

**Big South Fork
National River & Recreation Area**

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
www.nps.gov/biso



Decoration Day



Cemetery Quest 2022

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Welcome To The 2022 Decoration Day Cemetery Quest

This event is designed to connect each participant to the human history of Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area through the celebration of Decoration Day. During this quest, you will visit several historic communities within the Tennessee Region of the Cumberland Plateau. Within these places are cemeteries where the people who made their homes there are laid to rest.

The Cemetery Quest can be completed in the order presented in the book, or in any arrangement that is easiest for you. While visiting the locations in the cemetery quest, take advantage of the opportunity to collect points toward the GO BIG 2022 Challenge. Earn 20 points for completing the quest, plus 5 bonus points for collecting a bag of trash during your adventure; however, do not take anything from the graves in the cemeteries. If you finish the Cemetery Quest before 4 pm (ET) on May 7, you will receive an extra 10 points.



Children learning about history in Terry Cemetery. Source: Chrysti Potter

What Is Decoration Day?

Decoration Day is an Appalachian tradition to honor and remember those that have passed on. In late spring or early summer, people gather at family cemeteries to clean the graves of loved ones by removing leaves and old flowers before mowing the grass. At the Decoration Day service, graves are decorated with fresh flowers before families gather for religious services. After singing and sermons, everyone enjoys an outdoor potluck meal known as “dinner on the ground.” These services are deeply rooted in Appalachian culture and allow families to reunite and share memories of friends and family who have passed on.

The tradition of Decoration Day originated with the Scots-Irish who settled the region around the Big South Fork in the early 1800s. Flowering Sunday is a Welsh holiday that is similar in many respects to Appalachian Decoration Day. Flowering Sunday dates back to the 1770s and typically took place on the Saturday before Palm Sunday. This was a time when graves were cleaned and tombstones were whitewashed before being decorated with flowers. Flowering Sunday was one of the most popular holidays in Wales in the 1800s.

Decoration Day as an Appalachian tradition was solidified in the aftermath of the American Civil War. As the United States struggled to patch itself back together, veteran and civic organizations in both the north and south began decorating the graves of the 750,000 war dead and holding services to remember their sacrifice. Most states recognized Decoration Day as a state holiday by 1890. After WWII, the newly renamed Memorial Day was designated a federal holiday to remember all of the people killed in the United States Armed Forces. Across Appalachia, people still gather to hold Decoration Day services to remember and honor all of their ancestors.

Cemeteries In Alphabetical Order

- Charit Creek Cemetery
- Coffey Cemetery
- Foster Crossroads Cemetery
- Hattie Blevins Cemetery
- Katy Blevins Cemetery
- Laurel Dale Cemetery
- Slaven/Chimney Rock Cemetery
- Terry Cemetery



Members of the Watson Family decorate graves at the Katie Blevins Cemetery, circa 1956. Source: Effie Houston

Katy Blevins Cemetery

Directions: From the Bandy Creek Visitor Center, turn left onto Bandy Creek Road. Proceed about a mile and the cemetery is on the right. Limited parking is available at the Lora Blevins home.

The Katy Blevins Cemetery was established in the mid 19th century when Jacob Blevins Sr. was walking in this field. He had been sick for some time and he drove his walking stick into the ground to see how deep the bedrock was. When Jacob Blevins died on September 2, 1868, his wife Catherine buried him in the spot that he had marked. Although Jacob Blevins Sr. was the first person buried here, the cemetery bears the name of his wife who was known as Katy. The Katy Blevins Cemetery holds the remains of the people who called Bandy Creek and Station Camp home, and whose names still mark the hiking trails and homesites in the area.

1. Jacob Blevins Jr. was born February 5, 1857 to Jacob Blevins Sr. and Catherine Smith Blevins. After his father died in 1868, it was his job to take care of the farm for his mother and unmarried sisters.

Jacob Blevins Jr. was a farmer and herdsman who produced all of the food for his family. He was a blacksmith and gunsmith that repaired farm tools and made firearms for hunting. He also had a grist mill on Station Camp Creek where he ground corn into meal for the community. In the winter, he would tan cow hides and make shoes for everyone in his family. He was a craftsman, a father, and a pillar of the community.

When did Jacob Blevins Jr. die? _____

2. Find the grave of Viannah Blevins. Viannah West Blevins was born on January 29, 1863. She married Jacob Blevins Jr. in 1883 and they made their home in the Station Camp area of Big South Fork. Jake and Viannah Blevins raised a large family of five boys and four girls. It was Viannah's job to spin thread, weave cloth, make the clothing for the family, cook, and preserve all of the food from the farm. She was described by one visitor as, "a splendid wife...(and) a true helpmate throughout their many trying times together."

The work of her hands can still be viewed each spring when the daffodils that she planted at their home at Jake's Place near Station Camp Creek bloom. She died at age 82 on April 19, 1945.

What does her epitaph say about her? _____



Jacob and Viannah Blevins.
Source: Museum of Appalachia

3. Arbana Blevins was the daughter of Jacob Blevins Jr. and Viannah Blevins. She never married and lived with her parents until she passed on July 22, 1939. Describe the woman that you see in the photograph on her tombstone. _____

Hattie Blevins Cemetery

Directions: Continue on Bandy Creek Road for 2.4 miles. Turn right on TN 297 and continue for 6.5 miles. Turn right onto TN-154. In 2 miles, turn right onto Divide Road. In 4.6 miles, turn left onto Blevins Cemetery Road. Follow Blevins Cemetery Road for 1.3 miles and the Hattie Blevins Cemetery is at the end of the road.

The Hattie Blevins Cemetery is one of five cemeteries in the Big Fork that are named after women. It is not known when the first burial occurred here, and several graves are marked only by simple field stones. The cemetery is named for Hattie Blevins, whose parents, husband, and daughter are buried here. Hattie Blevins died in 1982 when she was 85 years old and was buried in the Opossum Rock Cemetery near the east entrance of the park.

4. What is the oldest inscribed tombstone? _____

5. What is the newest inscribed tombstone? _____

6. Died (Diances) Blevins served in the 32nd Kentucky Infantry during the American Civil War. After being discharged from the Union Army, he returned to Fentress County and married Sarah Jane Koger, with whom he had eight children. On Christmas Day 1903, Died Blevins and his sons visited a "Blind Tiger" on the TN/KY state line that was operated by his son in law John Jay "Hawk" Smith and Smith's son Jake. A Blind Tiger was a shed with two small windows straddling the state line where people came to buy illegal whiskey. The windows were small enough so that a bottle could be passed between the customer and seller without seeing each other. A customer from Tennessee would go to the window on the Kentucky side, and vice versa. This arrangement was created so that law enforcement in either state could not arrest the operator. An argument erupted outside the Blind Tiger and gunshots were fired. When the smoke cleared, Diances Blevins was dead and his sons were wounded. John "Hawk" Smith and his son fled to the hills and evaded capture for months. It would be four years before the Smiths were brought to trial where they were acquitted of any wrongdoing.

What day and year was Died (Diances) Blevins born? _____

7. William Hiram Crabtree was born in 1857. He was a farmer and bear hunter who lived in the Bell Farm Area of Kentucky. When he died it was reported that he never took a dose of "doctor medicine" but instead relied on herbal remedies from the woods in the Big South Fork Area. According to his obituary he was buried and his funeral was held some months after at the Decoration Day service for this cemetery. In rural Appalachia, it was not uncommon for funerals to be held months or even years after someone died because neighbors were separated by vast distances. This custom was rare when William Hiram Crabtree passed away because of advancements in transportation.

According to his tombstone, how old was he when he died? _____

Terry Cemetery

Directions: Go back to Divide Road from Blevins Cemetery Road. Turn left onto Divide Road and travel .1 miles. At three forks, turn right. Travel 5.2 miles and Terry Cemetery will be on the right.

Terry Cemetery is a relatively new cemetery in the Big South Fork Area. People who lived along No Business Creek in the mid-to-late 1800s were buried in the Nancy Smith Cemetery along the creek. A torrential storm in 1911 caused a mud slide that exposed several of the graves in that cemetery. The people in No Business chose this spot higher on the ridge as the community burying ground soon after.

8. Before modern medicine reached rural areas, mother and infant mortality rates were high. Until the 1950s, most babies were born at home and were delivered by a midwife in the community. Childhood diseases such as measles and whooping cough were fatal in areas where there were few doctors. It wasn't uncommon for many families to bury two or more young children. How many graves of children under 18 can you find in this cemetery? _____

9. Dewey Slaven was the son of Nimrod and Mildred Slaven. He was born on January 25, 1885, and except for a few months spent in Stearns, Kentucky before his death, he lived his entire life at the family home in No Business. He was known for going to Oneida twice a year to pick up things that he couldn't produce on the farm. His home never had television or radio and any news about local politics was gathered from these trips to town or from the many visitors to his home. He was known as a hospitable person, as one friend remembered, "whether you were relative, friend, or stranger, you were welcome to...as many meals and nights' lodging as you desired; and without charge." Slaven was a well respected member of the community and the local election board kept a polling place at No Business until he died. At his death, Dewey Slaven was the last permanent resident in No Business. What was his date of death? _____



Dewey Slaven as a young man.
Source: Matt Harris

10. Minnie Maude Nelson Roysdon was born in Cumberland County, Tennessee in 1888 to L.D. and Rosie Nelson. She married Reverend Isham Roysdon in 1903 and had 10 children. Her family lost their home to a house fire and they moved into one of the many rock shelters that dot the landscape of Big South Fork. Maude and the rest of the family had to walk through a narrow crack in the bluff to access this rock shelter. Maude Roysdon died in 1946 at the age of 57 from a cerebral hemorrhage and she was buried beside her husband. Maude's Crack, one of the most interesting rock features in the park, is located just a couple of miles away from Terry Cemetery. What is different about their grave than the other graves in the cemetery? _____

Laurel Dale Cemetery

Directions: Follow Terry Cemetery Road back to Divide Road. Turn south on Divide Road to go back to TN-154. Turn left on TN-154. For 25 miles, go south on TN-154. Turn left on US-127. Continue on US-127 for 4 miles. Turn left onto TN-52. At the four way stop in Allardt, turn left to continue on TN-52 to Rugby. After 10 miles, turn left onto Rugby Parkway. In 1.7 miles, turn left onto Laurel Dale Cemetery Road. Laurel Dale Cemetery is located at the end of this road.

The village of Rugby was founded in 1880 as an agricultural community for the “second sons” of the English gentry by British author and social reformer Thomas Hughes. A typhoid epidemic that killed seven of the colonists in 1881 created the need for a village cemetery. Historic Rugby is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the preservation of this historic community with British and Appalachian roots.

11. Margaret Hughes was the mother of Rugby's founder Thomas Hughes and a friend of author Charles Dickens and poet Alfred Lord Tennyson. She came to Rugby in 1881 and was fondly heralded as the unofficial first lady of the colony. She was active in the affairs of the colony and contributed to the construction of Christ Church Episcopal and the Hughes Public Library. Margaret passed away on October 5th, 1887, the seventh anniversary of Rugby's founding. What year was she born? _____



Rugby Colonists, circa 1887. Margaret Hughes is the elderly lady seated in the front.
Source: Historic Rugby Inc.

12. Osmond Dakeyne was born in 1851 and studied submarine telegraph engineering, which is the process of laying communication lines underwater. He was one of the first settlers in the Rugby colony and served as newspaper editor and church vestryman. He contracted typhoid fever and died on August 14, 1881. Six other colonists that contracted typhoid that summer are buried here also. Where was he born? _____

13. Andrew Burroughs was born in New Jersey on December 6, 1850 and died on March 27, 1886. How did he die? _____

Coffey Cemetery

Directions: From Laurel Dale Cemetery, return to Rugby Parkway. Turn left on Rugby Parkway and continue for 1.5 miles. Turn left onto TN-52. After 5.6 miles, turn left onto US-27. Follow US-27 north for 15 miles to reach Oneida. Turn left onto West 3rd Avenue between Carson's Tires and West Murley Funeral Home. In 0.4 miles, turn right at Annabella's This and That onto Stanley Street. The Coffey Cemetery will be 0.1 miles on the left. Parking can be found at the fairgrounds across the street from the cemetery.

The Coffey cemetery and surrounding land was once part of the large estate owned by Joseph Coffey, who was buried here in 1882. Compare this cemetery to the cemeteries in the Big South Fork. Note that most of the graves in this cemetery are marked with commercial tombstones. This cemetery was located closer to markets and railroad stations, which made it easier for people to purchase and inscribe gravestones for loved ones.

14. I. M. "Ike" King was the son of Kirby Sherman King and Nancy Hatfield King. He was one of the most well known citizens in the Station Camp area of Big South Fork in the first half of the 20th century. He was a justice of the peace, general store owner, postmaster for the No Business and Elva Post Offices, and was a regular contributor for the Scott County News where he published articles under the pseudonym "The Lone Owl." King began teaching in the one room school at No Business in 1904 and taught for over forty years. He often had to bring children across the Big South Fork River in a canoe to reach the school. He and his wife Hattie passed a love of learning on to their children, all of whom would finish the eighth grade. He died on July 9, 1957.

What year was Ike King born? _____

15. Hattie Bell King was born to Richard and Artema West Hatfield on June 22, 1889. She was orphaned at a young age and was informally adopted by Kirby and Nancy King, parents of Ike King. Ike and Hattie married in 1904 and had twelve children, four of which died in infancy. She and her husband ran a general store in Station Camp, which also housed the post office. Hattie was a caring person and would often travel miles on foot to help neighbors suffering from smallpox, typhoid, or scarlet fever. She lived to be 80 years old. How many years passed between the deaths of Hattie and Ike King? _____



Ike and Hattie King.
Source: FNB Chronicle Vol. 5 No.1

16. Curtis Flynn was born on June 7, 1881 to Abe and Francis Flynn and worked as an assistant railroad brakeman. He died on November 27, 1915 when he drowned after falling out of a boat in the Big South Fork River. What is his tombstone shaped like? _____

Foster Crossroads Cemetery

Directions: Continue North on Stanley Street. In 0.4 miles, turn left onto Grave Hill Road. Follow Grave Hill Road for 6.4 miles and continue onto Foster Cross Road. The Foster Crossroads United Baptist Church and Cemetery will be on your left in 0.4 miles.

Foster Crossroads United Baptist Church was founded in 1940, but the cemetery located behind the church predates the church by four decades. There are many uninscribed field stones in the upper portion, which is presumably the oldest part of this burying ground. Past the church, the road dead ends on the Kentucky side of Big South Fork.

17. Jerome Boyatt was the son of Ransom Boyatt and Poppie Litton Boyatt who lived on No Business Creek and the nephew of union soldier William Boyatt. The Boyatt family lived a typical life for people in the Big South Fork Region. They grew their own food and produced most of the things that they needed to live, but their simple life would be shattered beyond repair. On April 21st, 1933, Jerome was involved in an incident with Pickett County law enforcement in a logging camp on Rock Creek. He and some friends had come into the camp to sell illegal whiskey and got into a fight with another bootlegger. George and Floyd Winningham were a father and son who served as sheriff and deputy, respectively, of Pickett County. The officers walked up to the train car where Jerome, his deaf brother Eugene, and the rest of the party were waiting to go back home. After shots were exchanged, Deputy Floyd Winningham was dead and Sheriff George Winningham would die the next day. Jerome Boyatt evaded capture for a month while search parties from around the state were dispatched to the No Business community. During this time, his family was removed from their home and placed under guard in the Pickett County jail. Jerome's father Ransom was allowed to return to the farm and died within a few days by "violence at the hands of unknown parties" according to a coroner's inquest. After the death of his father, Jerome Boyatt turned himself over to authorities in Scott County and was placed in the Scott County jail to await trial. On June 8, Jerome Boyatt and cell mate Harvey Winchester were taken from the jail by a masked mob and shot to death outside of town. No one was ever brought to justice for the deaths of Ransom Boyatt, Jerome Boyatt, and Harvey Winchester.

What is the birth dates and death dates on Jerome's tombstone? _____

How old was he when he died? _____

18. Find the grave of Eugene Boyatt. Eugene was the younger brother of Jerome Boyatt and was present during the shootout with Pickett County law enforcement. Eugene was deaf and non-verbal, and his family was protective of him. In 1951, he was hit by a train in Oneida and killed instantly. How much younger was he than Jerome? _____

19. Poppie Boyatt was the mother of Jerome and Eugene Boyatt. She was born in 1884 to George Washington Litton and Helen Litton. She moved to the Foster Crossroads Area of Oneida after the death of her husband Ransom Boyatt and her son Jerome Boyatt. She later remarried to Reverend John Smith. Her life is a monument to the harshness of life in the Big South Fork Area during the Great Depression. How old was she when she passed away? _____

20. Find the grave of William Boyatt. Boyatt was born on February 23, 1845 in Wayne County, Kentucky. He joined the Union Army when he was 16 years old and once had a close brush with the enemy. Near the Kentucky state line, he was stopped by some confederate soldiers for wearing a union uniform coat. Trying to save his life, he lied and told them that he got the coat from a dead union soldier. The soldiers bought the story and let him go. A couple of miles down the road he heard the confederates on horseback coming to capture him. Boyatt had to hide under a log bridge as they rode across looking for him, one of them remarking "Where did the little devil go?" Boyatt returned to his unit and survived the war. He died on February 4th, 1930 at the age of 86. His obituary stated that he was "a veteran of the Civil War and was buried covered in the U.S. Flag by request."
According to his tombstone, what regiment did he join? _____



Jerome Boyatt. Source: NPS Photo

Slaven/Chimney Rock Cemetery

Directions: Travel 6.5 miles back on Grave Hill Road to Stanley Street in Oneida. Turn right onto Stanley Street. Travel 1.5 miles, then continue straight onto West Third Avenue (TN-297). Travel 4.6 miles and continue straight onto Station Camp Road. Travel 5 miles on Station Camp Road and the cemetery will be on your left.

The Chimney Rock Cemetery, also known as the Slaven Cemetery, takes its name from the unique sandstone formations that appear on the left side of Station Camp Road before you reach the cemetery. Many of the handmade sandstone markers in this cemetery were quarried about a hundred yards from here. Burials in this cemetery began in the 1870s and continued into the 1930s. This is one of the larger cemeteries located within the Big South Fork NRR.

21. Angelina Moore is believed to be the first person buried here. Angelina Moore was a 15 year old girl who had been abandoned by her family and was bound to Keziah Thompson in Huntsville, the county seat of Scott County. Before modern foster care and adoption, orphans and abandoned children were taken before the County Court who placed them with people in the community that were paid a nominal fee by the county to care for them. On January 8, 1872, Angelina Moore's badly bruised body was discovered tied to a tree along the road and was hastily buried nearby. An investigation was launched, and evidence was presented about the abuse that she had suffered while living in the Thompson household. Keziah Thompson and her daughter Sally were arrested for Angelina's murder and held in jail in Huntsville, TN. The Thompsons were acquitted of murder after their trial. No one was ever brought to justice for the murder of Angelina Moore. What date was given for her date of death? _____

22. How many other hand carved and inscribed stones can you find in this cemetery? _____



Funeral Procession in Scott County, circa 1910. Source: Museum of Scott County

Charit Creek Cemetery (optional)

Directions: To reach the Charit Creek Trailhead: From Bandy Creek Visitor Center, turn right and drive 1.6 miles to reach TN-297. Turn right onto TN-297 and drive 10 miles to reach TN-154. Turn right on TN-154 and drive 1.8 miles. Turn right onto Divide Road. In 1 mile, turn right onto Fork Ridge Road and the trailhead is at the end of the road. This steep 0.8 mile trail is the shortest way to reach Charit Creek Lodge. The cemetery is located on the left in the field between the lodge and the stables.

Charit Creek Lodge is one of the oldest homesteads in Big South Fork. This area was originally a base camp for long hunters who came into the Big South Fork from Virginia and North Carolina in the 1700s. Permanent European settlers built the oldest part of Charit Creek Lodge around 1816. Charit Creek Lodge is owned by Big South Fork NRRRA and is operated as an overnight lodge for visitors.

23. How many graves can you count in this small cemetery? _____

24. William Riley (W.R.) Hatfield lived at this farm on Charit Creek in the late 1800s. He was born in 1824 to James and Margaret Hatfield. He married Elizabeth Burke, the daughter of Jonathan Burke, in 1849 and had 9 children. According to family history, William Hatfield was a very religious man with a fiery temper. He got into an argument with someone at the river and spun his horse around to run over the man. Hatfield was shot in the stomach by the man and died. He was brought back to the farm and buried close to his father in law Jonathan Burke on this knoll. His wife Elizabeth later moved to Oklahoma with her son Granville Hatfield and died in 1910. How old was William Riley Hatfield when he died? _____

25. Jonathan Burke was a pioneer in the Charit Creek Area. He was born in Russell County, Virginia in 1797 and moved with his family to Wayne County, Kentucky in the early 1800s. He married Nancy Cooper Burke around 1820 with whom he had several children, including Elizabeth, who married William Riley Hatfield. His original tombstone was damaged by a bulldozer and Joe Simpson, operator of the Parch Corn Hunting Camp (now Charit Creek Lodge), carried it to the lodge to be repaired. The tombstone was stolen by visitors before it could be fixed, so Joe Simpson carved this one to replace it. Note: It is illegal to remove ANY historic object from Big South Fork NRRRA. What day in August was Jonathan Burke born? _____

Cemeteries remain to tell the story of the people who called this land home. Please return this booklet and any trash that you have collected to Bandy Creek Visitor Center at 151 Stable Road, Oneida, TN 37841 before 4 pm EST on May 31 to receive your 2022 Decoration Day Cemetery Quest challenge coin.

This event can potentially count 35 points toward the GO BIG 2022 Challenge. Pick up your GO BIG 2022 Challenge book at Bandy Creek Visitor Center.

For more information about cemeteries in Big South Fork NRRRA, visit www.nps.gov/biso/learn/historyculture/cemeteries



Katy Blevins Cemetery. Source: NPS Photo



Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2022 Coordinate Table

Cemetery GPS Coordinates

| Cemetery Name | Latitude | Longitude |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Charit Creek Cemetery | 36° 32' 14.56239835" N | 084° 43' 32.26759445" W |
| Hattie Blevins Cemetery | 36° 34' 53.76012096" N | 084° 45' 20.76978249" W |
| Katy Blevins Cemetery | 36° 29' 47.67782449" N | 084° 42' 33.11110764" W |
| Slaven (Chimney Rocks) Cemetery | 36° 33' 23.60282657" N | 084° 39' 29.01395118" W |
| Terry Cemtery | 36° 34' 31.36884375" N | 084° 41' 04.55993828" W |
| Foster Crossroads Cemetery | 36° 35' 09.84547256" N | 084° 33' 34.89759390" W |
| Laurel Dale Cemetery | 36° 22' 07.53697981" N | 084° 41' 51.94009787" W |
| Coffey Cemetery | 36° 30' 15.30813922" N | 084° 31' 22.15934400" W |

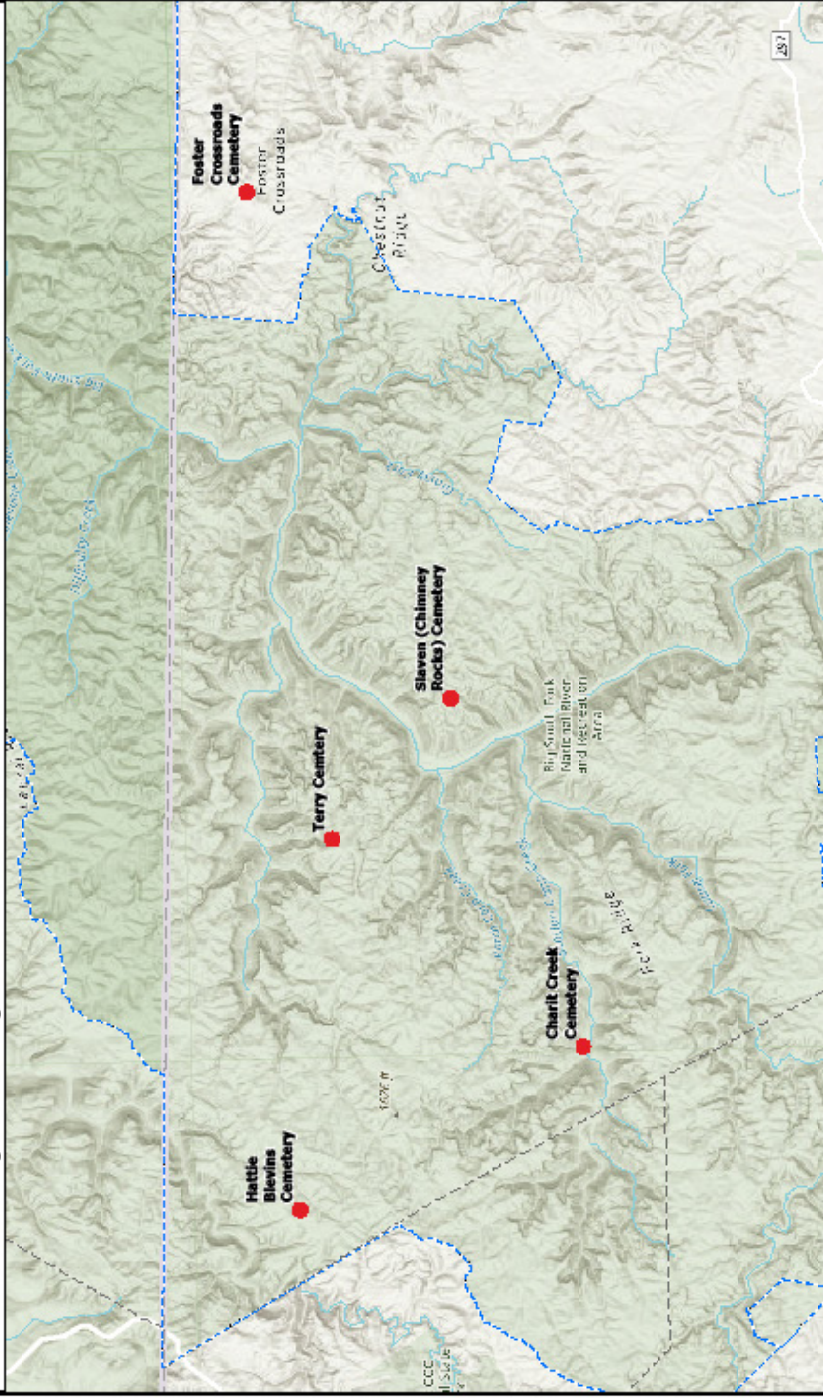
WGS 1984 Coordinate System



Benches used for Decoration Day Services at Marcum-Kidd Cemetery in Oneida. Source: NPS Photo



Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2022 North

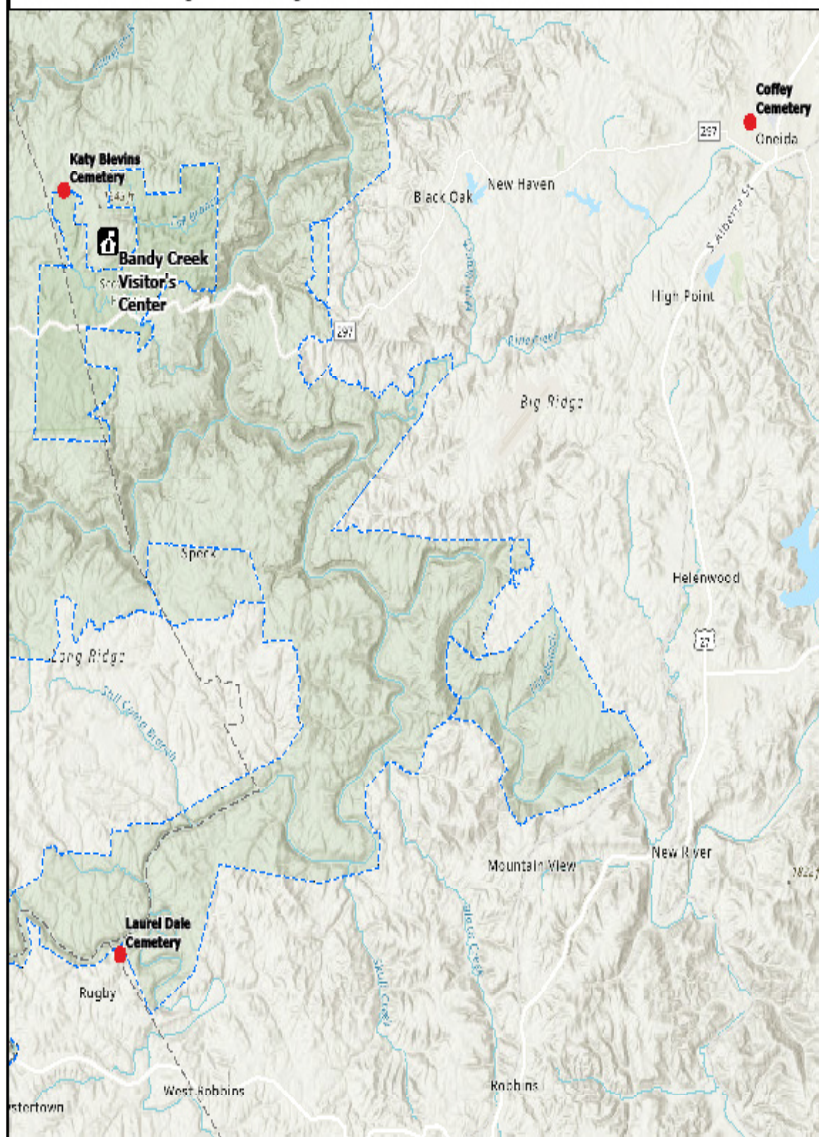


Produced by BISO GIS Office
PCS: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N








Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2022 South



Produced by BISO GIS Office
PCS: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N



0 0.5 1 2
Miles

-  Bandy Creek Visitor Center
-  Cemetery
-  Park Boundary

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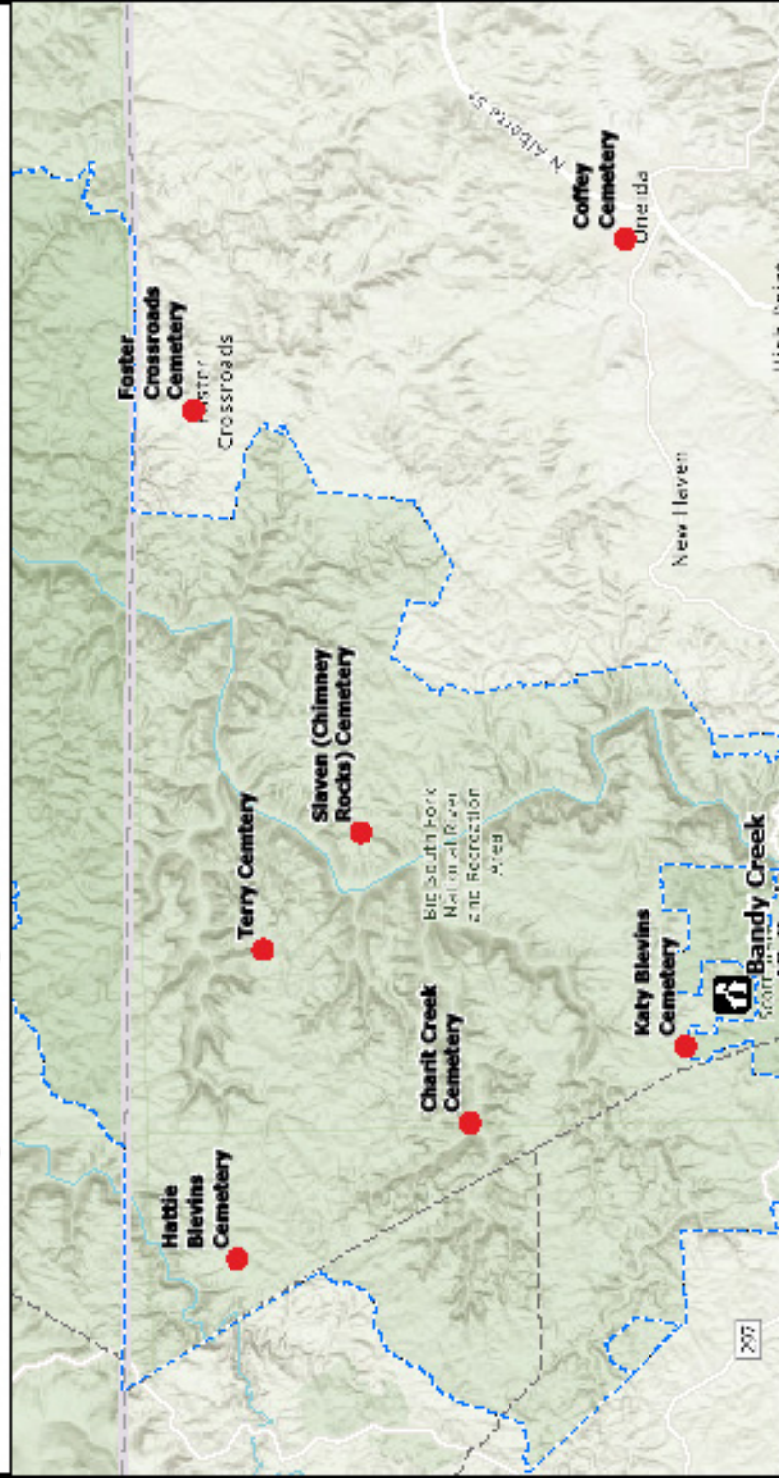
February 2022

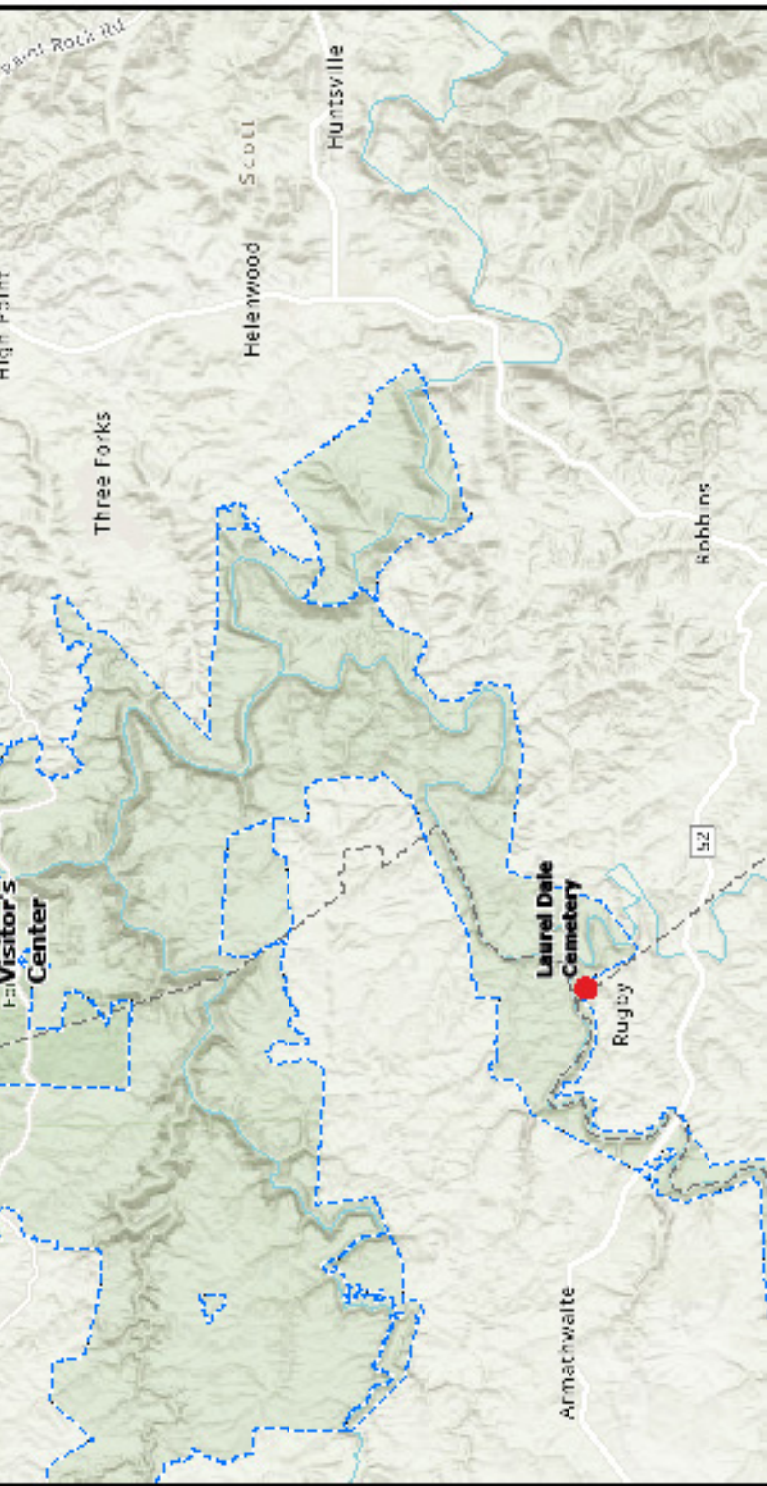
**Big South Fork NRA
Tennessee and Kentucky**

**National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior**



Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2022 Overview





Produced by BISO GIS Office
 PCS: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N

February 2022



 Bandy Creek Visitor Center

 Cemetery

 Park Boundary

0 1 2 4 Miles

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Rules for the 2022 Decoration Day Cemetery Quest

1. The quest begins at Bandy Creek Visitor Center on May 7 and lasts until May 31. If you plan to finish the Cemetery Quest on May 7, you must return this packet to Bandy Creek Visitor Center by 4:00 pm (ET). All packets must be returned by May 31 to receive the Challenge Coin
2. You will receive 10 extra points for finishing the Cemetery Quest on May 7. NOTE: If you want to finish the Cemetery Quest on May 7, you will NOT have time to visit Charit Creek Cemetery.
3. The packet will be available for download on the Big South Fork NRR Facebook page at 9:00 am (ET) or a copy can be picked up at the Bandy Creek Visitor Center, at 151 Stable Road, Oneida, TN 37841, at 9:00 am (ET) on May 7.
4. Participants may complete the packet individually or in teams. Teams cannot split up.
5. These cemeteries are the final resting places of the people who called Big South Fork home. Please treat these historic sites with respect.
6. Tombstones may be simple field stones (with or without inscriptions), historic commercial gravestones, or modern granite or marble tombstones. Historic tombstones may be loose or fragile. NOTE: Gravestone rubbings ARE NOT permitted.
7. Do not remove gravestones, walk, sit, or lean on grave plots or tombstones.
8. Practice the principles of Leave No Trace and take only photos, information, and memories with you when you leave. Do not remove anything from grave plots or stones.
9. ATVs and other off road vehicles are not allowed.
10. If a cemetery has a gate, please close the gate when you depart.
11. Always act in a safe manner and follow the rules and regulations of Big South Fork NRR.
12. Cemetery parking lots may be small. Parking along the roadside may be necessary. Please do so in a safe manner that does not block traffic.

