance was not surveyed during 2022; however, based on the Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report, no physical evidence remains that can be associated with the development of this entrance for tourism or associated with George Morrison. Additional survey is needed to determine if the entrance retains integrity to continue to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Crystal Cave Entrance

Crystal Cave Entrance is at the northern terminus of Crystal Cave Road, just to the north of the Collins Family Home and Crystal Cave Ticket Office on Flint Ridge. The entrance was excavated in 1917 by Floyd Collins. Many accounts contributed Floyd's discovery of the entrance to his attempt to retrieve a trap that had been dragged by an animal into the area of the blocked entrance. However, Floyd's father, Lee Collins, said that Floyd had discovered the entrance after digging 100 feet to make a cold cellar. The cellar ended at a breakdown, but it was apparent that rats were stealing the food from the cellar and taking it deeper into a cave. [606] After its discovery, Floyd Collins enlarged and improved the entrance, building retaining walls, a stone stairway, and a door/gate. The Collins family operate the cave commercially from 1917–1927. In 1927, Dr. H. B. Thomas purchased the property a built the Crystal Cave Ticket Office. The property was purchased by the federal government in 1960, with administration turned over to the NPS.[607]

Crystal Cave Entrance is reached by an earthen path that leads from between the Collins Home and the Crystal Cave Ticket Office. The path descends into a sinkhole, down a sandstone stairway. The stairway includes several sections: one consists of single, large sandstone blocks that are widely spaced and double as retaining walls; one includes squared sandstone pieces set in mortar; and one includes closely spaced, large sandstone slabs. Near the bottom of the sinkhole, the path takes a sharp turn and descends another set of sandstone steps that are lined with tall, sandstone block retaining walls (Figure 303). These steps lead to a steel door that marks the entrance to the cave passage. Inside the door, its surrounded is created by mortared sandstone blocks (Figure 304). Remnants of Floyd Collins' steel casket, once displayed in the cave in Grand Canyon Avenue, and the possibly original entrance door lie just inside the entrance as well. Further inside the entrance, a sold, steel wall stretches from wall to wall and from the cave floor to its ceiling. A steel door is placed in the center of the wall.

Crystal Cave Entrance is a contributing feature of the Crystal Cave Historic District, which was listed on May 8, 1991, and includes the Collins Family Home and Crystal Cave Ticket Office as

[605] Sutton and Hagan, "Cox Entrance."
[606] Sutton and Hagan, "Crystal Cave Entrance."
[607] Lally, "Crystal Cave District," 7-1.

well. The district is significant under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. The period of significance is 1917–1927, which corresponds to the time when the Collins family operated the cave for tourism. The 1991 nomination notes that the footpath to the cave, its associated stairs and retaining walls, and the entrance are contributing. The steel door installed in the 1970s and the wooden posts along the trail are non-contributing. The nomination notes that the entrance retained integrity of location, setting, design, and workmanship were fully retained, and integrity of materials, feeling, and association were mostly retained.

It is recommended that the Crystal Cave Entrance is also significant under Criterion A for its significance in exploration and commerce. Floyd Collins's original exploration and development of the entrance is a result of the commercial caving that defined the region in the early 1900s before the Park was created. The entrance is also recommended under Criterion B for its association with Floyd Collins, who gained famed in the area for his caving discoveries and rose to national fame while he was trapped in Sand Cave, spurring increased efforts to protect the area's caves as a national park. The entrance does not reflect a distinctive type of architecture or engineering and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Because the cave has not been toured commercially since it was acquired by the Park in 1960, the interior's built features remain intact and are likely to reveal additional information about commercial caving in the Park; therefore, it is recommended eligible under Criterion D as well. It is recommended that the period of significance be extended to 1917–1960, encompassing the entirety of the time that the cave was used as a commercial cave. Further survey is also recommended to evaluate if the current district should be expanded to include the interior's built features, such as the cave trails, stone walls, and cairns.



Figure 303. Crystal Cave Entrance exterior.



Figure 304. Crystal Cave Entrance interior.

Dixon Cave Entrance

The Dixon Cave Entrance was discovered by European American settlers around the same time as the Mammoth Cave Historic Entrance in the late 1700s. Dixon Cave was part of Mammoth Cave before a sinkhole collapsed and severed the connection between the two now separate caves, estimated to have occurred one million years ago. Dixon Cave was mined for saltpetre during the War of 1812 and has not been used for any other commercial purpose.[608]

The Dixon Cave Entrance is a naturally formed sinkhole (Figure 305).[609] A dimensional lumber observation deck has been constructed to allow visitors to peer into the entrance from above. The two-tiered deck is accessed by many wood steps and is surrounded by a simple wood railing. The deck is supported by square wood posts with cross braces on concrete piers. An informational panel is mounted to the overlook railing. Wooden fencing spans the trail leading to the stairs and a bench is positioned at the foot of the steps. The immediate setting of the Dixon Cave Entrance has been altered by the construction of the observation deck. The deck protects the entrance from the foot traffic of thousands of annual visitors and can be removed without adversely affecting the cave entrance. The cave opening and the rock walls of the sink hole haven not been altered, resulting in sustained integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

Dixon Cave has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP for its significance in saltpetre mining. Currently off-limits to people to protect endangered bat species, a survey of the cave's interior is needed to determine which cultural resources remain from saltpetre mining during the War of 1812 and which features are recommended contributing or non-contributing. The cave should be fully evaluated under Criterion A under the areas of significance of industry and

[608] Kelly Lally and Bob Ward, *Individual Resource Form: Dixon Cave Entrance EDME 2*, National Park Service, January 1988, 1.
[609] Lally and Ward, 2.

exploration. Additionally, the cave should be evaluated under Criterion D to determine if any cultural resources can provide information to contribute to understanding of human activity in the Mammoth Cave area, both in pre- and post-contact times. Additional research is also required before a period of significance can be recommended.



Figure 305. Dixon Cave Entrance exterior.

Doyle Valley Rappelling Entrance

The Doyle Valley Rappelling Entrance is a man-made entrance at the southern end of the Doyle Valley. NPS hydrologist Jim Quinlan directed the creation of the entrance in 1984–1985. The entrance is a 65-foot vertical shaft that descends into the Logsdon River area. The entrance is enclosed by a small, concrete block building with a flat, concrete roof (Figure 306). A solid metal door provides access to the interior.

The Doyle Valley Rappelling Entrance retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It does not meet Criteria Consideration g for properties under 50 years of age that are of exceptional important. However, it is recommended that the entrance should be reevaluated in 2034, when it reaches 50 years of age. Possible contexts in which to evaluate the entrance could include the use of the cave system for scientific study and engineering.



Figure 306. Doyle Valley Rappelling Entrance.

Elevator Building and Elevator Shaft (B-203)

The Elevator Building was constructed in 1958 as part of the Park's Mission 66 developments (Figure 307). The building houses an elevator shaft that provides access to the cave. The Elevator Building is north of Cave City Road, east of Mammoth Cave Entrance Road. The building has an irregular plan composed of a one-story side-gable section that forms a covered breezeway and truncates at the two-story elevator shaft. Adjacent to the shaft is a one-story ell covered by an asymmetric side-gable roof. The building rests on a concrete block foundation and is clad in sandstone and board and batten siding. The roofs are covered by asphalt shingles and have shallow eaves. The windows have vinyl one-over-one sashes and the doors are single and paired steel door configurations. A concrete sidewalk with a gentle slope leads to the front side of the building, and the rear has a series of wood steps.

The Elevator Shaft is nearly 300-feet-tall and was cut directly through the overlying rock into Marion Avenue near the Snowball Room, a significant feat of engineering. It was originally built as a freight elevator used to provide lunch supplies and remove garbage from the Snowball Dining Room but was soon used to provide access to the cave for those with mobility impairments. The Elevator continues to reflect a goal of the nationwide Mission 66 program and the Park: improving the experience for visitors.

The Elevator Building has lost integrity of design and materials and has been determining non-contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. However, the Elevator Shaft and its associated cave entrance retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The elevator and cave entrance have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing feature of the Mammoth Cave Historic District under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment/recreation and politics/government for its association with the Mission 66 program. The elevator shaft also represents a distinctive example of engineering, and it is eligible under Criterion C as well.



Figure 307. Elevator Building and Elevator (B-203), view to the southeast.

Frozen Niagara Entrance

The Frozen Niagara Entrance is accessed by Frozen Niagara Road, which leads south from Cave City Road. The man-made entrance was created by George Morrison and his Mammoth Cave Development Company in 1924. The entrance was originally named the "New Entrance"; it was later renamed for the massive flowstone cave feature just inside the entrance. In 1931 the KNPC purchased the entrance and began to oversee its operation. Under the joint operation of the KNPC and the Mammoth Cave Joint Operating Committee, entrance fees from the Historic Entrance and the Frozen Niagara Entrance generated over $400,000 that was used to purchase additional land and fund Park improvements. The land was transferred to the federal government for full NPS administration in 1936.[610]

The CCC constructed a new entrance structure in 1937–1938 and excavated the entrance tunnel to increase its height (Figure 308). The structure included limestone retaining walls and an iron gate. The CCC also restored the surrounding area to a natural setting by planting trees and landscaping. Along with improving cave trails, one of which was an eight-mile connection between the Historic Entrance and the Frozen Niagara Entrance, the CCC also built a concrete bridge to span College Heights Avenue inside the entrance.[611] In the late 1970s, the original gate was replaced with a metal door.

Currently, the entrance is accessed by a concrete footpath leading from Frozen Niagara Road to the Frozen Niagara Shelter (Building 019), an open-air pavilion with bench seating, which was

[610] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 61–62; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 10.
[611] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 65.

constructed in 1969.[612] The footpath continues towards the entrance. Inside the Frozen Niagara Entrance, a set of metal stairs FRP treads and metal tube railings and a sloping concrete footpath lead into the cave at Kentucky Avenue.[613] Recently, the entrance walls have been reinforced with concrete blocks; the original, coursed sandstone wall built by the CCC is visible at the bottom of the stairs. At the same time, two new doorways were constructed, one of which is a revolving door.

The Frozen Niagara Entrance is listed as a contributing site of the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. The entrance's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been altered by the addition of steel stairs and railings, the revolving door, and the concrete block walls immediately inside the cave, all of which were installed long after the periods of significance of 1816–1941, 1806–1814, and 1842–1843. These features are recommended as non-contributing.

The Frozen Niagara retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. Inside, portions of the original CCC tunnel walls remain evident, and on the outside, the works of the CCC remain with little alteration, providing connections to the historical development of this cave entrance for tourism. It is recommended that the Frozen Niagara Entrance remains a contributing resource to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. Although it is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A for its significance in recreation, it is also recommended that the Carmichael Entrance is eligible under Criterion A for its significance in commerce and exploration. The entrance's original development is a result of the commercial caving that defined the region in the early 1900s before the Park was created, with George Morrison leading many attempts to discover new sections of the cave to profit from the resulting tourism. Improvements to the entrance were also made during the Mission 66 era to facilitate increased tourism. The entrance also represents a significant engineering project that was undertaken to increase tourism to the caves; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C. Commonwealth concurs with the findings of the *Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report* and recommends that the period of significance be extended to 1969.

[612] K. Alessi and N. Cleveland, *Building 019 Frozen Niagara Shelter Kentucky Historic Properties Survey Form*, 2020, 1.
[613] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 180; Sutton and Hagan, "Frozen Niagara Entrance."

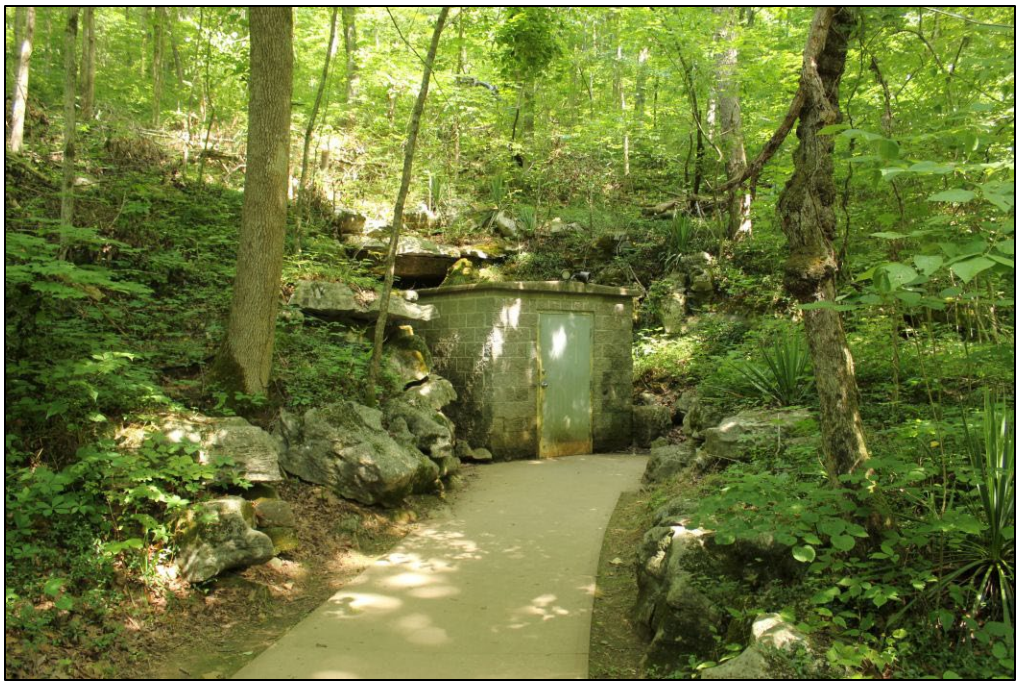


Figure 308. Frozen Niagara Entrance exterior.

Great Onyx Cave Entrance

The Great Onyx Cave Entrance is at the northern end of Great Onyx Cave Road, where the road widens to form a graveled gathering yard. The entrance provides access to Great Onyx Cave, which remains unconnected to the greater Mammoth Cave system at this time. However, Great Onyx Cave's passages are known to overlie passages in the Ralph's River Trail area and are hydrologically part of the cave system. [614]

L. P. Edwards and Edwin Turner discovered the cave on June 12, 1915, and created the entrance with shovels and dynamite. In 1916 Edwards opened the cave to commercial tours, and within several years also had built hotels and cottages on the property. In 1926 Lucy Edwards Cox and Perry Cox purchased the majority of Great Onyx Cave and operated it as a private show cave until 1961, when the cave and its land became part of the Park.[615]

Edwards's and Turner's first entrance structure consisted of a single door that led into the cave. A few years later, they constructed the entrance structure that remains extant (Figure 309). The structure is built of uncoursed, irregularly shaped limestone blocks with mortar and is approximately 18 feet wide, 16 feet deep, and 9 feet high. The rear wall is formed by the stone hillside. A steel door is placed slightly off-center on the western elevation (Figure 310). Inside the structure, a set of concrete-covered stone steps with a metal tube railing leads to a second steel door that appears to have been set in an older opening.

The Great Onyx Cave Entrance was individually listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991, under Criterion A for its significance in entertainment and recreation. Its period of significance is

[614] Sutton and Hagan, "Great Onyx Cave."
[615] Lally, Mammoth Cave, Section 3, 5.

1915–1926. Based on survey in 2022, the entrance retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been diminished by the loss of Edwards' hotels and cottages and the maturation of the surrounding forest. Overall, the entrance continues to reflect its associations with commercial cave development and tourism in the Mammoth Cave area. It is recommended that the Great Onyx Cave Entrance remains listed in the NRHP.

The Great Onyx Cave Entrance is also recommended eligible under Criterion A for its significance in commerce and exploration. Edwards's and Turner's original development is a result of the commercial caving operations that defined the region in the early 1900s before the Park was created. Further survey is recommended to evaluate if the current district should be expanded to include the interior built features, such as the cave trails, stone walls, and cairns. Further research may also reveal the role of women in commercial caving operations, such as Lucy Cox. Many of the extant features were built by the Coxes; therefore, the period of significance may need to be extending to 1961 as well.



Figure 309. Great Onyx Cave Entrance exterior.



Figure 310. Great Onyx Cave Entrance interior.

Mammoth Cave Historic Entrance

The Mammoth Cave Historic Entrance is the only known natural entrance to Mammoth Cave. It was used by precontact peoples some 5,000 years ago. The entrance first appears in historic maps beginning in 1799.[616] Since then, the entrance has been used to access the cave for medical, mining, recreational, and other commercial purposes by those who settled in and have visited the area. From the time of its rediscovery, the entrance was under private ownership until the property was acquired by the federal government in the 1930s. The entrance became part of the Park after its establishment in 1941.

The Historic Entrance is a sinkhole that is 30 feet deep and 30 feet wide (Figure 311).[617] It is accessed by a paved road that is the main access point to the cave and leads to a paved plaza that overlooks the descent into the cave. The plaza was built in 1963 and originally included wood rail fencing, mortared stone retaining walls that doubled as seating, and a ramp with metal handrails to accommodate tour groups and improve access. The plaza ramp was replaced by stairs and new handrails that were installed in 1990.[618]

A concrete stairway with metal tube handrails that leads from the plaza into the cave was also constructed in 1963.[619]The steep stairway has two flat, concrete landings where the stairs change directions during the descent. In 1968 an eight-foot-wide, approximately 126-foot-long concrete trail was constructed at the base of the stairway, leading into the cave. A steel gate and turnstile were also installed at the cave entrance at this time. In 1996 the entrance was widened by

[616] NPS, "*Cultural Landscape Report,* 290-291.
[617] Kelly Lally and Bob Ward, *Individual Resource Form: Historic Entrance EDME 1*, National Park Service, December 1987.
[618] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 76, 117.
[619] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 76-77.

removing a wall that dated to the saltpetre mining period. At the same time, a new open-barred gate with a metal door was installed at the entrance to facilitate the passage of bats while controlling access for tourists.[620]

The Mammoth Cave Historic Entrance is listed as a contributing site to the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. The concrete stairway, metal gate, metal door, and metal handrails are listed as non-contributing elements.[621] The immediate setting has been somewhat altered by the construction of rock walls, concrete steps, and benches that were built in 1963 and partially replaced in 1990, after the district's periods of significance of 1816–1941, 1806–1814, and 1842–1843. However, the alterations do not adversely affect the integrity of the immediate setting. The opening to the cave and the rock walls of the sink hole are original and stable, maintaining the integrity of location, immediate setting, feeling and association. Based on field survey in 2022, it is recommended that the Mammoth Cave Historic Entrance maintains its significance under Criterion A for entertainment and recreation, industry, and health/medicine as the access point to Mammoth Cave for thousands of years. It is also recommended that it is significant under Criterion A for exploration and commerce. It is also recommended eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield information about the cave's and the area's pre- and post-contact history.



Figure 311. Mammoth Cave Historic Entrance.

New Discovery Entrance

The New Discovery Entrance is accessed by a graveled two-track leading from north from Carmichael Road. In 1938 cave explorers Leo Hunt, Claude Hunt, and Carl Hanson and his son, Pete Hanson, discovered this section of the cave. Two years later, they directed the excavation of

[620] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 77–78, 117.
[621] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 18.

the entrance by the CCC to provide easy access to the passages upstream of Roaring River. The CCC began the excavation in June 1940 and finished it on December 30, 1940. The 200-foot-long, six-foot-wide, and eight-foot-high tunnel entered the cave system near the northern end of Fossil Avenue. CCC Foreman Jack T. John supervised the excavation, which took 2,512 man-days. At the same time, the CCC built an extensive tour trail along Fossil Avenue and Big Avenue. Later, the Park constructed a shelter around the entrance to limit access; it is not known when this was built (Figure 312). The New Discovery Entrance and trails have never been shown to the public.[622]

The interior of the New Discovery Entrance shelter, the tunnel, and the tour trails were not surveyed in 2022. All of these features need to be evaluated to determine if this entrance is significant under Criterion A for entertainment and recreation, commerce, and exploration; under Criterion C for engineering; and for its associations with the CCC. Historic integrity also needs to be evaluated.



Figure 312. New Discovery Entrance building.

New Entrance

The New Entrance is east of Frozen Niagara Entrance Road and is accessed from a small loop road that encircles a sinkhole. George Morrison and his Mammoth Cave Development Company excavated the entrance in 1921 to compete with the Mammoth Cave Estate. The excavated entrance tunnel was approximately 200 feet long and entered the cave system at Grand Central Station. Morrison and his company operated the entrance for tourism until January 5, 1931, when he sold the land and the cave to the KNPC. In the early 1960s, as part of Mission 66 improvements, a new cast-in-place concrete shelter with a metal door were constructed (Figure 313). In September 1967 the NPS closed the entrance due to concern over possible structural

[622] Hoskins, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1941; Sutton and Hagan, "New Discovery Entrance."

instability. However, in 1987, new aluminum stairs were installed and the entrance was reopened. It currently serves as the entrance to the Frozen Niagara tour.[623]

The New Entrance is listed as non-contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. The nomination states that although "its location is original and its construction was important in the history of Mammoth Cave, the New Entrance is considered a non-contributing site because of its lack of integrity of immediate setting, design, materials, and workmanship."[624]

However, it is recommended that the New Entrance is contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District for its significance in entertainment and recreation, commerce, and exploration, and for its association with the Mission 66 era. The entrance's original development is a result of the commercial caving operations that defined the region in the early 1900s before the Park was created, with George Morrison leading many attempts to discover new sections of the cave to profit from the resulting tourism. Improvements to the entrance were also made during the Mission 66 era to facilitate increased tourism; the concrete entrance structure reflects the materials and construction methods that were characteristic of this time. Commonwealth also concurs with the findings of the *Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report* and recommends that the district's period of significance be extended to 1969, in which the New Entrance Falls. The entrance structure is recommended as contributing, whereas the aluminum stairs are recommended as non-contributing. Additional research is needed to determine if the gathering yard, concrete stairs, and concrete footpaths near the entrance's exterior is contributing to the district as well. The entrance also represents a significant engineering project that was undertaken to increase tourism to the caves; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

[623] Sutton and Hagan, "New Entrance."
[624] Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 4–5.



Figure 313. New Entrance exterior.

Sand Cave Entrance

Sand Cave Entrance is along the edge of Mammoth Cave Ridge, just inside the Park's boundary. The entrance is in a limestone rockshelter formation that is exposed by a sinkhole (Figure 314). Currently, the entrance into the Sand Cave system is sealed. In 1917 Floyd Collins encountered the rockshelter while exploring the area. He returned in January 1925 to clear the rubble from its interior and expose a passage into the Sand Cave network, in hopes that it would connect to a cave that could be operated commercially. However, during his exploration, a rock fell from the roof of the cave passage, trapping him in a narrow passageway. His rescue attempts soon drew nationwide attention, but after more than two weeks of rescue attempts, Floyd had died of exposure by the time rescuers reached him. The nationwide coverage brought additional coverage to the Mammoth Cave area, further increasing the movement to create a national park.

The Sand Cave Entrance is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and D. It is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its significance in exploration, as it was explored during the height of the Cave Wars and associated commercial caving operations. Floyd Collins' exploration attempt eventually drew nationwide attention to the area spurring increased efforts to protect the area's caves as a national park. It is also recommended eligible under Criterion B for its associations with Floyd Collins, a caver who was of significant local importance. It is also recommended eligible under Criterion D for its potential to reveal additional information about Floyd Collins' rescue. A previous survey noted glass jars and other equipment that was used during the attempt to remove Floyd from the cave.

Although the entrance was not closely surveyed, it has been sealed off, likely protecting the interior and any features that could be associated with Floyd Collins. The entrance is expected to retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been lost as the surrounding open fields have transitioned to forest. Its period of significance is 1925, which coincides with Floyd's exploration and rescue attempts.

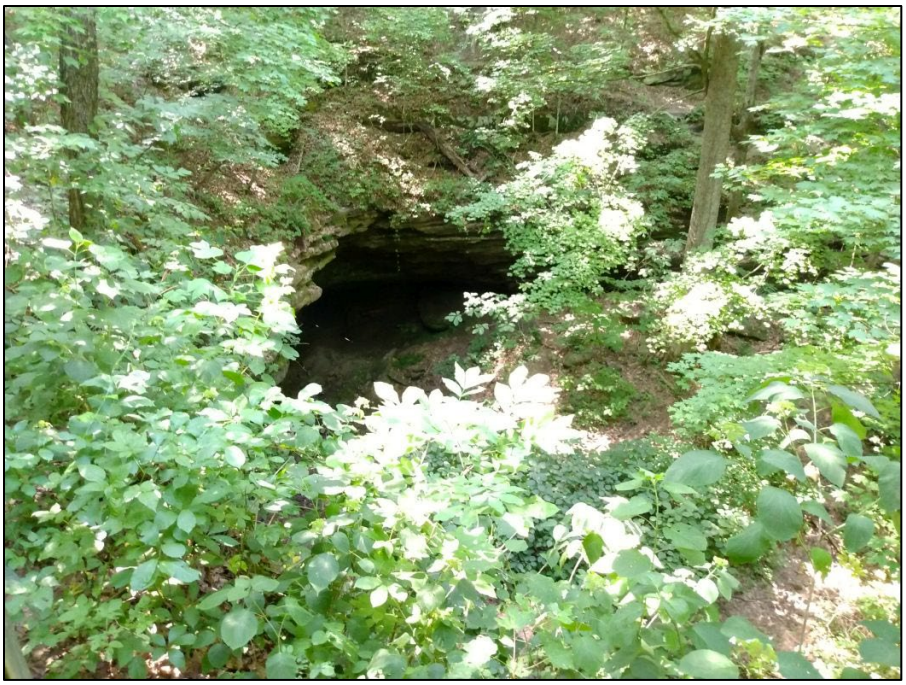


Figure 314. Sand Cave rockshelter.

Violet City Entrance

George Morrison and George Carmichael constructed the Violet City Entrance in 1915, prior to the establishment of the Park in 1941. The land was previously owned by the Croghan family, and the entrance was named after Violet Blair Janin, a Mammoth Cave trustee and the last Croghan heir.[625] The entrance provides access to Violet City, a breakout room that is approximately 200 feet by 100 feet and 80 feet tall that connects with the main cave system. Max Kaemper and Ed Bishop discovered the room in 1907.[626] The surface entrance was created by explosives in 1915 and the entrance was expanded in 1931.[627] Around 1935 the CCC added a new concrete structure above the entrance to protect the entrance from collapse and constructed the retaining walls that lead to the doors.[628]

The entrance is accessed from the road by a meandering footpath. The path includes concrete stairways with metal handrails, terraced dirt pathways, and raised gravel paths supported by dry-laid sandstone retaining walls. Culverts and stone edging are used to address stormwater management on the path. The Violet City Entrance structure is built into a steep hillside and is composed of a concrete headwall, concrete approach walls, a concrete ramp with a drainage grate, and paired iron doors (Figure 315). The entrance doors form an arch when closed and are surrounded by flat iron moldings attached by decorative nail heads. Each door is hung by three strap-like metal hinges joined by decorative nails. Oval-shaped cutouts serve as handles on each door.

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[625] Kelly Lally and Bob Ward, *Individual Resource Form: Violet City Entrance EDME 22*, National Park Service, January 1988.
[626] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 162.
[627] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 423.
[628] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 64, 305.

In 1995 the entrance was retrofitted with an airlock type system. A true airlock system was not possible due to the historic status of the entrance and the alterations that would have been necessary to form an airlock chamber. A single reinforced concrete wall supporting a stainless-steel door with seals and sweeps, and a three-inch PVC pipe at ground level for cave fauna mobility were installed to form the pseudo airlock.[629]

Inside the entrance is a series of 61 concrete steps broken by a single landing (Figure 316).[630] The stairs are positioned along the wall of Elizabeth's Dome. Natural stone and rubble flank both sides of the stairway. From the bottom of the stairs looking up, the grade to the left of the stairway is quite steep. A single metal pipe railing is positioned along the steep incline, presumably for the safety for those using the steps. The stairway is not consistent with stairways and other means of cave access used at the time the entrance was constructed, nor those constructed by the CCC in the 1930s; therefore, it is estimated that the Violet City Entrance stairway was constructed around 1965 during the Mission 66 era. At the time of survey, the Violet City Entrance was used as an exit for the Violet City Lantern Tour.[631]

The Violet City Entrance is listed as a contributing site of the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. The integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association remain. The immediate setting has been slightly altered by the addition of the interior door and metal railings near the entrance, which are recommended as non-contributing features. The airlock system that was installed in 1995 is also recommended non-contributing.[632]

Although it is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A for its significance in recreation, it is also recommended that the Violet City Entrance is eligible under Criterion A for its significance in commerce and exploration. The entrance's original development is a result of the commercial caving operations that defined the region in the early 1900s before the Park was created, with George Morrison leading many attempts to discover new sections of the cave to profit from the resulting tourism. Improvements to the entrance were also made during the Mission 66 era to facilitate increased tourism. The entrance also represents a significant engineering project that was undertaken to increase tourism to the caves; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

[629] Fry, "Eighteen Cave Gates and Airlocks,": 76.
[630] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 162.
[631] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 231.
[632] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 274.



Figure 315. Violet City Entrance exterior.



Figure 316. Violet City Entrance interior, stairs from Violet City to the Violet City Entrance.

Below-Ground Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Albert's Stairway

German engineer Max Kaemper and cave guide Ed Bishop excavated an opening in the cave wall known as Ultima Thule ("furthest place") in 1908 after realizing that there was a passage beyond it. The opening accessed a passage ultimately leading to the Violet City cavern.[633] The passage from Ultima Thule to Violet City includes Kaemper's Hall, Bishop's Pit, Parrish's Pits, Elizabeth's Dome, the Grand Portal, Elise's Dome, Well's Dome, Violet City, and Lena's Dome. Albert's Stairway leads from Elisabeth's Dome to Violet City through the Grand Portal Arch.[634] Albert's Stairway was constructed around 1908 and consists of 52 limestone rubble steps. A single, metal, pipe handrail was installed by the CCC between 1933–1938 for the safety of tourists using the steps.[635] Natural stone and rubble flank both sides of the stairway.

Albert's Stairway is listed as a contributing resource to the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. The stairway is a good representation of structures built in the 1800s and early 1900s to facilitate tourism in Mammoth Cave, and the improvements the CCC made to help ease passage through the cave for tourists. The stairway retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with the early development of the Park and the CCC, and continues to reflect its significance under Criterion A for entertainment and recreation. All built components of Albert's Stairway are recommended as contributing.

Cable in Aerobridge Canyon

The Cable in Aerobridge Canyon stretches across Aero Canyon, which is also referred to as Blair's Dome in Kaemper's map (Figure 317). One end of the cable is anchored to the top of Heart Attack Hill and the other is anchored in Woodbury Pass, a span of about 200 feet. George Morrison had the one-inch, steel cable installed around 1922 to transport trail construction materials into Woodbury Pass. It was also used by tourists for a short time.[636] A wooden cable car was attached to the cable, and wooden loading platforms were built near the cable's ends; none of these features are extant.

The Cable in Aerobridge Canyon is listed as a contributing object to the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. In the 1991 nomination, the cable retained integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Design and workmanship have been lost due to the loss of the wooden cable car and platforms. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All remaining components of the cable, including the steel cable and anchor system, are recommended as contributing to the district.

Although it is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A for its significance in entertainment/ recreation, it is also recommended that the Cable in Aerobridge Canyon is eligible under Criterion A for its significance in commerce and exploration. The cable's development was a

[633] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR,* 126.
[634] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 162.
[635] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 156.
[636] Sutton and Hagan, "Aero-Bridge Canyon."

result of the commercial caving operations that defined the region in the early 1900s before the Park was created, with George Morrison leading many attempts to discover and develop new sections of the cave to profit from the resulting tourism. The cable is also an unusual example of engineering that was used to construct cave trails and other built features, and represents one of the few objects that remains from the early days of cave development; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.



Figure 317. The Cable in Aerobridge Canyon.

Consumption Hut #1

Consumption Hut #1, also known as Tuberculin Hut #1, is one of two stone buildings that stand in the Broadway section of Mammoth Cave (Figure 318). The two huts are the only remaining buildings from Dr. John Croghan's consumption experiments that he conducted in the cave from 1842–1843. Enslaved individuals constructed two stone huts, one to serve as an office and the other as a kitchen. They also built a series of ten wooden huts for 13 consumption patients and their families to live in, as Croghan believed that the cave's stable temperature and humidity would benefit their health; however, 7 of the 13 individuals died within a year.[637]

Consumption Hut #1 is approximately eight feet tall. The cave wall forms its rear wall, and the opposite wall is 17 feet long. The other two walls are 10 and 12 feet long. The walls are built of squared, coursed, dry-laid, limestone blocks. However, there are several sections of mortar, which are white, not carefully applied, and marked with finger impressions. It is not known when the mortar was applied, but it appears in a photograph dating to around 1912.[638] The hut was originally covered by a canvas roof and it is no longer extant. Fenestration includes a door and a

[637] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 11; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 8.
[638] Oldham, A.V., "Consumptive's Room, Mammoth Cave, KY," photograph, Library of Congress, 2023, accessed March 20, 2023, https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004674515/.

single window opening that are framed with dimensional wood lumber. The wooden floorboards and two wood rafters remain.

Consumption Hut #1 is a listed as a contributing resource in the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. The hut is significant under Criterion A for health and medicine, and its period of significance in 1842–1843. At the time of the 1991 nomination, the hut retained integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, and association.

Consumption Hut #1 continues to retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, and association. It is recommended that Consumption Hut #1 remains a contributing resource to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. Although it is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in health and medicine, it is also recommended that it is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Dr. John Croghan. Croghan's consumption experiment represents an early scientific study into the disease. Although unsuccessful, his study led to later, more successful treatments. The two Consumption Huts are the only remaining tangible connection to Croghan and his pioneering work in Mammoth Cave.



Figure 318. Consumption Hut #1, which served as Dr. John Croghan's office.

Consumption Hut #2

Consumption Hut #2, also known as Tuberculin Hut #2, is one of two stone buildings that stand in the Broadway section of Mammoth Cave (Figure 319). Consumption Hut #2 is approximately eight feet tall. The rear wall and its opposite wall are about 20.5 feet long. The other two walls are 16 feet wide; one of the side walls has partially collapsed. The walls are built of squared, uncoursed, mortared, limestone blocks. The mortar is not carefully applied and is marked with finger impressions. It is not known when the mortar was applied but was likely during the Mission 66 era; it also appears similar in color, composition, and application method to mortar used at the rock walls around Jenny Lind's Armchair and the Bridal Altar in Gothic Avenue. The

hut was originally covered by a canvas roof, and this is no longer extant. Fenestration includes only a door. The wooden floor joists and a single wood rafter remain.

Consumption Hut #2 is a listed as a contributing resource in the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. The hut is significant under Criterion A for health and medicine, and its period of significance in 1842–1843. At the time of the 1991 nomination, the hut retained integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, and association.

Consumption Hut #2 continues to retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, and association. Integrity of workmanship has been lost as a result of the mortar that was likely applied in the 1950s. It is recommended that Consumption Hut #2 remains a contributing resource to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. Although it is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in health and medicine, it is also recommended that it is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Dr. John Croghan. Croghan's consumption experiment represents an early scientific study into the disease. Although unsuccessful, his study led to later, more successful treatments. The two Consumption Huts are the only remaining tangible connection to Croghan and his pioneering work in Mammoth Cave.



Figure 319. Consumption Hut #2.

Crystal Lake Landing

George Morrison and his Mammoth Cave Development Company built the Crystal Lake Landing around 1923. The landing is about 3 feet by 11 feet and is a slab of poured concrete (Figure 320). It is currently accessed by a set of three ladders that descend from the Frozen Niagara tour route near Moonlight Dome. Morrison dammed the stream by the Frozen Niagara

Entrance to create Crystal Lake. To compete with the Echo River boat tours, Morrison offered boat tours through Crystal Lake. Tours were offered until 1955.[639]

Crystal Lake Landing is listed as a contributing resource to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. In the 1991 nomination, the landing retained integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. The landing is recommended contributing, whereas the three access ladders are recommended as non-contributing.

Although it is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A for its significance in entertainment/recreation, it is also recommended that the Crystal Lake Landing is eligible under Criterion A for its significance in commerce. The landing's development was a result of the commercial caving and intense competition that defined the region in the early 1900s before the Park was created, with George Morrison leading many attempts to discover and develop new sections of the cave to profit from the resulting tourism.



Figure 320. Crystal Lake Landing.

Gothic Avenue Rock Monuments, Walls, and Signatures

Gothic Avenue is a large, upper-level trunk canyon that extends from Broadway and is contiguous with Blackall Avenue and Blue Spring Branch. The main portion of Gothic Avenue is over 2,200 feet long and averages 50 feet wide and 12 feet high. Gothic Avenue was among one of the first cave passages to be toured, possibly as early as 1825. It was also a popular route with groups led by Stephen Bishop, Matt Bransford, and Nick Bransford in the 1830s. Its

[639] Sutton and Hagan, "Crystal Lake Landing"; Lally, "Mammoth Cave," Section 7, 10; Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 246.

popularity was in part due to the passage's numerous dripstone formations that were described in 1810 as having "the appearance of the different orders of Gothic architecture, columns, mouldings [sic], and pilasters."[640] Its appearance led to the passage's name, which Bishop noted as "Gothic Avenue Chapel" on his 1842 map.

Named dripstone features include Seat of the Mummy, Post Oak Pillar, Hercules' Pillar, Bridal Altar, Jenny Lind's Armchair, and Lovers Leap. However, many features in Gothic Avenue were created by tourists, including stacked rock monuments and walls and hundreds of signatures on the passage's ceiling and walls (Figure 321 through Figure 323). The stacked rocks were constructed by tourists to represent their home states, fraternal societies, and other groups and organizations. This activity was encouraged at the time because collecting rocks helped clear the passage floor, and some of the largest monuments rise to the ceiling. Gothic Avenue also includes several dry-laid limestone rubble walls that range in height from two to five feet. Most of the rock monuments and walls date to between 1825–1925. It is believed that some areas of stacked rock were built by Native Americans as well.[641]

The signatures include those made by holding candles, lanterns, or torches to the ceiling, where the soot would create small circles, and those that are incised into the rock. Dates and the tourists' hometowns or other information is frequently included in the later signatures. Signatures include Stephen Bishop's. Like the walls and monuments, most signatures date to between 1825–1925.

The Gothic Avenue Rock Monuments, Walls, and Signatures are listed as contributing resources to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. In the 1991 nomination, the features retained integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All of the walls, monuments, and signatures are recommended as contributing. It is recommended that the Gothic Avenue Rock Monuments, Walls, and Signatures remain listed in the NRHP. It is recommended that in addition to entertainment and recreation, the Gothic Avenue Rock Monuments, Walls, and Signatures are significant in commerce, as this portion of the cave created a major draw for tourism.

[640] Anonymous, 1810, article in the Monongahela Gazette, in Sutton and Hagan, "Gothic Avenue."
[641] Sutton and Hagan, "Gothic Avenue"; Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 246.



Figure 321. A rock cairn in Gothic Avenue reaches to the cave ceiling, which is covered with signatures.

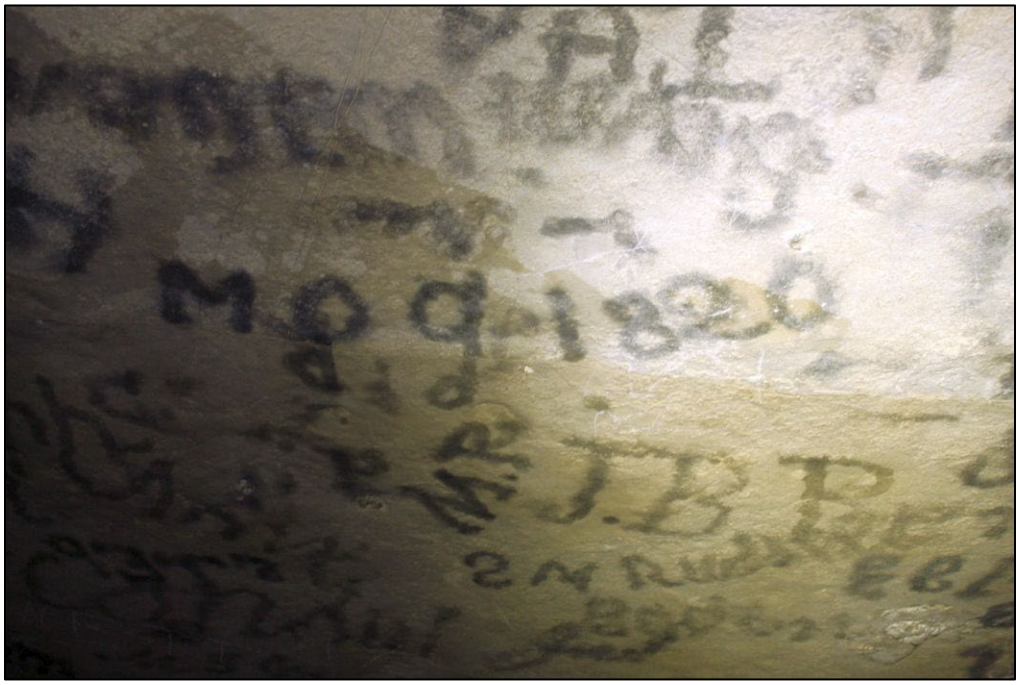


Figure 322. Gothic Avenue was one of the first cave passages to be commercially toured, indicated by the early signatures, such as this one from 1820.



Figure 323. Rock walls line Gothic Avenue, many of which may have been placed by tourists to mark their passage and also served to clear a path.

Great Relief Restroom

In 1953 NPS staff built the Great Relief Restroom in Great Relief Hall (Figure 324). The structure is 18.5 feet by 29.7 feet and extends to the cave ceiling. The walls are a blend of coursed and uncoursed limestone blocks with mortar. It includes separate restroom facilities for men and women, with a single door opening into each from the façade; the doorways are hidden by a privacy wall. To the rear of the restroom, a storage space leads to a lift station. The interiors of the restrooms have square, red floor tile and rectangular, cream-colored wall tile.

The Great Relief Restroom has been determined contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District under Criterion A for its association with Mission 66 era developments in the Park. Mission 66 sought to improve the overall visitor experience to the national parks, such as updating and providing new facilities that could provide enhanced use of the Park. The restrooms retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been lost because of the changes to the exterior landing around the building. The restroom's construction date, 1953, also falls within the recommended extended period of significance, which ends in 1969. Commonwealth agrees that the Great Relief Restroom is a contributing feature, and that the period of significance of the Mammoth Cave Historic District should be expanded to encompass the Mission 66 era in the Park.



Figure 324. Great Relief Restroom.

Leaching Vat #1, Booth's Amphitheater

Saltpetre mining began in Mammoth Cave in the early 1800s. John Flatt owned the cave and adjacent land around 1799–1808, and it is believed he operated a saltpetre mining business during his ownership. Flatt sold the land in 1808 to the McClean Brothers, who expanded the mining operation and sold the property to Charles Wilkins and Fleming Gatewood in 1810. Wilkins was a saltpetre merchant who designed the pumping systems and laid out cart routes in the cave, which further grew the mining operations. Gatewood sold his interest to Hyman Gratz, a merchant from Philadelphia, who allowed Wilkins to fully implement his extraction system.[642]

Saltpetre is a main component of gun powder. British-controlled India was a major exporter of saltpetre in the late 1700s and into the 1800s. Due to the United States' strained relationship with Great Britain after the Declaration of Independence, and again leading up to the War of 1812, the United States was unable to import Indian saltpetre.[643] The Mammoth Cave Saltpetre Works manufactured and sold saltpetre to domestic manufacturers to meet the needs of the US Military. It is estimated the Mammoth Cave Saltpetre Works produced as much as 115,000 pounds of saltpetre in 1814 alone, which was in high demand during the War of 1812.[644] The saltpetre mining activities were performed mainly by enslaved people under the supervision of mining operators Archibald, James, and Robert Miller, who were brothers.[645] The process was performed both inside and outside the cave. Mining and leaching took place inside the cave, while chemical conversion and crystallization occurred outside the cave near the Historic

[642] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR,*34.
[643] Lally and Ward, *Individual Resource Form: Saltpetre Mining Works EDMH 2*.
[644] Mullin, *Mammoth Cave Saltpetre Works*, 1.
[645] Lally and Ward, *EDMH 2*, 6.

Entrance.[646] Saltpetre manufacturing in Mammoth Cave ended around 1815, when the War of 1812 ended, and demand dropped.[647]

Leaching Vat #1 is one of six saltpetre vats aligned in a single row in Booth's Amphitheater (Figure 325). Enslaved people built the vats around 1806 to process petre dirt from inside the cave. The vats were first filled with dirt and soaked with water. The water dissolved the potassium nitrate from the soil and would drain into troughs at the bottom of the vats, where it was then collected in a tank.[648] Once pumped out of the cave through wooden pipes, the "nitre beer" was further processed to form saltpetre crystals.

Leaching Vat #1 is about 10.5 feet long and about 3.5 feet tall and is built of hand-hewn and hand-sawn oak and poplar. The poplar planks are attached to an oak mortise and tenon frame with hand-hewn nails to form the walls. The bottom of the vat is made of wood troughs that are supported by a low, stone foundation wall.

Leaching Vat #1 is listed as a contributing structure to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A for industry and its period of significance is 1806–1814. In the 1991 nomination, the vat retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All remaining components of the vat are recommended as contributing to the district. The vat also represents a significant engineering operation that spanned large distances in the caves and involved multiple built components to obtain saltpetre from cave dirt; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

[646] Mullin, *Mammoth Cave Saltpetre Works*, 2.
[647] Mullin, *Mammoth Cave Saltpetre Works*, 19.
[648] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 118, 123; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 5–6.



Figure 325. Overview of the Leaching Vats in Booth's Amphitheater.

Leaching Vat #2, Booth's Amphitheater

Leaching Vat #2 is one of six saltpetre vats aligned in a single row in Booth's Amphitheater. Enslaved people built the vats around 1806 to process petre dirt from inside the cave. The vats were first filled with dirt and soaked with water. The water dissolved the potassium nitrate from the soil and would drain into troughs at the bottom of the vats, where it was then collected in a tank.[649] Once pumped out of the cave through wooden pipes, the "nitre beer" was further processed to form saltpetre crystals.

Leaching Vat #2 is about 10.5 feet long and about 3.5 feet tall and is built of hand-hewn and hand-sawn oak and poplar. The poplar planks are attached to an oak mortise and tenon frame with hand-hewn nails to form the walls. The bottom of the vat is made of wood troughs that are supported by a low, stone foundation wall.

Leaching Vat #2 is listed as a contributing structure to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A for industry and its period of significance is 1806–1814. In the 1991 nomination, the vat retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All remaining components of the vat are recommended as contributing to the district. The vat also represents a significant engineering operation that spanned large distances in the caves and involved multiple built components to obtain saltpetre from cave dirt; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

[649] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 118, 123; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 5–6.

Leaching Vat #3, Booth's Amphitheater

Leaching Vat #3 is one of six saltpetre vats aligned in a single row in Booth's Amphitheater. Enslaved people built the vats around 1806 to process petre dirt from inside the cave. The vats were first filled with dirt and soaked with water. The water dissolved the potassium nitrate from the soil and would drain into troughs at the bottom of the vats, where it was then collected in a tank.[650] Once pumped out of the cave through wooden pipes, the "nitre beer" was further processed to form saltpetre crystals.

Leaching Vat #3 is about 10.5 feet long and about 3.5 feet tall and is built of hand-hewn and hand-sawn oak and poplar. The poplar planks are attached to an oak mortise and tenon frame with hand-hewn nails to form the walls. The bottom of the vat is made of wood troughs that are supported by a low, stone foundation wall.

Leaching Vat #3 is listed as a contributing structure to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A for industry and its period of significance is 1806–1814. In the 1991 nomination, the vat retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All remaining components of the vat are recommended as contributing to the district. The vat also represents a significant engineering operation that spanned large distances in the caves and involved multiple built components to obtain saltpetre from cave dirt; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Leaching Vat #4, Booth's Amphitheater

Leaching Vat #4 is one of six saltpetre vats aligned in a single row in Booth's Amphitheater. Enslaved people built the vats around 1806 to process petre dirt from inside the cave. The vats were first filled with dirt and soaked with water. The water dissolved the potassium nitrate from the soil and would drain into troughs at the bottom of the vats, where it was then collected in a tank.[651] Once pumped out of the cave through wooden pipes, the "nitre beer" was further processed to form saltpetre crystals.

Leaching Vat #4 is about 10.5 feet long and about 3.5 feet tall and is built of hand-hewn and hand-sawn oak and poplar. The poplar planks are attached to an oak mortise and tenon frame with hand-hewn nails to form the walls. The bottom of the vat is made of wood troughs that are supported by a low, stone foundation wall.

Leaching Vat #4 is listed as a contributing structure to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A for industry and its period of significance is 1806–1814. In the 1991 nomination, the vat retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All remaining components of the vat are recommended as contributing to the district. The vat also represents a significant engineering

[650] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 118, 123; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 5–6.
[651] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR,* 118, 123; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 5–6.

operation that spanned large distances in the caves and involved multiple built components to obtain saltpetre from cave dirt; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Leaching Vat #5, Booth's Amphitheater

Leaching Vat #5 was one of six saltpetre vats aligned in a single row in Booth's Amphitheater. It is no longer extant. The vat was demolished when a stairway to Gothic Avenue was constructed; further research is needed to determine when this occurred.

Leaching Vat #6, Booth's Amphitheater

Leaching Vat #6 is one of six saltpetre vats aligned in a single row in Booth's Amphitheater. Enslaved people built the vats around 1806 to process petre dirt from inside the cave. The vats were first filled with dirt and soaked with water. The water dissolved the potassium nitrate from the soil and would drain into troughs at the bottom of the vats, where it was then collected in a tank.[652] Once pumped out of the cave through wooden pipes, the "nitre beer" was further processed to form saltpetre crystals.

Leaching Vat #6 is about 10.5 feet long and about 3.5 feet tall and is built of hand-hewn and hand-sawn oak and poplar. The poplar planks are attached to an oak mortise and tenon frame with hand-hewn nails to form the walls. The bottom of the vat is made of wood troughs that are supported by a low, stone foundation wall.

Leaching Vat #6 is listed as a contributing structure to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A for industry and its period of significance is 1806–1814. In the 1991 nomination, the vat retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All remaining components of the vat are recommended as contributing to the district. The vat also represents a significant engineering operation that spanned large distances in the caves and involved multiple built components to obtain saltpetre from cave dirt; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Leaching Vat #1, Rotunda

Leaching Vat #1 is one of three vats in the Rotunda that are associated with the Rotunda Drain Tank (Figure 326). Enslaved people built the vats around 1806 to process petre dirt from inside the cave. The vats were first filled with dirt and soaked with water. The water dissolved the potassium nitrate from the soil and would drain into troughs at the bottom of the vats, where it was then collected in a tank.[653] Once pumped out of the cave through wooden pipes, the "nitre beer" was further processed to form saltpetre crystals.

Leaching Vat #1 is about 10.5 feet long and about 3.5 feet tall and is built of hand-hewn and hand-sawn oak and poplar. The poplar planks are attached to an oak mortise and tenon frame

[652] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 118, 123; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 5–6.
[653] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 244; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 5–6.

with hand-hewn nails to form the walls. The bottom of the vat is made of wood troughs that are supported by a low, stone foundation wall.

Leaching Vat #1 is listed as a contributing structure to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A for industry and its period of significance is 1806–1814. In the 1991 nomination, the vat retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All remaining components of the vat are recommended as contributing to the district. The vat also represents a significant engineering operation that spanned large distances in the caves and involved multiple built components to obtain saltpetre from cave dirt; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.



Figure 326. Overview of the Leaching Vats in the Rotunda.

Leaching Vat #2, Rotunda

Leaching Vat #2 is one of three vats in the Rotunda that are associated with the Rotunda Drain Tank. Enslaved people built the vats around 1806 to process petre dirt from inside the cave. The vats were first filled with dirt and soaked with water. The water dissolved the potassium nitrate from the soil and would drain into troughs at the bottom of the vats, where it was then collected in a tank.[654] Once pumped out of the cave through wooden pipes, the "nitre beer" was further processed to form saltpetre crystals.

Leaching Vat #2 is about 10.5 feet long and about 3.5 feet tall and is built of hand-hewn and hand-sawn oak and poplar. The poplar planks are attached to an oak mortise and tenon frame

[654] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR,* 244; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 5–6.

with hand-hewn nails to form the walls. The bottom of the vat is made of wood troughs that are supported by a low, stone foundation wall.

Leaching Vat #2 is listed as a contributing structure to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A for industry and its period of significance is 1806–1814. In the 1991 nomination, the vat retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All remaining components of the vat are recommended as contributing to the district. The vat also represents a significant engineering operation that spanned large distances in the caves and involved multiple built components to obtain saltpetre from cave dirt; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Leaching Vat #3, Rotunda

Leaching Vat #3 is one of three vats in the Rotunda that are associated with the Rotunda Drain Tank. Enslaved people built the vats around 1806 to process petre dirt from inside the cave. The vats were first filled with dirt and soaked with water. The water dissolved the potassium nitrate from the soil and would drain into troughs at the bottom of the vats, where it was then collected in a tank.[655] Once pumped out of the cave through wooden pipes, the "nitre beer" was further processed to form saltpetre crystals.

Leaching Vat #3 is about 10.5 feet long and about 3.5 feet tall and is built of hand-hewn and hand-sawn oak and poplar. The poplar planks are attached to an oak mortise and tenon frame with hand-hewn nails to form the walls. The bottom of the vat is made of wood troughs that are supported by a low, stone foundation wall.

Leaching Vat #3 is listed as a contributing structure to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A for industry and its period of significance is 1806–1814. In the 1991 nomination, the vat retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All remaining components of the vat are recommended as contributing to the district. The vat also represents a significant engineering operation that spanned large distances in the caves and involved multiple built components to obtain saltpetre from cave dirt; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Modified Passageways and Cave Structures

Mammoth Cave's miles of cave passages include many passageways that have been modified by people to help accommodate tourists and to aid in early cave exploration efforts as well. Although beyond the scope of this report, the 2021 *Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report* captures these features in much greater detail. Features that do not appear in this report, such as those in Crystal Cave and Great Onyx Cave, are recommended for further study. A selection of these features is outlined in Table 7.

[655] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 244; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 5–6.

Table 7. A selection of modified cave passageway and cave structures

Feature Name; Location	Description	Construction Date	NRHP Status
Modified Passageway Excavations			
Big Break Excavation at Grand Central Station; Kentucky Avenue at its intersection with New Entrance	Big Break refers to a large breakdown pile where a 1916 survey of Mammoth Cave ended. In 1923, George Morrison's employees Lute Lee and his son Earl and Roy Jaggers found a route through the Big Break. A passageway was cleared and is currently a series of switchbacks and narrow stairs.	Ca. 1923, 1945	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Blackall Avenue Excavation and Stone Steps; joins Main Cave at St. Catherine City	Blackall Avenue is a 2,400-foot-long, high level canyon that contains a series of large, flat, stone steps placed between breakdown piles.	1930s	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Mayme's Stoop Excavation; Main Cave between Hains Dome and Anzer's Hall	This section of cave trail has been excavated to increase its height and improve passage for tourists.	Undetermined	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
New York Subway Excavation; between New Entrance and Grand Central Station	This 150-foot-long cave section has a trail that has been surfaced with a grate with a non-stick coating and a section that is concrete.	Post-1969	Determined non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Ultima Thule Excavation; Main Cave between Anzer's Hall and Kaemper Hall	Max Kaemper and Ed Bishop excavated through a large breakdown pile in 1908 to connect Main Cave to Violet City, the first time a connection had been found between these cave passages.	1908	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Welcome Avenue Excavation; between Serpent Hall and Ganter Avenue	A natural section of cave passage that was widened by guides under the direction of H. C. Ganter to improve passage through this route, which could be used to escape from potential river flooding.	Ca. 1880s	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Cave Trail Modifications			
Boone Avenue Trail; between El Ghor and Pilgrim Avenue	Sections of this cave trail were constructed by the CCC, who surfaced the trail with compacted sediment. In recent years, sections of the trail have been replaced with concrete surfaces, concrete stairs, steel and aluminum handrails, and placed rock edges.	1930s; concrete and metal features undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Broadway Stone Trail; between the Rotunda and Gothic Avenue	Remnants of earlier stone trails, likely built in the early 1900s and by the CCC, remain parallel to the present-day tourist trail.	Ca. 1900s, 1930s	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Fat Man's Misery; between Buchanan's Way and Great Relief Hall	Sections of this cave trail were constructed by the CCC, who surfaced the trail with compacted sediment. Later, segments of the passages around Fat Man's Misery were covered with exposed aggregate concrete walks and lined with handrails that were likely installed during the Mission 66 era.	1930s; concrete and associated handrails undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Grand Avenue Trail; synonymous with Kentucky Avenue, between Forks of the Cave and the Frozen Niagara Entrance	Grand Avenue Trail includes built features from ca. 1920–ca. 1960s, including stone steps and rock trails, CCC-created cave soil trails, Kyrock asphalt surfaced trails, and metal handrails and guardrails. Portions of the Grand Avenue Trail is surfaced in non-historic, hexagonal concrete	Ca. 1920–ca. 1960s; 2018–2022	Features from 1920s–1960s determined contributing; 2010s alterations

Feature Name; Location	Description	Construction Date	NRHP Status
	pavers that were placed over the CCC-constructed compacted soil trail.		determined non-contributing
Marion Avenue Accessible Trail; Snowball Room in Cleaveland Avenue to the Elevator	The Marion Avenue Accessible Trail provides access from the Elevator to the Snowball Room. The trail is surfaced with concrete.	Undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Sparks Avenue Trail; between Vanderbilt University Hall and Mammoth Dome	The Sparks Avenue Trail includes older and newer sections of concrete, sections of compacted cave soil, concrete stairs that lead to the Mammoth Dome tower, and metal handrails.	Cave soil trail 1930s; concrete trail with stainless steel handrails likely ca. 1960	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Stairways			
Adeline Avenue Stairs; Grand Avenue between the New York Hippodrome and Grand Central Station	A narrow stairway connects the two sections of Adeline Avenue	Undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Big Break Stone Steps; east end of Grand Central Station	A series of stone steps and causeways were likely constructed by the CCC. Preserved in place and rehabilitated into a single flight on stairs in 2022–2023.	1930s	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Steps from Boone Avenue to Pilgrim Avenue	A flight of steep, metal stairs that resemble a ladder leads from Boone Avenue to Pilgrim Avenue.	Pre-1969	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Steel Stair to Gothic Avenue; between Booth's Amphitheater and Gothic Avenue	A set of steel stairs with fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) treads rises from Booth's Amphitheater over the Saltpetre Leaching Vats to a steel catwalk that leads into Gothic Avenue.	2007	Determined non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Concrete Stair from Fat Man's Misery to Great Relief Hall	A set of concrete steps that are lined with a mortared stone wall and metal handrail leads from Fat Man's Misery to Great Relief Hall	Post-1969	Determined non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Mammoth Dome Stair Tower	A large, steel staircase tower that connects the Upper and Lower portions of Mammoth Cave.	2008	Determined non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Stone Steps from Mary's Vineyard to Pass of El Ghor	In the 1800s, Jacob's Ladder connected the Pass of El Ghor with Mary's Vineyard. This wooden ladder was later eliminated by constructed a set of stone steps between the two cave sections.	Post-1909, pre-1969	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Odd Fellows Hall Stairs; between Great Relief Hall and River Hall	A set of 18 concrete stairs leads from the west end of Odd Fellows Hall to River Hall.	Undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; recommended non-contributing
Metal Stair/Ladder in Pilgrim Avenue to Thorpe's Pit Trail	A light of steep, metal stairs that resemble a ladder leads from Pilgrim Avenue to Thorpe's Pit	Pre-1969	Determined contributing to

Feature Name; Location	Description	Construction Date	NRHP Status
	Trail. Likely contemporaneous with the ladder to Boone Avenue.		Mammoth Cave Historic District
Rider Haggard's Flight; between Ganter Avenue and Welcome Avenue	Flight of 100 stone steps that connects Ganter Avenue and Welcome Avenue.	1880s	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
River Hall Concrete Stairs; between River Hall and Bandit Hall	A flight of 23 concrete steps leads from River Hall down to Bandit Hall. It has a single landing and is lined by stainless steel handrails	Pre-1969	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Stone Steps at Scotchman's Trap; between the Valley of Humility and Fat Man's Misery	A set of concrete stairs leads down Scotchman's Trap, a vertical passage with a small opening that travels below a large, suspended rock.	Pre-1969	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Steps of Time; between the Wooden Bowl Room and Black Snake Avenue	A set of 27 concrete steps that is lined with metal handrails on one side.	Undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; recommended contributing
Violet City Steps; between the Violet City Entrance and Violet City	Sixty-one concrete steps lead from the Violet City cave room/passage to the Violet City Entrance.	Undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Concrete and stone steps; Great Onyx Cave	Multiple sets of stone steps and concrete steps are found in Great Onyx Cave and appear to represent several eras of construction.	Undetermined	Further research recommended
Stone steps; Crystal Cave	Multiple sets of irregular limestone slabs are used for stairways in Crystal Cave.	Pre-1960	Further research recommended
Bridges and Catwalks			
Bottomless Pit Catwalk; end of Black Snake Avenue	A steel grate bridge that is lined with stainless steel railings passes over the Bottomless Pit.	Post-1969	Determined non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Bridge in Marion Avenue; end of Marion Avenue near Mary's Vineyard	A metal bridge passes over an unnamed pit in Marion Avenue near Mary's Vineyard.	Undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; recommended not eligible
Dead Sea Catwalk; between River Hall and the River Styx	A metal bridge/catwalk lined with chain link fencing crosses the Dead Sea.	Pre-1969	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Gorin's Dome Wooden Bridge; Darnall's Way	A wooden footbridge in poor condition crosses one arm of Gorin's Dome.	Undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; needs evaluation but likely contributing

Feature Name; Location	Description	Construction Date	NRHP Status
Gothic Avenue Catwalk; between Booth's Amphitheater and Gothic Avenue	A steel catwalk with FRP treads extends from the steel stairs into Gothic Avenue.	2007	Determined non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Side Saddle Pit Catwalk; Black Snake Avenue	A metal grate bridge that is lined with railings passes over the Side Saddle Pit.	Undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; recommended non-contributing
Concrete catwalk in Hanging Gardens, Great Onyx Cave	A concrete slab catwalk is placed over a small pool in the Hanging Gardens. A metal fence that lines its edge is contemporary.	Undetermined	Further research recommended
Rock Walls			
Rotunda Retaining Walls; Rotunda around Saltpetre Vats	Tall, stacked, stone retaining walls line raised trails that lead to the north and west of the saltpetre vats in the rotunda. These trails provide visitors with views of the saltpetre processing structures.	Undetermined	Undetermined contributing or non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Vanderbilt University Hall Mortared Retaining Wall; between Bandit Hall and Briggs Avenue	A stacked, stone retaining wall with mortar is in Vanderbilt University Hall. It was not built of the same quality of CCC-constructed retaining walls and was constructed to block access to a former restroom.	Early 1900s	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Stone Wall in Edwards Avenue, Great Onyx Cave	A stone walls and stone gateposts line the trail through Edwards Avenue. Portions were built during the Cox era of the cave's ownership, but the metal fencing and handrails on and near the wall are contemporary.	Undetermined	Further research recommended
Miscellaneous Structures			
Abandoned Restroom in Marion Avenue; north of Cleaveland Avenue	A former restroom is in Marion Avenue. Although it likely was constructed prior to 1969, only stone foundation remnants are extant.	Undetermined	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Abandoned Restroom in Vanderbilt Hall; between Bandit Hall and Briggs Avenue	Remnants of an early restroom are in Vanderbilt University Hall.	Early 1900s	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Cable and Metal Straps in Waldach's Dome; Main Cave between St. Catherine City and Hains' Dome	In 1935 CCC workers discovered mummified human remains beneath a boulder. The workers installed a wood frame, a metal cable, and metal straps to lift the boulder. The cable and metal straps are extant.	1935	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Echo River Boat Landing; past Dead Sea	A concrete boat landing is at the Fourth Arch at the end of the Echo River Tour trail. Use of the landing was discontinued in 1992.	Pre-1969	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Grand Central Station; Kentucky Avenue at the junction with the New Entrance	Grand Central Station is where the route from the New Entrance enters Kentucky Avenue. It is filled with 20 rows of benches and serves as an area for tourists to rest and hear lectures from guides.	Undetermined	Geologic feature is determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; benches determined non-contributing

Feature Name; Location	Description	Construction Date	NRHP Status
I Beams in Sparks Avenue; between Vanderbilt University Hall and Mammoth Dome	A series of metal I beams were installed in Sparks Avenue above the trail to protect against rockfall.	1970s	Determined non-contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Lantern Platforms in Marion Avenue; Marion Avenue, north of Cleaveland Avenue	Several concrete lantern platforms in Marion Hall were used for visitors to place their lanterns during tours.	Pre-1969	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Richardson's Spring Catchment; Black Snake Avenue between the Owl Room and Payne's Path	Richardson's Spring flows from a small undercut in the cave wall into a concrete catchment basin. The spring is fed from by the Water Clock pit that is directly above in Broadway.	Undetermined	Undetermined
Ventilation Shaft; Main Cave, Houchins Narrows	A ventilation shaft was excavated between the Mission 66 Visitor Center and Houchins Narrows. It was used to cool the visitor center.	1959	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District
Handrails throughout Great Onyx Cave	Wooden handrails that may date to the Cox era of cave management are present in several areas of the cave, along with tubular metal railings that are contemporary additions.	Undetermined	Further research recommended
Steel entrance wall, Crystal Cave	A steel wall just past the entrance to the cave surrounds a second entrance door and extends to the cave's floor, ceiling, and sidewalls	Pre-1960	Further research recommended
Wooden handrails, Crystal Cave	Several steep sections of the cave are lined with simple wooden post and rail handrails	Pre-1960	Further research recommended
Stone cairns with metal handrail, Crystal Cave	Three stone cairns connected by a metal handrail line the trail through Crystal Cave. The cave trail in this section also consists of a mix of stone and concrete.	Pre-1960	Further research recommended

Mt. McKinley Restroom

The Mt. McKinley Restroom stands at the top of Mt. McKinley, near a group of benches (Figure 327). The restroom was constructed in 1965 by lowering building materials through a hole in the cave ceiling. It does not appear to have been extensively altered since it was built. The exterior walls are mortared gray brick. It includes separate restroom facilities for men and women, with a single door opening into each from the side. Short wing walls provide privacy for the entrances. The interiors of the restrooms have square, red floor tile and rectangular, cream-colored wall tile. A drinking fountain is mounted on the façade of the building.

The Mt. McKinley Restroom has been determined contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District under Criterion A for its association with Mission 66 era developments in the Park. Mission 66 sought to improve the overall visitor experience to the national parks, such as updating and providing new facilities that could provide enhanced use of the Park. The restrooms retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been lost because of the changes to the exterior landing around the building. The restroom's construction date, 1965, also falls within the recommended extended period of significance, which ends in 1969. Commonwealth agrees that the Great Relief Restroom is a contributing feature, and that the period of significance of the Mammoth Cave Historic District should be expanded to encompass the Mission 66 era in the Park.



Figure 327. Mt. McKinley Restroom.

Mushroom Beds

The Mushroom Beds are in Audubon Avenue (Figure 328). In 1881–1882 the Mammoth Cave Mushroom Company constructed the six beds in an attempt to create a commercial mushroom growing operation. However, the company failed and went out of business after a year. Each of the beds are approximately 12 feet wide, four feet wide, and one foot high and is built of wood planks and filled with cave soil. Three of the mushroom beds rest directly on the cave floor, whereas the three others have limestone rubble foundations that are approximately three feet high and filled with cave soil.[656]

The Mushroom Beds are listed as contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. In the 1991 nomination, the beds retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that Mushroom Beds retain their historic integrity. It is also recommended that the Mushroom Beds are significant under Criterion A for commerce. Although the operation failed, it was one of the more unusual attempts at commercializing the cave, which was mostly used for tourism in the 1880s.

[656] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 245; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 4–5.



Figure 328. Mushrooms Beds.

Rock Stairs and Walls to Olive's Bower

Olive's Bower is a large stalactite, approximately 8 feet high and 20 feet wide, that is at the end of Audubon Avenue. It is in a small room with extensive flowstone and dripstone, including a second large stalactite called the Sentinel.[657] Around 1880, an unknown party constructed rock steps and walls that lead to Olive's Bower. The stairs consist of 14 limestone slab steps that ascend about 10 feet. The walls are dry-laid limestone rubble that extend for almost 150 feet along both sides of the cave trail.[658]

The Rock Stairs and Walls to Olive's Bower are listed as contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. They are significant under Criterion A for entertainment and recreation. In the 1991 nomination, the rock stairs and walls retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that Rock Stairs retain their historic integrity.

Rock and Concrete Stairs at End of Gothic Avenue, through Elbow Crevice to Gratz Avenue

At the end of Gothic Avenue, a side passage called Elbow Crevice leads to a lower level of the cave and Gratz Avenue. A set of rock stairs descends through Elbow Crevice (Figure 329 and Figure 330). Each step consists of an irregularly shaped limestone slab; it is not known exactly when these were installed, but it is believed to have been in the late 1800s. Forty-five limestone steps were originally installed; however, only 27 remain. The other 18 limestone steps were

[657] Sutton and Hagan, "Olive's Bower."
[658] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 121.

replaced by a set of concrete steps. The age of the concrete steps is also unknown but they are believed to predate the establishment of the Park based on the method of construction, which used wood formwork.[659] A metal handrailing is anchored to the concrete stairs.

The Rock Stairs at the end of Gothic Avenue through Elbow Crevice are listed as contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. It is significant under Criterion A for entertainment and recreation. In the 1991 nomination, the rock stairs retained integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of setting and design were considered to have been lost because of the concrete stairway construction. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that Rock Stairs retain their historic integrity.

However, it is recommended that the concrete stairs also contribute to the district. The concrete stairs were built prior to the development of the Park and were built during the district's period of significance for recreation and entertainment: 1816–1941. The concrete stairs reflect the continued development of the cave for tourism by private cave owners. The late 1800s and early 1900s marked the height of commercial competition between the cave owners, with each trying to one-up the other by building the most extensive or interesting tour routes. The replacement of the older limestone stairs with concrete stairs, which were likely more stable and safer, reflects this competitiveness. Because the stairs continue to retain their association with this period, the stairs are also recommended eligible under Criterion A for significance in commerce.



Figure 329. A set of concrete stairs, built prior to the establishment of the Park, lead from Gothic Avenue to Gratz Avenue, replacing some of the original limestone stairs, which are to the left of the stairs in this photo.

[659] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 124; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 5–6.



Figure 330. Some of the concrete stairs also pass through Elbow Crevice.

Rock Wall at Bridal Altar

Between 1933–1941 the CCC constructed low, semicircular, stone walls that partially encircle Jenny Lind's Armchair and the Bridal Altar to protect the formations from tourists. The Bridal Altar wall is built of uncoursed limestone blocks and is approximately 21 feet long and 2 feet tall (Figure 331).[660]

The Rock Wall at Bridal Altar is listed as contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. It is significant under Criterion A for entertainment and recreation. In the 1991 nomination, the rock wall retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that Rock Wall at Bridal Altar retains its historic integrity.

[660] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 123; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 6–7.



Figure 331. The rock wall at Bridal Altar.

Rock Wall at End of Gothic Avenue

Between 1933–1941 the CCC constructed a wall at the end of Gothic Avenue, past the area with benches, to limit tourist access to a steep drop-off and the stairs that descend into Gratz Avenue (Figure 332). The curving wall, shaped like a questions mark, is 24 feet long and 2 feet tall. It is composed of limestone blocks that are mortared in place.[661] Of note, the mortar's composition, appearance, and application technique appear identical to that of Consumption Hut #2, indicating the mortar was applied to these features at the same time, likely during the Mission 66 era; however, the exact time is unknown. The year 1953 is inscribed in one portion of the wall. How the date relates to the wall is also unknown.

The Rock Wall at the End of Gothic Avenue is listed as contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. It is significant under Criterion A for entertainment and recreation. In the 1991 nomination, the rock wall retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that Rock Wall at the End of Gothic Avenue retains its historic integrity.

[661] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 123; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 7.



Figure 332. The rock wall at the end of Gothic Avenue.

Rock Wall at Jenny Lind's Armchair

Between 1933–1941 the CCC constructed low, semicircular, stone walls that partially encircle Jenny Lind's Armchair and the Bridal Altar to protect the formations from tourists. The wall at Jenny Lind's Armchair is approximately 24 feet long, 2 feet high, and 1 foot wide (Figure 333). This wall is built of coursed limestone block and rubble and contains a mix of dry-laid and mortared sections.[662] Of note, the mortar's composition, appearance, and application technique appear identical to that of Consumption Hut #2, indicating the mortar was applied to these features at the same time, likely during the Mission 66 era; however, the exact time is unknown.

The Rock Wall at Jenny Lind's Armchair is listed as contributing to the Mammoth Cave Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. It is significant under Criterion A for entertainment and recreation. In the 1991 nomination, the rock wall retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that Rock Wall at Jenny Lind's Armchair retains its historic integrity.

[662] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 123; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 6–7.



Figure 333. The rock wall at Jenny Lind's Armchair.

Rotunda Drain Tank

The Drain Tank is associated with three leaching vats and remnants of wood pipes near the center of the Rotunda. Enslaved people built the tank around 1806 to process petre dirt from inside the cave. The vats were first filled with dirt and soaked with water. The water dissolved the potassium nitrate from the soil and would drain into troughs at the bottom of the vats, where it was then collected in the Rotunda Drain Tank.[663] A hand-operated pump was then used to transport the liquid, known as "nitre beer," out of the cave through wooden pipes. At the surface, the liquid was further processed to form saltpetre crystals. The Rotunda Drain Tank is about 10 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 1 foot tall (Figure 334). It is built of hand-hewn and hand-sawn oak and poplar planks. Remnants of the pump and related piping lay next to the drain tank.

The Rotunda Drain Tank is listed as a contributing structure to the Mammoth Cave Historic District. It is significant under Criterion A for industry and its period of significance is 1806–1814. In the 1991 nomination, the vat retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During field survey in 2022, no changes in integrity were noted, and it is recommended that it still retains its historic integrity. All remaining components of the vat are recommended as contributing to the district, including the vat and remnants of the hand pump and associated wooden piping. The vat also represents a significant engineering operation that spanned large distances in the caves and involved multiple built components to obtain saltpetre from cave dirt; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

[663] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 118; Lally, "Mammoth Cave Historic District," Section 7, 5–6.



Figure 334. The Rotunda Drain Tank

Saltpetre Pipes (Broadway)

The Saltpetre pipes span from Houchins Narrows, through the Rotunda, along Broadway, and into Booth's Amphitheatre in the main cave. The saltpetre mining works are composed of wood leaching vats, pipes, and collecting tanks used to process the saltpetre.[664] The saltpetre pipes are positioned along Broadway and were used to transport water to and from the cave (Figure 335). The pipes include approximately 50 hollowed out logs ranging in length from 3 to 26 feet.[665] The yellow poplar (tulip tree) and white oak logs have two-inch diameter holes through their lengths and have tapered ends that fit together.[666] Most of the pipes have been moved from their original locations and have been relocated multiple times, although they remain in the passages where they were used.[667] Starting at the Historic Entrance, the first vestiges of the mining operation are wood pipes found in the passage to the Rotunda and are mostly buried next to the cave trail. From the Rotunda, the pipes continue into Broadway, where they are composed of several sections of paired, disconnected pipes laid near the cave floor and rock walls along the cave trail. The pipes are lifted off the ground and are held in place by simple wood wedges. Further into the cave, at the entrance to the Methodist Church cave room, the pipes remain in their original configuration of two ranks of pipes supported by wood posts and rock cairns. Currently, the structure is stabilized with two-by-fours. The pipes lead from opposite the Methodist Church cave room entrance into Booth's Amphitheater.[668] Pipes are also present intermittently around the mining operation vats in the Rotunda and Booth's Amphitheater.

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[664] Lally and Ward, *EDMH 2*, 6.
[665] Lally and Ward, *EDMH 2,* 7.
[666] Henry T. Holman, *Classified Structure Field Inventory Report: Mammoth Cave National Park-Saltpeter Pipes (Broadway) IC No. 135*, March 10, 1976.
[667] Lally and Ward, *EDMH 2*, 7.
[668] Mullin, *Mammoth Cave Saltpetre Works*, 4.

The saltpetre pipes are listed as a contributing structure of the Mammoth Cave Historic District. The district was listed in the NRHP on May 8, 1991. The Saltpetre Pipes (Broadway) are components of the large Saltpetre Works resources. According to the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) for the Mammoth Cave Saltpetre Works, the works are the most complete known example of equipment used to process cave saltpetre.[669] The pipes are in fair condition owing to their deteriorated condition to extended contact with cave dirt. Despite the deterioration and instances of relocation, the pipes retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The pipes and overarching Saltpetre Mining Works continue to reflect significance under Criterion A for industry. The vat also represents a significant engineering operation that spanned large distances in the caves and involved multiple built components to obtain saltpetre from cave dirt; it is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.



Figure 335. The saltpetre pipes that run through Broadway

Snowball Room Restroom

The Snowball Room Restroom stands near the Snowball Room Lunch Counter and a group of benches. The restroom was built in 1957 and has not been extensively altered since that time (Figure 336). The exterior walls are covered with coursed and uncoursed stacked stone. It includes separate restroom facilities for men and women, with a single door opening into each from the side. The interiors of the restrooms have square, red floor tile and rectangular, cream-colored wall tile. The cave ceiling forms the restroom's ceiling.

The Snowball Room Restroom has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Mission 66 era developments in the Park. Mission 66 sought to improve the overall visitor experience to the national parks, such as updating and providing

[669] Mullin, *Mammoth Cave Saltpetre Works*, 1.

new facilities that could provide enhanced use of the Park. The restrooms retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some integrity of setting has been lost because of the changes to the exterior landing around the building. The restroom's construction date, 1957, also falls within the recommended extended period of significance. Commonwealth agrees that the Snowball Room Restroom is eligible for listing the NRHP and concurs with the findings of the *Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report* and recommends that the period of significance be extended to 1969.



Figure 336. Snowball Room Restroom

Snowball Room Lunch Counter

The Snowball Room Lunch Counter stands adjacent to the Snowball Dining Room, along the path that leads to the Elevator. The lunch counter was installed in 1958, along with a large refrigeration structure.[670] The lunch counter is shaped like a broad "U" and has a stainless-steel countertop (Figure 337). Its walls are covered with square, black tiles along the bottom, whereas the upper sections are covered with rectangular, yellow tiles that curve around the corners. Stainless steel tray slides extend around the front of the counter, and stainless-steel shelves and a buffet fill the rear and top of the counter. The refrigerator structure stands to the rear of the counter and is a rectilinear, concrete block building with a large metal door and a flat roof.

The Snowball Room Lunch Counter has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Mission 66 era developments in the Park. Mission 66 sought to improve the overall visitor experience to the national parks, such as updating and providing new facilities that could provide enhanced use of the Park. At the Snowball Room, this included providing meals to visitors to the cave, a unique experience that was not found anywhere else in the cave system. The lunch counter retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials,

[670] Panamerican et al., *Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR*, 303.

workmanship, feeling, and association. Its construction date, 1958, also falls within the recommended extended period of significance. Commonwealth agrees that the Snowball Room Lunch Counter is eligible for listing the NRHP and concurs with the findings of the *Mammoth Cave Historic District Cultural Landscape Report* and recommends that the period of significance be extended to 1969.

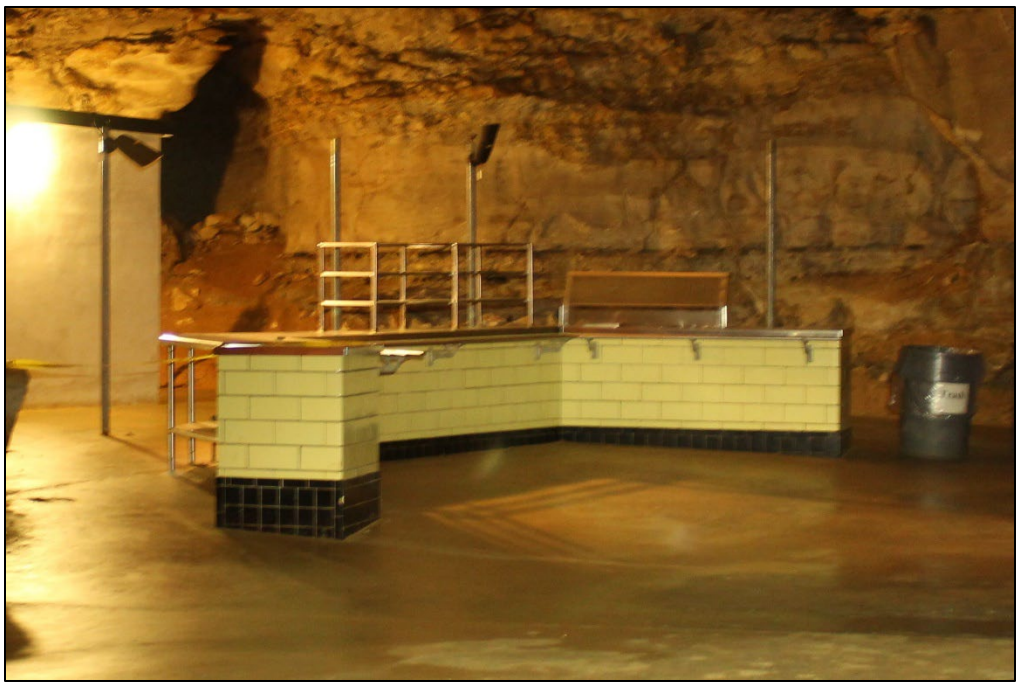


Figure 337. Snowball Room Lunch Counter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Through the completion of this HSR, several recommendations for management of the cultural resources in the Park have been identified. Although this report examines only post-contact built features, the recommendations may also be generally applied to archeological sites or additional resources that have yet to be identified, recorded, and evaluated for historic significance. These recommendations are also not given in order of priority, but rather broad, overarching management recommendations. During the completion of this HSR, several gaps in existing data were identified. Recommendations for additional research and documentation that would help the Park to fill these gaps are provided below; these recommendations would also help with management of cultural resources by providing additional context and historical information about the Park.

There have been many changes to the Park since the early European Americans and African Americans first came to the Mammoth Cave area. Changes in ownership and the demolition of many resources took place in the 1930s, while others were lost to fire. Few built resources from the early settlement period and the pre-Park era (1792–1925) remain. Among the resources that are extant are those in the cave, including the saltpetre works constructed around 1810, the consumption huts constructed in the 1840s, and the numerous signatures, rock walls, and cairns along tour routes. Before Mammoth Cave was acquired by the federal government for use as a national park and overseen by the NPS, tourist groups would encounter these resources with less attention to their long-term condition and preservation. Since NPS began administration of Mammoth Cave and its built resources, tourist access has been managed to prevent further preservation issues. These built resources should continue to be closely monitored to ensure they remain in good condition, as the only extant reminders of an important phase in the history of the Mammoth Cave.

Above-ground resources that date to this period include the three churches: Mammoth Cave Baptist, Joppa Baptist, and Good Springs Baptist. These three churches are in areas of the Park that are frequented by visitors and are easily accessible. Further, Mammoth Cave Baptist Church was noted to have unsecured doors that were open to the elements during survey in 2022. Monitoring of these churches should be a priority, as all three can be easily accessed and thereby targeted by vandals. Additional steps may be taken to secure the buildings and ensure that vandals do not have easy access to the interiors, and that rain, snow, or other weather is kept out of the buildings. Additional monitoring is also recommended for buildings that are not as accessible from public roads, such as the Collins Family Home. A broken window was noted during the 2022 survey. The Collins Family Home is not as easily accessed by the public, but these buildings are not frequently visited by Park staff, meaning that any potential vandalism may go unchecked for longer periods of time.

The third major resource from this time, the cemeteries, also presents monitoring challenges. Cemeteries that are easily accessible by the public are well maintained, both by the Park and visitors who leave flowers and other small mementos on the graves. However, the majority of the cemeteries found in the Park boundaries are remote with little or no access. Although less likely to be targeted by vandalism because of their inaccessibility, this also causes maintenance to be much more difficult. Extensive vegetative growth was noted in many of the cemeteries in 2022, including vines and mosses that completely covered headstones. Large trees and branches had

fallen in some of the cemeteries as well, potentially damaging grave markers and disturbing burials.

Resources that are associated with the Park's initial development and following eras of development tend to be clustered in the Core Services Area and Maintenance Areas, such as the Visitor Center, campground, picnic area, maintenance buildings, and staff housing. These buildings are generally well maintained and less prone to vandalism because of their frequent use. This is also true for the in-cave resources, although care should continue to be taken to protect the fragile cave resources and built resources along the tour routes from any damage from tourists.

All of the built cultural resources in the Park have the potential to contribute to our understanding of history, including that of the early European American and African American residents of the Park, the development of the cave for saltpetre mining and then tourism, the rapidly expanding commercial growth that revolved around the caves, and finally the acquisition of the land by the federal government for a national park and its development by the CCC, the Mission 66 program, and the Great Onyx Job Corps. Because the Park falls within a wider cultural landscape, a wide, regional landscape examination of the cultural resources both inside and outside of the Park may further the understanding of the area's history, which is lacking in contemporary scholarship compared to other areas in Kentucky.

Although only briefly discussed in this HSR, the 2021 *Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of Mammoth Cave National Park* should also serve as a baseline for incorporating ethnographic information into all future NRHP nominations, CLIs, and CLRs, as this information is typically excluded from these types of reports. However, the *Ethnographic Overview* can be used to identify stakeholders for future projects, along with connecting researchers to people who may have expert knowledge of the area and its resources. Incorporating ethnography into future cultural resource documentation efforts will not only provide a more detailed history of the cultural resources but may help to eliminate any bias from outside researchers unfamiliar with the full extent of the region's history.

Additional Research and Documentation

The following list presents several suggestions for additional research and documentation. Although archeological sites were not included in this report, because the precontact context delved into the existing records for a general overview, recommendations are also made in this document where gaps in the archeological record were noted.

Evaluate Mammoth Cave Historic District as an NHL

The NHL program recognizes properties that are **nationally significant** and tell important stories that have meaning for all Americans. In addition to having a high degree of integrity, NHL-listed properties must meet at least one of six Criterion of Significance. These include:

- Criterion 1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the board national patters of United State history.

- Criterion 2: Properties that are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States.
- Criterion 3: Properties that represent some great idea or ideal of the American people.
- Criterion 4: Properties that embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of period, style, or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion 5: Properties that are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture.
- Criterion 6: Properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States.

Commonwealth recommends that Mammoth Cave Historic District meets the requirements of Criterion 1 for the extensive tourism that began in the early 1800s and continues today. Tourists have been drawn to the cave from across the state, country, and globe. Although it is not the only cave formation in the United States, or even the only cave in a national park, the cave's history of tourism has played an important role in the development of the park. The NHL also would build upon the current NRHP nomination for the Mammoth Cave Historic District and include additional information on the precontact resources present in the cave.

Mammoth Cave Historic District also meets the requirements for Criterion 5, as a historic district, and Criterion 6 for its extensive archeological features that are in the cave. Since the NRHP was listed in 1991, some of the Mission 66 era resources were excluded due to their age, but these would also be included in a new NHL. These may include the New Entrance to Mammoth Cave, the gate at the historic entrance, the electrical system, a series of modern metal handrails, the metal bridges, and the metal gates and fences.

Complete an NRHP Amendment or Boundary Expansion Mammoth Cave Historic District

Currently, the 1991 NRHP nomination for the Mammoth Cave Historic District only includes resources that were present before 1941. This period of significance excludes all changes to the cave's built environment that occurred after the CCC era, including the Mission 66 era. The 2021 Mammoth Cave Historic District CLR identified and evaluated the in-cave Mission 66 resources and found that most are eligible for listing in the NRHP. The CLR also recommended that the district's period of significance should be extended to 1969. An NRHP amendment or boundary expansion would encompass these determined eligible resources and help the Park fulfill Section 106 and Section 110 obligations.

Complete Cultural Landscape Inventories for Areas of the Park with Quarries, Water Systems, and Road Systems

Cultural Landscape Inventories and Reports have been limited to the centralized developed areas of the Park and in the cave system, particularly that of the Mammoth Cave Historic District. However, resources outside of these areas are less understood, such as the road system, water systems, and quarries, many of which were constructed or reconstructed by the CCC.

Cultural Landscape Inventories are recommended for the quarries, water systems, and the road system in the Park. The CLI would examine the history of these built features in local development contexts, the nationwide CCC program, and any later development programs. The CLI would catalog all built features associated with the quarries, water system, and roads, along with any associated archeological sites. Built features associated with the road system that may be attributed to the CCC include the road alignments, culverts, bridges, signs, and parking areas. A CLI for the CCC-constructed water systems, such as the hundreds of check dams that were constructed, would also reveal how many of these built features are extant and their locations. Little information about these could be found in existing resources. To date, no surveys have comprehensively catalogued the type of water-related features that remain from the CCC era, except for those associated with the NRHP-listed pumphouses. Archeological surveys have located the quarries, but these sites have only been evaluated on an individual basis and not as a holistic, landscape approach.

Complete a Survey for the Crystal Cave Interior, and a CLR or NRHP Update

Although this HRS included survey of built features in the Crystal Cave Historic District, the survey was not comprehensive due to limitations in scope. However, survey for the preparation of this HRS indicated that there are many built resources in the cave that could contribute greatly to the understanding of historic tourism in the Mammoth Cave area. Closed to the public since the early 1960s, built features inside the cave from when the Collins family and Dr. Thomas operated the cave commercially are mostly intact. The CLR would also examine the natural features in the cave. Outside the cave, the CLR would include an analysis of the landscape features and an in-depth analysis of the built features that are already listed in the NRHP. Additional historic features, such as the signatures, business cards, and discarded materials (such as food packaging) that remain in the cave could also provide information about the tour groups and the types of trips they made through the cave.

The CLR would provide an up-to-date analysis of both built features and landscape features in the current district, along with recommendations for potentially expanding the district to include the interior features and additional exterior features, such as Crystal Cave Road. The CLR would provide the base materials for preparing an NRHP amendment or expanded boundary nomination for the Crystal Cave Historic District. The CLR would also provide treatment recommendations for the district—and possible expansion—if the Park were to examine the possibility of opening this cave for tours.

Complete a Survey for the Great Onyx Cave Interior, and a CLR or NRHP Update

Field survey for the preparation of this HRS indicated that there are many built resources in the cave that may contribute to the understanding of historic tourism in the Mammoth Cave area. Built features inside the cave from when the Coxes operated the cave commercially are mostly intact. A comprehensive survey of the interior features, including an archeological survey of post-contact sites, would increase the understanding of historical commercial caves.

The comprehensive survey could then be used to prepare a CLR or CLI, and it could also be used to prepare a would provide an NRHP amendment or expanded boundary nomination for Great Onyx Cave. The CLR would also provide treatment recommendations for the district, and its possible expansion, if the Park were to examine the possibility of opening this cave for additional

tours. The survey and additional documentation would also help the Park fulfill Section 106 and Section 110 obligations.

Complete a Survey for the Colossal Cave Interior, and a CLR or NRHP Update

Like Crystal Cave and Great Onyx Cave, the current NRHP documentation only includes the entrance and exterior features that are immediately associated with it. Although this HRS did not survey this cave, previous records indicate that there are interior features associated with historic tourism that are extant. A survey of these built resources, including an archeological survey of post-contact sites, would increase the understanding of historical commercial caves.

The comprehensive survey could then be used to prepare a CLR or CLI, and it could also be used to prepare a would provide an NRHP amendment or expanded boundary nomination for Colossal Cave. The CLR would also provide treatment recommendations for the district, and its possible expansion, if the Park were to examine the possibility of opening this cave for additional tours. The survey and additional documentation would also help the Park fulfill Section 106 and Section 110 obligations.

Conduct Additional Research for More Information about the Early European American and African American Settlers in the Mammoth Cave Area

Although generic information is known about settlement patterns and cultural characteristics, extensive, in-depth research into landowner records, archival documents, and oral histories should be conducted. A survey and analysis of post-contact homestead and farmstead sites, roads, and cultural plantings, such as fruit trees, would provide an extensive context regarding the initial post-contact settlement of the Park. The context could then be used to evaluate above-ground, post-contact archeological sites and any remaining built features from this time.

Further, this research would also likely reveal additional information about the cemeteries that is greatly needed to fully evaluate these sites for NRHP eligibility, including the age of the burials, possible identities, and origins of cemeteries (i.e., family cemeteries tied to a single household or small community cemeteries that developed from multiple, proximate households).

This research would include examining local and state repositories, along with records that may be held in the Library of Congress or National Archives. Local residents who are known descendants of these first European American and African American settlers would also be consulted, as they may have personal collections of historical family documents or oral histories.

Conduct a Landscape-Level Analysis of Early Settlements

Although few built resources remain from the early European American and African American settlers, a park-wide, comprehensive analysis of the sites and features that do remain could provide additional information about these settlers, their settlement patterns, and their lifeways. Possibly in conjunction with the additional research recommended above, mapping the foundation stones, wells, cultural plantings, churches, road traces, cemeteries, ferry crossings, and other indicators of former settlements may provide additional information about the families and their livelihoods before their land was acquired for the Park and their buildings demolished by the CCC.

Complete a Cultural Landscape Report for the Ferry Crossing Sites

This HRS identified three ferry crossing sites that have extant built features: Green River Ferry, Houchins Ferry, and Dennison Ferry. At these sites, the structural towers that support cables for the ferry are extant, along with the landings. Both the Green River Ferry Landing, the Houchins Ferry Landing, and their associated structures have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, but in-depth histories have not been completed for each. Although this HRS provided some initial background research into these built features, a comprehensive history and context of river travel, the construction of locks and dams, and use of the river up until the Park was established would provide a much deeper understanding of the Park's early settlement pattern, transportation routes, and use of the river for tourism.

In addition, the area surrounding the southern side of Houchins Ferry was developed during the Mission 66 era with a campground and picnic areas. The Great Onyx Job Corps also constructed a picnic shelter nearby. A CLR would provide the full development history of this ferry landing, which spans over 100 years.

The CLR would provide a up to date analysis of both built features and any associated landscape features near the ferry crossings, such as the Green River. The CLR would provide evaluations for potential historic districts, along with a comprehensive context and history of the ferry crossing sites. Along with treatment recommendations for the ferry landings, the CLR would also help the Park fulfill Section 106 and Section 110 obligations.

Complete a Cultural Landscape Report or Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Mission 66 Picnic Area

It is recommended that a CLR or CLI be completed for the Mission 66 picnic area to document this area's development from a campground to a picnic area. Although the Earth House and the picnic shelters in this area are currently recommended as individually not eligible, additional study may reveal that together, the buildings and associated roadways represent a significant development in the Park during the Mission 66 era. The extant trees and vegetation, winding road through the picnic area, and the comfort station are all character-defining features of Mission 66 landscape design in the national parks. However, additional research is needed to determine if the landscape retains integrity as it relates to the Mission 66 era, and if it represents a historically significant development in the Park's history.

Evaluate Salts Cave Historic District as an NHL

Salts Cave represents one of the most important sites in Eastern American archeology, forming the basis for the Woodland Period chronology through Patty Jo Watson's extensive excavations. The cave also contains precontact rock art associated with potential offering material and displays a network of historic signatures and drawings across its walls. These signatures patterning the walls of the cave presents a unique time capsule of America the United States during the post-contact period, with markings by individuals from across the country preserved in a virtually timeless environment on the cave's walls. These markings offer a significant and irreplaceable window into the history of America prior to and following the turn of the century.

Additionally, Patty Jo Watson is a central figure in the heritage of precontact American archeology, with Salts Cave representing not only the basis of her excavation techniques and developments, but also providing the unique assemblage and deposition capable of defining the

Woodland Period in the eastern United States. As the cave is such an important resource, which can be associated with nationally important events in precontact and post-contact history, it is recommended that Salts Cave be evaluated as a potential National Historic Landmark.

The evaluation of Salts Cave as a potential NHL should include additional survey of the cave to determine additional areas of significance. For example, in the cave, a collection of plant material has been identified in a discrete location in association with precontact rock art panels. Collecting and testing a sample of this material to determine both what it is, and how old it is, has the potential to greatly contribute to our understanding of precontact ritual-ceremony use of the cave system. A report analyzing the ritual use of the caves, including the results of this testing, instances of known rock art in the caves, examples of offering locations, information on medical and sacred plants, and potential ritual connections to mining in the caves, would serve to greatly further our knowledge of precontact ritual-ceremony in the Mammoth Cave area. Further, the NHL should include a thorough survey, documentation, and analysis of the historic signatures and drawings present on the cave walls. These markings are an irreplaceable example of our cultural heritage as Americans, and as such deserve the greater attention and protections provided by becoming an NHL.

Of the six Criteria for determining an NHL, Salts Cave meets all six. Its defining of the Woodland Period allows it to meet Criterion 1, while its association with Patty Jo Watson allows it to meet Criterion 2. Criteria 3 and 4 are fulfilled by the numerous historic-period signatures and drawing exhibited on the cave walls, while the network of signatures allow it to meet Criterion 5. The extensive precontact deposits in the cave providing the chronology for the Woodland Period is the very definition of Criterion 6, and the further, yet untested precontact deposits suggest the cave still has further information to yield.

Conduct Phase II Archeological Testing of Known Woodland Sites

The seemingly abrupt abandonment of the cave system in the Park following its intense use during the Early Woodland Period is still not understood. Completely abandoning the caves would indicate major cultural or environmental shifts, and while such changes were occurring during the Early and Middle Woodland, none of our current understanding of the age reliably explains why such an important resource would no longer be utilized. As such, additional archival research to synthesize a complete list of sites dated to the period, as well as revisit of the sites with Phase II excavations at selected locations is recommended. This would provide assemblage counts and site records brought to modern standards and allow for sites to be compared and contrasted to identify changes to the local environment or culture which may have contributed to the abandonment. A report detailing these site revisits and excavations of Early Woodland and Middle Woodland sites would provide a baseline understanding of the period specific to the Mammoth Cave area, and their analysis has the potential to reveal information related to their abandonment, potentially connecting it to climactic or cultural drivers. Fully understanding why the caves were abandoned is paramount to our understanding of cave use during precontact times and would additionally contribute greatly to our understanding of the area during the Early and Middle Woodland periods.

In addition, the Woodland Period saw a drastic shift from closed to open canopy forests, and it has been suggested that this was the result of the local populations practicing an early form of slash-and-burn agriculture. A series of Phase II test excavations throughout the Park would reflect short-term thermal events like burns in their stratigraphy, and charcoal samples from these

ash horizons can provide an age for each event. By identifying, mapping, and testing these thermal events, and comparing the results to records from earlier periods, we can begin to understand how these burns occurred, and in the process, expand our understanding of agricultural and land-use practices in the region during the period.

Conduct a Park-wide Phase I Pedestrian Survey

Outside of the cave system, the open-air upland and rockshelter sites in the Park have the significant potential to contribute to our understanding of precontact life in the Park throughout the ages, making it paramount that all such resources be identified. The presence of a Clovis projectile point near the historic entrance to Mammoth cave indicates that the area has seen human occupation since the Early Paleoindian Period, and while large-scale, Phase I pedestrian surveys have occurred at the Park, most that have occurred over the recent period are small in scope, and generally infrastructure driven. A modern, intensive large-scale Phase I pedestrian survey using recent innovations such as LiDAR would be instrumental in identifying new and important cultural resources in the Park, and a cumulative, updated report synthesizing these and previous surveys findings is essential to fully understanding the prehistory of the Park area.

Conduct Additional Archeological Sampling of Paleofeces

The sampling of paleofecal remains at Salts Cave and Mammoth Cave is key in our understanding of precontact land use of the area, and the caves specifically. The testing of 12 paleofecal samples resulted in Crothers assertion that the caves were part of a male-only initiation ritual during the Early Woodland Period. It is recommended that a larger sampling and steroid testing from the caves occur to not only test Crothers hypothesis, but to determine if female occupation of the cave occurred outside of interment.

As these paleofecal remains have largely been obscured over the resulting millennia, it is recommended that a Phase I systematic pedestrian survey with Phase II excavations be undertaken throughout the tunnel system, including an examination of materials collected during earlier excavations. Although sperate sections of the cave will require a variable strategy based on their size and accessibility, the goal of this survey would be to identify precontact artifacts and features, and potential high-probability deposit locations. It would be used to inform test probing and excavations at identified locations following Park consultation. Although encountering paleofecal specimens is not assured, the results of such excavations would be invaluable in continuing the research began by Patty Jo Watson regarding the Woodland Period, and could answer questions regarding subsistence, cultivar domestication, culture, and potentially even the abandonment of the caves. Once identified, these specimens would be sent for steroid testing to determine levels of testosterone and estradiol levels as a means of determining sex. These samples would further be tested for composition to aid in determining diet, and in the case of Salts Cave, protein analysis would be run to test for markers of human proteins in the fecal matter. Drafting a report then synthesizing the findings from these undertakings with older excavations and surveys in the cave system would be essential in understanding the history of Mammoth Cave, and its potential association with rituals.

Conduct a Comprehensive Phase I Survey of In-cave, Precontact Mining Sites

Additional research is required to determine why cave mineral mining intensified in the Early Woodland, and the extent to which the different caves in the Park were mined. This research has

the potential to shed light on not only precontact mining techniques and their extent through the Park, but also contribute to our understanding of precontact mineral use and potentially early trade networks. This would entail a pedestrian survey of the various cave resources in the Park, with the specific goal of identifying signs of precontact mining in the mineral deposits. These signs would be individually documented, and a report published that synthesizes all known instances of precontact mining in the Park. This would include an analysis of older work on the subject and would provide a definitive resource regarding the extent of precontact mining at the Park.

Support the Development of an Indigenous Cultural Landscape

The Park has continued to foster interactions and consultation with associated Tribes, including the Shawnee Tribe, Cherokee Nation, and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. The Park would make a significant step towards management that uses Traditional Knowledge by completing an Indigenous Cultural Landscape Study. This type of study is developed in coordination with Native Cultural Resource Specialists and can take a form that is outside of western concepts that rely on empirical observation and the scientific method. Native practitioners will study the landscape and may interpret historical connections through experiences and movement across a landscape. The products may include cooperatively developed stories and ideas that foster greater understanding of indigenous cultures and beliefs. This study can promote resource management that accounts for greater emphasis of the feeling aspect of resource integrity, which can be difficult for many modern westerners to articulate. The benefits come in the form of greater engagement with a diverse community of Park visitors and show the Park to be a place that is a destination of international significance for its connection to its traditional cultures.

Expand on Current Geospatial Data Collections to Produce Surface and Cave Resource Base Maps

The Park has collected data through numerous cultural resource studies and coordinated with partnering offices like the Southeast Archeological Center to build geodatabases that show landscape-level resource distributions. Expanding these geodatabases to include recent data and develop new data, like cultural landscape boundaries, will improve cultural resource management and project planning at the landscape level. This project is significant in its outcome but will be very manageable if coordinated with partnering offices to develop a multi-unit project that can share the processing effort and build a more comprehensive record of projects and resource locations.

CONCLUSIONS

Preparation of this Mammoth Cave National Park HSR resulted in a literature review and field survey that documented 290 post-contact cultural resources in the Park boundaries. Through an analysis of the existing literature and documentation for resources in the Park, along with an analysis of the resource types documented in the field, seven historic contexts are provided in this HSR to provide information about the local, regional, and national factors that influenced the development of the Park, both prior to and after its establishment as a national park.

The resources in the Park can all be associated with at least one of the seven historic contexts that are presented below.

1. Native American Traditions
2. Early American Settlement and Cave Exploration
3. The African American Experience
4. The Growth of Mammoth Cave and Commercial Caving
5. Initial Park Development and the CCC
6. Post-War Tourism and Mission 66
7. Late Twentieth Century Developments

The identified post-contact resource types are also diverse, including buildings, cave trails and entrances, cemeteries, roads, and cultural landscapes. Precontact resources were not covered in this HSR, including archeological sites, sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, and ethnographic resources.

Of the 290 surveyed cultural resources, 57 have been previously listed in the NRHP either as individual listings or as contributing resources to larger historic district, and 13 have been previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP or contributing to historic districts. An additional 17 resources have been determined not eligible for the NRHP or as non-contributing resources to historic districts, with SHPO concurrence. Of the remaining 203 cultural resources, this HRS recommends that 55 are eligible for listing in the NRHP. Fifty-one resources are recommended not eligible or non-contributing because they have lost historic integrity or are under 50 years of age and do not rise to the level of significance required for properties under 50 years old. Eighty-two resources, particularly the roads and cemeteries, are recommended for further research because an evaluation of eligibility can be confidently and accurately made. Last, this HSR identified 15 previously identified resources, which were listed in CRIS or recorded in previous surveys, as no longer extant.

This HSR should serve as a long-standing document to help Park staff with management obligations through Section 110 of the NHPA, along with any Section 106 undertakings that will need to be conducted for future projects. The eligibility recommendations provided in this HSR may be used by Park staff to plan future documentation efforts, such as official DOEs, NRHP nominations, or CLIs or CLRs.

This HSR also identifies gaps in documentation and research that is needed to present a comprehensive history of the Park. To date, the post-contact history of the resources associated with the Mammoth Cave Historic District, the Core Visitor Services Area, and the Park Operations Area are the only concentrations of resources that have been documented to current

NRHP, CLI, and CLR standards. This HSR provides recommendations for future research that may help to remedy the paucity of information that exists for resources outside of these areas, which will also help Park staff with management efforts.

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APPENDIX A

HISTORIC CONTEXTS' ASSOCIATED

PROPERTY TYPES

Early American Settlement and Cave Exploration Associated Property Types

Built Feature Name	NPS Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Cemeteries				
Crump Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1812	Recommended eligible	ED 34
Old Guides Cemetery Walled Graves and Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1843	Contributing to Old Guides Cemetery; NRIS 91000499	EDMC 28
Pleasant Hill Cemetery (formerly Black Community Cemetery) Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1844	Recommended eligible	ED 32
Cave Entrances				
Dixon Cave Entrance	–	N/A; natural entrance	Determined eligible	EDME 2
Mammoth Cave Historic Entrance	–	N/A; natural entrance	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDME 1
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Below Ground				
Consumption Hut #1	–	1842–1843	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 3a
Consumption Hut #2	–	1842–1843	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 3b
Gothic Avenue Rock Monuments, Walls, and Signatures	–	Ca. 1825–1925	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMI 10
Leaching Vat #1, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #2, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #3, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #4, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #5, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #6, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #1, Rotunda	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #2, Rotunda	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #3, Rotunda	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2

Built Feature Name	NPS Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Rotunda Drain Tank	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Saltpetre Pipes (Broadway)	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2

The Growth of Mammoth Cave and Commercial Caving Associated Property Types

Built Feature Name	NPS Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Above Ground				
Collins Family Home	–	Ca. 1910	Listed, contributing to Crystal Cave District; NRIS 91000500	EDMT 74
Crystal Cave Ticket Office	–	1927	Listed, contributing to Crystal Cave District; NRIS 91000500	EDMT 73
Good Spring Baptist Church	427	Ca. 1900	Listed, contributing to Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000498	EDMT 43
Green River Ferry Landing and Structures	–	Unknown	Determined eligible; PEPC 79995	–
Haz-Mat Collection Building	310	1973	Recommended not eligible	–
"Hercules" and Coach #2	–	1888	Individually listed; NRIS 75000160	ED 1
Houchins Ferry Landing and Structures	–	Unknown	More research needed	–
Joppa Missionary Baptist Church	428	Ca. 1900	Listed, contributing to Joppa Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000496	EDMT 40
Mammoth Cave Baptist Church	429	1927	Contributing to Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000497	EDMT 41
Mammoth Cave Dummy Railroad Berm	–	1886	More research needed	ED 8
Mammoth Cave Ferry Landing	–	–	More research needed	–
Roads				
Blowing Springs Road	–	–	N/A	–
Brooks Knob Lookout Tower Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Brownsville to Mammoth Cave Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Buffalo Creek Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Cade Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Cedar Sink Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Collie Ridge Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–

Built Feature Name	NPS Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Crystal Cave Road	–	Unknown	Recommended contributing to the Crystal Cave District; NRIS 91000500	–
Dennison Ferry Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Good Springs Church Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Great Onyx Cave Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Houchins Ferry Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
James Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Joppa Ridge Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Mammoth Cave Ferry Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	ED 9
Mammoth Cave Northtown Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Mammoth Cave to Park City Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Mammoth Cave-Cave City Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Maple Springs Loop Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
New Discovery Entrance Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Park Ridge Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Salts Cave Road	–	–	N/A	–
Turn Hole Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Ugly Creek Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Union City Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Wilkins Cemetery Road	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Cemeteries				
Adwell Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1875	Recommended eligible	EDMC 41
Agnes Coats Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Arthur Elmore Cemetery Headstones	–	Unknown	N/A	ED 45
Barlow Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1927	More research recommended	–
Better-Minard Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1862	More research recommended	–
Blair Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1900	More research recommended	ED 38
Bledsoe-Madison Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1893	More research recommended	–
Brooks Knob Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1858	More research recommended	EDMC 7
Brown Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1870	More research recommended	–
Bynum Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1870	More research recommended	–
Cox #1 Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1870	More research recommended	EDMC 37
Cox #2 Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1868	Recommended eligible	EDMC 38
Cutliff Gravesite Marker	–	Ca. 1878	More research recommended	–
Daniels Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1890	More research recommended	ED 30
Denham Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1876	More research recommended	EDMC 19
Denison Ridge Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1922	More research recommended	–

Built Feature Name	NPS Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Dennison Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Dry Branch Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1880	More research recommended	ED 37
Eaton Grave Markers	–	1863	More research recommended	EDMC 29
Emerson Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	EDMC 34
Fitzgerald #1 Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1874	More research recommended	EDMC 21
France Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	EDMC 33
Franklin-Johnson Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1875	More research recommended	EDMC 13
Furlong Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1877	Recommended eligible	EDMC 27
Garret Davis Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1854	More research recommended	ED 33
Garvin Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Geralds Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1868	More research recommended	–
Gipson #2 Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	EDMC 5
Good Spring Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1847	Contributing to Good Spring Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000498	EDMC 11
Hayden Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1890	More research recommended	–
Hickory Cabin Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	ED 40
Holton Cemetery Walled Graves and Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1877	Recommended eligible	EDMC 23
Houchin Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1891	Recommended eligible	ED 35
Jaggers Cemetery Grave Markers	–	1931	More research recommended	EDMC 8
James Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence	–	Ca. 1918	More research recommended	ED 36
Johnson Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Joppa Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1850	Contributing to Joppa Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000496	EDMC 16
Lee Cave Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Little Hope Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1864	Recommended eligible	EDMC 36
Little Jordan Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence	–	Ca. 1872	Recommended eligible	–
Locust Grove Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1900	More research recommended	EDMC 35
Mammoth Cave Baptist Church Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1893	Contributing to Mammoth Cave Baptist Church and Cemetery; NRIS 91000497	EDMC 44
Mansfield Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence	–	Ca. 1870	More research recommended	–

Built Feature Name	NPS Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Unnamed Cemetery Stone and Metal Markers (Miles Cemetery)	–	Unknown	More research recommended	ED 41
Miles-Davis Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence	–	Ca. 1862	More research recommended	EDMC 6
Minyard Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	EDMC 10
Old Guides Cemetery Walled Graves and Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1843	Contributing to Old Guides Cemetery; NRIS 91000499	EDMC 28
Old Temple Hill Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1887	More research recommended	ED 42
Owens Cemetery Grave Markers and Fence	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Parker Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1875	More research recommended	EDMC 12
Pioneer Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Poplar Springs Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1871	More research recommended	EDMC 2
Ralph Parsley Homestead Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Ritter Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1921	More research recommended	ED 43
Sand Spring Cemetery Plot Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1911	More research recommended	EDMC 9
Shackelford Grave Marker and Stone Wall	–	1851	Recommended eligible	EDMC 30
Short Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Slaughter-Jones Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1867	More research recommended	–
Slemmons-Davis Walled Graves and Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1856	Recommended eligible	ED 44
Smithie Hunt Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	ED 29
Strange Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1875	More research recommended	EDMC 22
Temple Hill Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1898	Recommended eligible	EDMC 3
Vincent Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1874	More research recommended	–
White Oak Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1900	More research recommended	–
Whitlow-Bellamy Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1890	More research recommended	–
Wilkins Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1894	More research recommended	EDMC 20
Wilson Cemetery Walled Graves and Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1872	More research recommended	EDMC 25
Woolsey Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1880	More research recommended	EDMC 18
Woolsey-Davis Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Unknown	More research recommended	–
Zion Hill Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1901	More research recommended	–

Built Feature Name	NPS Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Cave Entrances				
Carmichael Entrance	–	1931, 1935	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDME 21
Cathedral Domes Entrance	–	1930	Not Extant	EDME 8
Colossal Cavern Entrance	–	1896	Individually listed; NRIS 91000491	EDME 19
Cox Entrance	–	1916–1917	Determined eligible; more research needed	–
Crystal Cave Entrance	–	1917	Listed, contributing to Crystal Cave District; NRIS 91000500	EDME 13
Frozen Niagara Entrance	–	1924, 1937–1938	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDME 11
Great Onyx Cave Entrance	–	1915	Individually listed; NRIS 91000490	EDME 16
New Discovery Entrance	–	1940	Recommended contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	–
New Entrance	–	1921	Recommended contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDME 10
Sand Cave Entrance	–	N/A; natural entrance	Recommended eligible	EDME 12
Violet City Entrance	–	1915; 1931; 1935	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDME 22
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Below Ground				
Albert's Stairway	–	Ca. 1908	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMI 11
Cable in Aerobridge Canyon	–	Ca. 1922	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMI 6
Crystal Lake Landing	–	Ca. 1923	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMI 7
Mushroom Beds	–	1881–1882	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMI 2
Rock Stairs and Walls to Olive's Bower	–	Ca. 1880	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMI 3
Rock Stairs-End of Gothic Ave, thru Elbow Crevice	–	Ca. 1890	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMI 4

The African American Experience Associated Property Types

Built Feature Name	NPS Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Below Ground*				
Consumption Hut #1	–	1842–1843	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 3a
Consumption Hut #2	–	1842–1843	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 3b
Gothic Avenue Rock Monuments, Walls, and Signatures	–	Ca. 1825–1925	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMI 10
Leaching Vat #1, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #2, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #3, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #4, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #5, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #6, Booth's Amphitheater	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #1, Rotunda	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #2, Rotunda	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Leaching Vat #3, Rotunda	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Rotunda Drain Tank	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Saltpetre Pipes (Broadway)	–	Ca. 1806	Listed, contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	EDMH 2
Cemeteries				
Bransford Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1894	Recommended eligible	ED 39
Bransford-Mansfield Cemetery Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1899	Recommended eligible	ED 28
Pleasant Hill Cemetery (formerly Black Community Cemetery) Grave Markers	–	Ca. 1844	Recommended eligible	ED 32

* Because African Americans played a critical role in the development of the saltpetre mining operations and Dr. Croghan's consumption experiment, these features are listed here as well.

CCC Associated Property Types

Building Name	Construction Date	Extant/Not Extant	NRHP Status	NRIS Number	CRIS Number	KHC Site Number
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Above Ground						
Buildings 8–17: Deluxe Cottages	1937 (the CCC contributed the infrastructure and landscaping around the cottages)	Extant	Determined eligible	N/A	1163005; 1163051; 1163084; 1163123; 1163246; 13-missing; 1163290; 1163370; 1163450; 1163479	ED 151–160
Building 18: Amphitheater	1940; 1964; 2010	Not extant; replaced by current structure	Determined not eligible	N/A	000146	ED 170
Building 21: Maple Springs Ranger Station	1942	Extant	Contributing to Maple Springs Ranger Station; NRIS 91000494	91000494	007562	EDM 21
Building 22: Deer Lab (currently Maple Springs Office Building)	1942	Extant	Contributing to Maple Springs Ranger Station; NRIS 91000494	91000494	90199	EDM 22
Building 24: Three Springs Pumphouse	1938	Extant	Individually listed; NRIS 91000492	91000492	N/A	EDM 24
Building 25: Bransford Spring Pumphouse	1939	Extant	Individually listed; NRIS 91000493	91000493	007559	EDM 025
Building 26: Echo River Trail Pumphouse	1940	Extant	Recommended eligible; not listed	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building 28: Residence	1937	Extant	Contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	91000502	007559	EDM 28
Building 29: Residence	1937	Extant	Contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	91000502	007557	EDM 28
Building 30: Residence	1937	Extant	Contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	91000502	007556	EDM 28
Building 31: Residence	1937	Extant	Contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	91000502	007555	EDM 28
Building 32: Residence	1937	Extant	Contributing to Residential Area	91000502	012112	EDM 28

Building Name	Construction Date	Extant/Not Extant	NRHP Status	NRIS Number	CRIS Number	KHC Site Number
			District; NRIS 91000502			
Building 33: Residence	1937	Extant	Contributing to Residential Area District; NRIS 91000502	91000502	012111	EDM 28
Building 38: Superintendent's Residence	1941	Extant	Individually listed; NRIS 91000495	91000495	550030	EDM 38
Building 52: Fire-Cache (currently Concessions Workshop)	1940	Extant	Determined Contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	N/A	1165002	ED 52
Building 55: Concessions Warehouse	1940	Extant	Determined Contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	N/A	000124	ED 55
Building 59: Automotive Mechanical Garage	1939	Extant	Contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	91000501	007551	EDM 59
Building 60: Oil House and Paint Shop	1940	Extant	Contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	91000501	007550	EDM 60
Building 63: Facility Management Office	1941	Extant	Contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	91000501	007549	ED 63
Buildings 67–82, Woodland Cottages-Infrastructure	1938–1939	Extant	Determined Eligible by NPS; all recommended contributing	N/A	1163507; 1164015; 1164043; 1164080; 1164132; 1164166; 1164220; 1163179; 1164265; 1164298; 1164343; 1164393; 1164425; 1164456; 1164491; 1164524	ED 130–145
Mill Branch Quarry	Ca. 1937	Abandoned; extant	Not listed; no determination of eligibility	N/A	N/A	N/A

Building Name	Construction Date	Extant/Not Extant	NRHP Status	NRIS Number	CRIS Number	KHC Site Number
Camp NP-1	1933	Abandoned; remnants of foundations and other materials are extant	Not listed; no determination of eligibility	N/A	N/A	N/A
Camp NP-2	1933	Abandoned; remnants remain	Not listed; no determination of eligibility	N/A	N/A	N/A
Camp NP-3	1933	Not extant	Not listed; no determination of eligibility	N/A	N/A	N/A
Camp NP-4	1933	Now Maple Springs Group Campground; archeological components remain	Not listed; no determination of eligibility	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quarry #1	Ca. 1937	Not extant	Not listed; no determination of eligibility	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quarry #2	Ca. 1937	Not extant	Not listed; no determination of eligibility	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shuffleboard and Tennis Courts	1938	Extant	Not listed; no determination of eligibility	N/A	N/A	ED 166
Stationary Crushing Plant	Ca. 1937	Not extant	Not listed; no determination of eligibility	N/A	N/A	N/A

Post-War and Mission 66 Associated Property Types

Resource Name	Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Above Ground				
Amphitheater	018	1964	Determined not eligible	–
Cistern near Mt. McKinley Pump House	–	1965	Recommended not eligible	–
Comfort Station in Picnic Area	305	Ca. 1965	Recommended not eligible	–
Fire Hall – Fitness Building	064	1958	Determined non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	EDM 64
General Store and Service Station	208	1959	Recommended not eligible	–
Great Onyx Pump Station	047	1966	Recommended not eligible	–
Mammoth Cave Campground	–	Ca. 1960	Recommended eligible: Mammoth Cave Campground District	–
Mammoth Cave Campground Comfort Station in Loop A	049	1963	Recommended non-contributing to the recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	–

Resource Name	Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Mammoth Cave Campground Comfort Station in Loop B	051	1963	Recommended non-contributing to recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	–
Mammoth Cave Campground Comfort Station in Loop C	050	1963	Recommended non-contributing; recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	–
Mammoth Cave Campground Comfort Station in Loop D	048	1963	Recommended non-contributing; recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	–
Mt. McKinley Pump House	046	1965	Determined not eligible	–
Rangers Office and Training Center	096	1968	Recommended not eligible	–
Residence #34	034	1969	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 217
Residence #35 (Administrative Annex)	035	1969	Determined non-contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 218
Residence #36	036	N/A	N/A	N/A
Residence #37 (Interpretation and Fee Program Offices)	037	1958–1959	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 219
Residence #39 (External Programs Office)	039	1958–1959	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 220
Residence #40 (Administration and Human Resources)	040	1959	Determined non-contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 221
Residence #41 (Ranger Station – Law Enforcement Offices)	041	1959	Determined non-contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 222
Residence #42	042	1959	Determined non-contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 223
Residence #43 (Cumberland Piedmont Network Office)	043	1958	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 224
Residence #44	044	1958	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 225
Restaurant Complex, Hotel, and Gift Shop	207	1965	Recommended not eligible	–
Storage Shed at North End of Utility Area	061	1963	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	–
Roads				
Carmichael Road	–	Ca. 1960	Recommended eligible	–
Frozen Niagara Road	–	Ca. 1960	Recommended eligible	–
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Below Ground				
Mt. McKinley Restroom	–	1965	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	–
Great Relief Restroom	–	1953	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	–

Resource Name	Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Snowball Room Restroom	–	1957	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	–
Snowball Room Lunch Counter	–	1958	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	–
Elevator Building and Elevator Shaft	203	1958	Determined contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	–
Frozen Niagara Entrance Shelter and Improvements	–	1969	Recommended contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	–
New Entrance	–	Ca. 1960	Recommended contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	–
Violet City Entrance Stairway	–	Ca. 1965	Recommended contributing to Mammoth Cave Historic District; NRIS 91000503	–

Late Twentieth Century Developments

Resource Name	Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Above Ground				
Concession Cat Kennel	431	Ca. 1996	Recommended not eligible	–
Concession Dog Kennel	425	1996	Recommended not eligible	–
Concessions Warehouse	300	1973	Determined non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	ED 300
Concessions Workshop	301	1972–1973	Determined non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	ED 301
Craft Shop	065	1968	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	–
Curatorial Storage	333	Ca. 1985	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	–
Equipment Storage Building	102	Ca. 1985	Recommended not eligible	–
Fire Circle, Mammoth Cave Campground	–	Ca. 1994	Determined not eligible	–
Great Onyx Meadows Shelter	307	Ca. 1980	Recommended not eligible	–
Haz-Mat Collection Building	310	1973	Recommended not eligible	–
Hotel Staff Lodging Dormitory	324	1985	Recommended not eligible	–
Lift Station at Point X	414	1994	Recommended not eligible	–
Lift Station at Sunset Point	412	1997	Recommended not eligible	–
Lift Station at Permanent Housing Area	413	1994	Recommended not eligible	–
Lumber Storage	319	Ca. 1980	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	–
Mammoth Cave Campground Accessible Comfort Station in Loop B	317	1977	Recommended non-contributing; recommended eligible Mammoth Cave Campground District	–

Resource Name	Building Number	Construction Date	NRHP Status/ Recommendation	KHC Site Number
Maple Springs Barn	322	–	Recommended non-contributing to Maple Springs Ranger Station; NRIS 91000494	–
Maple Springs Bat House	411	–	Recommended non-contributing to Maple Springs Ranger Station; NRIS 91000494	–
Maple Springs Bunkhouse	306	1973	Recommended non-contributing to Maple Springs Ranger Station; NRIS 91000494	–
Maple Springs Campground	–	Ca. 1980	Recommended not eligible	–
Oil and Gas Storage	312	1975	Non-contributing to Maintenance Area District, NRIS 91000501	–
Picnic Shelter – Environmental Education Classroom	303	Ca. 1970	Determined not eligible	–
Picnic Shelter at Houchins Ferry	308	Ca. 1970	Recommended not eligible	–
Picnic Shelter at Lower Picnic Area	316	Ca. 1970	Recommended not eligible	–
Picnic Shelter at Upper Picnic Area	304	Ca. 1970	Recommended not eligible	–
Procurement Building and Warehouse	095	1970	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	–
Rangers Office and Training Center	096	1968	Recommended not eligible	–
Rangers Storage Shed – Vehicle Wash Structure	318	1975–1976	Non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	–
Residence #34	034	1969	Determined contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 217
Residence #35 (Administrative Annex)	035	1969	Determined non-contributing to recommended eligible Mission 66 Residential Historic District	ED 218
Science Resource Office	313	1975	Recommended non-contributing to Maintenance Area District; NRIS 91000501	–
Seasonal Apartment #97	097	1972	Determined not eligible	–
Seasonal Apartment #98	098	1972	Determined not eligible	–
Seasonal Apartment #99	099	1972	Determined not eligible	–
Telephone Building at Seasonal Quarters	407	Ca. 1972	Recommended not eligible	–
Train Shelter	101	1972	Non-contributing to Hercules and Coach #2; NRIS 75000160	–
Buildings/Structures/Objects – Below Ground				
Doyle Valley Rappelling Entrance	–	1984–1985	Recommended not eligible	–

APPENDIX B

MAPS OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING

HISTORIC RESOURCES

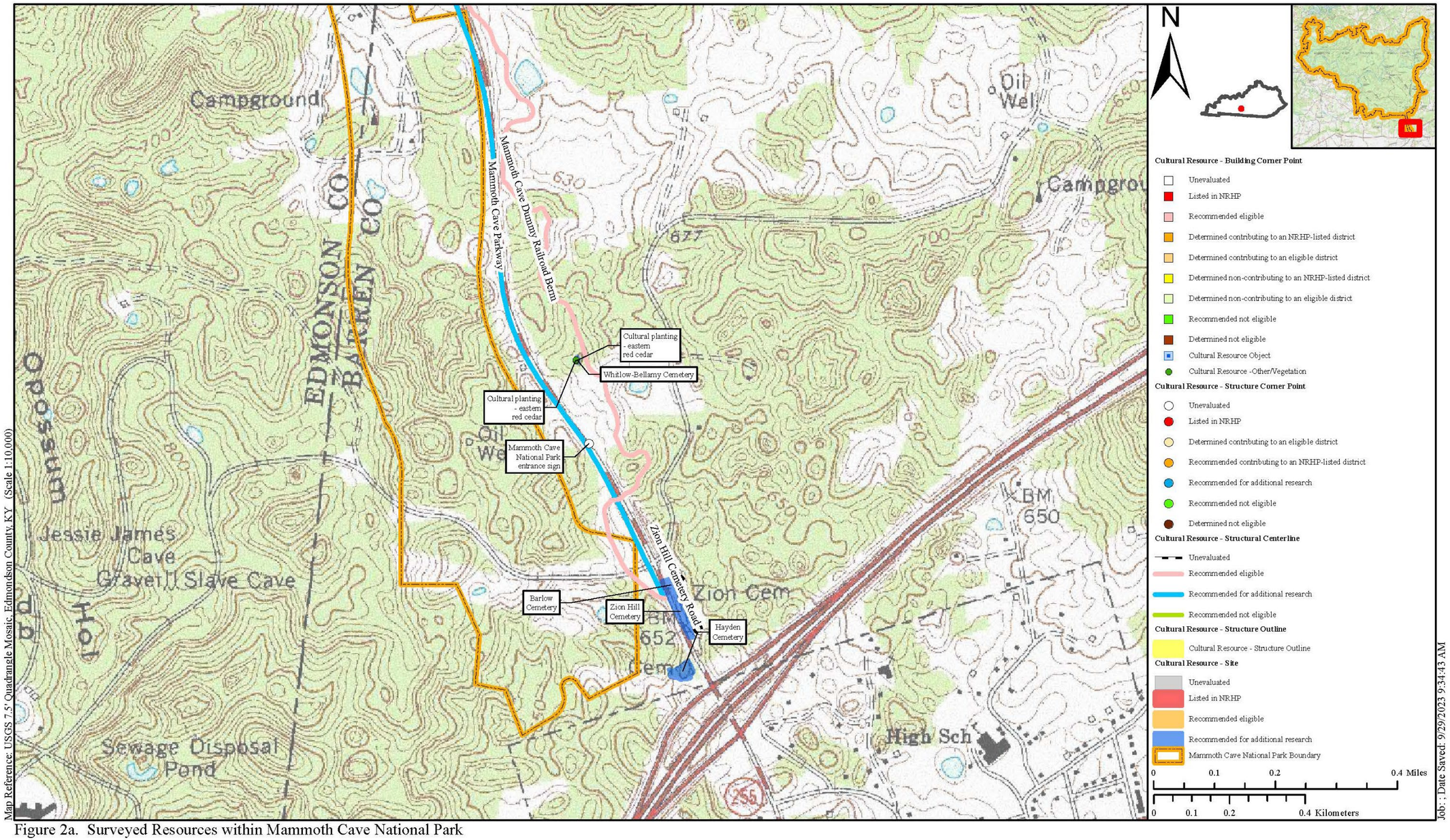


Figure 2a. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

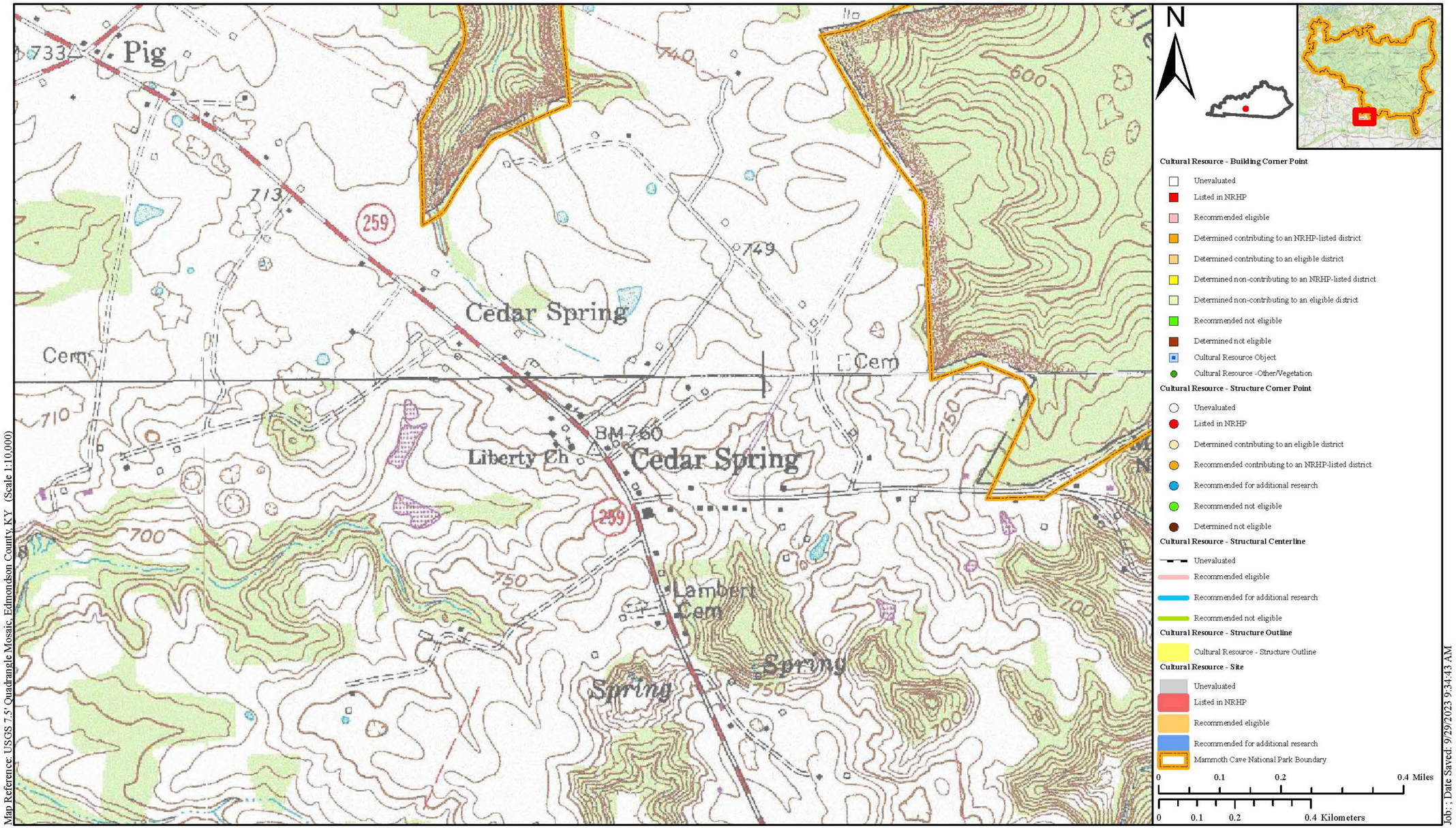


Figure 2b. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

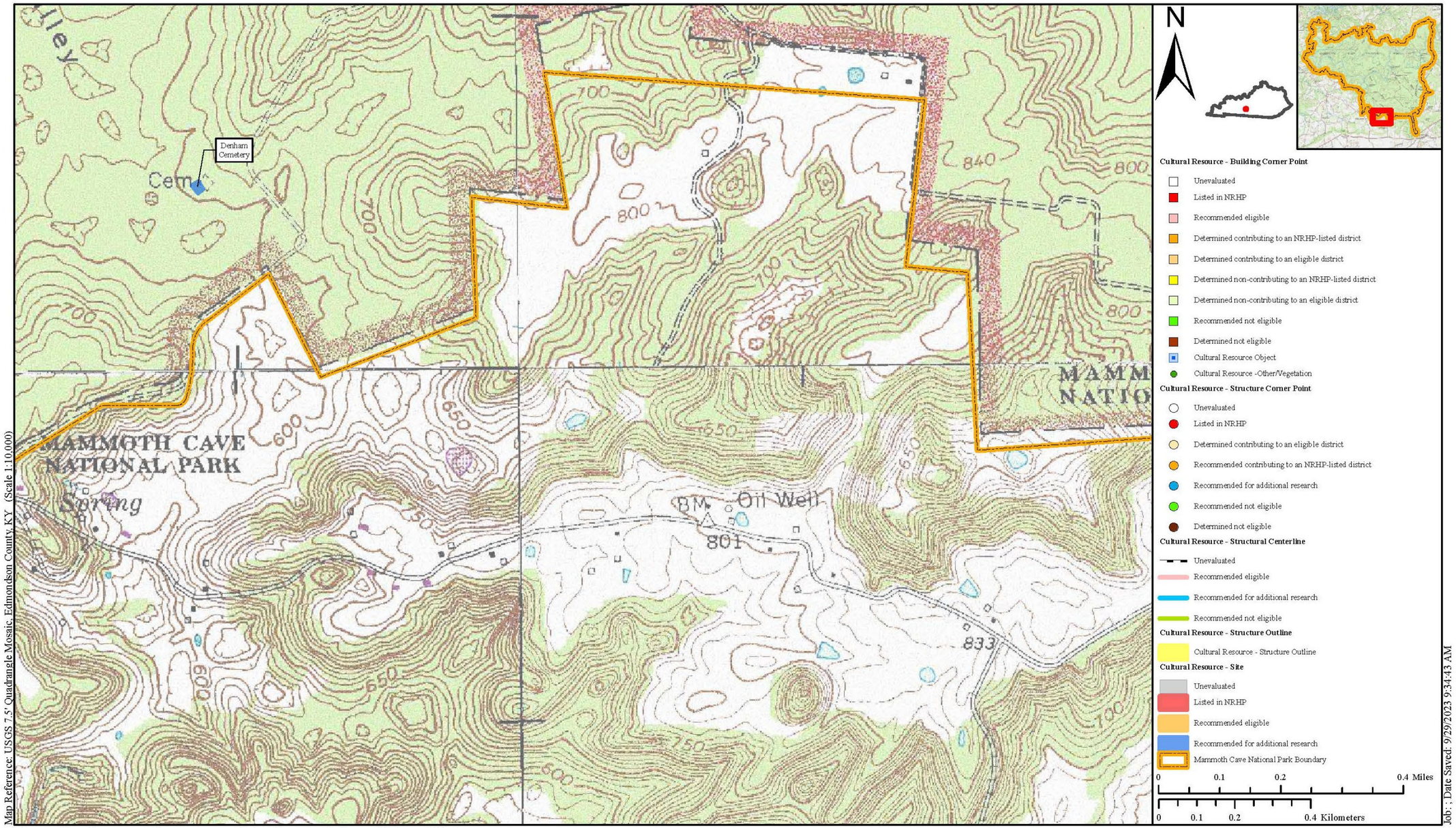


Figure 2c. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park



Figure 2d. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

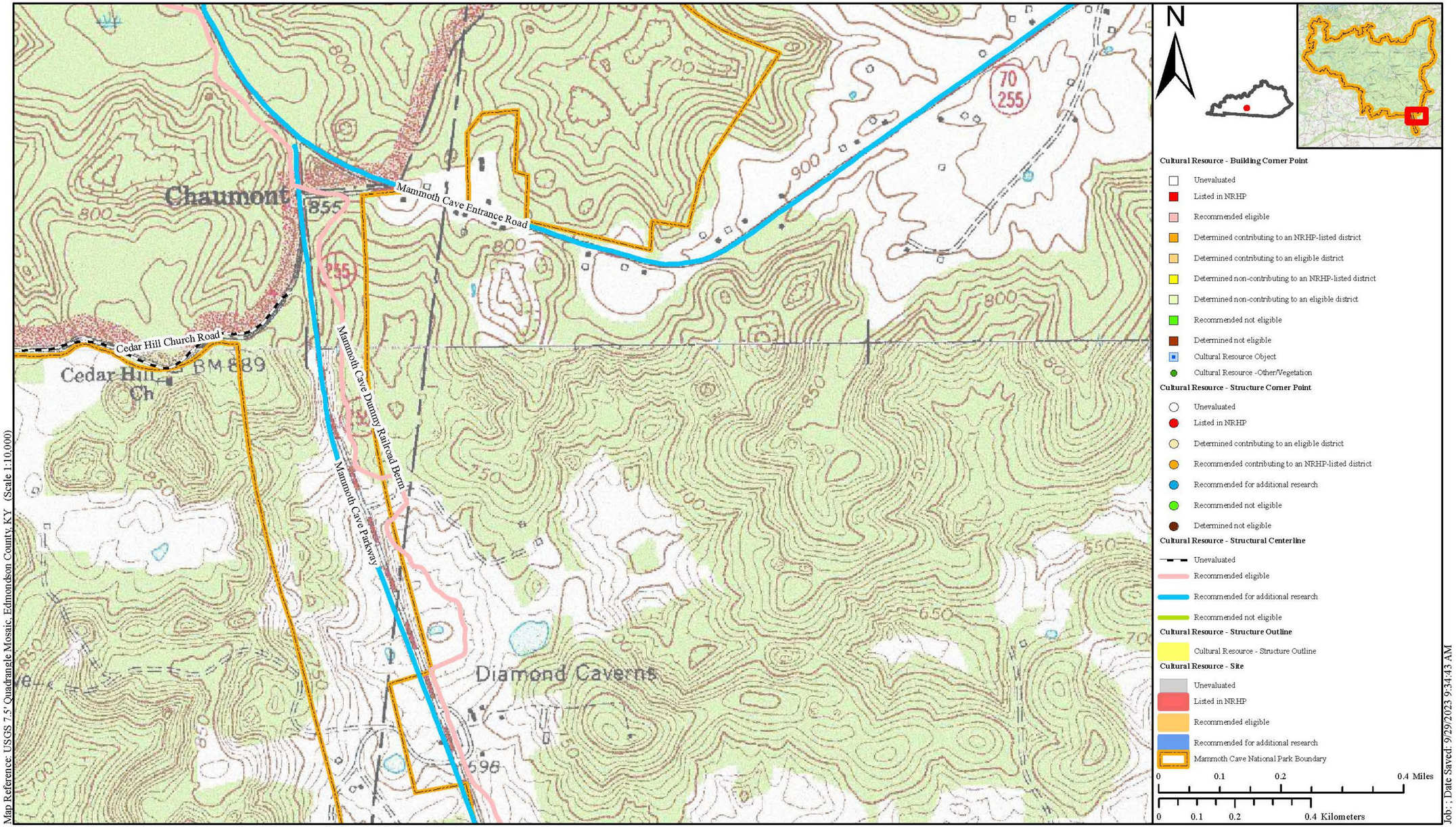


Figure 2e. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

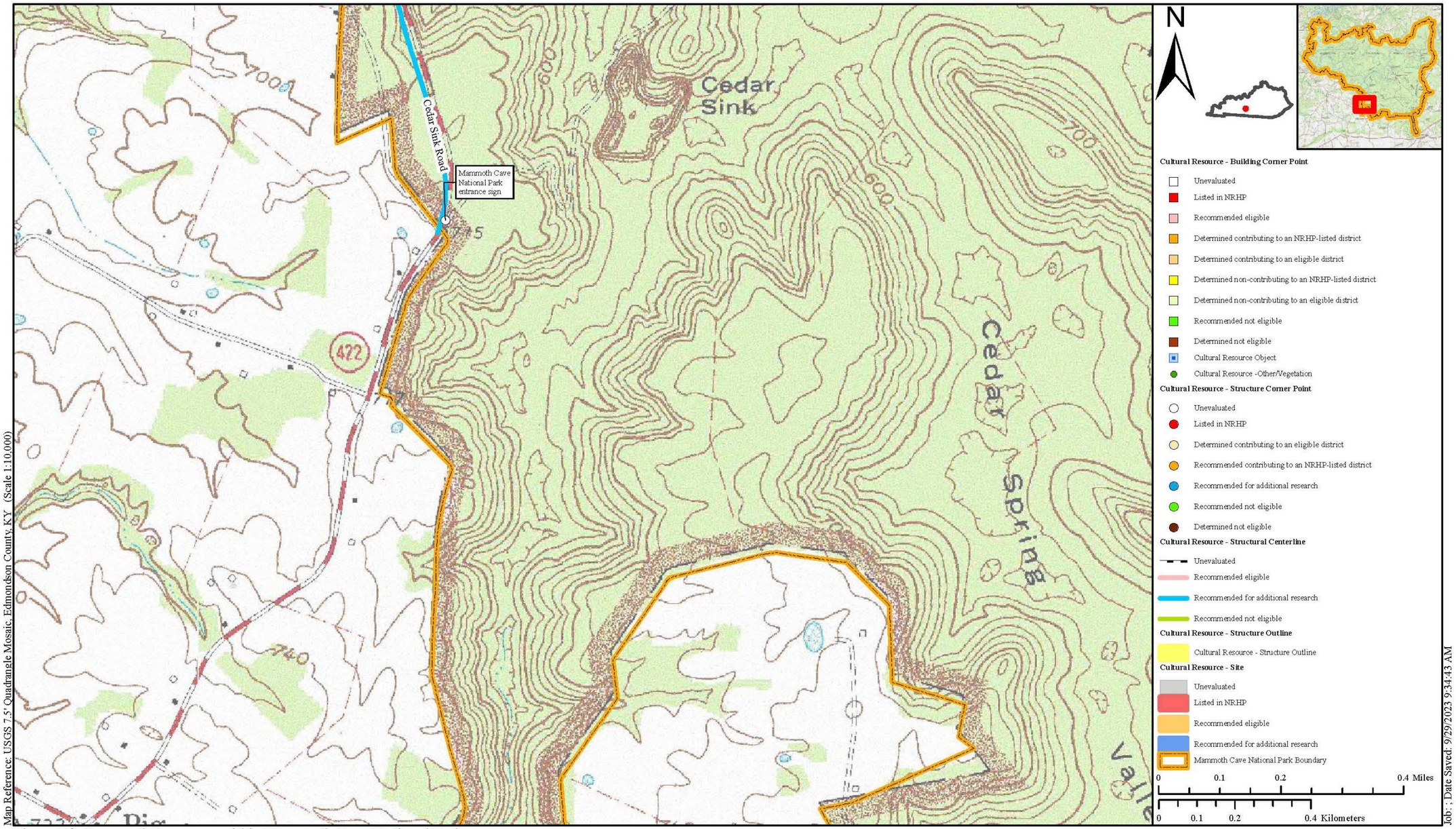


Figure 2f. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park



Figure 2g. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

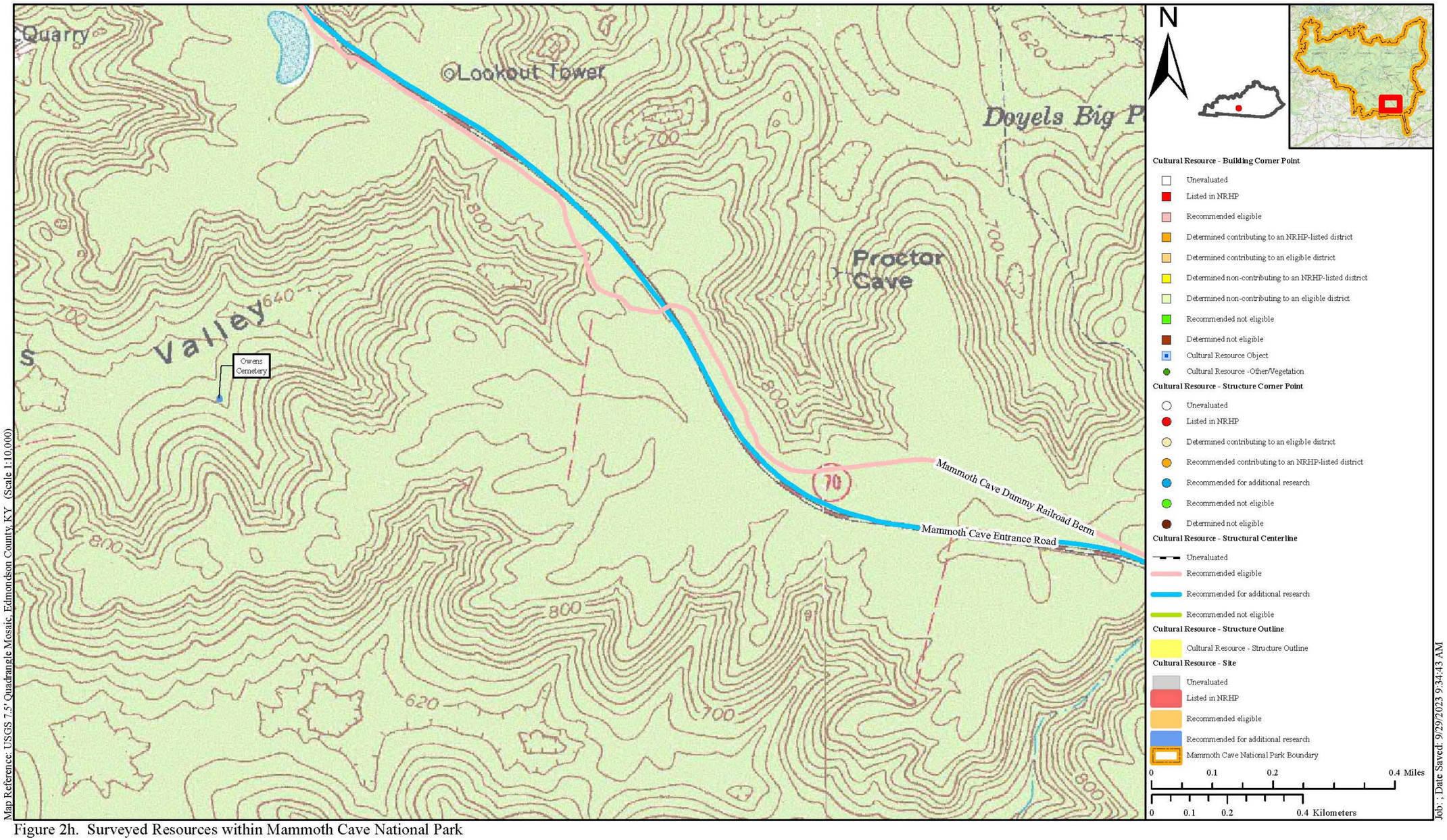


Figure 2h. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

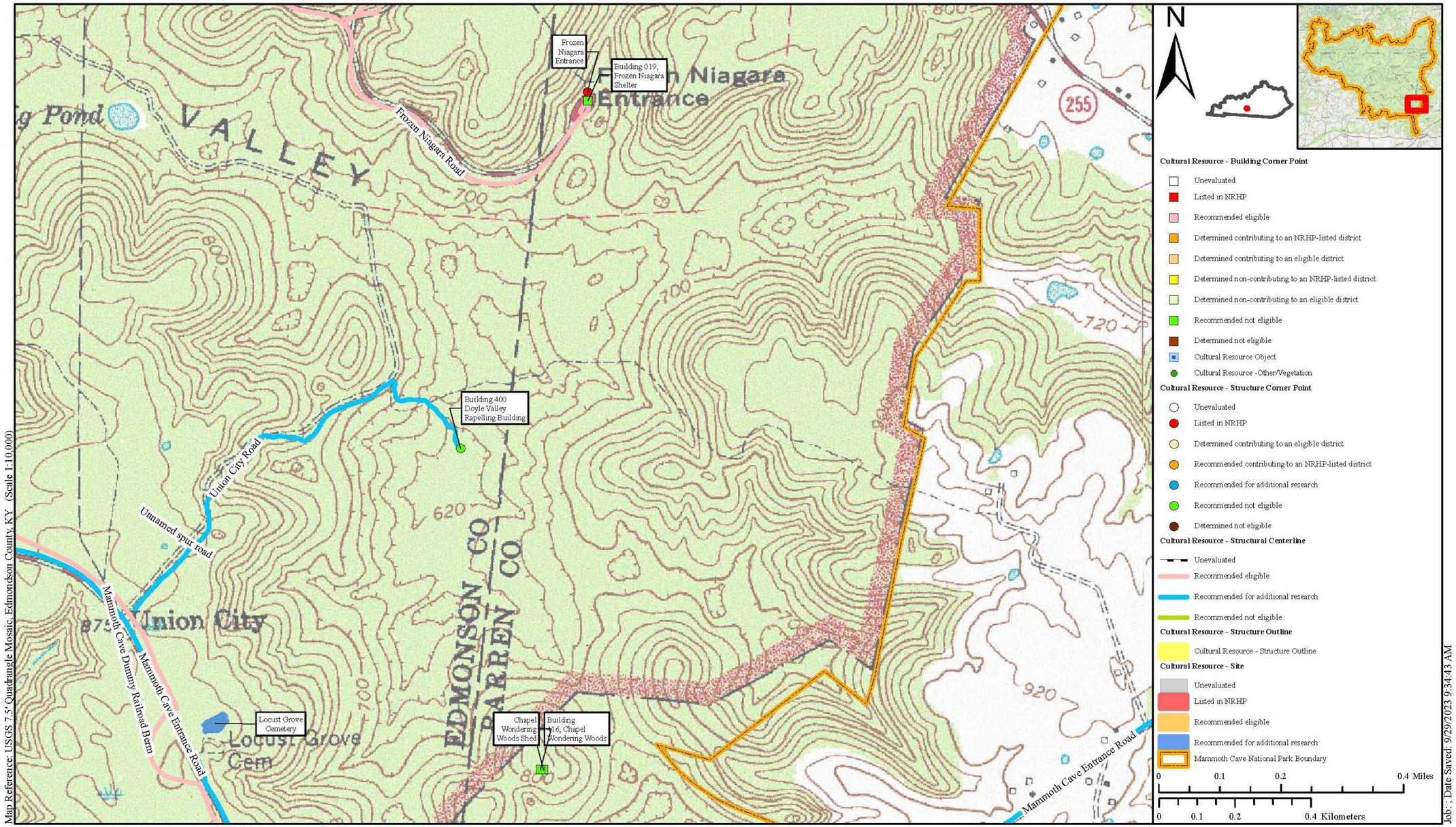


Figure 2i. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

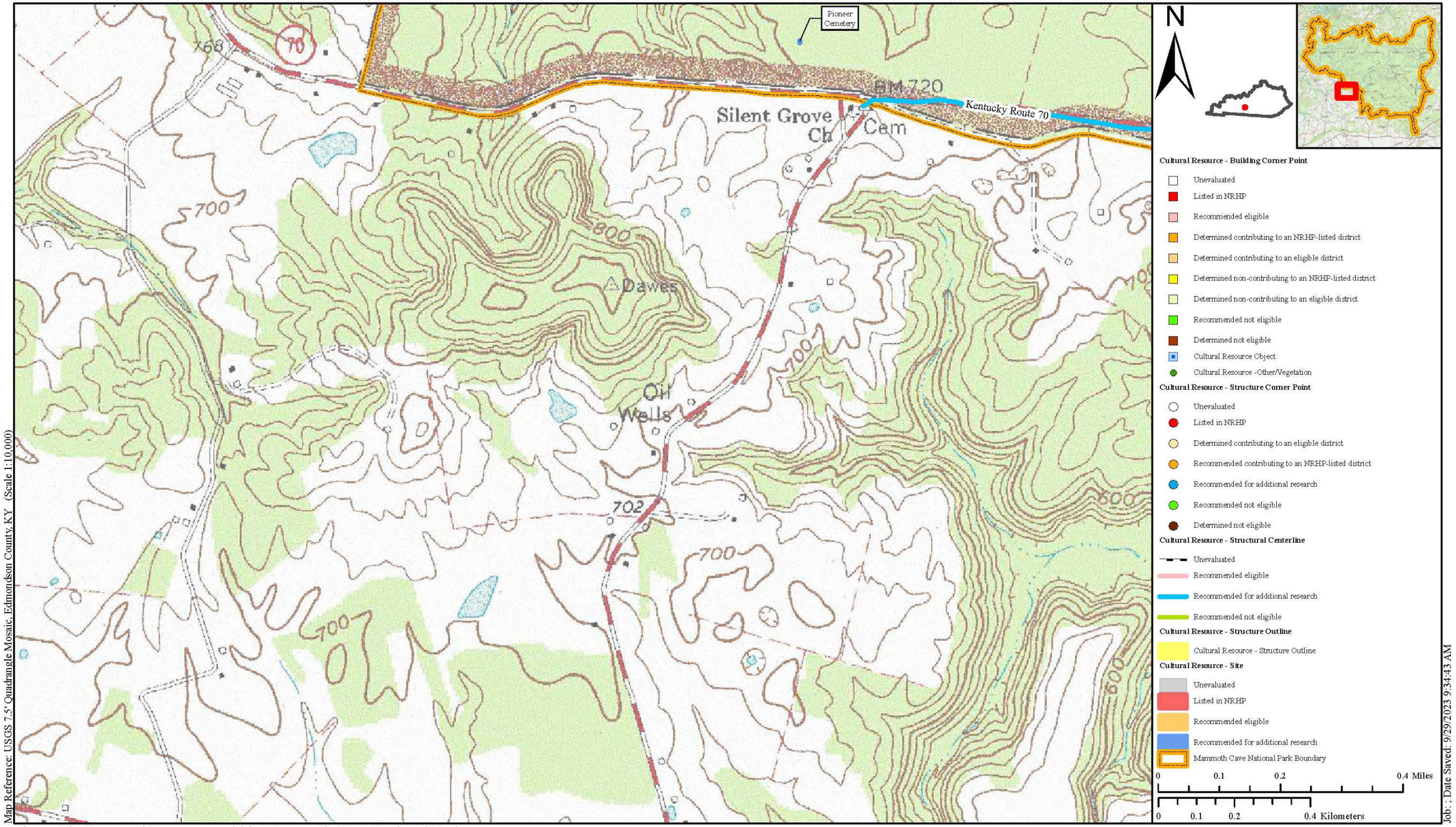


Figure 2j. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

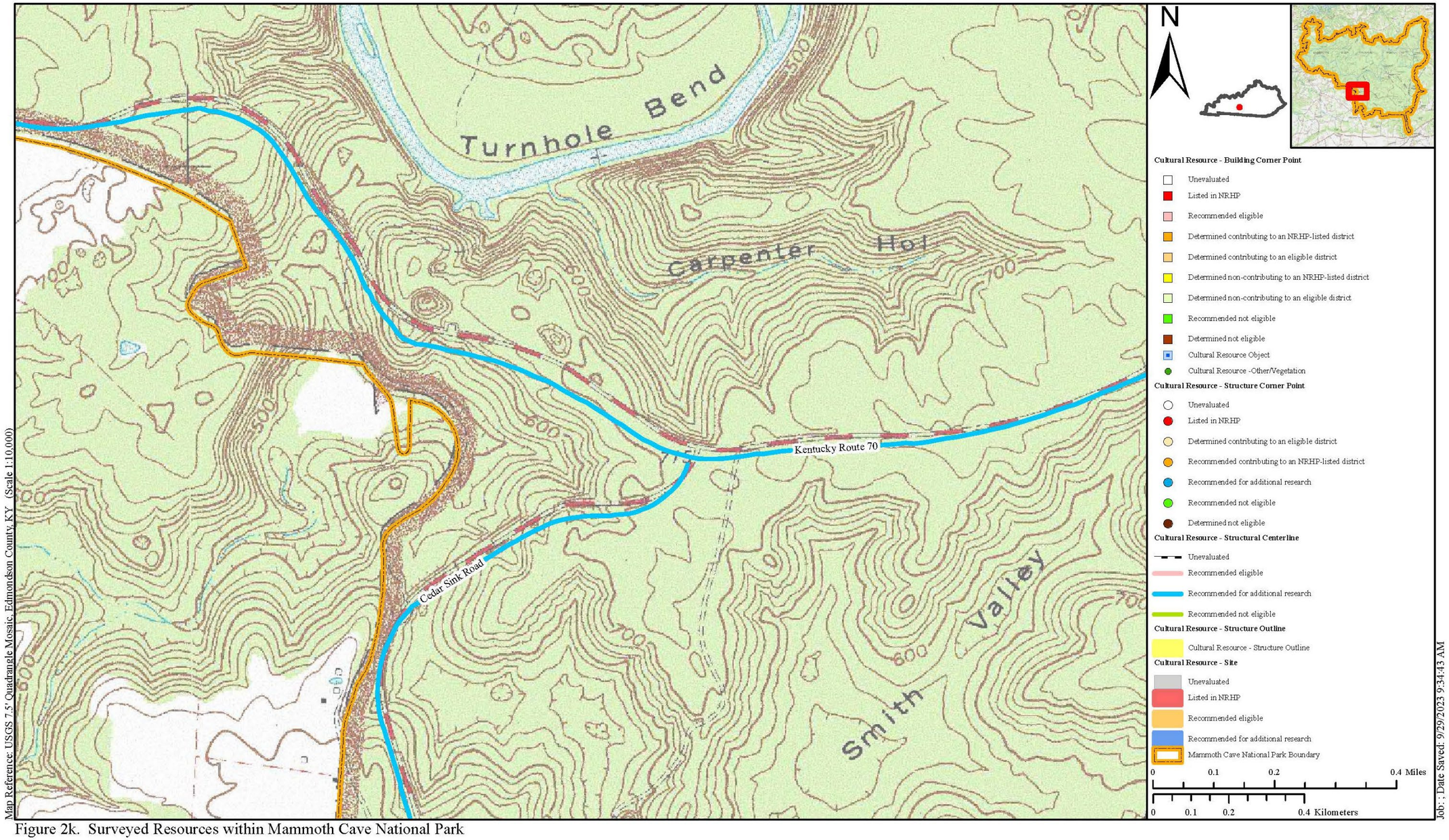


Figure 2k. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

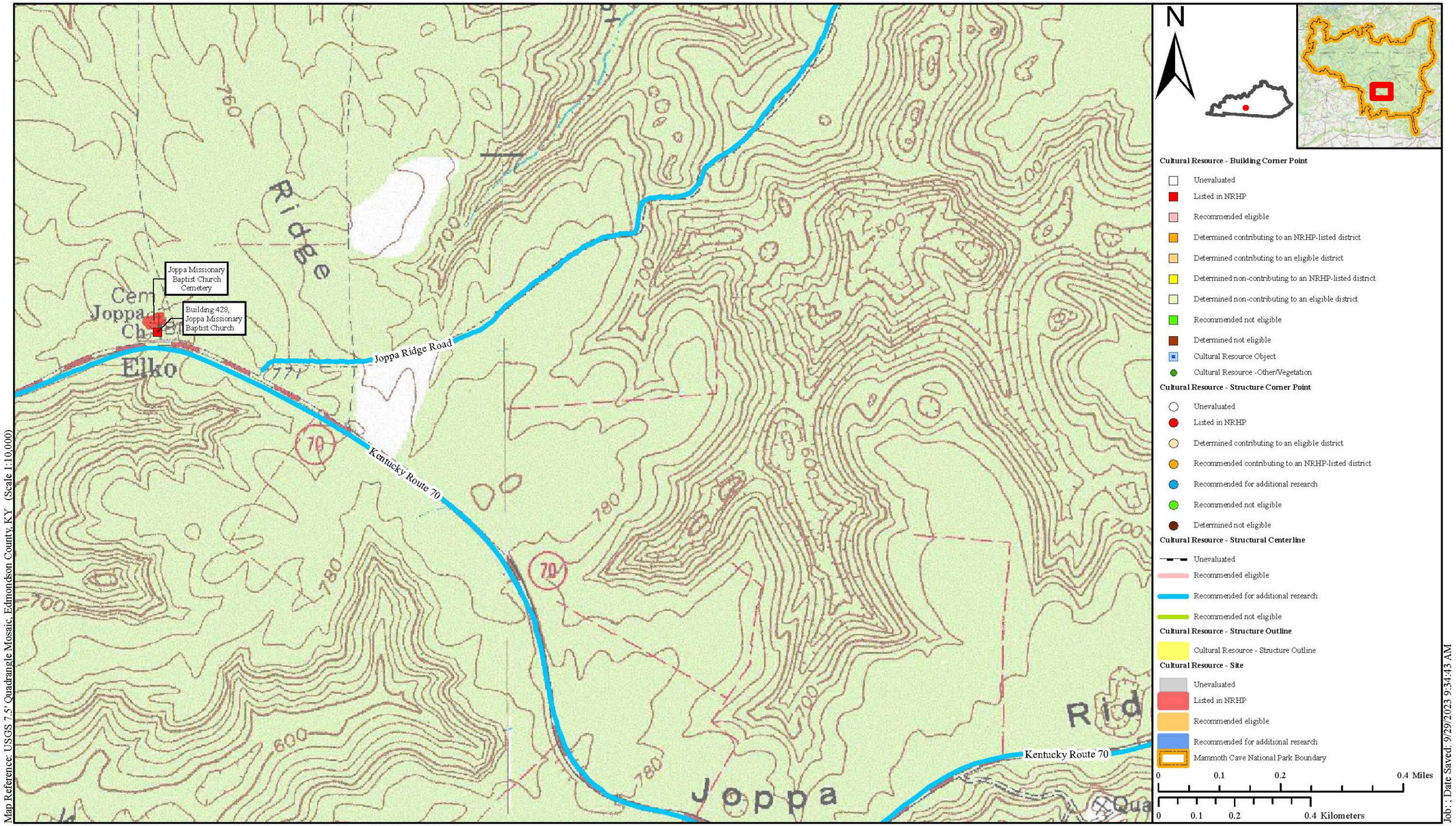


Figure 21. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

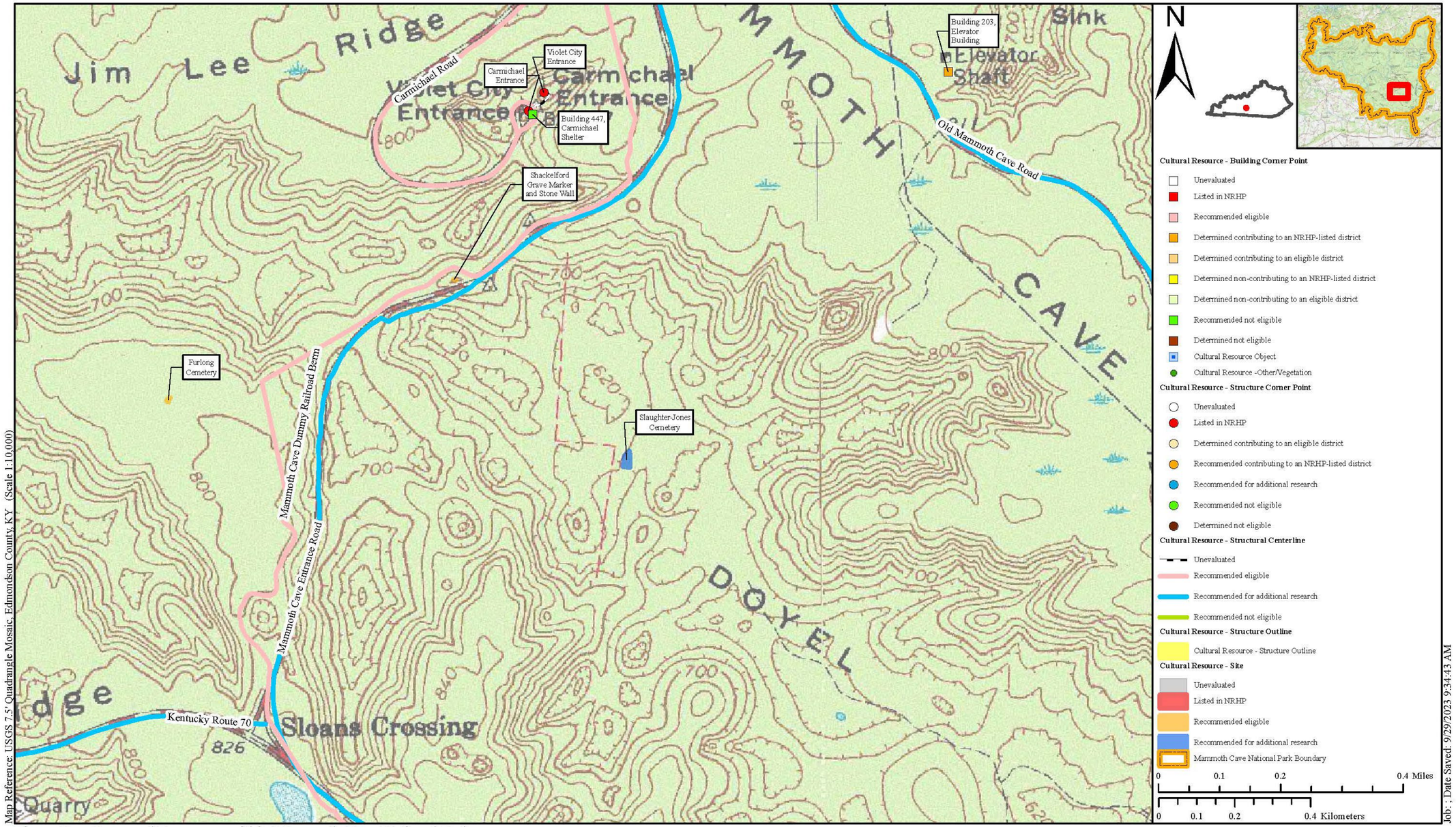


Figure 2m. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

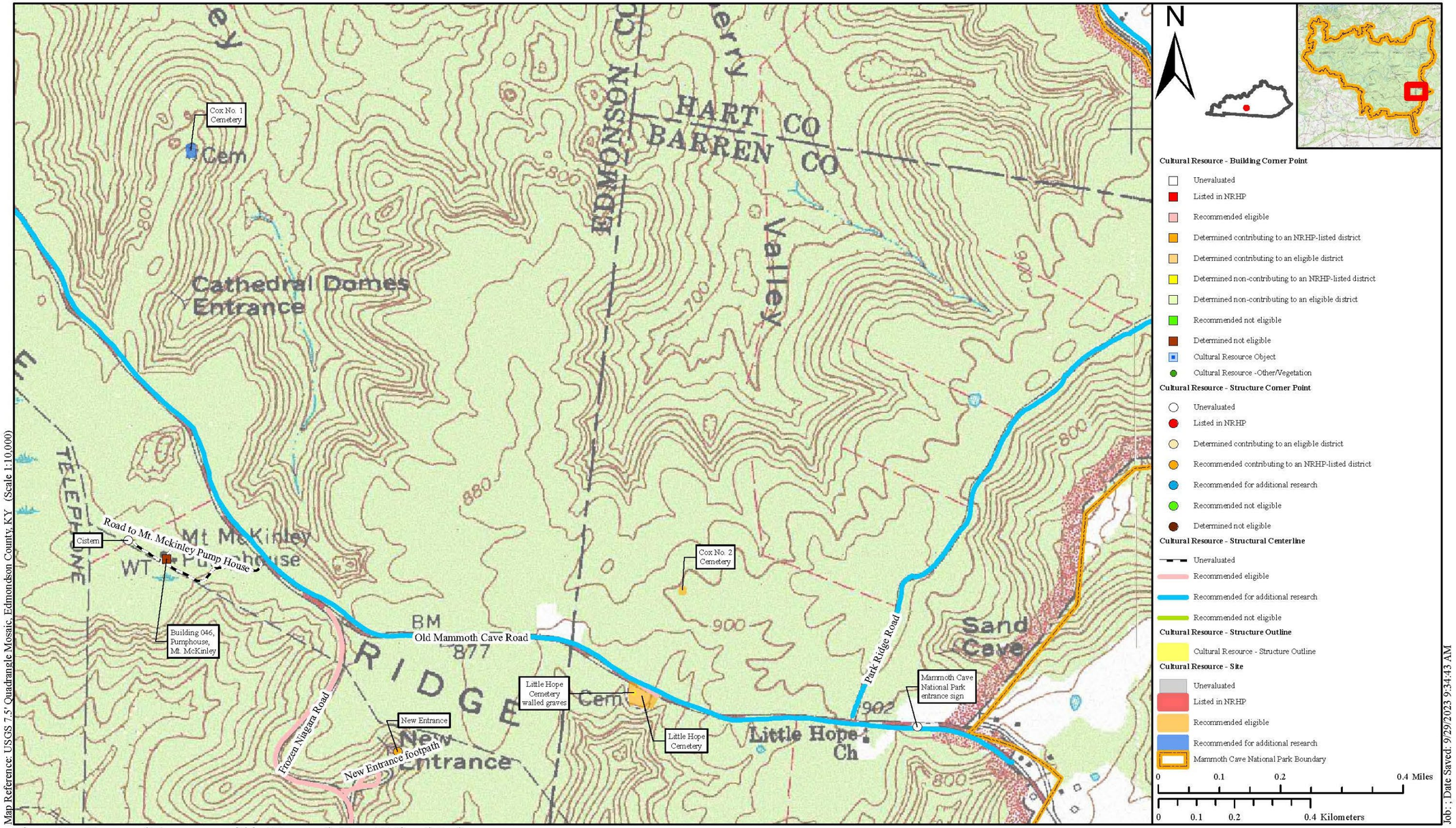


Figure 2n. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

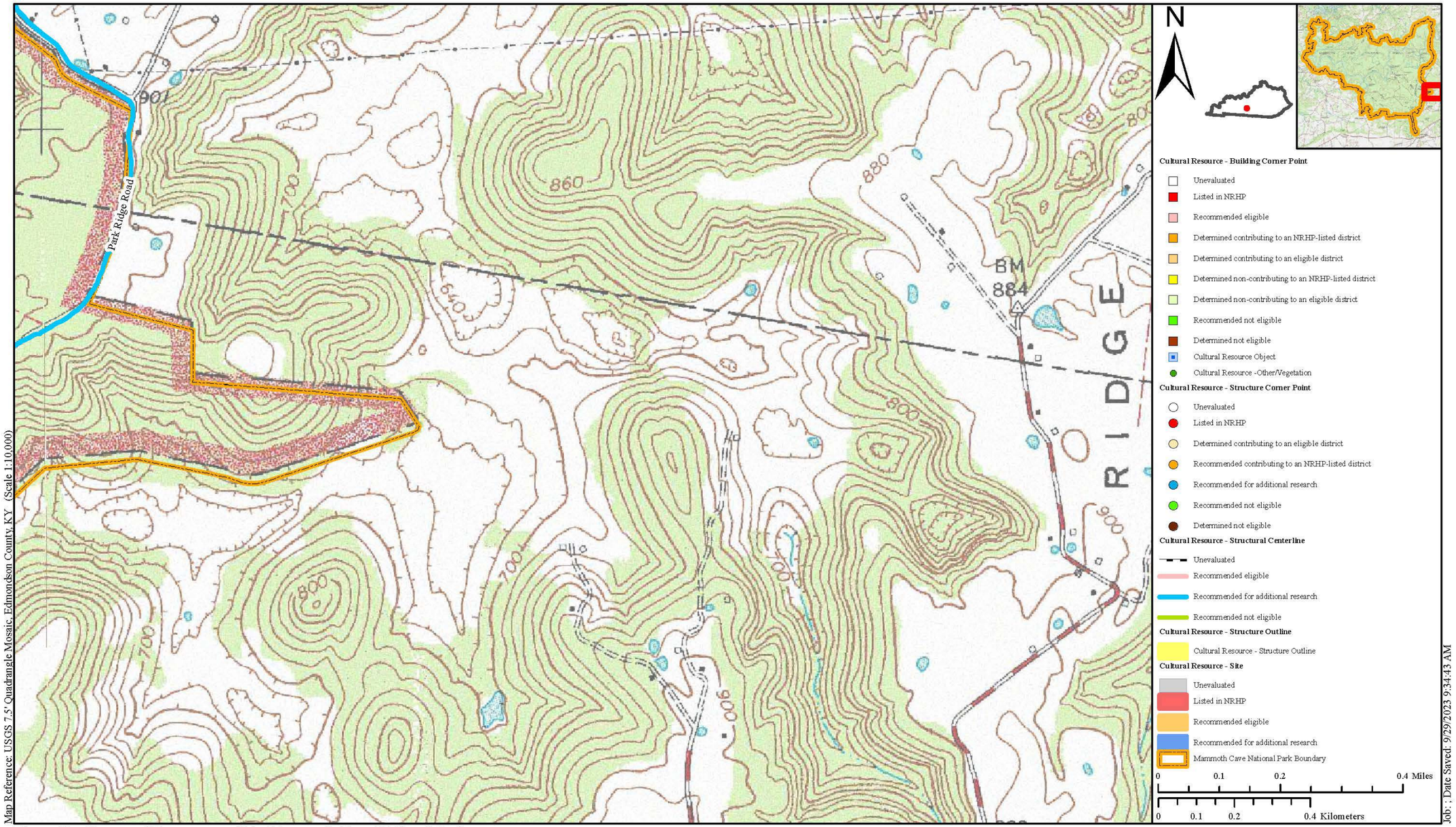


Figure 2o. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

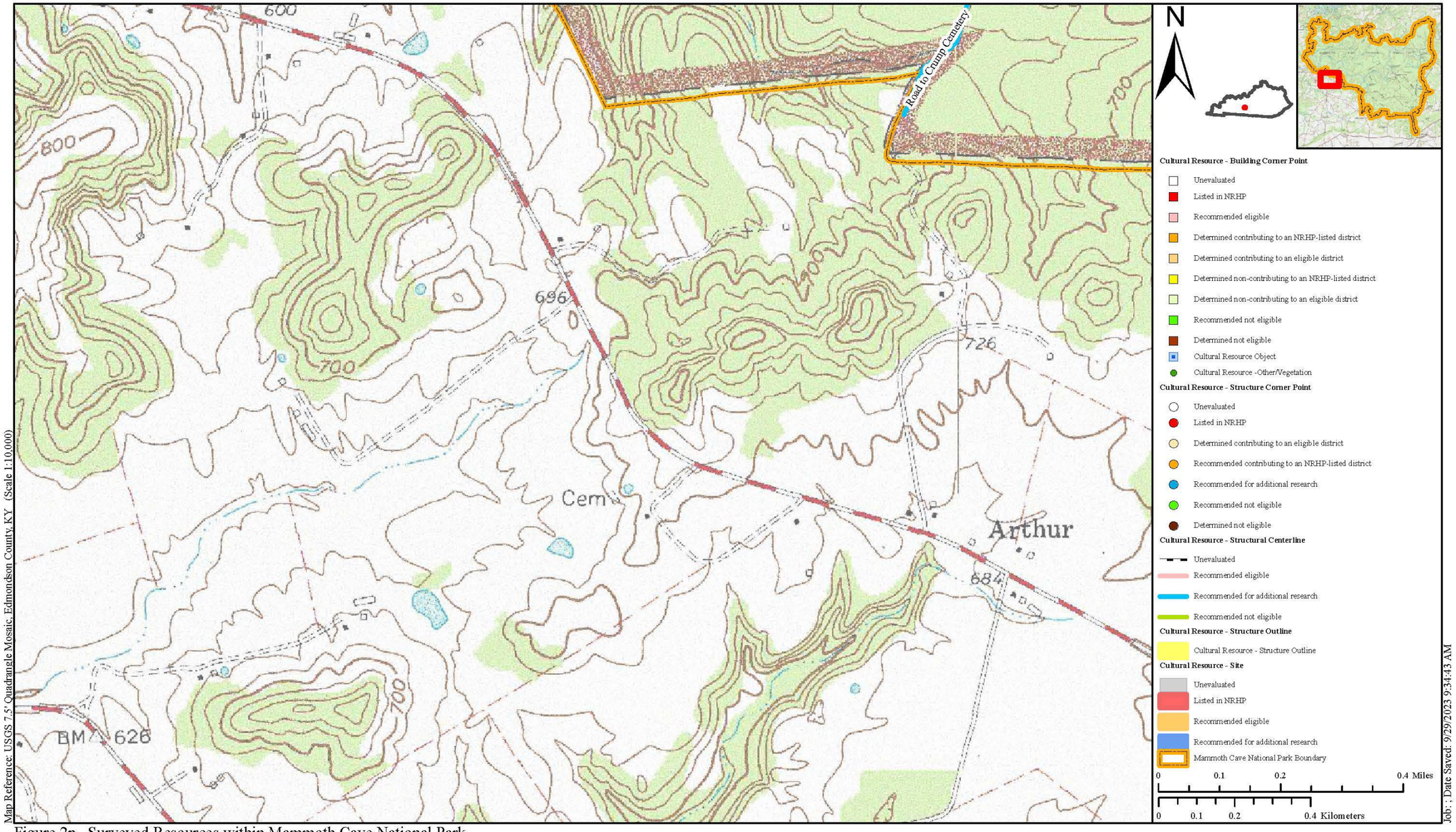


Figure 2p. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

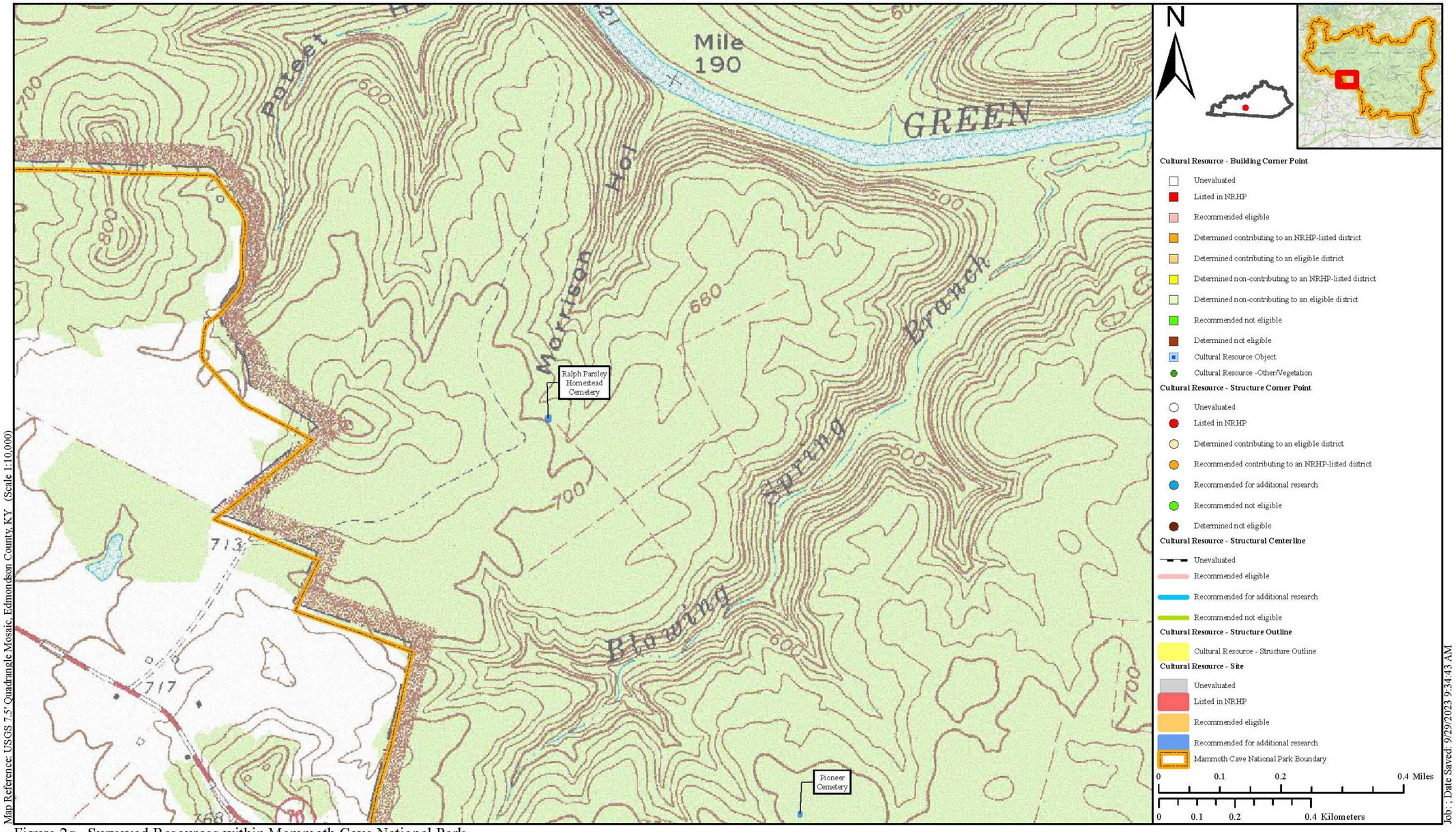


Figure 2q. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

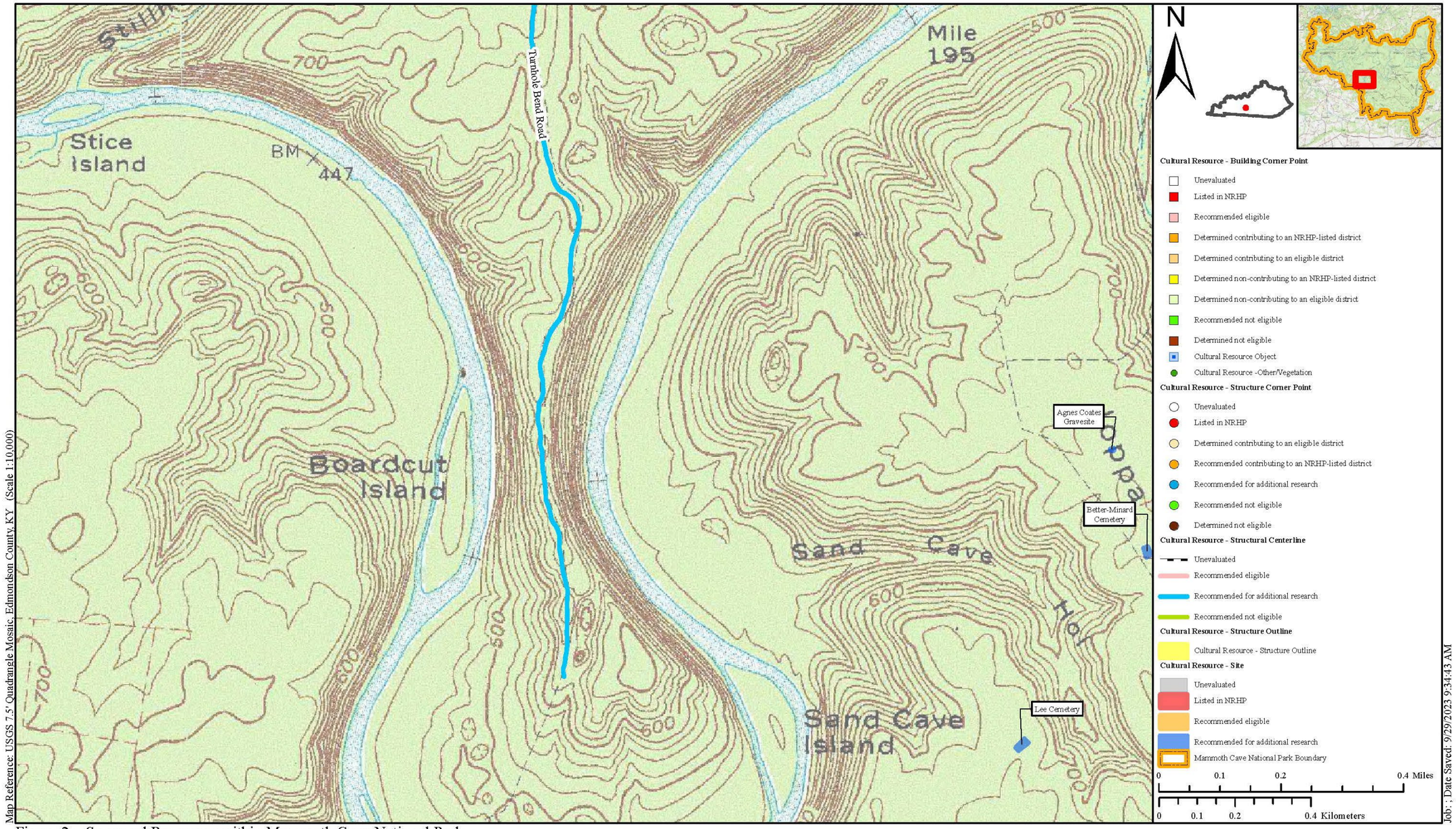


Figure 2r. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

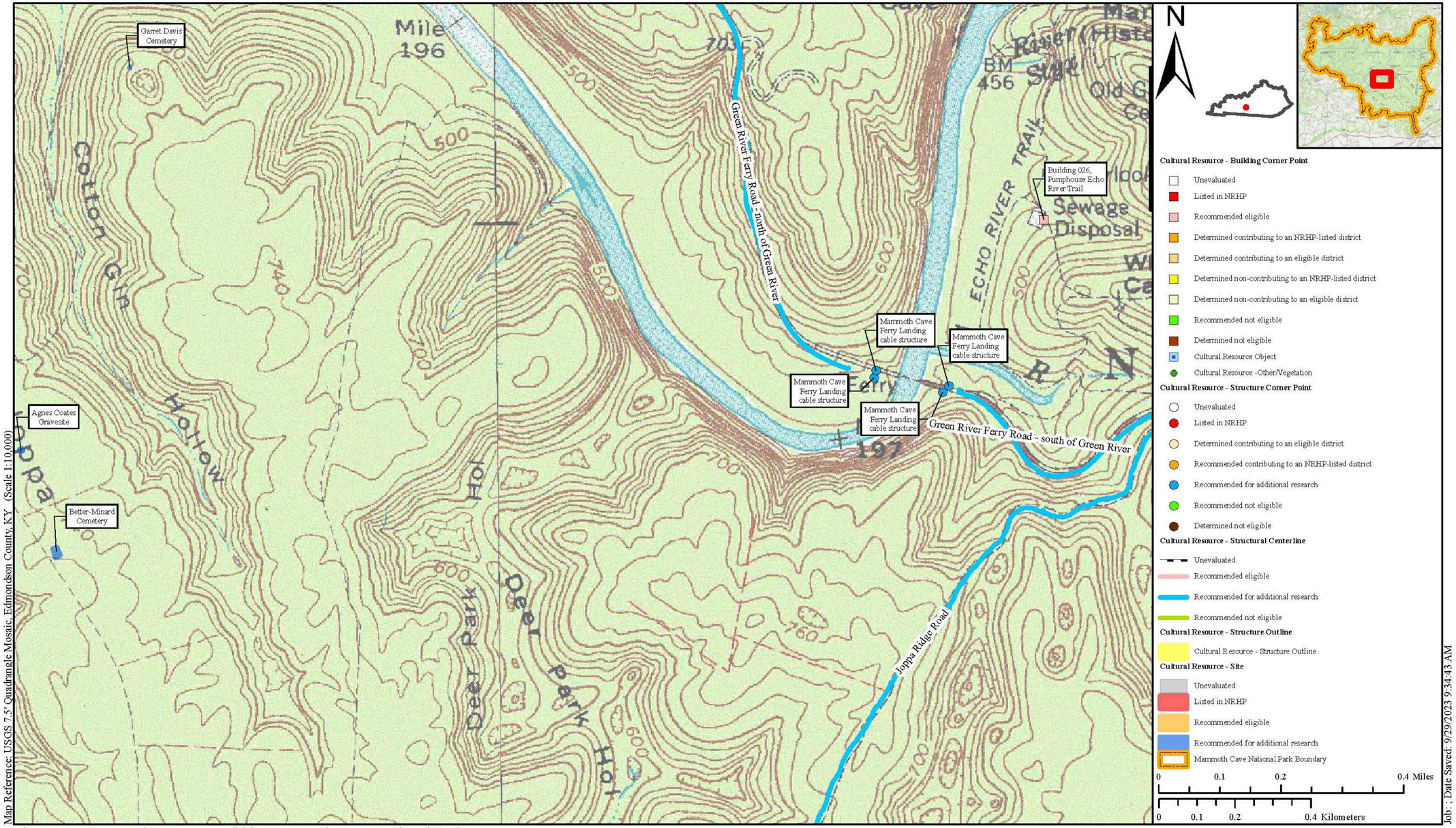


Figure 2s. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

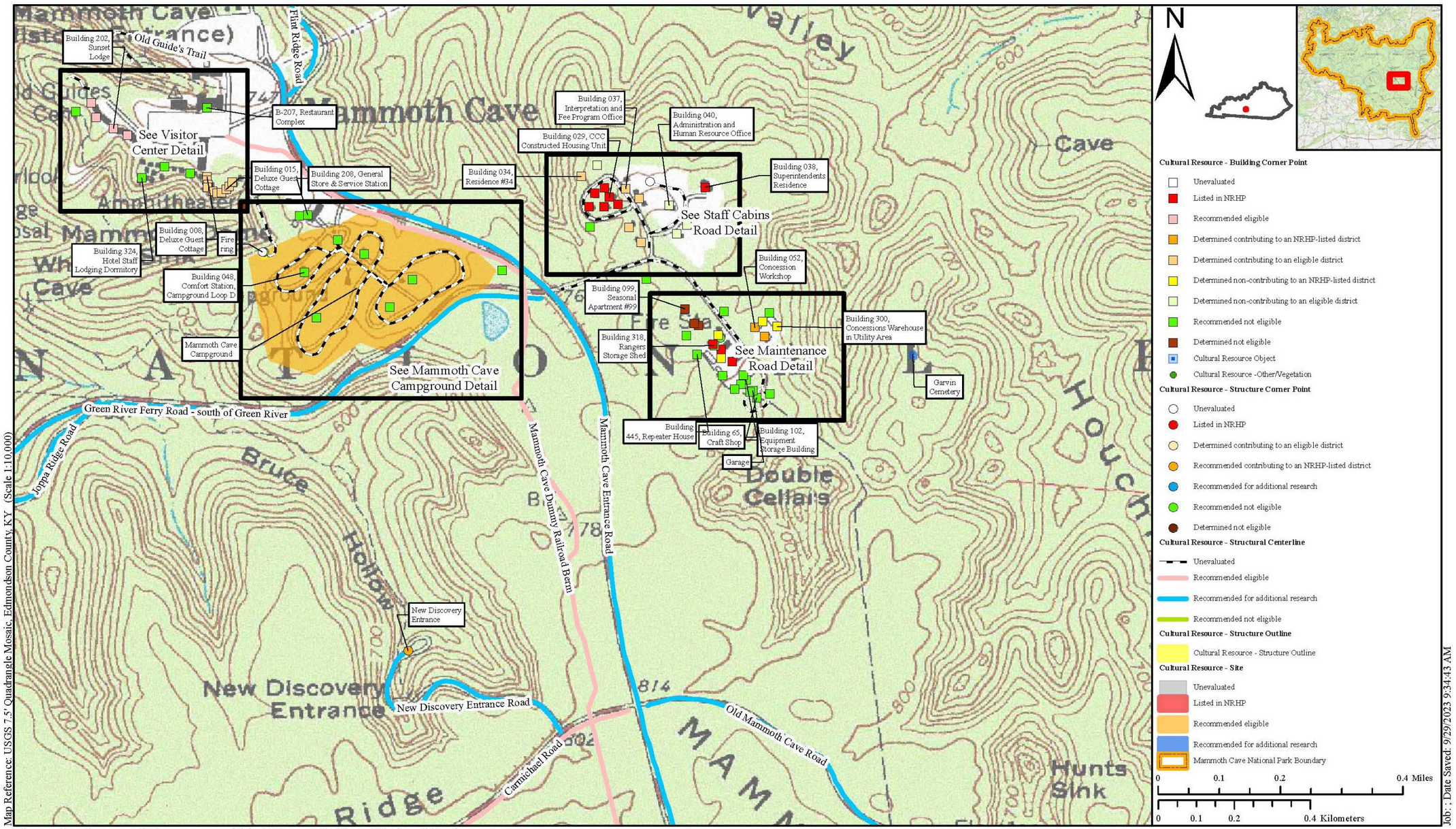


Figure 2t. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

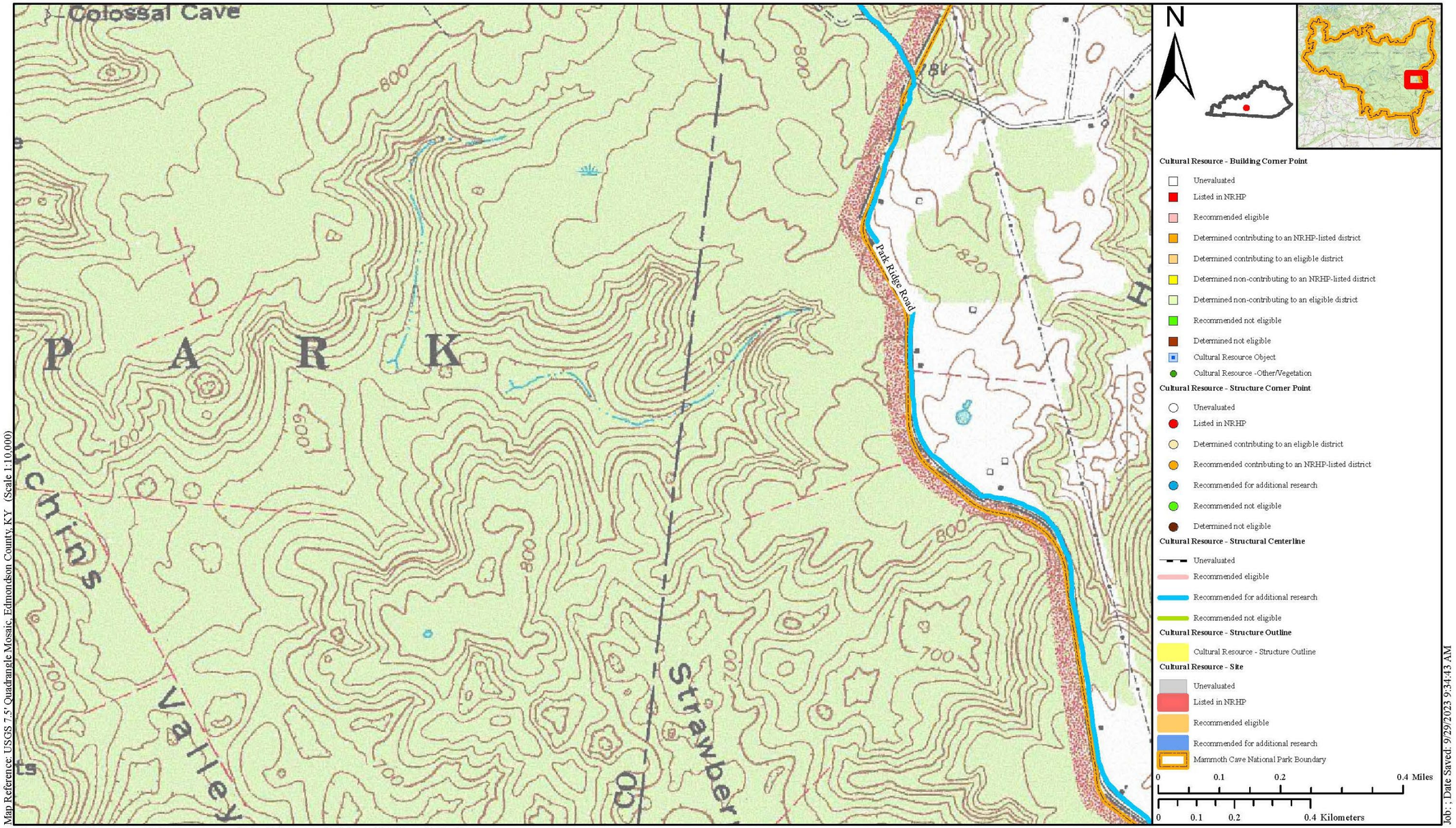


Figure 2u. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

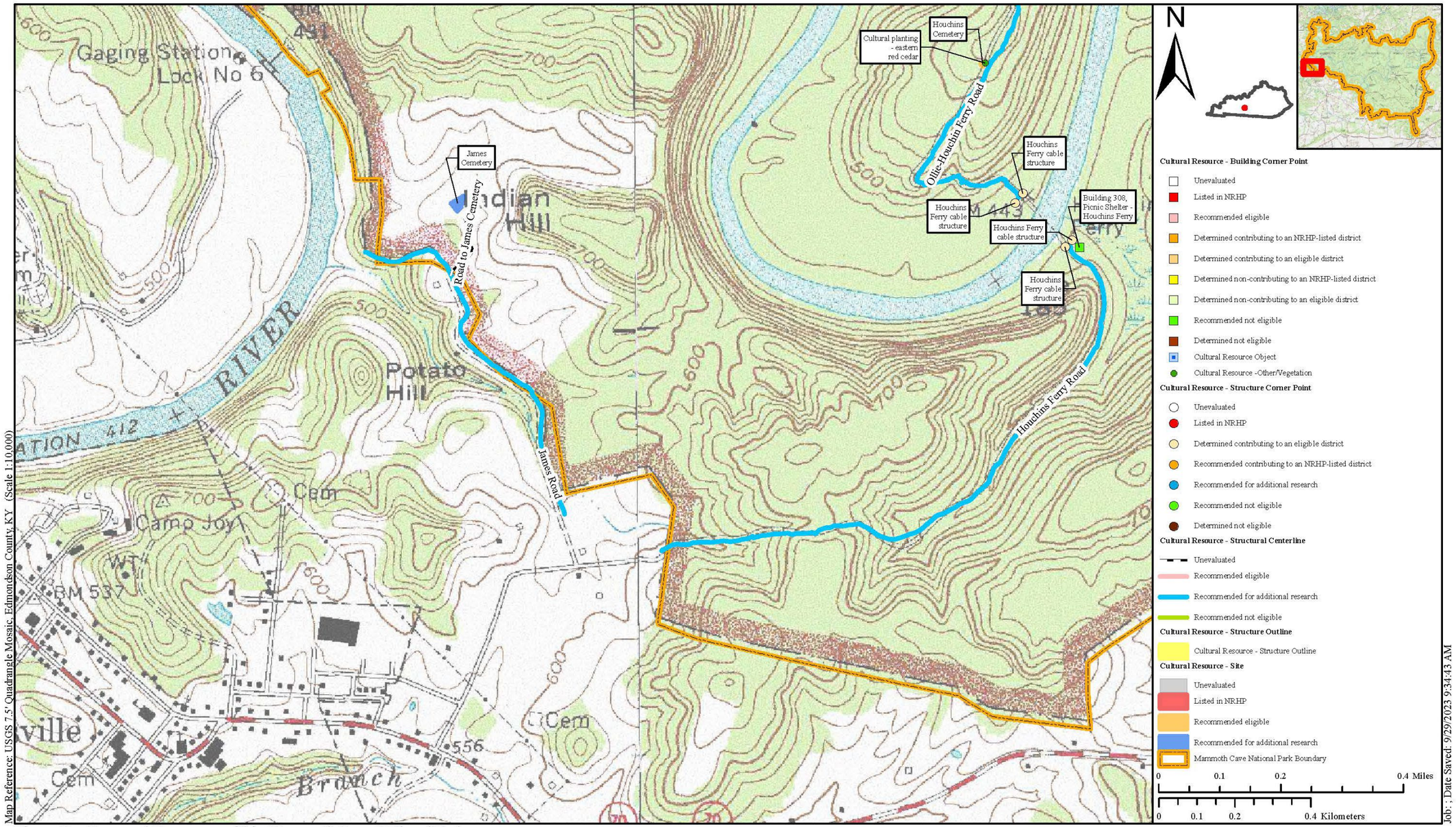


Figure 2v. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

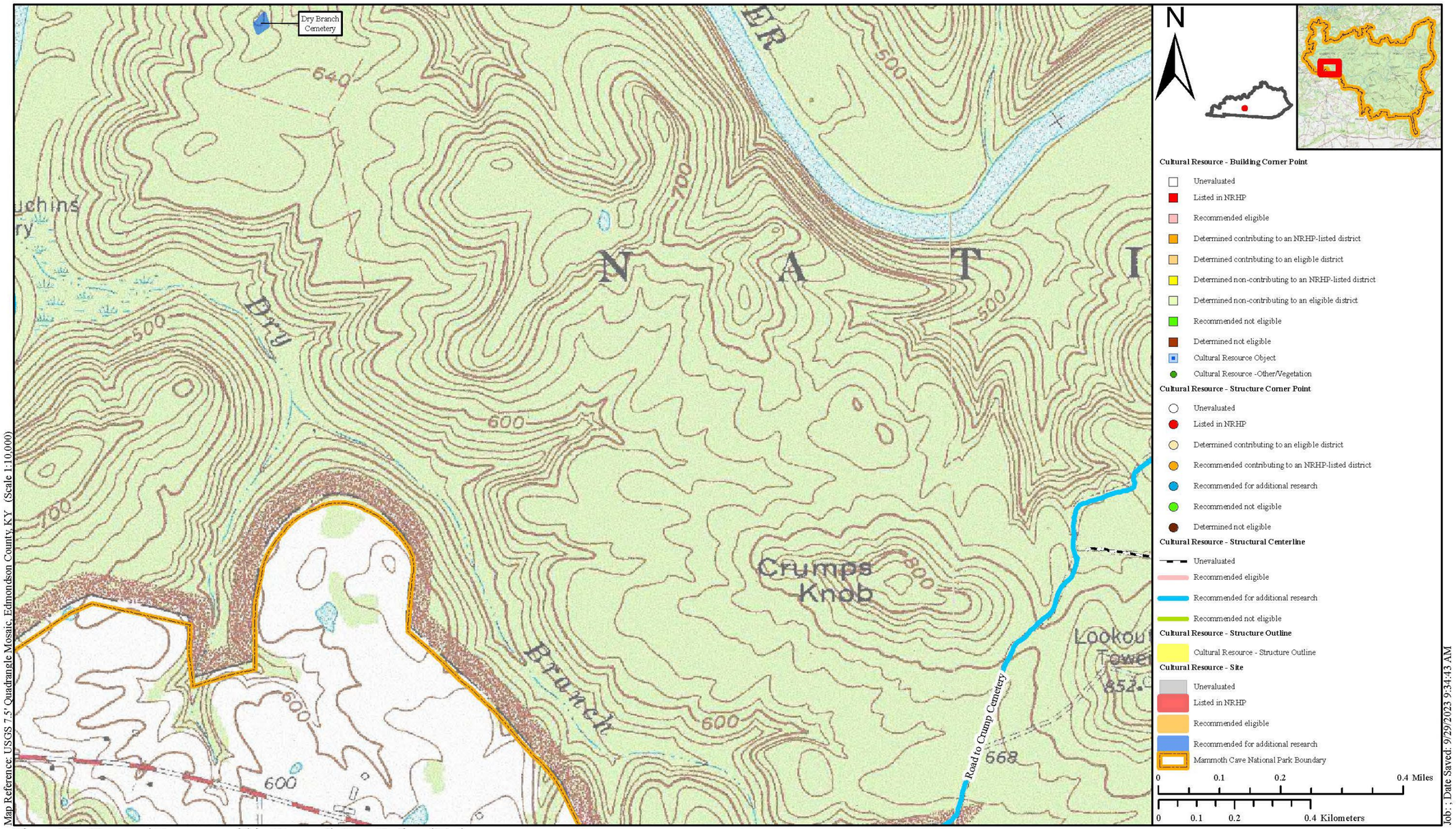


Figure 2w. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

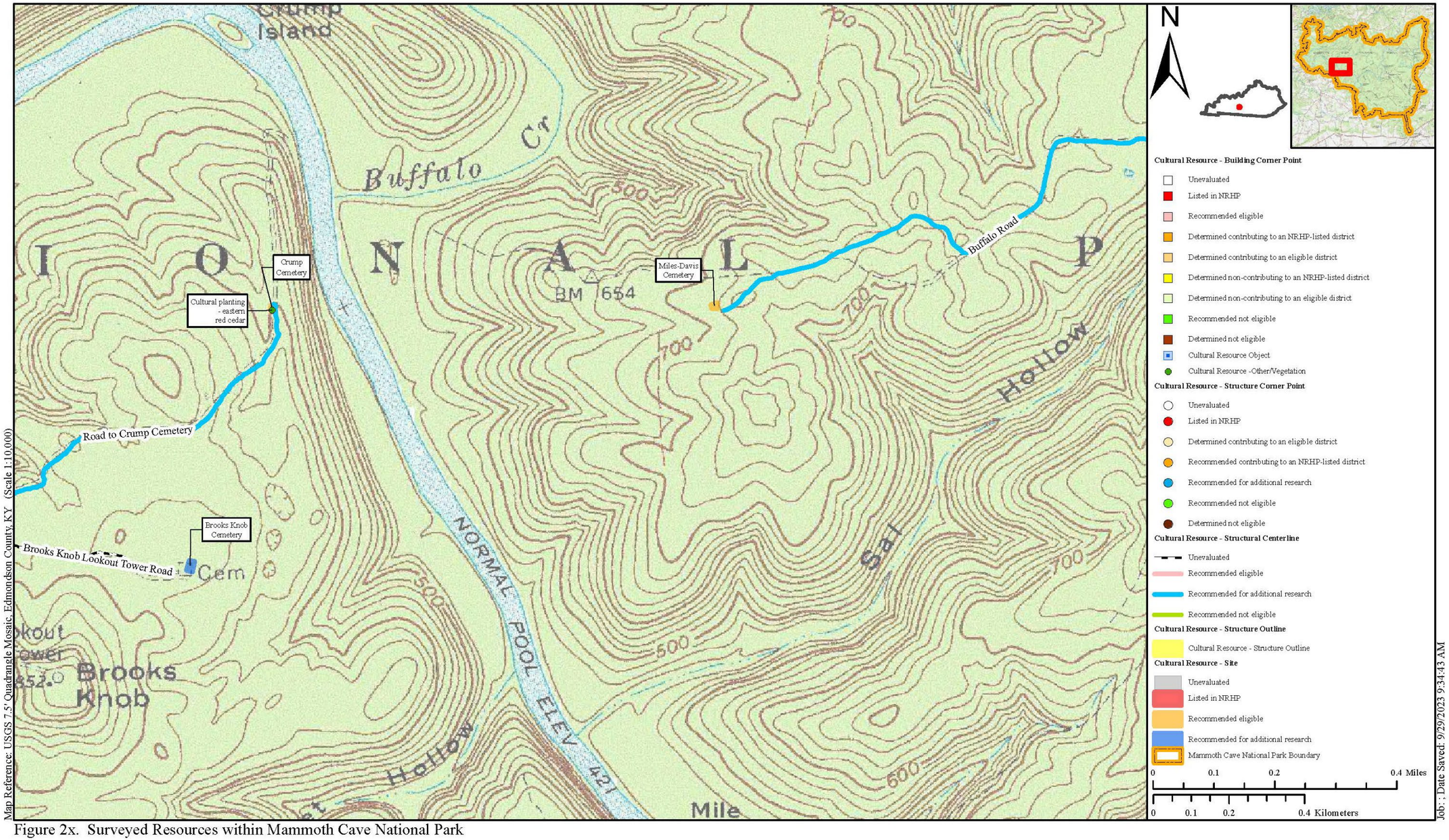


Figure 2x. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

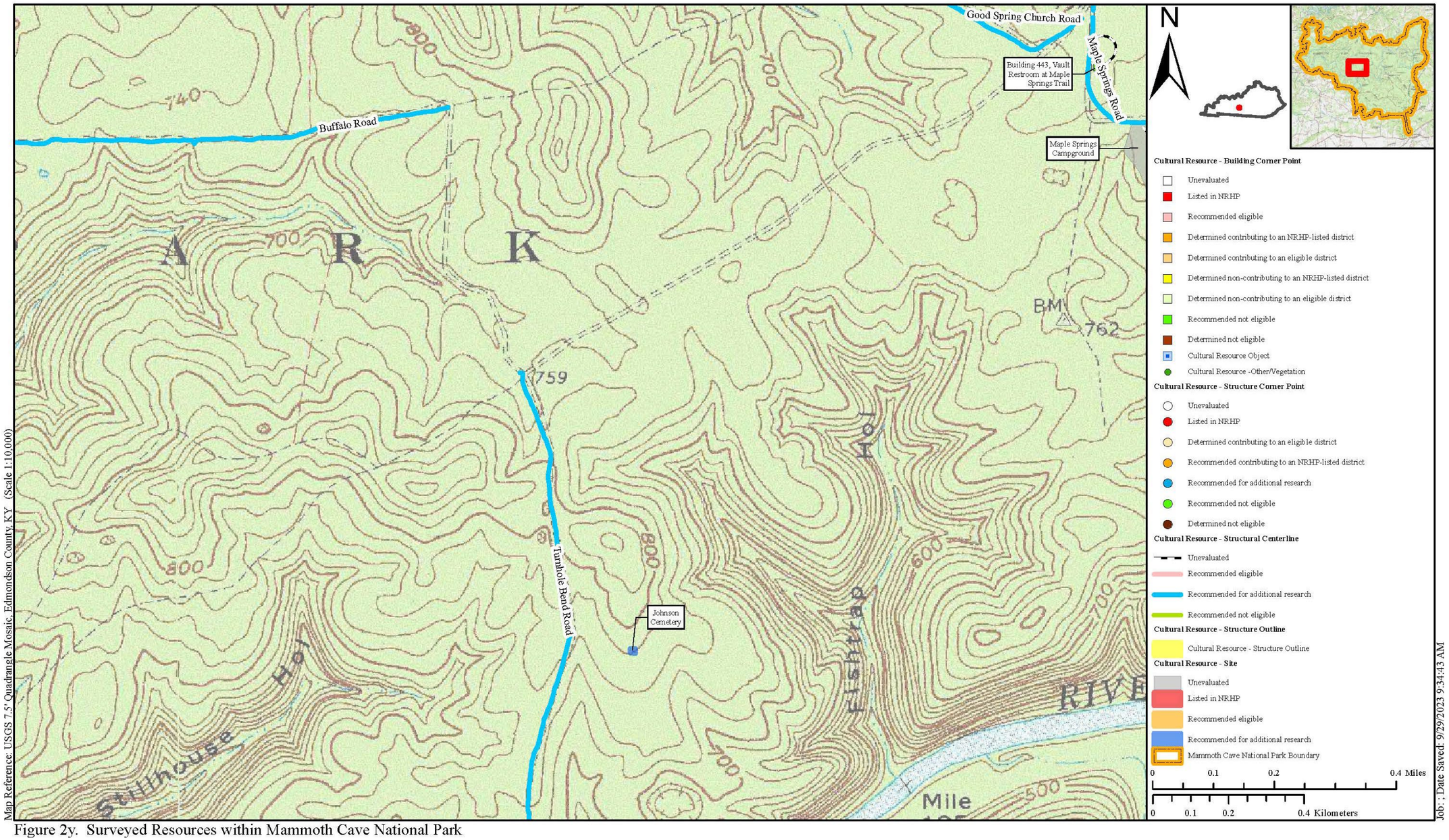


Figure 2y. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

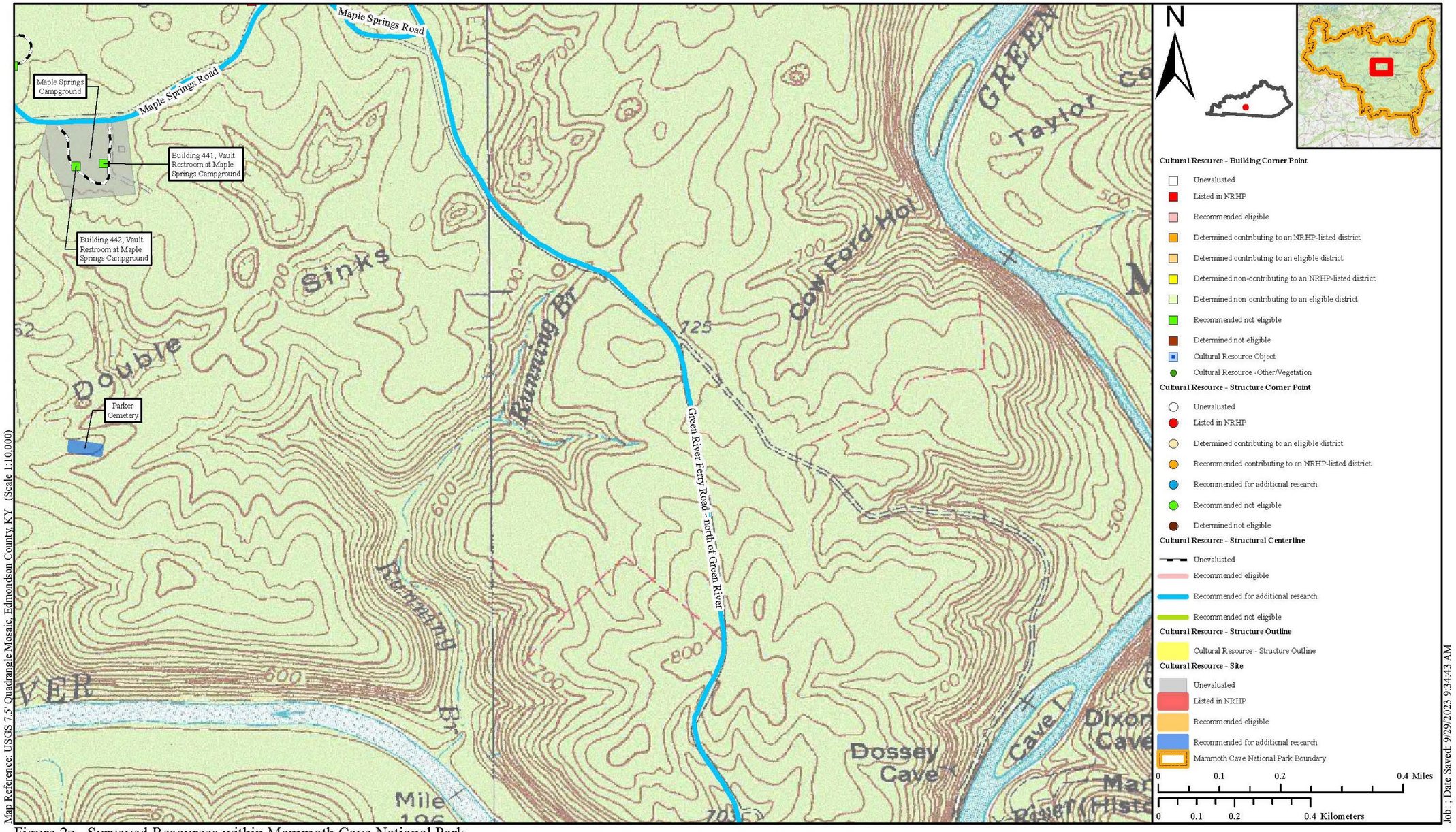


Figure 2z. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

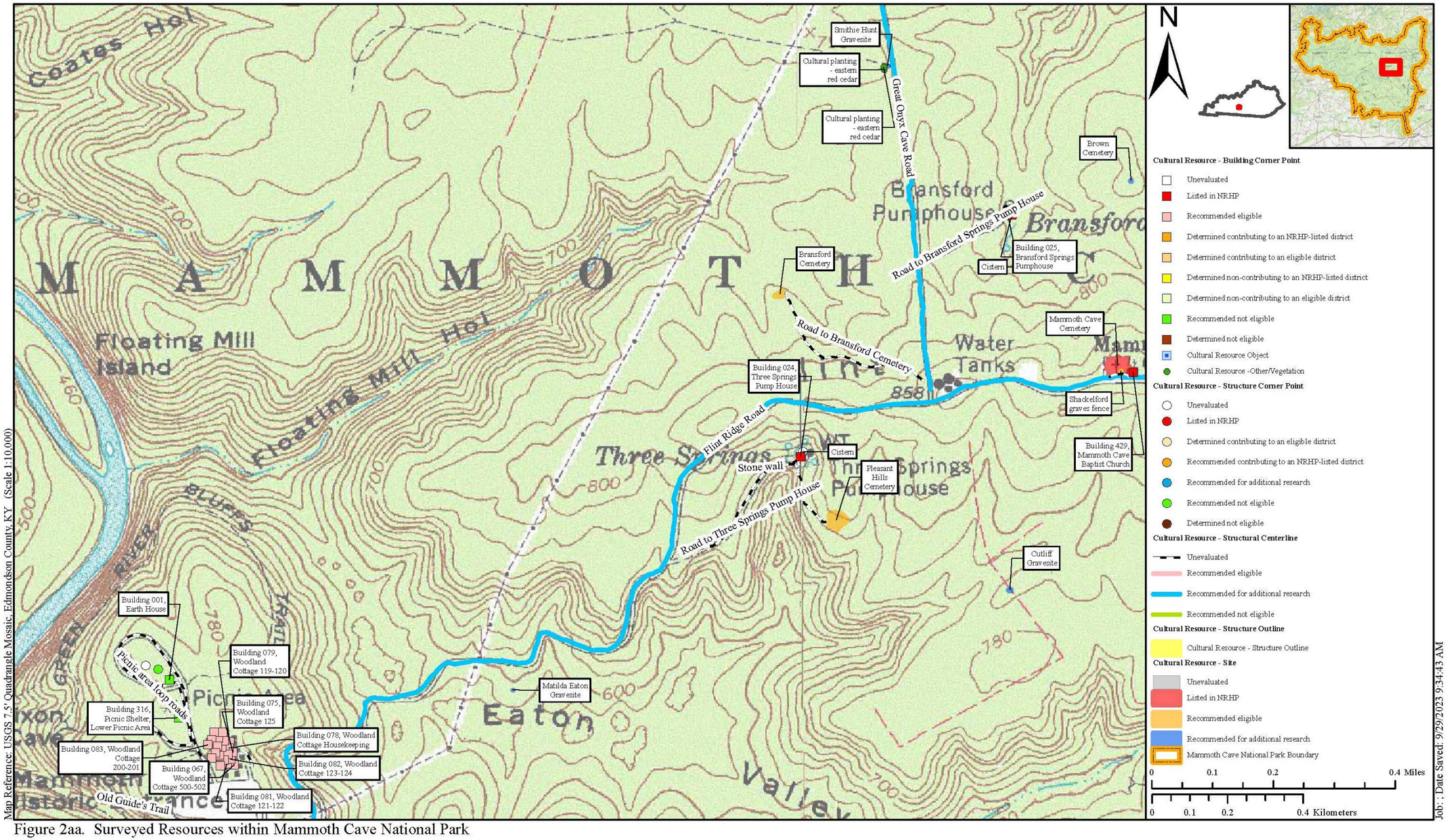


Figure 2aa. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park



Figure 2ab. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

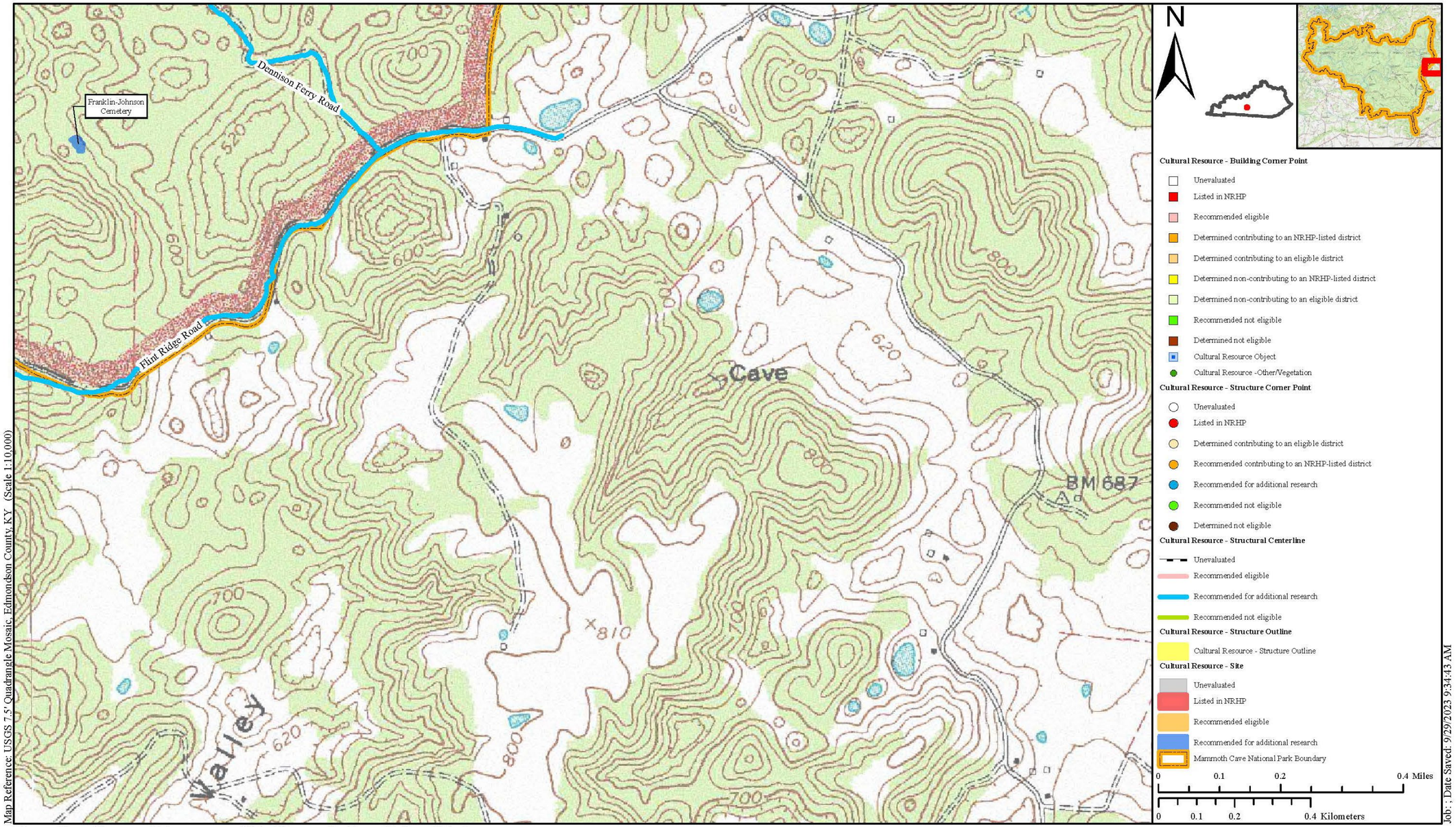


Figure 2ac. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

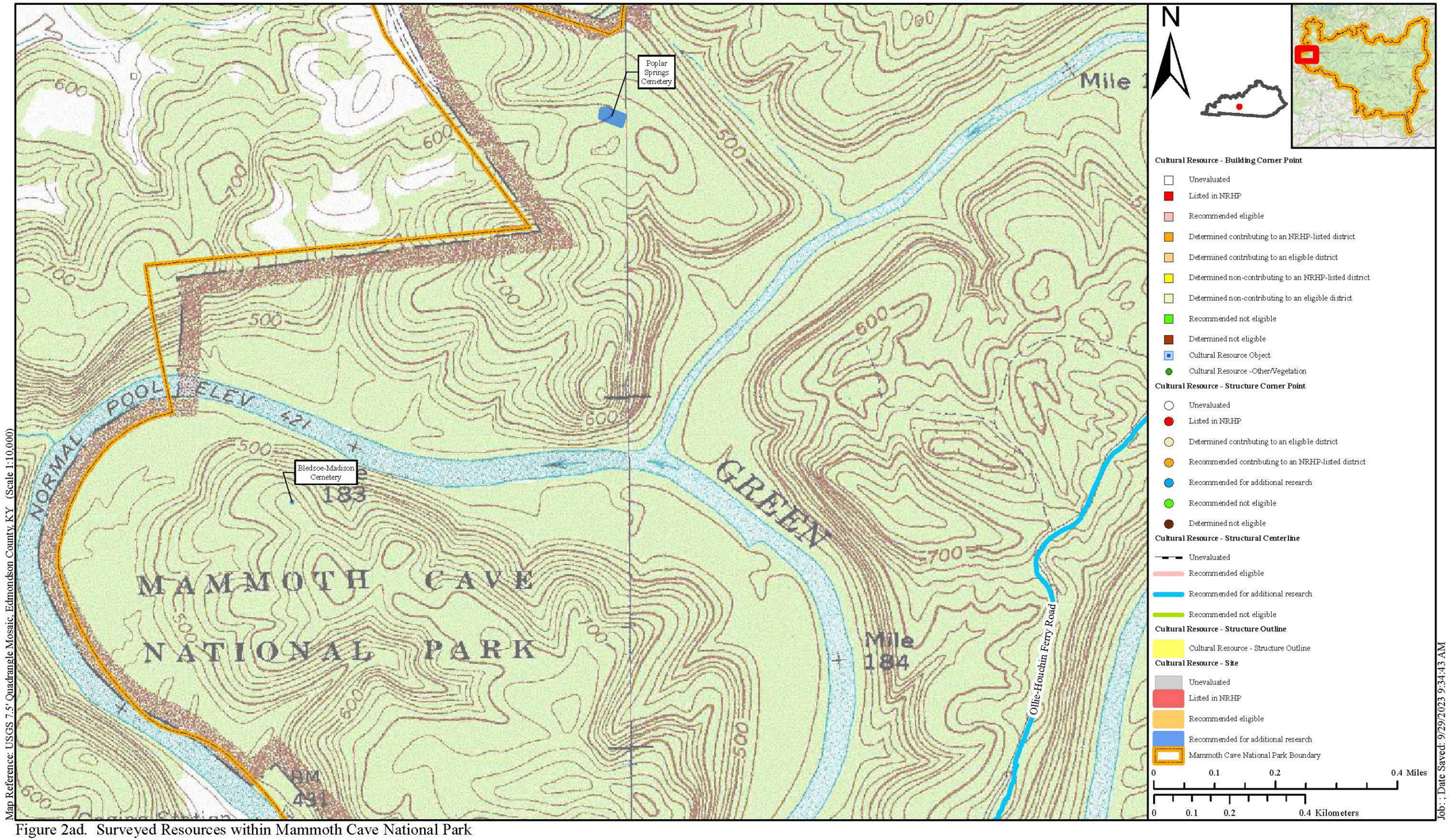


Figure 2ad. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

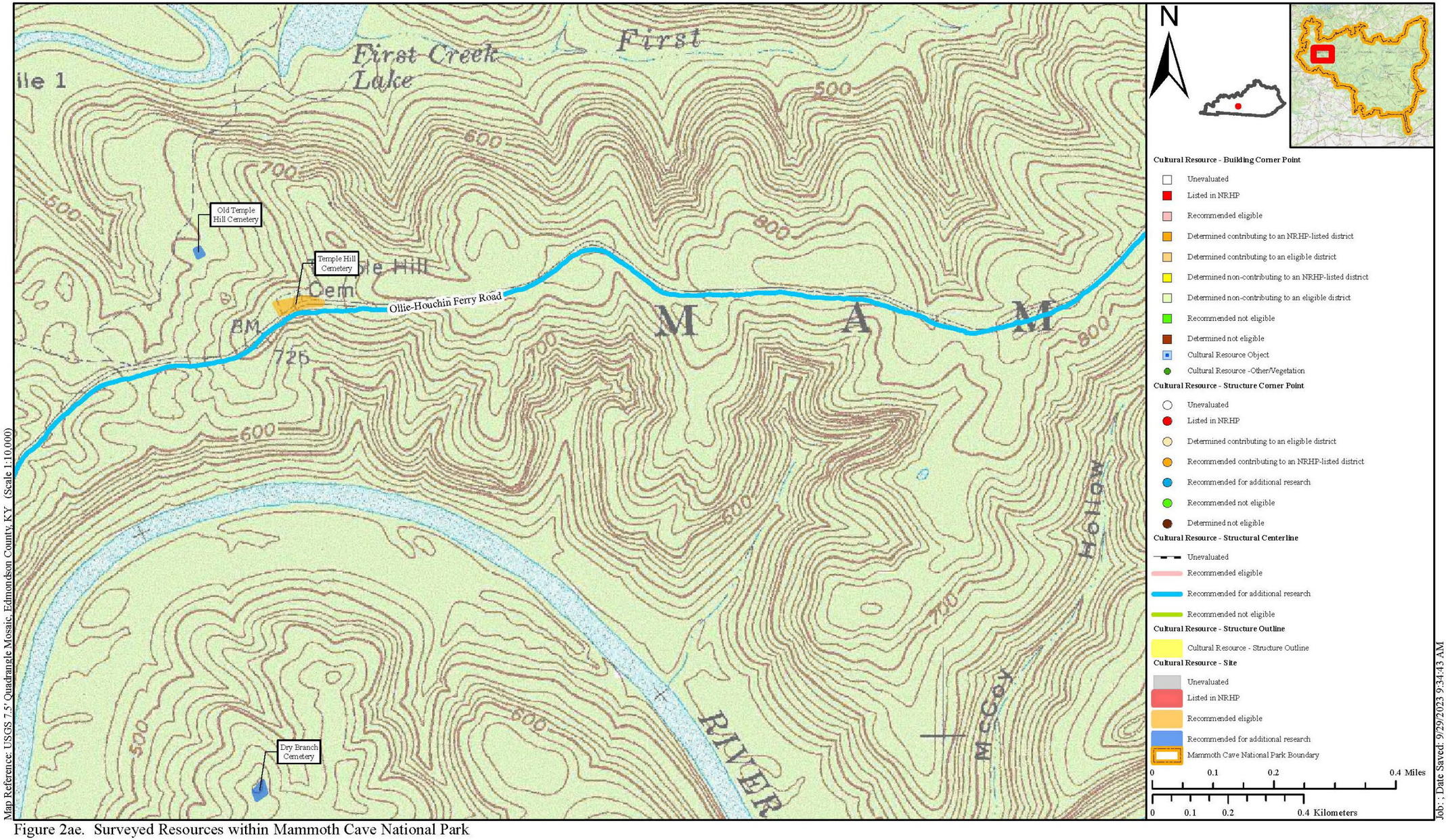


Figure 2ae. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

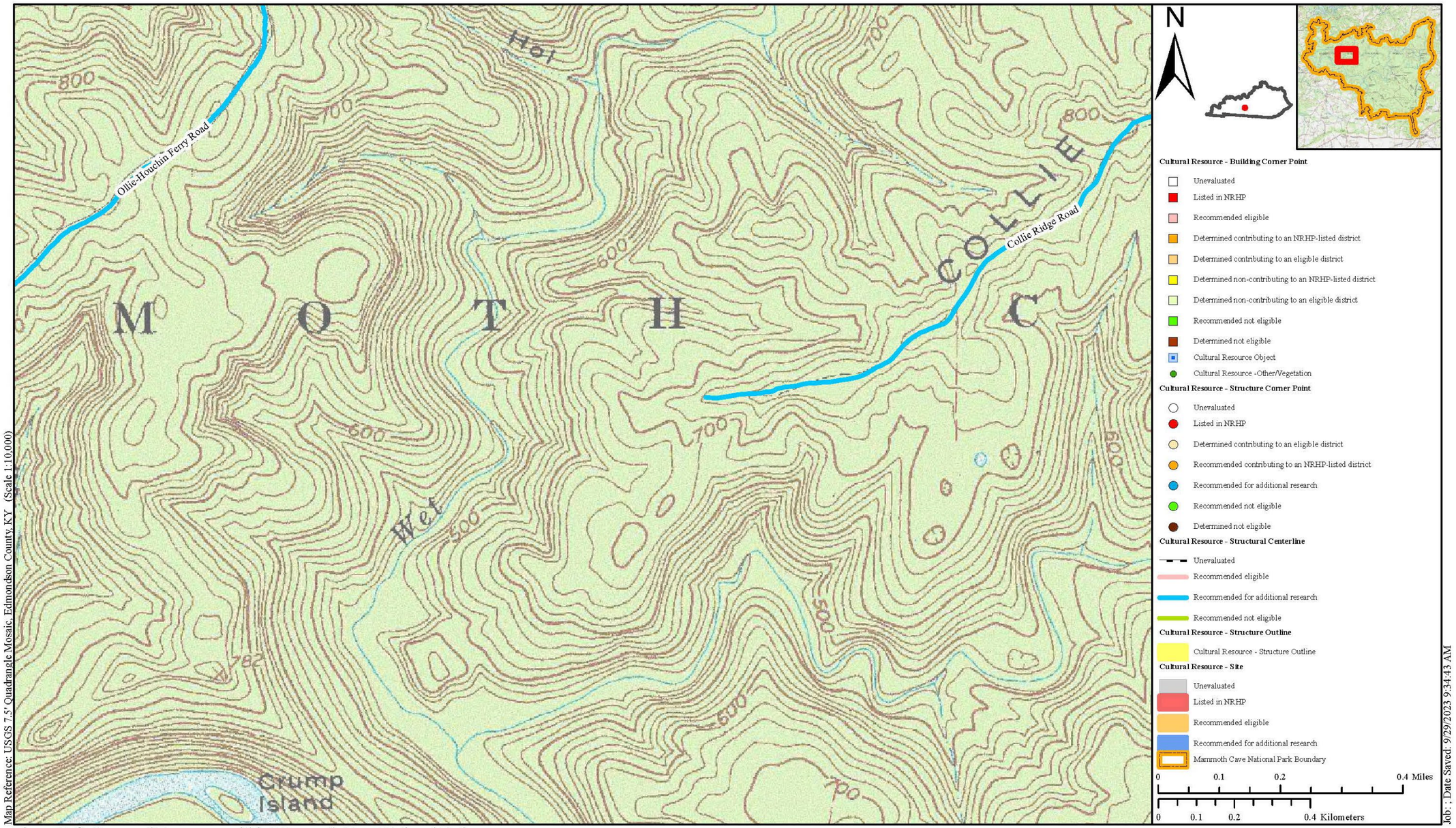


Figure 2af. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

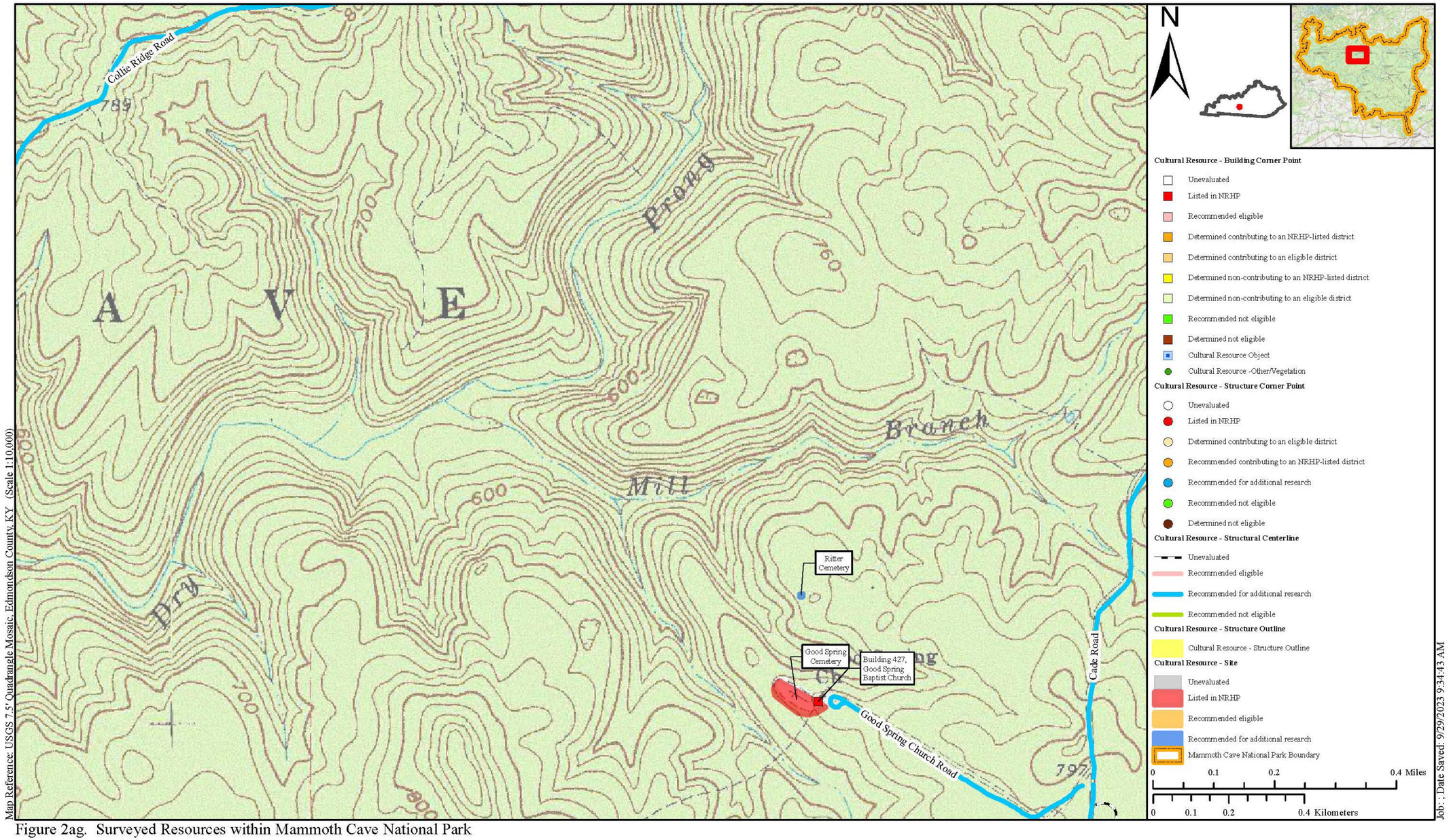


Figure 2ag. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

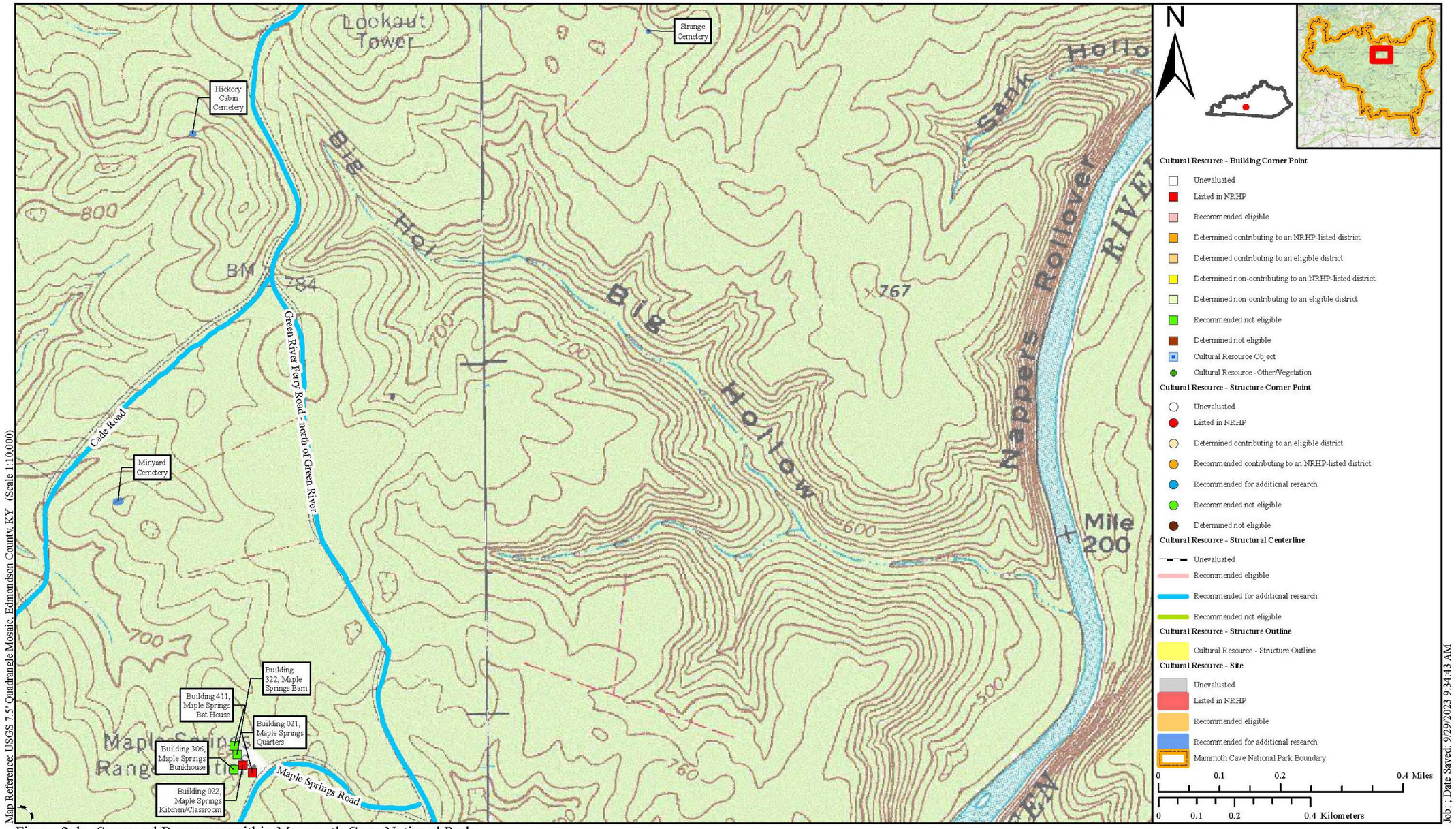


Figure 2ah. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

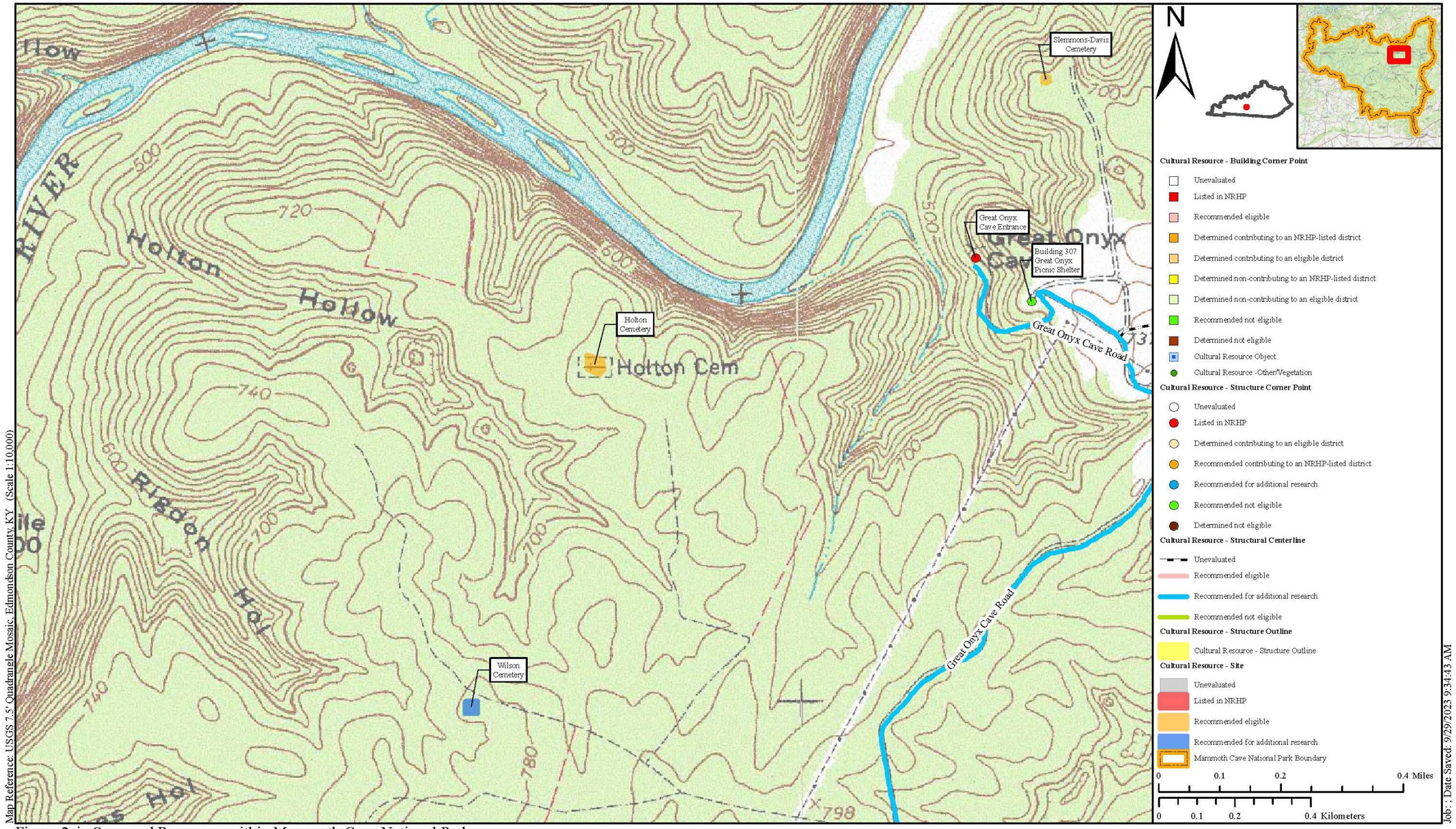


Figure 2ai. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

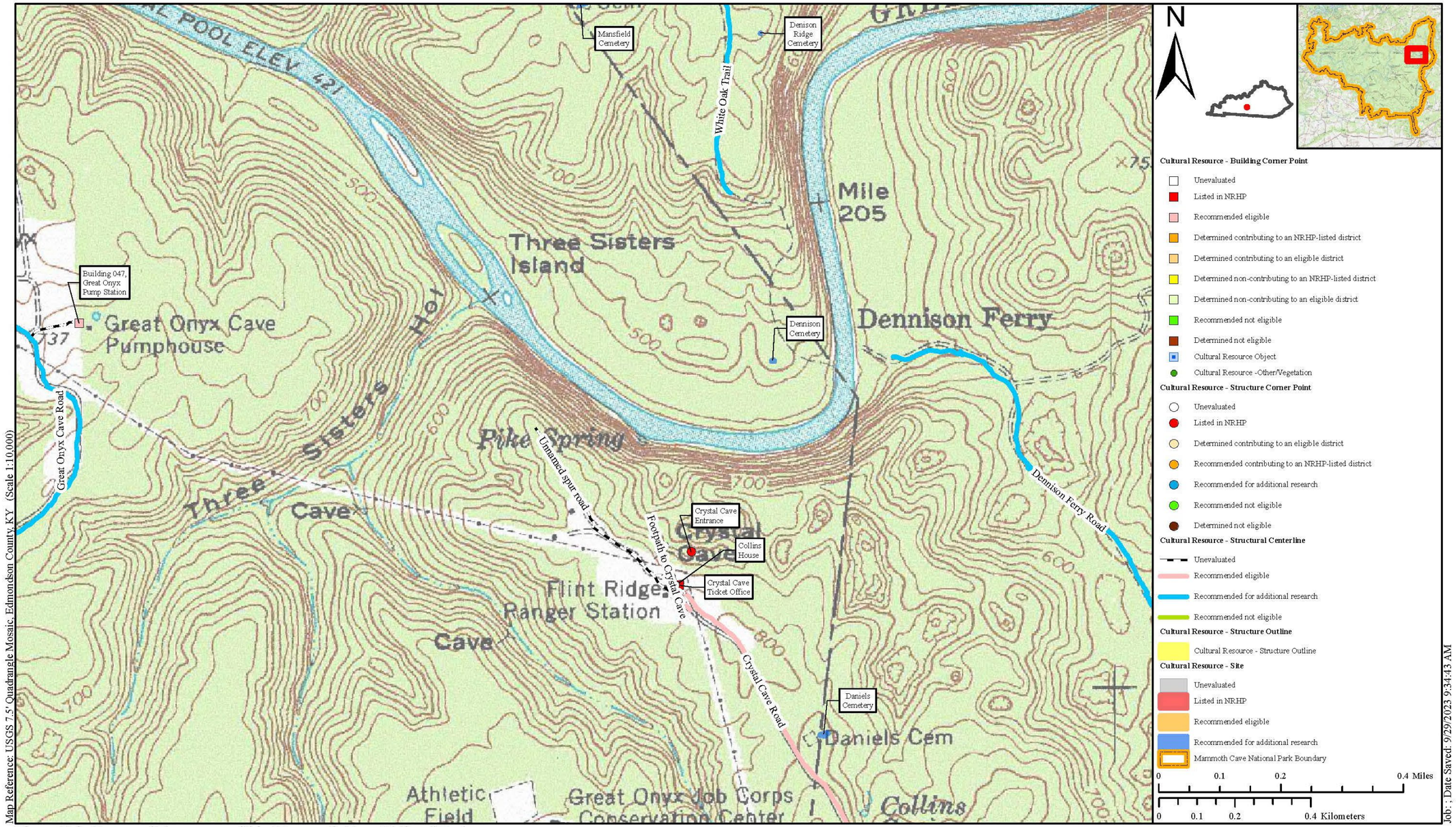


Figure 2aj. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

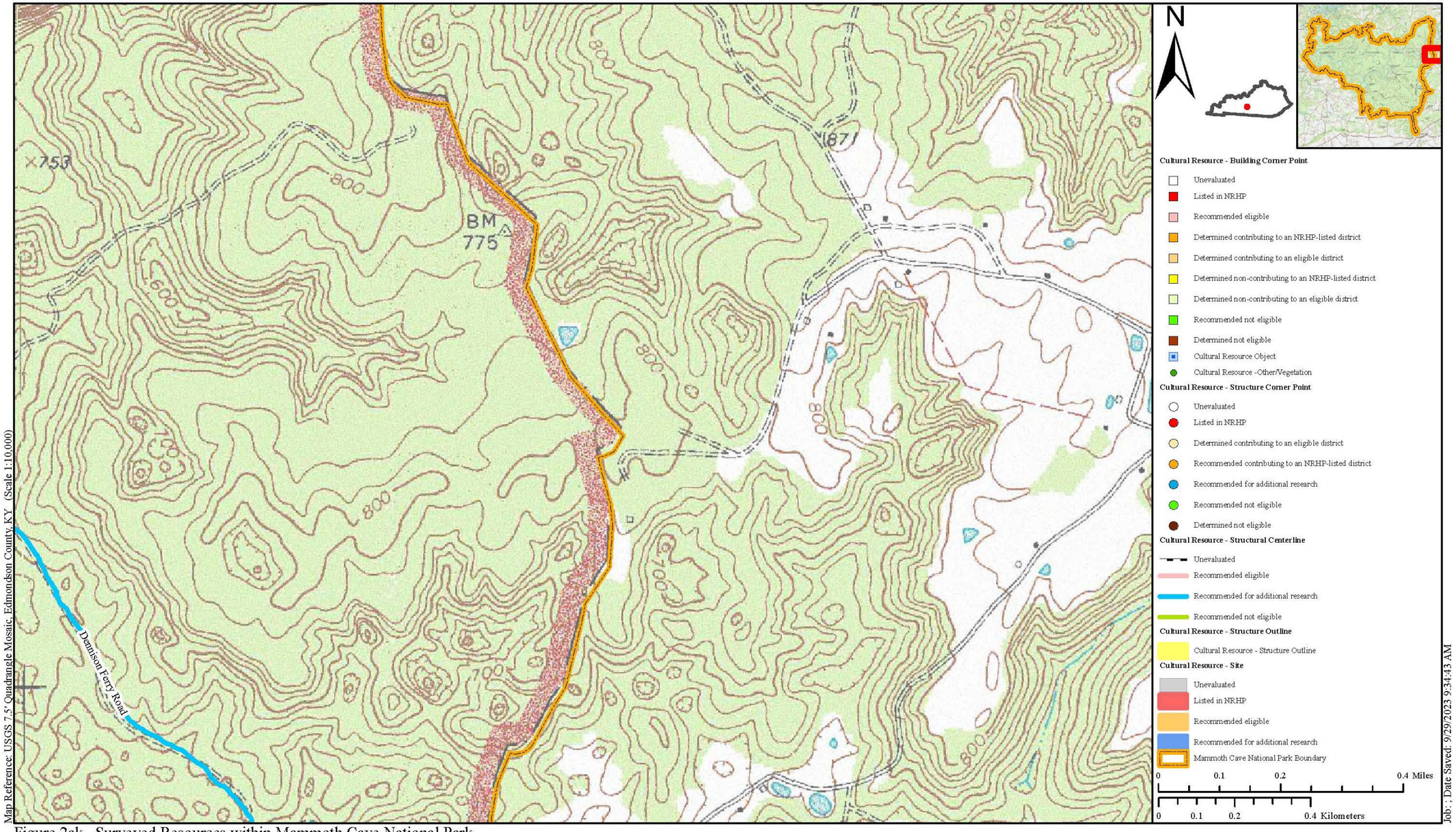


Figure 2ak. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

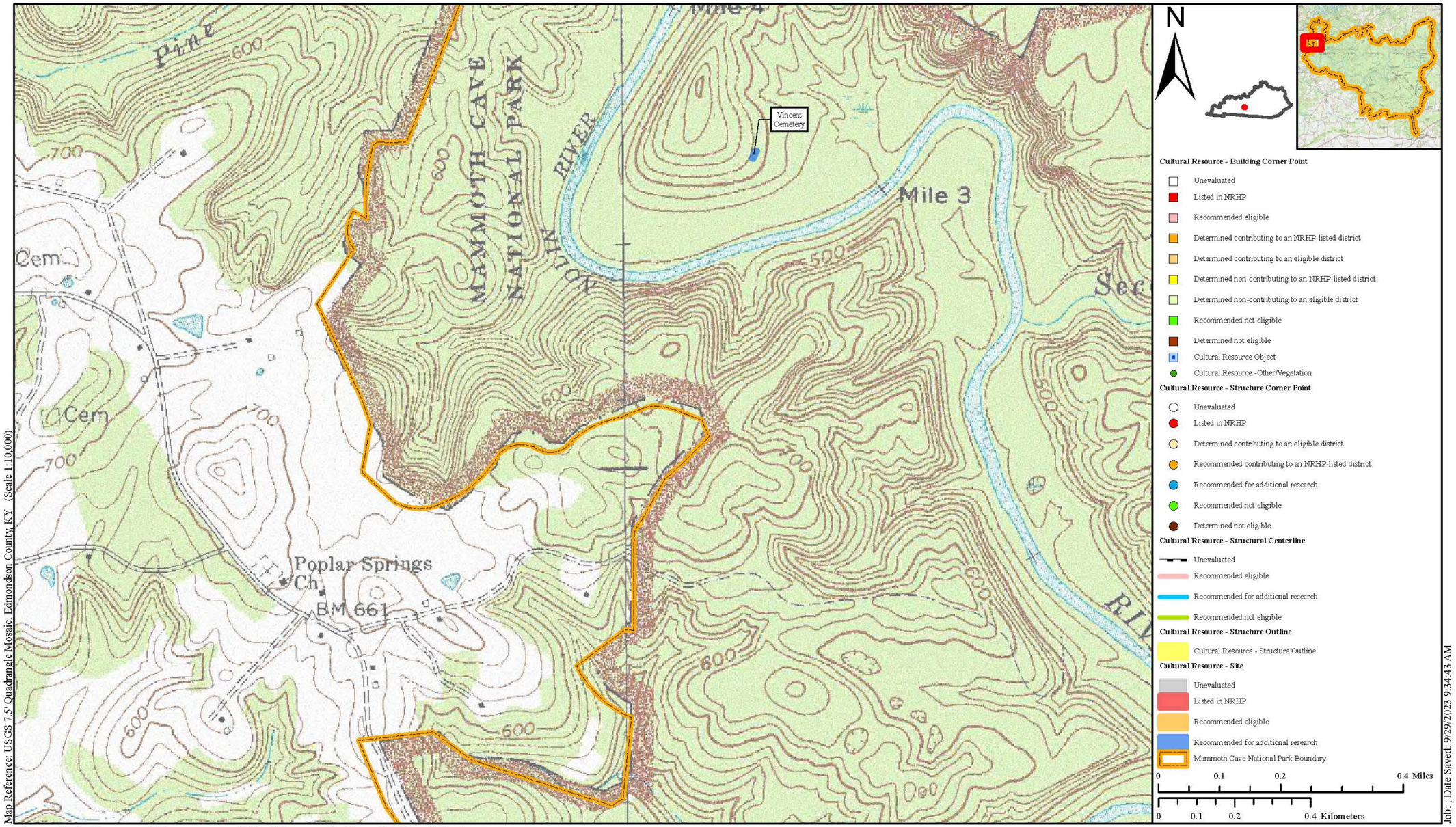


Figure 2al. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park



Figure 2am. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

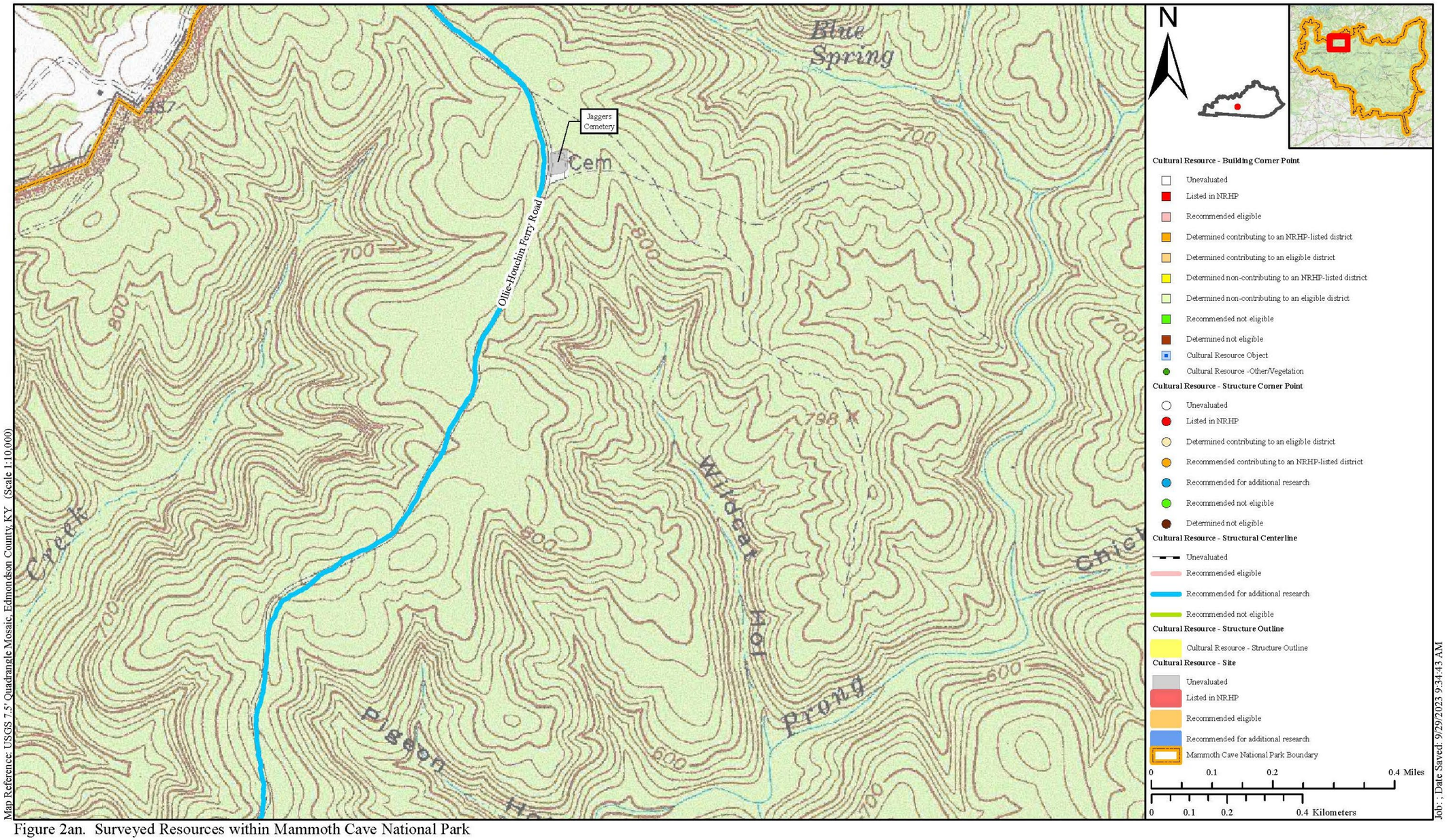


Figure 2an. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

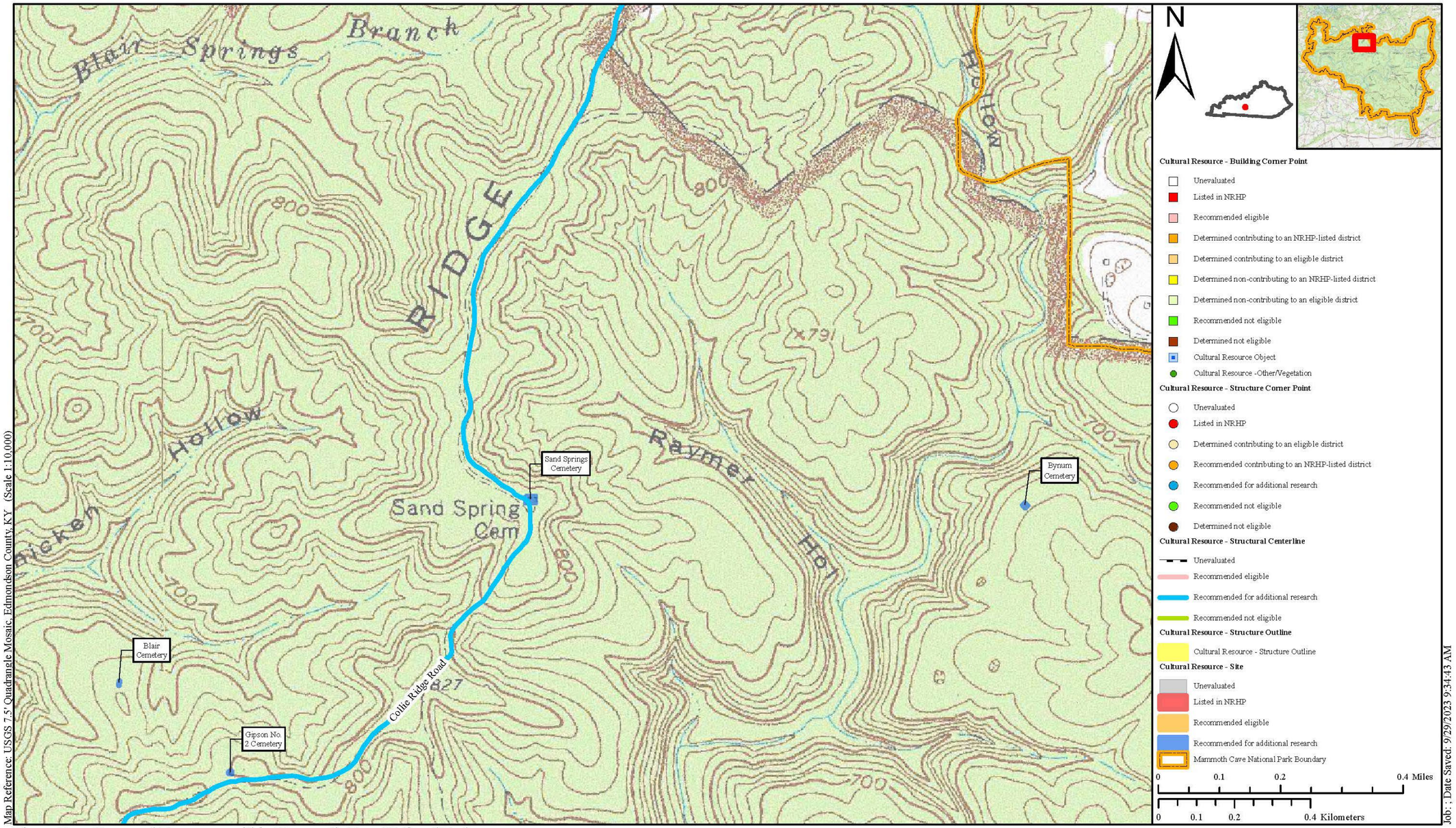


Figure 2ao. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park



Figure 2ap. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

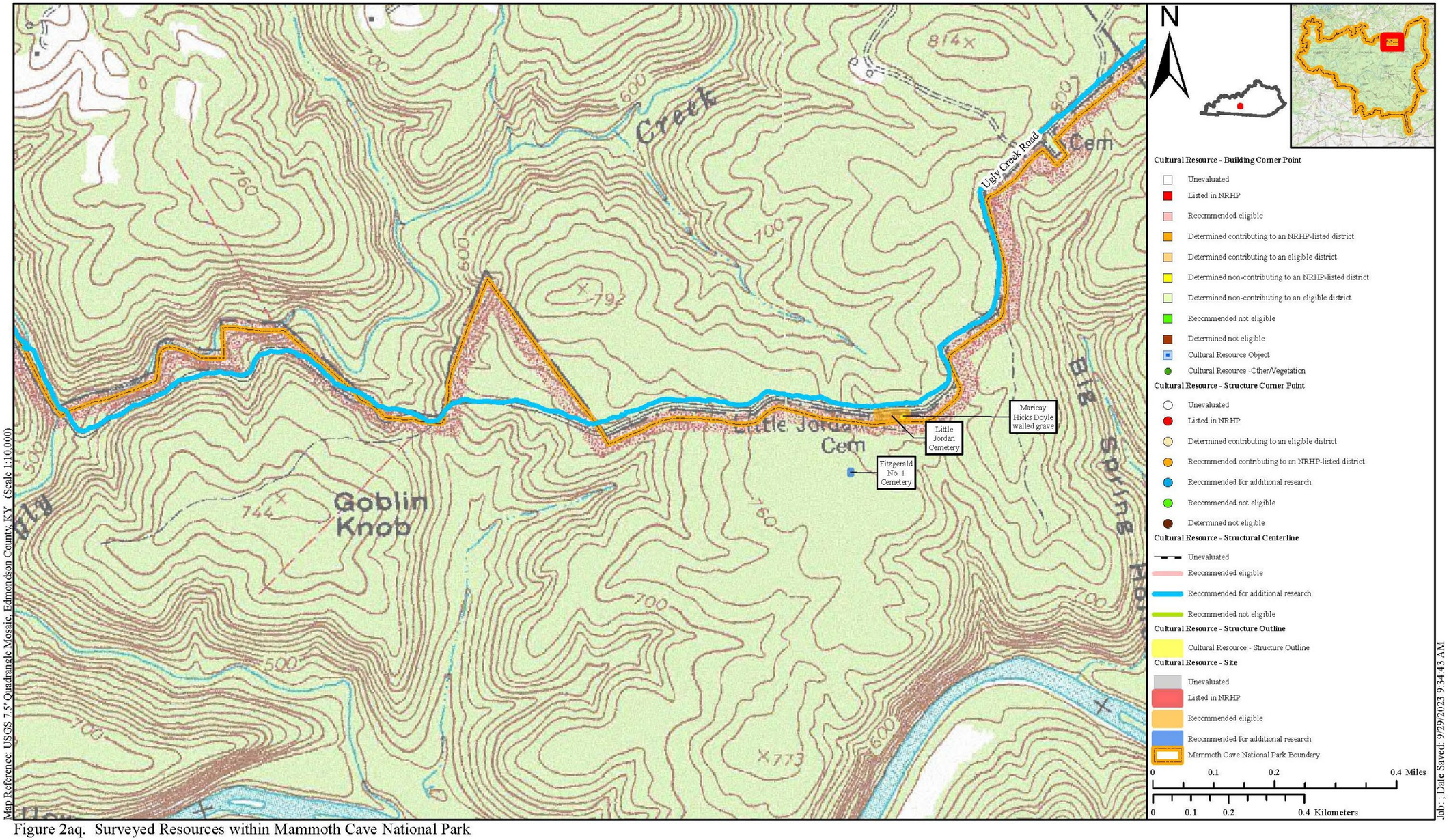


Figure 2aq. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park



Figure 2ar. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

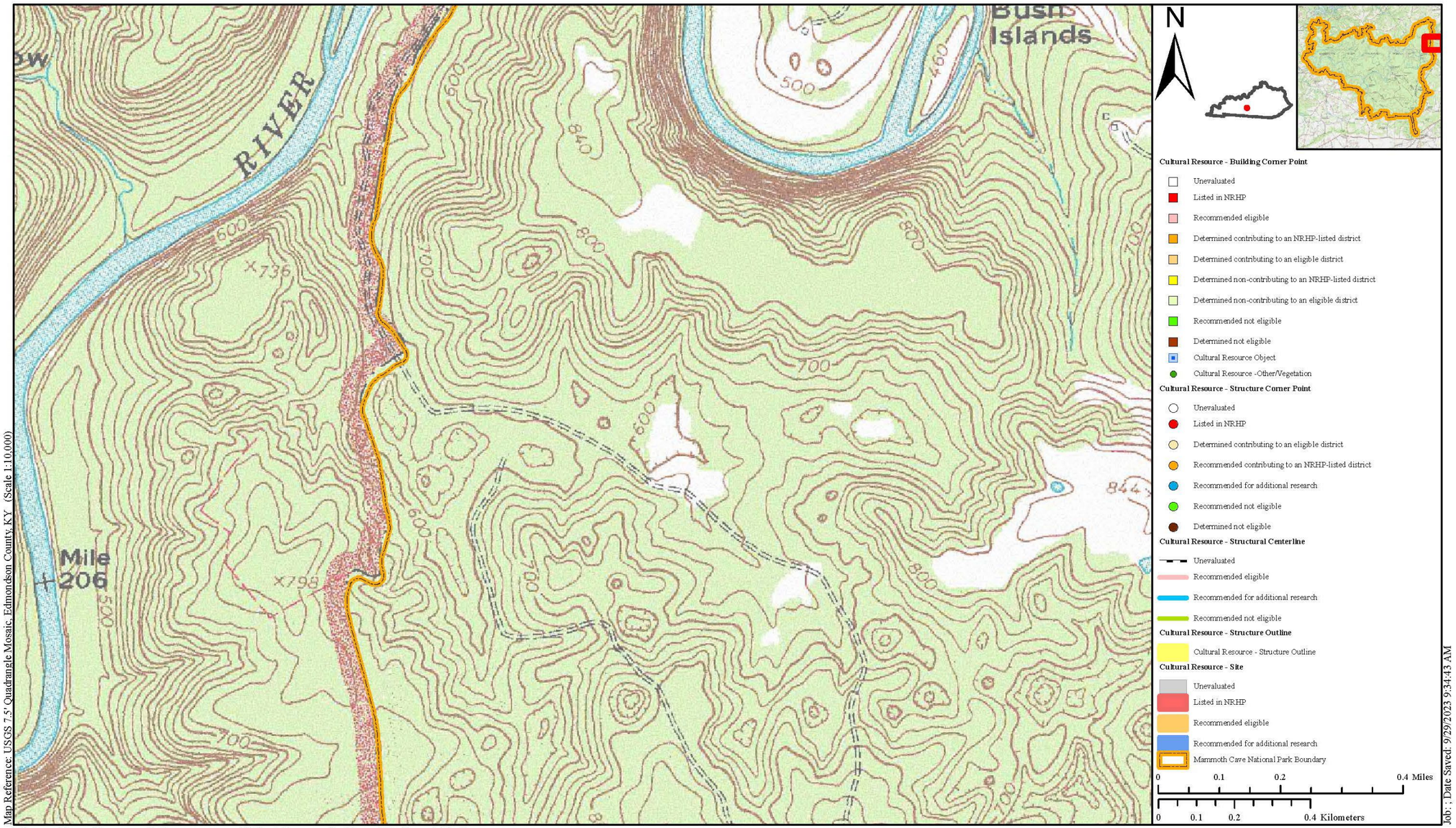


Figure 2as. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

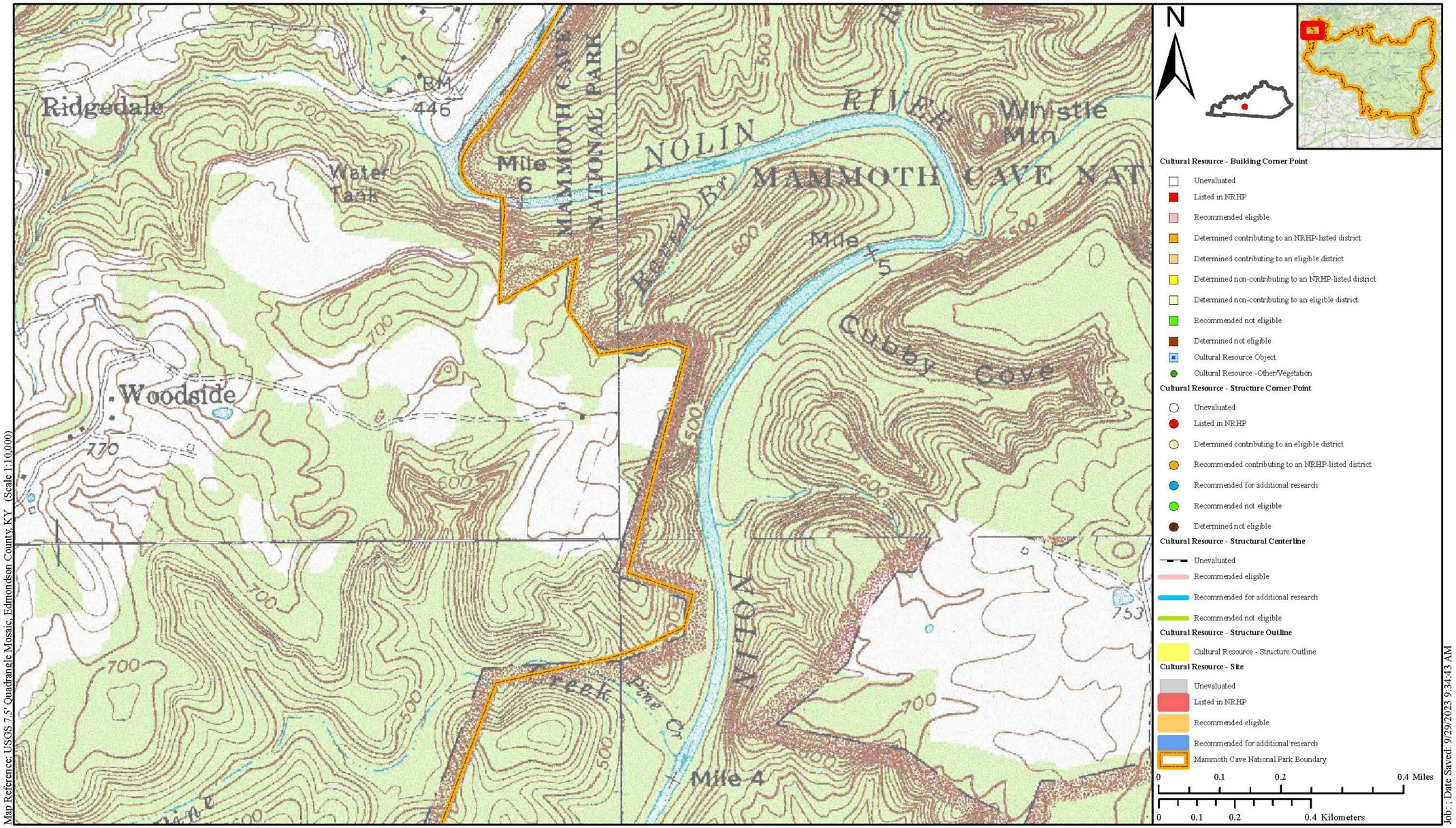


Figure 2at. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

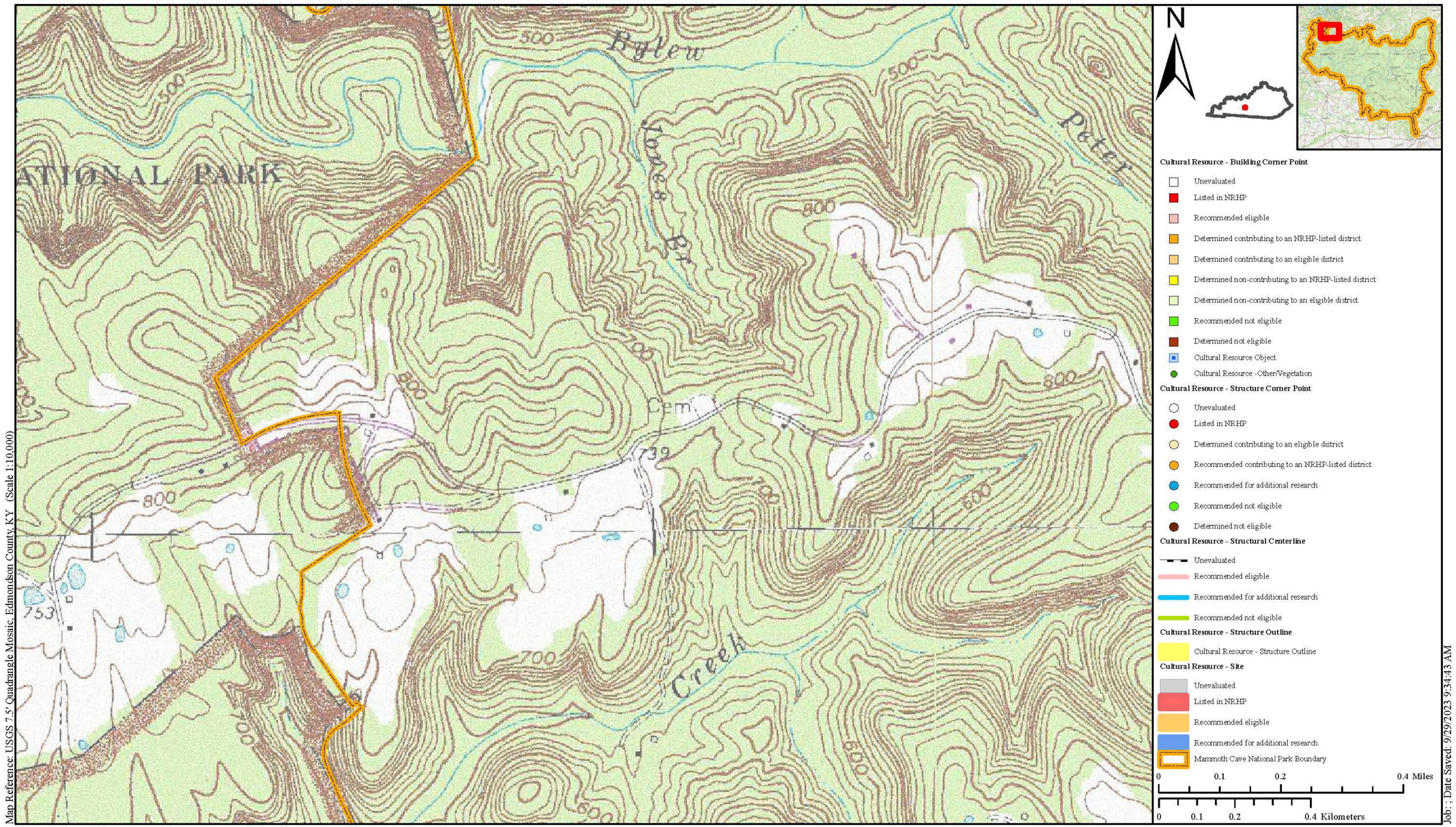


Figure 2au. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

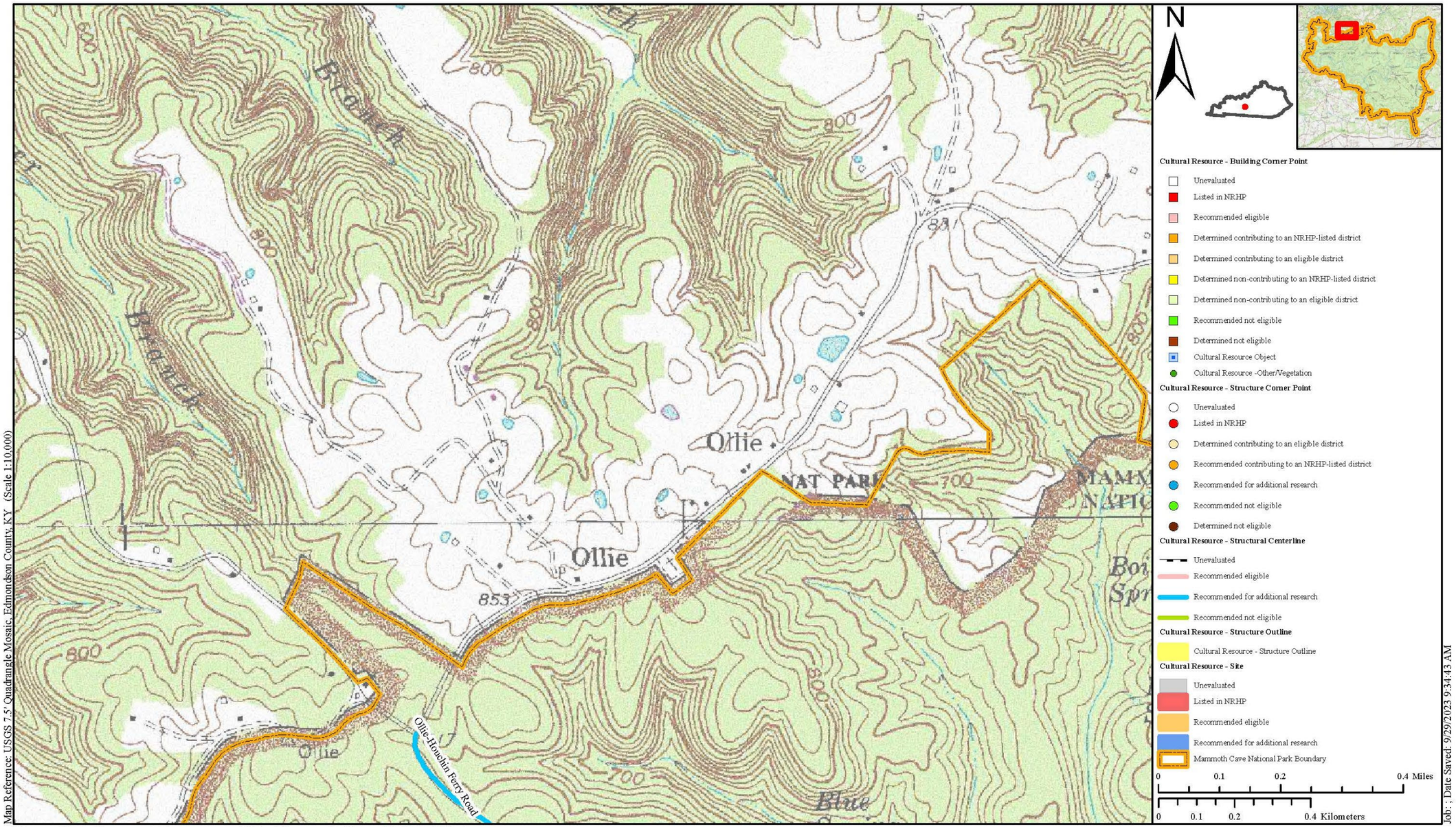


Figure 2av. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

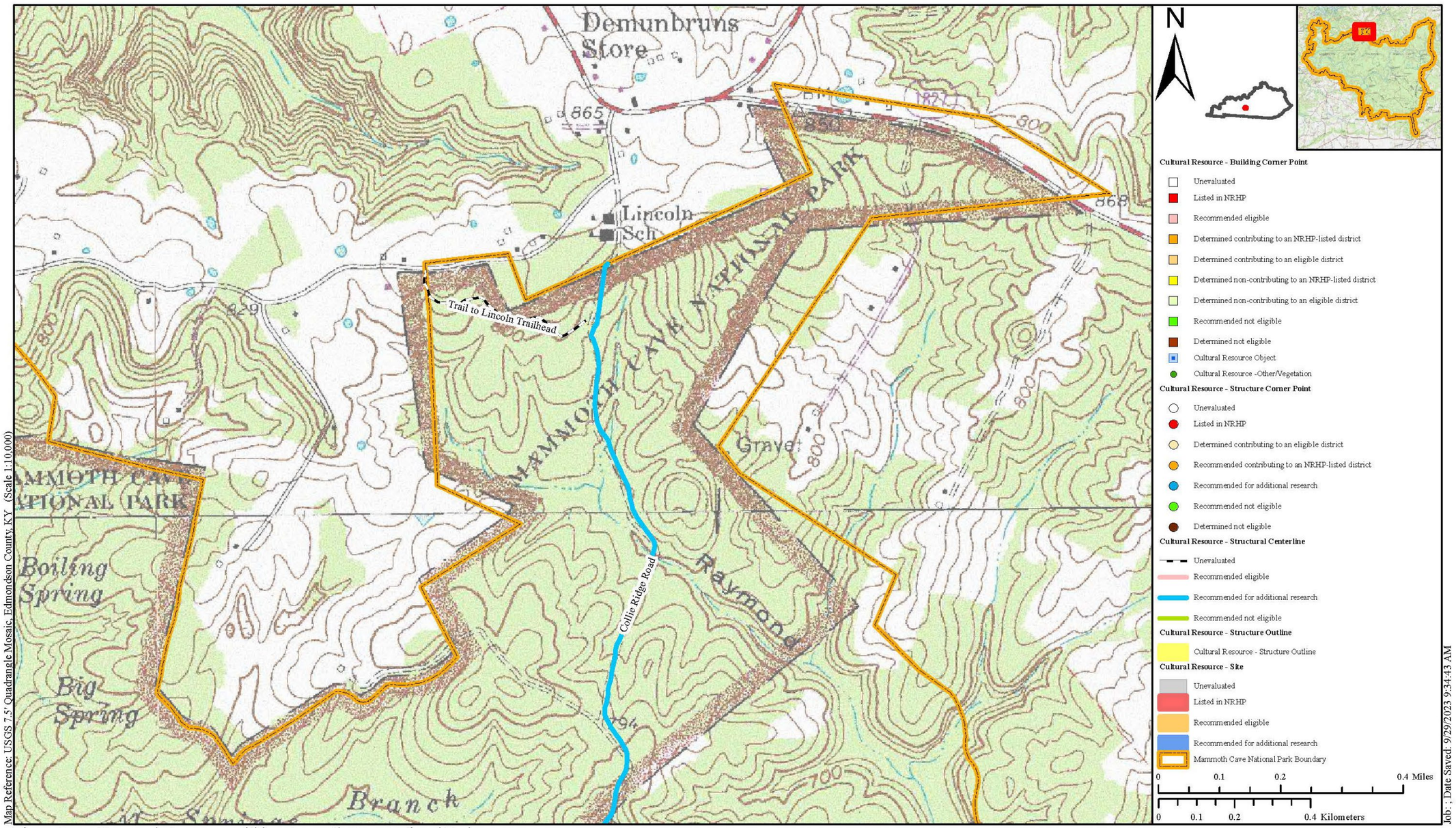


Figure 2aw. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

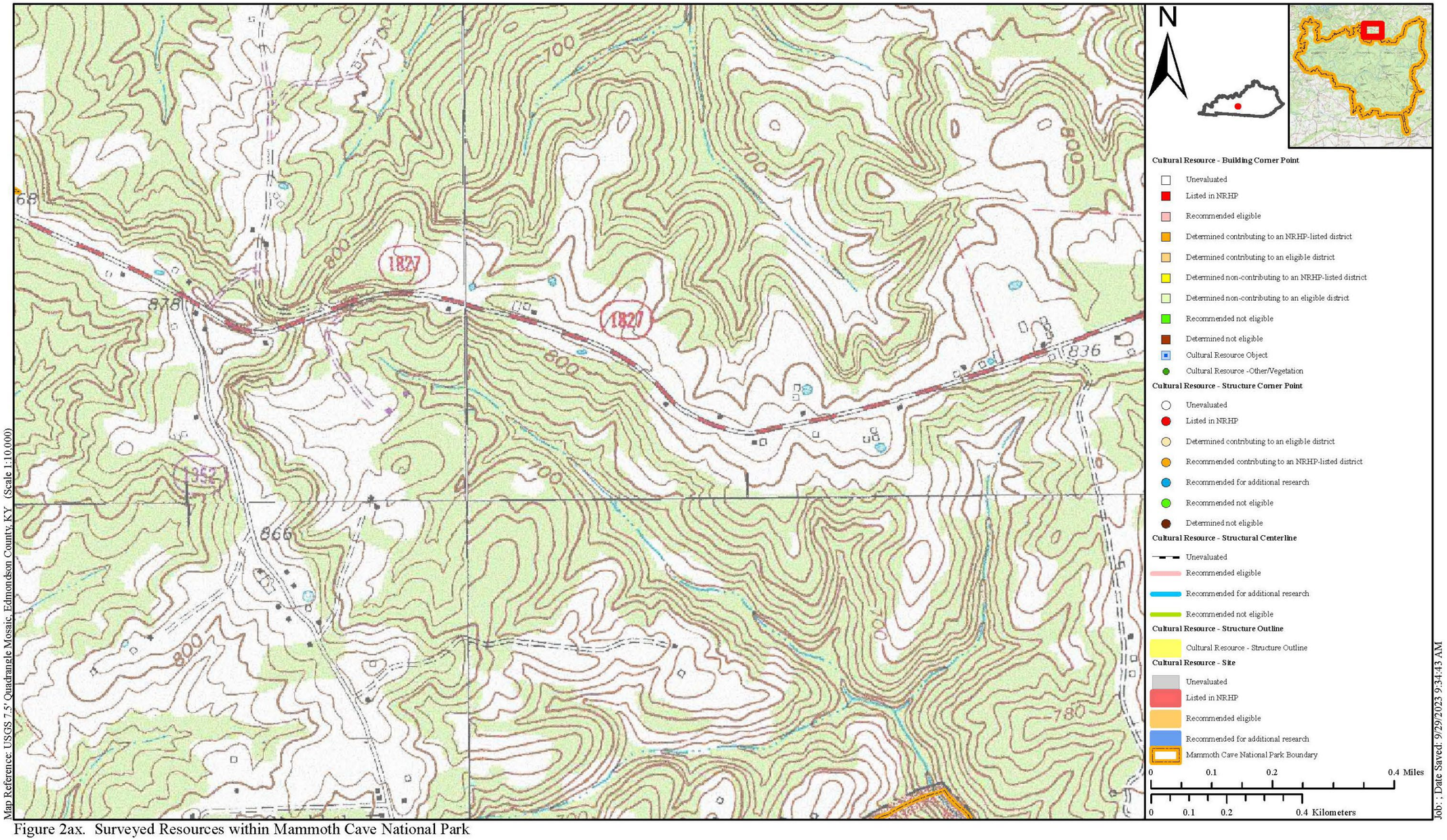


Figure 2ax. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

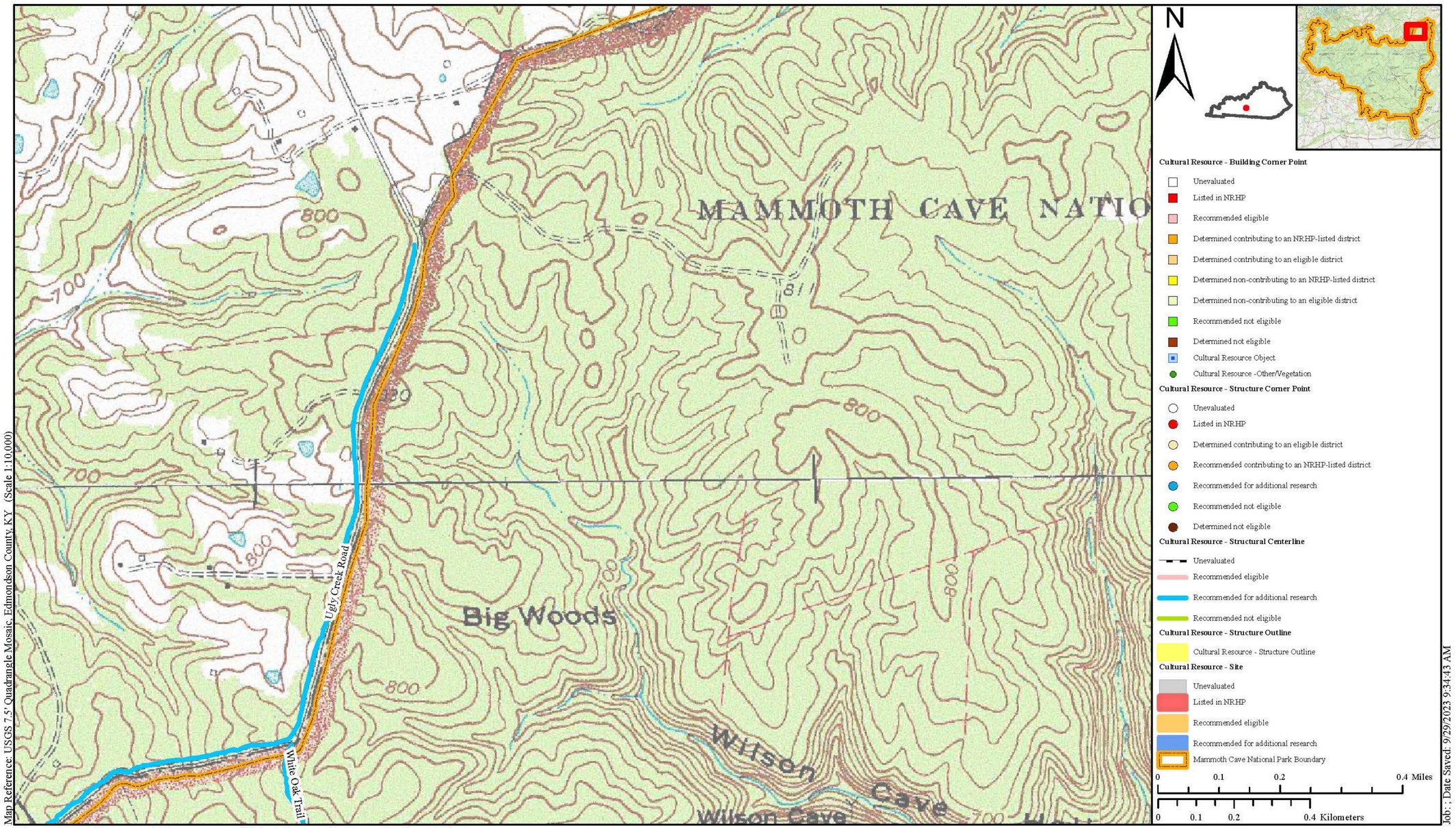


Figure 2ay. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

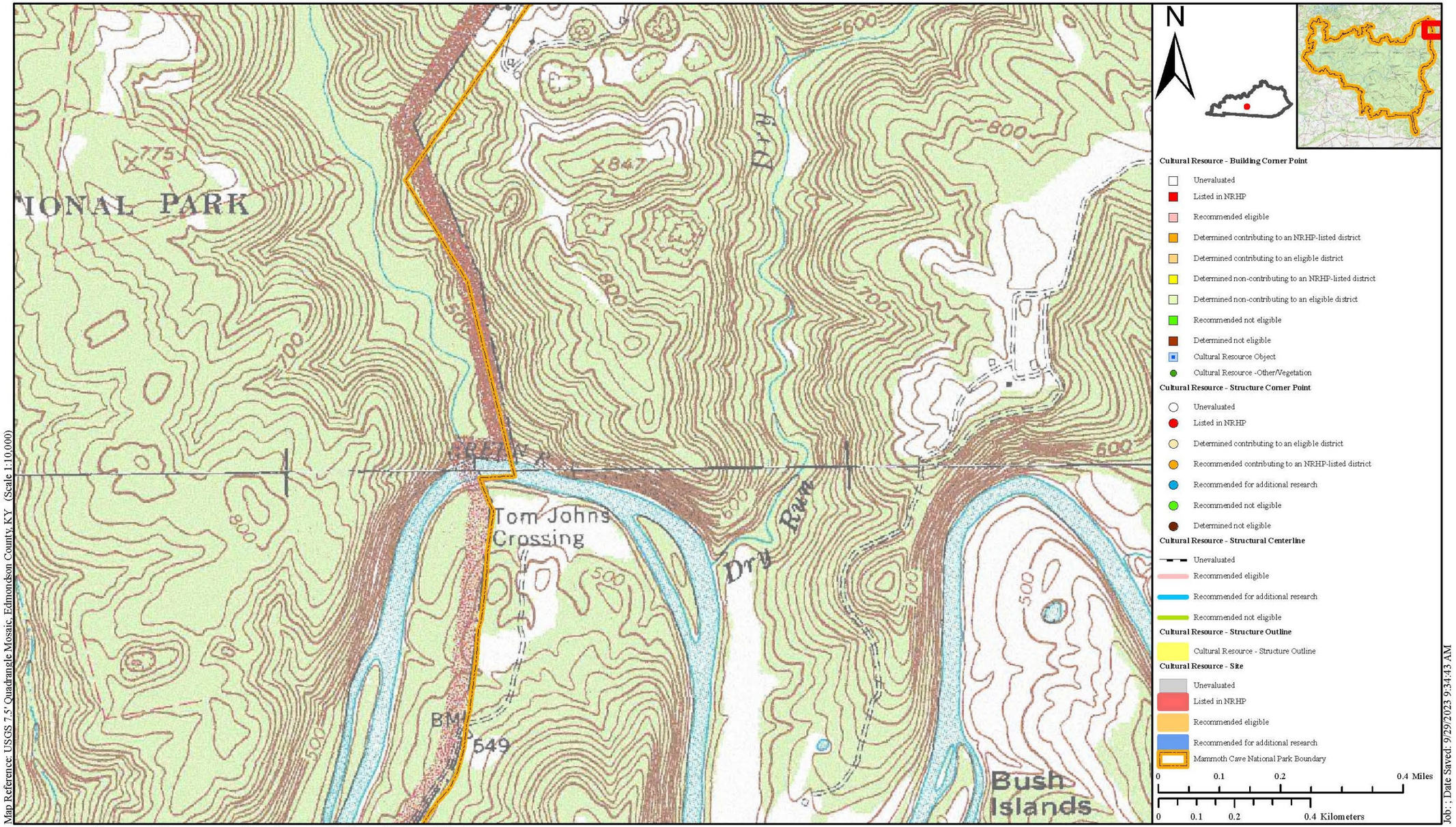


Figure 2az. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

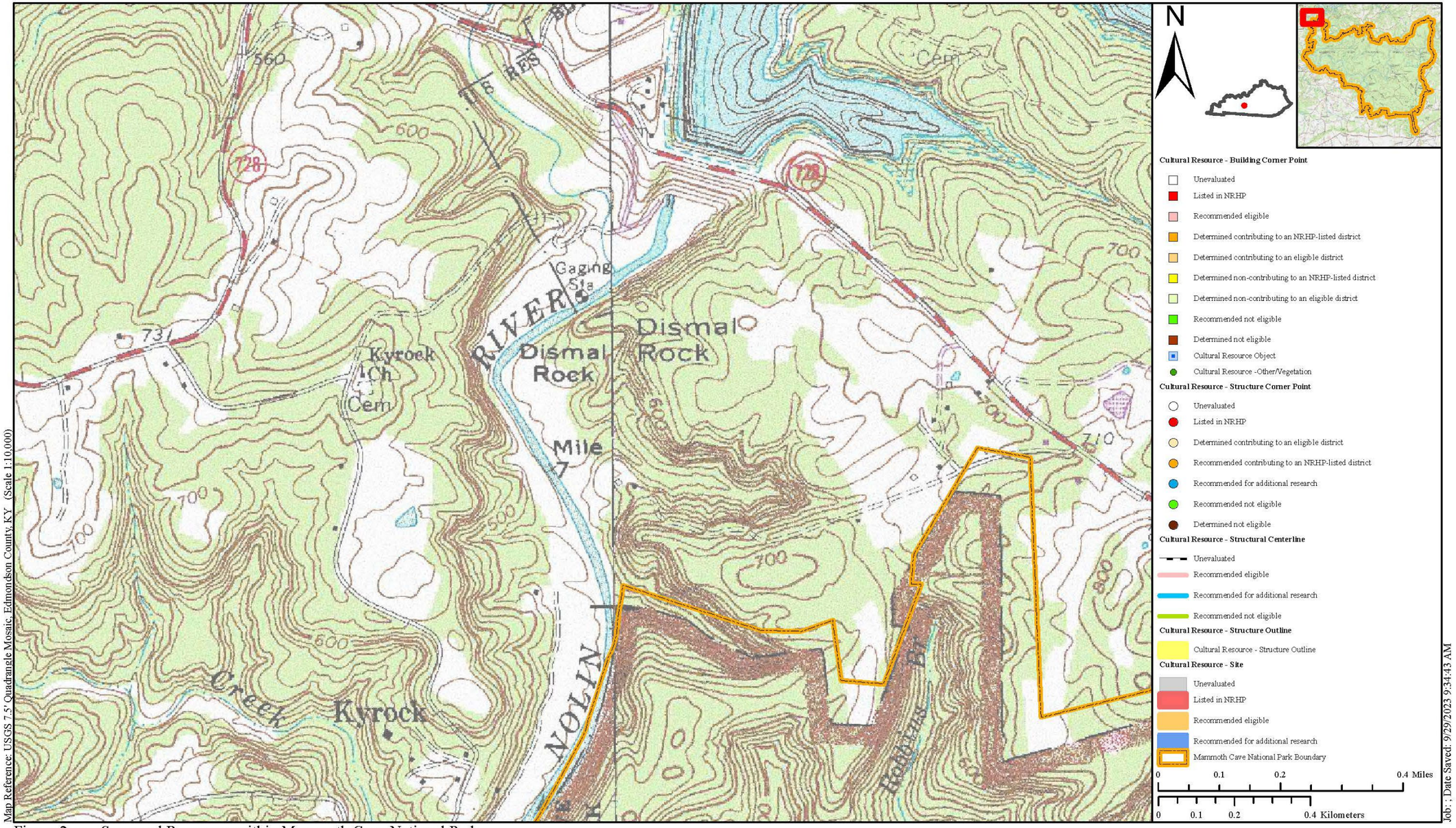


Figure 2aaa. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

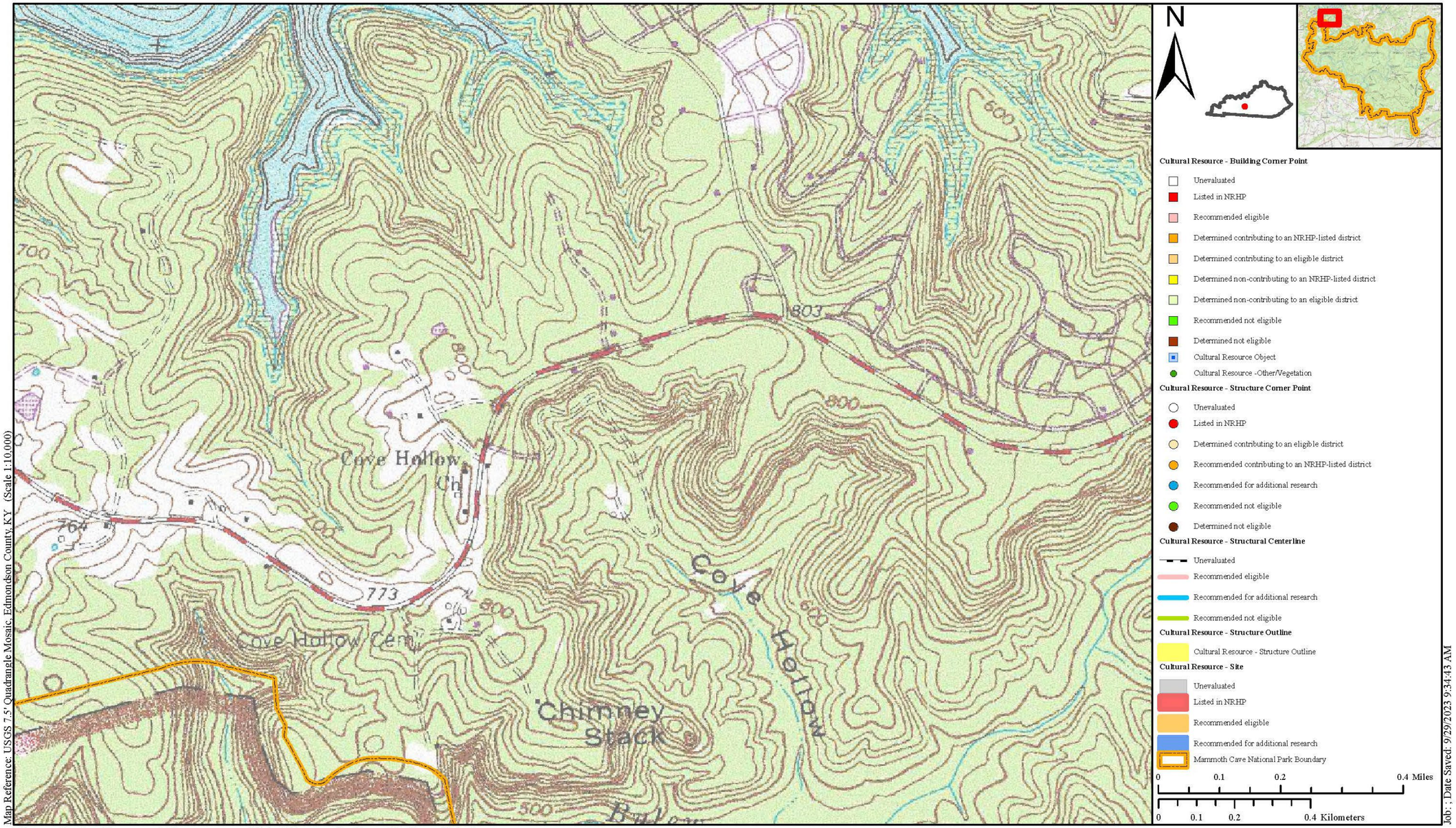


Figure 2aab. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

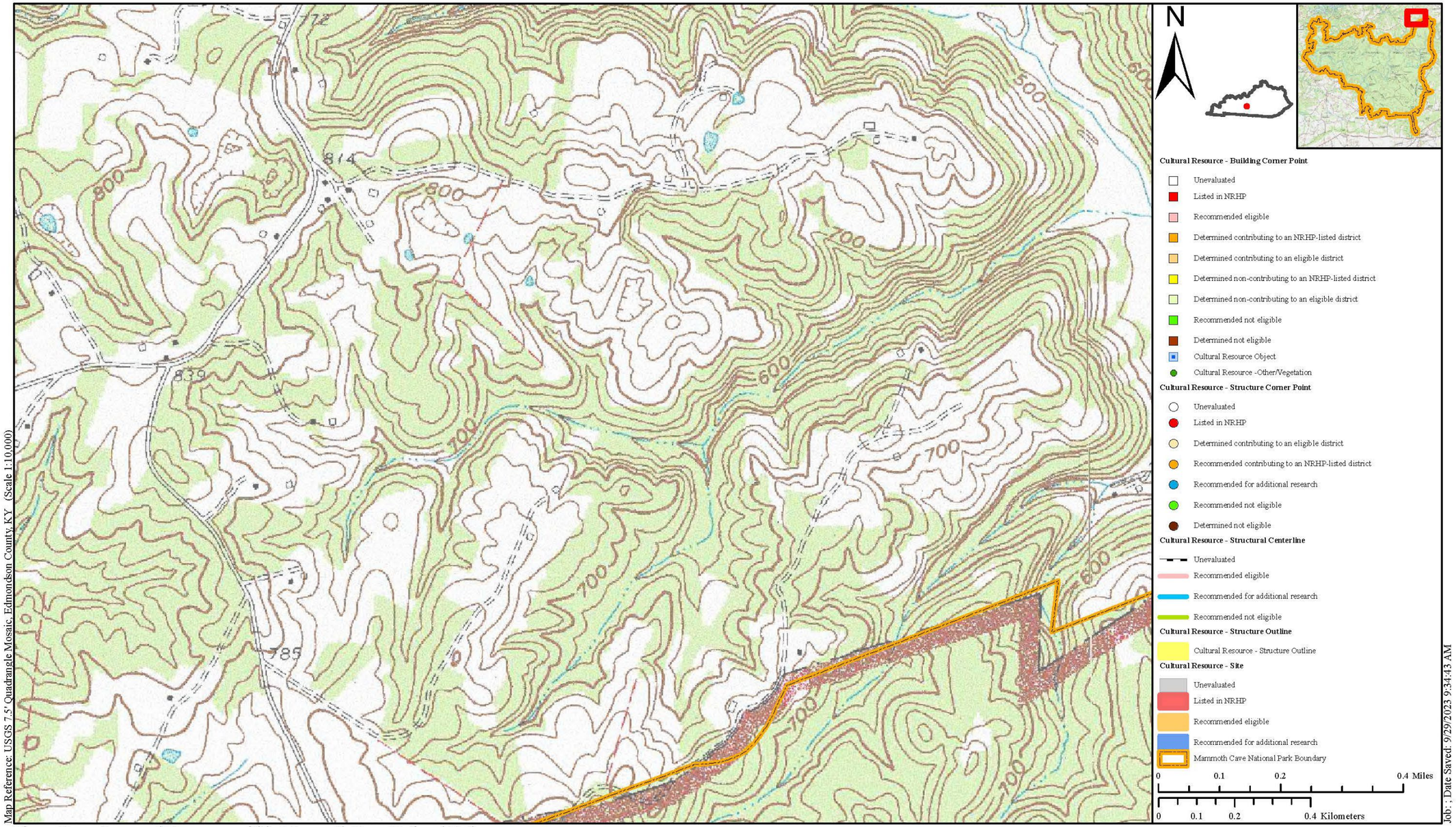


Figure 2aac. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

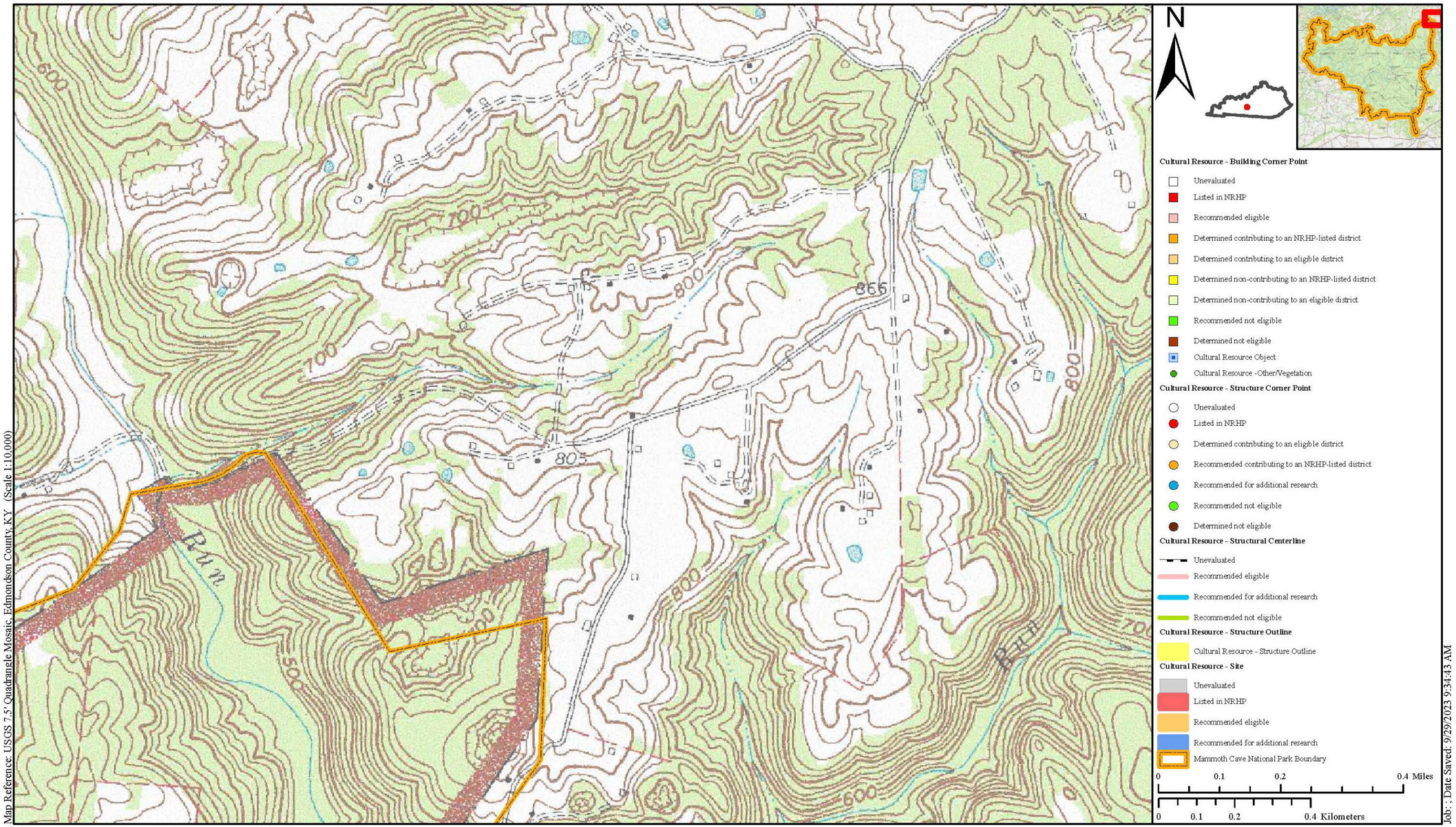


Figure 2aad. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

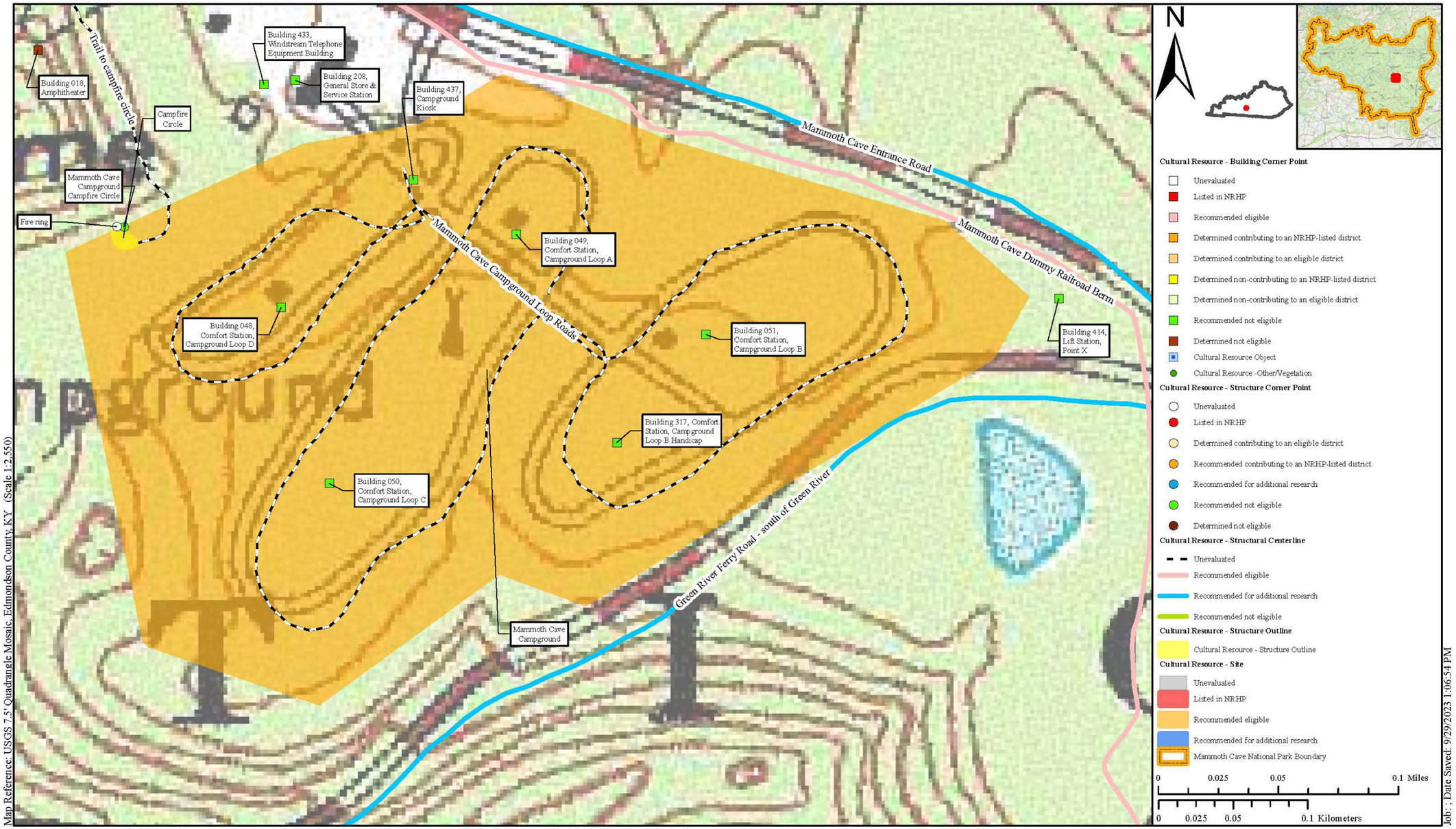


Figure 2Mammoth Cave Campground Detail. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

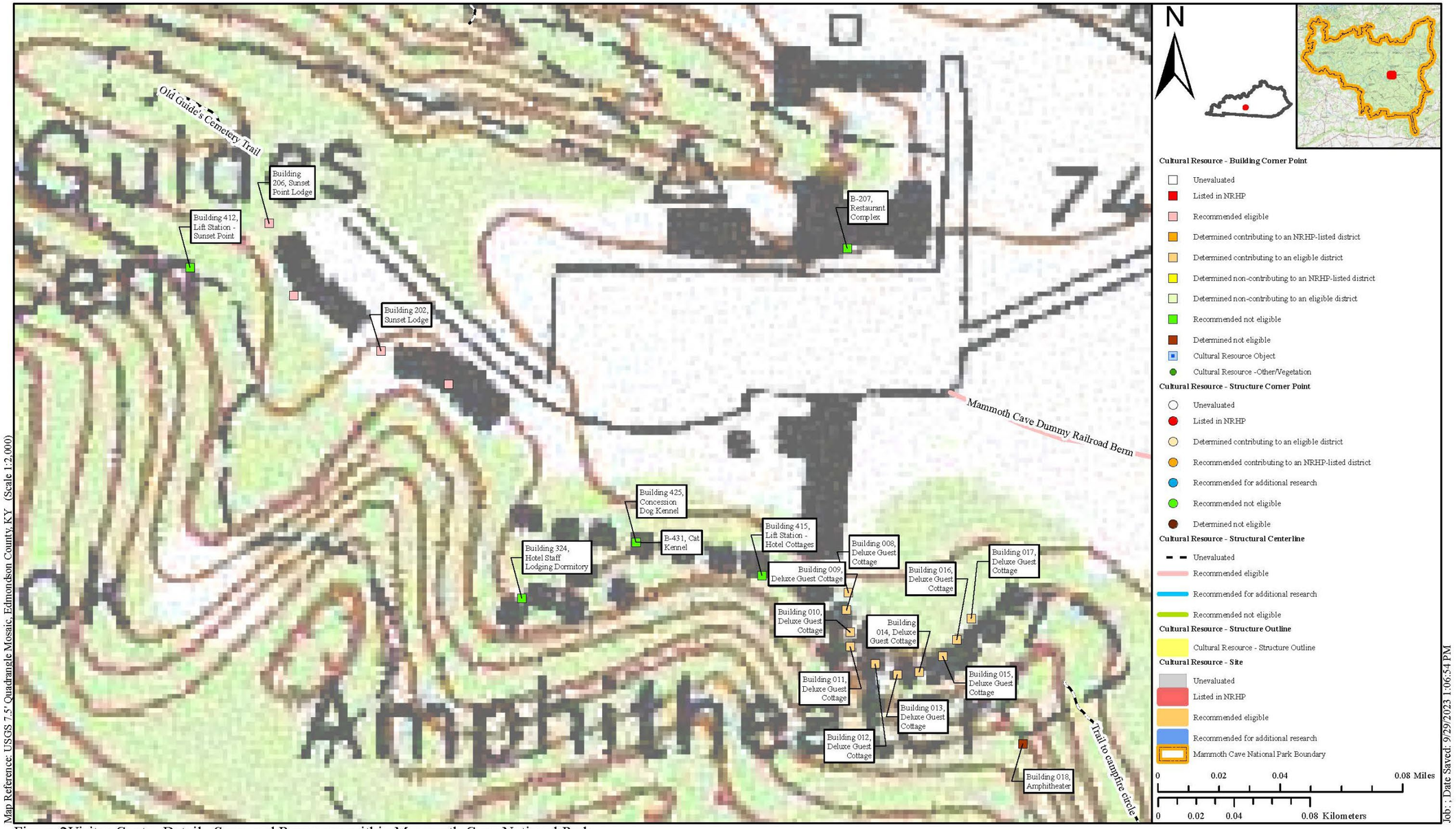


Figure 2Visitor Center Detail. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

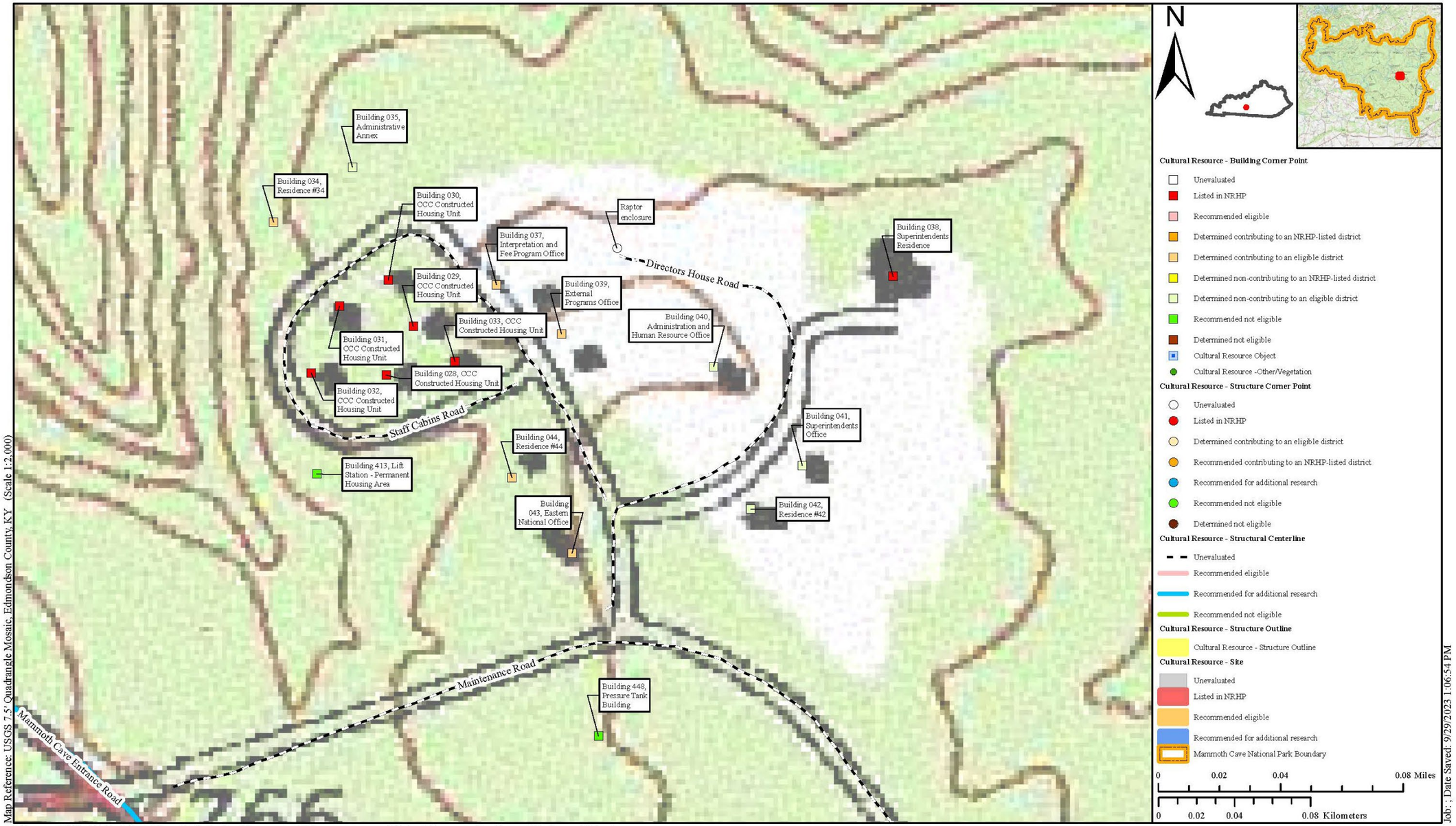


Figure 2Staff Cabins Road Detail. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

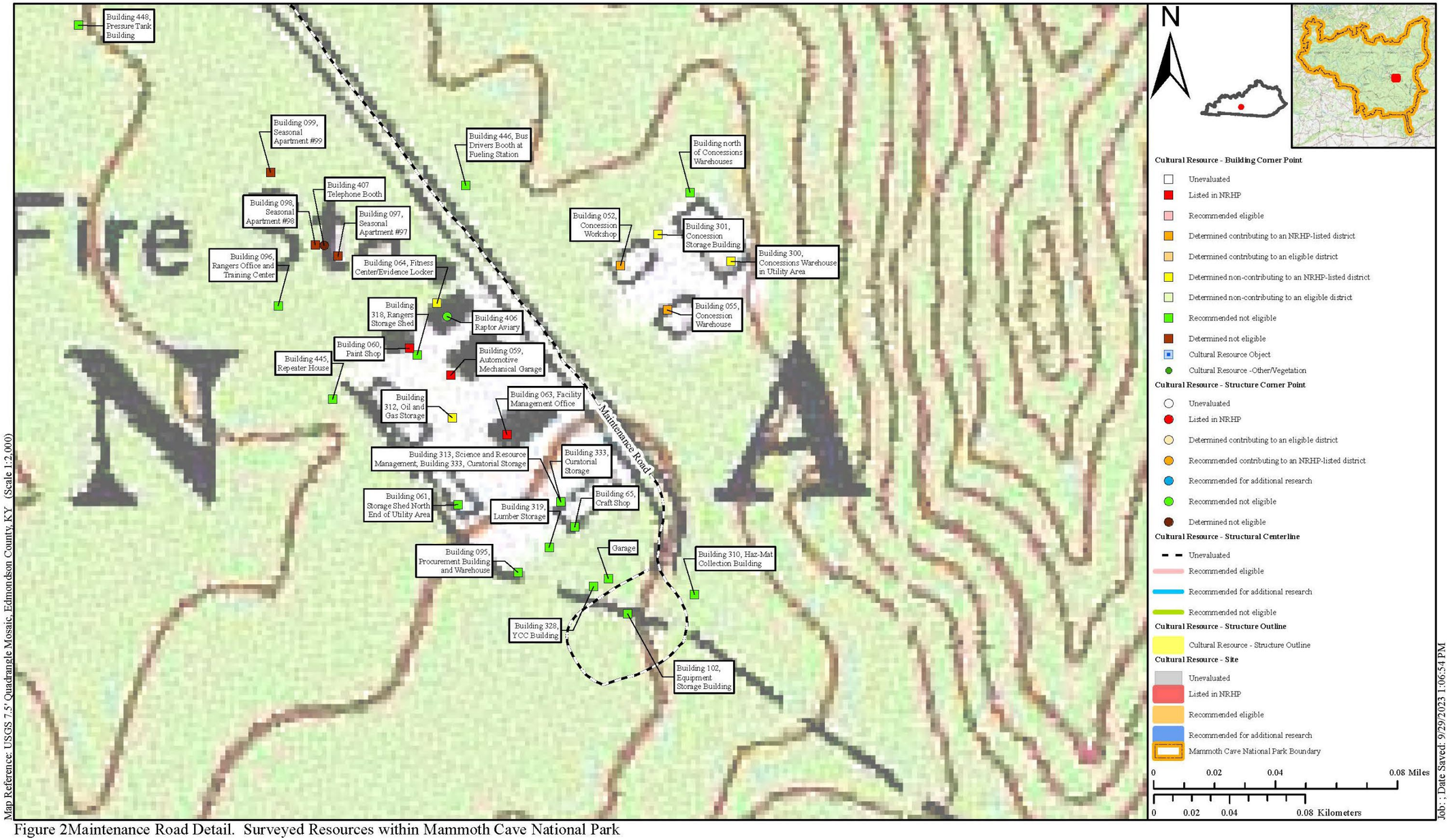
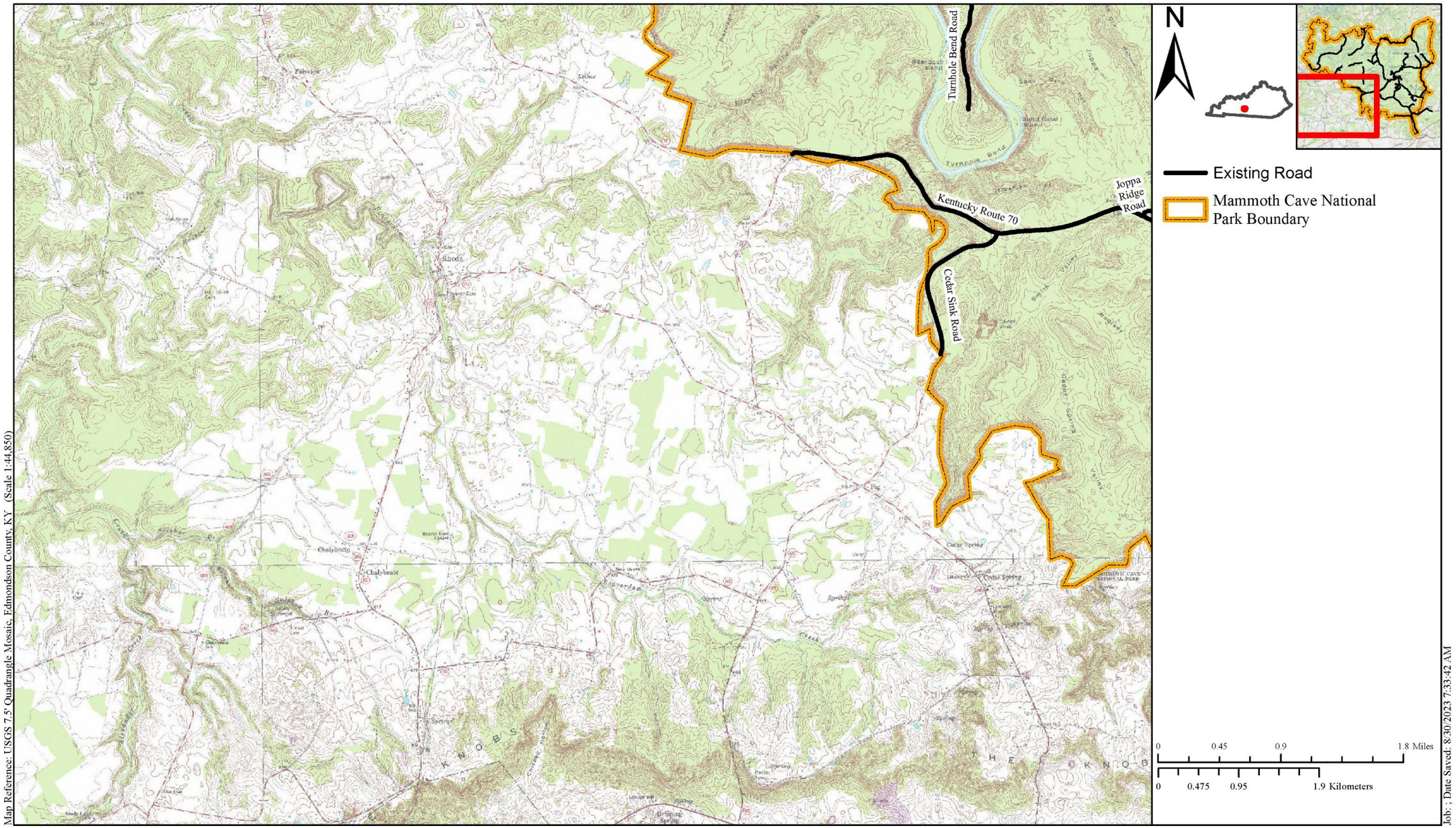


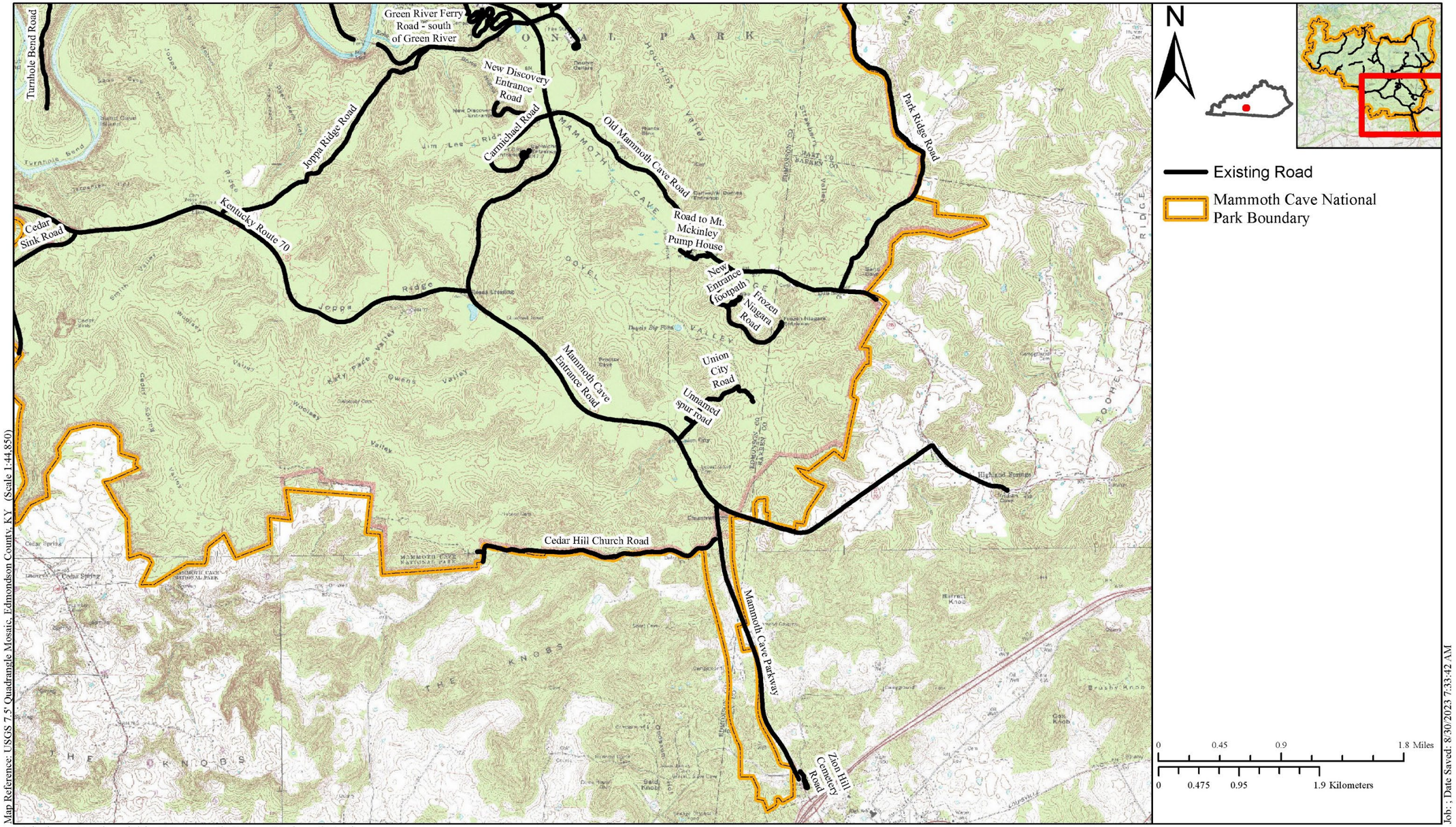
Figure 2Maintenance Road Detail. Surveyed Resources within Mammoth Cave National Park

APPENDIX C

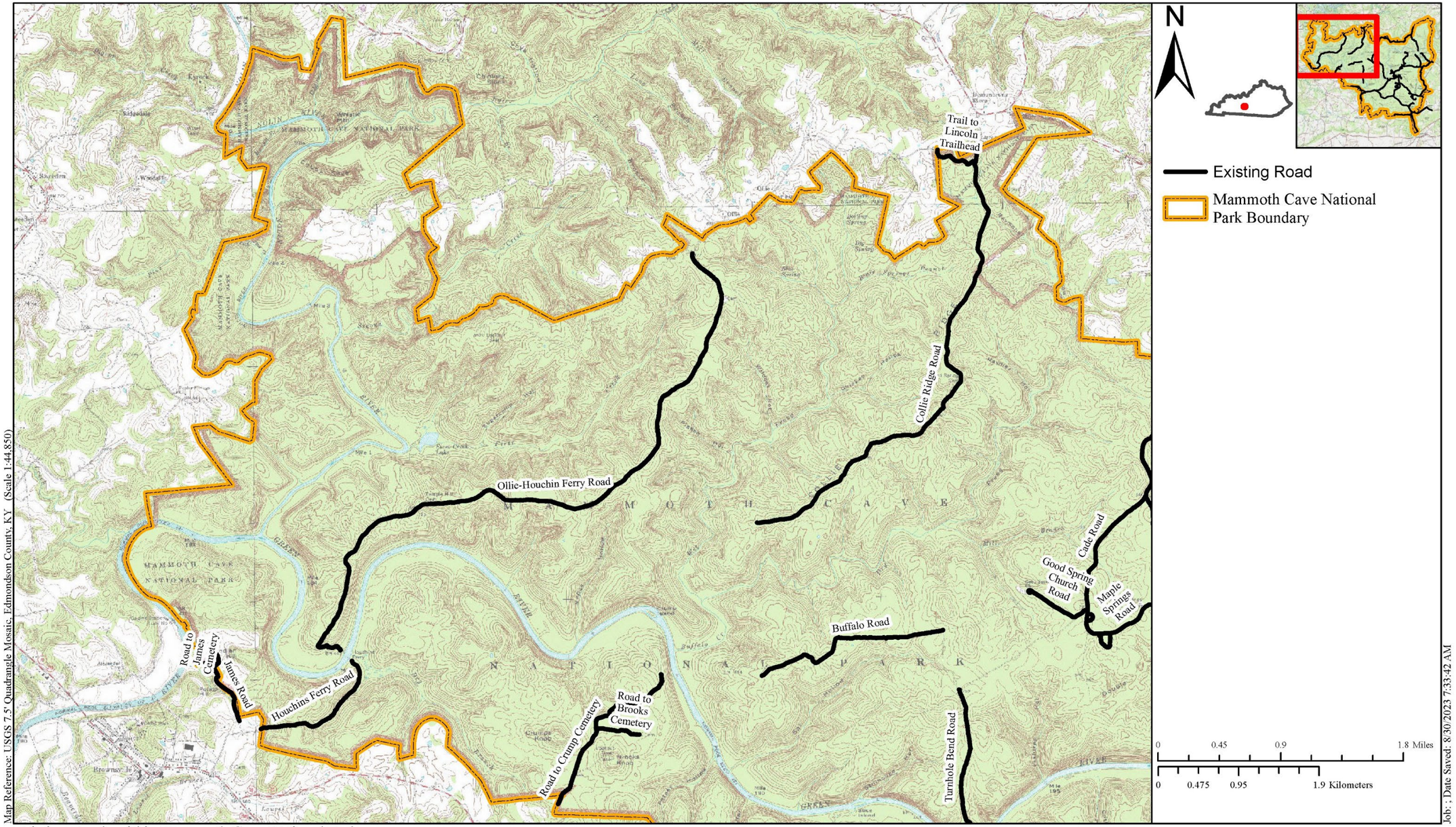
MAPS OF CURRENT PARK ROADS



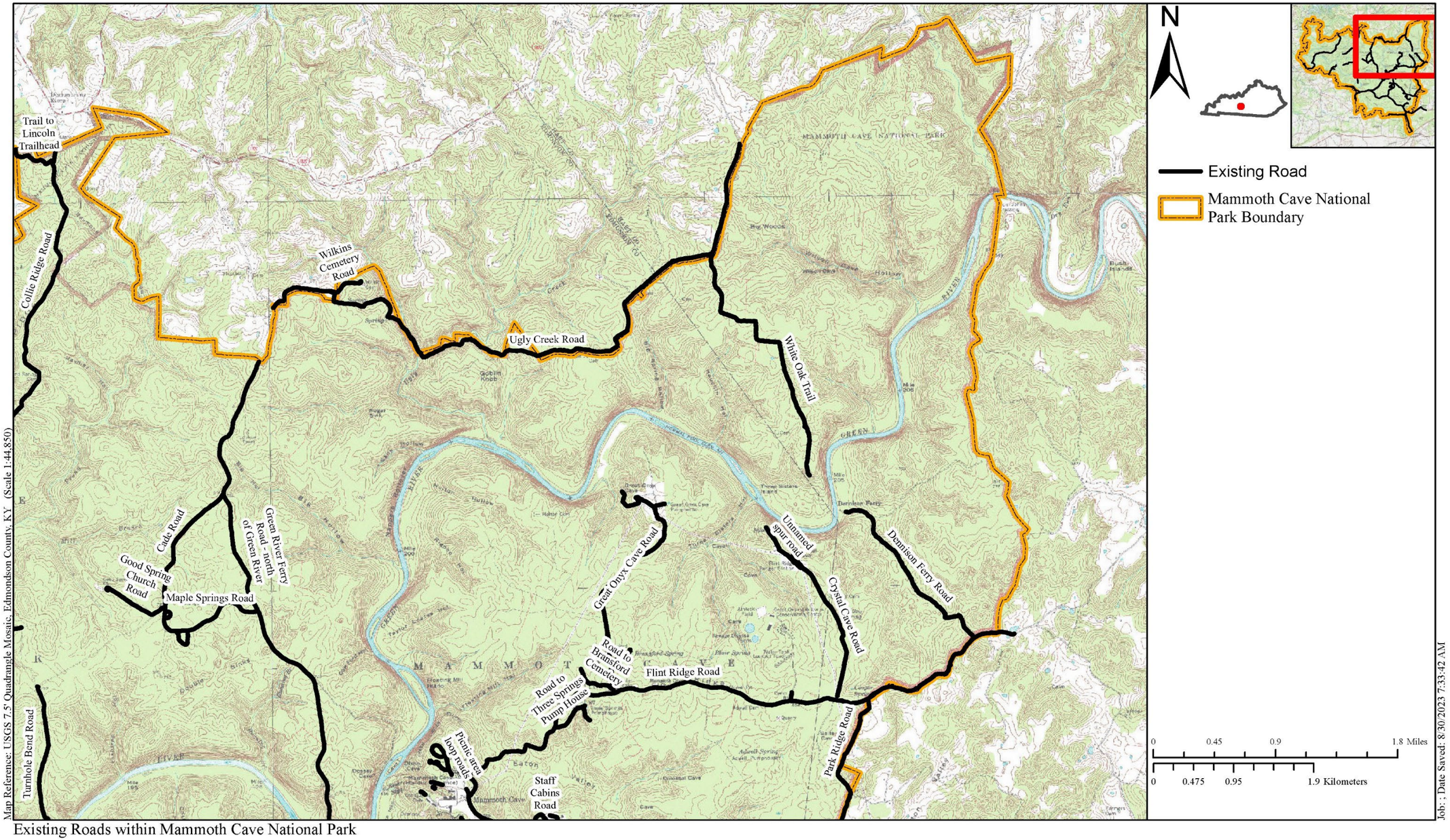
Existing Roads within Mammoth Cave National Park



Existing Roads within Mammoth Cave National Park



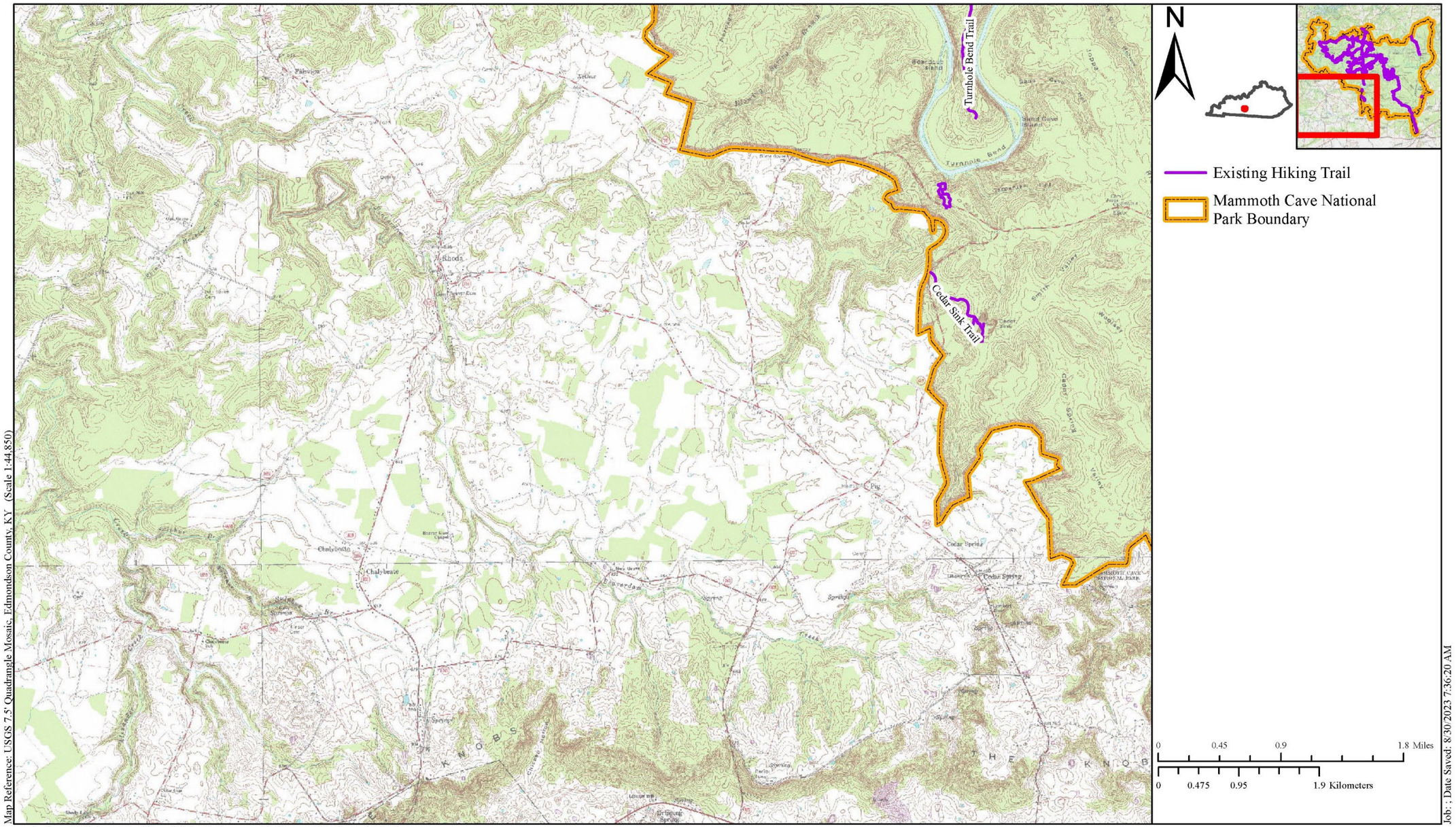
Existing Roads within Mammoth Cave National Park



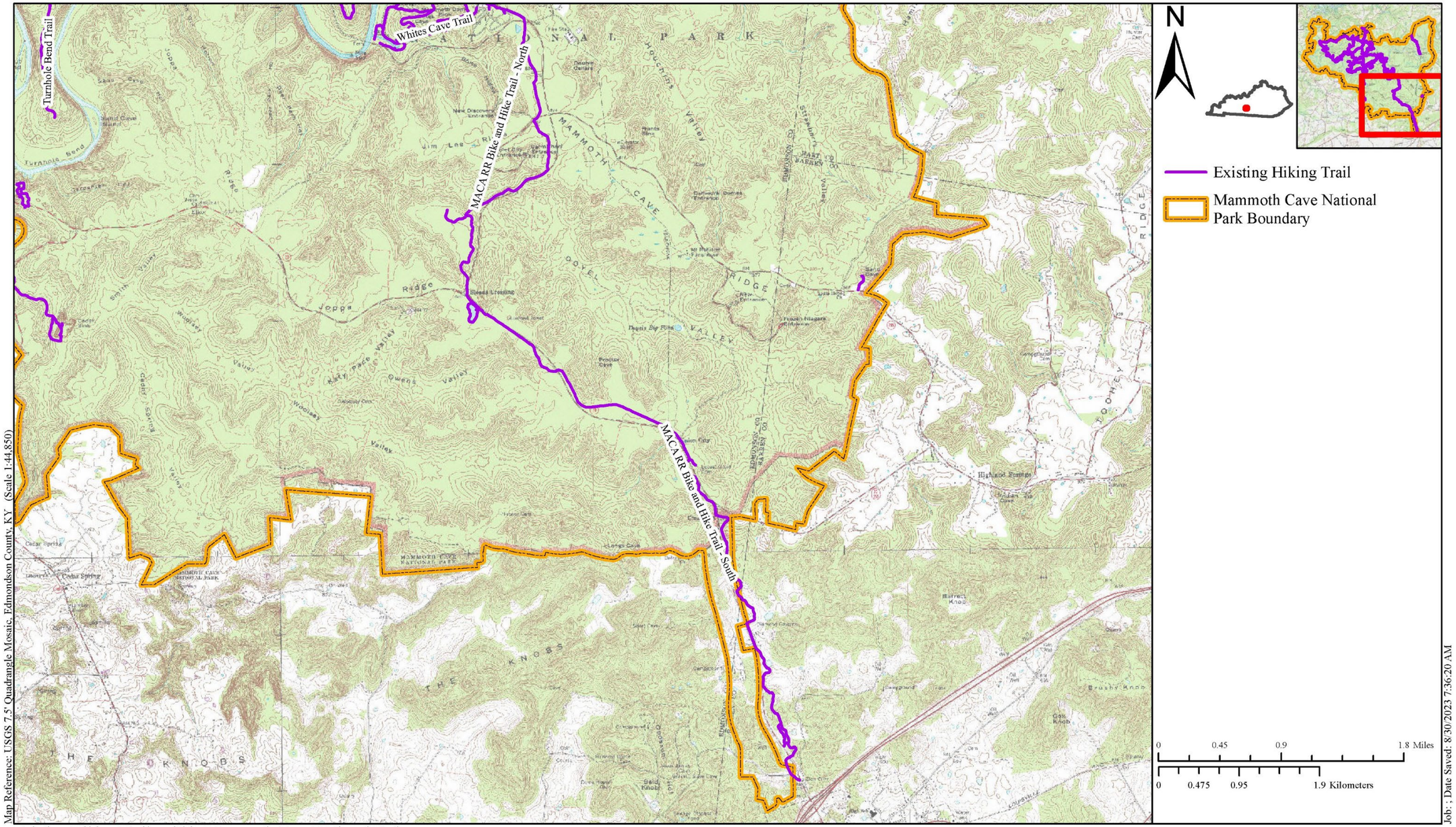
Existing Roads within Mammoth Cave National Park

APPENDIX D

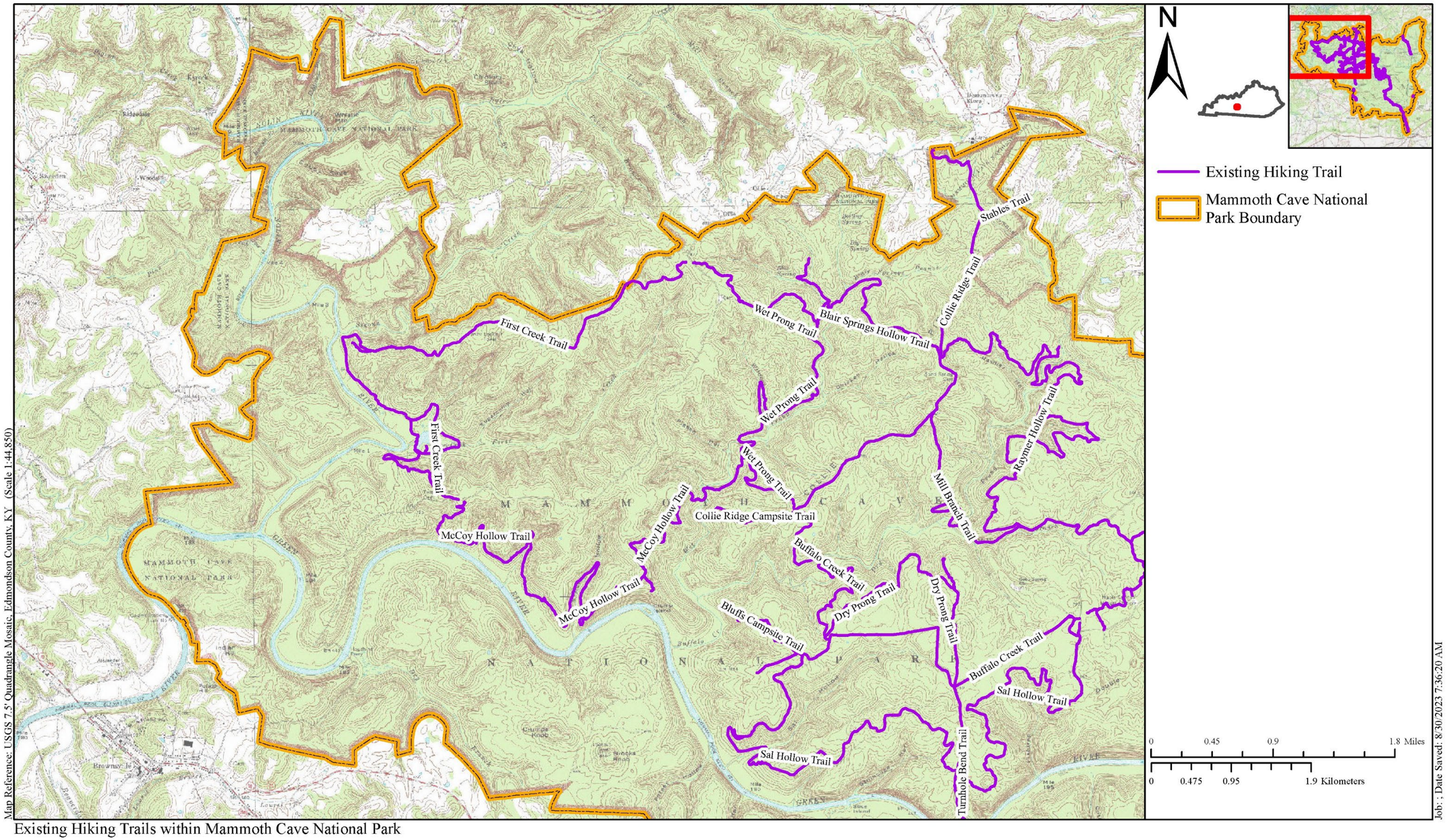
MAPS OF CURRENT PARK TRAILS



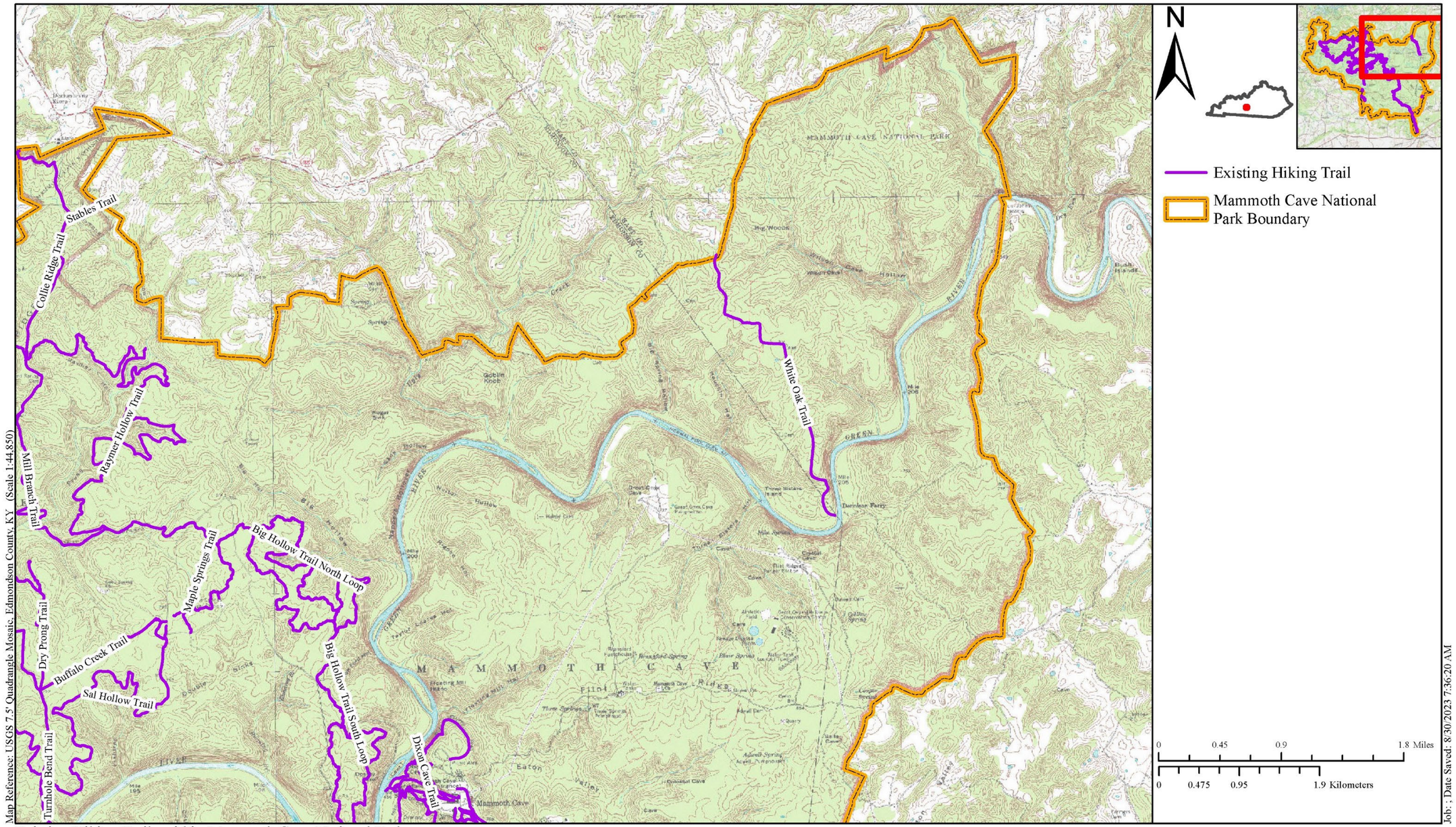
Existing Hiking Trails within Mammoth Cave National Park



Existing Hiking Trails within Mammoth Cave National Park



Existing Hiking Trails within Mammoth Cave National Park



Existing Hiking Trails within Mammoth Cave National Park