

memorandum

DATE: May 20, 1992

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: EH-23

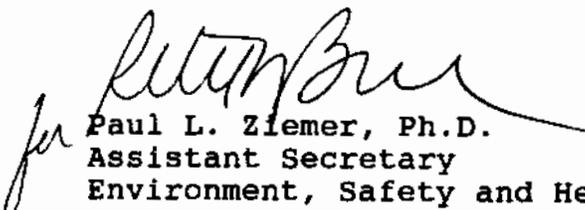
SUBJECT: Listing of Multiple Properties at Oak Ridge in the National Register of Historic Places

TO: William H. Young
Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy

Joe La Grone
Oak Ridge Field Office Manager

I am pleased to inform you that six properties located on the Department of Energy (DOE) Oak Ridge site were entered in the National Register of Historic Places on May 6, 1992.

These multiple properties are representative of the pre-World-War II era at Oak Ridge as well as the military history of Oak Ridge. They also provide some insight into the impact that the Manhattan Project developments had on the history of the geographic region. The efforts of the field office staff are commended. This listing of DOE properties in the National Register reaffirms the Department's ongoing commitment to its stewardship responsibilities for cultural resource management at DOE facilities.


for Paul L. Ziemer, Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary
Environment, Safety and Health



Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

Patty Phillips - ORU

Received
Office of the Manager

3/23/92

March 19, 1992

Ms. Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U. S. Department of Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

The U.S. Department of Energy is formally submitting a multiple property nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These six sites are located on property owned by the U.S. Department of Energy at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. These multiple properties are representative of the pre-World-War II era at Oak Ridge as well as the military history of Oak Ridge. They also provide some insight into the impact that the Manhattan Project developments had on the history of the geographic region.

The registration forms have been reviewed and signed by the DOE Federal Preservation Officer, Lois Thompson. If there are any questions regarding the registration forms please contact Lois Thompson at (202) 586-9581.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ray F. Pelletier".

Raymond F. Pelletier
Director
Office of Environmental Guidance

Attachment

cc w/o attachment:
J. LaGrone, ORO
H. Harper
Tennessee Historical Commission



SD

Department of Energy

Field Office, Oak Ridge
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831—8739

November 18, 1991

Mr. Herbert L. Harper
Executive Director and Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission
Department of Environment and Conservation
701 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37243-0442

Dear Mr. Harper:

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

This is to inform you that the Department of Energy, Oak Ridge (DOE-OR), has concurred on the multiple property National Register nomination transmitted by your letter dated July 18, 1991. The nomination has been forwarded to Lois Thompson, the DOE Federal Preservation Officer, for final concurrence. She will forward it to Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration, National Park Service. The properties that were agreed to are as follows:

Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station
Bear Creek Road Checking Station
Bethel Valley Road Checking Station
(1/2 federal, 1/2 private ownership)
New Bethel Baptist Church
George Jones Memorial Church
Freels Bend Cabin

DOE-OR is currently developing a strategy to comply with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). We look forward to working with you on the cultural resource program. If you have any questions, please contact Susan Dyer at (615) 576-2144.

Sincerely,

Peter J. Gross, Director
Environmental Protection Division

SE-31:Dyer

cc:
L. M. Thompson, EH-232, HQ/FORS
J. G. Rogers, K-25, Bldg 1001, MS-7155
G. F. Fielders, Jr., TDEC
Lucien Foust, City of Oak Ridge

memorandum

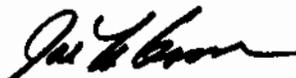
DATE: November 13, 1991
REPLY TO
ATTN OF: SE-31:Dyer
SUBJECT: NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FOR OAK RIDGE

TO: Lois Thompson, Federal Preservation Officer, EH-232, HQ

Attached is a multiple property National Register nomination for federally owned Oak Ridge, Tennessee sites. The following sites are listed on the multiple property nomination:

Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station
Bear Creek Road Checking Station
Bethel Valley Road Checking Station
(1/2 federal, 1/2 private ownership)
New Bethel Baptist Church
George Jones Memorial Church
Freels Bend Cabin

I have reviewed the six locations and concur that they should be added to the National Register of Historic Places. I am attaching the nominations for your signature as the Federal Preservation Officer. The required photographs and maps of the sites are also attached. Please note that because DOE only owns half of the checking station located at Bethel Valley, you will be signing as the Commenting Official instead of the Certifying Official. If you have any questions, please contact Susan Dyer at (615) 576-2144.


Joe La Grone
Manager

Attachments

cc w/o attachments:
R. J. Spence, DP-81
B. D. Walker, EW-90
R. O. Hultgren, ER-10
W. G. Phelps, DP-82
J. G. Rogers, MS-7155, K-25
M. C. Wiest, MS-8098



Received
Office of The Manager

7/24/91

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

701 BROADWAY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442
615/742-6716

July 18, 1991

Joe LaGrone
Office Manager
Oak Ridge Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

Dear Mr. LaGrone:

The Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office is submitting a multiple property National Register nomination for Oak Ridge, Tennessee to the National Register of Historic Places. Several of the properties that we believe are eligible are owned by the Department of Energy. They are:

Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station
Bear Creek Road Checking Station
Bethel Valley Road Checking Station
(1/2 federal, 1/2 private ownership)
New Bethel Baptist Church
George Jones Memorial Church
Freels Cabin

Because the properties are federally owned, the nominations must be signed by the federal agency that has jurisdiction over them. Lois Thompson, a Federal Preservation Officer for the Department of Energy, has told my office that you are the person who should sign for the federally-owned Oak Ridge/Department of Energy properties as the certifying official. Please note that only one-half of the Bethel Valley Road Checking Station is federally owned. Therefore, you will be signing as a commenting official for this one nomination.

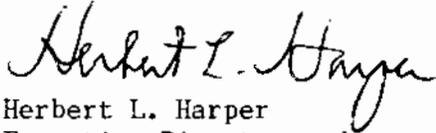
I am enclosing the nominations, photographs, and maps. A copy of the Multiple Property Documentation Form is included for your information. If you concur that these properties are eligible for the National Register, please sign the forms and send the forms, maps, and photographs to:

Joe LaGrone
U.S. Dept. of Energy
Oak Ridge, TN
July 18, 1991
Page two

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register Branch
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions,
please contact me.

Sincerely,



Herbert L. Harper
Executive Director and
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

HLH:jd
Enclosure

pc: Richard P. Nicholson
Lois Thompson

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: Oak Ridge Turnpike

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Oak Ridge

vicinity: N/A

state: TN

county: Roane

code: 145

zip code: 37830

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1906, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets X does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Robert L. Hays

7/18/91

Signature of commenting or other official Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: DEFENSE Sub: Military facility
Current: VACANT Sub: Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

) STYLE

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation concrete roof rolled
walls concrete other steel

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: National.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : G

Areas of Significance: MILITARY

Period(s) of Significance: 1949-1959

Significant Dates : N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other--Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: Less than 1 acre

References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>16</u>	<u>740360</u>	<u>3984860</u>	B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kimberley A. Murphy

Organization: Thomason & Associates Date: 4/5/91

Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225 Telephone: (615)383-0227

City or Town: Nashville State: TN ZIP: 37212

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station Page #1

The Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station is composed of two separate concrete structures located opposite each other on the Oak Ridge Turnpike. The main building is located on the north side of the road and is one story in height with a two story tower at the southwest corner. On the south side of the road is a smaller one-story guard house. Both buildings are constructed adjacent to the road and there are no other buildings or structures associated with the property.

Both buildings are of concrete construction and have flat roofs of rolled asphalt surface with wide eaves. The main building has a one-story incised porch with a flat roof and steel column. The primary entrance on the south facade is of solid metal design and has a large single light sidelight and rectangular transom which have been enclosed with wood panels. A secondary entrance on the west facade is also of solid metal design. Windows in the one-story section have been covered or enclosed with wood panels. Windows in the two-story tower are narrow and horizontal in form with glass and metal lights. At the top of the tower is a large metal and glass light fixture. The one-story guard post also has narrow horizontal windows and a solid metal door. This guard post has been converted into a small electrical substation and a metal chain link fence has been added on the east facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station Page #1

The Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station is significant under criterion A for its association with the military history of Oak Ridge. This checking station is one of three which were built in 1947 to control access from Oak Ridge into the restricted K-25 plant in the post-war years. These checking stations remain but have not been occupied since 1959 and are presently vacant.

The Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station replaces a war-time checking station that was used for the Manhattan Project. Security at government installations at Oak Ridge was, and remains, a paramount concern. Following the purchase of the reservation in 1942, the entire perimeter was cordoned off with a barbed wire fence and seven entry points were established. At each one of these were guarded gates to identify personnel and residents entering Oak Ridge. There were three additional checking stations constructed to monitor traffic between the townsite and the three plant sites. The Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station controlled access into the K-25 Gaseous Diffusion Plant and is representative of the security conditions of Oak Ridge in the post-war years while under government control.

Despite the end of World War II, the need for security continued at Oak Ridge. When Congress announced that operations at Oak Ridge would continue on a permanent basis, new checking stations of permanent concrete block construction were built to replace the wartime stations. The gates surrounding the townsite itself were removed in 1949.

Each checking station was identical in design and consisted of a main building with a two-story guard tower while opposite the road was a one-story guard house. A metal gate between the two buildings was controlled and operated by military police at the checking stations. Security at the checking stations was discontinued in 1959 when the community was incorporated. Modern security check points are now located only at the three plants themselves.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station Page #1

Basic Facts on the Oak Ridge Area of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Community of Oak Ridge. Office of Public Information, Office of Oak Ridge Operations, Atomic Energy Commission. Issued October 15, 1949.

A City is Born. Oak Ridge Operations, Community Affairs Division, Atomic Energy Commission, 1961.

Gosling, F.G., The Manhattan Project: Science in the Second World War. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Office Administration and Human Resources Management, Executive Secretariat, History Division, August, 1990.

Groeff, Stephane. Manhattan Project: The Untold Story of the Making of the Atomic Bomb. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1967.

Jackson, Charles O. and Charles W. Johnson. City Behind A Fence. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1981.

"Oak Ridge Area." U.S. Army Map #S-16A. July, 1959.

Rhodes, Richard. The Making of the Atomic Bomb. New York: Simon and Schuster Inc., 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station Page #1

Verbal Boundary Description: The Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station boundary is a rectangle which is bounded as follows: on the northwest by an intersecting line which is located twenty feet from the northwest facade of the main building; on the northeast by an intersecting line located twenty feet from the northeast facade of the main building; on the southeast by an intersecting line located twenty feet from the southeast facade of the guard house; and on the southwest by an intersecting line which is located twenty feet from the southwest facade of the main building. The boundary is drawn to include a section of the adjoining Oak Ridge Turnpike.

Boundary Justification: The boundary for the Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station is drawn to include the main building, guard house, and adjoining section of the Oak Ridge Turnpike. The boundary includes all property historically associated with the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

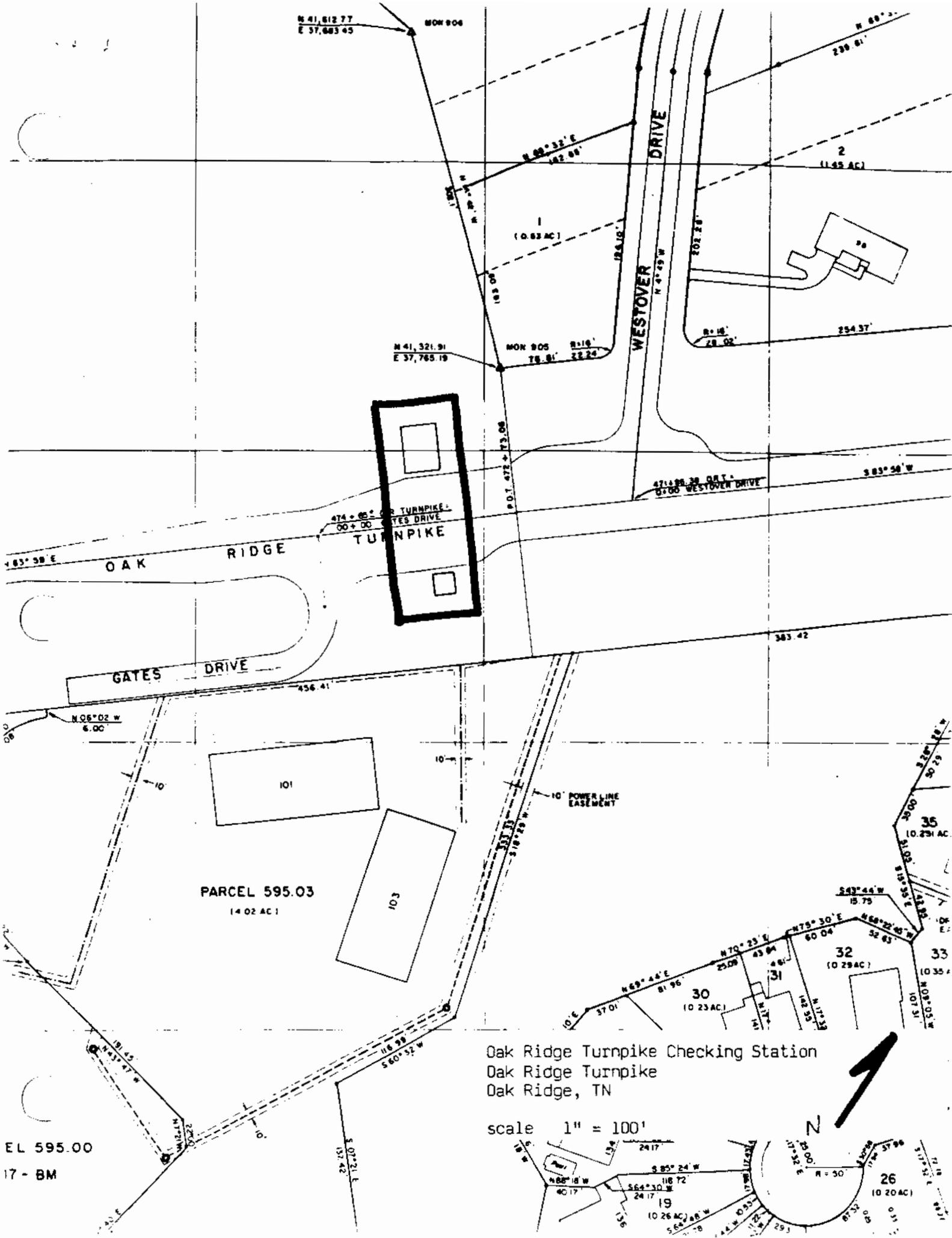
Section number Photographs Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station Page #1

Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station
Oak Ridge Turnpike
Oak Ridge, TN 37830

Photographed by Philip Thomason

Negatives located at: Tennessee Historical Commission
701 Broadway
nashville, TN 37203

- Photo #1 of 3: View looking southwest at main facade of building.
Photo #2 of 3: View looking northeast at rear facade of main building.
Photo #3 of 3: View looking southwest at secondary building.



N 41, 812.77
E 37, 683.45

N 06° 32' E
182.65'

N 41, 321.91
E 37, 785.19

MOR 905
R=16'
T8.81' 22.24'

2
(1.45 AC)

1
(0.83 AC)

254.37'

474 + 05' 00" TURNPIKE -
00 + 00' GATES DRIVE

OAK RIDGE TURNPIKE

GATES DRIVE

PARCEL 595.03
(14.02 AC)

101

103

30
(10.23 AC)

31

32
(10.29 AC)

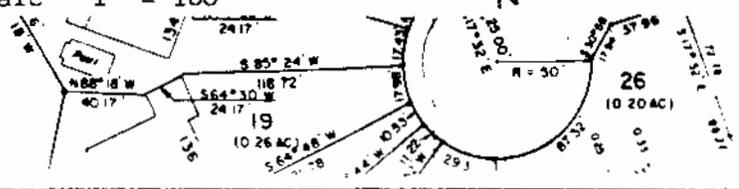
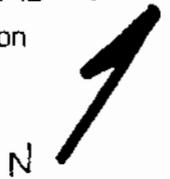
33
(10.35 AC)

35
(10.29 AC)

Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station
Oak Ridge Turnpike
Oak Ridge, TN

scale 1" = 100'

EL 595.00
17 - BM



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Bear Creek Road Checking Station

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: South Illinois Avenue at Bear Creek Road

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Oak Ridge

vicinity: N/A

state: TN

county: Anderson

code: 001

zip code: 37830

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for ermination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for gistering 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Herbert L. Frye

7/18/91

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: DEFENSE Sub: Military facility
Current: VACANT Sub: Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

) STYLE

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation concrete roof rolled
walls concrete other steel

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: National.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : G

Areas of Significance: MILITARY

Period(s) of Significance: 1949-1959

Significant Dates : N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

- previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other--Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Less than 1 acre

References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A 16 748520 3987190 B _____
C _____ D _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kimberley A. Murphy

Organization: Thomason & Associates Date: 4/5/91

Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225 Telephone: (615)383-0227

City or Town: Nashville State: TN ZIP: 37212

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Bear Creek Road Checking Station Page # 1

The Bear Creek Road Checking Station is composed of two separate concrete structures located opposite each other on Bear Creek Road. The main building is located on the west side of the road and is one story in height with a two story tower at the northeast corner. On the east side of the road is a smaller one-story guard house. Both buildings are constructed adjacent to the road and there are no other buildings or structures associated with the property.

Both buildings are of concrete construction and have flat roofs of rolled asphalt surface with wide eaves. The main building has a one-story incised porch with a flat roof and steel column. The primary entrance on the south facade is of solid metal design and has a large single light sidelight and rectangular transom which have been enclosed with wood panels. A secondary entrance on the west facade is also of solid metal design. Windows in the one-story section have been covered or enclosed with wood panels. Windows in the two-story tower are narrow and horizontal in form with glass and metal lights. At the top of the tower is a large metal and glass light fixture. The one-story guard post also has narrow horizontal windows and a solid metal
cor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Bear Creek Road Checking Station Page # 1

The Bear Creek Road Checking Station is significant under criterion A for its association with the military history of Oak Ridge. This checking station is one of three which were built in 1947 to control access from Oak Ridge into the restricted Y-12 plant in the post-war years. These checking stations remain but have not been occupied since 1959 and are presently vacant.

The Bear Creek Road Checking Station replaces a war-time checking station that was used for the Manhattan Project. Security at government installations at Oak Ridge continues to remain a paramount concern. Following the purchase of the reservation in 1942, the entire perimeter was cordoned off with a barbed wire fence and seven entry points were established. At each one of these were guarded gates to identify personnel and residents entering Oak Ridge. There were three additional checking stations constructed to monitor traffic heading directly to the plant sites. When Congress announced that operations at Oak Ridge would continue on a permanent basis, new checking stations of permanent concrete block construction were built to replace the wartime stations. The gates surrounding the townsite itself were removed in 1949.

Bear Creek Road Checking Station controlled access into the Y-12 uranium processing plant and is representative of the security conditions of Oak Ridge in the post-war years while under government control. Each checking station was identical in design and consisted of a main building with a two-story guard tower while opposite the road was a one-story guard house. A metal gate between the two buildings was controlled and operated by military police at the checking stations. Security at the checking stations was discontinued in 1959 when the community was incorporated. Modern security check points are now located only at the three plants themselves.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

Bethel Valley Road Checking Station Page # 1

Basic Facts on the Oak Ridge Area of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Community of Oak Ridge. Office of Public Information, Office of Oak Ridge Operations, Atomic Energy Commission. Issued October 15, 1949.

A City is Born. Oak Ridge Operations, Community Affairs Division, Atomic Energy Commission, 1961.

Gosling, F.G., The Manhattan Project: Science in the Second World War. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Office Administration and Human Resources Management, Executive Secretariat, History Division, August, 1990.

Groeff, Stephane. Manhattan Project: The Untold Story of the Making of the Atomic Bomb. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1967.

Jackson, Charles O. and Charles W. Johnson. City Behind A Fence. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1981.

"Oak Ridge Area." U.S. Army Map #S-16A. July, 1959.

Rhodes, Richard. The Making of the Atomic Bomb. New York: Simon and Schuster Inc., 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10

Bear Creek Road Checking Station Page # 1

Verbal Boundary Description: The Bear Creek Road Checking Station boundary is a rectangle which is bounded as follows: on the west by an intersecting line located twenty feet from the west facade of the main building; on the north by an intersecting line located twenty feet from the north wall of the main building; on the east by an intersecting line located twenty feet from the east facade of the guard house; and on the south by an intersecting line located twenty feet from the south facade of the main building. The boundary is drawn to include a portion of the Bear Creek Road right-of-way.

Boundary Justification: The boundary for the Bear Creek Road Checking Station is drawn to include the main building, guard house and an adjoining section of the Bear Creek Road right-of-way. The boundary includes all property associated with the checking station.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photographs Bear Creek Road Checking Station Page # 1

Bear Creek Road Checking Station
Old Scarboro Road at Illinois Avenue
Oak Ridge, TN 37830

Photographed by Philip Thomason

Negatives located at: Tennessee Historical Commission
701 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37203

Photo #1 of 3: View looking southwest at the main facade of the main building.

Photo #2 of 3: View looking west at secondary facade of main building.

Photo #3 of 3: View looking northwest at secondary building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Bethel Valley Road Checking Station

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: Bethel Valley Road at Scarboro Road

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Oak Ridge

vicinity: N/A

state: TN

county: Anderson

code: 001

zip code: 37830

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal, and Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

) STYLE

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation concrete roof asphalt
walls concrete other steel

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: National.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : G

as of Significance: MILITARY

Period(s) of Significance: 1949 - 1959

Significant Dates : N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State historic preservation office

Other state agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other--Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: Less than 1 acre

References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A 16 750880 3985890 B _____

C _____ D _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kimberley A. Murphy

Organization: Thomason & Associates

Date: 4/5/91

Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225

Telephone: (615)383-0227

City or Town: Nashville

State: TN ZIP: 37212

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Bethel Valley Road Checking Station Page# 1

The Bethel Valley Road Checking Station is composed of two separate concrete structures located opposite each other on Bethel Valley Road. The main building is located on the north side of the road and is one story in height with a two story tower at the southwest corner. On the south side of the road is a smaller one-story guard house. Both buildings are constructed adjacent to the road and there are no other buildings or structures associated with the property.

Both buildings are of concrete construction and have flat roofs of rolled asphalt surface with wide eaves. The main building has a one-story incised porch with a flat roof and steel column. The primary entrance on the south facade is of solid metal design and has a large single light sidelight and rectangular transom which have been enclosed with wood panels. A secondary entrance on the west facade is also of solid metal design. Windows in the one-story section have been covered or enclosed with wood panels. Windows in the two-story tower are narrow and horizontal in form with glass and metal lights. At the top of the tower is a large metal and glass light fixture. The one-story guard post also has narrow horizontal windows and a solid metal

or.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Bethel Valley Road Checking Station Page # 1

The Bethel Valley Road Checking Station is significant under criterion A for its association with the military history of Oak Ridge. This checking station is one of three which were built in 1949 to control access from Oak Ridge into the restricted plant areas in the post-war years. These checking stations remain but have not been occupied since 1959 and are presently vacant.

Bethel Valley Road Checking Station is located at the junction of Bethel Valley Road and Old Scarboro Road on the site of a wartime checking station. The checking station controlled access into the Graphic Reactor (X-10) area and is representative of the security conditions of Oak Ridge in the post-war years while the city was under government control.

The Bethel Valley Road Checking Station replaces a war-time checking station that was used for the Manhattan Project. Security at Oak Ridge continues to be a paramount concern. Following the purchase of the reservation in 1942, the entire perimeter was cordoned off with a barbed wire fence and seven entry points were established. At each one of these were guarded gates to monitor and identify personnel and residents entering the reservation. There are three additional checking stations constructed to monitor traffic between the townsite and the three plant sites.

During the war, plant employees from Knoxville would have crossed Solway bridge and entered the Oak Ridge Reservation through the Solway Gate, which monitored only outside traffic entering the reservation. From Solway, traffic traveled southwest along Bethel Valley Road to its intersection with Scarboro Road. Scarboro Road led to the townsite as well as to Y-12, which had its own checking station. The purpose of the checking stations, differentiated from the gates, was to monitor traffic heading directly to the plant sites. When Congress announced that operations at Oak Ridge would continue on a permanent basis, new checking stations of permanent concrete block construction were built to replace the wartime stations. The gates surrounding the townsite itself were removed in 1949.

Each checking station was identical in design and consisted of a main building with a two-story guard tower while opposite the road was a one-story guard house. A metal gate between the two buildings was controlled and operated by military police at the checking stations. Security at the checking stations was discontinued in 1959 when the community was incorporated. Modern security check points are now located only at the three plants themselves.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

Bethel Valley Road Checking Station Page # 1

Basic Facts on the Oak Ridge Area of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Community of Oak Ridge. Office of Public Information, Office of Oak Ridge Operations, Atomic Energy Commission. Issued October 15, 1949.

A City is Born. Oak Ridge Operations, Community Affairs Division, Atomic Energy Commission, 1961.

Gosling, F.G., The Manhattan Project: Science in the Second World War. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Office Administration and Human Resources Management, Executive Secretariat, History Division, August, 1990.

Groeff, Stephane. Manhattan Project: The Untold Story of the Making of the Atomic Bomb. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1967.

Jackson, Charles O. and Charles W. Johnson. City Behind A Fence. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1981.

"Oak Ridge Area." U.S. Army Map #S-16A. July, 1959.

Rhodes, Richard. The Making of the Atomic Bomb. New York: Simon and Schuster Inc., 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

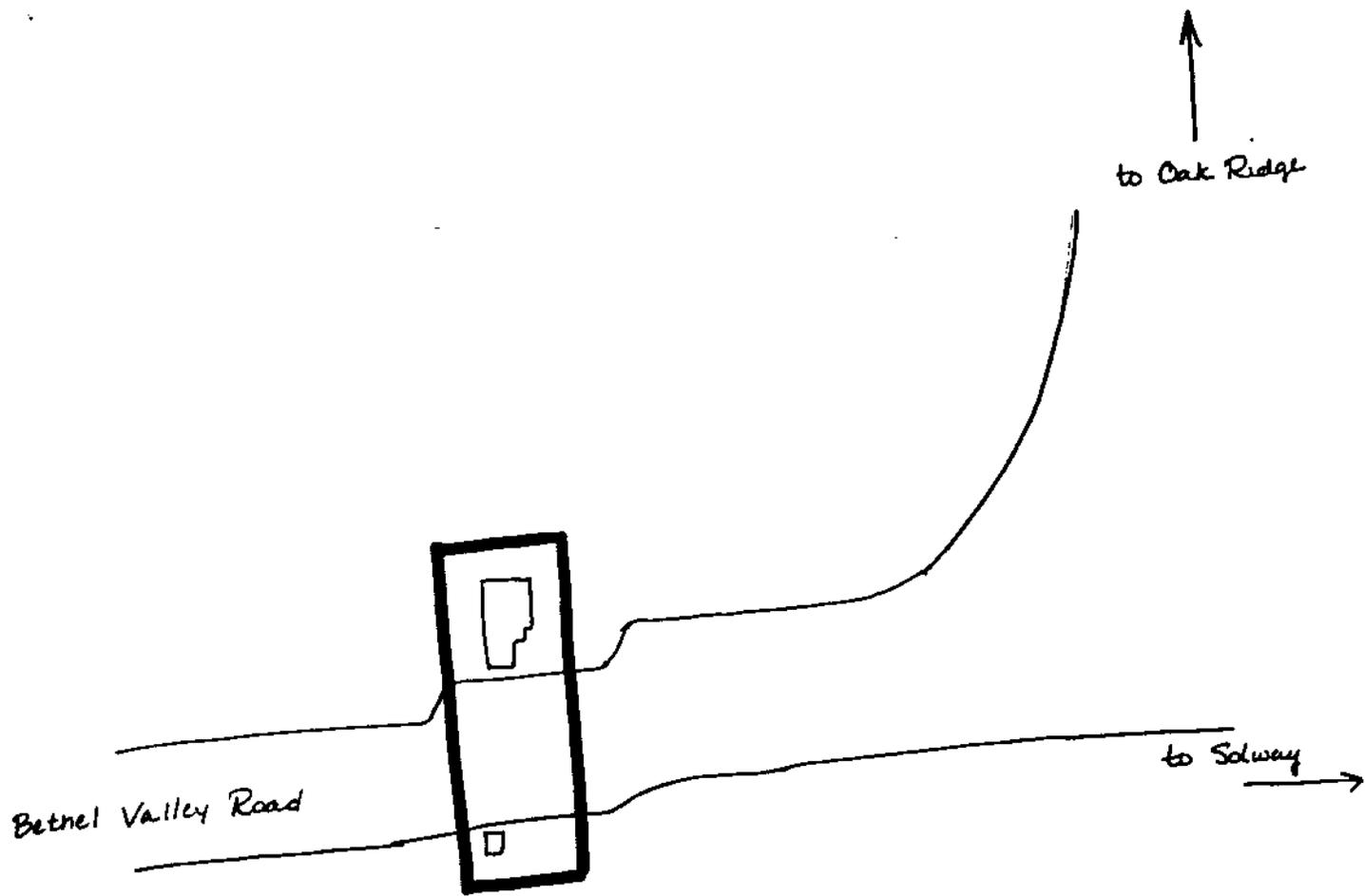
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10

Bethel Valley Road Checking Station Page # 1

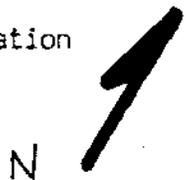
Verbal Boundary Description: The Bethel Valley Road Checking Station boundary is a rectangle which is bounded as follows: on the north by an intersecting line which is located ten feet from the north facade of the main building; on the east by an intersecting line which is located twenty feet from the east facade of the main building; on the south by an intersecting line located ten feet from the south facade of the guard house; and on the west by an intersecting line located twenty feet from the west facade of the main building. This boundary extends across the right-of-way of Bethel Valley Road.

Boundary Justification: The boundary for the Bethel Valley Road Checking Station is drawn to include both the main building and guard house which comprise the existing buildings and structures at the site. The main building is located on the north side of Bethel Valley Road while the guard house is located on the south side of Bethel Valley Road. To include both buildings the boundary is drawn to include a section of the two lane paved road. No other buildings or structures are associated with the site.



Bethel Valley Road Checking Station
Bethel Valley Road
Oak Ridge, TN

scale 1" = 100'



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: New Bethel Baptist Church

other name/site number: Bethel Church

2. Location

street & number: Bethel Valley Road

city/town: Oak Ridge

not for publication: N/A
vicinity: N/A

state: TN

county: Roane

code: 145

zip code: 37830

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> objects
	<u>1</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:
N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural
Resources in Oak Ridge

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for termination 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet

Herbert L. Hays

7/18/91

Signature of commenting or other official
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: RELIGION Sub: Religious structure
Current: VACANT Sub: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

her: Gable Front Vernacular

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation concrete roof metal
walls wood other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: National.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : A,F,G

Areas of Significance: Social History
Military History
Architecture
Art

Period(s) of Significance: 1924-1949

Significant Dates : 1942, 1949

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

- Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
 Other state agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other--Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: Approximately 1.5 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A 16 743110 3979740 B _____
C _____ D _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kimberley A. Murphy
Organization: Thomason & Associates Date: 4/5/91
Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225 Telephone: (615)383-0227
City or Town: Nashville State: TN ZIP: 37212

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

New Bethel Baptist Church Page 1

The New Bethel Baptist Church is a one-story frame, three-bay, rectangular plan church built ca. 1900. The church was built with a gable front and has a small square bell tower with a pyramidal roof on the main (south) facade. It has weatherboard siding, a poured concrete foundation, and a gable roof of metal standing seam. The church is located on Bethel Valley Road, directly across from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (X-10).

The church's primary entrance is located on the main, or south, facade. The original doors have been removed and the present doors are vertical board wood double doors added ca. 1970. Concrete steps lead to this entrance and one of the steps is inscribed with the date of "1924." Windows are original four-over-four double hung rectangular wood sash. At the rear facade are two secondary entrances which retain original five paneled wood doors. This facade also displays a projecting central bay with three, four-over-four sash windows. At the eaves are exposed rafters and in the gable field are rectangular louvered attic vent windows.

The interior has not been significantly altered and retains its original wood doors and tongue in groove paneled walls. The altar is sited on a raised platform and the interior retains original wood pews.

A large stone marker is located forty-five feet behind the church which was erected in 1949 to commemorate the church and its congregation. The marker is inscribed "The church having been left in extended session from 1942, this monument was dedicated and the final church session closed at Memorial Day services May 29, 1949." This marker is included as a contributing object to the property.

Located directly behind the church, is a cemetery of approximately one acre containing about 250 marked graves. The oldest graves date from the early 1860s and 1870s. Most of the graves date from the 1880-1940, and there are some modern gravestones. There are also two pre-World War II frame gravehouses. Each gravehouse contains only one grave. The larger gravehouse is constructed over the grave of Roy L. Vann (b. 1901 - d. 1915) and was probably constructed at the time of interment. The Vann gravehouse is a small rectangular-plan frame structure with a poured concrete foundation and a gable roof of corrugated metal. There is a metal ridgecap along the crest of the roof, and vertical board siding in the gable field. The roof stands about six feet tall and is supported by four bracketed corner posts. The walls are composed of a wood picket fence. The smaller gravehouse is built at the western border of the cemetery. The gravestone has been broken and pieces of it stolen, so neither the name nor the dates are available. It is similar on detail to the Vann gravehouse, with a poured concrete foundation, four bracketed corner posts, and a gable roof of standing-seam metal. There is a metal ridgecap along the crest of the roof, and vertical board siding in the gable field. The walls are also composed of a wood picket fence identical to those of the Vann gravehouse. This gravehouse stands only about four feet tall. These two gravehouses are included as contributing structures.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

New Bethel Baptist Church Page #1

New Bethel Baptist Church is significant under criterion A for its role in the social history of Oak Ridge. The church was built in 1924 and served the residents of Scarboro during the early 20th century. The church and its gravehouses are architecturally and historically significant and are eligible under criteria consideration A. The marker is eligible under criteria consideration F because of its historical significance. The church's period of significance extends past 1942, when the church was condemned and purchased by the federal government for the Manhattan Project. The coming of the Manhattan Project was the most significant event in the history of the valley. The church was used as a wartime meeting room for Manhattan Project scientists and for this reason is eligible under criteria consideration G. The church's period of significance extends to 1949, when original members were permitted to return to officially close the church and to erect a commemorative marker that is included as a contributing object. The church has not been significantly altered and retains nearly all of its original architectural character.

New Bethel Baptist Church was organized 1851 to serve the community of Scarboro. Little information is available on the history of this church but appears that the first building was a small frame structure located at this site in the mid-1800s. In 1924 the present church building was erected facing south towards Bethel Valley Road. Church buildings were often the centers of rural communities, serving as meeting places, schools, and social halls. The church often became the physical center of a community as well as its spiritual center. New Bethel Baptist Church is the only building that remains of the Scarborough community in the valley. The community was small, and the church functioned beyond its role as a place of worship. Like all properties lying within the proposed boundaries of the militarily restricted area, New Bethel Baptist Church was appraised, condemned, and purchased by the Army. The graphite reactor (X-10), the prototype for the plutonium production facility at Hanford, Washington, was constructed directly across the road from the church.

The gravehouses in the cemetery are significant as excellent examples of rare mortuary folk architecture that occurs in the southeastern United States. Examples dating from the 1880s through the 1940s are known to exist in Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The gable roof and picket surround is the most typical design. It is thought that these structures are rural representations of high-style tombs that were built over the graves of the well-to-do. The practice of building simple frame gravehouses appears to have been widespread in rural areas throughout the South from ca. 1880 until the 1960s, although it became less common following World War II. In Tennessee, there are examples in Rutherford County dating from 1881, 1896, and 1908. There are also examples in Cannon, Claiborne, Coffee, Dickson, Fentress, Hawkins, McNairy, Van Buren, and Wilson Counties. Most of these counties are in Middle and East Tennessee.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

New Bethel Baptist Church Page #2

The impact of the Manhattan Project on the valley is tremendous. In less than three years, the War Department replaced four sparsely populated rural communities with one of the largest industrial complexes the world had ever known. The acquisition of the lands needed for the Manhattan Project called for the removal of about three thousand people from the valleys in which the reservation was built. Most of the structures were razed, although many of the farmsteads were used to house project workers. It is not known why New Bethel Church was spared when other churches were not; perhaps because it was one of the more central community churches and was accompanied by a sizable graveyard. As the only remaining pre-WWII structure in Bethel Valley, the church is significant because it represents nineteenth and early twentieth century rural life as it was before the Manhattan Project.

The church is also significant in the context of the Manhattan Project. The building is located immediately across the road from X-10 and was used during the war as a meeting room and offices for scientists and engineers during the construction of the plant. After 1949, the church was used as a storage facility for the Clinton Engineering Laboratories and Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Following the opening of the townsite in 1949, former church members were allowed to meet again at the church to officially close the building as a house of worship. A stone marker was purchased and dedicated at the rear of the church building on May 29, 1949. Wording on the monument suggests that the church was not expected to be preserved. The church has been used for storage and maintained since 1949 by the Department of Energy. Plans are under way by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory 50th Anniversary Working Group to renovate the building so that it may be used for occasional gatherings and as an interpretive center commemorating the pre-war residents who were displaced by the Manhattan Project as well as the war-time activities that occurred in the vicinity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

New Bethel Baptist Church Page #1

Basic Facts on the Oak Ridge Area of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Community of Oak Ridge. Office of Public Information, Office of Oak Ridge Operations, Atomic Energy Commission. Issued October 15, 1949.

A City is Born. Oak Ridge Operations, Community Affairs Division, Atomic Energy Commission, 1961.

Coutant, Charles C., ORNL 50th Anniversary Working Group. Interviews by Kimberley A. Murphy, March 1991.

Fielder, Nick. "Gravehouses: Mortuary Folk Architecture." The Courier (THC Newsletter), October 1982, 4.

Jackson, Charles O. and Charles W. Johnson. City Behind A Fence. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1981.

Money maker, Dorathy S. We'll Call It Wheat. Oak Ridge: Adroit Printing Company, 1979.

Overholt, James, ed. These Are Our Voices. Oak Ridge: Children's Museum of Oak Ridge, 1987.

Robinson, George O., Jr. The Oak Ridge Story. Kingsport, Tennessee: Southern Publishers, Incorporated, 1950.

Schaffer, Daniel. Atoms in Appalachia. Tennessee Valley Authority, 1982.

Sparrow, Martha Cardwell. "The Oak Ridgers." M.A. diss., Mississippi State University, 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10

New Bethel Baptist Church Page #1

Verbal Boundary Description: The New Bethel Baptist Church located within a rectangle which includes the cemetery behind the church. The cemetery is surrounded on three sides by a wooded area. The east and west boundaries of the property extend from the wooded area south to Bethel Valley Road. Bethel Valley Road forms the southern boundary as shown on the accompanying map.

Boundary Justification: The boundary for the New Bethel Baptist Church is drawn to include the church and an associated historic marker placed adjacent to the church in 1949. The boundary is drawn to include the cemetery the north of the church because there are two early twentieth-century gravehouses are that represent a rare type of mortuary folk architecture. The cemetery also contains about 250 gravesites from the 19th and 20th centuries. The markers and funeral statuary in the cemetery are typical of the period and do not have particular artistic or historic significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photographs

New Bethel Baptist Church Page #1

New Bethel Baptist Church
Bethel Valley Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Photographed by Philip Thomason (November 1990) and
Kimberley Murphy (May 1991)

Negatives located at Tennessee Historical Commission
701 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Photo #1 of 6: North view of main facade.

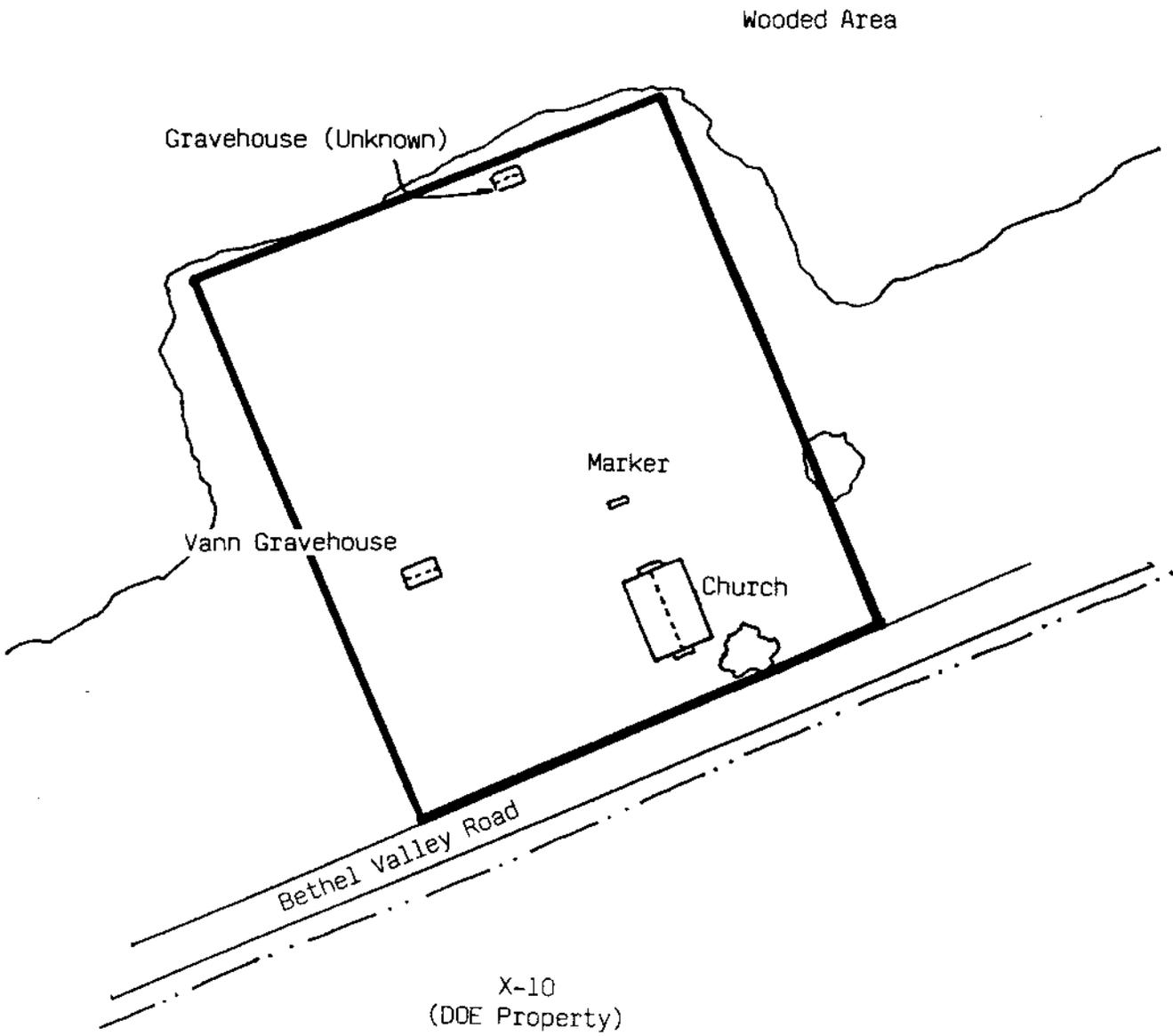
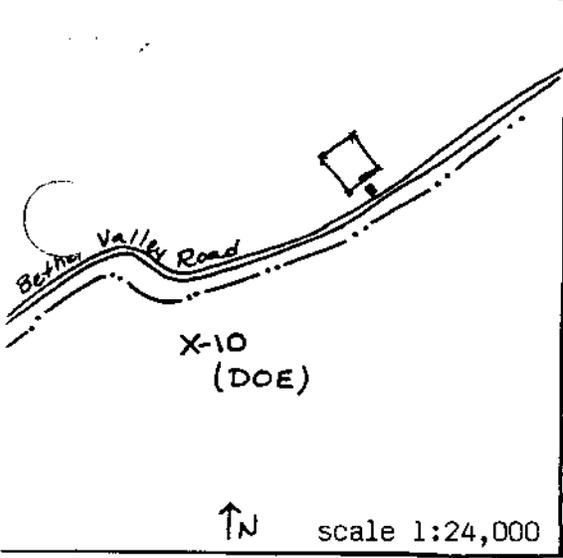
Photo #2 of 6: South view of rear facade.

Photo #3 of 6: General view of cemetery.

Photo #4 of 6: Gravehouse (unknown) at north edge of cemetery.

Photo #5 of 6: Vann Gravehouse.

Photo #6 of 6: Commemorative stone marker at north of church.



New Bethel Baptist Church
Bethel Valley Road
Oak Ridge, TN

not to scale

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: George Jones Memorial Baptist Church

other name/site number: Wheat Church

2. Location

street & number: Blair Road

city/town: Oak Ridge

not for publication: N/A
vicinity: N/A

state: TN

county: Roane

code: 145

zip code: 37830

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

1

0 Total

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:
N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural
Resources of Oak Ridge

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for termination 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet

Robert L. Snyder

7/18/91

Signature of commenting or other official
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: RELIGION Sub: Religious structure
Current: VACANT Sub: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

HER: Gable Front Vernacular

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation brick/stone roof metal
walls wood other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : A,G

Areas of Significance: Social History
Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: ca. 1901-1942

Significant Dates : N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

- previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
 Other state agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other--Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: Less than 1 acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A 16 737000 3980200 B _____
C _____ D _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kimberley A. Murphy

Organization: Thomason & Associates Date: 4/5/91

Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225 Telephone: (615)383-0227

City or Town: Nashville State: TN ZIP: 37212

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

George Jones Memorial Baptist Church Page #1

The George Jones Memorial Baptist Church is a three-bay, rectangular plan brick church with wood cladding completed in 1901. The church was built in a gable front plan with a square bell tower at the southwest corner of the building. The church is located on a slight rise facing the old roadbed of state route 61 at the site of the Wheat community.

The church has a brick and stone foundation, gable roof of metal standing seam, interior brick flue, and weatherboard siding over the brick and frame walls. The main (south) facade is composed of three bays while the rear facade has two bays and side facades are five bays. On the main facade is the primary entrance which has a 1990 solid metal door and original rectangular transom. The bell tower at the southeast corner of the building has a pyramidal roof of red asphalt shingles and is located above the entrance bay. On all four sides of the bell tower are rectangular vent openings which have been enclosed with wood panels. The original windows have been removed and the window openings have been covered by wood panels and reinforced wood casement shutters. The gable field of the main facade has a small rectangular louvered vent. At the rear facade is a secondary entrance in the basement level which has a 1990 solid metal door. There is a laminated sign in the gable field inscribed, "George Jones Memorial Baptist Church, est. 1901, Wheat, Tenn."

The interior of the church is divided into two rooms. The main entry leads into a short hallway. To the right, is an anteroom with an opening to the sanctuary. In the anteroom are stairs leading to the basement. The two rooms are separated by a waist-high wall partition. In the northeast corner of the sanctuary is an altar on a raised platform. The interior retains its original horizontal wall siding and wood floors.

The church is located in an isolated area of Oak Ridge to the east of the K-25 Gaseous Diffusion Plant. To the west of the church is a one-and-one-half acre cemetery which is enclosed by a post and wire fence. There are no adjacent buildings or structures. The building is maintained by the Department of Energy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

George Jones Memorial Baptist Church Page #1

The George Jones Memorial Baptist Church is significant under criterion A for its association with the social history of the Wheat community, especially in reference to the Manhattan Project. The Wheat church is a good example of the type vernacular churches that were commonly constructed in rural areas and is therefore significant under criterion C. Because of its significance in the areas of architecture and social history, the church is eligible under Criteria Consideration A. The building's period of significance extends to 1942, when it was purchased by the War Department. For this reason the church is eligible under consideration G. The church was built in 1901 and served the local Baptist congregation during the early 20th century. The church was the central building in the Wheat community and served as a meeting place, a school, and a community gathering center. Following acquisition by the federal government all of the buildings in the community were razed with the exception of the church. The church is the only existing embodiment of early 20th century social and religious customs of the Wheat community and of other rural communities that no longer exist in the valley.

The church is located just to the southwest of the site of the Mount Zion Baptist Church. Mount Zion was organized in 1854 and a small log church was built at this location soon after. This church served the local Baptist congregation until the turn of the century when a new church was built through the guidance and financial assistance of pastor George Jones. The new church was built at a cost of \$2,838.95, with George Jones contributing \$2,505.90 of this amount. The exact builders of the church are unknown but several members of the church contributed the sawn lumber for its construction. The bricks were made on the site. The church was dedicated on May 12, 1901 and George Jones willed to the church an endowment. Jones died in October of 1903 and the church was renamed in his memory.

The land on which the church is located was acquired by the federal government in 1942 for the Manhattan Project. Like all properties lying within the proposed boundaries of the militarily restricted area, George Jones Church and all properties in the Wheat community were appraised, condemned, and purchased by the Army. The gaseous diffusion plant (K-25) was constructed nearby to process uranium to be used as fuel for the world's first uranium bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.

The Manhattan Project had a tremendous impact on the Clinch River Valley. In less than three years, the War Department replaced four scarcely populated rural communities with one of the largest industrial complexes the world had ever known. The acquisition of the lands needed for the Manhattan Project called for the removal of about three thousand people from the valleys in which the reservation was built. Following the government acquisition of the Wheat community, all of the existing buildings were razed or moved with the exception of the George Jones Memorial Baptist Church. It is not known why the building was not razed, perhaps because of its isolated location. As the only remaining pre-WWII structure in this section of Roane County, the church

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

George Jones Memorial Baptist Church Page #2

is significant because it represents nineteenth and early twentieth century rural life as it was before the Manhattan Project. The building has been continuously maintained by the Department of Energy. Former members and descendants of members of all the pre-WWII communities use the church for annual reunions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

George Jones Memorial Baptist Church Page #1

Basic Facts on the Oak Ridge Area of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Community of Oak Ridge. Office of Public Information, Office of Oak Ridge Operations, Atomic Energy Commission. Issued October 15, 1949.

A City is Born. Oak Ridge Operations, Community Affairs Division, Atomic Energy Commission, 1961.

Jackson, Charles O. and Charles W. Johnson. City Behind A Fence. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1981.

Moneymaker, Dorothy S. We'll Call It Wheat. Oak Ridge: Adroit Printing Company, 1979.

Overholt, James, ed. These Are Our Voices. Oak Ridge: Children's Museum of Oak Ridge, 1987.

Robinson, George O., Jr. The Oak Ridge Story. Kingsport, Tennessee: Southern Publishers, Incorporated, 1950.

Schaffer, Daniel. Atoms in Appalachia. Tennessee Valley Authority, 1982.

Sparrow, Martha Cardwell. "The Oak Ridgers." M.A. diss., Mississippi State University, 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10

George Jones Memorial Baptist Church Page #1

Verbal Boundary Description: The George Jones Memorial Baptist Church boundary is bounded on the southeast by the right-of-way of the old Wheat Road; on the northeast by a gravel drive; on the northwest by an intersecting line located twenty feet from the northwest facade of the building; and on the southwest by a post and wire fence located approximately thirty feet from the building and parallel to it.

Boundary Justification: The boundary of the George Jones Memorial Baptist Church is drawn to include the church building and adjacent yard. The boundary excludes a cemetery located to the west of the building. This cemetery contains common 19th and 20th century gravestone and statuary and does not possess significant monuments. No other buildings or structures are associated with the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photographs George Jones Memorial Baptist Church Page #1

George Jones Memorial Baptist Church
Blair Road
Oak Ridge, TN 37830

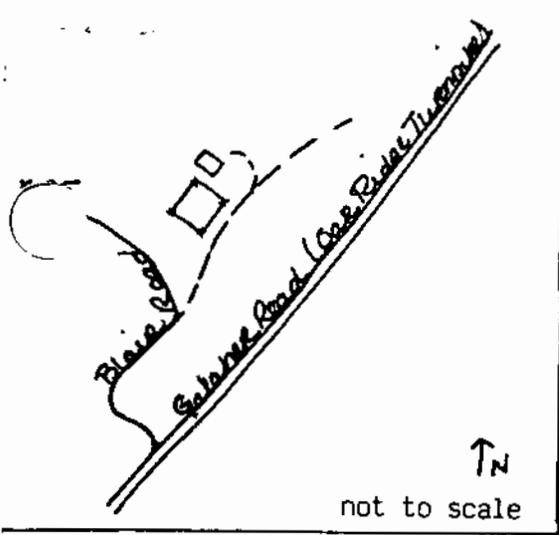
Photographed by Philip Thomason

Negatives are located at: Tennessee Historical Commission
701 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37203

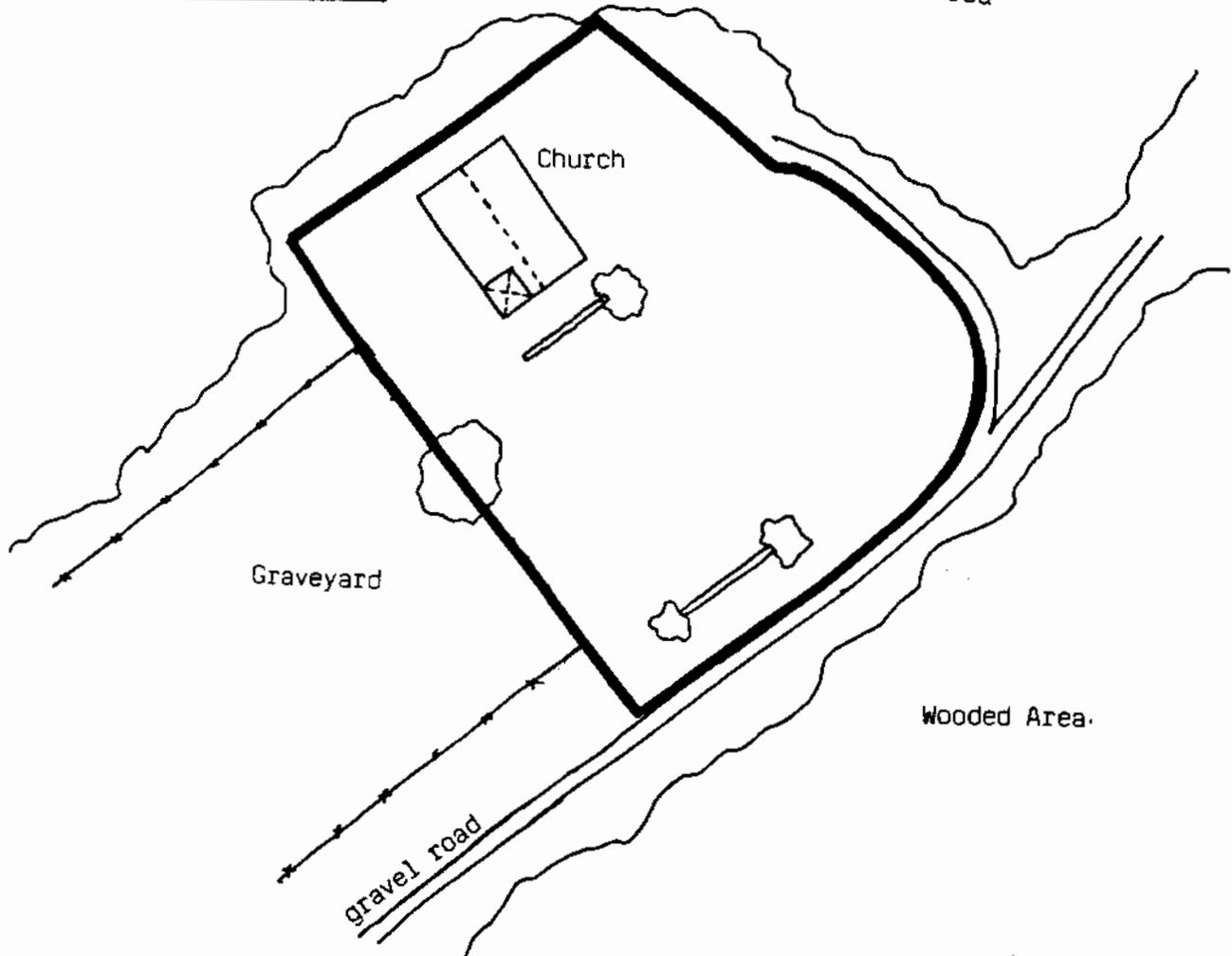
Photo #1 of 3: North view of main facade.

Photo #2 of 3: View of east facade.

Photo #3 of 3: View of rear (northwest) and southwest facades.



Wooded Area



George Jones Memorial Baptist Church
Blair Road
Oak Ridge, TN

not to scale

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Freels Cabin

other name/site number: 40AN28

2. Location

street & number: Freels Bend Road

city/town: Oak Ridge

not for publication: N/A
vicinity: N/A

state: TN

county: Anderson

code: 001

zip code: 37830

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

2

 buildings

 sites

 structures

2

 objects

0 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:
N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural
Resources of Oak Ridge

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for termination 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 _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. _____ See continuation sheet

Herbert L. Hays

7/18/91

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling

Current: RECREATION AND CULTURE Sub: Outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Saddlebag Log House

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation stone roof wood
walls wood/log other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: National.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : G

Areas of Significance: SETTLEMENT
ARCHITECTURE
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period(s) of Significance: ca. 1810-1959

Significant Dates : 1810, 1942

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State historic preservation office
 Other state agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other--Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: Approximately 1 acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
 A 16 750380 3983250 B _____
C _____ D _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kimberley A. Murphy, Philip Thomason

Organization: Thomason & Associates Date: 4/5/91

Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225 Telephone: (615)383-0227

City or Town: Nashville State: TN ZIP: 37212

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Freels Cabin Page #1

Freels Cabin is a one-story, log dwelling built in two separate stages in the 19th century. The west pen appears to have been built ca. 1810 while the east pen was constructed in 1844. A large limestone chimney was also erected in 1844 between the two pens resulting in a saddlebag plan.

The house has a stone pier foundation, gable roof of wood shingles, and large connecting stone chimney. On all four sides of the house is a shed roof porch with a wood shingled roof, square columns and exposed eave rafters. The porch was added to the house in the late 1940s and the wood shingle roof was also added at that time. The west pen is composed of one large room and has hewn logs with V notching. The east pen is slightly larger and has half-dovetail notching. Between the logs is concrete chinking added during the late 1940s remodeling. The doors are vertical board design and the windows are one-over-one rectangular wood sash. The doors and windows appear to have been added to the house ca. 1900. The central chimney is of hewn limestone construction with mud chinking. Adjacent to the chimney is a small ladder which leads to the loft area of the west pen. Vertical boards have been added in the west gable field.

The interior of the west pen has exposed log walls, a wood floor added ca. 1900, and original exposed floor joists. The fireplace opening in this pen has an arched limestone lintel with a keystone. The east pen is similar in arrangement and details but has a larger fireplace opening. There is no indication that either fireplace opening had wood mantles.

The Freels Cabin is sited on a slight rise overlooking Melton Hill Lake (Clinch River). Adjacent to the house is a ca. 1840, one-story log crib with half-dovetail notching, and a gable roof of metal standing seam. This building has been remodeled in recent years as a rest room facility. Despite these alterations the building retains much of its original exterior form and detailing and is included as a contributing structure to the site. To the north of the house is a frame barn and concrete storage building constructed in the early 20th century. Both buildings are located approximately 100 yards from the house and are not included in the property's boundary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Freels Cabin Page #1

Freels Cabin is architecturally significant under criterion C. Because it is representative of the early settlement of this section of Anderson County, it is also significant under criterion A. The house continued to be used during and after WWII, and is therefore eligible under criteria consideration G. Although the structure is historically known as a cabin, it is correctly distinguished as a log house, because the logs are hewn square and joined carefully by hewn corner notching.

Freels Cabin is an excellent example of a saddlebag log dwelling from the early 19th century and its stone chimney displays particularly fine craftsmanship. Despite the addition of a porch in the 1940s the historic plan and design of the house remains evident. The saddlebag plan is a variation of the single pen dwelling, the most widespread type of log dwelling. Scotch-Irish pioneers adapted the log house form from German and northern European immigrants in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century. Log dwellings were often the earliest permanent and semi-permanent structures built on the frontier. East Tennessee was one of the first areas settled after the American Revolution, becoming the first western frontier. Settlers entered the region from North Carolina and from Virginia, Kentucky, and the Middle states through the Cumberland Gap. The remote valley was sparsely settled in the early years of the nineteenth century and the family names changed little until the coming of World War Two. The first dwellings constructed by these new settlers were of simple log construction. The abundance of hardwoods and the absence of sawmills made log construction the most practical. Freels Cabin was probably built around 1810 and is one of the oldest residences known to exist in Anderson County and the only 19th century residence remaining in Oak Ridge. Saddlebag forms are rare in Tennessee and Freels Cabin is a fine example of this type of vernacular log dwelling. The connecting limestone chimney is of particular note due to its size and fine construction techniques.

The Freels family, like many of the families that settled in the Clinch River Basin, came to East Tennessee from North Carolina in the late 1790s. Many members of the family settled in Roane and Anderson counties and concentrated in the communities of Wheat, Scarborough, and Robertsville. Edward Freels was one of the earliest settlers in Anderson County. He and Spencer Keith are recorded as owners of the land now known as Freels Bend on road work maps dating from 1801 and 1807. It is believed that Edward Freels built the west pen of the house ca. 1810. The Freels family owned several hundred acres in what was known as the "Bent" of the Clinch River. The family raised corn and cattle on the low lying lands adjacent to the river. The Freels family continued to own the land well into the 20th century. The bulk of the Freels land and the house were sold to Howard Van Gilder, Sr., and he owned the property when it was acquired by the federal government for the Manhattan project. The government purchase in 1942 included the house and 813 acres.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Freels Cabin Page #2

The impact of the Manhattan Project on the valley is tremendous. In less than three years, the War Department replaced four sparsely populated rural communities with one of the largest industrial complexes the world had ever known. The acquisition of the lands needed for the Manhattan Project called for the removal of about three thousand people from the valleys in which the reservation was built. Most of the structures were razed, although many of the farmsteads were used to house project workers. Freels Cabin was preserved as a picnic area for project employees and continues to serve as a recreation area, although access continues to be limited by the Department of Energy. A wraparound porch was added to the house by AEC (the Atomic Energy Commission, owners of the Oak Ridge reservation) in the 1940s to make the structure more usable.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

Freels Cabin Page #1

Basic Facts on the Oak Ridge Area of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Community of Oak Ridge. Office of Public Information, Office of Oak Ridge Operations, Atomic Energy Commission. Issued October 15, 1949.

A City is Born. Oak Ridge Operations, Community Affairs Division, Atomic Energy Commission, 1961.

Fielder, George F. Archaeological Survey with Emphasis on Prehistoric Sites of the Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Oak Ridge: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1974.

Fielder, George F., Steven R. Ahler, and Benjamin Barrington. Historic Sites Reconnaissance of the Oak Ridge Reservation. Oak Ridge: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1977.

Hoskins, Katherine B. Anderson County. Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1979.

Jackson, Charles O. and Charles W. Johnson. City Behind A Fence. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1981.

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

Moneymaker, Dorathy S. We'll Call It Wheat. Oak Ridge: Adroit Printing Company, 1979.

Overholt, James, ed. These Are Our Voices. Oak Ridge: Children's Museum of Oak Ridge, 1987.

Robinson, George O., Jr. The Oak Ridge Story. Kingsport, Tennessee: Southern Publishers, Incorporated, 1950.

Schaffer, Daniel. Atoms in Appalachia. Tennessee Valley Authority, 1982.

Sparrow, Martha Cardwell. "The Oak Ridgers." M.A. diss., Mississippi State University, 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10

Freels Cabin Page #1

Verbal Boundary Description: The Freels Cabin boundary is a rectangle which is bounded as follows: on the west by an intersecting line which is located thirty feet from the west facade of the building; on the south by an intersecting line which is located forty feet from the south facade of the building; on the east by a wire fence located approximately fifty feet from the building and parallel to it; and on the north by an intersecting line which is located forty feet from the north facade of the building. The boundary includes the cabin and the adjacent contributing building.

Boundary Justification: The boundary for Freels Cabin is drawn to include both the cabin and the adjacent outbuilding. Omitted from the boundary are two non-contributing farm buildings constructed in the 20th century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photographs

Freels Cabin Page #1

Freels Cabin
Freels Bend Road
Oak Ridge, TN 37830

Photographed by Philip Thomason
October 1990

Negatives located at: Tennessee Historical Commission
701 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37203

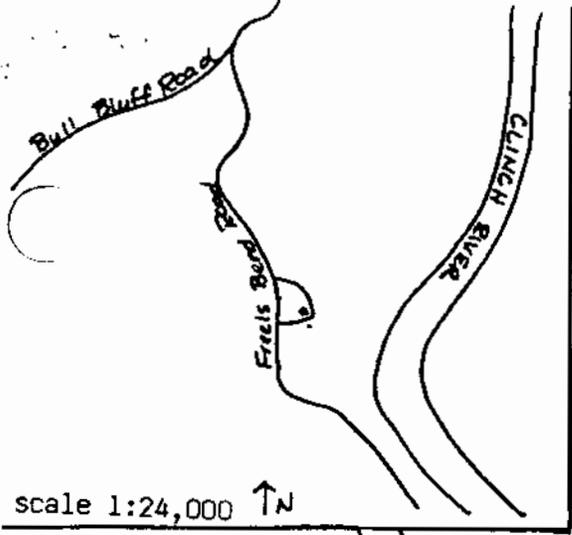
Photo #1 of 5: View of main (south) facade of dwelling.

Photo #2 of 5: View of rear (north) facade of dwelling.

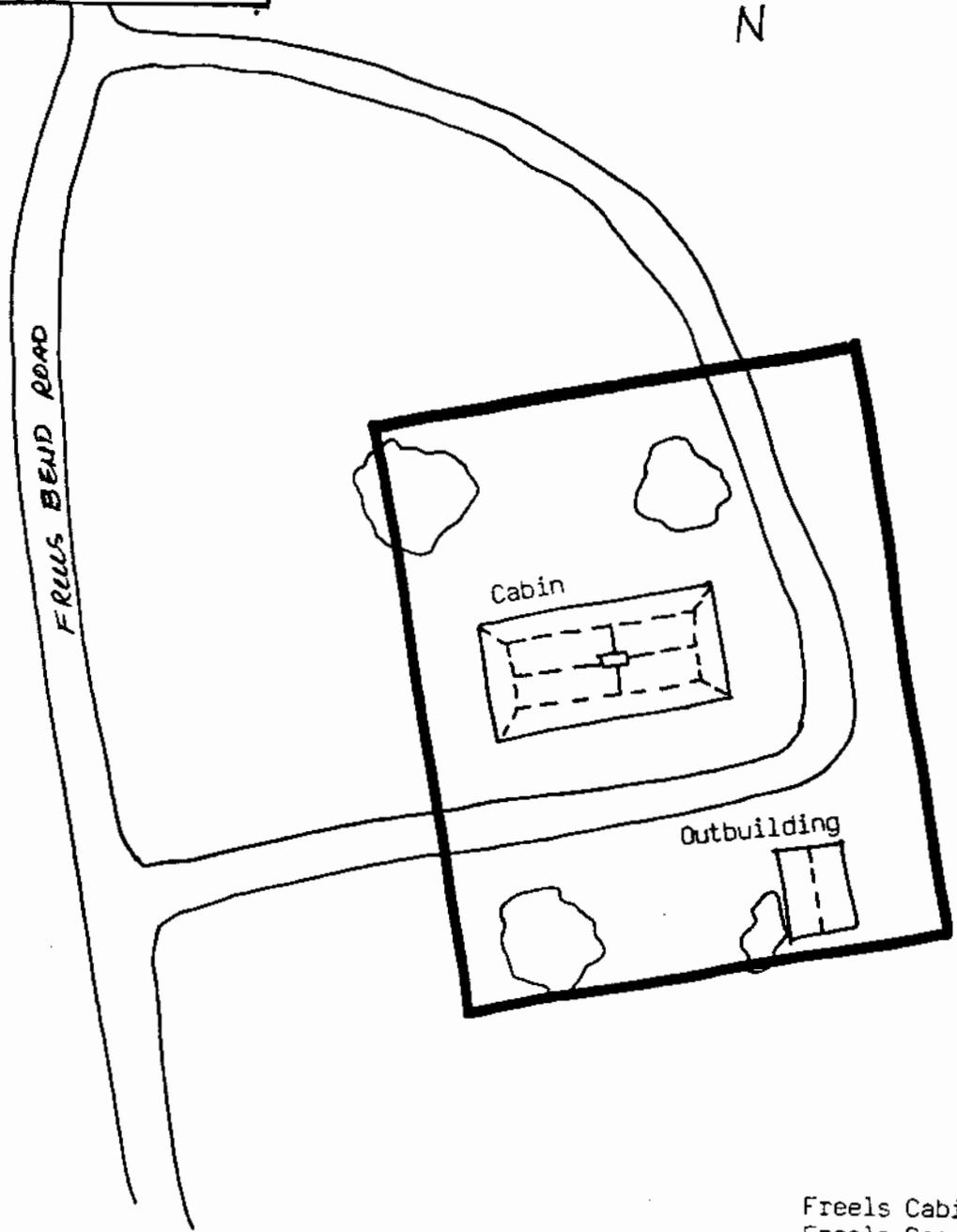
Photo #3 of 5: Connecting central chimney.

Photo #4 of 5: Interior fireplace in west pen of dwelling.

to #5 of 5: Outbuilding.



scale 1:24,000 ↑N



Freels Cabin
Freels Bend Road
Oak Ridge, TN

not to scale