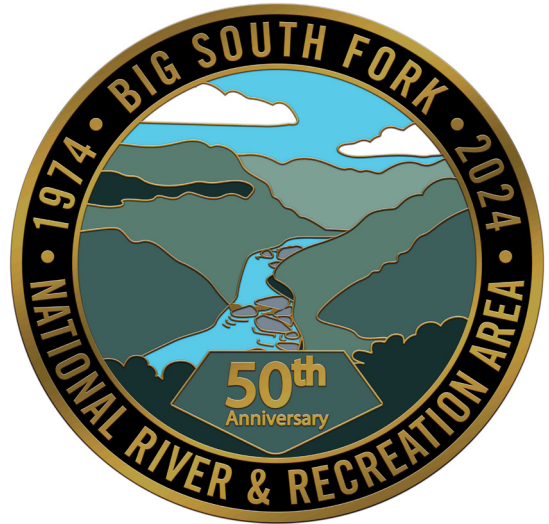


Big South Fork  
National River & Recreation Area

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
[www.nps.gov/biso](http://www.nps.gov/biso)



# Decoration Day



# Cemetery Quest 2024

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Address: \_\_\_\_\_

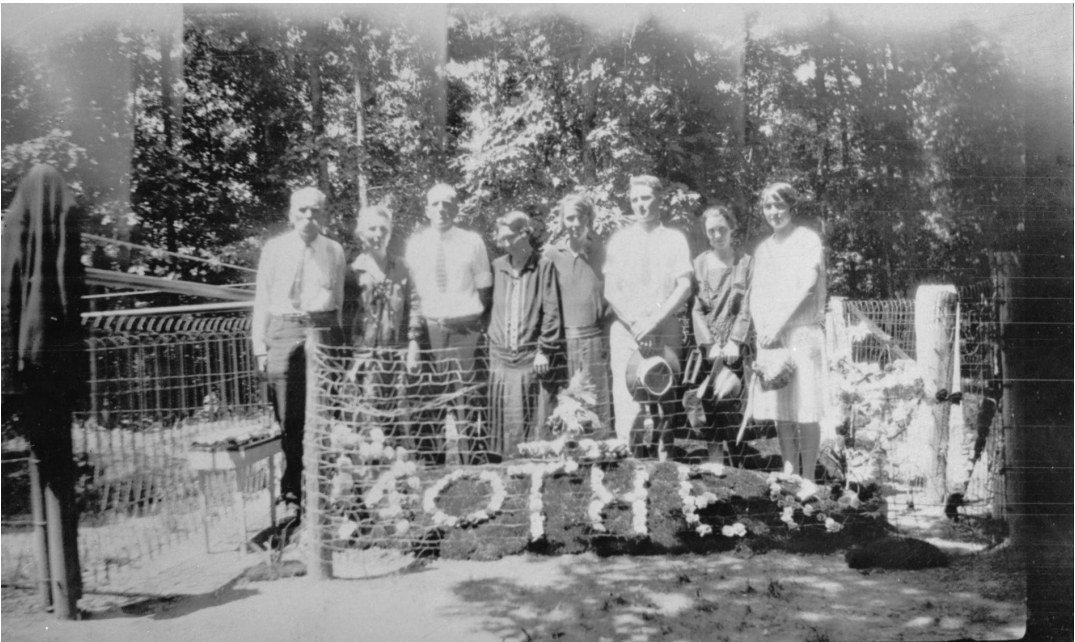
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

## Welcome To The 2024 Decoration Day Cemetery Quest

This event is designed to connect each participant to a small part of the human history of the Cumberland Plateau. During this quest you will visit several historic communities within the Tennessee and Kentucky region of Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. Within these places are cemeteries where the people who called these places home 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 2024 Challenge. Earn 10 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 4, you will receive an extra 10 points.

Note: names in **bold** are specific people to look for in each cemetery.



The Newport Family at a Decoration Day service in Scott County in the 1930s. Source: TN State Library and Archives.

## What Is Decoration Day?

Cemeteries contain stories hidden behind tablets of stone. In Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, cemeteries serve as a reminder of the people who called this rugged and beautiful land home. Beginning in late spring, people journey to cemeteries throughout the mountains to celebrate Decoration Day. Annie Troxell, who was interviewed as part of the Big South Fork Oral History Project in the 1970s, gave vivid descriptions of Decoration Day services around 1900 that are still carried on today.

*“Generally, they’d go to the graveyards, and most times they’d have preaching and singing and decorate the graves (with flowers). We used to buy this crepe paper to make our flowers but now here of late years they buy these other flowers. Then we’d come back to the house to set the tables to have dinner. Made a big long table out in the yard (a)nd I saw that settin’ full... (with) all kinds of food. I have knowed of as high as almost a hundred people being there. They’d come almost all the relatives that could get there and other people besides.”*

This combination of memorial service and family reunion takes place in many cultures. Appalachian Decoration Day traces its roots back to traditions in the British Isles. Flowering Sunday is a Welsh holiday that took place on the Saturday before Palm Sunday. This was a time when graves were cleaned and white-washed before they were decorated with fresh flowers.

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 holding memorial services to honor the soldiers who perished. 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. Yet across Appalachia, many people still hold Decoration Day services to remember and honor their ancestors and to keep an ancient tradition alive. Remember as you walk through these cemeteries that each stone represents a life that lived on earth and was cherished by someone.

### Cemeteries In Alphabetical Order

- Dewey Phillips Cemetery
- Katie Blevins Cemetery
- Mossop Memorial Cemetery
- Pennington-Watson Cemetery
- Stearns Cemetery
- Sunnyview Cemetery
- Waters Cemetery

## Katie 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 homesite.

The Katie 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, also known as Katie, 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. The Katie 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. Many cemeteries in the park boundary are still being used by local families. Find a stone from after the founding of the park on March 7, 1974. Who is it? \_\_\_\_\_  
When did they die? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tombstones often have a character all their own. Find a tombstone that you find interesting and describe it. Why does it stand out to you? \_\_\_\_\_



Burial at Katie Blevins Cemetery in the 1950s. Source: NPS Image.



**3. Oscar Blevins** was the son of Jack and Louise Slaven Blevins, who are also buried here. His family moved around the area several times when he was a child. As a young man he met **Martha (Ermon) Smith** at a church meeting near Mount Pisgah, Kentucky. They courted for three years, three months, and three days until they were married. Reflecting on the amount of walking that he did while wooing her, Oscar said, "I wore out a lot of shoes." They were married on \_\_\_\_\_. He brought his new bride to the farm where he was born and the family would expand with the addition of two children, one of whom died in infancy. Oscar and Ermon Blevins clung to a traditional way of life, even more so than their neighbors did.

The savory smell of oak and hickory smoke from the wood burning cookstove perfumed the home. Water was carried from a spring nearby and all light was provided by kerosene lamps when the sun faded away. Yet this simple life would change completely on March 7, 1974 with the creation of Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. As the U.S. Government worked out the details on the new National Park Service unit, the Blevins family lived with the anxiety of leaving the home that they had occupied for four decades. Oscar's frustration showed when he told a friend that, "one of them government men will tell me I'll have to go, and the next week another one will say they've changed their minds. I never know whether to put out a crop (or)... whether they'll let me stay to gather it." Ultimately the Blevins family moved to nearby Allardt and sold their farm to the National Park Service. Oscar passed away on \_\_\_\_\_ and Ermon followed him on \_\_\_\_\_. The Oscar Blevins farmstead remains as a reminder of the people who struggled to carve a life for themselves out of the Big South Fork Area.



Oscar and Ermon Smith Blevins on their wedding day. Source: NPS Image.

## Dewey Phillips Cemetery

**Directions:** From Katie Blevins Cemetery, turn left onto Bandy Creek Road. Turn left onto TN 297. Travel 7.2 miles and turn right onto TN 297 toward Oneida. Turn right onto Verdun Road. After 1.4 miles, turn right onto US 27. Drive 2.5 miles and take the overpass to Airport Road to John Long Road. Travel 5.5 miles and the cemetery will be on your right. Parking can be found at the Confluence parking lot just past the cemetery.

The Dewey Phillips Cemetery is located on the hill above the confluence where New River and Clear Fork join together to form the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. It is a small cemetery and is the resting place for the family of Lindsay Phillips. The first burial was **Nancy Thompson Phillips**, a young mother who passed shortly after giving birth in 1908.

**4. Lindsay Phillips** was born in 1880 and was a logger, farmer, and game warden for Scott County. On a hot July day, he entered a tavern south of Helenwood to serve a warrant on Sheriff Herbert Bilbrey and Deputy Dorsey Rosser for breaking game laws. An argument ensued, the cause of which is lost to history, and Lindsay Phillips was shot 16 times by Deputy Rosser and tavern owner Ralph Harralson. Phillips never cleared his holster before being shot. Sheriff Bilbrey promptly arrested Rosser and Harralson and transported them to the Scott County Jail. *The Scott County News* reported that when, “asked who actually fired the shots which killed Phillips, Sheriff Bilbrey declined to answer, saying only that he would ‘tell who did it’ when court convenes.” Deputy Rosser and Ralph Harralson were later acquitted of wrongdoing at trial. Sheriff Herbert Bilbrey was defeated in the next election. Deputy Dorsey Rosser would later be elected as sheriff of Scott County in 1944. Lindsay Phillips is the only game warden in Tennessee history that perished in the line of duty. In what year did he die? \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Nancy Thompson Phillips** was born on December 27, 1883 and married Lindsay Phillips in 1899. Nancy Phillips died on February 21, 1908 from complications of childbirth a few days after her daughter Charnettie was born. She was twenty four years old. In an age before modern medicine, childbirth was one of the most dangerous things for a woman to endure. What symbols are present on her tombstone? \_\_\_\_\_

**6. James Elmer Phillips** was the son of Lindsay and Nancy Phillips. At 22, he was finishing his degree at Knoxville Business College and was scheduled to graduate in January of 1927. While home for the Christmas holiday, he and Martin Luther West drowned on December 15, 1926 after their canoe capsized in New River while duck hunting. It took search crews almost two weeks to retrieve his body. What does his epitaph say about him? \_\_\_\_\_

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## Mossop Memorial Cemetery

**Directions:** From Dewey Phillips Cemetery, return to John Long Road and continue on Airport Road to reach US 27. Turn left onto US 27 and travel 3.2 miles and turn left onto TN 63 toward Huntsville. Go 2.7 miles and turn right onto Huntsville Drive toward the Scott County Courthouse. Turn right onto Woodland Place when you pass the post office. After .2 miles, the destination will be on your left.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in Huntsville in 1880 and provided for the town's spiritual and educational needs. In 1885, the church expanded and improved the Huntsville Academy, a struggling institution that trained pupils for college or to teach in rural schools. Under their watch, the academy became one of the best secondary schools in the region. Students from Scott and surrounding counties boarded with local families and took courses in history, arithmetic, geography, greek, and latin. The Presbyterian Academy closed after a state funded high school opened in 1909. The church thrived and included Senator Howard Baker and his family as congregants. President Ronald Reagan and First Lady Nancy Reagan attended services here when they visited the Baker family home in 1982 for the opening of the World's Fair in Knoxville.



The Presbyterian Academy stood a half mile west of the cemetery. Houston Blevins from Parch Corn Creek in Big South Fork NRRRA received his teacher training here (see question 17). Source: County Scott And Its Mountain Folk by Esther Sharp Sanderson.

**7. Howard H. Baker Jr.** was born on November 15, 1925 in Huntsville. After serving on a P.T. boat in World War II, he received his law degree from the University of Tennessee and returned home to practice law with his father. In 1966, he was elected as the first Republican senator from Tennessee since Reconstruction after the Civil War. He served 18 years in the Senate and rose to prominence during the Watergate hearings when he asked the question, "what did the president know and when did he know it?" He was instrumental in passing legislation which created the Big South Fork NRRRA in 1974. Afterwards he said, "The Big South Fork Project will...preserve and protect the natural beauty of one of the most outstanding river gorges in the United States." Baker was known to call Big South Fork "the center of the universe." After an unsuccessful bid for President in 1980, he served as Chief of Staff for President Ronald Reagan and was appointed as ambassador to Japan under the Bush administration. He was known as "the great conciliator" for his ability to broker compromises and passed away on June 26, 2014 at the age of 88. How old was he when Big South Fork NRRRA was created? \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Joy Dirksen Baker** was born in Pekin, Illinois where her father was elected as congressman when she was 3 years old. She received a degree in history from Bradley University and was working for her father on Capitol Hill when she met young Howard Baker in 1951. At a wedding in Johnson City, Tennessee young Joy offered a cigar to Baker's younger sister. After Howard Baker caught the young ladies smoking, he took the cigar from them. In the scuffle, Joy Dirksen fell backwards into a rosebush and was scratched considerably. Baker apologized and they were engaged shortly afterwards, marrying on December 22, 1951. When Howard Baker was being considered by president Gerald Ford as his running mate in 1976, he was asked if there was anything in his personal or family life that might come out in the election. With his wife's blessing, he disclosed that she was a recovering alcoholic. Although she had been sober for six months, Joy Baker blamed herself as the reason that her husband was passed over for the position. After being hospitalized and going to Alcoholics Anonymous, she was able to stay sober. When she went public about her struggle, Sen. Harold Hughes stated that, "It will give other women hope for recovery." She reentered public life and proudly served on boards for Knoxville College, Bradley University, the Kennedy Center for Performing Arts, and Ford's Theater, for which she received a Lincoln Medal in 1985. She also assisted in redesigning U.S. Foreign Embassies as a consultant for the State Department. Joy Baker courageously addressed her struggles with addiction in the public eye. She passed away at home on \_\_\_\_\_ after an eleven year battle with cancer.

9. How many tombstones can you find that have the U.S. Flag on them? \_\_\_\_\_



Senator Howard Baker (with camera) and Joy Baker (at right) on a canoe trip on the Big South Fork River. Source: NPS Image.

## Stearns Cemetery

**Directions:** Return to TN 63. Turn left on TN 63 and drive 2.7 miles to turn right onto US 27. Travel 23 miles on US 27 until you reach Stearns, Kentucky. Turn left onto Wilburn K. Ross Hwy/KY 92. At the Marathon Gas station, turn left onto KY 1651. Drive .3 miles and the cemetery will be on your right. There is a small parking lot at the cemetery.

This large, well kept cemetery dates back to the early years of Stearns Coal and Lumber Company. Justus Stearns, a Michigan lumberman, began buying land in Kentucky around 1900 for the coal and timber contained there. The town of Stearns was founded as the headquarters for the company offices near the Cincinnati-Southern Railway. By 1925, the town boasted several company stores, a bank, billiard hall, barber shop, hotel, baseball diamond, swimming pool, golf-course, movie theater, and paved streets. All of the houses had running water, sewage, electricity, and telephones. There are no cemeteries located in the former mine camps operated by the company because they were viewed as temporary establishments. Workers and families could be buried here or in a private family/church cemetery near the camp. Notice the total absence of unmarked graves and handmade tombstones, due to the town's affluence and connection to wider markets via the railroad.

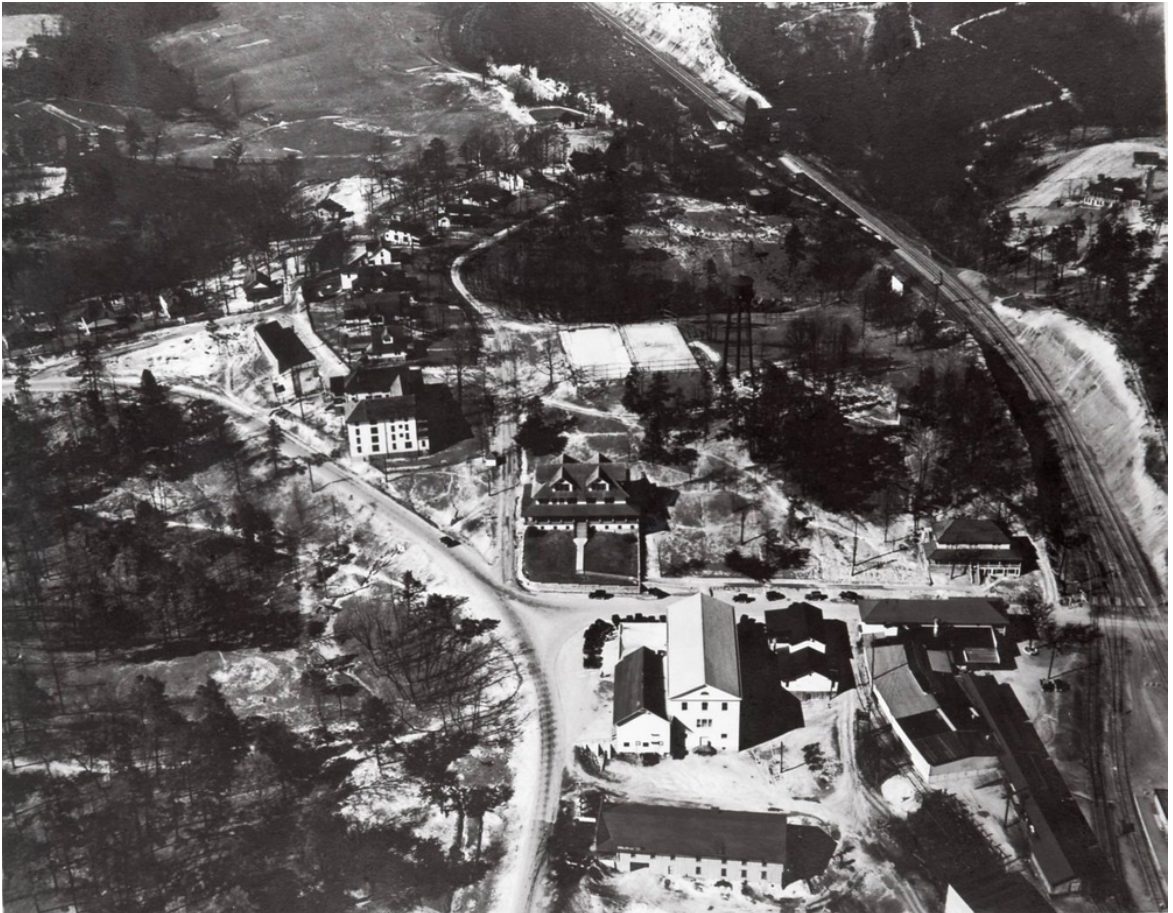
**10. Wesley Valentour** was born October 2, 1918 to Joseph and Selene Meece Valentour. His father was a coal miner that was fortunate enough to have his family live in Stearns. On August 25, 1934, his mother took his siblings to visit relatives near Cumberland Falls, leaving Wesley home alone. Before leaving, his mother hid his father's rifle and instructed him to not touch it. One of his friends came over and the boys began searching for the firearm. They were looking at the gun when it went off, the bullet striking Wesley in the side. Wesley died a few minutes later. How old was he? \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Ross Martin** passed away on \_\_\_\_\_ after he was injured in a mining accident. He was riding in a commuter car that collided with an engine. None of the other passengers were injured. He was taken to the hospital where he died shortly afterwards. He left behind a wife and young child.

**12. Mary (Strunk) Brown** was born \_\_\_\_\_, 1935 and was the daughter of James and Flossie Strunk of Burnside, where her father was a policeman. She married Albert Jacob Brown and they had two children, one of which would live to adulthood. Mary Brown and daughter Faye passed on May 28, 1956 and were buried here in the same grave. What does their epitaph say? \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Edward Couch** was a well known employee at the Stearns Company Sawmill which was located in town. He passed away on \_\_\_\_\_ from pneumonia and typhoid. The Stearns Sawmill was closed for one hour during his funeral services in reverence to him.





Aerial photo of Stearns in the 1920s. The Stearns Coal and Lumber Company Headquarters is the large building in the center. The Stearns Hotel is to the left of the headquarters. Source: NPS photo.

## Waters Cemetery

**Directions:** Take KY 1651 north toward Stearns. Turn left on KY 92 and travel 5.2 miles. After crossing Yamacraw Bridge, turn left on KY 1363. Drive 2.3 miles and turn left onto Beech Grove Road/Devil's Creek Road. Go 4 miles and turn left on Ledbetter Farm Rd/Waters Cemetery Road. Pass the New Beech Grove Church and turn right toward the Waters Cemetery. The road dead-ends at the cemetery. There is a small parking lot at the cemetery. Notice the bench and podium used for Decoration Day services at this cemetery.

Not everyone who worked for the Stearns Coal and Lumber Company lived in one of the company owned coal camps. Bald Knob was once a thriving community and many people who lived here walked into Blue Heron to work in the mines or to shop in the company store. The people who lived here had a little more freedom than people who lived in the camps because they were able to farm their own land while still working for the company. Today, the Dicks Gap Overlook near the Waters Cemetery provides an amazing view of the historic Blue Heron Mining Community and the Devils Jump Rapid.

**14.** In May of 1934, **Maggie Boyatt** left the home of Clabe Daugherty in Worley to go to a Decoration Day service in Scott County, Tennessee. Friends became worried when she never made it to the service and began looking through the wilderness for her. A week later her body was found floating in the river around the Devils Jump rapid. A coroner's inquest deemed that she drowned in the river and she was buried here immediately after she was found. Many people suspected that foul play was involved, but no further investigation was pursued. If someone murdered Maggie Boyatt, it was a secret taken to the grave. How old was she when she passed? \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Millard Waters** was a coal miner at Blue Heron. He married Mae Spradlin in 1933 and they had thirteen children, three of which passed away in childhood. He passed away on \_\_\_\_\_ in a roof collapse while working the late shift at one of the Blue Heron Mines. He was the first fatality to happen in the Stearns Mine in five years. He left behind a wife and six children who were still living at home, along with other friends and family. His funeral was held at the Ross Grove Cemetery where he and his family attended church before he was buried here. Mae Waters never remarried and was buried beside her husband after she passed on August 25, 2005.



Maggie Boyatt. Source: NPS Photo.

**16.** Small cemeteries like these are often named for local families. How many people can you find in this cemetery with the last name Waters? \_\_\_\_\_ Name two other family names that are found here? \_\_\_\_\_

## Sunnyview Cemetery

**Directions:** Return on Beech Grove Road to KY 1363. Turn right to return to KY 92. Turn right on KY 92 and cross Yamacraw Bridge to return to Stearns. Head south on US 27 toward Tennessee. Travel 23 miles and turn right on West Third Street between Carson's Tires and West-Murley Funeral Home. Stay left on West Third Street at Annabell's This and That. After you pass Burchfield School, turn right on Williams Creek Road. After 2.5 miles, turn right onto Pine Creek Road. At Pine Creek Baptist Church, turn right onto Baker Private Lane. At the three way split, stay toward the center. Drive over the field and past the old red house to reach Sunnyview Cemetery.

Sunnyview Cemetery began as the family cemetery for the Marcum Family. The first burial was of Fred E. Marcum, brother of Rosa Marcum Blevins. The cemetery contains the remains of many people who lived in the Big South Fork area.

**17. William Houston (W.H.) Blevins** was born on \_\_\_\_\_, the 16th child of Armpsted Blevins and Helen Terry Blevins on Parch Corn Creek in Big South Fork. He was delivered at home by a midwife who was paid half a bushel of dried apples for her services. As a child he worked on the farm and ran his father's gristmill. He first attended school under a rock shelter on Parch Corn Creek and traded a catfish for an arithmetic book, the first book that he ever owned. This experience whetted his thirst for knowledge and he began attending the Presbyterian Academy in Huntsville in 1889 to train as a teacher. He boarded with families in town and worked odd jobs to pay for his education. In 1890, he began teaching in one room schools at a salary of \$35 a month and taught for 27 years. Houston Blevins got into politics during this time and cast his first vote for William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt in 1896. He served as justice of the peace, census enumerator, and deputy sheriff for Scott County. At the age of 84, he attended the inauguration of president Dwight D. Eisenhower wearing a bowler hat and coat with his "IKE" campaign button alongside the ones for McKinley and Roosevelt. Completing this outfit was a handmade walking cane with a ram's horn as a handle. This ram's horn had been the "dinner horn" that his mother would blow to signal everyone from the farm fields for the noon meal. Ever the eccentric, he carried this horn with him while campaigning for political office and was known as the "Ram's Horn Orator." He passed away on November 20, 1964 at the age of 95.



William Houston Blevins and his unique cane.  
Source: The Knoxville Journal.

**18. Rosa Marcum Blevins** married William Houston Blevins in April of 1901 and was the mother of 10 children. She always grew a large garden even when she was in her 80s and supplied her neighbors with vegetables. She was a lifelong member of Pine Creek United Baptist Church and at her death she had 13 grandchildren, 21 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-great grandchild. While her husband's life focused around teaching and politics, her life was focused around her home and community. She passed away on \_\_\_\_\_.

Both she and her husband have epitaphs that relate to plants. What do they say?

His: \_\_\_\_\_

Hers: \_\_\_\_\_

**19.** Of Houston and Rosa Blevins' 10 children, six would precede them in death. Two who died in infancy are buried in another cemetery near the park. Tragically, they would lose three of their children in a 16 month span. **Willie Blevins** was killed by his first cousin Whitney Marcum on February 25, 1932. Marcum had arrived at the Blevins home to confront **Emmett Blevins**, Willie's brother, about the theft of some barrels from his whiskey still. An argument ensued and Whitney Marcum shot at Emmett, missing him. The stray bullet struck Willie in the stomach. Another bullet struck brother **Ralph Blevins** in the foot. Emmett Blevins fired a shotgun while Marcum was fleeing but missed. Whitney Marcum was killed the next year during an argument outside the Hazel Valley Baptist Church. How old was Willie when he died? \_\_\_\_\_

**20. Emmett Blevins** passed away on \_\_\_\_\_ from complications from burns after he fell into a fire.

**21. Ralph Blevins** survived being shot in the foot but died on \_\_\_\_\_.

What do all three brothers have in common? \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Lue Maude Blevins** was the daughter of W.H. and Rosa Blevins. She never married and died on February 14, 1958 of heart trouble. When was she born? \_\_\_\_\_



## Pennington-Watson Cemetery (Optional)

**Directions:** From Bandy Creek Visitor Center, turn right on Bandy Creek Road to reach TN 297. Turn right on TN 297 and drive 10 miles to reach TN 154. Travel 2 miles and turn right onto Divide Road. Go past Twin Arches Road. At Three Forks, stay right toward Terry Cemetery. Travel 5 miles and turn right on Watson Cemetery Trail. Drive one mile and the road dead-ends. Hike one mile past the gate and the cemetery is at the end of the trail.

The Pennington-Watson Cemetery is shrouded by a second growth forest of scrubby oaks, twisted dogwoods, and stately tulip poplars overlooking Big Creek. Like many cemeteries throughout the park, this cemetery has mostly been forgotten and no one has been buried here in decades. Although there are only six commercial markers, there are probably two dozen or more burials here. Please use caution while navigating through this cemetery because of the many tripping hazards.

**23.** How many tombstones can you find that bear the name **Pennington**? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why would this be? \_\_\_\_\_

**24. Andrew J. Watson** was the son of Elisha and Nancy C. Watson. During the Mexican Revolution, Pancho Villa attacked and burned Columbus, New Mexico and the United States stepped into the war south of the border. Andrew joined the United States Army and drove a supply wagon for the 5th Cavalry Regiment. On September 22, 1916, Watson and a few of his comrades left their camp and went to a cantina near Chihuahua, Mexico. They met some loyal Mexican soldiers drinking there and the Mexican troops proposed a toast to Mexico. The American soldiers refused the toast and the conversation erupted into an argument.



American Cavalry Troops in Mexico during the Mexican Expedition in 1916. Source: National Museum of American History.

Guns were drawn and after the smoke cleared young Andrew Watson and a Mexican sergeant were dead and another U.S. soldier was wounded. The American soldier who shot the Mexican sergeant was taken into custody by the Mexican military and General John J. Pershing (who later commanded all American troops in WWI) personally investigated the matter. Watson's body was returned home and buried here in the family cemetery.

How old was Andrew Watson when he died? \_\_\_\_\_

**25. Elisha and Nancy Watson** were married in 1884 and had twelve children, at least two of which are buried here with them. What symbol is featured on both tombstones? \_\_\_\_\_  
This animal symbolizes peace.



Thank you for completing the 2024 Cemetery Quest. Cemeteries are a physical connection to the past and Decoration Day is a time to honor the lives of those who rest there. 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 2024 Decoration Day Cemetery Quest challenge coin.

This completed booklet can potentially count 25 points toward the GO BIG 2024 Challenge. Pick up your GO BIG 2024 Challenge book at Bandy Creek Visitor Center.

For more information about cemeteries in Big South Fork NRA, visit [www.nps.gov/biso/learn/historyculture/cemeteries](http://www.nps.gov/biso/learn/historyculture/cemeteries)



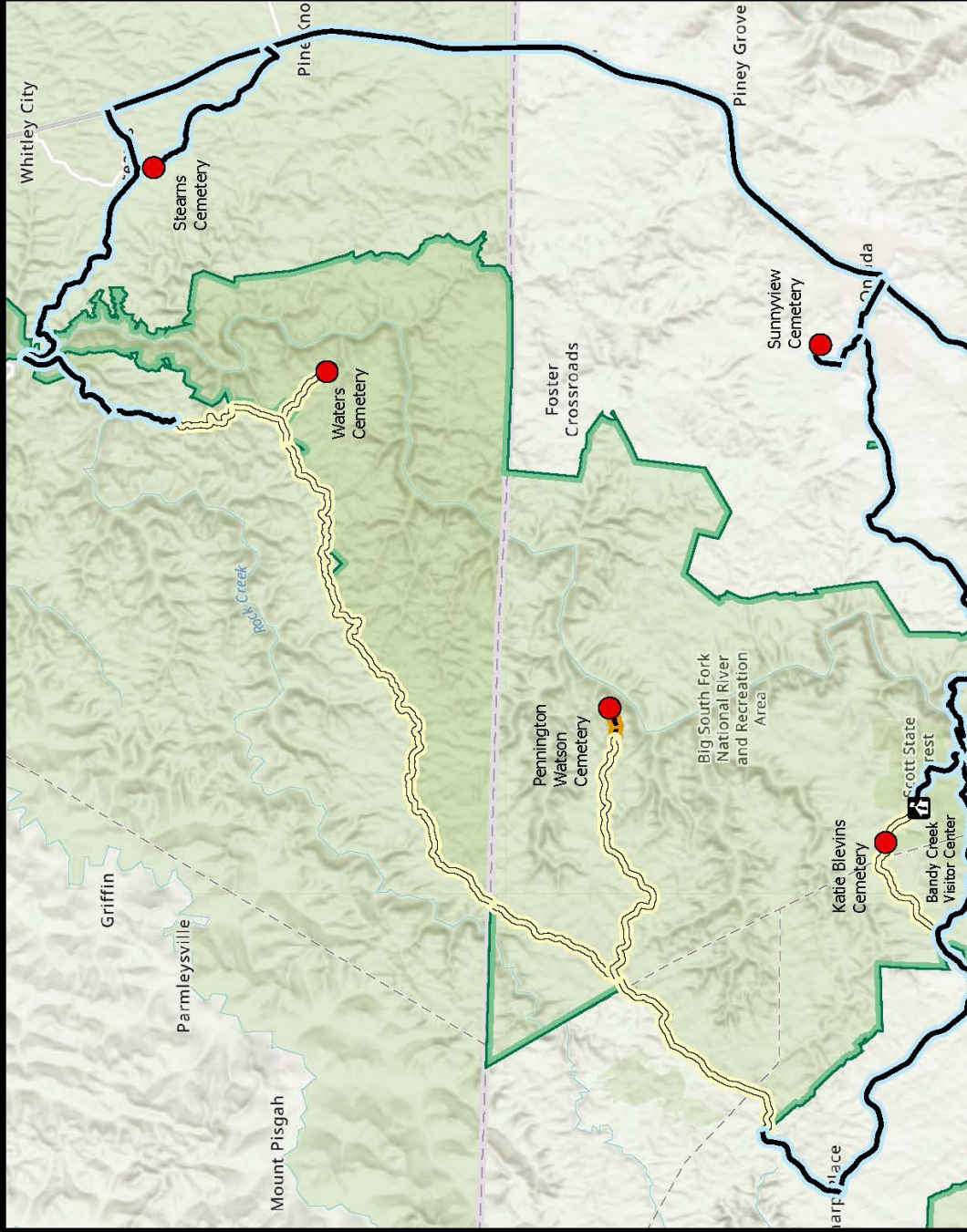
Above: The Watson Family decorating graves near the park, circa 1952. Source: Effie Houston.

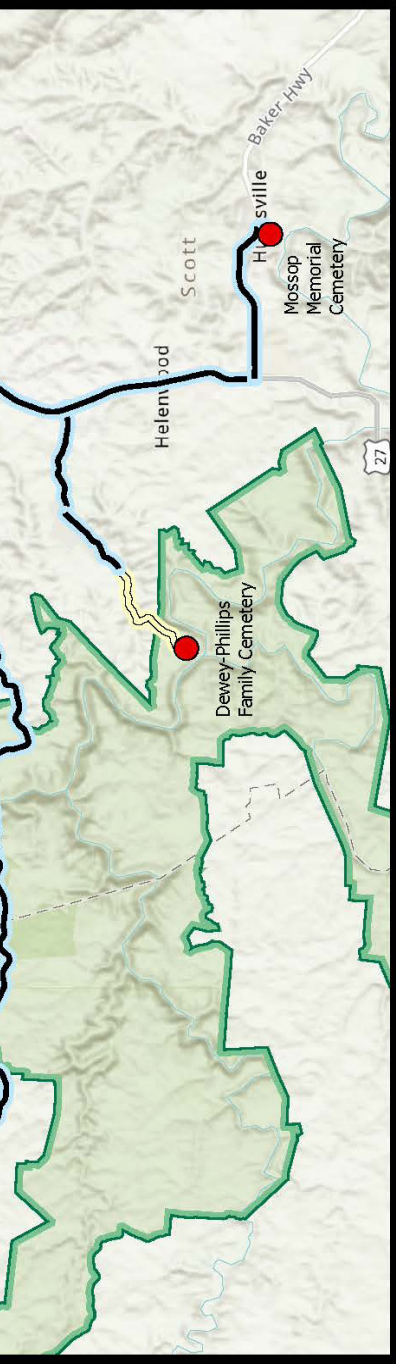
Right: Modern Decoration Day service in the Big South Fork Area. Source: Mary Grimm.










**Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2024 Overview**





Produced by BISO GIS Office  
 PCS: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere

**January 2024**

- Cemetery
-  Bandy Creek Visitor Center
-  Park Boundary
- Cemetery Access Routes**
-  Foot Travel
-  Gravel
-  Paved

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Big South Fork NRRRA Tennessee and Kentucky		National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior	
<b>Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2024 Cemetery GPS Coordinates</b>			
Cemetery Name	Latitude	Longitude	
Dewey-Phillips Family Cemetery	36.42917109	-84.62136237	
Katie Blevins Cemetery	36.49657717	-84.70919753	
Pennington Watson Cemetery	36.57029151	-84.66354427	
Waters Cemetery	36.64576596	-84.54927533	
Mossoop Memorial Cemetery	36.40870147	-84.49310971	
Stearns Cemetery	36.69194321	-84.47995737	
Sunnyview Cemetery	36.51402513	-84.54012233	
WGS 1984 Web Mercator Coordinate System			





### Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2024 North Cemeteries



Produced by BISO GIS Office  
PCS: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere

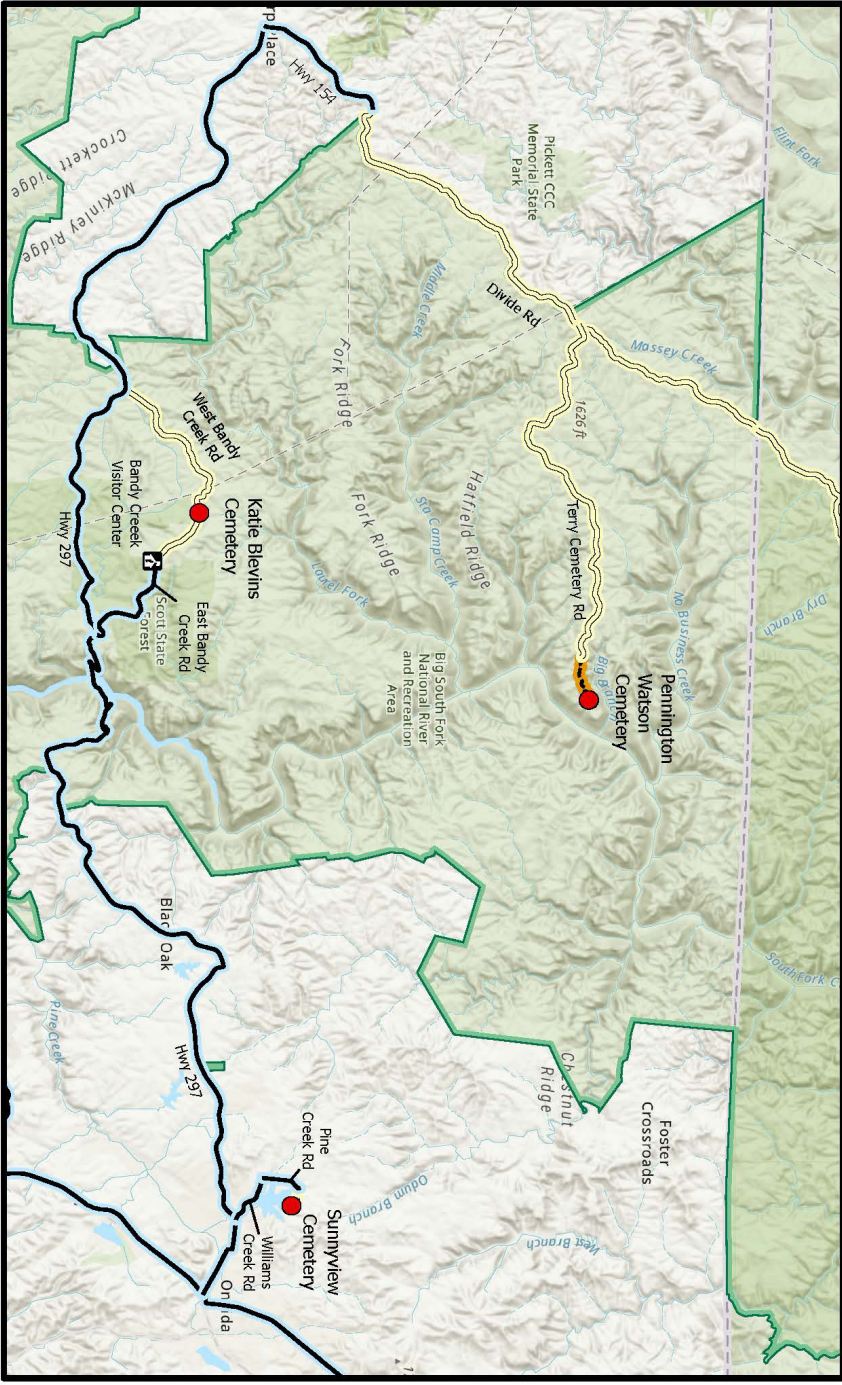
January 2024

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- Cemetery
  - Park Boundary
  - Gravel
  - Paved
- Cemetery Access Routes

Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2024 Central Cemeteries



Produced by BISO GIS Office  
PCS: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere  
January 2024



- Cemetery
- Bandy Creek Visitor Center
- Park Boundary
- Foot Travel
- Paved

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## Rules for the 2024 Decoration Day Cemetery Quest

1. The quest begins at Bandy Creek Visitor Center on May 4 and will last until May 31. If you plan to finish the Cemetery Quest on May 4, 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. Visiting the Pennington-Watson Cemetery is not required to receive the Cemetery Quest Challenge Coin.
2. You will receive 10 extra points for finishing the Cemetery Quest on May 4. NOTE: If you want to finish the Cemetery Quest on May 4, you will NOT have time to visit the optional Pennington-Watson Cemetery.
3. The packet will be available for download on the Big South Fork NRRRA 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 4.
4. Be aware that many of the cemeteries are located in the back country. It is advised that you drive a vehicle with some clearance underneath. ATVs and other off road vehicles are not allowed.
5. Participants may complete the packet individually or in teams. Teams cannot split up.
6. These cemeteries are the final resting places of the people who called Big South Fork home. Please treat these historic sites with respect.
7. 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.
8. Do not remove gravestones, walk, sit, or lean on grave plots or tombstones.
9. 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.
10. If a cemetery has a gate, please close the gate when you depart.
11. Cemetery parking lots may be small. Parking along the roadside may be necessary. Please park in a safe manner that does not block traffic.
12. Always act in a safe manner and follow the rules and regulations of Big South Fork NRRRA.

