

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 15 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 5 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 15 </u>	<u> 5 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

Historic Resources of the Tapoco Hydroelectric Project

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>DOMESTIC</u> | <u>hotel</u> |
| <u>RECREATION & CULTURE</u> | <u>theater</u> |
| <u>TRANSPORTATION</u> | <u>garage</u> |
| <u>OTHER</u> | <u>chlorinator house</u> |
| <u>OTHER</u> | <u>storage building</u> |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>DOMESTIC</u> | <u>hotel</u> |
| <u>RECREATION & CULTURE</u> | <u>theater</u> |
| <u>TRANSPORTATION</u> | <u>garage</u> |
| <u>OTHER</u> | <u>chlorinator house</u> |
| <u>OTHER</u> | <u>storage building</u> |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- | | |
|------------|--|
| foundation | <u>CONCRETE</u> |
| roof | <u>METAL/Aluminum; ASPHALT</u> |
| walls | <u>BRICK; METAL/Aluminum; SYNTHETICS/Vinyl</u> |
| other | <u>WOOD; VINYL</u> |

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions).

ARCHITECTURE
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1930 - 1953

Significant Dates

1930

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

BUILDER: Tapoco, Inc.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- 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

Name of repository: North Carolina Division of Archives and History

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _ 122 acres ___

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A 17 232945 3925915 B 17 233445 3925915

C 17 233535 3925645 D 17 232935 3925835

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title _Philip Thomason/Teresa Douglass_____

organization _Thomason and Associates_____ date _October 14, 2003___

street & number _P.O. Box 121225_____ telephone_(615) 385-4960_____

city or town _Nashville_____ state _TN_____ zip code _37212_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _Tapoco Lodge Inc. _____

street & number _14981 Tapoco Road_____ telephone_828-498-2435___

city or town _Robbinsville_____ state _NC_____ zip code _28771_____

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Tapoco Lodge Historic District is located in the mountainous region of western North Carolina in Graham County in a valley formed by the Yellowhammer Branch of the Cheoah River. The property was developed in the 1930s as accommodations for Tapoco employees and tourists visiting the region and the Tapoco Hydroelectric Project. The Tapoco Lodge Historic District consists of the main lodge building, seven separate guest cottages, a theater, two garages, a guard house, two storage buildings, and a chlorinator house. What is now the dining hall was originally a separate building and served as a store and post office. The kitchen and dining area were located in the main lodge building. The main lodge building and the store/post office building were joined together by the late 1930s. The cottages were constructed in the mid-1930s and additional buildings were added in the 1940s and early 1950s. Three gazebos were added to the property in 1999, and two modern tennis courts are also on the grounds. The three gazebos and two tennis courts are included as non-contributing to the district.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

C=Contributing
NC=Non-contributing
Ca.=Circa

Tapoco Lodge, 1930 (C)

The main lodge building is two- and one-half stories in height and built in the Colonial Revival style. The building has seven bays on the main facade and is two rooms deep. The building has a poured concrete foundation, a gable roof of original aluminum shingles, and an exterior veneer of six-course common bond brick. On the main (W) facade is an original entrance with a nine-light and single-panel glass and wood door. Above the door is an original four-light elliptical transom set within a two-course header bond arch. Windows on the first floor are 1994 vinyl clad sash with original header course sills and soldier course lintels. On the second floor the windows also have header course sills. At the roofline are five original hipped dormers with vinyl sash windows, and exterior surfaces of vinyl siding. On the south facade is an entrance on the second story with a ca. 1970 solid wood fire door. This door leads to a ca. 1970 steel fire escape. This entrance has a blind brick transom with concrete shoulders and a keystone. At the eaves are gable returns. The first floor of this facade has a concrete and brick patio. On the east facade in the basement level is an original nine-light and two-panel glass and wood door and windows with structural glass blocks.

On the east facade of the lodge building the basement level has three original nine-light and two-panel glass and wood doors. On the first floor is an entrance reached by a concrete stair, which has an original twelve-light glass and wood door. The first floor windows have brick sills and soldier course lintels. windows on the second floor have brick sills. All windows are 1994 vinyl clad sash. At the roofline are three hipped dormers with vinyl siding and vinyl sash windows. This facade also has an exterior wall brick chimney.

The dining hall was originally a separate building from the main lodge, but the two were joined together by the late 1930s according to historic photographs. The addition between the two buildings serves as a game room and had screen panels, and one-over-one wood sash windows. The brick piers date from this period. The dining hall has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of aluminum shingles, and an exterior of six-course common bond brick. The main entrance on the west facade has an original nine-light and two-panel glass and wood door. Windows are vinyl clad sash with header bond brick sills. The windows and door share a header bond lintel. At the roofline are two hipped dormers with vinyl siding and vinyl clad sash windows. The east facade of the dining hall has two original nine-light and two-panel glass and wood doors in the basement level. This facade has a projecting gabled bay containing an enclosed staircase. The entrance into this bay has a ca. 1970 solid wood door. On the north facade of the dining hall is an original steel fire escape that connects the first and second floors. Leading to the fire escape on both floors are original nine-light and two-panel doors.

The game room section of the lodge has ca. 1970 multi-light glass and aluminum jalousie windows and transoms. The entrance on the west facade has 1997 single-light aluminum and glass doors. The half story of the dining hall has wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, and three

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Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina

guest rooms. The east facade of the game room has a brick veneer foundation, and three arched openings on the basement level.

The south bay opening has a ca. 1970 aluminum garage bay door. The central bay has an original nine-light and two-panel glass and wood door, and the north bay has an original door modified with an added metal vent.

The lodge building interior has added carpet over the floor, acoustical tile ceilings, and original plaster walls. The interior was remodeled in the mid-1950s with new solid wood doors leading from the hallways into the individual rooms, and bathrooms have original five-panel wood doors. The bathrooms still have ca. 1955-60 appearance. Some have tile walls and linoleum floors while others have Formica walls and counters. The building retains its original staircase with a square newel post and square balusters. The lobby area has carpeted floors with plaster walls and acoustical tile ceilings. The lounge has the same design. The lobby counter was added ca. 1970. There are six guest rooms on the 2nd floor, one on the first floor (suite), and four guest rooms on the third floor with sinks in the rooms and bathrooms off the hall. The area between the dining room and main building has a tile floor, exposed brick walls, and an acoustical tile ceiling. The dining room has an original wood floor, plaster walls, and an acoustical tile ceiling. The kitchen has plaster walls and ceilings, and a concrete floor.

COTTAGES

The seven cottages on the property are named Santeetlah, Alcoa, Chilhowee, Cheoah, Mountain View, Overlook, and Hillcrest. The buildings were constructed in the 1930s of frame construction and are similar in design.

Santeetlah Cottage, ca. 1935 (C)

The Santeetlah Cottage is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling. The cottage has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. The main facade has an original shed roof porch inset in the ell with a square wood column and railing. The rear facade has an original enclosed shed roof porch with square wood columns, railings with square balusters, and screen panels. Doors are original vertical board design. Windows are ca. 1960 two-over-two horizontal sash aluminum design. The interior has carpeted floors, acoustical tile ceilings, and original wood paneled walls. Bathrooms have original fixtures and Formica walls.

Alcoa Cottage ca. 1935 (C)

The Alcoa Cottage is a one-story, side gable, frame dwelling with a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The porches were enclosed ca. 1960 with wood panels and four-light aluminum jalousie windows. Entrances have ca. 1960 wood doors. Windows are two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash.

Chilhowee Cottage ca. 1935 (C)

The Chilhowee Cottage is a one-story, side gable, frame dwelling. It has a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The porches were enclosed ca. 1960 with wood panels and four-light aluminum jalousie windows. Entrances have ca. 1960 wood doors. Windows are two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash.

Cheoah Cottage, ca. 1935 (C)

The Cheoah Cottage is a one-story, side gable, frame dwelling with a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the north and east facades are porches with original square wood posts, square balusters and screen panels. On the north facade opening onto the porch is a ca. 1970 sliding glass door. On the east facade is an original fifteen-light glass and wood door leading to the porch. Windows are original six-over-six rectangular wood sash.

Mountain View Cottage, ca. 1935 (C)

Mountain View Cottage is a one-story, frame, side gable dwelling with a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of vinyl siding. The building has original porches on the north and east facades. Leading to the porch on the east facade are original double doors of twelve-light glass and wood design. The two entrances on the north facade have original six-panel wood doors. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash.

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Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina

Overlook Cottage, ca. 1935 (C)

Overlook Cottage is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling with a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the north and east facades are porches with original square wood posts, square balusters and screen panels. The porch on the north facade has original wood columns and wood railing. The cottage has ca. 1960 six-light doors on the north facade. Windows are ca. 1960 two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash.

Hillcrest Cottage, ca. 1935 (C)

Hillcrest Cottage is a one-story, frame gabled ell dwelling with a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the north and east facades are porches with original square wood posts, square balusters and screen panels. The porch on the north facade has original wood columns and wood railing. The cottage has ca. 1960 six-light doors on the north facade. Windows are ca. 1960 two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash.

Guard House, ca. 1950 (C)

The guard house is a one-story, rectangular plan building constructed ca. 1950. The building has a poured concrete foundation, a gable roof of aluminum shingles, and an exterior of six-course common bond brick. The basement level on the east facade has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original three-light aluminum and glass hinged design. The main entrance on the west facade has an original single-light and two-panel glass and wood door. The windows on this floor are original three-light aluminum hinged design. The interior of the guard house has added linoleum floor, paneled walls and an acoustical tile ceiling.

Storage Buildings, ca. 1950 (C)

There are two storage buildings on the property. One is a one-story, corrugated aluminum and poured concrete building constructed ca. 1950. The building has corrugated aluminum walls and an aluminum gable roof. The east and west facades have poured concrete skirt walls. On the main (S) facade are two original two-light and single-panel steel and glass doors. The building has no other fenestration. The second storage building is of corrugated aluminum construction and has a gable roof. The building was constructed ca. 1950 and has original nine-light aluminum hinged windows. On the main (S) facade is an original two-light and single-panel glass and steel door. On both the north and south facades are garage bays with original aluminum garage bay doors.

Chlorinator House, ca. 1950 (C)

The Chlorinator House is a one-story, brick and poured concrete building. It has a poured concrete foundation, exterior of stretcher bond brick and a shed roof of asphalt shingles. On the main (S) facade is an entrance with an original five-panel wood door. windows are original two-light wood casement design. The interior has exposed brick walls, a wood ceiling and a concrete floor. The steel water tank is round with riveted joints. The tank has various intake and outake pipes. There is no visible manufacturer nameplate.

Theater, ca. 1952 (C)

The theater is an aluminum and concrete quonset hut with an Art Moderne influenced main facade. The building has a poured concrete foundation, an exterior walls and roof of corrugated aluminum. On the main (W) facade the wall is arched and there are two entrances. Both entrances have original paired two-panel wood doors. A steel staircase on the north facade leads to a second story balcony and entrance into the projection booth. This entrance has an original solid aluminum door. On both the north and south facades are secondary entrances with original paired doors of vertical board design that lead to steel staircases. On the rear (east) facade is a ca. 1960 concrete block one-story wing and brick chimney. The theater interior has original wood floors, walls and ceilings of wall board, and an original stage. Leading from the vestibule into the theater are original paired five-panel wood doors. The bathrooms have original five-panel wood doors and aluminum walls and tile ceilings.

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Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina

Garages, ca. 1930 (C)

There are two original two-bay, frame garages on the property. The west garage has original shiplap siding, a poured concrete foundation, and a front gable roof of corrugated metal. The garage bay doors are both original hinged aluminum and ca. 1970 overhead metal design. The east garage has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of vinyl siding. The original garage doors are missing.

Gazebos and Tennis Courts, ca. 1999 (NC)

On the property are three gazebos and two tennis courts, all constructed in the late 1990s. The tennis courts are located directly west of the main lodge building, and across a parking lot. The gazebos are located next to the tennis courts and just south of the lodge. The three gazebos and the two tennis courts are included as non-contributing structures.

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Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Tapoco Lodge Historic District meets National Register criteria A and C for its historical and architectural significance. Under National Register criterion A, the Tapoco Lodge is significant for its role in the early automobile tourism of western North Carolina. Its opening coincided with the construction of what is now US 129, which facilitated tourism and visitation to the area. The Tapoco Lodge has continuously operated as a tourist and guest facility since its construction in 1930.

The Tapoco Lodge also meets National Register criteria C for its architectural significance as a representative example of an early 20th century hotel complex. The 1930 main lodge building was designed in the Colonial Revival style and retains a high degree of its original character. The property also retains seven original guest cottages built in the 1930s. Although now covered with synthetic siding, the original form and plan of these cottages remain intact. The addition of a theater on the property ca. 1952 emphasizes its recreation role. Nestled in the mountains of western North Carolina, the Tapoco Lodge retains its original setting and character, and continues to evoke a sense of time and place from its period of construction. The Tapoco Lodge Historic District meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Resources of the Tapoco Hydroelectric District." The district meets the requirements for the property type "Worker and Tourist Housing." Its period of significance is from the initial construction of the lodge in 1930 to 1953 and covers the time frame of the district's development as first housing for Tapoco workers and guests to accommodations for tourists.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Tapoco Lodge was constructed in 1930 by Alcoa, the Aluminum Company of America, to house employees and guests of Alcoa visiting or working at the nearby Alcoa-owned and -operated Cheoah hydroelectric facility. Alcoa is one of the foremost aluminum manufacturers in the United States. Charles Martin Hall founded the company in 1888 as The Pittsburgh Reduction Company, and by 1890, the company was producing around 475 pounds of aluminum per day. The company experienced rapid success and growth in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as markets for aluminum increased dramatically.¹

Early in its history, Alcoa implemented a strategy of vertical integration and self-sufficiency, which included a policy of expanding its manufacturing facilities and taking greater control of the raw materials and energy its product required. Aluminum production requires the raw materials alumina, cryolite, and carbon, as well as vast amounts of electricity. Rather than purchase these materials, the company saw that it was in their best interest to produce them. Control of these basic ingredients enabled the company to prevent inflated costs and lessen potential technical problems.²

The process of making aluminum required extraordinary amounts of electrical power, and so the company sought out the least expensive methods for its production. The search for inexpensive electricity led the company to hydroelectric power, and it became actively engaged in developing its own hydroelectric sites and building and managing its own power plants. It also became important for the company to locate its aluminum reduction facilities near sources of hydroelectric power. In 1907, the company changed its name to the Aluminum Company of America, or Alcoa, to reflect its role as the industry leader. In 1909, the company focused on the Little Tennessee River and its tributaries in the Great Smoky Mountain region of Tennessee and North Carolina. The area proved to have a large number of favorable

¹Charles Carr, *Alcoa: An American Enterprise* (New York: Rinehart & Company, Inc., 1952), 24, 42-43; 125.

²*Ibid.*, 94-95.

dam sites, and the company pursued the location for construction of hydroelectric systems.³

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina

In 1913, the company purchased 664 acres north of Maryville, Tennessee, to build an aluminum reduction and fabricating plant. Construction of the plant began in the fall of 1913, and operations began at the new plant, the largest of its kind in the country, on March 6, 1914.⁴ While the new plant was busy producing aluminum, the company's engineers were busy with the design and construction of its own dams and power stations along the Little Tennessee and its tributaries. These hydroelectric developments include Cheoah, Santeetlah, Calderwood, and Chilhowee. The falling water from the dams flows through the penstocks and into the turbines to create electricity. The power then traveled from the powerhouses to the reduction works at Alcoa, Tennessee. Alcoa later formed a subsidiary division of the company to manage its hydroelectric facilities. Named Tapoco, the division reflected the name of the original power company of the region, the Tallassee Power Company.⁵

The first Alcoa dam and powerhouse to be constructed in the Little Tennessee area was Cheoah, which began operation in April 1919. Its dam of 225 feet was the highest overflow dam in the world to date, and the powerhouse had the world's largest hydroelectric generating units.⁶ The transmission lines connecting the dam to the aluminum plant were also an engineering feat for their time. The distance between the two facilities was 28 miles and covered rugged country in the Great Smoky and Chilhowee Mountains. At one point the lines crossed the Little Tennessee River from mountain top to mountain top in a single span of 5,010 feet. With an original operating voltage of 154,000 volts, the lines were the world's longest transmission span for several years and pioneered the way for later lengthy spans.⁷

To house the laborers working on the Cheoah dam, the company erected a construction camp near the worksite in 1916. Named Tapoco, the village had a population of around 2,000 workers and their families, and contained an elementary and high school, a church, swimming pool, and playground. In 1930, Alcoa constructed Tapoco Lodge, a two-story, brick hotel and dining hall, to house employees and company guests who were visiting or working at the nearby Tapoco Hydroelectric Project.⁸ The Tapoco camp was partially located on the present Tapoco Lodge site. None of the early buildings associated with the Tapoco work camp remain extant. The Tapoco workers also helped to build the Santeetlah hydroelectric facility, and after its completion in 1928, most of the Tapoco work camp was demolished.

The opening of Tapoco Lodge coincided with the development of a modern highway through the region. The North Carolina Highway Commission constructed what is now US 129 through Tapoco during 1929-1931. Prior to 1930, transportation between Tapoco and the village of Calderwood was limited to train. From 1930 to the opening of the new highway in 1931, boat transportation across the lake was the only available connection. But the completion of US 129 in 1931 linked Graham County, North Carolina, and Tennessee with an all-

³"History Power Developments on Little Tennessee River, 1909-1947," n.p., copy on file at Alcoa archives.

⁴Carr, 94.

⁵J. Elmer Housley, "Brief History of Tapoco and The Great Smoky Country" (Tapoco, NC: Tapoco Lodge, 1957), 1.

⁶Carr, 95-96, 106; "Alcoa's Hydroelectric Developments in the Smoky Mountains," (Pamphlet prepared by Alcoa, February 1958), 11-12.

⁷"Alcoa's Hydroelectric Developments in the Smoky Mountains," 12.

⁸Ibid., 11.

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Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina

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weather modern road. Graham County residents could now reach Knoxville and other East Tennessee destinations in hours rather than days. Likewise, people from outside the area now had easy access to Tapoco, and the road encouraged a new tourism industry in the mountainous region as it became easily accessible by automobile. Alcoa's hydroelectric developments were a point of interest for many tourists, and the Tapoco Lodge was made accessible to them. The main lodge offered ten guest rooms, and during the 1930s, an additional seven multi-unit cottages were built along Yellowhammer Branch to the west of the lodge building and dining hall.

Since the 1930s, the Tapoco Lodge and associated cottages have remained a tourist destination in the mountains near the Cheoah facility. Guests could enjoy the mountain air and indulge in outdoor activities such as hiking, shuffleboard, tennis, and horseshoes. A Quonset Hut was built in the early 1950s to serve as a movie theater and dance hall. Alcoa continued to operate the Tapoco Lodge as a tourist and guest facility until 1996 when it was sold into private ownership.

In recent decades, all of the workers' dwellings in the Tapoco community have been razed, and only the Tapoco Lodge remains. In addition to the Colonial Revival design lodge and dining hall, the property retains its original seven guest cottages from the 1930s. Although now covered with synthetic siding, the original form and plan of these cottages remains intact. The Tapoco Lodge Historic District is significant for its role in the early automobile tourism of western North Carolina, and it retains its sense of time and place from its period of construction.

Additional information is located in the accompanying Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Tapoco Hydroelectric Project."

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**Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa), Alabama Power Company, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. "Alcoa's Hydroelectric Developments in the Smoky Mountains." Pamphlet prepared in conjunction with the Sixth International Congress on Large Dams, New York City, 1958.

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Section 10 Page 9

**Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary for the Tapoco Lodge Historic District is illustrated on the accompanying Graham County tax map. The boundary includes the entire Tapoco Lodge property which consists of 122 acres and is denoted on Graham County Tax Map 5625, parcel 00000002. The property is bounded on the east by the Cheoah River, and on the north, west, and south by property owned by the Nantahala National Forest, US Forest Service.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for the Tapoco Lodge Historic District includes all of the property historically associated with the construction and operations of the Tapoco Lodge following its 1930 construction. The boundary includes the main lodge, cottages, and associated support facilities. No properties associated with the Tapoco Lodge are located outside of the boundary. The Tapoco Lodge property is bounded by the Cheoah River and the Nantahala National Forest.

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Section Photographs Page 10

**Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina**

Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina
Photos by: Thomason and Associates
Date: September-December, 2001
Location of Negatives: North Carolina Division of Archives and History

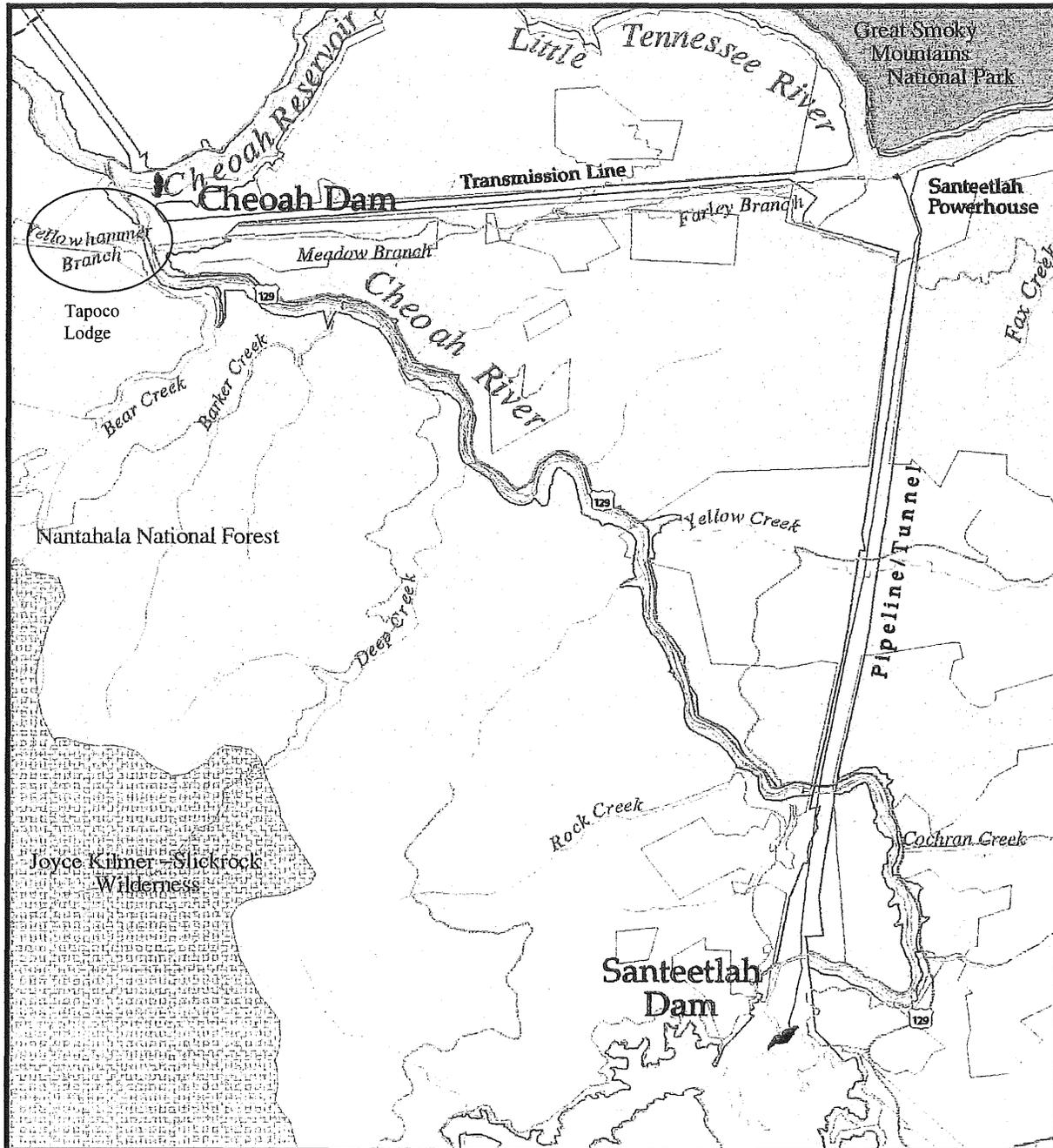
- Photo No. 1 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, east facade, view to the northwest.
- Photo No. 2 of 25: Tapoco Lodge Cottage area, view to the east.
- Photo No. 3 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, Hotel Wing, view to the southeast.
- Photo No. 4 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, Dining Hall Wing, view to the northeast.
- Photo No. 5 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, south and east facades, view to the north.
- Photo No. 6 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, Dining Hall Wing, north and west facades, view to the southeast.
- Photo No. 7 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, east facade, Game Room, view to the northwest.
- Photo No. 8 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, interior, lobby.
- Photo No. 9 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, interior, guest bedroom, first floor.
- Photo No. 10 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, Hotel Wing, main staircase.
- Photo No. 11 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, interior, Game Room.
- Photo No. 12 of 25: Tapoco Lodge, interior, Dining Hall.
- Photo No. 13 of 25: Guard House, view to the southeast.
- Photo No. 14 of 25: Santeetlah Cottage, view to the southeast.
- Photo No. 15 of 25: Chilhowee Cottage, view to the southeast.
- Photo No. 16 of 25: Mountain View Cottage, view to the south.
- Photo No. 17 of 25: Overlook Cottage, view to the southeast.
- Photo No. 18 of 25: Hillcrest Cottage, view to the southeast.
- Photo No. 19 of 25: Chilhowee Cottage, bedroom interior.
- Photo No. 20 of 25: Santeetlah Cottage, bath interior.
- Photo No. 21 of 25: Tapoco Lodge Cottage area, garage, view to the north.
- Photo No. 22 of 25: Tapoco Lodge Theater, view to the northwest.
- Photo No. 23 of 25: Tapoco Lodge Chlorinator House, view to the northwest.
- Photo No. 24 of 25: North Storage Building, view to the northwest.
- Photo No. 25 of 25: South Storage Building, view to the northwest.

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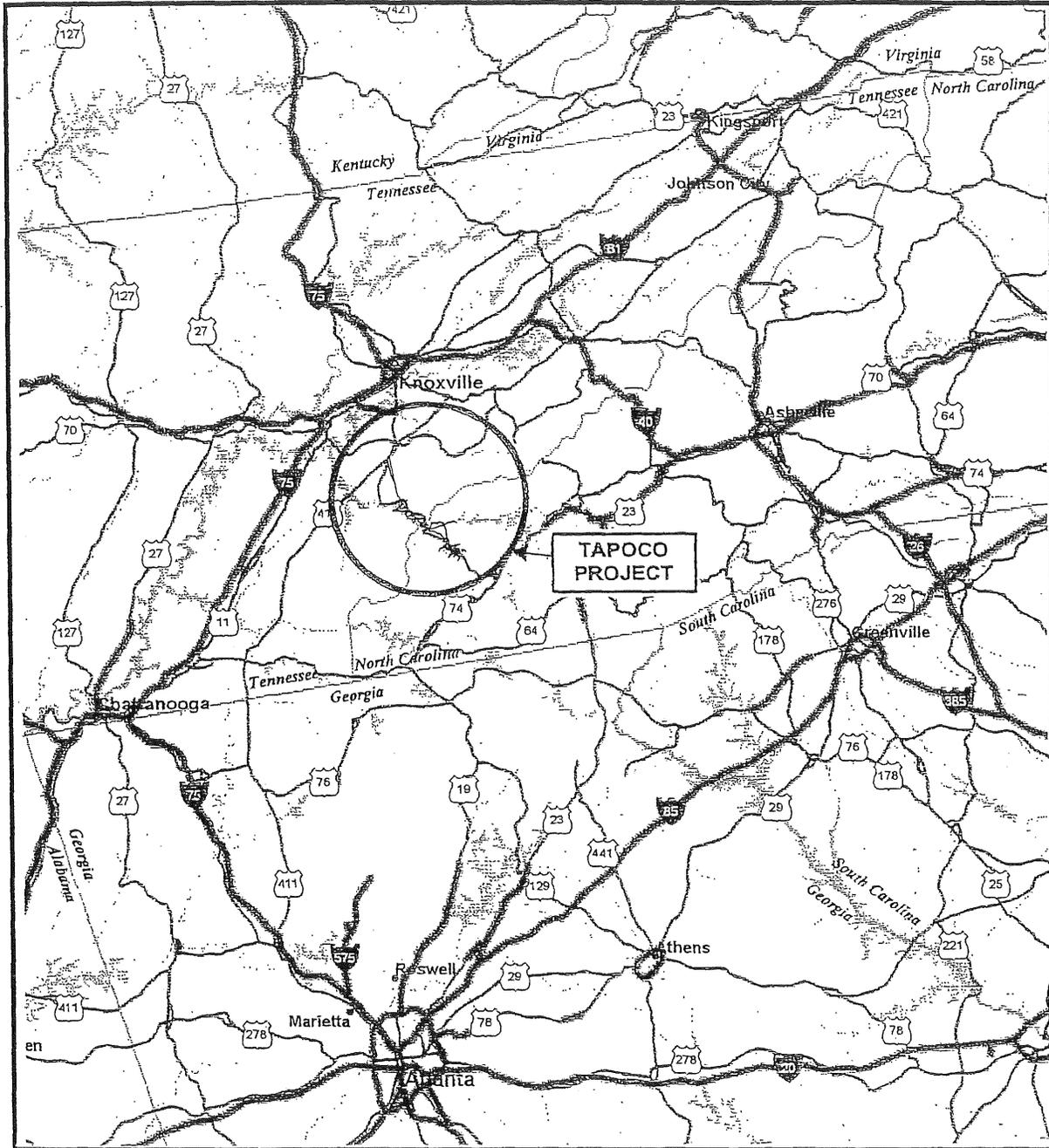
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Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina



Map No. 1. Location of the National Register-eligible Tapoco Lodge Historic District (not to scale).

Tapoco Hydroelectric Project in Tennessee and North Carolina



Map of the Tapoco Hydroelectric Project in Tennessee and North Carolina.



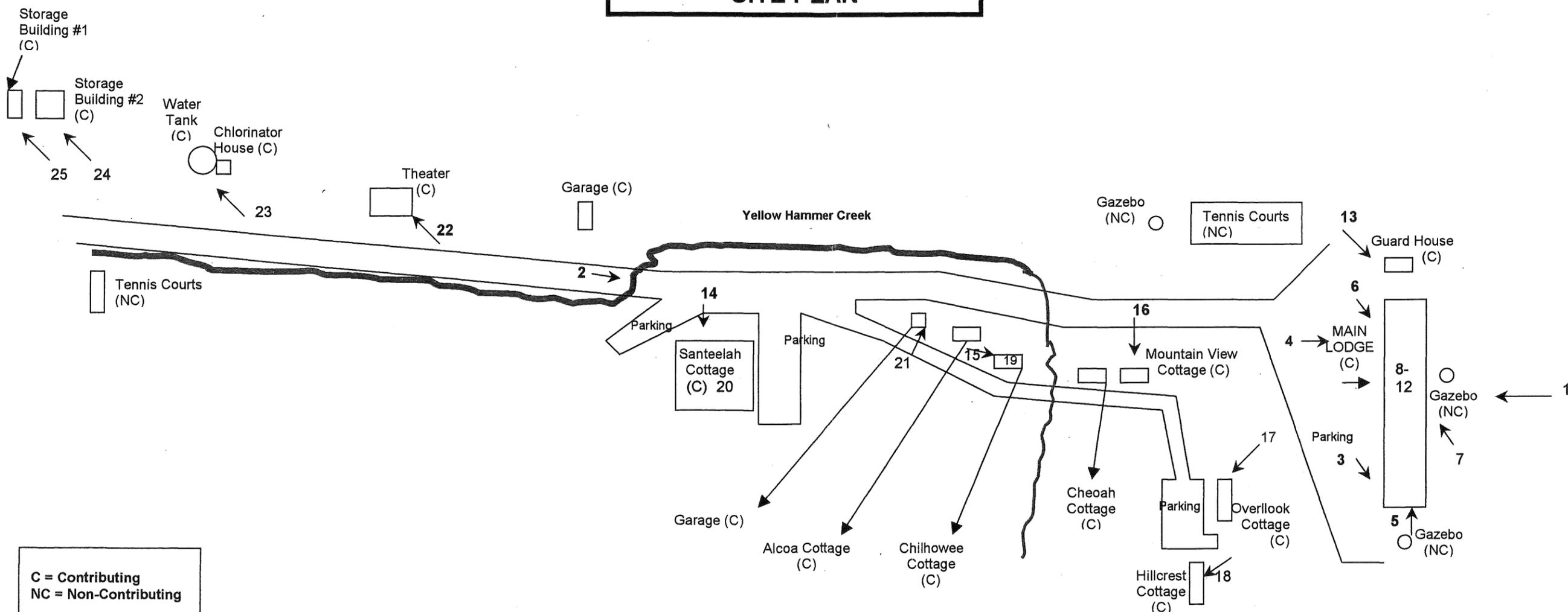
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Tapoco Lodge Historic District
Graham County, North Carolina

TAPOCO LODGE RESORT SITE PLAN



C = Contributing
 NC = Non-Contributing

NOT TO SCALE

Map No. 2. Site Plan and Photo Key for the Tapoco Lodge Historic District.