United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Miller Farmstead

Other names/site number: Dave Miller Farmstead; Sallie Miller Farmstead; Sallie Miller Joslyn Farmstead

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & Number: Located within Roan Mountain State Park on Dave Miller Hollow Road

City or town: Roan Mountain State: Tennessee County: Carter

Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [x] Zip Code: 37687

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

[ ] **national** [ ] **statewide** [X] **local**

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

Claudette Sims 6/10/14

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

D State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of Commenting Official: **Date**

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

Private	☐
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	X
Public – Federal	☐

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

Building(s)	☐
District	X
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	1	buildings
2	1	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
12	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
DOMESTIC/secondary structure	FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/animal facility; storage; agricultural outbuilding; agricultural field; orchard	
FUNERARY/cemetery	

7. Description

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

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Shiplap,Weatherboard, Log; STONE, Limestone; METAL: Steel; GLASS

Narrative Description

At an elevation of 3,700-feet, the Miller Farmstead is located at the end of Dave Miller Hollow Road within the Roan Mountain State Park in Dave Miller Hollow on Ripshin Mountain now known as Strawberry Mountain. The 2,000+ acre park is located between Roan Mountain, Tennessee (2013, pop. 1, 360) and the Burbank community along County Road 143/Roan Road in Carter County in the shadow of Roan Mountain (elevation 6,285 feet).

The Miller Farmstead consists of the farmhouse and associated outbuildings; the farm yard and associated outbuildings; the cemetery; and the overall landscape of the area. The house was constructed by Dave and Nathaniel Miller in 1908. They had a mule powered, portable sawmill brought to the farmstead site and using the property's woodlands built the house themselves. There was never, nor is to this day, electricity at the Miller Farmstead. The last time the house was inhabited was in 1967. The farmstead is now used as an interpretive site by the Roan Mountain State Park to educate visitors on the lifestyles of the people of this area of the Appalachian Mountains.

Miller Farmhouse. 1908 - Contributing

Exterior

This is a one and one-half story, frame, T-plan, central hall house constructed in 1908. The house has a ca. 1994 side gable roof of standing seam metal that replaced the original tin and sod roof, an exterior of original shiplap wood siding, a ridgeline brick flue on the rear ell, an exterior end brick chimney on the west elevation, and a dry stack stone foundation with some areas in the foundation having concrete block infill. On the main (northwest) façade is a partial-width porch with a wood beaded board ceiling supported by square wood posts set on a wood floor and a concrete block foundation. Windows are two-over-two horizontal light double-hung wood sash with simple wood surrounds. The main entrance has a six inset panel wood door with a wood screen door set within a simple wood surround. The main façade has a central entry with flanking windows above which, in the half story, are three smaller-sized two-over-two horizontal light double-hung wood sash windows set. Two of the windows are set within gable wall dormers symmetrically sited above the first floor windows. The third window is centrally located directly above the first floor entry door and is not within a gable wall dormer. The house is one room in depth with a single window with a wood flowerbox centrally located on the east elevation and a brick chimney with a stone base on the west elevation. Boxed gable returns are located in the gable fields of both of the side elevations.

The rear ell of the T-plan dwelling has a gable roof of standing metal seam pierced at the ridgeline towards the rear by a brick flue. The ell is also sided with original shiplap wood siding and is set on a dry stack stone foundation. On the west elevation is a single two-over-two horizontal light double-hung wood sash window. The northeast elevation of the rear ell has an inset porch that has been partially enclosed with shiplap siding and a two-over-two horizontal light double-hung wood sash window in the early 1960s for a bathroom. The remaining section of the rear porch is open to the elements and is supported by two square wood posts with wood block bases set on a wood floor and a stone foundation. The porch has two horizontal railings set approximately two feet in height, with one being attached to the house on the southeast side of the entry and running to the square wood support post and the other attached at the bathroom addition and running to the other square wood support post. The rear kitchen entry to the dwelling is a six inset wood panel door with a wood screen door and both are set with a simple wood surround. A stone and concrete step leads off the porch along with a simple wood ramp. The rear (southeast) elevation of the rear ell also has an exterior of shiplap siding and boxed gable returns in the gable field. A small rectangular, two-over-two horizontal light double-hung wood sash kitchen window is centrally located and appears to have been downsized or possibly the wood siding repaired at some point. A second window located directly above the first floor window in the gable field is half the size of the lower one and only has a fixed two horizontal light wood sash window that provides light to the attic area in the ell. Both windows have simple wood surrounds. Diagonally along the rear of the ell from the west to the east at the roof line of the main body of the ell to the end of the porch roof is a metal gutter that empties into a rain barrel located next to the wood ramp. This gutter, along with others that extend off the eaves of the house were installed by the Roan Mountain Facility Maintenance staff to protect the roof from excessive amounts of water and are removed during the heavy snow season as the weight tends to pull them out. The house is surrounded by a white wood picket fence that delineates the house yard. The house yard has several garden and flower beds along the fence line and nestled next to the house exterior.

Interior

Throughout the farmhouse, the floors are constructed of beech and maple tongue and groove planks and the room thresholds are raised thick-cut sections of the same wood but of a wider width then the floor planks. Ceiling and walls are covered with varying widths of either beaded wood board or plain horizontal sawn boards.

Upon entering through the main door, the entry opens into a central hall. The room to the right (southwest) is the living room. The walls and ceiling are covered with white painted wood beaded board. A simple, small beveled wood molding is located between the walls and the ceiling and a four-inch plain wood molding encompasses the room at the floor level. Located on both the northwest and southwest elevations is a single window set within a simple wood surround. Also on the southwest elevation is a brick fireplace with a stone hearth. The brick fireplace has a brick mantel with the pattern in a mix of stretcher and header brick courses with the top shelf row being all soldier-course and protruding sliding out to each side. Above the firebox is a row of nine soldier course brick lintel. Original andirons hold the firewood used as fuel. The stone hearth has broken thin stone set in a random pattern set on a pad of concrete. The fireplace has a simple wood surround. Located above the chimney is a square opening within which is a metal stove flue pipe covered by a metal panel. The door to the living room is an original four inset wood panel door.

Across the central hall is the first floor bedroom. The walls in the bedroom are unpainted horizontal wood boards. Historic photographs show the walls covered with wallpaper *(see Figure 7)*. The floors are tongue and groove wood and the ceiling is unpainted beaded wood board. Moldings are similar to those in the living room. Two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows are on the northwest and northeast walls and have simple wood surrounds. The door to this room is an original four inset wood panel door. The rope bed in this room is original to the Miller family and has always been in this room.

The central hall leads from the main entry to the kitchen and dining room area contained within the rear ell. The main entrance door has a heavy but simple wood surround. The walls are a mix of beaded wood board and unpainted horizontal wood board in varying widths. The ceiling is of beaded wood board and the floor is original beech and maple tongue and groove wood planking. Moldings are similar to the living room and first floor bedroom. A boxed staircase leads to the second floor along the southwest wall and beneath the staircase is a storage area that is accessed through a vertical wood plank hinged door with a rotating wood latch and a modern metal latch and lock. The entry into the rear ell that leads into the dining room and kitchen has no door and a heavy but simple wood surround similar to the main entrance.

On the northeast side of the dining room is a four inset wood panel door that leads to the partially-enclosed side porch that now serves as a bathroom. This bathroom was put in sometime between 1962 and 1969 by the second owner of the property, Joe Smithdeal. The house did not have running water or a bathroom during the time the Miller family owned the property. The bathroom consists of a simple porcelain toilet and wall-mounted porcelain sink on the northwest wall. Over the sink is a wall-mounted mirror. Since the house had no electricity and still does not have it to this day, the water is supplied to the bathroom through a gravity fed system that is accessed through wood framed panels located next to and behind the toilet and sink. The walls and ceiling are gypsum board with simple wood moldings and the floor was replaced with a wood laminate that was installed in 2009 by the Roan Mountain Facility Maintenance staff. A small window is located on the northeast wall and has a simple wood surround.

The dining area and kitchen are combined, divided only by a small section of protruding wall from the southwest wall and a brick and stone flue that acts as a column to support the roof of the ceiling of the ell. The floor is beech and maple tongue groove wood planks with a section of the dining room retaining a very early linoleum "patterned rug". The walls and ceilings are of beaded wood board and horizontal wood board of varying widths with moldings similar to the living room and first floor bedroom. A window on the southwest side of the dining room has a simple wood surround similar to the other rooms.

The kitchen is located at the rear of the house within the ell. The stove and Hoosier cabinet are not original to the Miller family but are facsimiles of the style of kitchen appliances and furniture that would have been used during the time and are currently used for interpretation. The floor is of varying widths of beech and maple tongue and groove planks and the ceiling is of beaded wood board. The walls are of varying widths of horizontal wood boards and beaded wood boards. The metal sink, wood cabinets and cupboards were added at a later date most likely during the time of the second owner, Joe Smithdeal when the house was used as a hunting lodge. An historic picture of the kitchen does not show any cupboards *(see Figure 7)*. A two-over-two double-hung wood sash window set within a simple wood surround is centrally sited on the rear wall flanked by the cupboards. This window opening appears to have been downsized in order to accommodate the ca. 1960 cupboard, sink and cabinet installation. Access to the rear side porch is through a six inset wood panel door set within a simple wood surround on the northeast elevation.

Returning to the front of the house through the central hall, the boxed staircase leading to the second floor is along the southwest wall. The hinged door leading to the staircase is constructed of vertical wood planks held together on the back side by three, horizontal wood boards set at the top, middle, and bottom of the door. A heavy string pull set within a hole opens and closes the door. The staircase itself is of slim-width with a modern handrail attached to modern framing on the northwest side wall which is unfinished but shows the plain unpainted medium-width horizontal boards. The southwest wall is finished and has brown painted horizontal beaded wood board as its covering. The stair risers are original and show the wear from years of use. Beneath the aforementioned staircase is a storage area with various-length and -width wood shelves. The staircase leads to a small second floor hall off of which is the access to the two second floor bedrooms flanking the hall, and an entrance into the attic space over the rear ell on the southeast wall.

An interesting feature of the Miller Farmstead is found on the second floor of the house. In all the rooms of the second floor except for the unfinished attic, the walls are covered with newspaper which is used as both a wall covering and for insulation. Most of newspapers that remain are original to the time of significance with some replacement papers added as the newspaper deteriorates but are also of the time of significance and donated by local persons. The facility maintenance staff and interpreters are trying to find a way to preserve and conserve the remaining original newspaper.

On the second floor hall, the stair railing is of simple wood construction and has had some repair and maintenance by the facility staff of the Roan Mountain State Park. The floors are of beech and maple planking similar to the first floor with some evidence of repair work in spots. The floor also shows wear from use over the years. New wood molding at the floor is an in-kind replacement installed by the facility staff. Along the southeast wall is the access door to the attic area above the rear ell. The twelve-plank horizontal wood door is short in height and is set within a simple wood frame. It opens on metal hinges but remains closed with a revolving wood latch. The entrance to Bedroom 1 is on the southwest wall has does not currently have a door while the entrance leading into Bedroom 2 is on the northeast wall and has an

original four inset wood panel door. On the northwest façade is a two-light horizontal wood sash window within a simple wood surround that sits just above the wood floor level.

The unfinished attic space above the ell is quite large and shows the rafter and framing of the house. The walls boards are of varying widths and the floor has been covered with a tar paper to help protect from leaks. This area was used to store provisions during the winter months and also used as an area to dry herbs, plants and flowers. A brick flue covered with stucco sits in the center of the room and serves the stove in the kitchen below. On the southeast elevation is a fixed, two-light horizontal glass and wood window in the gable field.

Bedroom 1 on the northeast side of the house currently has no door but has the original wood surround still in place. The floors are beech and maple, tongue and groove flooring with mostly original wood molding but some replacements have been installed in sections. The partial-height walls are either medium-width sawn boards or beaded wood board covered with newspapers dating to the time of significance. Some replacement newspapers have been added in the room as mentioned above. The ceiling shape conforms to the roof rafters but is of the same construction as the walls. One window set within the gable wall dormer allows light into the room and is located on the northwest façade. The window is a two-over-two double-hung horizontal light glass and wood sash window with a restored simple wood sash.

Bedroom 2 is located across the second floor central hall and is similar in design and material to Bedroom 1 with a few exceptions. Bedroom 2 retains its original four inset wood panel door with original metal hardware set within a rebuilt simple wood surround. An additional window on the northeast elevation has a two-over-two double-hung horizontal light glass and wood sash window set within the gable field. Both simple wood surrounds have been restored. The original wood floors in this bedroom have been cleaned and show the markings made by the saw in many places. Wood floor moldings in this room of are varying heights and widths.

House Outbuildings and Structures

Root Cellar, ca. 1908 - Contributing

The root cellar is located outside the picket fence and house yard and approximately forty-eight feet to the south-south west of the smokehouse. The root cellar is built in an outcropping within the hillside that extends along the west side of the house and is constructed of log with mud chinking that has been inundated with mud dauber holes and subsequent combing. The rear and side elevations are mostly covered by the outcropping and ground buildup. A standing metal seam gable roof extends out from the outcropping and the main facade faces east and has a rough-hewn vertical board wood door with a small screened rectangular opening three quarters up the door. It is currently off its original wood hinges. The door surround is constructed of rough sawn timber. The interior of the root cellar has a dirt floor with remnants of wood boards. The ceiling is of log and wood planks, is open at the rear beneath the roof, and has gravel on the top portion. This space was most likely used for some sort of storage or drying. Some stabilization of the outbuilding has occurred with the introduction of some wood planks beneath the interior of the roofline and two-by-two wood square wood posts supporting the roofline. The root cellar was used for storing root vegetables such as carrots, potatoes, turnips, onions and cabbage.

Privy, ca. 1908 - Contributing
Located to the east of the root cellar and approximately forty-six feet from the rear of the house is a frame, small rectangular privy with a shed roof of standing seam metal, an exterior of vertical sawn wood boards and an entry on the northwest façade that has a vertical sawn wood board door with a rotating wood latch, original wood hinges and slim horizontal wood bracing. The privy has single-seat platform that is made of wood. The seat is of two pieces of wood that are hinged together at the middle. The interior of the privy also boasts a corner wooden shelf and a wooden toilet paper holder placed on southwest wall. The bathroom that is currently in the house was constructed in the early 1960s when Joe Smithdeal purchased the property from Sallie Miller Joslyn for use as a hunting lodge.

Smokehouse, ca. 1908 - Contributing
Also known as the curing house, the smokehouse is a rectangular plan, single story building with an exterior of vertical wood board siding, a front gable roof of standing metal seam and set on a stone pier foundation. The east facade has a hinged vertical wood board door with a rotating wood latch. A wood trap is located to the northwest of the door. A wood step leads from the door. A slim, rectangular, fixed six-light glass and wood window is centrally located on the west elevation. The smokehouse is located directly behind the house and within approximately twelve feet. The wood picket fence that surrounds the house and defines the house yard is interrupted by the smokehouse.

Chicken House, ca. 1908 – Contributing
The chicken house is located next to the privy and approximately forty-three feet behind the house and smokehouse and is outside of the yard fence. The chicken house is a frame, single room, rectangular building covered with horizontal wood boards. The standing seam metal roof is at a sloped angle as the north elevation wall is higher than the south. The entrance is located on the west façade and has a square log step that leads to a hinged vertical wood plank door with a rotating wood latch and new metal latch and lock to prevent vandalism. A small rectangular cut-out at the bottom of the door previously gave access to chickens but has since been boarded to restrict the entrance of unwanted animals. Two screened window openings are located on the north elevation and one on the east elevation. Some wood boards have been added that cover the foundation.

Small Wood Bridge and Water Flume, ca. 1908 and 2008 - Contributing
Since the farmhouse did not have running water or electricity, the Miller family used this area for washing clothes and for a supply of water. In this remote area of the mountains, a well was difficult and expensive to drill and the spring was a necessary water supply. This area is accessed out the northeastern gate of the fenced house yard and over a wood bridge that spanned the water sodden area of the spring and flume. A wood flume was constructed that transported water from the upper section of the ridge and spring down to near the house. The flume was constructed of two boards set together in a "V" form and then set on support posts. The support posts were two posts sunk in the ground on either side of the spring run with cross bracing and an upper horizontal wood rail on which the flume sits. The flume empties into a stone-lined depression that then runs further down under the bridge area and down into the branch that runs by the barn and then into George's Creek. In 2008, the Roan Mountain State Park facility maintenance staff had to replace the wood boards and some of the posts along with the wood bridge due to decay and rot caused by the water.

Small Barn/Previous Dave and Louise Miller Cabin, ca. 1910 - Contributing
Originally the Dave and Louise Miller Cabin, this small, single room frame building has been adapted into a small barn sometime after 1924 and sits approximately sixty-five feet from the rear entry of the house and is outside the yard fence. The exterior is covered with vertical wood boards and has a side gable roof of standing seam metal. The barn sits on a dry stack stone pier foundation. The original façade shed roof porch has been enclosed into a lean-to bay and is entered through a hinged seven vertical wood plank door on the southwest elevation and held together by two horizontally placed and one diagonally placed wood plank on the interior side. The latch for this door is a sliding wood bolt that sits within a square wood housing. The main room of the small barn is accessed through a door also on the southwest elevation and is similar to the design of the lean-to door except taller and has only four vertical planks.

Springhouse, ca. 1908 – Contributing
Located approximately eighty-feet to the northeast of the house and closer to the drive leading to the farmstead is the springhouse. The springhouse is a frame, rectangular, single room building with a side gable roof of standing seam metal and an exterior of vertical wood boards. The spring house is set on a foundation of stone that allows for the spring water to flow through the building. The east side of the spring house is open to the elements beneath the roof and has a stone encased spring access hole that holds water and allows for cool air and water to flow to the interior of the springhouse. The water is transported through a replacement plastic pipe that has been set beneath the stone and concrete floor from the access hole into the covered section of the springhouse. The interior of springhouse has a concrete pad with a shallow sunken rectangular section that retains the cool water.

Farm Buildings

Barn, ca. 1908 – Contributing
Located approximately one hundred and thirty-five feet from the gate in front of the farmhouse is a large, livestock barn. The barn has an exterior of vertical wood planks, a dry stack stone pier foundation and a front gable roof with exposed roof rafter ends and covered with standing seam metal. The loft of the barn accessed by a wood ladder was used to store hay. The central portion of the lower floor was used to house the family's horse and cow and is constructed of log cribbing held together with dove-tail notching. A vertical wood plank door with a wood bolt and wood latch housing allows access to the crib. On north side of the crib is a drive-thru that leads to the rear barb-wire fenced barnyard and has a modern metal pipe farm gate across the east opening. Another drive-thru is on the south side of the crib but does not have an opening to exit through to the rear and would have been a work area or used for equipment storage. An oxen yoke hangs in the gable field of the east façade and is used for ornamentation and interpretation.

Corncrib, ca. 1908 – Contributing
The corncrib is a slim, frame, rectangular building and is located ten feet in front of the barn's façade. The west elevation of the crib is higher than the east elevation resulting in the standing metal seam shed roof to be at a sloped angle. The frame structure is clad in horizontal, small-width wood boards with alternating open-spaces between each board. The interior of the crib has a wood floor and the dry stack stone pier foundation is covered with wood panels. The entry is on the north elevation and is a constructed of vertical wood planks and has a metal chain for a latch.

Hog Pen, ca. 1908 and 1973 – Non-Contributing
The hog pen located approximately twenty-two feet to the north of the barn was constructed ca.1973 by the Roan Mountain State Park Facility Maintenance staff from the remains/ruins of an original agricultural outbuilding to aid in the interpretation of an Appalachian farmstead. The structure is constructed of rough-hewn log set horizontally with alternating open spaces. The south elevation wall is higher than the parallel running wall on the north elevation resulting in a sloped standing metal seam roof. Vertical wood planks are between the log and the roofline on the east elevation. Entrance by the hogs was through an opening on the west elevation. The interior has a dirt floor. Along the south elevation is a wood food trough that extends from the outside and continues to the interior ending at a larger trough.

Parking Lot, Information Kiosk and Wood Steps, ca. 2010, Non-Contributing
A gravel parking lot is located on the side of the ridge to the northeast of the house which was once farm fields. The parking lot is bounded by a low log post and railing fence and was constructed by the Roan Mountain State Park Facility Maintenance staff at the time that the Dave Miller Hollow Road was constructed in the early 1970s. A set of wood steps with a simple, single-rail wood railing extends from the parking area down to the top of a lower hill and towards the farmstead area. Sited next to the stairs is a ca. 2010 rustic information kiosk constructed of square wood posts protected by a gable roof covered with standing seam metal A second set of stairs similar in design and construction leads from the top of the lower hill down to the Dave Miller Hollow Road and the farmstead area.

Additional Elements

Miller Cemetery, ca. 1915, Contributing
The Miller Cemetery is located approximately one-quarter mile to the northeast of the farmstead at the end of the Chestnut Ridge Trailhead Road. The cemetery is rectangular in shape and is outlined with a log post and railing fence. Modern tablet gravestones are present and sited next to the original fieldstone or gravestone markers. Markers face the east and the rising sun. The interned include Dave and Louise Miller, Nathaniel Miller, Sallie Miller Joslyn, Louis Joslyn, Lloyd and Ina Miller, John Frank Miller, Eula Miller, Stewart Miller and members of the Barnett family who were neighbors located within the area.

Chestnut Ridge Overlook, ca. 2000, Non-Contributing
The Chestnut Ridge Overlook is a wood frame structure constructed by Roan Mountain State Park with interpretive panels and benches with a view towards Roan Mountain and the Heaton Creek Community.

Overall Landscape, Contributing
The overall landscape of the Miller Farmstead includes the former location of an apple orchard and agricultural fields set along the undulating hills that surround the farm and hollow along with the barnyard and house yards. The apple orchard area was located along the hillside to the north and east of the barn. Only a few of the apple trees remain on the farmstead property with most being located behind the house. Farm fields were located on much of the land behind the house, where the current parking lot now sits and near the cemetery. Chestnut trees were abundant in this area before the blight and the woods are filled with later-growth hardwoods with most of the trees and woodlands around the house original in location.

The types of plants and flowers currently grown around the farmstead consist of many of those species that were grown at the time that Sallie Miller lived on the farmstead. Around the farmhouse and house yard and within the picket fence line, species include rose bushes, mock orange bushes, lilacs, daffodils; dahlias, and

most of the trees within the picket fence-line of the house are original. Several herbs that were known to have been grown for cooking purposes are also grown amidst the flowers in the house garden plots. Additionally, vegetables that were known to have been grown on the farmstead are now being grown in raised beds around the property. Many of these plants and flowers are used in the interpretation of the Appalachian lifestyle programs conducted by the Roan Mountain State Park.

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.)

[x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[ ] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Agriculture
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1904-1962

Significant Dates

1904
1908
1962

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Miller, Dave and Nathaniel

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Dave Miller Farmstead on Dave Miller Hollow Road located in the Roan Mountain State Park off of County Road 143 in Carter County, Tennessee is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in Appalachian agricultural history and the history of settlement patterns in the Appalachian region of the state and under Criterion C for architecture as an excellent example of a functional Appalachian style farmhouse and farm buildings. The farmhouse and associated outbuildings reflect the patterns of use of the Appalachian lifestyle of subsistence farming in secluded mountainous regions from the early to mid-twentieth century and continues to feature many of their original materials and elements with minimal alterations. From the early 1900s until the time the property was sold to the Smithdeal family in 1962 and then again in 1969 to the Roan Mountain State Park, the farmstead as a whole remained relatively unchanged as the mid-20th century decades gave way to mechanization and modern conveniences of agricultural practices. The field patterns, pasture areas and the apple orchard were worked in much the same ways they had been since they were planted-with horse and manual labor.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The community of Roan Mountain is best known for its association with the late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrialist and entrepreneur, General John Thomas Wilder. Wilder became familiar with area as a Union Army officer during the American Civil War. He came to Tennessee during the Civil War as a participant in the Battle of Shiloh/Pittsburgh Landing (NRHP-listed, Shiloh National Military Park, 10/15/1966) and the Tullahoma Campaign. By the time he left the army, Wilder had been promoted to Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers. After the war, Wilder moved to Tennessee for two reasons. First, he thought that the South's milder climate would be better for his health, which had declined during the war. And secondly, he saw in Tennessee a wealth of natural assets which could be developed. He renewed his pre-war involvement with the production of metals by founding an ironworks near Chattanooga. Wilder also built and operated the South's first two blast furnaces in Rockwood, Tennessee.

Wilder's entrepreneurial interests led him to explore the possibility of developing the natural resources in and around Carter County, Tennessee. He made his home in the village of Roan Mountain at 202 Main Street (NRHP-listed, 3/13/1986). He was responsible for construction of two hotels: the Cloudland Hotel (not extant) on top of Roan Mountain that straddled the Tennessee and North Carolina border and the Roan Mountain Inn (not extant) located in the village of Roan Mountain just steps from his home and next to the East Tennessee and North Carolina (ET & WNC) Railroad (commonly known as the Tweetsie). Both hotels became popular resorts in the late nineteenth century. Wilder needed iron ore for his iron making and railroad-related manufacturing facilities in Johnson City, Tennessee. To meet this need, he purchased 7,000 acres of land on and around Roan Mountain for $25.15 per acre. Wilder also had a logging business in this area. Within a few years, however, Wilder lost interest in the area and moved away.[1]

In 1870, David H. (Dave) Miller (1851-1924), one of Wilder's employees of both his logging and mining businesses, moved onto Ripshin Ridge, now called Strawberry Mountain, and began leasing land from Wilder. Miller and his wife, Louisa (Louise) Glover Meredith Miller (1850-1933), built and lived in a small log cabin (non-extant) with two children, the product of Louise's previous marriage to a man who had died

[1] Jennifer Bauer, *Roan Mountain: A Passage of Time*, Winston-Salem, NC: J.F. Blair, 1991, pages 68-71.

during the Civil War.[2] The Millers built a small barn adjacent to the cabin in which they kept a cow for milk. They cleared timber and planted an apple orchard. The family also raised chickens and hogs, and grew their own food. Over the next few years Louise Miller gave birth to at least four more children.[3]

Eventually, mining of iron ore ceased, and General Wilder began to sell his land on and around Roan Mountain. Much of it was sold to families already living or renting in the area, many of whose descendents continue to live there today. In February of 1904, David Miller's sons, Nathaniel (Nat) (1876-1924) and Jacob, purchased the one-hundred and fifty-acre farmstead that they had developed into a farm and rented from General John T. Wilder in 1904.[4] Jacob gave his one-half share of the property in November of 1904 to Nat.[5]

The wood frame Miller Farmhouse was completed by Dave and Nat Miller in 1908. The house was regarded as luxurious for that time and for such a remote mountain location, and it has been said that people would make their way up the mountain just to see it. Lumber for the house came from woodlands on the property and a portable, mule-driven saw was brought to house site which Nat and Dave used to cut the necessary boards. David and Louise Miller moved into the house with their son and the log cabin was demolished. However, when Nat married in 1910, another cabin was built for his parents near the springhouse.[6] The cabin has since been remodeled for use as a small barn. Dave Miller, along with being a farmer, was a distributer of apple tree seeds and scions for the Stark Brothers, a well-known horticulture firm out of Missouri during this time.

In 1910, at the age of thirty-four, Nat Miller married Sallie Bowling, the twenty-year old daughter of Henry and Sarah Oaks Bowling of Tennessee. Nat had already furnished the house, and in her later years, Sallie would say that the only item purchased to set up housekeeping was a clock. Over the next several years Nat and Sallie had six children, four sons and two daughters; five of which survived to adulthood.[7] In September of 1915, five acres of the property that Nat and his father had purchased from General Wilder was sold to Logan Barnett and his mother, Alice for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars.[8]

---

[2] Lorene Lambert, "798 Dave Miller," In *Carter County, Tennessee and its People*, 1796-1993, Elizabethton, TN: Carter County History Committee, 1993, page 445.
[3] Beth Ann Jarrett, Personal Interview by Gray Stothart at Roan Mountain State Park on March 6, 2014. Beth Jarrett is the current TN State Parks Interpreter for the Miller Farmstead. She is also related to the Miller Family by marriage. Her husband is the son of Carrie Miller-Jarrett. Also, she is related to the Barnett Family who was deeded property from Nat and Sallie in 1915. She is active in the Miller Family Reunions and is an expert on the Miller Family History.
[4] Register of Deeds for Carter County, Tennessee. Deed Book 20, page 20, Carter County Courthouse, Elizabethton, Tennessee.
[5] Register of Deeds for Carter County, Tennessee, Deed Book 21, page 162, Carter County Courthouse, Elizabethton, Tennessee.
[6] Tennessee State Parks, comp. "The Miller Farmstead". Nashville: Tennnessee Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012. Print.
[7] Tennessee State Parks, comp. The Miller Farmstead. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012. Print.
[8] Register of Deeds for Carter County, Tennessee, Deed Book 41, page 334, Carter County Courthouse, Elizabethton, Tennessee.

In 1924, David Miller passed away as a result of heart trouble. Within a month, his son Nat died of pneumonia at the age of fifty.[9] Sallie was left with five children in her care, the youngest of whom was an infant.[10] Sallie took odd jobs cooking and cleaning for people throughout the area so the family could purchase those staples that they could not provide for themselves such as coffee and flour. At one point, the family had to sell one of their two cows to neighbors in order pay the mortgage and taxes. Along with the odd jobs, Sallie and the family worked the farm together in order to get by and the older children also worked odd jobs when they were able.

On March 12, 1928, Sallie married Louis B. Joslyn whom she met at church. Louis Joslyn worked thirty miles to the northwest in Johnson City at the Mountain Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHL–listed 6/17/2011).[11] He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War. Prior to his marriage to Sallie, Louis had been admitted and discharged from the Home on five occasions between 1916 and 1928. The 1928 discharge took place just two days before their wedding.[12] While working there he spent most nights boarding at the "Old Soldiers Home".[13] The April 1930 census does not show Louis as a resident of the Miller-Joslyn household on Roan Mountain. It lists Sallie as the head of household, son David (age 17), son Frank (age 10), daughter Carrie (age 14), son Stewart (age 10), and son Lloyd (age 7). The 1930 census population schedule also shows Robert Bowling (age 45), Sallie's brother, as a resident. There is no record showing how long he lived at the Miller Farmstead.[14] However, Joslyn and Sallie had a daughter, Mary Sue, who was born in 1931.

On April 12, 1935, Sallie Miller Joslyn was widowed once again. She and her two oldest sons, David and Frank, continued to take care of the farm while she worked for other people in the area so that her family could have money on which to survive.[15] Sallie Miller Joslyn died in 1975 at the age of eighty-eight. She was said to have worked in the fields like a man, demonstrated complete devotion to her children, endured difficult circumstances of life without complaint, and expressed no regret that she should have done things differently.

Two of Nat and Sallie's sons, David and Stewart, never married. They, along with their brother Frank, remained at the farm to maintain it and to take care of their mother.[16] The farmstead was sold to Joseph A Smithdeal, Joseph A. Smithdeal Jr., and Sidney Smithdeal in 1962 for use as a hunting lodge and the Miller

[9] Beth Jarrett. Interview.
[10] Lorene Lambert. "805 John Frank Miller." In *Carter County, Tennessee and its People, 1796-1933.* Elizabethton, TN: Carter County History Committee, 1994. 447.
[11] Tennessee State Parks, comp. The Miller Farmstead. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012. Print.
[12] National Archives and Records Administration, *Records for U. S. National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866-1938.* 196. Record for Louis B. Joslyn #18835. Mountain Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Johnson City, Tennessee.
[13] Tennessee State Parks, comp. The Miller Farmstead. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012. Print.
[14] U.S. Census, 1930, Sallie Joslyn Family, Dwelling No 316, Family No 320, Second District, Carter County, Tennessee.
[15] Beth Jarrett. Interview.
[16] Tennessee State Parks, comp. The Miller Farmstead. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012. Print.

family moved into the nearby communities of Burbank and Shell Cove.[17] The house was used as a dwelling for the last time in 1967. It has never been wired for electricity and did not have indoor plumbing while it was occupied by the Millers and Joslyns.[18] Clothing was washed in a kettle by the water flume with lye soap made from ashes.[19]

Each member of the family was assigned daily chores. The oldest boys would get up every morning and start a fire. The children had their own tasks and they learned to work early in life. The youngest of the children were taught to carry firewood. In the 1940s, the gathering and selling of roots and herbs in this part of the Appalachian Mountains were common and it is possible that some of the produce, apples from the orchard, and other commodities grown on the farm were sold in order to pay the bills.

The Millers grew their own vegetables, including corn, potatoes, turnips, onions, cabbage, and carrots. The house never had a refrigerator, so to keep vegetables from going bad, they were stored in the root cellar behind the house. Beans were strung, vegetables were canned and pickled and were kept in the attic of the farmhouse to keep them from freezing. Although there was a smokehouse, meats generally were not smoked, but cured and hung in the smokehouse in this region of the country. Wild-growing herbs were gathered and used for medicinal purposes. The Millers purchased sugar for a time, but after the men died, the boys would go into the woods and get honey from beehives to use in place of sugar. The only purchased foodstuffs were coffee and flour. They also bought chop (un-milled, chopped grain) for feeding the hogs in large cloth sacks. The emptied chop sacks were kept in the attic and used to make clothing and towels.[20] Straw and corn shucks were stuffed into clothing ticking for mattresses.[21] Although the children were expected to work, there was also time for play. They made and played with corn-shuck dolls. One of their favorite activities was to sit on a sack and slide down the hill. A little play-house was also constructed for the children.[22]

In 1970, Smithdeal sold the farmstead to the State of Tennessee and it is now part of Roan Mountain State Park.[23] A design study in 1970 had initially had the farmstead being replaced by a ski lodge area but those plans never came to fruition.[24] In 1979-80, some repairs were made to the farmstead buildings due to vandalism. It is open for tours Wednesday through Sunday from Memorial Day until Labor Day and weekends in October. Special events are occasionally held at the farmstead, which celebrate the traditions and lifestyle of rural Appalachia.

[17] Register of Deeds for Carter County, Tennessee. Deed Book Volume204, p 196. Carter County Courthouse, Elizabethton, Tennessee; Beth Jarrett. Interview.
[18] Tennessee State Parks, comp. The Miller Farmstead. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012. Print.
[19] Lambert,. "798 Dave Miller," 445.
[20] Beth Jarrett, Interview.
[21] Lorene Lambert, Tennessee Department of Tourist Development, "The Dave Miller Homestead Gives Glimpse of Mountain Life", The Tennessee Magazine, February 1922, pages 26-27.
[22] Beth Jarrett. Interview.
[23] Register of Deeds for Carter County, Tennessee. Deed Book Volume 257, p 296. Carter County Courthouse, Elizabethton, Tennessee.
[24] Bost and Associates, Design Study: Roan Mountain State Park, Carter County, Tennessee, Knoxville, Bost, 1970.

Frank Miller, Nathaniel and Sallie's son, worked as Roan Mountain State Park's on-site interpreter at the Miller Farmstead from 1983 until 1995. During this time he described the experiences and conditions experienced by his parents, his siblings, and himself as he grew from boy to man at this isolated, self-sufficient, Appalachian farm.[25] Originally, there were no roads to the farm. Although a paved road now provides access from the east, for many years residents and visitors used a trail along a hollow to the west. Getting to the sixth grade Backwoods School or to church at Ripshin Mountain entailed a walk of about five miles to the west and through George's Creek. Severe winters in the mountains often made entrance and egress to the farmstead difficult or impossible. Some of the Miller children never attended school.

On the ridge that overlooks the farmstead buildings, a sign has been erected by Tennessee State Parks. It reads:

> "Three generations of Millers carved a home and a living out of this rocky mountain soil. Mountain farmers were compelled to be tough, strong, practical, and innovative. They were bound to one another by the bonds of family, hard work and faith... This farmstead is preserved as a testament to the grit and courage possessed by the people who farmed the ridges and valleys of the southern Appalachians."

The Miller Farmstead's contributing resources embody the distinctive characteristics of the Appalachian culture and agriculturally based lifestyle from the first half of the twentieth century that has slowing been eroding away since the introduction of the automobile and the intrusion of the modern world.[26] The property exemplifies the resilience and resourcefulness of its mountain inhabitants. Its relative seclusion, still hidden within the hollows of Roan Mountain and now protected and maintained by the Roan Mountain State Park, allows the farmstead to provide the visitor with an educational glimpse into a different time period where subsistence farming, self-reliance, hard work and creativity was what kept the families that chose to live in this remote mountainous area alive. The Alliance for Appalachia states:

> What we think of as traditional Appalachian culture is a land-based, skill-based, coal mining culture. We are a people tied to the land. It is what has given us our lumber for cabins, our bountiful gardens, our drinking water, and, for better and for worse, the industry. The fact that we are money poor has shown us that we have wealth in other ways. Our crafts--quilts, baskets, pottery, canning--coupled with our resourcefulness--have helped us to thrive. And anyone who has ever heard an old time band knows that we have great music. [27]

[25] Tennessee State Parks, comp. *The Miller Farmstead.*
[26] Malinda L. Crutchfield, Paul E. Lovingood, Jr., and Robert E. Reiman, editors, *Emerging Patterns in the Southern Highlands: A Reference Atlas, Volume 2 Agriculture*, produced by The Appalachian Consortium, Inc. in cooperation with Appalachian State University, University of South Carolina and the Tennessee Valley Authority, Economic Development and Analysis Branch, 1986
[27] Excerpt from The Alliance for Appalachia.org website, http://thealliianceforappalachia.org/background/what-appalachia/, accessed April 15, 2014.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

Alliance for Appalachia.org. http://thealliance forappalachia.org/background/what-appalachia/. Accessed April 15, 2014

Crutchfield, Malinda L., Paul E. Lovingood, Jr., and Robert E. Reiman, editors. *Emerging Patterns in the Southern Highlands: A Reference Atlas, Volume 2 Agriculture*. Produced by The Appalachian Consortium, Inc. in cooperation with Appalachian State University, University of South Carolina and the Tennessee Valley Authority, Economic Development and Analysis Branch. 1986.

Bauer, Jennifer A. "General John T. Wilder." In *Roan Mountain: A Passage of Time*. Winston-Salem, NC: J.F. Blair, 1991.

Bauer, Jennifer A. Roan Mountain: History of an Appalachian Treasure. Charleston, SC: Natural History Press, 2001.

Bost and Associates, Design Study: Roan Mountain State Park, Carter County, Tennessee, Knoxville, Bost, 1970.

Carter County, Tennessee. Register of Deeds. Deed Book 20, p 20. Carter County Courthouse, Elizabethton, Tennessee.

Carter County, Tennessee. Register of Deeds. Deed Book 21, page 162. Carter County Courthouse, Elizabethton, Tennessee.

Carter County, Tennessee. Register of Deeds. Deed Book 41, page 334. Carter County Courthouse, Elizabethton, Tennessee.

Carter County, Tennessee Register of Deeds. Deed Book 204, page 196. Carter County Courthouse, Elizabethton, Tennessee.

Carter County, Tennessee Register of Deeds. Deed Book 257, page 296. Carter County Courthouse, Elizabethton, Tennessee.

Gray, Francis Pauline Morgan. *Penny and Ripshin Mountain or "Under Mama's Frozen Beans"*. Self Published: Johnson City, Tennessee, 2006.

Jarrett, Beth. Personal Interview by Gray Stothart. Roan Mountain State Park, Carter County, Tennessee, March 6, 2014.

Lambert, Lorene. "798 Dave Miller." In *Carter County, Tennessee and Its People, 1796-1993*. Elizabethton, TN: Carter County History Book Committee, 1993.

Lambert, Lorene. "805 John Frank Miller." In *Carter County, Tennessee and Its People, 1796-1993*. Elizabethton, TN: Carter County History Book Committee, 1993.

Lambert, Lorene, Tennessee Department of Tourist Development. "The Dave Miller Homestead Gives Glimpse of Mountain Life", *The Tennessee Magazine*, February 1922.

Martin, Charles E. *Hollybush: Folk Building and Social Change in an Appalachian Community*. University of Tennessee Press: Knoxville, 1984.

National Archives and Records Administration, *Records for U. S. National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Solders, 1866-1938*. 1926. Record for Louis B. Joslyn #18835. Mountain Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Tennessee State Parks, comp. *The Miller Farmstead*. Nashville: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012. Print.

Tennessee State Parks Planning Division. "Roan Mountain Strategic Management Plan". September 18, 1989.

U.S. Census, 1930, Sallie Joslyn Family, Dwelling No 316, Family No 320, Second District, Carter County, Tennessee.

Young, Malone. *Latchpins of the Lost Cove*. First Edition. Latchpins Press: Johnson City, Tennessee. May 28, 1987.

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	Approx. 56 acres	**USGS Quadrangle**	White Rocks Mountain, Tenn.-N.C.-208 NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

A. Latitude: 36.182046 Longitude: -82.117203

B. Latitude: 36.182588 Longitude: -82.110310

C. Latitude: 36.174820 Longitude: -82.115880

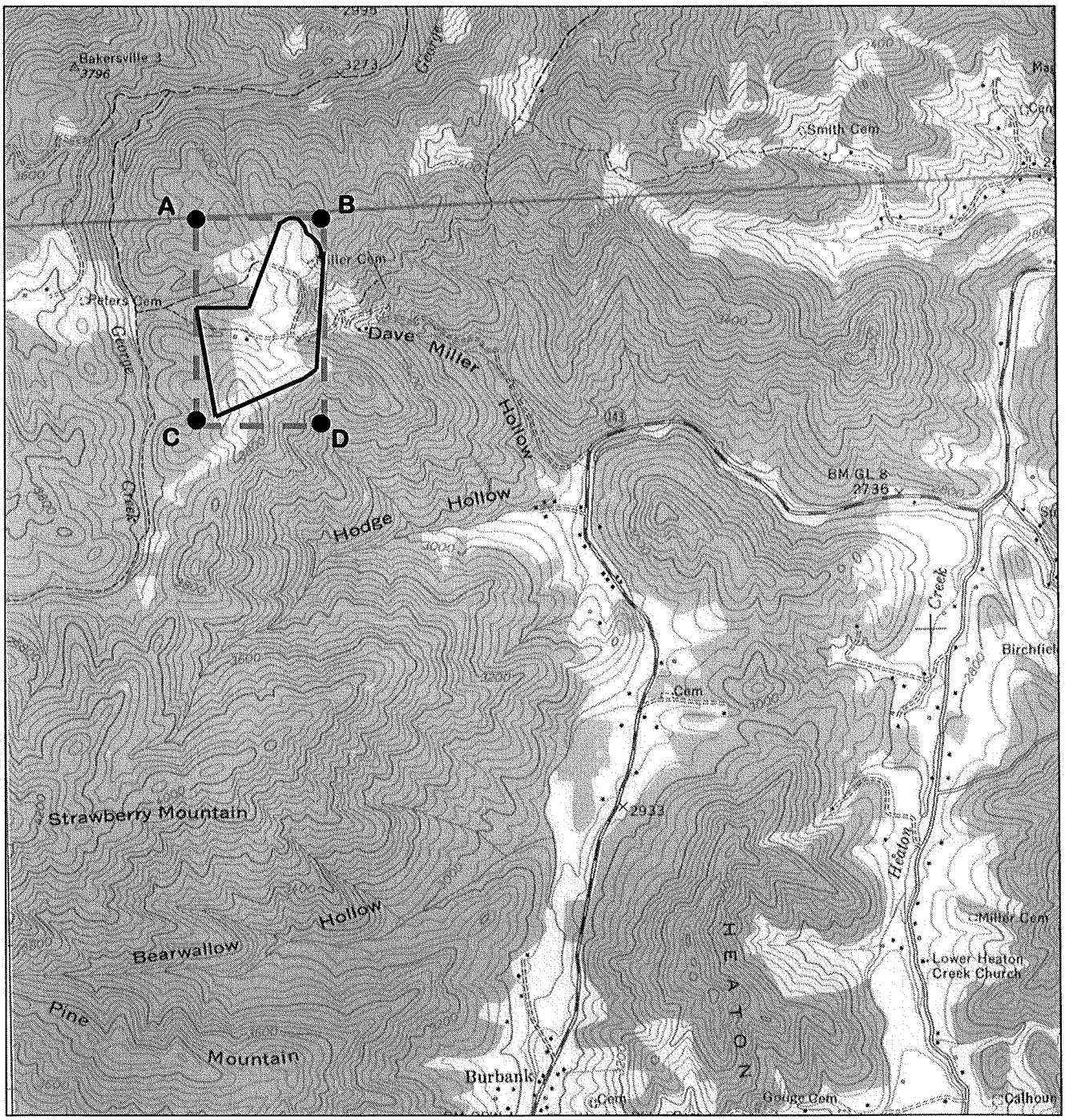
D. Latitude: 36.175250 Longitude: -82.110648

Verbal Boundary Description

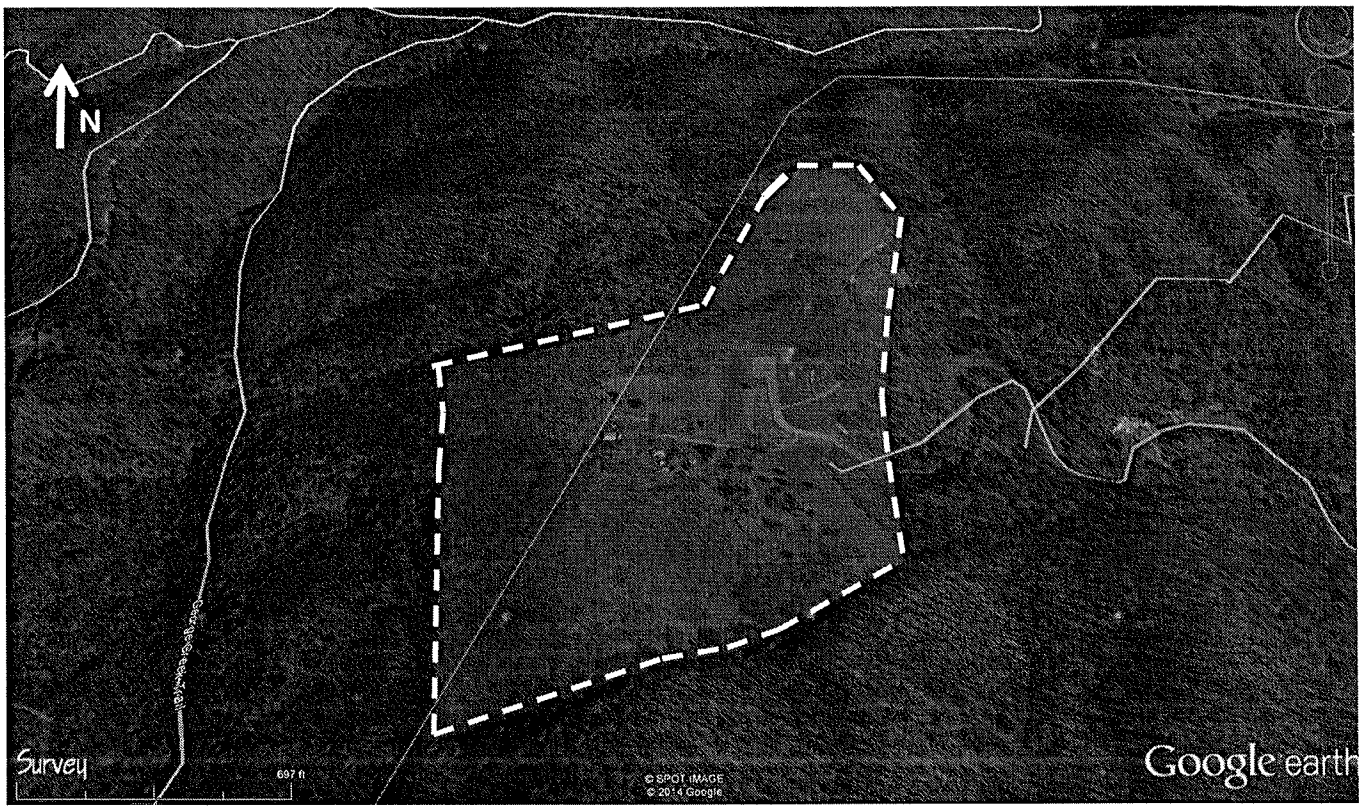
The Miller Farmstead is located within the Dave Miller Hollow north of Hodge Hollow with both hollows being part of the Strawberry Mountain system. The farmstead is located at the western end of the current Dave Miller Hollow Road. The western boundary line of the Miller Farmstead runs parallel to George's Creek along the ridgeline to the west of the George's Creek Trail and along the Roan Mountain State Park property boundary line. The northern boundary line extends from a point on the northern point of the boundary line midway between the fork of two early trails or roadbeds that extends off the George's Creek Trail. The northern boundary then extends east to just point close to location of the current parking lot along a ridgeline where it makes a north-north easterly turn to extend up through the woodlands and curves around a cleared area that was once used as an agricultural field at the top of the ridgeline. This cleared area also includes the Miller Cemetery, the Chestnut Ridge Trailhead, and access to the modern observation point built by the Roan Mountain State Park located off the edge of the ridgeline that surrounds the eastern side of the cleared field and cemetery area. The northern boundary ends at a point on this ridgeline and the eastern boundary continues in a southerly direction hugging the edge of the ridgeline where it crosses the Dave Miller Hollow Road to a point south of the said road in a cleared area where it makes a turn to the west where it continues on to a diagonal course to the southwest along the ridgeline of the foothill of Strawberry Mountain located to the south of the house and meets at the beginning point at the bottom of the western boundary line. The boundary of the nominated property is entirely within the property currently owned by the State of Tennessee-Roan Mountain State Park.

Boundary Justification

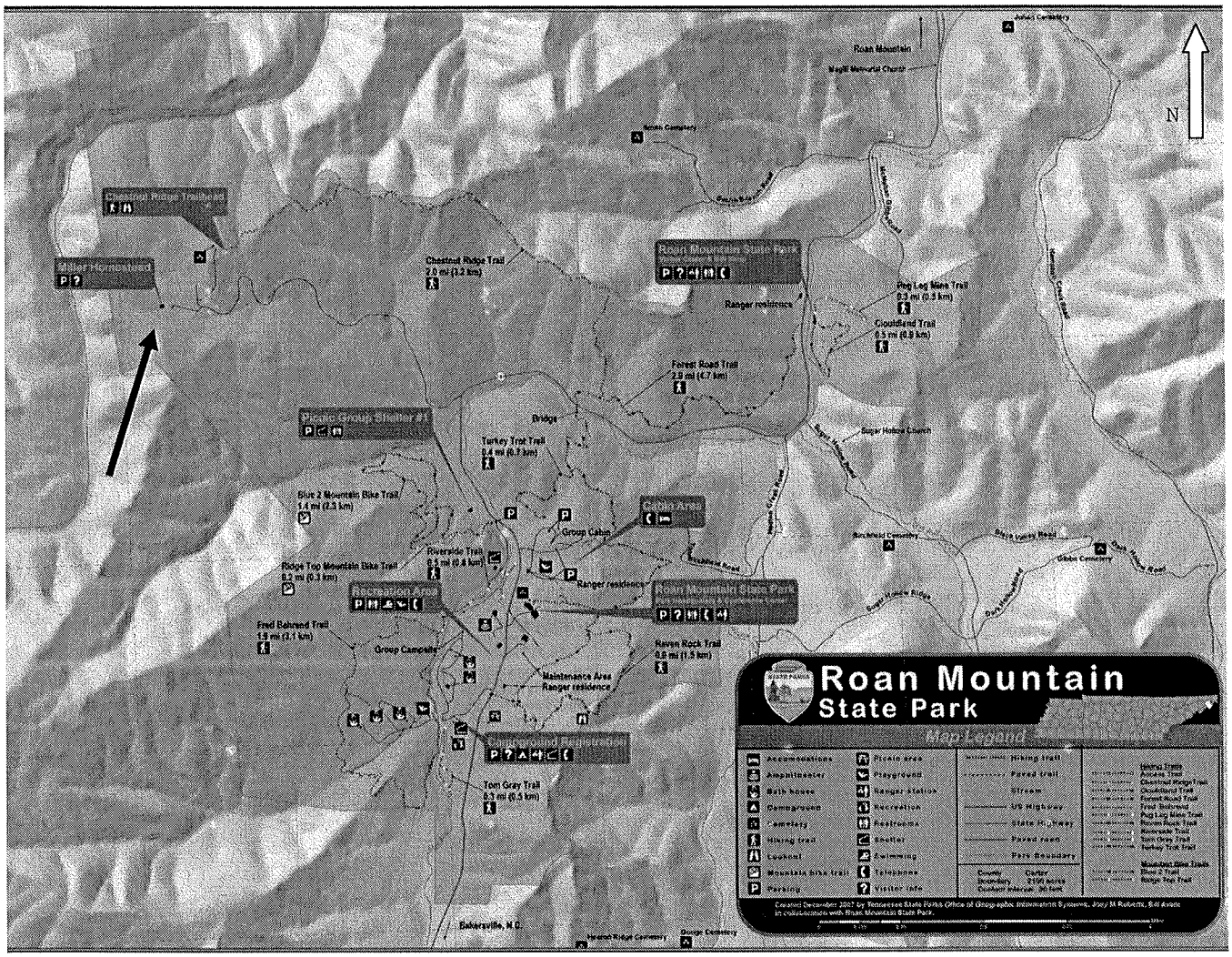
The boundary of the nominated property contains a majority of the acreage historically associated with the Miller Family along with the farmhouse, outbuildings, farm and forested lands. The approximate fifty-six-acre boundary is set within the original one hundred and fifty-acres that was deeded from General Wilder and his associates to David and Nathaniel Miller in 1904; from Sallie Miller, widow of Nathaniel, to Joe Smithdeal in 1961: and subsequently from Joe Smithdeal to the State of Tennessee-Roan Mountain State Park in 1970.



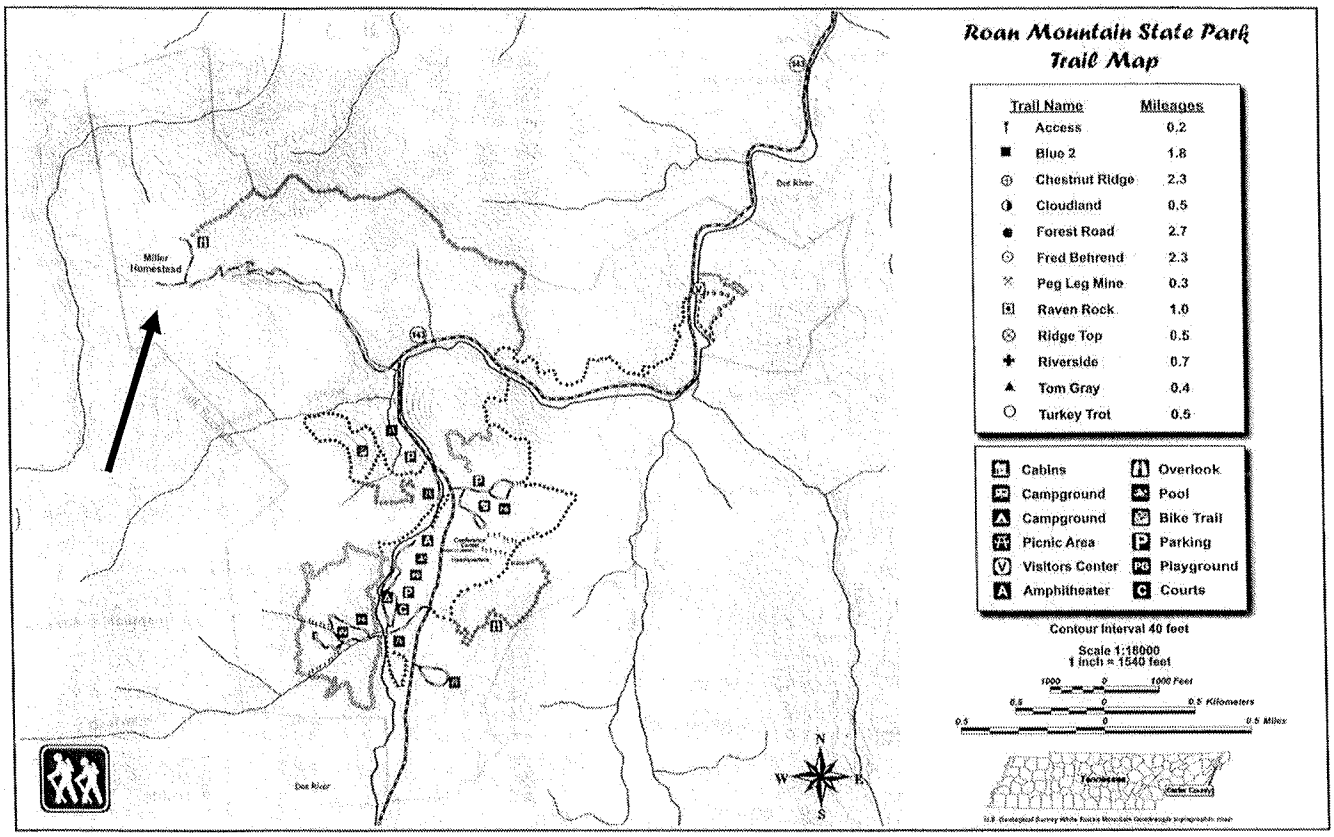
USGS Quadrangle White Rocks Mountain, Tenn.-N.C., 1960. Miller Farmstead is outlined with a solid line within the dashed box. Scale is 1:24 000.



Satellite Image of the boundary for the Miller Farmstead. The boundary is within the outlined shaded area. ***(Graphic courtesy of Google Earth)***



Roan Mountain State Park Trail Map showing the park boundary and the location of the Miller Farmstead. Not to scale
(Map Courtesy of Roan Mountain State Park)



Roan Mountain State Park Trail Map showing the park boundary (lightly outlined) and the location of the Miller Farmstead in relation to the Chestnut Ridge Trail. Not to scale
(Map Courtesy of Roan Mountain State Park)

11. Form Prepared By

Name: Gray Stothart and Peggy Nickell

Organization: First Tennessee Development District and Tennessee Historical Commission

Street & Number: 3211 North Roan Street — Date: February 14, 2014

City or Town: Johnson City — Telephone: 423-722-5096

E-mail: gstothart@ftdd.org — State: TN — Zip Code: 37601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Miller Farmstead
City or Vicinity: Roan Mountain Vicinity; Roan Mountain State Park
County: Carter State: Tennessee
Photographer: Claudette Stager, Peggy Nickell & Gray Stothart
Date Photographed: September 2013, November 2013, March 2014

1 of 68. Miller Farmstead. View to the southwest from the parking lot.

2 of 68. Miller House and outbuildings. View to the southwest from the parking lot.

3 of 68. Miller House, northwest façade. View to the southeast.

4 of 68. Miller House, northwest façade and northeast elevation. View to the south.

5 of 68. Miller House, southwest elevation. View to the north.

6 of 68. Miller House, southwest elevation. View to the northwest.

7 of 68. Miller House, southeast elevation (rear). View is the north.

8 of 68. Miller House, northeast elevation. View to the southwest.

9 of 68. Miller House, rear ell, northeast elevation. View to the southwest.

10 of 68. Miller House, northeast elevation, stone foundation and wood siding. View to the southwest.

11 of 68. Miller House, main entrance and door. View to the east.

12 of 68. Miller House, window. View to the south.

13 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, living room. View to the west.

14 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, living room. View to the south.

15 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, living room, fireplace and stone hearth. View to the southwest.

16 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, living room. View to the north.

17 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, original wood floor and threshold of living room and entry foyer. View to the north.

18 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, bedroom. View to the north.

19 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, bedroom. View to the south.

20 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, entry and hallway. View to the northwest.

21 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, rear ell that includes the dining room and kitchen. View to the southeast.

22 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, hallway to the rear ell. View to the southeast.

23 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, kitchen. View to the southwest.

24 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, kitchen. View to the south.

25 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, kitchen. View to the north.

26 of 68. Miller House, interior, first floor, boxed staircase door. View to the southwest.

27 of 68. Miller House, interior, staircase. View to the southeast.

28 of 68. Miller House, interior, second floor, stair landing. View to the southeast.

29 of 68. Miller House, interior, second floor, attic space within the rear ell. View to the southeast.

30 of 68. Miller House, interior, second floor, bedroom 1. View to the south.

31 of 68. Miller House, interior, second floor, bedroom 1. View to the west.

32 of 68. Miller House, interior, second floor, bedroom 2. View to the southwest.

33 of 68. Miller House, interior, second floor, bedroom 2. View to the northwest.

34 of 68. Miller House, interior, second floor, bedroom 2, original wood floor. View to the north.

35 of 68. Miller House, interior, second floor, bedroom 2, dormer window. View to the northwest.

36 of 68. Miller House, interior, second floor, bedroom 2, four inset wood panel door. View to the south.

37 of 68. Collection of Outbuildings: chicken house, privy, root cellar. View to the south.

38 of 68. Privy and chicken house. View to the east.

39 of 68. Chicken House. View to the southeast.

40 of 68. Root Cellar. View to the south.

41 of 68. Root Cellar, interior. View to the southwest.

42 of 68. Root Cellar, exterior. View to the southeast.

43 of 68. Smokehouse. View to the south.

44 of 68. Smokehouse. View to the north.

45 of 68. Collection of Outbuildings: springhouse and barn. View to the east.

46 of 68. Springhouse, west facade. View to the east.

47 of 68. Springhouse, interior. View to the south.

48 of 68. Springhouse, interior. View to the north.

49 of 68. Barn, west elevation. View to the east.

50 of 68. Barn, east elevation. View to the west.

51 of 68. West and north elevations of the barn, remaining apple trees and wood flume. View to the east.

52 of 68. Wood bridge, flume, apple trees, barn and springhouse. View to the east.

53 of 68. Collection of Buildings within the Barnyard area. View to the west.

54 of 68. Livestock/hay barn, corn crib and hog pen. View to the north.

55 of 68. Livestock/hay barn and corn crib. View to the west.

56 of 68. Livestock/hay barn, interior. View to the northwest.

57 of 68. Corn crib. View to the east north east.

58 of 68. Hog Pen. View to the north.

59 of 68. Landscape view toward the parking garage and raised planting beds. View to the east.

60 of 68. Landscape view to the north showing the former location of the apple orchard.

61 of 68. View to the southeast of the road leading to the Miller Farmstead.

62 of 68. View to the northwest of the road leading to the Miller Farmstead.

63 of 68. View to the southwest of the parking area road and landscape.
64 of 68. Non-contributing gravel parking lot. View to the northeast.

65 of 68. Access road to the Miller Cemetery and Chestnut Ridge Trail. View to the southeast.

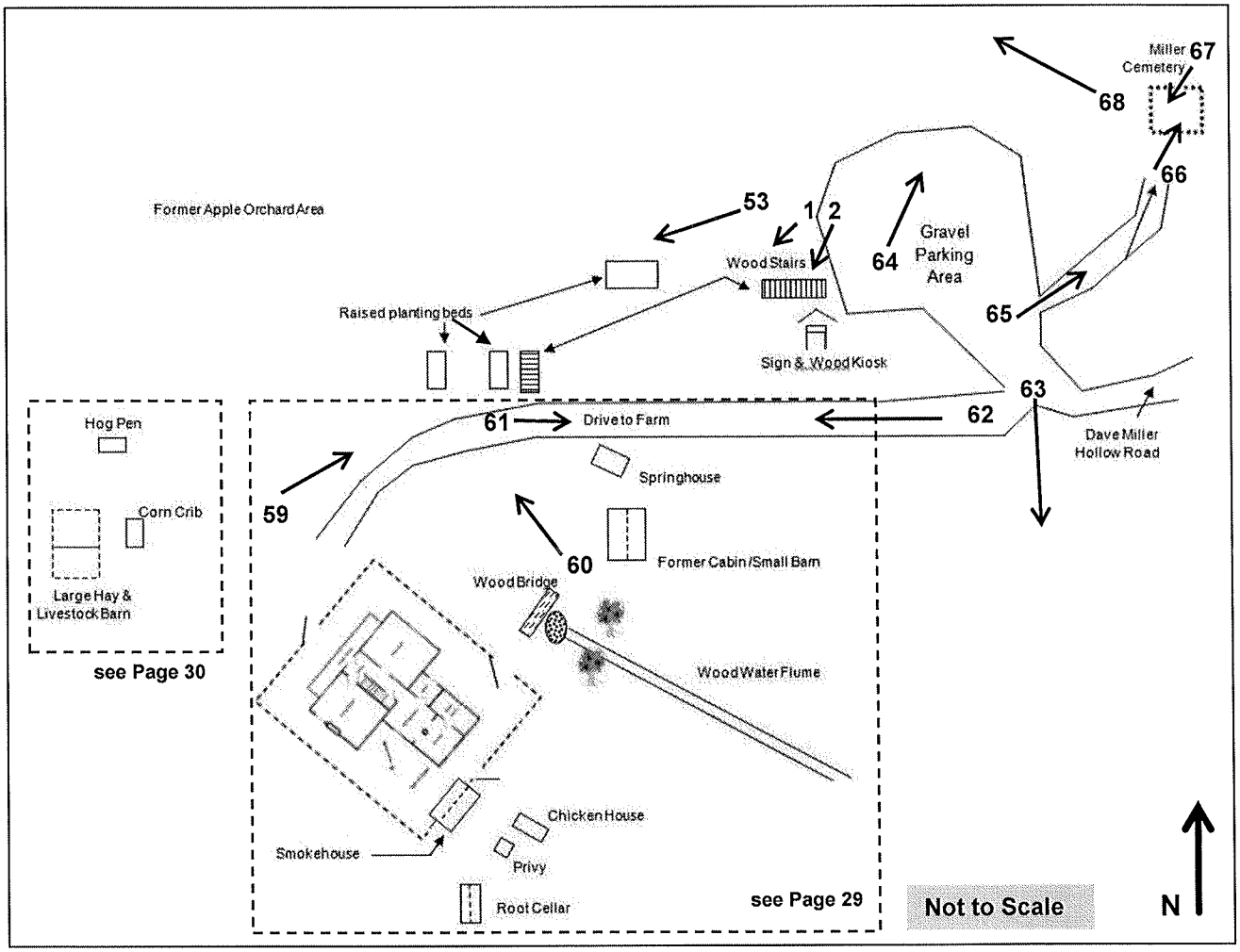
66 of 68. Miller Cemetery. View to the northeast.

67 of 68. Miller Cemetery. View to the northwest.

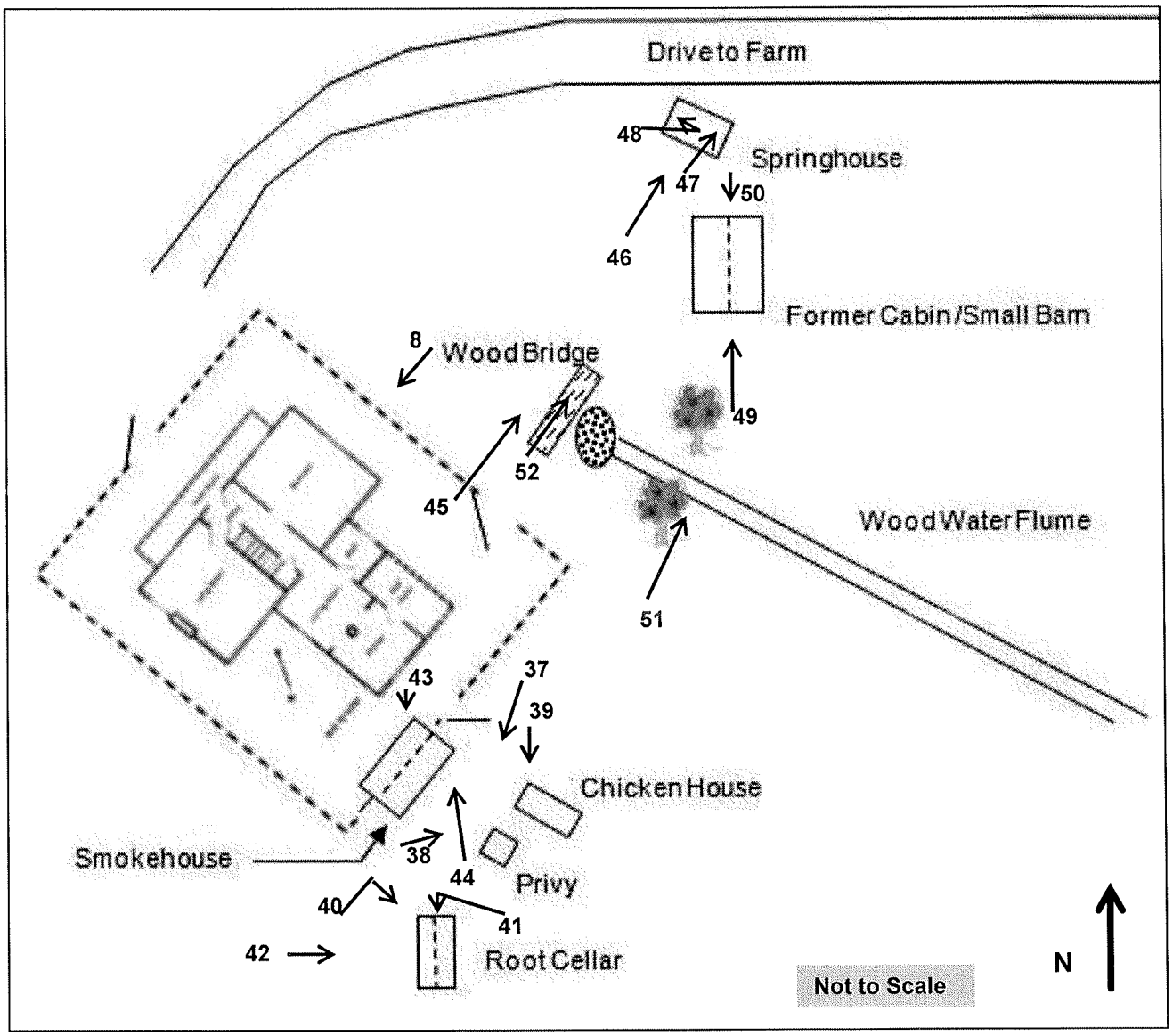
68 of 68. View is from the Miller Cemetery to the northwest.

SITE PLAN & PHOTO KEY

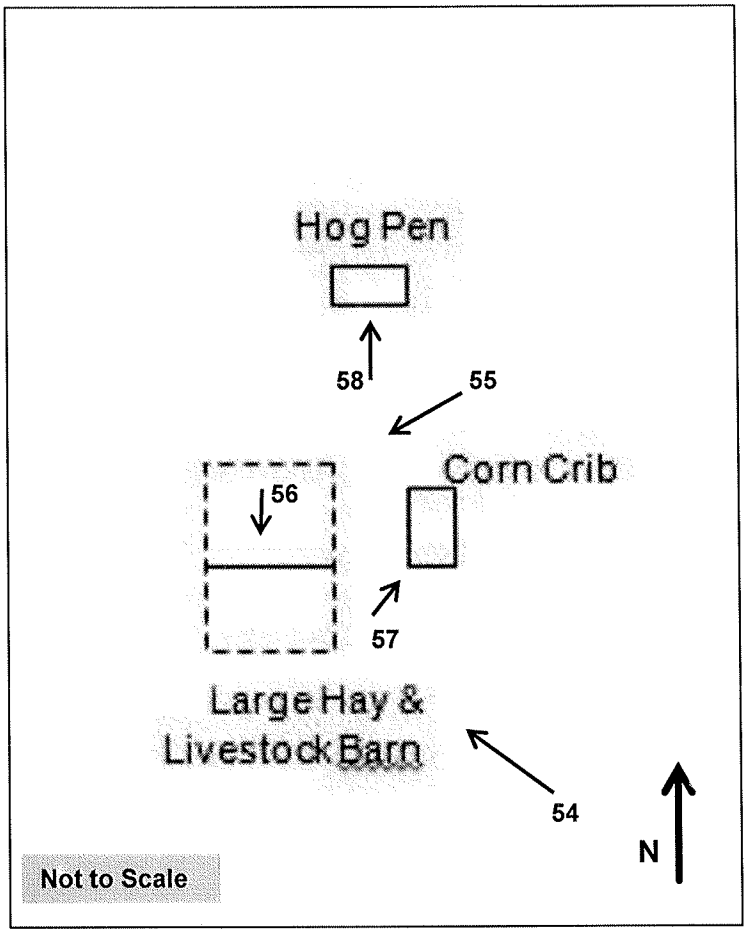
Overall Site Plan and Photo Key



House Area/Yard and Photo Key

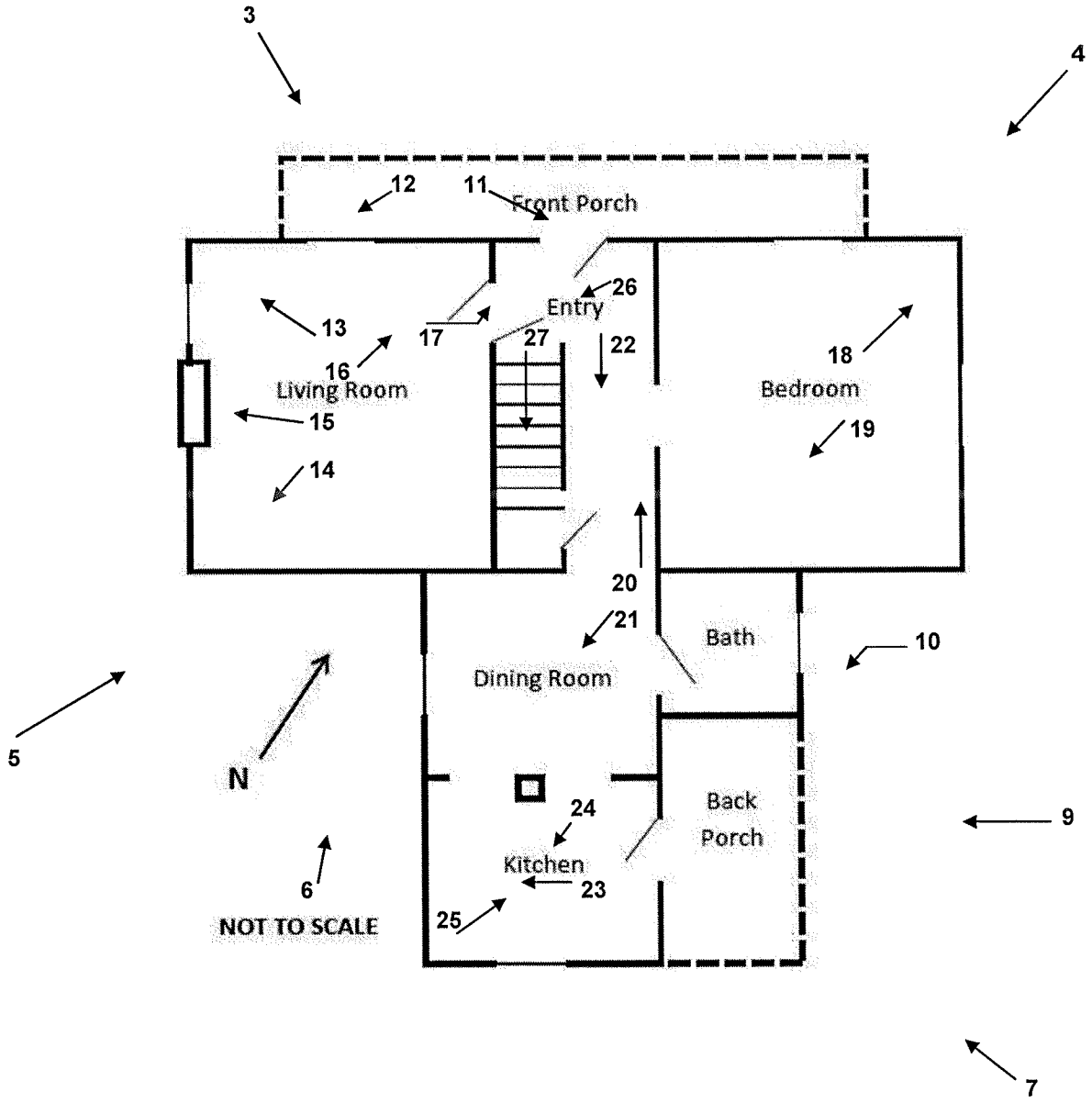


Farm Yard Area and Photo Key



FLOOR PLANS & PHOTO KEY

First Floor and Photo Key



Second Floor and Photo Key

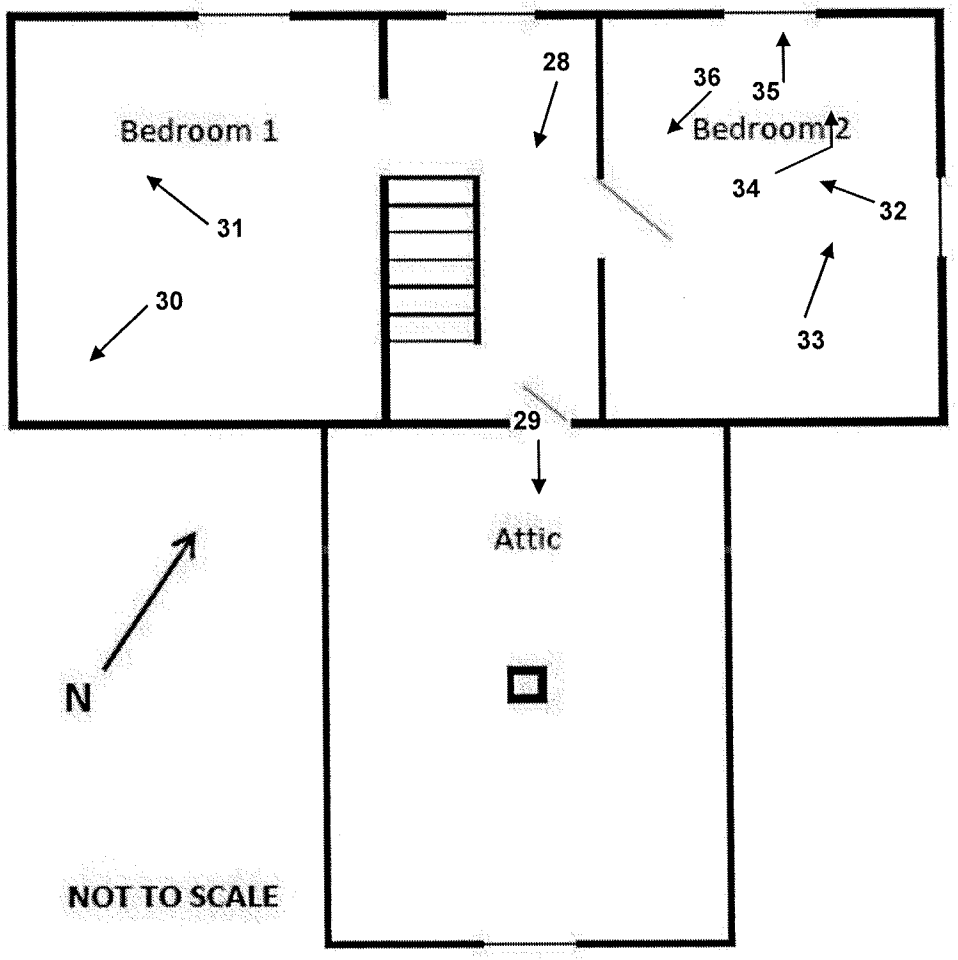


Figure 1: Dave and Louis Miller, date unknown.
(Photo Courtesy of Roan Mountain State Park)

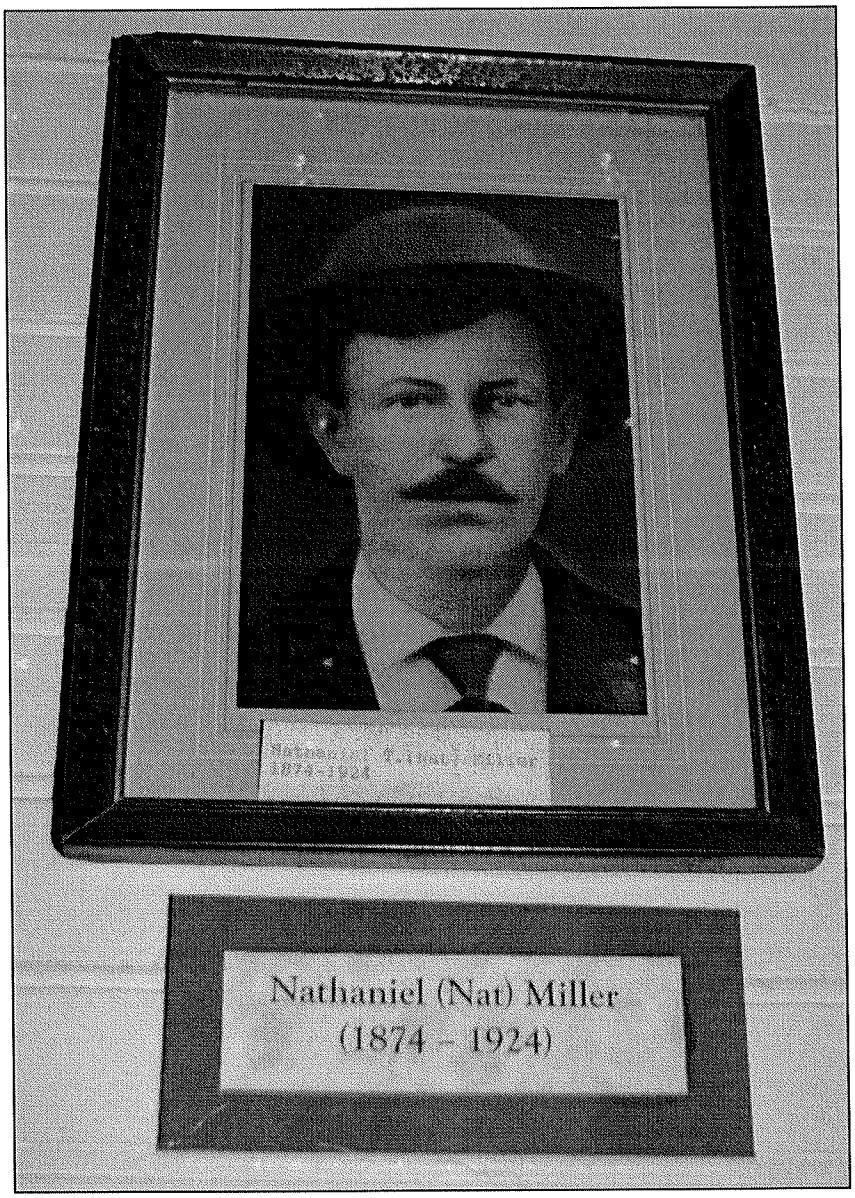


Figure 2: Nathaniel (Nat) Miller, date of photo unknown.
(Photo Courtesy of Roan Mountain State Park)

Figure 3: Sallie Miller with daughter, Carrie ca. 1918.
(Photo Courtesy of Roan Mountain State Park)

Figure 3: Sallie Bowling Miller Joslyn, date of photo unknown.
(Photo Courtesy of Roan Mountain State Park)

Figure 4: Louis B. Joslyn with his sister, date and location of photograph unknown.
(Photo Courtesy of Roan Mountain State Park)

Figure 5: Sallie Miller Joslyn with baby daughter, Mary Sue Joslyn, 1931.
(Photo Courtesy of Roan Mountain State Park)

Figure 6: Sallie Miller Joslyn with daughter, Mary Sue, ca. 1943.
(Photo Courtesy of Roan Mountain State Park)

Figure 7: Sallie Miller Joslyn and family working around the farmstead, date of photos unknown.
(Photo Courtesy of Roan Mountain State Park)

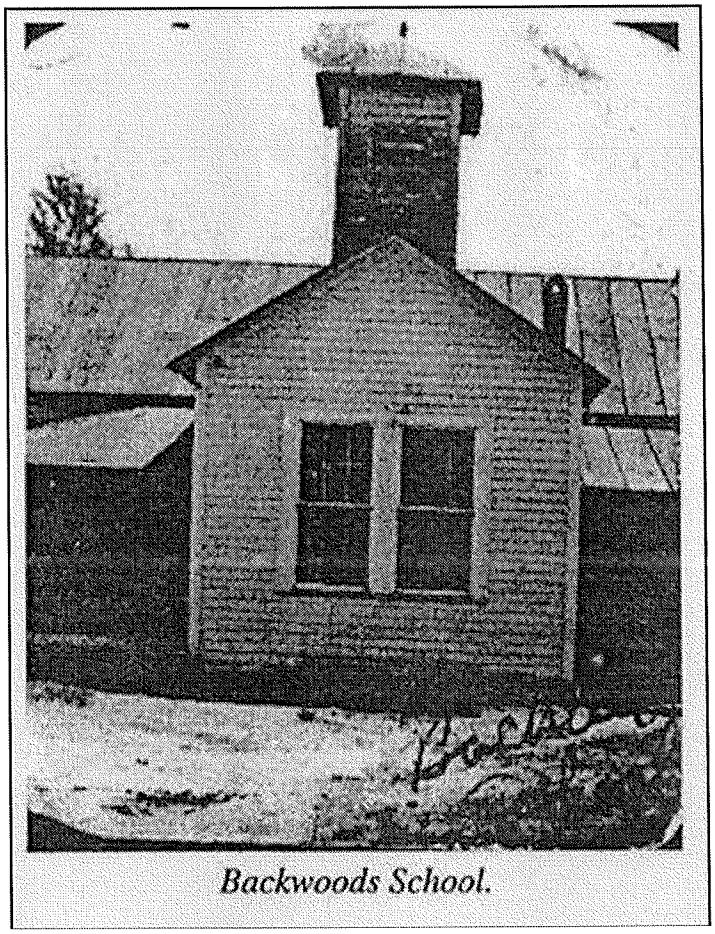


Figure 7: Backwoods School located on Ripshin Ridge on Strawberry Mountain. Date unknown.[28]

[28] Gray, Francis Pauline Morgan, *Penny and Ripshin Mountain or "Under Mam's Frozen Beans."*, Self-Published: Johnson City, TN, 2006, page 171.