United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & Number: 2656 Boyds Creek Highway

City or town: Sevierville State: TN County: Sevier

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

[ ] national [ ] statewide [X] local

Applicable National Register Criteria: [ ] A [ ] B [X] C [ ] D

10/21/13

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official: **Date**

Title: **State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Sevier County, TN
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

for Edson H. Beall 12.18.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: Folk Victorian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle; METAL; BRICK

Narrative Description

The Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church is located in the small unincorporated community of Boyds Creek, located in the rural northwest corner of Sevier County. The church is on the eastern edge of the community, west of the French Broad River. The church building is located north of Boyds Creek Highway in the middle of an irregularly shaped 2.5 acre plot. The building is L-shaped and composed of the original 1891 church with a 1982 addition on the rear elevation. The historic Folk Victorian building is one-and-a-half stories and features a steeply pitched front-gable roof, decorative wood detailing in the Queen Anne style, and rests on a brick foundation. The exterior wood walls feature decorative panels above the windows, notably in the front gable of the building, which contains a mock king truss, fish-scale patterned shingles, scroll-sawn panels, a mix of horizontal and vertical siding, and mock half-timbering decorations. The one-story rear addition does not feature decorative details, but references the historic building through its gabled roof and horizontal white siding. The interior of the historic church includes a vestibule, an office, a storage room, two Sunday school rooms, and the sanctuary. The addition contains a fellowship hall, two ADA bathrooms, and a kitchen. The church retains a high level of exterior and interior historic architectural integrity.

Setting

The church property is located at the eastern boundary of the Boyds Creek Community on the north side of Boyds Creek Highway, approximately one mile west of the French Broad River and ten miles northwest of Sevierville. The immediate vicinity is largely rural, comprised of agricultural fields, with patches of more recent residential development. There is an 1890 Queen Anne building, immediately to the east, that originally housed the Kirkside Inn. A privy once existed on the property, but there is no surface evidence of its location.

The church parcel is an irregular polygon with trees interspersed. The land gradually slopes up from the roadway and levels off in the area where the church building rests in the middle of the parcel. A paved driveway runs from Boyds Creek Highway on the south and along the eastern border of the property to a small parking area located on the eastern side of the church building. The drive continues to the north side of the building where it forms a loop. At the southwest corner of the property are two rows of mature cedar trees, delineating the former location of the other half of what once formed a half-circle drive up to the church building (Photo 0015).

Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church (contributing building, 1891, 1982)

The church building is front gabled and oriented north-south with the primary elevation facing to the south. There is a single-story ell from 1982, which has a gabled roof that runs east-west, and is attached to the north-end of the historic building and then runs west. Both sections are clad in white horizontal siding: painted wood on the historic building and vinyl on the addition.

The one-and-a-half story 1891 main sanctuary building has a continuous brick foundation (Photo 0006), is wood frame, clad in weatherboard, and topped by a green metal standing-seam roof. There is an octagonal steeple that contains an enclosed bell tower on the southern end of the roof, which is covered with its original metal roof and surmounted by a metal cross (Photo 0001). In 1959 the congregation enclosed the tower to deal with water infiltration that could not be mitigated. All of the windows are original two-over-two double-hung wood sash, containing unleaded purple-green-white colored streaky sheet stained glass. While the original shutter hardware remains extant, the current green-painted wood shutters were added in 1982. They have a cross carved into each shutter and are fixed on either side of the windows.

The south elevation (primary) is the most ornamented with numerous elements evocative of the Half-Timbered subtype of the Queen Anne style (Photo 0002). The continuous brick foundation is white washed and visible. Poured concrete steps with a simple metal railing lead to a centrally located entranceway. The entrance features wood double doors with a four-light transom window above, containing the same streaky sheet stained glass as the windows. This is then topped by a decorative lintel. There is a ca. 1940 metal sconce to the west of the entrance. On both sides of the entrance are two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows, each flanked by fixed shutters and topped by a decorative lintel. The wall cladding is weatherboard. Above the windows and entrance is a decorative band affixed over the weatherboard siding. This area is framed with half timbering and each window is topped with a decorative panel that features a scroll-sawn ornament in a diamond pattern over vertical siding. A pair of similar panels is centrally located over the entrance. The gable is broken into two sections: The lower section features scalloped wood shingles with a central tripartite wood window piercing the upper area, while the upper section features vertical wood siding with a decorative band framed by mock half timbering and contains three diamond-shaped scroll-sawn decorative panels that are located directly above the tripartite window. At the apex of the gable is mock half-timbering designed to provide the appearance of a two-tier king-post truss affixed over vertical siding (Photo 0005).

The west elevation features a whitewashed continuous brick foundation and horizontal weatherboard siding (Photo 0003). The walls are pierced by three windows with flanking shutters that are identical to those on the south elevation. A restrained decorative band tops the windows and is framed with mock half-timbering, and above each window is a mock half-timbered box. This is differentiated from the primary elevation in that there is no ornamentation within the boxes.

The east elevation is identical to the west elevation with the exception of a pipe vent piercing the roofline to the south, and a capped stone chimney piercing the roofline to the north (Photo 0002).

The south elevation is largely covered by the 1982 fellowship hall. The gable end of the original building is visible and contains unornamented weatherboard siding (Photo 0004).

The single-story 1982 ell addition rests on a concrete block foundation, is clad in white vinyl siding, and the gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The building follows the precedent of the historic church in its gabled roof, white horizontal siding, and green trim. The primary exterior entrance to the addition is on the east elevation (Photo 0003). The entrance is accessed by poured concrete steps with a metal railing, which leads to a raised concrete block porch that is topped with a front-gabled roof supported by white-painted metal poles. The porch roof has white vinyl siding in the gable and is clad in asphalt shingles. The door is green-painted metal. Flanking the entrance are single one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, each featuring fixed wood shutters that mirror the pattern of those on the historic church wing. At the apex of the gable is a louvered attic vent.

The north elevation of the addition is pierced by three windows with flanking shutters in the same style as those on the east elevation, and a green-painted metal door on the western end of the elevation is accessed by concrete steps (Photo 0004).

The west elevation of the ell has a central entrance with a gable roof porch in the same style as that on the east, except that it rests on a poured concrete pad (Photo 0004). The door is green-painted metal. To the north of the entrance is a window with shutters in the same style as those on the east and north elevations. At

the apex of the gable is a louvered attic vent. Also visible on this elevation is a pipe vent that pierces the roof ridge.

Interior

The main entrance to the south features a painted tongue-and-groove wood ceiling, tongue-and-groove wood walls, and wood wainscoting (Photo 0007). The original wood doors are extant as are their white porcelain doorknobs. The door surrounds are wood with a fluted design and bulls-eye roundels in the corners. All windows in the historic portion of the building have wood window frames of the same style as the door surrounds. The vestibule is centrally located with a room on both the east and west. The west room was formerly a classroom and is now an office (Photo 0009); the east room houses the nursery (Photo 0010). Each room is accessed by a central doorway. There is a ca. 1940 drop pendant light suspended from the ceiling in the vestibule. Proceeding north, the sanctuary is accessed by paneled double wood doors that are topped by a four-light stained glass transom containing the same purple-green-white colored streaky sheet glass used on the exterior windows (Photo 0008).

The south end of the sanctuary space contains a room on either side of the entrance. The room to the west serves as storage, and the room to the east serves as a children's classroom, which is also accessible from the nursery (Photo 0011). Above these rooms is a 1959 balcony, accessed by a double stair (Photo 0013). The stairway and the balcony have a wood railing with simple white-painted wood spindles. The balcony contains two rows of pews. The central portion of the sanctuary space is characterized by rows of wood pews, painted tongue-and-groove wood walls with wood wainscoting, a vaulted tongue-and-groove ceiling, and ca. 1940 pendant lights interspersed with more recent ceiling fans with pendant lights (Photo 0012). The altar area features a raised dais and a choir area on the west, enclosed with a wainscot railing. On the east end of the north wall is the original brick chimney and a wood door that leads to the 1982 fellowship hall. The original wood flooring in the historic building is only visible in the office, but remains extant under the present green carpeting that is found throughout the rest of the building.

The fellowship hall is a large unornamented space with vinyl tile floors, painted drywall, and a drop ceiling. There is a kitchen in the northwest corner of the space, and a pair of bathrooms in the southwest corner (Photo 0014).

Alterations

Electricity became available in 1940 and the congregation installed the pendant lights at that time, an alteration that is now itself historic. In 1959 when the congregation enclosed the steeple, they also demolished the exterior privy, installed an interior bathroom into the rear of the sanctuary space, and added a classroom across from the bathroom. To reclaim the seating they lost due to the addition of these modestly-scaled interior rooms, they installed a balcony over these rooms at that time. During the addition of the fellowship hall in 1982, the congregation also added two ceiling fans in the interior of the sanctuary with pendant lights in a style similar to the 1940 fixtures. At that time they removed the bathroom under the balcony and repurposed that room for storage.

Integrity

The property retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Following the "general principles" of the National Register White Paper for "Evaluating the Significance of Additions and Accretions," the 1982 addition to the rear of the church building does not

overly impact the integrity of the overall property, nor of the historic building itself. [1] The 1982 addition is on a tertiary viewshed and does not obscure any character defining features, thus maintaining the integrity of workmanship. Additionally, it is smaller in scale, but designed to be complementary to the original building while also differentiated, which retains the integrity of design and materials of the historic building. The interior of the 1891 building retains a high level of historic integrity, with changes occurring only when electricity and interior plumbing became available; and those changes are minimal. These alterations are readily identifiable and set apart from the original materials of the interior.

Location

The church building remains in the same location with identical property boundaries as the date of its construction. The rural setting enhances the building's association with its original location. These elements allow visitors to recapture the sense of the history of this property.

Design

The property's design was intended to showcase the church building within a large lot of land, raised on a hill, as is common for significant community buildings. The minimal historic changes within the 1891 building have retained the original design function of the space: the majority is dedicated to the sanctuary/worship space, which is supplemented by classrooms. All of the original fenestration remains extant and the minimal exterior and interior ornamentation is evocative of the simple sensibility of the congregation that constructed the building. As such, the building retains a high level of design integrity.

Setting

The church property retains its rural setting, although the traffic flow through the property has changed over time. Historically a half-circle drive ran through the perimeter of the lot, but the configuration has evolved and now there is a single drive and parking lot on the eastern edge of the property. However, paired rows of cedar trees still delineate where the former drive was located on the western edge of the property.

The setting is further enhanced by the property's location directly west of the Kirkside Inn. Archibald Napoleon Cardwell donated the land for the church property and a few years later constructed the ornate Queen Anne-style hotel next to the church. The relationship between these two properties and their rural setting within large lots speak to the character of the landscape during the late Victorian Era when these properties were constructed.

Materials

The building retains key exterior and interior materials dating from its period of significance. On the exterior, the windows, weatherboard, decorative gable-end shingles, and the double entrance door are all original. On the interior, the tongue-and-groove wood walls, ceiling, and wainscoting are all original. The original plank flooring is extant and remains visible in the office room. Additionally, all of the doors in the historic portion of the building are original and retain their original hardware. The combination of the elements provide for a high level of material integrity.

Workmanship

The high level of integrity of workmanship is evident in both the building as a whole and in its individual components. The simple decoration and styling of the building portray the vernacular craftsmanship of the

[1] Linda McClelland, "Evaluating the Significance of Additions and Accretions: A National Register White Paper," National Park Service, Washington, DC, 20 April 2008.

building. The building was constructed by a local carpenter whose skill is evident in the simple wood detailing of the exterior weatherboard, decorative mock-half timbering and gable-end shingle wall cladding. More specifically, the skillful, contemporaneous carpentry construction techniques are apparent in the extensive use of tongue-and-groove wall and ceiling cladding on the interior, and in the simple decorative details of the door and window frames.

Feeling

The property conveys a strong integrity of feeling through the combination of its rural location and setting, but primarily through the vernacular use of materials, workmanship, and its design. The architectural elements are vital to portraying the historic character of the church property.

Association

The combination of all the other elements of the property's integrity allow for a strong observational association with the property's historic context.

Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Sevier County, TN
County and State

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
Property is:

- [x] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1891

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Ellis, Samuel (carpenter)

8. Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, for the year 1891 at the local level of significance. This Folk Victorian style church is unusual in that it adopted elements of Queen Anne style architecture when most other churches in the region were utilizing Gothic Revival or Romanesque Revival. Additionally, this church incorporates detailing characteristic of the half-timbered subtype of Queen Anne style architecture. As a religious property whose significance is derived from its architectural design, it meets the burden of Criterion Consideration A. The Queen Anne half-timbered subtype is characterized by decorative mock half-timbering in the gable fields and upper-story walls, and groupings of three or more windows.[2] The church building exhibits these characteristics, particularly along its primary elevation with mock half-timbering at the apex of the gable, decorative elements above the windows, the tripartite clerestory window, and a combination of vertical, horizontal, and shingle wood wall cladding.

Narrative Statement of Significance

While the history of the congregation predates the 1891 building, the church itself has served as a community landmark since its construction. The church is notable in that it exhibits elements of the half-timbered Queen Anne style, as interpreted by local carpenter, Samuel Ellis. Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church is locally significant for its architectural style.

Architecture

While the earlier trends in church architecture had been Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival, by the 1890s, Protestant churches were transitioning from High Victorian Gothic to the Late Gothic Revival style.[3] Many congregations saw this building style as a way to separate religious space from the architectural trends of the domestic sphere. In addition to a change in the exterior architectural vocabulary, church plans began to shift away from the auditorium style that had dominated church design throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, back to a more traditional rectilinear or cruciform plan.[4]

Rocky Springs Presbyterian is a departure from the national trends in that it incorporated the popular domestic architectural vocabulary of Queen Anne style, but the design is the more traditional rectilinear floor plan. While the 1899 former Kirkside Inn, located to the west, is in the more common spindle-work Queen Anne subtype, local carpenter Samuel Ellis chose elements of the rarer half-timbered Queen Anne subtype for the church exterior. While nearly fifty percent of Queen Anne houses were of the spindle-work subtype, only five percent were of the half-timbered subtype, and even fewer churches represent either of those styles.[5]

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[2] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Knopf, 1984, 2009), 264.
[3] Jeanne Halgren Kilde, *When Church Became Theatre: The Transformation of Evangelical Architecture and Worship in Nineteenth-Century America* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2002), 205.
[4] Kilde, 208.
[5] McAlester and McAlester, 264.

The most common style of church construction in the country and the American South in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was Gothic Revival.[6] A 1996 survey of Sevier County found that this was also the case for the few remaining historic churches in the county that retained the historic integrity to be eligible for the National Register. Gothic Revival and Queen Anne style share some common features such as steeply pitched roofs, but the Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church primarily contains elements from the Queen Anne style, which according to architectural historians Cyril M. Harris, and Virginia and Lee McAlester, include: textured shingles, carved ornamentation, patterned horizontal siding to provide variations in wall textures, contrasting materials used in combination such as decoratively patterned clapboards and half-timbering; large window sashes, often with square stained glass panes, a simple paneled main entry door, occasionally with stained-glass transom or sidelights; stories decorated differently; and a dominant front-facing gable.[7]

In the 1996 State Historic Preservation Office-funded survey of Sevier County, nine church buildings were identified as National Register eligible: Rocky Springs Presbyterian, Middle Creek Methodist Parsonage, Middle Creek Methodist Church, Headrick Chapel, New Salem Baptist, Shults Grove Methodist, Greenbriar Baptist, Cummings Chapel, and Murphy's Chapel.[8] Since that time, two of those properties have been listed in the National Register: Headrick Chapel (NR-listed 7/19/2001) in 2001 under Criterion C for its Gothic Revival Architecture and Criterion A for Religion and Social History; and New Salem Baptist (NR-listed 7/24/2003) under Criterion C for its Gothic Revival Architecture and Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage: Black, Commerce, and Social History. Of these eight churches, built between 1858 and 1915, the majority are of the Gothic Revival style apart from Murphy's Chapel which is better classified as Italianate, the 1915 Greenbrier Baptist Church, and the1858 Cumming's Chapel the latter two are vernacular buildings with no specific style. Predominantly, the National Register-eligible churches in Sevier County are of the Gothic Revival style. Two of the three churches that are not Gothic Revival style are from markedly different periods and exhibit a very different architectural aesthetic from Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church. [9]

The Folk Victorian Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church building exhibits Queen Anne features, particularly along its primary elevation with mock half-timbering at the apex of the gable, carved decorative panels above the windows, the tripartite clerestory window, the octagonal bell tower, as opposed to the square towers on Gothic Revival churches, as well as a combination of vertical, horizontal, and shingle wall cladding. That detailing in particular is characteristic of the Half-Timbered subtype.[10] These design elements are differentiated from the earlier Stick style, which had decorative trusses at the apex of gables, exposed rafter ends, and wood wall cladding that featured a mix of horizontal, vertical, and shingles covered by horizontal and vertical bands. While the Rocky Springs Presbyterian church does display the vertical and horizontal bands over a mix of wall cladding, this ornamentation is primarily on the upper level of the building, as one would find in the Queen Anne style, whereas it is found from ground to roof on Stick style. And while there is the architectural reference to a king-post truss on the building, it is a decorative element applied over the siding, as opposed to hanging within the overhanging eaves of the gable. The Queen Anne

[6] Kilde, 56, 209-211
[7] McAlester & McAlester, 263-268.
[8] Robbie D. Jones, *The Historic Architecture of Sevier County, Tennessee* (Sevierville, TN: The Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1996).
[9] Ibid.
[10] McAlester & McAlester, 264.

elements used in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church sets it apart from the other National Register-eligible churches in the county. The intricate details of its craftsmanship make it a distinctive example of vernacular church architecture in the region. To date, this is the only documented church that carpenter Samuel Ellis constructed in the county.

Church History

In 1874, a Presbyterian congregation formed at the Rocky Springs Academy in the village of Boyds Creek. They met in the academy buildings (no longer extant) until they built their own church in 1891. Archibald Napoleon Cardwell and his wife Sallie Cardwell gifted the parcel of land for the church to the trustees of the congregation in 1888.[11] The congregation moved, but kept the name "Rocky Springs" to denote the location of their founding.[12] When local carpenter Samuel Ellis finished the building in 1891, it was the first Presbyterian church building constructed in Sevier County.[13]

The congregation began as part of the Holston Presbytery and transferred to the Knoxville Presbytery in 1910.[14] When TVA constructed Douglas Dam in 1940, it brought electrification to the rural community of Boyds Creek and the congregation added electricity and electrical lighting to the church. The majority of the interior lighting dates to that time. In 1959, the congregation undertook a substantial modernization effort and installed interior plumbing with the construction of an interior bathroom (now a storage room), allowing them to abandon the exterior privy. While the congregation had completed periodic repairs to the steeple up to that point, water infiltration continued to be a problem and ultimately the congregation decided to enclose the tower by placing wood over the decorative supports. The final building phase began in 1982 with the construction of the fellowship all on the rear elevation (north) of the historic church building.

The small but active congregation is a part of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), and hosts a number of community events and activities in the fellowship hall throughout the year. The historic church building continues to be maintained and used.

[11] A.N. Cardwell and Sallie Cardwell to Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church, 24 September 1889, Warranty Deed Book S, p. 437, Sevier County Register of Deeds Office, Sevierville, TN.
[12] Robbie D. Jones, *The Historic Architecture of Sevier County, Tennessee* (Sevierville, TN: The Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1996), 52.
[13] Jones, 352.
[14] Sevier County Heritage Book Committee, *Sevier County, Tennessee, and Its Heritage* (Waynesville, NC: Walsworth Publishers, 1994), 62.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (Insert bibliography here- cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia.* New York, NY: W.W. Norton Company, 1998.

Jones, Robbie D. *The Historic Architecture of Sevier County, Tennessee*. Sevierville, TN: The Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1996.

Kilde, Jeanne Halgren. *When Church Became Theatre: The Transformation of Evangelical Architecture and Worship in Nineteenth-Century America*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2002.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York, NY: Knopf, 1984, 2009.

McClelland, Linda. "Evaluating the Significance of Additions and Accretions: A National Register White Paper." National Park Service, Washington, DC, 20 April 2008.

Sevier County Heritage Book Committee. *Sevier County, Tennessee, and Its Heritage.* Waynesville, NC: Walsworth Publishers, 1994.

Warranty Deeds, Sevier County Register of Deeds Office, Sevierville, TN.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	X	State Historic Preservation Office
	previously listed in the National Register		Other State agency
	previously determined eligible by the National Register		Federal agency
	designated a National Historic Landmark		Local government
	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University
	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	X	Other
	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository: East Tennessee Development District	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.5 acres **USGS Quadrangle** Boyds Creek-156NW

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

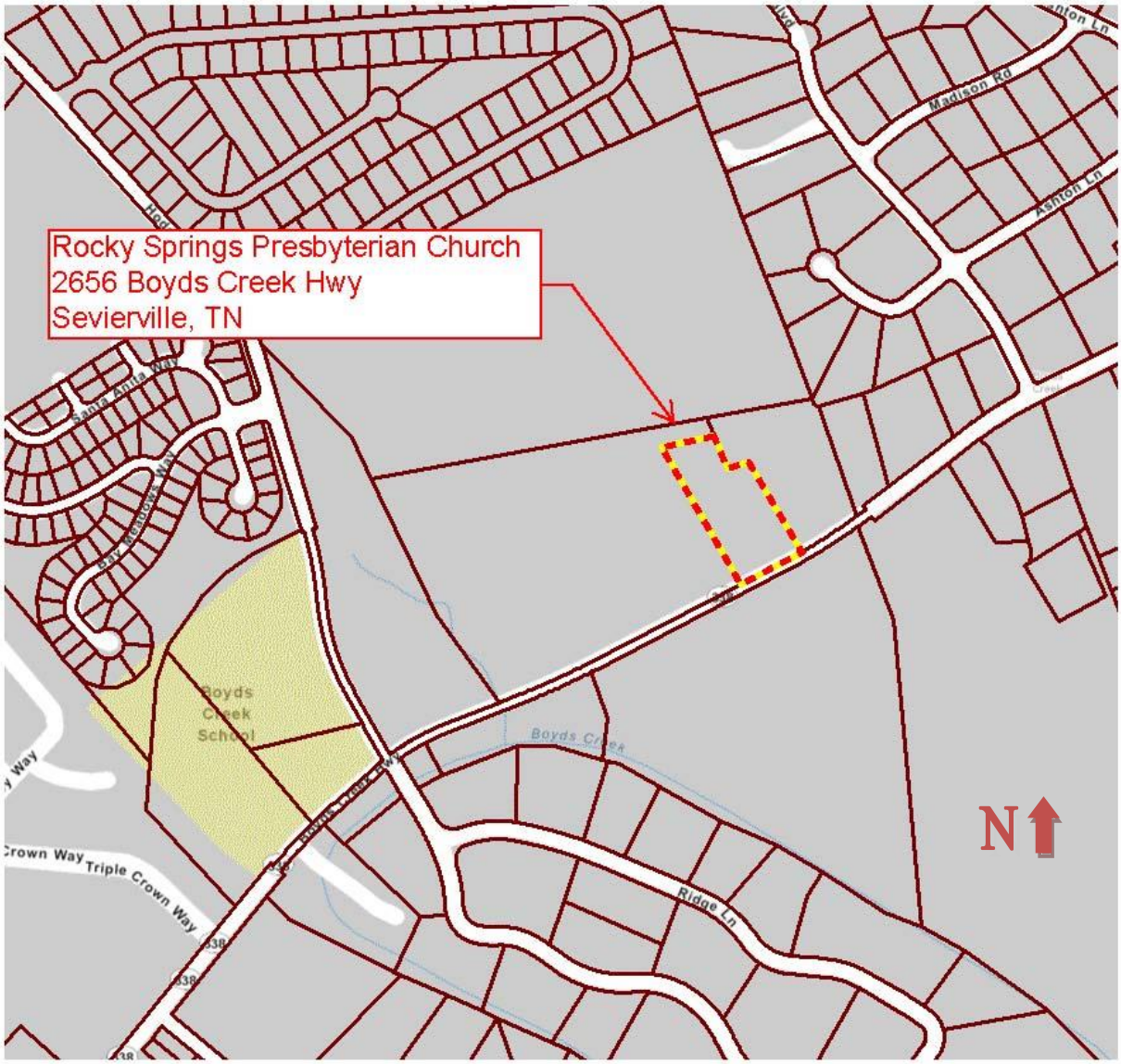
[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 259826 Northing: 3978692

Verbal Boundary Description
The property boundary is an irregular shaped polygon as described in Warranty Deed Book S, Page 437, and is shown as parcel number 025039.01 on the accompanying Sevier County Digital tax map.

Boundary Justification
The property boundary includes the full extent of the historic resources associated with Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church and the current legal boundaries of the extant property.

Sevier County - Parcel: 025 039.01



Date Created: 10/22/2012 **NOT TO SCALE**

11. Form Prepared By

Name: Heather L. Bailey, Ph.D. (for property owner)

Organization: East Tennessee Development District

Street & Number: PO Box 249 (216 Corporate Place) Date: 26 July 2013

City or Town: Alcoa Telephone: 865-273-6003

E-mail: HBailey@etdd.org State: TN Zip Code: 37701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs (**refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints**)**
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photo Log

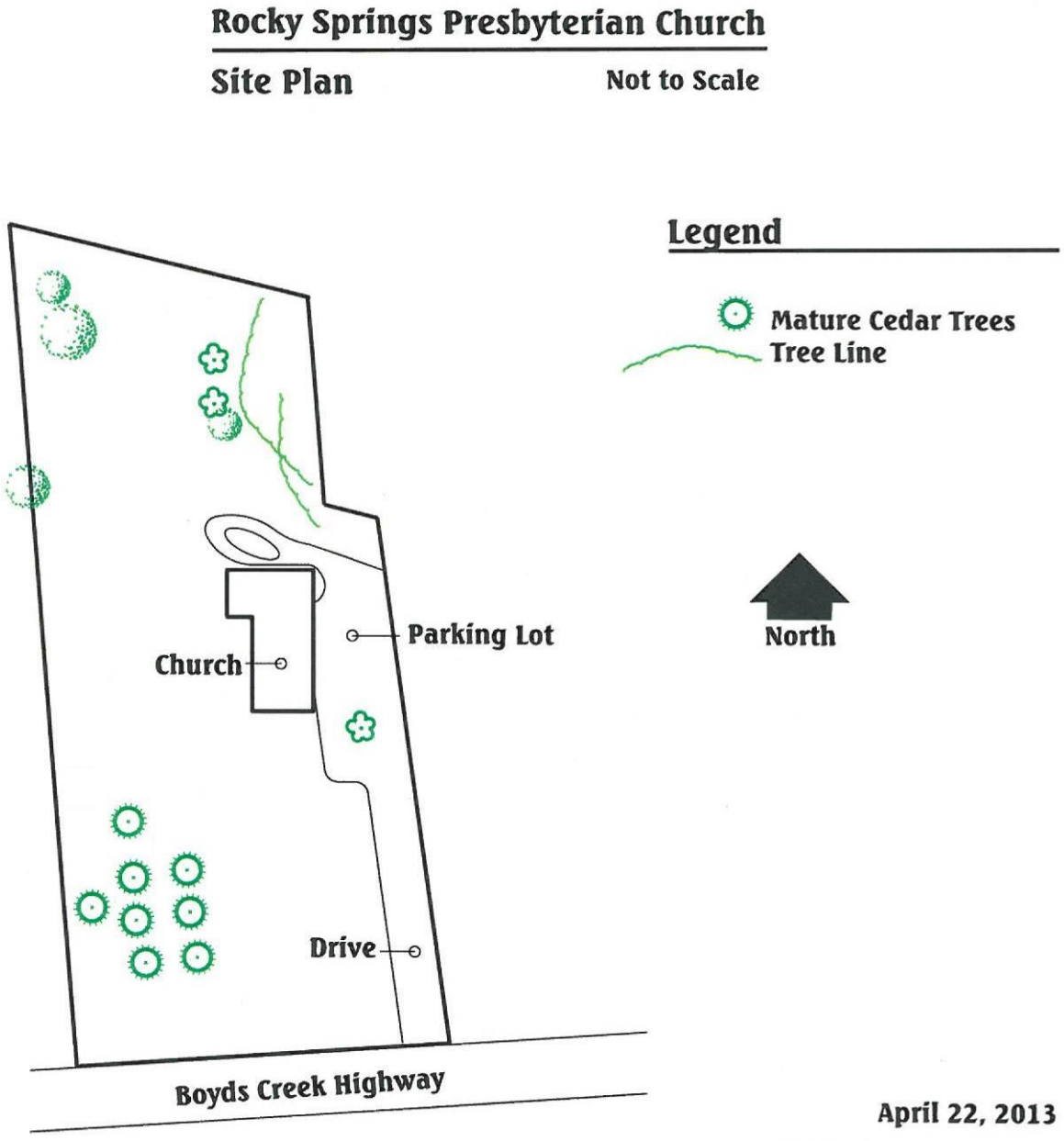
Name of Property: Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church
City or Vicinity: Sevierville vicinity (Boyds Creek)
County: Sevier State: Tennessee
Photographer: Heather L. Bailey
Date Photographed: 17 April 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

0001 Southwest oblique. Photographer facing northeast.
0002 Southeast oblique. Photographer facing northwest.
0003 Northeast oblique. Photographer facing southwest.
0004 Northwest oblique. Photographer facing southeast.
0005 Primary (south) façade detail. Photographer facing northeast.
0006 Brick foundation detail. Photographer facing northwest.
0007 Southeast corner of vestibule. Photographer facing east.
0008 North side of vestibule leading to sanctuary. Photographer facing north.
0009 Office in southwest corner of building. Photographer facing west.
0010 Nursery. Photographer facing east.
0011 Children's classroom. Photographer facing east.
0012 Sanctuary. Photographer facing northeast.
0013 Balcony in rear of sanctuary. Photographer facing southwest.
0014 Fellowship hall. Photographer facing northwest.
0015 Mature cedar trees in southwest corner of property.

Map Log
M001. Church property denoted on 1935 USGS Boyds Creek Quad Map.
M002. Church property denoted on 2007 USGS Boyds Creek Quad Map.

Site Plan


Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church
Site Plan
Not to Scale
Legend
Mature Cedar Trees
Tree Line
North
Parking Lot
Church
Drive
Boyds Creek Highway
April 22, 2013

Floor Plan

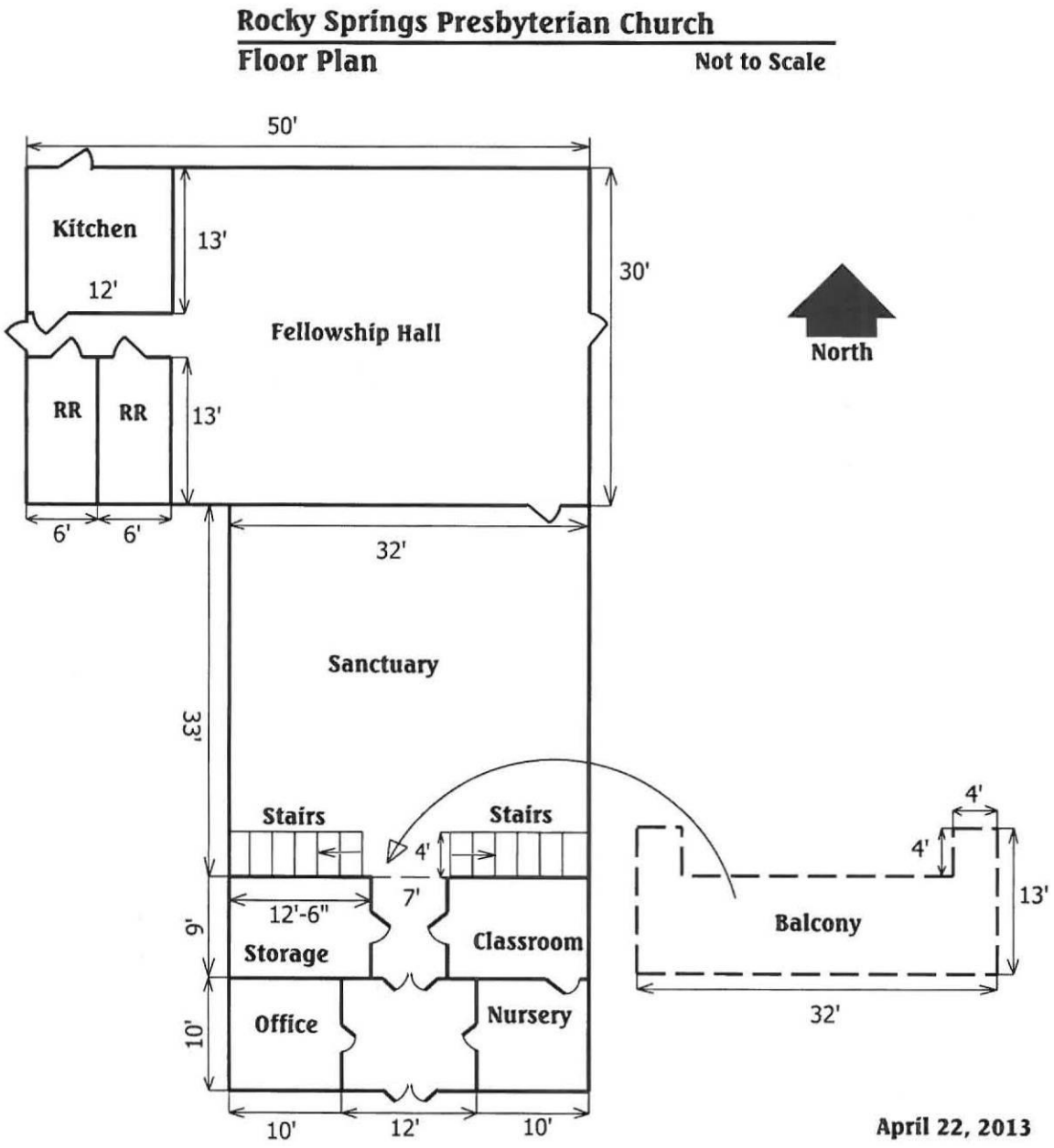
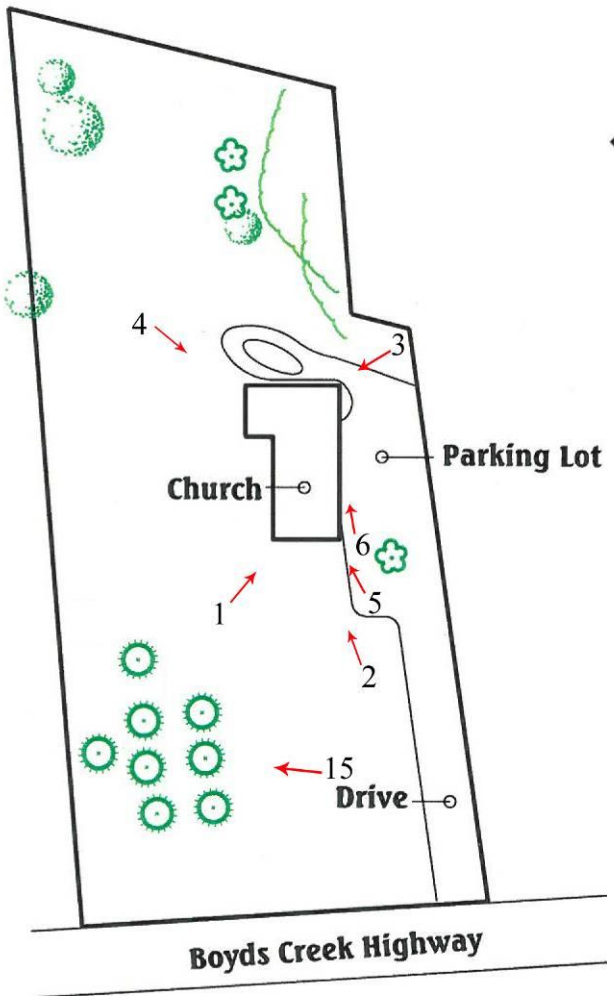
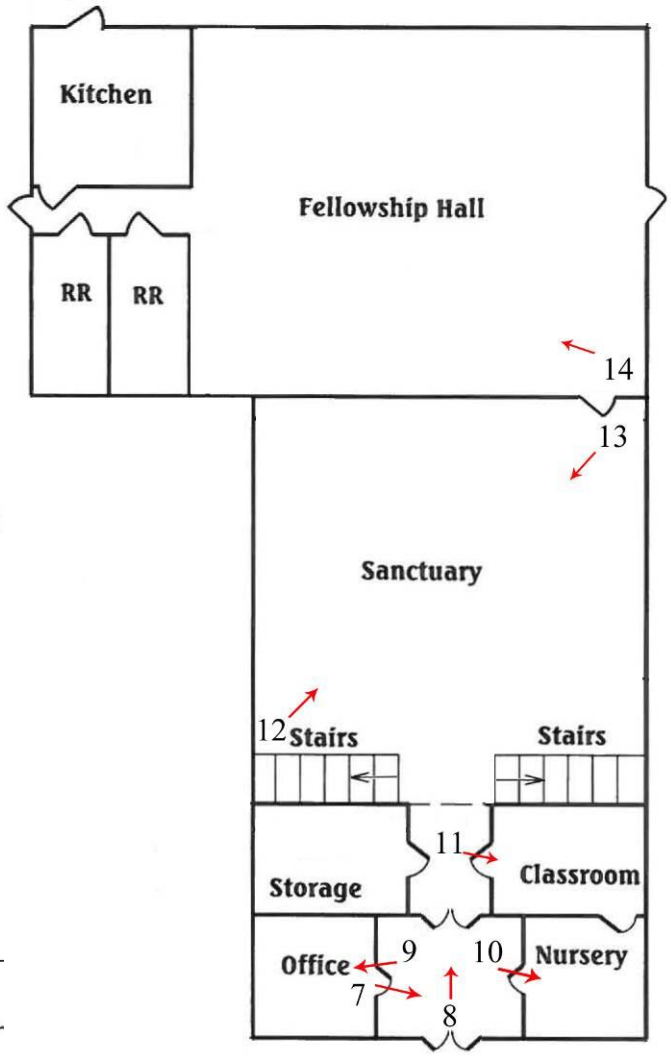
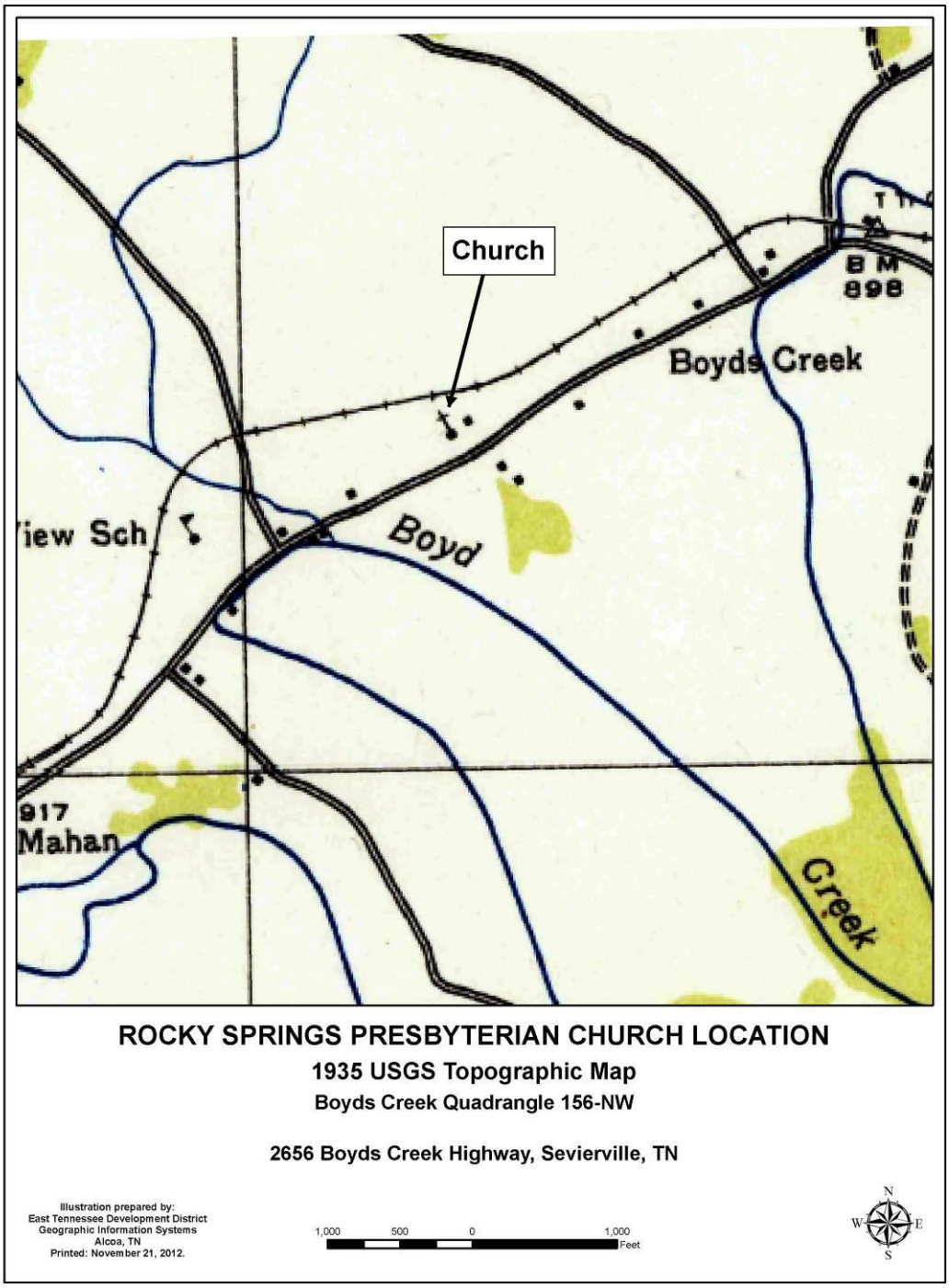

Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church
Floor Plan
Not to Scale
50'
Kitchen
13'
12'
30'
Fellowship Hall
North
RR
RR
13'
6'
6'
32'
Sanctuary
33'
Stairs
Stairs
4'
7'
12'-6"
Storage
Classroom
9'
Office
Nursery
10'
10'
12'
10'
4'
4'
13'
Balcony
32'
April 22, 2013

Photo Key

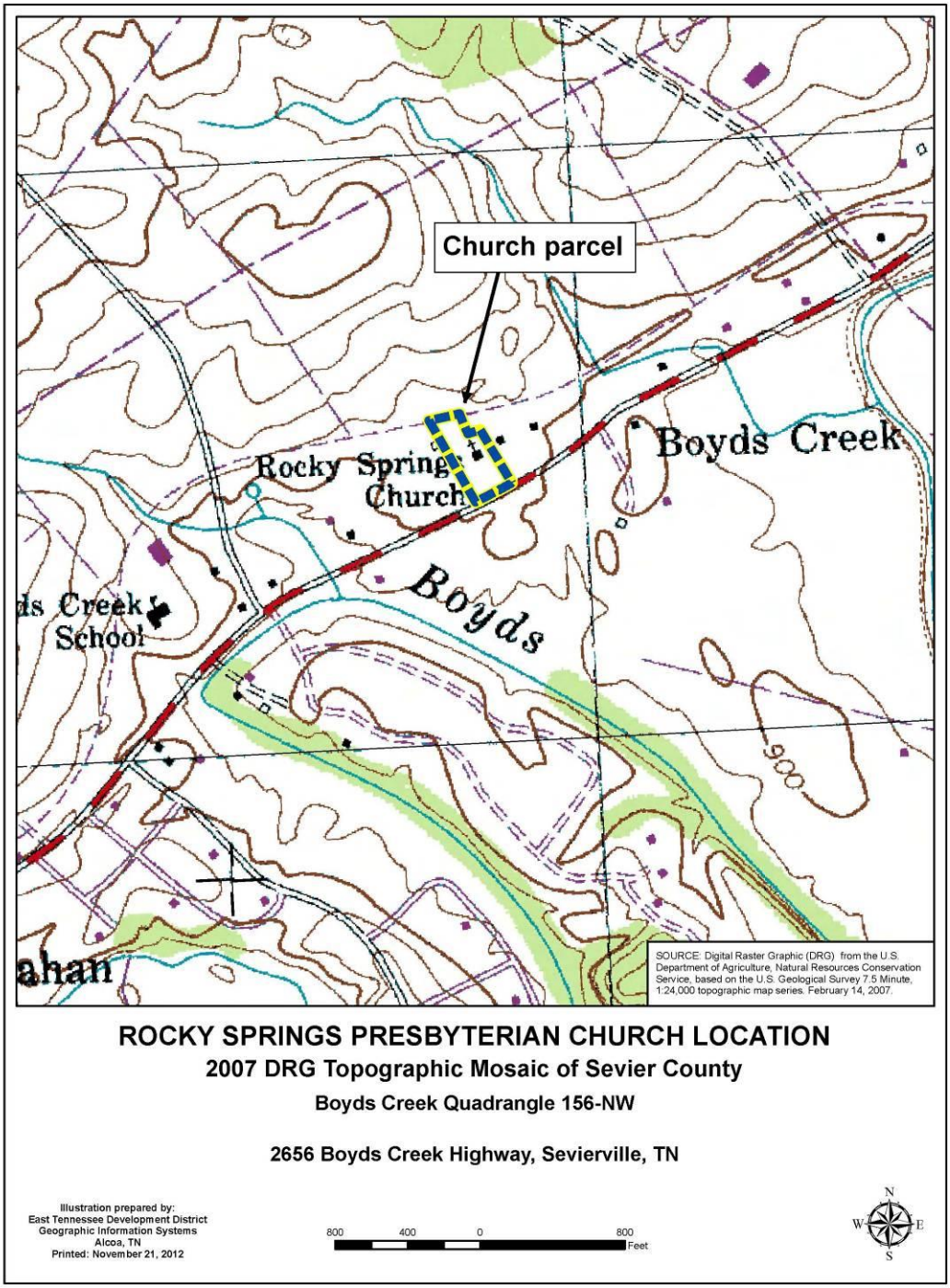

4
3
Parking Lot
Church
6
5
1
2
15
Drive
Boyds Creek Highway


Kitchen
Fellowship Hall
RR
RR
14
13
Sanctuary
12
Stairs
Stairs
11
Storage
Classroom
Office
9
10
Nursery
7
8

Maps



M001. Church property denoted on 1935 USGS Boyds Creek Quad Map.



M002. Church property denoted on 2007 USGS Boyds Creek Quad Map.

WELC