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## Map of pigeon forge tennessee

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Pigeon Forge is a popular mountain resort city located in Sevier County, Tennessee, United States. As of 2020, it has a population of approximately 6,343 residents. The city is situated just north of Great Smoky Mountains National Park and caters primarily to fans of Southern culture and country music. Pigeon Forge offers various attractions such as Dollywood, WonderWorks, Alcatraz East Crime Museum, Dolly Parton's Stampede, and numerous gift shops, outlet malls, amusement rides, and musical theaters. The city also features a monument honoring Samuel Wear in Pigeon Forge City Park. The name "Pigeon Forge" originates from an iron forge built by Isaac Love around 1820, which was named after its location along the Little Pigeon River. For centuries, the Cherokee used the valley where Pigeon Forge is located as a hunting ground. A footpath known as "Indian Gap Trail" crossed the Great Smokies and passed through the Pigeon Forge valley. The first Europeans to arrive in the area were likely hunters and trappers from North Carolina. Traders from Virginia also passed through the valley before 1750. After 1783, Colonel Samuel Wear became one of the first permanent white settlers in the area. He erected a stockade near the confluence of Walden Creek and Little Pigeon River (now Pigeon Forge City Park) in 1792. Later, Shields served on the committee that drafted Tennessee's state constitution. In 1785, Cherokee signed the Treaty of Dumplin Creek, ceding most of what is now Sevier County to the United States. Robert Shields, a Revolutionary War veteran, received a survey for land in Pigeon Forge and established a fort near Dollywood in 1786. The fort housed six families and had separate houses for his children. His son later wrote that it was 100 feet long, 16 feet wide, with walls constructed from heavy logs. Shields' family grew, and he built separate homes for his children; one house was bought by Horatio Butler in 1797 and remained until its demolition in 1994. The Wear Fort straddled Indian Gap Trail, making it a target for small Cherokee warrior bands. After the Cherokee attacked the fort in 1793, Wear led a band of frontiersmen across the Smokies to destroy Tallassee town, killing at least 15 Cherokees and capturing several others. Sporadic fighting continued between settlers and Cherokees until treaties were negotiated at Tellico Blockhouse in 1794 and 1798. In 1802, Tavenor Runyan was killed by a Cherokee warrior, prompting Governor Archibald Roane to intervene. Religion played a significant role in Pigeon Forge's early history. Circuit riders preached in the valley, creating a large Methodist following that remains today. Bishop Francis Asbury delivered a sermon at Shiloh Memorial Cemetery on October 20, 1808. The first tourists visited Pigeon Forge for extended revivals held near Middle Creek Methodist Church as early as 1822. Mordecai Lewis obtained a 151-acre land grant along the Little Pigeon River in 1810. In the early 19th century, Isaac Love established an iron forge in what is now Pigeon Forge, which gave the city its name. Over time, the complex was expanded and modified by various owners, including John Sevier Trotter, who added a sawmill and made other improvements. Despite the iron furnace being sold and relocated, the Pigeon Forge Mill remains standing and has been preserved as a historic landmark. The area around Henderson Springs became a health resort in the 1870s, with visitors coming to soak in the believed health-restoring waters. However, until the mid-20th century, Pigeon Forge remained a small, isolated mountain community with limited access and infrastructure. It wasn't until the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1934 that tourism began to trickle into the area. The town's commercial boom in the latter half of the 20th century was largely due to factors outside its control. The nearby town of Gatlinburg, with its prime location and limited land resources, became a target for entrepreneurs seeking opportunities. In 1961, brothers Grover and Harry Robbins opened Rebel Railroad, which simulated a Civil War-era experience but later shifted to a "Wild West" theme as the initial attraction's popularity waned. This marked one of the early signs of Pigeon Forge's transformation into the tourist destination it is today. Other tourist attractions like Tweetsie Railroad in North Carolina have struggled to stay afloat. Goldrush Junction, however, proved to be more successful than Rebel Railroad, prompting the Robbinses to invest in a log flume ride in 1967. This ride was originally from the New York World's Fair and had been one of its top draws. In 1969, Art Modell bought Goldrush Junction after Pigeon Forge implemented plans for tourism development along US-441. Modell later sold it to the Herschend Brothers in 1976, who renamed the park Silver Dollar City. The park's attendance began to rise as they applied their successful Ozark mountain theme from Branson, Missouri. In 1982, Pigeon Forge launched a major economic plan focusing on theme parks, outlet malls, and live music venues. The first outlet mall, Factory Merchants, opened that same year, followed by four more by the early 1990s. Outlet malls provided 44% of the town's revenue by then. The increasing number of attractions brought competition for Silver Dollar City and its main competitor, Magic World, which had built a theme park on Pine Mountain in Pigeon Forge's south section. In 1985, the Herschends approached Dolly Parton with a proposal to partner in promoting and operating Silver Dollar City. After negotiations, Parton became the majority owner and renamed it Dollywood for a major marketing campaign. Magic World folded in 1994. Despite the commercial boom, Pigeon Forge faced challenges. Rising land value forced many farmers to sell their land due to high property taxes. The area struggled with the consequences of low-wage jobs that came with the tourist industry. Pigeon Forge is a city located in Sevier County, Tennessee, along the Little Pigeon River. The city has a total area of 11.6 square miles, all of which is land. It sits in a valley surrounded by high ridges and mountains, with Sevierville to the north and Gatlinburg to the south. The city has a humid subtropical climate, characterized by hot summers and cool winters, with heavy precipitation throughout the year. According to climate data, Pigeon Forge experiences an average of 55.44 inches (1407 mm) of precipitation per year, with October being the driest month. The record high temperature is 106°F (41°C), while the record low is -18°F (-28°C). As of the 2020 census, the city has a population of approximately 6,343 people, with 2,346 households and 1,712 families. The racial makeup of Pigeon Forge is predominantly White (66.92%), followed by Hispanic or Latino (24.66%) and other races. The text also provides historical population data for Pigeon Forge, showing a steady increase from 1970 to 2020. Of the total households in Pigeon Forge, about 31.2% had children under 18 living with them, while 46.6% were married couples, and 14.3% had a single female householder without a husband. The population was predominantly families, but also included many individuals living alone. The average household size was around 2.58 people, while the average family size was slightly higher at 2.99 people. The median age of residents was 37.8 years, with about 15.4% being over 65 years old. For every 100 females in the area, there were approximately 102.7 males. According to the American Community Survey, the median household income was \$34,949 and the median family income was \$41,829. However, males had a significantly lower median income than females at \$31,933 versus \$20,838. Poverty rates in Pigeon Forge were relatively high, with about 10.6% of the population living below the poverty line. The area drew around 11 million visitors each year, largely due to its natural beauty and attractions such as Dollywood theme park and other entertainment options like the Comedy Barn Theater and WonderWorks Children's Museum. Pigeon Forge is home to various events and festivals throughout the year. These include Car Shows like Camaro, Chevelle, Nova Nationals Cobra Mustang Club, Shades of the Past Hot Rod Roundup, Fall Rod Run, Smoky Mountain Model-A Car Rally, Annual Pigeon Forge Starton/Conquest Meet, Ford F-100 Super Nationals, and Patriot Festival. The city also has several parks, including Pigeon Forge City Park, which offers sports fields, courts, walking trails, and picnic areas. Wear Farm City Park is another main park in the area, featuring sports fields, playgrounds, pavilions, and concession stands. Pigeon Forge operates under a City Manager-Commission form of government. The city has an extensive infrastructure system, including 181 miles of water piping, hundreds of fire hydrants, 20 water tanks, 19 pump stations, and more. The city is also served by the "Fun Time Trolleys" mass transit system, which operates over 40 vehicles with more than 200 stops throughout Pigeon Forge, as well as neighboring Gatlinburg and Sevierville. All trolleys are equipped with lifts for mobility aids and wheelchairs. Pigeon Forge is situated near the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and U.S. Route 441, also known as "The Parkway", runs through the city en route to Gatlinburg and the national park. The six-lane strip along US-441 contains most of Pigeon Forge's tourist attractions. Other notable roads in the area include Teaster Lane, which serves as a local four-lane road bypassing some of the Parkway, and TN-449, which directly connects with Dollywood. Pigeon Forge also has its own water plant, capable of treating 12 million gallons of water per day. The city storage system holds 8.3 million gallons of water, and it supplies Gatlinburg with up to 1.5 million gallons of water per day. Notably, country music singer-songwriter Dolly Parton has various business interests in the tourism industry in Pigeon Forge. The area now known as Pigeon Forge was initially inhabited by Native Americans before being settled by European-American pioneers. One notable settler was Samuel Wear, a Revolutionary War veteran who co-founded the "Lost State of Franklin" and helped draft Tennessee's state constitution. He established Wears Fort in the region that eventually became Pigeon Forge. Over time, Pigeon Forge has evolved into a tourist destination, with attractions like Dollywood and Dolly Parton's Stampede drawing visitors from across the country. The area's rich history, including its role as a stop for pioneers and Native American tribes, is still celebrated through various historical sites and events. A city in Tennessee, USA. Located near the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Has a population of around 5,760 people as of the 2020 census. The city's weather is influenced by its location in the southeastern United States, with hot summers and mild winters. The city has a range of attractions, including the Dollywood theme park and the Island at Pigeon Forge entertainment complex. There are also several festivals held throughout the year, such as the 4th of July Patriot Festival. The city's parks and recreation department offers a variety of programs and services for residents and visitors. Pigeon Forge has a strong tourism industry, with many hotels, restaurants, and shops catering to visitors. The city is served by a range of public utilities, including water and wastewater treatment plants. A fleet of buses and trolleys provides transportation around the city.