

LESSON PLAN FOUR

“FROM PI BETA PHI TO ARROWMONT: BRINGING EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TO THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, 1910-2004

GRADE LEVEL: Second Grade

TOPIC: Can you find a landmark?

Does anyone know what a landmark is? Let's name some famous landmarks in America. The Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell, the White House, the Capitol Building, and the Sunsphere in Knoxville. These landmarks tell some of the history that happened around them. Do you think Gatlinburg has any landmarks? Of course we do. In this lesson, we'll get to visit a few of them.

1a. Location/logistics: This lesson will begin in the classroom. The students will then take a field trip around the school grounds and Arrowmont to observe the old buildings and other sites from history.

1. OBJECTIVES:

- Identify and explain the significance of various community landmarks.

2a. Resources:

- i. Photos, essays, and timeline from Arrowmont website.
- ii. Map showing students what the campus looked like in the early 1900's.

2. PRE-TEST (see attached sample pre-test)

- Vocabulary
 1. landmark
 2. capitol
 3. fraternity
 4. cottages
 5. Arrowmont and Arrowcraft

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES (student activities): I would recommend using 15 minutes in the classroom to introduce the lesson. Then allow at least 30 to 45 minutes to take a walk around the campus. Of course it could be broken into 2 class periods.

During the introduction, define landmarks and their place in history. Make sure you give the students guidelines for the walking field trip so everyone stays together.

During the walk, show students the pictures of what it used to look like as you go. Point out the existing landmarks and show them where some other important places used to be.

3. EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT:

5a. Evaluation of student activities: After the field trip, students will write about their favorite landmark from the walk. Teacher observation of student behavior, asking appropriate questions, answering questions appropriately, and staying on task.

5b. Posttest: (see attached sample post-test)

6. ENRICHMENT, RETEACHING¹

- Students can make a map of the way the campus looks now. (geography)
- In Art, the students can draw or paint one of the trees on the property that are considered landmarks.
- In Language Arts, the students can write a description of the old campus using lots of adjectives.
- In Physical Education, the students can take the walk again, at a faster pace, to see how far it goes. They can compare this distance to the distance the teachers had to walk from their cottages to the school house or how far some of the students had to walk to get to school.
- The students can read stories from the same time period.

Can you find a landmark?

(pre/post test for second grade lesson on landmarks)

1. What is a landmark?
 - a. a place, statue, or building that is important or interesting in history
 - b. a picture that shows people in the past
 - c. a mark put on land

2. Which of these is an example of an historical landmark in Gatlinburg?
 - a. Jose's restaurant
 - b. Fun Mountain
 - c. the Arrowcraft shop

3. Which of these is an example of present day life in Gatlinburg?
 - a. Motels and tourists
 - b. teacher's cottages on Arrowmont's campus
 - c. horse drawn carriages

4. What fraternity is our school named after?
 - a. Omega Delta
 - b. Sevierville Elementary
 - c. Pi Beta Phi

5. What is an example of a natural landmark?
 - a. a parking garage
 - b. a tree over 100 years old
 - c. a house

Gatlinburg History Timeline
For
Second grade lessons

(This timeline can be used by teachers to decide which events should be used for their lessons.)

1795 – European Settlers arrived in this area along the Little Pigeon River. Most of the early settlers came from Scotland and Ireland.

1830 – The Community along the Little Pigeon River was called White Oak Flats. Some of the original family's names were Ogle, Huskey, Whaley, McCarter, Maples, Clabough, Reagan, Conner, Bohannon, Trentham, Ownby.

1850 – First store in White Oak Flats was opened by Noah Ogle.

1860 – White Oak Flats became Gatlinburg. Radford Gatlin was a confederate sympathizer who owned the store where the post office was located. Gatlin gave the land for the post office if the town's name would be changed to Gatlinburg.

1867 – The first free school, supported by the state, opened in a log house owned by C.C. Reagan. The first teacher was Robert Cardwell. This is now the site of the city's water department.

1868 – The first sawmill on the Little Pigeon River at Sugarlands opened and was operated by Caleb Trentham.

1903 – The Little River Lumber Company came to Townsend. Even though it was on the outskirts of Gatlinburg, the hubbub of logging roared all around and touched the lives of most of the locals.

1910 – John J. Reagan planted apple trees on the land that became Cherokee Orchard. It is now the Roaring Fork Motor Nature Trail.

1912 – The Pi Beta Phi Settlement School was formally opened.

1915 – The Arts & Crafts Department opened at the Settlement School. The crafts of basketry and weaving were taught by Caroline Hughes and Pi Phi set up a market to sell the handicrafts of the mountain folks through their alumnae club.

1920 – Phyllis Higginbotham, the school's first resident nurse, arrives in Gatlinburg.

1922 – The Jennie Nicol Memorial Hospital opens for business. It was named after Jennie Nicol, M.D. who was one of the founding members of the Pi Beta Phi Fraternity. The hospital was built to serve the health care needs of the settlement school, but it also served the entire community. It was located in what is now one of the office buildings of Arrowmont.

1924 – Pi Beta Phi Settlement School’s “Fireside Industries” made a profit for the first time.

1926 – The Arrowcraft Shop is opened. LaDelle Allen served as the first director.

1932 – The first doctor to establish full-time practice in Gatlinburg arrived.

1933 – The settlement school considered a temporary suspension of activities because of the Great Depression but decided to continue on. Jobless families flooded the town. Some came from the mountains because they were displaced by the park. Others came from the towns having lost their jobs because of the depression.

1935 – Arrowcraft was acknowledged as the largest, most successful cottage industry in the U.S. 500,000 people visited Gatlinburg. The first telephones were installed.

1942 – Sevier County assumed financial responsibility for elementary and secondary education. Pi Beta Phi continued to provide supplemental curriculum, as well as assisted in teacher selection.

1945 – The first University of Tennessee/Pi Beta Phi Summer Crafts Program was held in Gatlinburg. The city of Gatlinburg was incorporated.

1948 – The first annual Craftsman’s Fair was held in tents.

The first Methodist Church was erected. (Is this where Boys and Girls Club operates?)

1949 – Sevier County took over Pi Beta Phi Elementary and High Schools.

1950 – 2 million people visited the GSMNP.

During the 1950’s, Many ultra-modern motor courts were built. They had telephones in the rooms, swimming pools, and air conditioning.

1960’s – The character of modern Gatlinburg began to take shape.

1965 – Jennie Nicol Memorial Hospital closed its doors after 45 years of service. Pi Beta Phi closed its dormitories.

1970 – 25 years after the first Summer Craft Workshop was held at the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School, students attended classes at the new Arrowmont School of Arts and Crafts. The curriculum included enameling, plastics, macramae, jewelry, pottery, weaving, craft design, spinning, and vegetable dyeing.

1971 – The Gatlinburg City Council issued a comprehensive plan for Gatlinburg. They felt that Arrowmont gave Gatlinburg the opportunity to be known nationally as a cultural center as well as a resort.

1981 – Saturday children’s classes began at Arrowmont.

1990 – The Pi Beta Phi Foundation undertook a \$2,300,000 capital campaign for Arrowmont.

1995 – The Arrowmont curriculum now included weaving, spinning, stitcery, enameling, design, ceramics, macramae, jewelry, textiles, vegetable dyeing, photography, stained, woodworking, blacksmithing, quilting, leather, and bookbinding.

Instructions for Creating Timeline

For second grade lesson

This timeline will be created by using folded paper. Using a 9" x 12" or 12" x 18" piece of construction paper, make an accordion fold. Fold the paper in half – a hamburger fold – short side to short side. Then fold each side back to the middle fold.

When you open the paper up, you will have 4 sections. Each section will be dated. The student will cut out copies of old pictures to glue in the appropriate sections and write captions to go along with the pictures.

Historic Walking Tour

For second grade field trip

- 1. Ogle's cabin** – Martha Jane Huskey Ogle was the first official settler in White Oak Flats. Her husband, William Ogle had found “The land of Paradise” in the mountains of East Tennessee. He had claimed 50 acres, cut, and hewed the logs for a cabin. William returned to South Carolina to get his family. As they were preparing for their trip to “paradise”, William fell ill and died. Martha Ogle, at the age of 46 or 47, decided to come here and settle with her five sons, two daughters, and her brother, Peter Huskey, and his family. This cabin was built on the campus of Arrowmont and was moved here in 1969. I'll show you the place where it was originally built on our tour.
- 2. Arrowcraft Shop** – An Arts and Crafts was started at the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School in 1915 to encourage the making and selling of handmade items. The mountain people made many things for themselves, such as, baskets, brooms, quilts, fabrics, furniture, and many other items. The sisters of Pi Phi encouraged them to make these things to sell. In 1926 the Arrowcraft Shop was built as an outlet to sell their crafts. Because of this, Gatlinburg is known as the crafts capital of the U. S.
- 3. Walk the lane to the first Pi Beta Phi Settlement School** – These Tulip Poplar trees were planted, over 100 years ago, along the lane the students walked on to go to school. Imagine you are back in 1912, the first year the school opened. What do you think the students thought when they first went to school? How did they carry their lunch? What kind of clothes did they wear? How old were they? How many kids were in the first class?
- 4. Pi Beta Phi Settlement School** – In 1912, the sisters of the Pi Beta Phi Fraternity, established this school. They helped the community in many ways. They taught the mountain people to understand that they could have a better education, better health care, better living standards, and a better way to earn a living. The first class had 13 students. These students were taught reading, writing, spelling, math, forestry, manual arts, and home economics. Later, the adults in the community were also encouraged to take courses in vocational training and home economics.
- 5. Arrowmont School of Arts and Crafts** –Starting in 1945, the Pi Phi School held summer programs for craft workshops in the school building. These workshops were started to help the people in the community learn how to make handicrafts to sell. As these programs grew, they became known as the Arrowmont School of Arts and Crafts. Arrowmont established its own campus on the land next to the school owned by Pi Phi. Now, Arrowmont offers year-round classes and workshops for college credit. These are offered to members of the community and people from all around the country.

- 6. Site of the old clinic and Ogle's cabin** – This is where the Ogle cabin we saw by the Arrowcraft shop was originally built. There was a health care center built here in front of the cabin in 1922. This center was called the Jennie Nicol Memorial Health Center. This center served as the settlement school's clinic for 26 years. Doctors and dentists from Knoxville came to the center periodically to offer their services to the mountain people. In the 1940's, this center was badly in need of repair. In 1948, a new building was built on a different site to house the clinic. On our way back to school we'll see the new site.
- 7. Old Red Barn** – This barn was built in 1923. It served as a model barn where the young men of the Pi Phi School were taught agriculture, including the care of livestock. The settlement school's housekeeper, Aunt Lizzie Reagan, was so impressed by the new barn, she milked the cows outside because she "didn't want those old cows to mess up the new barn". The first motion picture in Gatlinburg was shown in the loft of this barn, square dances were held here, and the elementary students played basketball here. In 1950, this barn was remodeled into student housing for Pi Phi. In 1999, it was remodeled again and is now used as housing for Arrowmont students.
- 8. Teachers' Cottages** - The Pollard Cottage was on the land when the fraternity bought the land. The Pi Phi's cleaned it up and used it for the teachers' residence until 1916. In 1919, it was turned into a girls' dormitory, the school's kitchen facilities, and dining room until 1941. The old cottage was torn down and a new building was built on the exact site in 1999. This cottage is now used to house students attending Arrowmont.

The Helmick House was built in 1916 to serve as the new teacher's residence. It was named after Elizabeth Helmick, a Pi Phi who was a pioneer for the settlement school. Over the years this cottage served many functions; as a boy's dormitory, as a meeting place for student and community club, and as a gathering place for holiday celebrations. It was renovated in the 1960's and is now used to house Arrowmont students. Ralph Ogle was the last student to live in this cottage, leaving in 1966.

The Stuart Cottage was another cottage that was on the land when the fraternity bought it. It was first used as a residence for the school handyman, Marshall Ogle, and his wife. In 1918, it was remodeled to be used as a boy's dormitory. In 1941, it was totally remodeled. It now serves as a dormitory for students from Arrowmont.
- 9. Jennie Nicol Memorial Health Center** – In the 1948, a new health center was built to serve the settlement school. Almost all of the medical supplies and furnishings were donated by Pi Beta Phi members. The center's most notable nurses were Phyllis Higginbotham and Marjorie Chalmers. These brave, caring nurses treated patients at the clinic and made house calls at all hours of the day and night. My mother-in-law has fond memories of Nurse Marjorie. She told me, "Why, Nurse Marjorie swabbed my throat a many a time!"