

Great Smoky Mountains
National Park

Cades Cove Opportunities Plan

Appendix E
Cultural Resources
Summary Report

October 2004

United States Department
Of the Interior
National Park Service

Introduction

This Cultural Resource Summary is intended to act as a tool to help understand the Cades Cove landscape, to aid in determining the occurrence of cultural resources. This report is a summary of what is known about cultural resources and identifying gaps in knowledge. This report was prepared by the Charlottesville, Virginia office of John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA), a landscape architecture and historic preservation firm working in collaboration with Rivanna Archaeology and in association with the Knoxville Area Transportation Planning Organization.

JMA's role in the Cades Cove Opportunities Plan was to identify and assess cultural resources and the impacts and benefits of proposed design alternatives to these cultural resources. This included the development of cultural resource protection, management, treatment, and interpretation recommendations. For the purposes of this report, cultural resources encompass the cultural landscape of Cades Cove including American Indian, historic vernacular and designed landscapes, sites, features, buildings, structures, and other constructed features. JMA also addressed the evolution of land use, land management, and natural resources as they pertained to the cultural landscape. In addition, JMA addressed archeological and ethnographic values and resources. The primary product of JMA's efforts was the development of this Cultural Resource Summary report. JMA also provided cultural resource information to other members on the Cades Cove Opportunities Plan team.

The primary focus of this Cultural Resource Summary was the documentation and analysis of the cultural resources of the Cades Cove landscape. JMA reviewed and analyzed existing data, studies, and relevant information provided by the park and gathered during archive research, fieldwork, web searches, and from other members of the Cades Cove Opportunities Plan team. This included, but was not limited to, cultural resource studies, management plans, park historical documentation, National Park Service management policies, a General Management Plan, press reports, interpretive and visitation data, natural resource and landscape management data, land use information, environmental compliance documents and other relevant data collected by others and transmitted to JMA. Historical and existing conditions documentation was limited to what was necessary to support the project and did not reach the level of research necessary for a cultural landscape report. Research undertaken by JMA was primarily focused on the collection of primary and secondary sources from park archives during a research visit conducted during the week of April 1, 2002.

Fieldwork was undertaken to collect additional data on cultural resources. The fieldwork included a survey of the project area condition (focusing on cultural resources) to a level sufficient to support research needs and consisted of three days

in Cades Cove mapping and photographing cultural resource features. JMA also coordinated with David Evans and Associates in the collection and integration of natural resources data into the Cultural Resource Summary.

JMA analyzed available documentation and the existing conditions data from the Cades Cove landscape. This included an inventory of existing conditions, review of the conditions during the period of significance and a comparative analysis of landscape character during these periods. JMA also identified resources surviving from the period of significance and archeological resources. Using this information, the occurrence of surviving historical and archeological resources was identified. This information was mapped to help develop a spatial understanding of these resources.

Methodology

This Cultural Resource Summary provides a current description of cultural resources and statement of significance based on available significance evaluations by others. Specifically, the cultural resource summary includes an overview-level documentation of landscape history from prehistory to present based upon available documentation, an impact assessment of current visitation levels on cultural resources, an archeological overview of Cades Cove, and an identification of areas warranting further study. This report also includes an annotated bibliography of cultural resource data and background reports, maps of surviving contributing historic resources, environmental compliance documents, and recommendations for consideration by others concerning land use and park management zoning, and recommendations for further research and study.

JMA is in concurrence with the 1998 draft Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) statement of significance and the 1818 to 1942 period of significance. Using these criteria, JMA has determined that virtually the whole Cades Cove landscape is sensitive to change. This document does not include specific treatment recommendations. JMA will provide treatment guidelines as a separate task for this project.

Historical Overview

American Indian Occupation (8,000 – 200 BP)

While human occupation in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is likely during the PaleoIndian period, ca. 14,000 – 10,000 years before present (BP), the first documented human occupation of the park dates the Archaic period, ca. 10,000 – 2,700 BP. An archeological survey of the Great Smoky Mountains in the mid-

1970s conducted by Quentin Bass of the University of Tennessee located 25 Early Archaic sites within the park. A majority of these sites contained chert, a non-local lithic. Bass has proposed that the non-local lithics found in Early Archaic sites suggest a nomadic subsistence predicated on hunting and seasonal mobility. The Great Smoky Mountains would likely have been a peripheral area exploited by Early Archaic peoples.¹

The transition to the Middle Archaic period in the Great Smoky Mountains is marked by a greater number of sites distributed across a broader physiographic region, and the increasing use of locally-obtained materials, particularly quartz and quartzite. A total of 74 Middle Archaic sites were identified during the University of Tennessee's survey. Bass has proposed that this data represents a change in settlement and subsistence patterns, perhaps reflecting a more sedentary lifestyle. It is likely that the natural resources of the Great Smoky Mountains were utilized more intensely by Middle Archaic peoples.²

Late Archaic period sites within the Great Smoky Mountains are characterized by the presence of Savannah River quartzite points. A total of 59 Late Archaic sites were identified during the University of Tennessee's survey. Only thirty of these sites were found in upland settings. Bass has proposed that this data reflects the fact that settlement had begun to concentrate on floodplains and valley floors.³

Early Woodland period or Swannanoa phase sites, ca. 2,700 - 2,200 BP, within the Great Smoky Mountains are characterized by the presence of Swannanoa ceramics. The University of Tennessee survey located 67 Early Woodland period sites in all physiographic locations. Bass has proposed that the relatively even distribution of ceramics and the exploitation of all environmental zones suggest that the Great Smoky Mountains was utilized as a part of the larger region. It is unlikely that horticultural practices were initiated during this period.⁴

Middle Woodland period or Pigeon phase sites, ca. 2,200 – 1,800 BP, and Connestee phase sites, ca. 1,800 – 1,000 BP, within the Great Smoky Mountains are characterized by the presence of Pigeon, Connestee and Candy Creek ceramics. The University of Tennessee survey located 81 Middle Woodland period sites in both upland and valley settings. Bass has proposed that during this period, Middle Woodland settlement was centered in the floodplain but that they also intensively

¹ Quentin R. Bass, II, Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Patterns in the Great Smoky Mountains, 108-109. Final report submitted to the National Park Service. Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

² Bass, Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence, 109.

³ Bass, Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence, 109.

⁴ Bass, Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence, 109-110.

utilized the upland resources. It is likely that horticulture was practiced during the Middle Woodland period.⁵

The Mississippian period or Pisgah phase, ca. 1,000 – 550 BP, is characterized by rectilinear complicated stamped pottery and platform mounds. Only 21 sites from the University of Tennessee survey contained Pisgah ceramics. Bass has characterized the Pisgah occupation of the Great Smoky Mountains as ephemeral.⁶

Historic Cherokee/Qualla Occupation (1450 – 1818)

The Cherokee were the dominant tribe in the central and southern Appalachian region including eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and north Georgia. Linguistically, the Cherokee are an Iroquoian nation. The Cherokee practiced both hunting and agriculture and resided in a large number of villages adjacent to prominent drainages.⁷

Initial contact with Europeans, most likely from the mid-seventeenth century on, was predicated on the fur trade. Throughout the eighteenth century white settlers spread westward settling on traditional Cherokee lands west of the Appalachians. Due to the encroachment on their lands, the Cherokee aided the British during the Revolutionary War. As a result of the British defeat, the Cherokee were forced to turn over large areas of land in treaties with the U. S. Government in 1791 and 1798. With the treaty of Calhoun in 1819, the Cherokees were forced to cede all of their land in the Great Smoky Mountains, formally opening it up for white settlement.⁸

Within the Great Smoky Mountains the Cherokee appear to have occupied all environmental zones including floodplain, foothills and mountain sites. Maize, bean and squash cultivation was supplemented by hunting, gathering and fishing. The Cherokee utilized a well-established system of trails and footpaths throughout the Great Smoky Mountains. One of the major trails was the Tuckaleechee and Southeastern trail that led south into Cades Cove. From Cades Cove it split into a number of different directions.⁹

⁵ Bass, *Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence*, 110; Elizabeth A. Horvath, “Archeological Investigations conducted for the Cades Cove Horse Trail and the Abrams Falls parking lot, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Blount County, Tennessee,” (Tallahassee: Southeast Archeological Center, 1990) 6.

⁶ Bass, *Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence*, 111; Horvath, “Cades Cove Horse Trail,” 7.

⁷ Robert W. Blythe, *Historic Resource Study, Great Smoky Mountains National Park (DRAFT)*, 2. Ms. in possession of author, 2002.

⁸ Blythe, *Historic Resource Study (DRAFT)*, 3.

⁹ Horvath, “Cades Cove Horse Trail,” 7; Neil Maher, “Hold Up That Road: Let Your Uncle Sam Build It!: Auto Tourism, Wilderness, and the Evolution of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park’s Motor Road System,” 8. Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Visitor Center Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, n.d; Durwood Dunn, *Cades Cove: The Life and Death of a Southern Appalachian Community, 1818-1937*, (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1988) 6.

A number of sources have noted that in the period just prior to white settlement, the Cherokee established a large town in Cades Cove on Abrams Creek. While the presence of a formal town has not yet been verified archeologically, it is certain that the Cherokee maintained a continued presence in the Cove for several centuries. The Cherokee name for the town, or perhaps the larger cove, was Tsiyahi, literally otter place.¹⁰

During the forced removal of Cherokees over the 'Trail of Tears' some bands were permitted to remain in western North Carolina and the Qualla reservation was established on the southern boundary of Great Smoky Mountain National Park.

Early White Settlers (1818 – 1861)

Throughout the Great Smoky Mountains, early white settlement was characterized by the dominant hollow and cove pattern. Cove settlement featured the placement of farmsteads at the edges of a basin, close to surrounding hillsides creating an oval distribution pattern. This left a majority of the Cove interior available for cultivation. Early settlers practiced a diversified small-scale agriculture supplemented by livestock raising, hunting, and fishing. Most production was for home consumption, however cash was frequently received from the sale of livestock. Hillsides surrounding the hollow or Cove were frequently considered communal land available to all for hunting and running livestock. At Cades Cove, the nineteenth-century oak-hickory-chestnut forest supplied abundant mast for grazing pigs, cattle and sheep.¹¹ The earliest title to land in Cades Cove was issued in 1794 in North Carolina. Hugh Dunlap received a land grant of 5,000 acres "in a place called Cades Cove." Dunlap was reissued the grant from Tennessee in 1809.¹²

The first white settlers known to have occupied Cades Cove were John and Lucretia Oliver. They moved to Cades Cove from Carter County, Tennessee in 1818. Despite their occupation of Cades Cove, they did not obtain a legal right to their land until 1826. Settlement of Cades Cove expanded in the 1820s. After William Tipton purchased a majority of the Cades Cove acreage in 1821, he sold off farms to a number of subsequent settlers. Early settlement patterns show that the first landowners occupied property in the northeast portion of Cades Cove, an area that was higher and better drained. By the mid-to-late 1820s, Peter Cable had drained

¹⁰ Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 2; T. Snell Newman, "An Overview of the probable Indian culture history of Great Smoky Mountain National Park," 11. Ms. on file at Sugarlands Visitor Center Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountain National Park, Dunn, *Cades Cove*, 6-7, 13. Dunn cites the ethnologist James Mooney and his pioneer work in conducting interviews with Cherokee in Oklahoma and on the Qualla Reservation in western North Carolina as identifying the place-name Tsiyahi.

¹¹ Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 7-9.

¹² Dunn, *Cades Cove*, 5.

the swampy lower or southwest sections of the Cove by constructing dikes and log booms. This opened up a larger area of the Cove for settlement.¹³

During the mid-to-late 1830s, the construction of two state turnpikes across the Great Smoky Mountains, the Parson's Turnpike to the west of Cades Cove, and the Anderson or McCampbell-Anderson Road to the east of Cades Cove, stimulated a period of road building by Cove residents. In 1836, Cades Cove residents assisted in the construction of the Crib Gap road from the east end of the Cove to its intersection with the Anderson Turnpike at Laurel Creek. Only two years later, the Parson Branch Road (via Forge Creek) was also constructed. During the same period, the Indian Grave Gap Road (Rich Mountain Road) north from Cades Cove to Tuckaleechee, the Cooper Road northwest out of Cades Cove to Maryville, and the Rabbit Creek Road following the Tuckaleechee and Southeastern Cherokee Trail out of the west end of Cades Cove were also constructed.¹⁴

The population of Cades Cove grew slowly during the antebellum period. By 1850 it had reached its peak of 671. Only a decade later the population had declined to 296, most likely a result of out-migration and the availability of newer western lands.¹⁵

Civil War (1861 – 1865)

The larger region of east Tennessee was predominantly anti-slavery. Throughout the early part of the war, Confederate troops occupied the larger region to maintain control over civilians. Residents of the Great Smoky Mountains were frequently visited by Confederate military units who confiscated arms and property. After Federal troops occupied Knoxville in September of 1863, independent raiding parties from North Carolina plagued Cove residents. Until formal resistance was organized, Cades Cove residents frequently had their property confiscated or destroyed. Between 1863 and 1864, armed confrontations with these guerilla units increased. Cades Cove also served as a station in the Underground Railroad assisting escaped Union prisoners of war.¹⁶

Logging (1880 – 1930s)

In the decades after the war, a small local logging industry began to develop. Between 1880 and 1900, selective logging was carried out by landowners throughout the Great Smoky Mountains. Individual trees, particularly poplar, ash

¹³ Dunn, *Cades Cove*, 1-21; Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 22-25.

¹⁴ Maher, "Hold up that Road," 14-15.

¹⁵ Dunn, *Cades Cove*, 38; Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 23.

¹⁶ Dunn, *Cades Cove*, 123-141.

and cherry, were sold to regional lumber mills outside of the Great Smoky Mountains. By the turn of the century however, large corporately-funded logging companies began to purchase thousands of acres of the Great Smoky Mountains. Substantial portions of the Great Smoky Mountains were systematically logged and their produces brought via railroad to large steam powered mills. Railroad lines and logging camps were continuously constructed and subsequently moved once the resource was exhausted. As a result of their incursions, hundreds of miles of logging roads were cut deep into the forest. While the logging industry brought some jobs to Cades Cove residents, most continued to maintain an agricultural way of life. While the logging industry brought some jobs to Cades Cove, a few enterprising individuals erected their own small sawmills. The impact of the corporate logging industry pushed the residents of the Great Smoky Mountains to abandon what had previously been a predominantly barter oriented economy. However, despite the logging industry, most in the Great Smoky Mountains continued to maintain an agricultural way of life. One of the direct benefits of the presence of numerous regional sawmills was the ready availability of milled lumber. This led to the construction of a number of frame structures throughout the Cove and the larger Great Smoky Mountains.¹⁷ Towards the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century, the residents of Cades Cove benefited from regional state road building efforts. In 1920, Blount County, Tennessee constructed the Rich Mountain Road replacing an earlier road through Rich Mountain Gap to connect Cades Cove with Tuckaleechee Cove.¹⁸

Park Establishment and Land Acquisition (1923 – 1934)

The first recorded interest in establishing a national park in the Great Smoky Mountains reportedly occurred in 1923. Ann Davis is reported to have asked her husband, “Why can’t we have a national park in the Great Smokies?” David Chapman and the Knoxville business community supported the idea and began to raise money for its establishment. By 1924, the Department of the Interior had established the Southern Appalachian National Park Commission to study the issue. Ultimately they recommended the creation of two parks, one in Virginia’s Blue Ridge Mountains and a second in the Great Smoky Mountains.¹⁹

Residents of Cades Cove were initially supportive of the idea for a national park. By 1924, John Oliver had begun to rent tourist cabins to Cades Cove visitors. A year

¹⁷ Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 11-15, 25.

¹⁸ F. W. Cron, “Road System Inventory and Inspection Reports, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Primary Routes,” September 11, 1950. Rich Mountain Road, Primary Route 12, Sheet 1. Ms. on file at the Great Smoky Mountains National Park Library and Museum Collection, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

¹⁹ Maher, “Hold up that Road,” 25-26, 33-34.

later, Gregory Cave was opened to tourists. In 1928 John Oliver built a tourist lodge to benefit from increased visitation to the Cove.²⁰

In 1926, President Coolidge signed legislation creating Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Shenandoah National Park and Mammoth Cave National Park. During the same year, an interagency agreement was reached between the National Park Service and the Bureau of Public Roads within the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Public Roads provided technical and engineering assistance, and the National Park Service maintained aesthetic control over design issues. Cades Cove residents were assured by Senator Lawrence Tyson that their homes would not be taken from them.²¹

Over the next few years, money was raised by the states of Tennessee and North Carolina to purchase the required lands. In 1927, the Tennessee General Assembly appropriated 1.5 million dollars for the purchase of Great Smoky Mountains National Park lands and gave the park commission power to seize homes through the right of eminent domain. John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s gift of five million dollars in 1928 helped push the fundraising over the edge.²²

With the initiation of land acquisition in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, many of the Cades Cove residents realized they had been deceived by the state and federal government. In 1929 the Cades Cove community, led by John Oliver, legally fought the park commission through the Tennessee court system but was eventually defeated.²³ No federal land titles were established until 1930.

The U. S. Government accepted title to the first 158,876.5 acres in Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1930. J. Ross Eakin was named the first superintendent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Formal administration of the park began the same year. To expedite the purchase of park lands, the Southern Appalachian National Park Commission gave many Cades Cove families permission to remain and farm their property through leases. After receiving the minimum number of acres from both Tennessee and North Carolina, Great Smoky Mountains National Park was formally established in 1934.²⁴

²⁰ Dunn, *Cades Cove*, 242-243.

²¹ Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 86; Maher, "Hold up that Road," 37-38; Dunn, *Cades Cove*, 243-247.

²² Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 86-89.

²³ Dunn, *Cades Cove*, 248-254.

²⁴ Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 90-91; Dunn, *Cades Cove*, 250.

Early NPS Occupation and Development (1934 – 1950)

The establishing legislation for Great Smoky Mountains National Park originally created a natural park. For this reason, early National Park Service development was focused on the existing natural resources, their care and management. The newly created park was to be made more accessible to visitors and its prominent natural resources were highlighted.

As in other natural parks nationwide, landscape designers working in the Great Smoky Mountains adopted a 'rustic' aesthetic for the design of all new roads and visitor facilities. The rustic system of road design and construction involved the "careful positioning of park roads in relationship to surrounding natural topography and scenery." Construction of bridges, culverts and other engineering features along the road system usually utilized abundant local stone. Extensive naturalistic landscaping was also performed. Native flora was planted in areas that were most impacted by road construction and development.²⁵

In late 1933, a large camp site to house the two Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps located at Cades Cove was constructed east of and adjacent to a branch of Tater Creek just north of what would become the Loop Road. Aerial photographs document that the camp consisted of several long frame buildings.²⁶

Within Cades Cove, initial National Park Service development concentrated on the improvement of existing roads and the construction of new pedestrian trails and paths. Nearly all of the work performed in Cades Cove during the 1930s was accomplished through the CCC labor program. Between 1934 and 1938, the CCC improved and repaired several roads leading into and out of the Cove including the road east of the Cove through Crib Gap (Laurel Creek Road), the Rich Mountain Road, Parson Branch Road, the Chestnut Flats Road, and the Forge Creek Road. Many of the existing settlement roads within Cades Cove were surfaced with stone and widened in some areas to accommodate two-way traffic. Stone for the road surfacing was obtained from a local, Cove quarry northeast of the Primitive Baptist Church. Log bridges were built on some roads to ford drainages. Pedestrian trails were also built including one from the fork of Anthony's Creek to Russell Field, and another from the fork of Anthony's Creek to Bote Mountain.²⁷

Despite the fact that Great Smoky Mountains was a natural park, selective restoration of individual historic structures took place throughout the 1930s. The focus of this

²⁵ Maher, "Hold up that Road," 38, 40-42; Blythe, Historic Resource Study (DRAFT), 98-105.

²⁶ Maher, "Hold up that Road," 48; Cades Cove, Tennessee. Aerial photograph, 1936.

²⁷ Superintendent Monthly Reports, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. January, February and March 1934; Maher, "Hold up that Road," 48.

restoration appears to have been the Peter Cable home site. The Peter Cable gristmill was restored by the CCC ca. 1935-1936. The Peter Cable barn and crib were restored a year later. In 1938, the Forge Creek dam was also restored.²⁸

In 1935, the first Master Plan for Great Smoky Mountains National Park was approved. No major construction or development was planned for the single reason that a majority of the land required for the park under its establishing legislation had not yet been acquired. Therefore most of the development that occurred in the 1930s was temporary in nature, using existing structures and the construction of new facilities to meet the minimal needs of visitors to the park.²⁹

In 1938, the CCC initiated construction of twelve stone, fish rearing pools. These pools were built at the east end of the Cove adjacent to and south of Anthony Creek. The water in the pools was supplied from a concrete cutoff dam on Anthony Creek. Cast iron pipes brought the water from the dam to the pools. Ten 25-foot diameter circular stone pools were constructed on the design of those already in operation at Kephart Prong Fish Hatchery. Two additional 12x50 foot rectangular pools were also constructed. In addition, a fish caretaker's cottage and garage and fish food structure were also constructed. By 1940, five additional earth fish storing pools were constructed west of and adjacent to the fish rearing pools. The earth storing pools were more naturalistic in design than the rearing pools and conformed to local topography. They were fed by a small, unnamed drainage. It is not known whether the fish reared and stored in the pools at Cades Cove were used to stock Abrams Creek and other local Cove drainages, or whether they were used for the larger park.³⁰

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, the lessees inherited by Great Smoky Mountains National Park were allowed to live within the Cove and continued to farm and graze their cattle and sheep under special permits. This relationship benefited the park as the use of historic fields for pasture prevented reforestation and maintained the open vistas and scenic beauty on the Cove floor.

By 1940, temporary development at Cades Cove consisted of "one temporary ranger station and outbuilding. These are old structures leftover by former owners and scheduled to be replaced." The ranger station was located west of and adjacent to the old CCC camp and Rich Mountain Road, the Cove's only major route of ingress

²⁸ Superintendent Monthly Reports, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. 1935-1938; Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 143-145.

²⁹ Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 106-107.

³⁰ Fish Rearing Pools, Cades Cove, Tenn. Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Feb. 11, 1938. Map on file at the Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado. The fish rearing pools were subsequently abandoned in 1942; Earth Fish Storing Pools, Cades Cove Tenn., Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Oct. 31, 1940. Map on file at the Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado.

and egress. In addition, a temporary campground was located at the western end of the Cove just off of the Abrams Falls Trail. The campground had no improved facilities other than pit toilets. Only parts of Loop Road were maintained in crushed stone, presumably the frequently traveled northern and western sections, connecting to the campground and Cable Mill area. The roads traversing the southern and eastern sides of the Cove were kept predominantly earthen.³¹

Throughout the late 1930s, the park had made a concerted effort to preserve several of the unique historic structures within Cades Cove. In 1940, the park made the decision to permanently preserve and maintain these architectural exhibits as a larger 'field museum of mountain culture' located in the Cable Mill area. In creating the outdoor exhibit of mountain culture, the criteria for preservation of historic structures was also established. Only those structures that could be verified as dating to the 'settlement period' were preserved. As a result, many important Cove structures constructed after this period of significance were torn down. At Cable Mill, the exhibit included the restored Cable Mill, barn, corn crib, and Forge Creek dam and interpreted the use of water power in the Great Smoky Mountains.³²

Throughout the late 1930s and 1940s, the park had been constructing the Laurel Creek or Cades Cove Road that would connect the Cove to eastern points within the Great Smoky Mountains. As the road was nearing completion, several smaller road improvement projects were also initiated within Cades Cove. In 1949, the roads throughout the Cove were improved again. These repairs included repairing small bridges, installing culverts and drainages, and grading and resurfacing roads with crushed stone. In particular, roads on the south side of the Cove were upgraded and parts were realigned to make a more complete 'loop' connection with the new eastern entrance.³³

By November of 1950, entrance and egress to the Cove was permanently altered with the opening of the Laurel Creek – Cades Cove Road at the eastern end of the project area. The former pre-1950 entrance to the Cove had been from the north through Rich Mountain Gap. All of the pre-1950 visitor facilities and exhibits had been focused on the western end of the Cove near the entrance road. With the

³¹ Cades Cove, Part of the Master Plan. Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Drawn by the Branch of Plans and Design from National Park Service Data as of Jan. 1, 1946. GRSM Catalog #34002. Map on file at the Sugarlands Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

³² Field Exhibit of Mountain Culture, Cades Cove, Tennessee, Jan. 1, 1941. Part of the Master Plan for Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Drawn by the Branch of Plans and Designs from National Park Service Data as of Jan. 1, 1941. Drawing No. 2164a. Map on file at the Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado; Cultural Exhibit, Cades Cove Area. Part of the Master Plan for Great Smoky Mountains National Park, April, 1938. Drawn by the Branch of Plans and Design from National Park Service Data. GRSM Catalog #2163Z2. Map on file at the Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado.

³³ Superintendent Monthly Reports, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. July 1949, December 1949, January 1950, May 1950.

opening of the new eastern access road, the National Park Service shifted the bulk of its visitor facilities to the eastern end of the Cove. The park also initiated one-way traffic on the Loop Road. The Loop Road continued to be maintained in crushed stone. The sharp curves and narrow roads were kept to maintain the "settlement atmosphere" and to encourage slow driving and "carry out the logical sequence of exhibits." By 1952, interpretive signs or 'descriptive markers' were erected on the Loop Road at selected architectural exhibits and automobile waysides.³⁴

To support the new entrance to the Cove, a substantial amount of new construction took place south of the Laurel Creek Road where it intersected with Cades Cove. A new formal campground and picnic area were subsequently laid out and constructed in the east end of the Cove, in part to reduce traffic flow on the Loop Road. The new campground and picnic area were located in a lightly wooded area that was used as an agricultural field as late as the mid-1930s. By 1952, survey work and clearing for the new picnic area, Section A, at the eastern end of the Cove had begun. The first formal comfort station within Cades Cove was completed for the picnic area the following year. Grading and surfacing of picnic area and campground roads proceeded throughout 1953. In 1953, construction of the campground began. Sections B and C, were cleared and laid out. By 1955, three new comfort stations were completed and construction began on a new residence and ranger station. Seventy tables and benches for the picnic area had also been constructed.³⁵

Mission 66 development continued to fund the expansion of the campground and picnic area. In 1958, a 'campfire circle' and amphitheater were constructed in the campground complex. By 1959, new roads and parking areas were constructed to support the expanded camping area. Picnic tables and benches continued to be produced. In 1959, construction began on a visitor orientation facility at the entrance to the Loop Road. Mission 66 funds also enabled the park to further develop the outdoor exhibit of mountain culture at Cable Mill. Prior to 1956, the Cable Mill area consisted of a restored mill, barn and corn crib. In 1957, a historic smokehouse and drive-through barn were moved to the Cable Mill area. In addition, a blacksmith shop and period fences were constructed. A year later, the Cable Mill area consisted of the Becky Cable house, a drive-through barn, a blacksmith shop, a smokehouse, a corn crib, a mill, a barn, and a new comfort station.³⁶

³⁴ Superintendent Monthly Reports, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. December 1950, May 1952, June 1952.

³⁵ Superintendent Monthly Reports, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1952-1955.

³⁶ Superintendent Monthly Reports, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1956-1959; Orientation Facility, Cades Cove, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, April, 1959. Division of Design and Construction, Eastern Gatlinburg Field Office. Map on file at the Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado.

In 1977, the Cades Cove Historic District was nominated to the National Register. Periodic maintenance work was performed on the Loop Road and bridges within Cades Cove throughout the 1970s and 1980s. A country store and new comfort station were constructed at the Cable Mill area in the 1970s.³⁷

Cultural Resources – Inventory and Assessment

More than two hundred million years ago the land which now comprises the Smoky Mountains was undergoing the area's last phase of mountain building activity. As continental plates collided, layers of rock were upturned, folded, broken and older rock formations were pushed up and over younger formations. In the area that is now known as Cades Cove, the overlaying, older rock was thinner than in surrounding areas. This thin layer of rock was eroded to expose the younger limestone rock below and resulted in a relatively level and fertile valley surrounded by mountains (Figures 1-3).³⁸

When man first arrived in Cades Cove more than eleven thousand years ago, this geologic history dominated the landscape. Today this history continues to dominate Cades Cove with the site's hydrology, vegetation, wildlife, climate, and the cultural response to these features reflecting the Cove's geology. These characteristics also played a critical role in the effort to establish a national park in the Smoky Mountains.³⁹

This inventory includes documentation of the following landscape characteristics: natural systems, spatial organization, land use, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and views and vistas. Each landscape characteristic section is followed by a comprehensive listing of inventoried features. The features data includes: the feature identification number; an assessment of whether the feature contributes to the period of significance or not (or has been classified as undetermined owing to a lack of information on the date or origin); its association with historic periods; its condition; and its date of origin.

The inventory includes existing conditions photographs of representative landscape features. These photographs are included at the end of the report. Inventoried features are mapped on inventory maps included at the end of this report. Each map documents the location of features and includes a listing of features and their numbers.

³⁷ Country store for John P. Cable Mill complex, Cades Cove. Floor plan and elevations, June 1971. Map on file at the Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado.

³⁸ Lawliss, *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Cades Cove Landscape, 4*, Kemp. *Geology*.

³⁹ Dunn, *Cades Cove*.

This inventory was prepared in part using draft data from the Cades Cove Historic District Cultural Landscape Report.

Natural Systems

The geologic history of Cades Cove is nowhere more obvious than in the Cove's natural systems and features. The surrounding mountain slopes drain to the Cove via hundreds of seasonal streams. As the streams advance down the slopes they consolidate into larger waterways with more than twenty streams extending onto the Cove floor. Abrams Creek runs east to west through the Cove collecting the contents of smaller streams before merging with Mill Creek west of the Loop Road. Mill Creek drains the streams from the southwestern slopes of the Cove. The mountain streams are characterized by low-to-moderate flows with shallow, rock-lined beds. Abrams Creek has a substantially larger flow volume and reaches a width of more than thirty feet just west of its intersection with Mill Creek (see Figures 4-5, also see Figure 1). Wetland areas are found along many of the streams on the Cove floor and mostly concentrated at the west end of the Cove. Before the park was established and during early park management, streams in the Cove were channelized to increase the area of agricultural fields. Recently, the National Park Service began to restore some of these wetland areas and stabilize the area with willow bundles. Older wetlands in the Cove are characterized by tree cover and/or thick stands of river cane (*Arundinaria gigantia*) called canebrakes (see Figure 6).

As is common with limestone bedrock, there are a number of sinkholes in the Cades Cove area. Some of these sinkholes have filled with water forming ponds, which yield information to indicate their existence for more than 6,000 years.⁴⁰ Variety in elevation and aspect create a number of diverse habitats for native plants and animals in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The park is home to more species of native trees than any other American national park and has been designated by the United Nations as an International Biosphere Reserve. In Cades Cove, most of the Cove floor has been cleared of trees while the surrounding slopes are covered by forest (see Figures 2-3). While Cove settlers maintained open areas that extended onto the mountain slopes, the National Park Service has allowed the forest to return to many of these slopes. Much of the remaining surrounding forest was only selectively cut before the park was established with some areas having never been cut.⁴¹ Common tree species in Cades Cove include: hemlock, pine, oak, hickory, sycamore, black cherry, and poplar trees with understory species of dogwood, redbud, American holly, rhododendron, and mountain laurel. Herbaceous plants in the Cove forest include: Christmas fern, spring beauty,

⁴⁰ Davidson, Jean L., *University of Tennessee – Paleoecological analysis of Holocene vegetation, Lake in the Woods, Cades Cove, Great Smoky Mountains National Park*, 57.

⁴¹ Kemp, *Trees & Forest*.

bluebells, wintergreen, partridge berry, and trillium. Deer are common in the Cove and often can be seen grazing in the Cove’s open fields (see Figures 7-9). Black bear are also common to the Cove and are one of the key interests of visitors. A variety of other animal species inhabit the Cove and surrounding forest including: bobcats, red and grey foxes, coyotes (a recent arrival), raccoons, river otters (reintroduced by the NPS), skunks, beavers, squirrels, opossum, chipmunks, and non-native wild pigs. The wild pigs are responsible for significant ecosystem disruption.⁴²

Table 1: Natural Systems Inventory

#	Natural Systems Feature	Contributing/ Non-contributing
N-01	Abrams Creek	C
N-02	Spruce Double Branch	C
N-03	Law Branch	C
N-04	More Licker Branch	C
N-05	Victory Branch	C
N-06	Mill Creek	C
N-07	Forge Creek	C
N-08	Coalen Ground Branch	C
N-09	Titmouse Branch	C
N-10	Chickadee Branch	C
N-11	Tiptons Sugar Cove Branch	C
N-12	Bower Creek	C
N-13	Forge Knob Branch	C
N-14	Brier Lick Branch	C
N-15	Mud Gap Branch	C
N-16	Ekaneettle Branch	C
N-17	Lonesome Branch	C
N-18	Licklog Branch	C
N-19	Wildcat Branch	C
N-20	Narrow Creek	C
N-21	Devils Tater Patch Branch	C
N-22	Russell Field Branch	C
N-23	Whistling Branch	C
N-24	Cades Branch	C
N-25	Oliver Branch	C
N-26	McCaulley Branch	C
N-27	Bunting Branch	C
N-28	Maple Branch	C
N-29	Sea Branch	C
N-30	Rowans Creek	C

⁴² NPS Web Page, *Natural Features*.

#	Natural Systems Feature	Contributing/ Non-contributing
N-31	Cork Branch	C
N-32	Pole Knob Branch	C
N-33	Cooper Branch	C
N-34	Fanny Branch	C
N-35	Stillhouse Branch	C
N-36	Anthony Creek	C
N-37	Maynard Creek	C
N-38	Left Prong Anthony Creek	C
N-39	Green Branch	C
N-40	Crooked Arm Branch	C
N-41	Harrison Branch	C
N-42	Marthas Branch	C
N-43	Feezell Branch	C
N-44	Tater Branch	C
N-45	Arbutus Branch	C
N-46	Stony Branch	C
N-47	Wilson Branch	C
N-48	Abrams Falls	C
N-49	Spring on Forge Creek	C
N-50	Spring on Mollies Ridge	C
N-51	Spring at Russell Field	C
N-52	Spring at head of Anthony Creek	C
N-53	Spruce Double	C
N-54	Andy McCully Ridge	C
N-55	Coon Butt	C
N-56	Boring Ridge	C
N-57	Coalen Ground Ridge	C
N-58	Pine Ridge	C
N-59	Tiptons Sugar Cove	C
N-60	Sugar Cove Ridge	C
N-61	High Point	C
N-62	Panther Gap	C
N-63	Gregory Bald	C
N-64	Gregory Ridge	C
N-65	Rich Gap	C
N-66	Forge Knob	C
N-67	Brier Lick Gap	C
N-68	Brier Lick Knob	C
N-69	Buck Gap	C
N-70	Doe Knob	C
N-71	Doe Ridge	C

#	Natural Systems Feature	Contributing/ Non-contributing
N-72	Mud Gap	C
N-73	Powell Knob	C
N-74	Powell Ridge	C
N-75	Ekaneettlee Gap	C
N-76	Mollies Ridge	C
N-77	Mollies Butt	C
N-78	Devils Tater Patch	C
N-79	Little Abrams Gap	C
N-80	Big Abrams Gap	C
N-81	Pole Knob	C
N-82	McC Campbell Knob	C
N-83	McC Campbell Gap	C
N-84	Russell Field	C
N-85	Whistling Gap	C
N-86	Cobb Ridge	C
N-87	Cobb Butt	C
N-88	Horseshoe Ridge	C
N-89	Leadbetter Ridge	C
N-90	Maple Sugar Gap	C
N-91	Anthony Ridge	C
N-92	Mount Squires	C
N-93	Spence Field	C
N-94	Cold Water Knob	C
N-95	Allnight Ridge	C
N-96	Crib Gap	C
N-97	Pinkroot Ridge	C
N-98	Crooked Arm Ridge	C
N-99	Leading Ridge	C
N-100	Cave Ridge	C
N-101	Gregory's Cave	C
N-102	Tater Ridge	C
N-103	Cerulean Knob	C
N-104	Double Mountain	C
N-105	Indian Grave Gap	C
N-106	Cades Cove Mountain	C
N-107	Cold Springs Gap	C
N-108	Arbutus Ridge	C
N-109	Stony Ridge	C
N-110	Beard Cane Gap	C
N-111	Old Growth Forest	C
N-112	Successional Forest	C

#	Natural Systems Feature	Contributing/ Non-contributing
N-113	Ponds	C
N-114	Sinkholes	C

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is a critical factor in the character of Cades Cove, both on a large and small scale. The wide, flat Cove floor contrasts with the surrounding mountain slopes and the open space of the Cove floor allows observers to appreciate this contrast (see Figures 1-2). On a smaller scale, the Loop Road circles the Cove floor, often elevated on the foot of the surrounding slopes, allowing a variety of spatial experiences (see Figures 10-11 and 27).

The location of the Loop Road corridor around the edge of the Cove floor brings users in and out of the sinuous tree line as they move along the road. Travelers along the road not only experience broad views across the Cove, but also the tunnel-like experience of tree cover alternating with small pockets of open field to one side or the other (see Figure 11). Bordering the Loop Road as it winds its way around the Cove are a number of both planned and unplanned pull-offs and parking areas (see Figures 28-31). Much of the existing Loop Road corridor overlaps with a route used by Cove settlers. Laurel Creek Road provides access to the Cove taking travelers along a curving, forest-lined course that often parallels Laurel Creek. This road ends in a wide paved parking and orientation area at the beginning of the Loop Road. Historic road corridors cross the Cove floor and cut into surrounding slopes. Those across the Cove floor provide additional experiences of the broad, flat Cove while those cutting into the slopes are most often densely covered by forest (see Figures 12). Surviving corridors provide access to automobiles, pedestrians and horses, or pedestrians only.

Scattered throughout the Cove are clusters of exhibit buildings whose spatial characteristics are defined by forest and/or fencing (see Figures 13 and 14). Both open and forest enclosed trails of varying length connect these exhibits to Loop Road pull-offs (see Figure 29).

Two heavily used visitor areas complete the spatial experience in Cades Cove. On the west side of the Cove, the Cable Mill area consists of a variety of service and exhibit buildings fronted by turf fields between the buildings and the Loop Road and backed by forest. The buildings are set along the forest fringe with loose tree cover. A large gravel parking area lines the oblong drive that spans the distance from the Loop Road to the buildings (see Figures 15-18).

On the east end of the Cove is a large campground, picnic, and NPS facilities area. These areas are covered by loose canopy trees and surrounded by the larger forest. Paved and gravel roads connect the areas to each other, the Loop Road, and Laurel Creek Road. Pockets of parking are provided at the picnic area and at camp sites while larger, open parking areas are provided at the camp store and maintenance area (see Figures 19-22).

Table 2: Spatial Organization Inventory

#	Spatial Organization Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66
SO-01	Laurel Creek Road corridor	C	•	•	
SO-02	Loop Road corridor	C/PC ⁴³	•	•	•
SO-03	Sparks Lane corridor	C	•	•	
SO-04	Primitive Baptist drive corridor and parking surrounds	C	•	•	
SO-05	Hyatt Lane corridor	C	•	•	
SO-06	Rich Mountain Road corridor	C	•	•	
SO-07	Abrams Falls Trailhead drive corridor and parking surrounds	PC			•
SO-08	Cable Mill drive corridor and parking surrounds	NC			
SO-09	Forge Creek Road corridor	C	•		
SO-10	Parson Branch Road corridor	C	•		
SO-11	Cable Mill water storage access drive corridor	C	•		
SO-12	Campground road corridor	PC			•
SO-13	Picnic Area drive corridor and parking surrounds	PC			•
SO-14	Horse concession drive corridor and parking surrounds	PC			•
SO-15	NPS residence drive corridor	PC			•
SO-16	Camp store parking surrounds	PC			•
SO-17	Campground access drive corridor	PC			•
SO-18	Maintenance access drive corridor and parking surrounds	PC			•

⁴³ Portions of the Loop Road associated with local community/early NPS periods are contributing while the Mission 66 realignment is potentially contributing.

#	Spatial Organization Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66
SO-19	Loop Road exhibit parking surrounds	PC/NC ⁴⁴		•	
SO-20	Loop Road formal pull-offs surrounds	PC/NC		•	
SO-21	Loop Road informal pull-offs surrounds	NC			
SO-22	John Oliver trail corridor	C	•		
SO-23	Elijah Oliver trail corridor	C	•		
SO-24	Vista Trail corridor	UD			
SO-25	Nature Loop trail corridor	PC			•
SO-26	Cove floor	C	•		
SO-27	Primitive Baptist Church surrounds	C	•		
SO-28	Methodist Church surrounds	C	•		
SO-29	Missionary Baptist Church surrounds	C	•		
SO-30	John Oliver homesite surrounds	C	•		
SO-31	Lessee barns surrounds	UD			
SO-32	Meyers barn surrounds	C	•		
SO-33	Elijah Oliver homesite surrounds	C	•		
SO-34	Cable Mill surrounds	C/PC/NC ⁴⁵	•	•	•
SO-35	Henry Whitehead homesite surrounds	C	•		
SO-36	Lawson/Cable homesite surrounds	C	•		
SO-37	Tipton-Oliver homesite surrounds	C	•		
SO-38	Carter Shields homesite surrounds	C	•		
SO-39	Picnic area surrounds	PC			•
SO-40	Horse concession surrounds	PC			•
SO-41	Wastewater facility surrounds	PC			•
SO-	Campground B surrounds	PC			•

⁴⁴ Parking and pull-offs (next entry) associate with Mission 66 are potentially contributing while those that post-date this period are non-contributing.

⁴⁵ The spatial organization of Cable Mill has been altered significantly since it was established. This includes developments associated with the Mission 66 period and post-Mission 66.

#	Spatial Organization Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66
42					
SO-43	Campground C surrounds	PC			•
SO-44	Camp store/Ranger Station surrounds	PC			•
SO-45	Maintenance yard surrounds	PC			•
SO-46	Crib Gap Trail corridor	UD			
SO-47	Crooked Arm Ridge Trail corridor	UD			
SO-48	Cooper Road Trail corridor	C	•		
SO-49	Abrams Falls Trail corridor	PC			•
SO-50	Rabbit Creek Trail corridor	C	•		
SO-51	Gregory Ridge Trail corridor	UD			
SO-52	Bridle Loop Trail corridor	UD			
SO-53	Russell Field Trail corridor	UD			
SO-54	Anthony Creek Trail corridor	UD			
SO-55	Road trace corridors	C	•	•	
SO-56	Gregory Bald surrounds	C	•		
SO-57	Russell Field surrounds	C	•		
SO-58	Spence Field surrounds	C	•		
SO-59	Appalachian Trail corridor	C	•		
SO-60	Rich Mountain Trail corridor	UD			
SO-61	Horse/equipment barn surrounds	NC			
SO-62	Horse camp surrounds	UD			

Land Use

The Cades Cove landscape has seen a variety of land uses in its history. A benchmark of change came to the Cove with the acquisition of land for the park. While farming practices continued, permit holders were limited in how they could farm the land. Over the years, issues such as water quality and productivity

precipitated a number of different land use policies. Over time, row crops were replaced by grass fields grazed by cattle. For approximately ten years, beginning in the mid 1950s, the supervision of permit holders fell under the Soil Conservation Service. The draft CLI for Cades Cove notes that from 1969 to 1985 management practices “resulted in a constant manipulation of the landscape by the NPS, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), and the permit holders, including timber cutting, check dam construction, major stream realignment, and marsh drainage.”⁴⁶

Today, land-use practices in the Cove are primarily related to the site as a recreational/interpreted historic landscape. Cades Cove is the most visited destination inside Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which is the most visited park in the NPS system. Visitors come to observe the Cove’s native flora, fauna, and settlement exhibits. Visitors also come to the Cove for camping, horseback riding, hiking, and bicycling. Facilities to accommodate these uses include: camping areas, ranger station, maintenance facilities, picnic area, comfort stations, camp store, bicycle rental area, horse rental area, NPS quarters, wastewater treatment ponds, and bookstore. Three churches which date to before the establishment of the park continue to be used for occasional events. Throughout the Cove are a number of cemeteries, (three are associated with the churches) some of which continue to have active burials (see Figure 23).

The last special-use permit expired in 1999 and with it agricultural land use ceased in the Cove with the exception of a limited permit held by the horse rental concessionaire for grazing horses. The open fields of the Cove are maintained primarily through the use of fire and mechanical cutting and the NPS is experimenting in converting fields of non-native fescue to native warm season grasses (see Figures 24-25).

Table 3: Land Use Inventory

#	Land Use Feature	Contributing/ Non-contributing/	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66
N/A	Residential	C	•	•	•
N/A	Agricultural	C	•	•	•
N/A	Museum/interp	C		•	•
N/A	Recreational	C		•	•
N/A	Scientific Study	C		•	•
N/A	Maintenance	C		•	•
N/A	Utility	C		•	•

⁴⁶ Lawliss, *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Cades Cove Landscape*, 9.

Circulation

Circulation in Cades Cove is an integral part of the visitor experience of the Cove's cultural and natural resources. Much of the average visitor's time in the Cove is spent in automobiles as they travel the Loop Road observing the Cove's flora, fauna, historic buildings, and the expansive views of the Cove and mountains. Designated and unauthorized narrow paved, gravel, and earthen pull-offs are situated along the Loop Road to allow observation. Parking areas are provided as needed for visitors to exit automobiles and walk to exhibits, churches, or hike (see Figures 26-31).

The eleven mile, one-way Loop Road circles the Cove floor winding in and out of the forest edge. Much of the road corridor is situated on a raised position on the foot of surrounding slopes and overlaps with an early circulation corridor established by Cove settlers (see Figure 1). The road follows the northern perimeter of the Cove floor to the west side of the Cove, turns south and crosses the Cove, turns east and winds its way along the southern perimeter of the Cove floor, and at approximately two-thirds the length of the Cove floor heads on a diagonal back to Laurel Creek Road. This diagonal portion of the Loop Road was constructed by the NPS in the 1950s and only a portion of it corresponds with a historic route. Just before reaching Laurel Creek Road, the Loop Road intersects with a short two-way access road that connects Laurel Creek Road with a picnic area, horse rental facility, store, ranger station, NPS quarters, campground, and maintenance facilities, all of which lay east of the Loop Road.

Two gravel roads cross the Cove floor allowing two-way traffic between the northern and southern legs of the Loop Road (see Figure 32). Hyatt Lane on the west side allows visitors to bypass the western portion of the Cove, and Sparks Lane on the east side and originally a part of the Loop Road, was bypassed with the 1950s portion of the Loop Road. Laurel Creek Road is a two-way paved road that links Cades Cove via Crib Gap with the Townsend entrance to the park and provides the only public access into the Cove.

Two historic roads remain accessible to visitor automobiles for one-way exiting of the Cove on its western end. Rich Mountain Road exits the Loop Road just north of the Missionary Baptist Church and takes visitors north to Townsend, TN (see Figures 33 and 49). Parson Branch Road is accessed via the 1.1 mile, two-way Forge Creek Road that links this road with the Loop Road and provides access to the Henry Whitehead exhibit. Parson Branch Road takes visitors south to U.S. 129. Cooper Road Trail and Rabbit Creek Trail at one point were primitive roads located on the west side of the Cove. These are now trails for hiker and horse use. Cooper Road Trail takes visitors northwest to Happy Valley connecting to other hiking trails along the way. Rabbit Creek Trail takes visitors west and connects to Cooper Road just before it leaves the park.

There are a number of other hiking and horseback riding trails associated with Cades Cove. Just after the entrance to the Loop Road, a spur heads north from the road and connects to the Crooked Arm Ridge Trail which intersects to the west with the John Oliver exhibit. The Abrams Falls Trail heads west from the intersection of Abrams and Mill Creeks. Gregory Ridge Trail leads south from the terminus of Forge Creek Road. Crib Gap Trail and Anthony Creek Trail lead from the campground area east and southeast respectively and Russell Field Trail branches off Anthony Creek Trail to head south. All of these trails are horse and hiking trails with the exception of Gregory Ridge Trail and Abrams Falls Trails, which are hiking only. A short Nature Trail forms a loop in the southwestern portion of the Cove. The Vista Trail forms a loop just south of the campground. A third short trail leaves the horse rental area south, crosses the Loop Road, forms two loops, then spurs east to connect to Anthony Creek Trail. A number of additional short trails connect the Loop Road to exhibits.

Table 4: Circulation Inventory

#	Circulation Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66	Condition	Date of Origin
C-01	Laurel Creek Road	C	•	•		Good	1938-50s
C-02	Loop Road	C/NC ⁴⁷	•	•		G to F	1830s-50s
C-03	Sparks Lane	C	•			G to F	1830s
C-04	Primitive Baptist drive and parking	C	•			Good	Pre-1926
C-05	Primitive Baptist paths	UD				Good	UD
C-06	Hyatt Lane	C	•			G to F	1830s
C-07	Rich Mountain Road	C	•			Good	1836
C-08	Abrams Falls Trailhead drive and parking	PC			•	Good	1958
C-09	Cable Mill drive and parking	NC				Good	1970s
C-10	Cable Mill paths	PC			•	G to F	1950s-60s
C-11	Cable Mill water storage access drive	C	•	•		Good	Pre-1926
C-12	Forge Creek Road	C	•			Good	1830s
C-13	Parson Branch Road	C	•			Poor	c. 1838
C-14	Campground road	PC			•	G to F	1951-1956
C-15	Picnic Area drive and parking	PC			•	Good	1951-1956
C-16	Horse concession drive and parking	PC			•	Good	1961
C-17	NPS residence drive	PC			•	Good	1950s-60s
C-18	Camp store parking	PC			•	Good	1950s-

⁴⁷ Portions of the Loop Road associated with local community/early NPS periods are contributing while the Mission 66 realignment is potentially contributing.

#	Circulation Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66	Condition	Date of Origin
							60s
C-19	Camp store paths	PC			•	Good	1950s- 60s
C-20	Campground access drive	PC			•	Good	1950s- 60s
C-21	Campground water storage access drive	PC			•	Good	1950s- 60s
C-22	Maintenance access drive and parking	PC			•	Good	1950s- 60s
C-23	Loop Road exhibit parking	PC/NC ⁴⁸		•	•	G to F	varies
C-24	Loop Road formal pull-offs	PC/NC		•	•	G to F	varies
C-25	Loop Road informal pull-offs	NC				G to P	varies
C-26	John Oliver trail	UD				F to P	UD
C-27	Elijah Oliver trail	C	•			F to P	1830s
C-28	Nature Loop Trail	PC			•	F to P	1958
C-29	Bridle Loop Trail	UD				Good	UD
C-30	Vista Trail	PC			•	Fair	1960
C-31	Anthony Creek Road	C		•		Good	Pre-1926
C-32	Crib Gap Trail	UD				UD	UD
C-33	Crooked Arm Ridge Trail	UD				UD	UD
C-34	Cooper Road Trail	C	•			UD	c. 1830
C-35	Abrams Falls Trail	NC			•	UD	1970s
C-36	Rabbit Creek Trail	C	•			UD	Pre-1926
C-37	Gregory Ridge Trail	UD				UD	UD
C-38	Russell Field Trail	C		•		UD	1930s
C-39	Anthony Creek Trail	C		•		UD	1930s
C-40	Road traces	C	•	•		Poor	varies
C-41	Rich Mountain Trail	UD				UD	UD
C-42	Appalachian Trail	C		•		UD	1930s
C-43	Methodist Church paths	UD				G to F	varies
C-44	Missionary Baptist Church paths	UD				G to F	varies
C-45	Exhibit paths	UD				F to P	varies

Topography

As noted in the introduction to this section, the natural topography of the Smoky Mountains was shaped by the collision of continental plates more than two hundred million years ago. The unique topography of Cades Cove is the result of the erosion of a thin layer of the rock that formed the surrounding mountains themselves. Like spatial patterns, the topography of Cades Cove is critical to the site's character on both large and small scales. The broad flat Cove floor is a sharp contrast to the alternating, steep ridges of the surrounding slopes (see Figure 1). The flat Cove floor was crucial to the site's settlement by providing rich agricultural land. On a smaller

⁴⁸ Parking and pull-offs (next entry) associate with Mission 66 are potentially contributing while those that post-date this period are non-contributing.

scale, the Loop Road maneuvers around and over the low hills immediately adjacent to the Cove floor enhancing the experience of traveling the road.

A second aspect of the Cove’s topography is the features that are the result of man’s alterations. Early settlers and the NPS have altered the Cove’s topography to improve access to and travel through the site, through agricultural practices, and to improve drainage. Today the NPS is restoring some of these wetland areas.

Table 5: Topography Inventory⁴⁹

#	Topography Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66	Date of Origin
T-01	Dweller/Early NPS circulation corridors	C	•	•		varies
T-02	Mission 66 circulation corridors	PC			•	1950s- 60s
T-03	Dweller/Early NPS building sites	C	•	•		varies
T-04	Mission 66 building sites	PC			•	1950s- 60s
T-05	Post-Mission 66 building sites	NC				Post 1966
T-06	Dweller stream alterations/wetland drainage	UD	•	•	•	varies
T-07	SCS stream alterations/wetland drainage	NC				varies
T-08	Agricultural-related erosion	C/NC ⁵⁰	•	•	•	varies
T-09	Stone quarry	C		•		1934
T-10	Waste water treatment lagoons	PC			•	1965

Vegetation

The forest vegetation described in the Natural Systems section played a role in the cultural history of Cades Cove by providing materials for construction, fuel for heating and cooking, and profit from the sale of timber. However, most of the native forest on the Cove floor and even onto surrounding slopes was cleared to allow for agricultural use of the land (see Figures 2-3). Residents of the Cove planted predominantly corn on the newly cleared land but crops also included oats, wheat, hay, sorghum, and rye.⁵¹ After the Cove was acquired by the NPS, the scenic open fields of the Cove began to revert to forest. Through CCC labor and the issuance of special-use permits to former Cove residents, select fields were maintained open. The result of changing management policies allowed fields on slopes to revert to forest and selected fields on the Cove floor to be maintained in grass.

⁴⁹ The features that are identified under topography, but are treated in more detail as part of individual landscape characteristics are only generally listed here. For example, building sites are assessed under Buildings and Structures.

⁵⁰ Depending on the period in which erosion occurred.

⁵¹ Blythe, *Historic Resource Study* (DRAFT), 8.

In the 1940s the NPS urged farmers to convert from crop production to cattle grazing because it was considered to be a more suitable form of support for the war effort. Fescue was introduced by the NPS because it was thought to be a more nutritious fodder.⁵² Today efforts are underway by the NPS to eradicate fescue and replace it with native warm season grasses. Figure 34 is a 1936 aerial photograph of Cades Cove showing both field patterns and the extent of cleared areas.

Cultural vegetation in Cades Cove includes remnant ornamental plantings that are scattered throughout the Cove. These plantings are found around many of the exhibits and in the Cove cemeteries. These plant remnants are often the only above ground remains of the many homes that once stood in the Cove. Narcissus was the most visible of this type of vegetation during the April field visit. Loose tree clusters or individual trees also often indicate the presence of a cemetery or home site. In the northwest corner of the Cove, narcissuses spell out "COMPANY 54-7" indicating the location of the Cades Cove CCC camp (see Figure 35). Vinca, flowering quince, and spirea were also noted during the site visit. Maintained mowed turf areas are found at the entrance orientation structure, in the Cable Mill area, at several exhibits, and at the campground store/NPS quarters areas.

Table 6: Vegetation Inventory

#	Vegetation Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66	Condition	Date of Origin
Ve-01	Outdoor exhibit areas (mown grass and/or maintained plantings, varies by location)	C	•	•		Fair	varies
Ve-02	Cemetery plantings	C	•	•		G to F	varies
Ve-03	Ornamentals associated w/former building sites	C	•	•		F to P	varies
Ve-04	Native grass fields/balds	C	•	•	•	Good	varies
Ve-05	Fescue fields	NC				Fair	varies
Ve-06	Road corridor plantings	UD				Fair	varies
Ve-07	Cable Mill area planting	PC			•	Good	1950s-60s
Ve-08	East side developed area plantings	PC			•	Good	1950s-60s

Buildings and Structures

The buildings in Cades Cove can be divided into two categories: those associated with Cove inhabitants, and those associated with visitor services/Park administration.

⁵² David Chapman, personal communication.

John Oliver Cabin - The only building in the first exhibit, the John Oliver Cabin, is a one-and-a-half-story, single-room, half-dovetail notched log cabin set on fieldstone footings. It has a single-story front and rear porch, with a wood-shingled shed roof supported by three poles set on a half-sawn log floor. The structure has a stone chimney, and a gable roof with wood shake shingles. The top half story is sheathed in wood clapboarding.

Primitive Baptist Church and Cistern House - The Primitive Baptist Church is a one-room wood-frame structure sheathed in weatherboarding. It has 6/6 sash windows, a foundation of fieldstone footings, and a metal roof. A bell tower with wood clapboarding and a pyramidal metal roof is located towards the front gable. Located near the church, the Cistern House is a simple wood-frame structure set on a concrete block foundation and with a metal roof.

Methodist Church - The Methodist Church is a rectangular, two-bay, wood-frame building sheathed in weatherboard and set on fieldstone footings. It has a steeply-pitched, front-gable metal roof. Detailing in the double entryways and windows consists of heavy cornices with a shortened pediment. A bell turret with metal pyramidal roof is located toward the front gable.

Missionary Baptist Church - The third church along Loop Road—the rectangular Missionary Baptist Church, is a one-room, wood frame building sheathed in weatherboarding and set on a concrete post foundation. The front entryway extends forward of the main building on concrete posts and has a front gable metal roof. A bell tower with a pyramidal metal roof is located on the front gable. Attached to the rear of the building is a pentagonal extension.

Located near the church is a simple wood clapboard outhouse with a shed roof.

Meyers (or John Oliver) Barn - The Myers Barn is found on the trail to the Elijah Oliver site and is a large wood clapboard structure with two large sliding doors, a steeply-pitched standing-seam metal roof and a concrete foundation.

Elijah Oliver Complex - The Elijah Oliver Complex consists of the house, smokehouse, springhouse, corn crib, and barn. The Elijah Oliver house is a one-and-a-half-story house constructed of saddle-notched logs with chinking and set on a fieldstone foundation. The gable roof is wood-shingled. A single-story front porch with a wood-shingled shed roof has been partially enclosed to create another room. A single-story, one room cabin is attached to the rear of the main house via a porch. The smokehouse is a one-story log building on fieldstone columns. This building has an earthen floor, a wood shake shingle roof, and an entry that is slightly off-center. The corn crib is a log building with wood shake shingles on fieldstone columns.

Wooden planks cover the doors and act as shutters. The barn is a three room log building with wood shake shingles on a fieldstone foundation. The main room of the barn contains two pens with plank doors, troughs, and an earthen floor. Similar to the smokehouse, the springhouse is also a log building on fieldstone columns with wood shake shingles. The spring is channeled into the trough via log pipes.

Cable Mill Complex - The Cable Mill Complex consists of the overshot mill, John P. and Becky Cable house, corn crib, smokehouse, blacksmith shop, a drive-through barn, and a barn. The overshot mill is a wood-framed building with weatherboard walls, wood shake shingles, plank shutters, and a fieldstone foundation. An extensive mill race and flume elevated on log supports feed the overshot waterwheel. The John P. Cable house is a one-and-a-half-story, five-room house with weatherboard walls. The building rests on a fieldstone foundation with a stone chimney on the side of the main house, as well as one on the one-story attached kitchen. The small back porch on the rear of the main house is enclosed by lattice. The smokehouse is a one-room log building with wood shake shingles on a fieldstone foundation. The floor is a raised plank floor and the roof has an extended overhang over the plank door entry. Also located in the Cable Mill complex is a reconstructed blacksmith shop, a one-story building consisting of log walls, wood shake shingles, and a fieldstone foundation. The drive-through barn is a double-pen, log and frame building with a wood shingled roof and a wagon drive-through. A second barn has a large log and frame building with wood-shake shingles and a fieldstone foundation with a low drive-through section. The interior consists of two log pens and a cantilevered frame hay loft. The corn crib is a two-story log building with wood shake shingles, and a fieldstone foundation. It has an oversized gable roof with the large overhangs supported by wood posts.

Henry Whitehead Cabin and Smokehouse - The Henry Whitehead home is a log-framed shingled roof building with weatherboard walls and brick chimney on a fieldstone foundation. A shed porch exists on the front and rear of the home. Against the rear porch stands a single-room, roughly-notched log cabin, with a fieldstone chimney. Located near the home is the single-room, dovetail-notched log smokehouse. This log building has an earthen floor, it sits on a fieldstone foundation and has a wood-shingled gable roof.

Caughron Barn - The Caughron Barn is situated between Cable Mill and the Cable/Lawson Site just north of the Loop Road. The large, log and frame barn has two wagon openings, a side shed, a pulley hood at the hay loft opening, and weatherboard walls on a foundation of logs and fieldstone.

Cable/Lawson Complex - The Cable/Lawson complex is located near the intersection of Hyatt Lane and Loop Road. The complex consists of a cabin, granary, barn, and a

smokehouse. The cabin is a one-and-a-half-story log house with front and rear shed additions on a fieldstone foundation. A brick and stucco chimney is attached to the side of the home. The smokehouse, a single-room log building with shingled roof, earthen floor, and fieldstone foundation sits directly behind the home. Located near the home is the granary, a single-room log building on a fieldstone foundation. It has a gable roof with an extended overhang over the entry. The Lawson barn is a wood framed building with weatherboard walls on a stone foundation. Shed additions exist on the north side of the building; other alterations consisting of various construction methods are also noticeable.

Tipton/Oliver Complex - Situated within the Tipton/Oliver Complex are the following buildings: the house, apiary, barn, blacksmith shop, woodshed, smokehouse, and corn crib. The Tipton Oliver home is a one-and-a-half-story log building with four rooms and front and rear shed porches. The home has 6/6 glazed windows, a fieldstone side chimney, and a fieldstone foundation. East of the house is the reconstructed apiary with a wood shingled gable roof on large wood supports. The Tipton Oliver woodshed is a small, log, lean-to building on a wood foundation, with a wood-shingled shed roof. It is located in front of the house. Another building located in this complex is the smokehouse, a one-room log building on a fieldstone foundation. The blacksmith shop is a one-story, one-room log building set on a fieldstone foundation with a wood shake shingled roof. The barn and corncrib are on the other side of Loop Road. A double-pen, log corncrib is on a fieldstone foundation with wood shake shingles. The barn is a reconstructed two-story log building with weatherboard walls on a fieldstone foundation. Cantilever overhangs rest on the two smaller pens below and the center of the barn is open to allow for wagon access.

Carter-Shields Cabin - Located near McCaulley Branch is the Shields Cabin, a one-and-a-half-story, two-room log house with an overhanging, wood-shingled, gable-end roof that covers a front porch. The home has weatherboard walls and rests on a foundation of fieldstone footings.

Of the buildings associated with visitor service/Park administration, all but the Cable Mill comfort station and visitor center are located in and around the campground area. These buildings include:

Cades Cove Visitor Center/Bookstore - The bookstore, built in 1972, is a modern log building set on a concrete and fieldstone foundation with a roof of wood shake shingles. Approximately 500 square feet in size, the building is used by the Great Smoky Mountains Association as a visitor center and bookstore providing books, maps, and other educational materials.

Cable Mill Comfort Station - The comfort station is a flat-roof, triangular shape modern building with wood board and batten siding using the same design as a comfort station at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.

Campground Area - At the campground area are the store, ranger station, bicycle shop, four NPS residences, three maintenance buildings, and eight comfort stations. These buildings vary in form and materials from the ashlar sandstone-clad rectangular comfort stations to the weatherboard store and ranger station. All of these buildings have asphalt shingle roofs. The camp store/amphitheater was designed and constructed in the early 1960s and is approximately 1000 square feet in size. The camp store provides supplies for campers and visitors and is a rectangular building with wood siding. The store's steeply-pitched, side-gable roof is stair-stepped to form three sections with sharp overhangs that cover an open-air amphitheater. The A-frame structure is approximately 1,034 square feet in size with a seating capacity of 200 and is used for education and interpretive purposes. Public restrooms are located between store and amphitheater space.

The bicycle shop is a rectangular building located behind the camp store and was built in the 1970s. The bicycle shop is approximately 600 square feet in size with wood siding and a side-gabled, regularly-pitched roof. Located southwest and across the road from the camp store is the ranger station. Constructed in 1955, it is approximately 1,512 square feet in size with one restroom. The ranger station is a rectangular building with unpainted wood siding and a side-gabled, regularly-pitched roof with a wide overhang along the entire front of the building. A smaller rectangular addition appears to postdate the original construction. Eight comfort stations are located within the campground complex, six within the campground and two in the picnic area. These comfort stations each have an ashlar sandstone façade with a shingled, side gable roof and were constructed between 1953 and 1957. Each rectangular building is 350 square feet in size.

Residential Area - There are four buildings in the residential area with two converted for use as NPS offices. The resource education office houses personnel for Cades Cove resource education programs. Designed and constructed in 1957, the "L-shaped" building has vinyl siding and a partial stone façade. It is approximately 1,300 square feet with one-and-a-half baths and an attached carport. A wooden wheelchair-accessible ramp has been added to the entry of the building. A second residence located adjacent to the resource education office houses the All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory. Built in 1956, this building has vinyl siding and a partial stone façade, a side-gabled, pitched roof, and an attached carport that is accessed from the side. The third building in the residential area was built in 1958 and is still used as a residence. This building is also "L-shaped" with vinyl siding and an attached carport, but has no stone façade. Further south along the residential drive is a one-

story duplex, constructed in 1975, with unpainted wood siding and a side-gabled, pitched roof. A manufactured unit is located along the western branch of the mobile unit slips at the end of the residential drive.

Maintenance Area - The maintenance buildings are located south of the residential area and include two garages, a maintenance office and fire cache, and sand shed. The garages and maintenance office are clustered together and enclosed by a chain-link fence. The garage in the southwest corner of the cluster was constructed in 2002-03 and is a metal building with an off center (saltbox) gabled roof. The rear auto shop garage and maintenance office are long rectangular metal-frame buildings with gable roofs and were constructed in 1958. Built in 1991, the sand shed is a wood-frame structure on a high concrete masonry unit foundation.

Horse Concession Area - There are four buildings within the horse concession area: two barns, a horse concession office, and a comfort station. The northern barn was constructed in 1964 followed by the adjacent barn in 1968. The barns are identical with wood siding, metal roofs, and large front-entry openings; they have forty horse stalls. The office, with log and mortar walls, a side-gabled pitched roof, and a shed roof porch along the entire front of the building, was constructed in 1990. An open-air patio with wood handrails extends from the front of the office. The two barns and the office are the property of the concessionaire and are considered temporary structures. A comfort station is located northeast of the office with access from the parking lot. Built in 1968, the comfort station is a rectangular concrete masonry unit building with a pitched roof. Located southwest of the horse concessionaire complex—near the sewage lagoons—is another cluster of barns that support NPS trail maintenance and vegetation resource management operations. The two equipment sheds have vertical wood siding end walls and open sides with low-pitched, gabled roofs supported by wood posts. The barn has a low-pitched front-gable roof with corrugated metal sides that are partially open.

Other Structures - Structures include an open-air orientation shelter at the beginning of the Loop Road, picnic shelter, stone walls, utility shelters, bridges, culverts, and fords. The orientation shelter is a twelve-by-twelve open structure with a stone veneer floor. Short, stone, seat walls flank the two sides of the building and posts support a sloped roof. The shelter also houses several interpretive signs and display cases for maps and guides. The group campground picnic shelter is on a concrete slab with wood posts that support a steep-pitched gable roof.

Various stone retaining walls are found throughout the study area, including those found north of the John Oliver homestead, adjacent to the Methodist Church along the cemetery trail, and near the Forge Creek Dam. Another stone wall forms one edge of Rowans Branch to either control flooding or alter the stream channel. These

walls are made of local fieldstone and are either dry-stacked or built so that the mortar is hidden.

Several structures are found in the Cable Mill complex. The Forge Creek dam, near the intersection of Forge and Mill Creeks, consists of a large log-lined dam with wood shingles on the up-river side. Similar shingle-like wood pieces line Mill Creek near the millrace. Adjacent to the dam, a wood plank footbridge crosses Mill Creek. The Mill Race structure begins at grade consisting of double one-by-eight timber plank walls held together by a two by four frame with mortise and tenon joints. The structure is raised on supports as it approaches the mill.

A pump shelter southeast of the visitor center/bookstore has wood clapboard siding, a concrete slab foundation, and an asphalt roof. A utility shelter directly behind the visitor center/bookstore houses a generator in an enclosed plank fence and has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. East of Forge Creek Road, a water storage tank and pump building are surrounded by chain-link fencing. The tank is a large round metal water container. The pump building has textured concrete block walls with a gable roof and two large, vented, metal doors.

Several other utility shelters are located in the study area. The sewage lagoon facilities include a pump house—a small wood building with shed roof and a monitoring station—a flat-roofed metal structure with handrails adjacent to the larger pond. Three water tanks, similar to those at Cable Mill, exist southeast of the campground. A concrete masonry unit pump house with a shed roof is north of the campground water tanks.

There are a number of bridges within the study area. This includes one on the Loop Road and Hyatt Lane over Abrams Creek; six on Forge Creek Road; and four on Parson Branch Road. The Loop Road bridge over Abrams Creek has concrete abutments and a concrete surface with timber guardrails. The bridges along Forge Creek have concrete and timber surfaces with low timber guardrails. The bridge at the entrance to Parson Branch Road from Forge Creek Road is wood plank with low timber guardrails and stacked stone abutments. Footbridges also exist along trails that cross streams and vary in form and materials including some log or large plank bridges and some with handrails. A number of concrete box culverts also allow automobiles to cross streams such as those along Sparks Lane and the Campground road. The most common stream crossing structures in Cades Cove are the concrete fords. These are common on the Loop Road and Parson Branch Road. Many have been modified to contain small diameter pipes that allow streams to flow under the ford during low flow. Fords vary in form from textured concrete to concrete with large embedded cobbles. A smaller number of stream crossings are achieved with the used of corrugated metal pipe culverts with low stone headwalls, that are either

dry stacked or set in mortar. These are used on the Loop Road and in a few places on Rich Mountain Road.

The Mollies Ridge shelter is located along the Appalachian Trail at the North Carolina and Tennessee border. The structure is made of stacked stone walls and chimney; one side of the shelter is enclosed by chain-link fence.

Table 7: Buildings and Structures Inventory

#	Building Feature Vegetation Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66	Condition	Date of Origin
B-01	John Oliver Cabin	C	•			Fair	1817
B-02	Primitive Baptist Church	C	•			Good	1887
B-03	Primitive Baptist Cistern House	C	•			Good	1890-1910
B-04	Methodist Church	C	•			Good	1902
B-05	Missionary Baptist Church	C	•			Good	1894
B-06	Missionary Baptist Church outhouse	UD				Good	UD
B-07	Meyers Barn (John Oliver Barn)	C	•			Fair	1920
B-08	Elijah Oliver Cabin	C	•			Good	1845-55
B-09	Elijah Oliver Barn	C	•			Good	1845-55
B-10	Elijah Oliver Corn Crib	C	•			Good	1845-55
B-11	Elijah Oliver Smokehouse	C	•			Fair	1845-55
B-12	Elijah Oliver Springhouse	C	•			Fair	1845-55
B-13	John Cable Overshot Mill	C	•			Good	1875
B-14	Becky Cable House	C	•			Fair	1875-79
B-15	Cable Corn Crib	C	•			Good	1875-1900
B-16	Cable Smokehouse	C	•			Good	1875-1900
B-17	Cable Drive-Through Barn	C	•			Good	1875-1900
B-18	Cable Barn	C	•			Good	1875-1900
B-19	Cable Blacksmith Shop	PC			•	Good	1956
B-20	Henry Whitehead Cabin	C	•			Good	1881
B-	Henry Whitehead	C	•			Good	1893-96

#	Building Feature Vegetation Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66	Condition	Date of Origin
21	Smokehouse						
B-22	Caughron Barn	C	•			Fair	1910
B-23	Cable/Lawson Cabin	C	•			Good	1856-65
B-24	Cable/Lawson Smokehouse	C	•			Good	1856-65
B-25	Cable/Lawson Granary	C	•			Good	1860-65
B-26	Lawson Barn	C	•			Fair	1900-20
B-27	Tipton-Oliver Cabin	C	•			Good	1865-70
B-28	Tipton-Oliver Blacksmith Shop	C	•			Good	1869- 1897
B-29	Tipton-Oliver Smokehouse	C	•			Good	1869- 1897
B-30	Tipton-Oliver Corn Crib	C			•	Good	1966-67
B-31	Tipton-Oliver Drive- Through Barn	C ⁵³				Good	1968
B-32	Tipton-Oliver Apiary	NC			•	Good	1959-61
B-33	Tipton-Oliver Woodshed	NC			•	Good	1965-75
B-34	Carter-Shields Cabin	C	•			Fair	1880-85
B-35	Visitor Center/Bookstore	NC				Good	1970-72
B-36	Comfort station at Cable Mill	NC				Good	1974
B-37	1953 comfort station	PC				Good	1953
B-38	1955 comfort stations (3)	PC			•	Good	1955
B-39	1957 comfort station (4)	PC			•	Good	1957
B-40	Ranger Station	PC			•	Good	1955
B-41	Camp Store and amphitheater	PC			•	Good	1958
B-42	Bicycle shop	PC			•	Good	1969
B-43	Maintenance storage shed	UD				Good	UD
B-44	Sand shed	NC				Good	1991
B-45	Auto shop garage	PC			•	Good	1958

⁵³ This structure is listed in the LCS as contributing, however, its date of construction is listed as 1968.

#	Building Feature Vegetation Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66	Condition	Date of Origin
B-46	Maintenance office and fire cache	PC			•	Good	1958
B-47	Maintenance garage	NC				Good	2002-03
B-48	1957 residence (interpretive office)	PC			•	Good	1957
B-49	1956 residence	PC			•	Good	1956
B-50	1958 residence	PC				Good	1958
B-51	1988 seasonal apartment	NC				Good	1988
B-52	1990 residence (portable)	NC				Good	1990
B-53	Horse concessionaire barn	PC			•	Fair	ca. 1965
B-54	Horse concessionaire barn	PC			•	Fair	1968
B-55	Horse concessionaire office	NC				Good	1990
B-56	Horse concessionaire comfort station	PC			•	Good	1968
B-57	Horse/equipment barn	PC			•	Good	1957
B-58	Equipment shed	UD				Fair	UD
B-59	Equipment shed	UD				Poor	UD
B-60	Lessee barns (3)	UD				Fair	UD
S-01	Loop Road orientation structure	PC			•	Good	1958
S-02	Loop Road bridge (over Abrams Creek)	NC				Good	c. 1982
S-03	Hyatt Lane bridge (over Abrams Creek)	NC				Good	c.1981
S-04	Forge Creek Road bridges (5)	NC				Good	Post 1970
S-05	Parson Branch Road bridges (4)	NC				Good	Post 1970
S-06	Mollies Ridge shelter	UD				Good	UD
S-07	Cable Mill Race	C	•			Fair	1870-75
S-08	Forge Creek Dam (restored 1938)	C		•		Fair	c. 1827
S-09	Pump house at Cable Mill	NC				Good	Post 1970
S-10	Generator house at Cable Mill	NC				Good	Post 1970
S-	Water supply tank	NC				Good	Post 1970

#	Building Feature Vegetation Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66	Condition	Date of Origin
11							
S-12	Water supply building	NC				Good	Post 1970
S-13	Waste water facility	PC			•	Good	Post 1970
S-14	Water supply tanks at campground (3)	NC				Good	Post 1970
S-15	Pump House at Campground	NC				Good	Post 1970
S-16	1993 Picnic Shelter at Campground	NC				Good	1993
S-17	Concrete Box Culverts	C/NC				Good	varies
S-18	CMP Culverts w/Stone Headwalls	UD				F to P	UD
S-19	Concrete Fords	C/NC ⁵⁴		•	•	Good	varies
S-20	Foot Bridges	NC				Good	Post 1970
S-21	Riprap Stream Channel	UD				Good	Post 1970
S-22	Stone Walls	C/NC ⁵⁵	•	•		Fair	varies

Small-scale Features

Fencing is an almost ubiquitous small-scale feature in Cades Cove. The most prevalent form is the locust post and wire fencing which lines much of the Loop Road. The park has established policy directing the use of this fence within the Cove for both NPS staff and concessionaires. Some older post and wire fencing was used to control cattle, however many new sections have been added to prevent automobile access to fields.⁵⁶ The next most common fencing type is worm or snake fencing that is present at most of the exhibit sites. Worm fencing consists of rough-hewn split logs laid on top of each other forming a zigzag pattern on the ground to give the fence stability. The draft CLI notes that during the park development period all fences were removed from the Cove floor (see Figure 45 see also Figures 14, 16, 21-23, 27 and 32).

Other small-scale features around the Loop Road include: cemetery gravestones, plastic and metal pipe and wire fencing in the cemeteries, informational signs,

⁵⁴ Most fords appear to have been reconstructed and therefore post-date even the Mission 66 period, however, some early ford structures might remain.

⁵⁵ Walls associated with inhabitants or the early NPS development are contributing. Walls constructed in association with post-1942 SCS work are not contributing.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

wayside signs, donation signs and boxes, bear-proof trash cans, log-shaped cast concrete wheel stops, logs and boulders placed to control automobile access, a generator and propane tanks associated with the bookstore, and access gates (see Figures 14, 23). Small-scale features in the campground area include: informational signs, bear-proof trash cans, picnic tables, wheel stops, access gates, stone water fountains, post and rail fencing, worm fencing, chain-link fencing, announcement boards, fire hydrants, utility boxes, grills, donation boxes, and water/electric connections (see Figures 42-45 and 19-21).

Table 8: Small-scale Features Inventory

#	Small-scale Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66	Condition	Date of Origin
SS-01	Post and Wire Fencing	UD				G to P	UD
SS-02	Worm Fencing	UD				G to P	UD
SS-03	Lath and Picket Fencing	UD				Fair	UD
SS-04	Split Rail Fencing	UD				Fair	UD
SS-05	Metal Post and Chain Fencing	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-06	Post and Rail Fencing	UD				Fair	UD
SS-07	Board Fencing	NC				Fair	Post 1970
SS-08	Pale Fencing	NC				Fair	Post 1970
SS-09	Chain Link Fencing	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-10	Orientation Waysides	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-11	Orientation Guide and Map Display Case	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-12	Cemetery Gravestones	C	•	•	•	G to P	varies
SS-13	Informational Signs	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-14	Gates	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-15	Loop Road Waysides	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-16	Donation Boxes	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-17	John Oliver Wayside	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-18	Traffic Control Boulders	UD				Good	UD
SS-19	Traffic Control Logs	NC				Fair	Post 1970
SS-20	Cast Concrete Log Wheel Stops	UD				Poor	UD
SS-21	Bear-Proof Trash Cans	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-22	Stone Pillars at Primitive	UD				Good	UD

#	Small-scale Feature	Contributing/ Non- contributing/ Undetermined	Cove Dwellers	Early NPS	Mission 66	Condition	Date of Origin
	Baptist Church						
SS-23	Cable Mill Wayside	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-24	Handrails	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-25	Benches	NC				Fair	Post 1970
SS-26	Mill Stones	UD				Good	UD
SS-27	Nature Walk Wayside	NC				Fair	Post 1970
SS-28	Cable Sorghum Furnace	PC			•	Fair	1950s
SS-29	Stone Lined Drain Channels	UD				Good	UD
SS-30	Stone Water Fountains	PC			•	Good	1950s- 60s
SS-31	Bookstore Generator and Propane Tanks	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-32	Information Kiosks	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-33	Fire Hydrants	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-34	Picnic Area Site Furnishings	NC				Fair	Post 1970
SS-35	Vending Machine	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-36	RV Dump Stations	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-37	Campground Site Furnishings	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-38	Utility Features	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-39	Flagpole	UD				Good	UD
SS-40	Bicycle Racks	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-41	Dumpsters	NC				Good	Post 1970
SS-42	Hitching Rails	NC				Fair	Post 1970
SS-43	Guidebook and Map Racks	NC				Good	Post 1970

Views and Vistas

The visual qualities of Cades Cove are critical to its history. The Cove was often noted for its scenic beauty and often visited by those interested in establishing a park in the Smoky Mountains. Maintaining open views for Cades Cove visitors became an important goal after park establishment. The draft Cultural Landscape Inventory notes that the 1938 master plan for the park resulted in the development and maintenance

of specific views, a majority of which remain today despite forest encroachment. Today, it is the scenic beauty of Cades Cove that makes it such a highly visited location in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Most visitors spend the majority of their time in the Cove viewing the landscape and wildlife from their automobiles. Visitors can experience a spectrum of views from the Loop Road and its pull-off areas including: views across the open fields (often including groups of deer), views to the surrounding mountain slopes, views along the road corridor as it winds in and out of the forest, views up stream corridors, views into the forest (which depending on the time of the year, might include a variety of wildflowers and/or a black bear), and views of a number of exhibit buildings. Visitors venturing from their automobiles experience views of a variety of natural habitats and additional settlement exhibits. Motorists exiting the Cove via Rich Mountain Road are treated to views back down into the Cove from more than five hundred feet above the Cove floor (see Figures 46-49 and 2-3).

Table 9: Views and Vistas Inventory

#	Views and Vistas Feature	Contributing/ Non-contributing Undetermined	Early Tourism	CCC	Mission 66	Condition	Date of Origin
V-01	View at Entrance to the Cove	C		•	•	Fair	1940-50s
V-02	From Loop Road to meadow	C	•	•		Good	1830s
V-03	From Loop Road to mountains	C	•	•		Good	1830s
V-04	Along Loop Road corridor	C	•	•		Good	1830s
V-05	From overlooks	C		•		Good	1830s
V-06	From Rich Mountain Road into Cove	C	•	•		G to F	18
V-07	To and from the exhibit sites	C	•	•	•	Good	
V-08	To the Cable Mill (developed area)	NC				Good	Post 1970
V-09	To and from East side Developed area	PC			•	Good	1950s-60s

Archeological Resources – Inventory and Assessment

Predictive archeological models must be based on site data from known archeological resources within the project area and surrounding region. In order to create a generally predictive model for Cades Cove, historic and prehistoric site information from recorded archeological sites within the project area was obtained from the park and the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office. In addition, information concerning archeological resources identified during early twentieth-century park development was identified and collected from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park Library and Museum Collection. Broader archeological

survey information and site-specific reports for the larger region were requested from non-National Park Service researchers including the United States Forest Service and independent Cultural Resource Management firms. To identify the location of potential historic sites, early United States Geological Survey maps, National Park Service planning maps, and publications of the Cades Cove Preservation Association were consulted.

Summary of Archeological Research in Cades Cove

With few exceptions, most of Great Smoky Mountains National Park must be considered an archeological void.⁵⁷ The Cades Cove region of the Great Smoky Mountains is no exception. Aside from periodic archeological mitigation work during the late twentieth century, no comprehensive survey has been conducted within the Cove floor or its surrounding ridges. The Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office has provided a list of all of the recorded archeological sites within the Cades Cove project area. A total of 22 archeological sites have been officially recorded in Cades Cove project area (See Table No. 1).

Table No. 10: Recorded Archeological Sites in Cades Cove Project Area, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

TN Site Number	GRSM # / Bass #	Cultural Affiliation	Recorded / Relocated
40Bt34	115 / 40Bt34	Peter Cable complex, historic, non-Indian.	N/A
40Bt54	148 / 40Bt54	Dan Myers, Jr. complex, historic, non-Indian.	1988
40Bt55	149 / 40Bt55	John W. Oliver complex, historic, non-Indian.	1988
40Bt56	21 / 40Bt56	Early Archaic, Late Woodland.	1936 / 1975
40Bt109	TBA	Undetermined Prehistoric.	2000
40Bt129	20 / 40Bt15	Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Sparks Bottom site.	1936 / 1975
40Bt130	16 / 40Bt16	Middle to Late Archaic, Woodland.	1936 / 1975
40Bt131	17 / 40Bt17	Woodland.	1936 / 1975
40Bt132	18 / 40Bt18	Late Archaic, Woodland, Cable corn lot.	1936 / 1975
40Bt133	141 / 40Bt19	Archaic, Chestnut Flats.	1936 / 1975
40Bt134	142 / 40Bt20	Late Archaic.	N/A
40Bt135	22 / 40Bt22	Early Archaic, Staff Camp Rounder.	1936 / 1975
40Bt136	24 / 40Bt24	Archaic.	N/A

⁵⁷ For a detailed and intensive geoarcheological survey of a portion of Great Smoky Mountain National Park in Ravensford, North Carolina, see Paul Webb, “Cultural and Historical Resource Investigations of the Ravensford Land Exchange Tract, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Swain County, North Carolina, Volume I.” Report submitted to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., June 2002.

TN Site Number	GRSM # / Bass #	Cultural Affiliation	Recorded / Relocated
40Bt137	137 / 40Bt25	Undetermined Prehistoric, Starkey Gap.	N/A
40Bt138	138 / 40Bt26	Undetermined Prehistoric, Spence Field.	N/A
40Bt139	143 / 40Bt27	Undetermined Prehistoric.	N/A
40Bt140	28 / 40Bt28	Undetermined Prehistoric, Indian Grave Gap.	N/A
40Bt141	29 / 40Bt29	Woodland, Mississippian, Gregory Cave, historic, non-Indian.	1975
40Bt142	30 / 40Bt30	Late Woodland.	1975
40Bt143	31 / 40Bt31	Archaic.	1975
40Bt144	32 / 40Bt32	Undetermined Prehistoric.	1975
40Bt161	263 / N/A	Archaic, Late Woodland.	2002

Three other archeological sites were recorded just beyond Cades Cove, GRSM 142 a Late Archaic site at Big Spring Cove south of Laurel Creek Road and east of the Cades Cove campground, GRSM 28 a site of undetermined prehistoric affiliation located at Indian Grave Gap east of Rich Mountain Road, and 40Bt147 an Archaic site near Chestnut Flats.

Despite this relatively low number of recorded archeological sites, park documents from the initial period of development between 1935 and 1941 suggest that Cades Cove and the larger Great Smoky Mountains National Park was rich in prehistoric sites. During this period, Civilian Conservation Corps labor was involved in creating an adequate road and trail system for potential park users. Their activities included repairing, improving and maintaining existing roads and trails and cutting new routes where necessary. Their work carried them into the Great Smoky Mountains backcountry frequently following historic railroad grades, logging roads or settlement settler and Indian paths through prominent gaps. As they graded routes and cut banks connecting roads between watersheds, a large amount of prehistoric material culture was observed. Two individuals working for the park during this period, George MacPherson and Hiram Wilburn, took the opportunity to record the location of and collect samples from the sites as they were discovered. George MacPherson was a crewmember with the Branch of Forestry that was mapping the vegetation of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It was on his initiative that an extensive collection of these artifacts and a mapping of their location was started. Hiram Wilburn encouraged and continued MacPherson's efforts as historian for Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

McPherson's work led him to all parts of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. He recorded and collected materials from prehistoric archeological sites in the Cataloochee Watershed and the Oconaluftee Watershed including Straight Fork,

Raven Fork, Beech Flats Prong and Mingus Creek. By the fall of 1936, MacPherson had also visited Cades Cove. In an October 1936 letter, Wilburn (a CCC surveyor and historian technician) alluded to the fieldwork that MacPherson had already begun. "It sounds interesting that Cades Cove is so rich in artifacts, and your activities and the things that you find may help to bring some definite action in connection with the archaeological proposition." A month later, MacPherson again referred to the work of recording sites within Cades Cove. "The Cove is a fine study, both archaeologically and also from the geological standpoint as well." A December 1936 report to the National Park Service Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings in Washington included two pages of information on archeological features and material culture at Cades Cove:

Cades Cove and Close Environs

The fact that Cades Cove is unquestionably one of the most beautiful park-like areas in the whole country marks it as being, for a remote mountain region, an aboriginal stronghold of the first order. The American Indian appreciated the lovely spot, and the revelation of many village and campsites in and about the Cove speaks conclusively that the location was a favorite stumping ground for a long period of time. So profuse is the indicia on the broad meadow flats and covering such a wide area both north and south of Cove [Abrams] Creek, cross-hatching of varying density was found to be the only logical means whereby the camping area could be depicted.

Soon after arriving in the Cove are [sic] some six weeks ago, a short hike was taken down along the creek flats in the hope of finding one or two arrow points. However, preparation had not been made to accommodate the immense amount of material that was gleaned while strolling through a patch of corn on the Gregory Farm bottom lands. Not more than an hour was spent in collecting some quantity of whole and broken arrow points. Together with this discovery two broken celts were quickly added to the collection. Before leaving the flat other objects were also located in the form of spear points, two or three portions of a staitite [sic] pottery vessel, one crudely formed grooved axe, five pitted hammer stones, as well as two large roughly chipped blades of chert of problematical design.

Since that date, hundreds of individual specimens have been collected and turned over to this museum at Waynesville. Together with this collection are numerous hammer stones, potsherds and two stone

mortars. To date no pipes have been forthcoming. However, the story still prevails that the Cove has produced many pipes in the past.

The fact has been brought to my attention that two years ago some CCC boys from New York who were camped here, collected and carried away a large quantity of artifacts. Fortunately, however, for the park museum, the majority of southern CCC boys, who are now camped here, are so accustomed to seeing these 'flints' that little if any notice is taken of them.

No hint of Indian occupancy has been found indicating that they had lived in Gregory Cave. However, chert flakes and other forms of flint were collected from the ground close to the Cave's entrance. The owners have asked that a closer inspection be made of the Cave's interior.

A number of stone piles of unknown origin have been reported at various points about the Cove. One of these has been photographed. However, the pile had been disturbed some years ago, with the usual result that conflicting reports of discoveries therein were found to be void of any helpful information.

On Cades Cove mountain, not far from the present position of the local fire lookout tower, lies a gap generally known as Indian Grave gap. Until recently a large pile of stones reposed in this gap. About two years ago CCC workers removed part of the stone pile while engaged in road building. Mention has been made of a similar occurrence in the Deep Creek watershed.

One mound or pseudo Indian mound is situated on the John Anthony farm. A careful search over and about this mound failed to disclose any telltale material whatsoever. At the entrance to Chestnut Flats area, situated some distance southeast of the Cove, a similar mound is located beside the road. This mound is smaller in size and profusely grown over with rhododendron [sic] and other reproduction. Likewise, no evidence was discovered in this instance. Presumably, these mounds are natural formations, namely, dilurium [sic] alluvial cones, formed long ago by deposits of silt and gravel washed down the stream bed during a cloudburst. Photographic reproductions of the mounds are supplied with this report. Undoubtedly, aboriginal burials

were made in the Cove. Their location and identity will probably be disclosed at a later date, however none have been encountered.⁵⁸

In the spring of 1939, H. C. Wilburn submitted a brief report on excavations that he conducted on a Cades Cove 'mound.' Prior to subsurface investigations, "a systematic search on and around" the mound was carried out. No prehistoric material culture was identified "on or very near the mound." CCC labor assisted in the excavation of two twenty-foot trenches, one towards the northern edge of the mound and one at the center. No prehistoric artifacts were found in either unit, but the trench in the center of the mound encountered bedrock approximately 1.5 to 2 feet below surface. Wilburn's report also stated that "considerable cultural material such as arrowheads and spearheads, hammer stones, pestles, axes, celts, potsherds, steatite fragments, scrapers and much flakes and chips both of flint and quartz, have been found in Cades Cove; but mostly in its middle and lower portions."⁵⁹

It was not until the mid-1970s that the archeological potential of Great Smoky Mountains National Park was considered again. In 1975 Joffre Coe, Director of the Research Laboratory of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina, prepared a brief archeological assessment of the park. The document stated that while future development would expose evidence of prehistoric occupation of the park, "in general, it appears that the archaeological resources of Great Smoky National Park are limited." Coe, however, did make an exception to his broad statement. At Cades Cove, he reported, "the topography is ideal for habitation and archaeological sites surely exist along Abrams Creek and on the second terraces that like both to the north and to the south of the creek." Ultimately he recommended that Cades Cove be archeologically investigated.⁶⁰

Quentin Bass conducted an archeological survey of the Great Smoky Mountains through the University of Tennessee that had as its goal the relocation of as many of the sites originally identified by MacPherson and Wilburn in the mid-1930s. After relocating many of the MacPherson and Wilburn sites, identifying a number of new ones in the park, and surveying cultivated lands outside of the park, Bass was able to summarize his findings and offer the beginnings of a predictive model for prehistoric settlement within the Great Smoky Mountains. One of the more important finds that Bass made was the identification of "an extremely high correlation of raw materials (quartz, quartzite, chert) with culture periods." He also identified six cultural periods

⁵⁸ George A. MacPherson, Junior Forester, National Park Service. [Report to the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings], December 6, 1936, 7-8. Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Visitor Center Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

⁵⁹ Hiram C. Wilburn, Report on Mound in Cade's Cove, April 8, 1939, 1-5. Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Visitor Center Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

⁶⁰ Joffre L. Coe, Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Great Smoky National Park, ca. 1975, 2-3. Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Visitor Center Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

spanning 8,000 years particular to the Great Smoky Mountains, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Pisgah/Cherokee. For each of these periods he was able to define settlement and subsistence patterns and lithic utilization. While Early Archaic sites within the Great Smoky Mountains are few, they were most likely exploited peripherally by hunting parties. A slight increase in the number of Middle Archaic sites within the Great Smoky Mountains suggests a more intensive exploitative use of the area with sites found in nearly all physiographic regions. It is during the Late Archaic period that the first permanent occupation of the mountains is witnessed. Late Archaic peoples appear to have settled predominantly on floodplains and valley floors. Major differences between the material culture recovered from sites from different physiographic regions implies seasonally-related site-specific tasks. Quartzite is the predominant lithic material utilized during this period. Fewer Early Woodland sites suggest a drop in regional population with sites showing up in nearly all physiographic regions. During the Middle Woodland period occupation of the Great Smoky Mountains is again centered on the floodplain and valley floors but is also found in upland settings suggesting extensive exploitation of all areas. Food production features in floodplain areas suggest horticultural practices. Evidence for Late Woodland occupation of the Great Smoky Mountains is nearly non-existent. Only a small number of sites containing historic Cherokee/Qualla ceramics were identified. Bass has speculated that historic Cherokee use of the mountains was limited to hunting and other exploitative activities.⁶¹

Two mitigation projects were conducted within Cades Cove in the mid-to-late 1980s. In 1985, an archeological survey was conducted prior to the installation of underground water and power lines near the ranger station and horse barn. No cultural resources were identified during this survey. Subsurface testing and monitoring activities were carried out prior to the construction of a horse trail and Abrams Falls Trail parking lot between 1988 and 1989. One old site (40BT56) was relocated and redefined and two previously unrecorded sites 40BT54 and 40BT55 were identified. Investigations at 40BT56 suggested it was a multi-component hunting camp site dating from the Early Archaic period to the Middle Woodland period. 40BT54, a historic artifact scatter, was determined to be the Dan Myers Jr. site. 40BT55, a multi-component site, contained a historic artifact scatter determined to be the John W. Oliver site, and small lithic scatter. While no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the quartzite lithics suggest an Archaic period occupation.⁶² Between 2000 and 2003, several small pre-development mitigation projects were carried out. In February and June 2000, archeological mitigation was conducted on a 0.2 of an acre site proposed for a native grass demonstration meadow. A total of 19 prehistoric flakes were found in the plow zone. The artifact concentration was

⁶¹ Bass, *Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence*, 63-64, 108-114.

⁶² Horvath, "Cades Cove Horse Trail," 15-20.

assigned site number 40Bt109 by the State Historic Preservation Office for Tennessee. No further archeological work was recommended. In March 2000, archeological mitigation was conducted at a 2,560 square meter site proposed for the construction of a new RV dump station. A total of four prehistoric flakes were found in the plow zone. No further archeological work was recommended. In March 2001, archeological mitigation was conducted at an approximately 25 by 25 foot site proposed for the construction of a new comfort station at the Cades Cove Riding Stables. No artifacts were recovered. No further archeological work was recommended. In July 2001, archeological mitigation was conducted on an approximately 5-acre site proposed for the construction of a new sewage field, west of and adjacent to the existing sewage lagoon. A total of 19 prehistoric lithic were found in the plow zone. Two of these, a Late Woodland/Early Mississippian triangular point and a prismatic blade, were considered diagnostic. As a result of the concentrated material culture, the sewage irrigation field was relocated. In February 2002, additional archeological testing was performed on the new proposed location of the sewage field, south of the former proposed location. A total of sixteen prehistoric flakes, and some historic brick and charcoal fragments were recovered. No further archeological work was recommended. In the spring of 2002, a walkover survey was conducted on twelve separate plowed areas totaling 3.70 acres slated for native seed restoration plots. Material culture was identified in plots 3, 10, and 11. Of those, plot 11 adjacent to Hyatt Lane was recommended for further research based on the significant concentration of prehistoric materials and the presence of a Morrow Mountain (Archaic Period) point. The concentration of artifacts was given the designation site number GRSM #263 by the Cultural Resource Management Branch of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Further research in the form of an intensive shovel test pit survey was performed at GRSM #263 in the summer of 2002. A total of 179 shovel test pits were excavated, nearly 50 percent of which were positive. A total of 247 prehistoric flakes and 2 ground stone tools were also recovered. Additional study and research was recommended particularly in the areas to the south and west of the site.⁶³

⁶³ Pei-Lin Yu, "Trip Report on the Archaeological Investigations of the Project Area for the New RV Dump Station at Cades Cove," March 13, 2000. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park; Pei-Lin Yu, "Trip Report on the Archeological Investigations of the Project Area for the Cades Cove Native Grass Demonstration Meadow," August 21, 2000. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park; Pei-Lin Yu, "Report on Archeological Investigations of the Project Area for the Bathroom Renovation at the Riding Stables, Cades Cove," March 29, 2001. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park; Pei-Lin Yu, "Report on Archeological Investigations of the Project Area for the New Sewage Irrigation Field, Cades Cove," August 24, 2001. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park; Erik Kreuzsch, "Addendum to Report on Archeological Investigations for the Cades Cove Sewer Irrigation Field," March 18, 2002. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park; Erik Kreuzsch, "Report on Archeological Investigations for the Cades Cove Native Seed Restoration Project 2002," June 24, 2003. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource

Recent Archeological Investigations in Great Smoky Mountains Park and Beyond

Beyond Cades Cove, only a few intensive archeological investigations have been carried out within Great Smoky Mountains National Park and surrounding region. Between 1967 and 1979, the University of Tennessee conducted a survey and excavations in the Tellico Reservoir area west of the Great Smoky Mountains in adjacent Monroe County. This long-term project focused on investigations of floodplain, terrace and upland areas that would be flooded by construction of the Reservoir. Jefferson Chapman found that the Little Tennessee River valley was occupied by several Indian bands during the Archaic period. These bands would have a central base that would be occupied during a considerable portion of the year but would also hunt and gather food and other resources from areas a considerable distance away. Valley base camps consisted of several households centered around pit hearths. Upland Early Archaic sites above the Tellico Reservoir area are recognized only by the presence of lithic debitage suggesting short and limited function occupation sites. Middle Archaic sites appeared to be less numerous in the Tellico Reservoir area suggesting a possible decrease in regional population. During the Late Archaic, site density within the Tellico Reservoir area increased dramatically possibly reflecting an increased population. The areas first cultigens, squash and gourds, are documented during the Late Archaic. Characteristic features of the Late Archaic included rock filled fire pits and other diagnostic artifacts. Late Archaic peoples utilized the valley floodplain for cultivation and gathering as well as base camps. During the Woodland period, ceramics first appear in the artifact assemblage and the dependence on cultivation and agriculture increase. Corn also became an important crop and the bow and arrow was introduced. The Early Woodland period in the Tellico Reservoir area is represented by scattered campsites containing cord or fabric impressed, quartz-tempered ceramics. Frequently Early Woodland valley sites also possessed evidence for structures in the form of post-holes. These more permanent structures may represent a form of sedentism and socio-political hierarchy not seen in the Archaic. During the Middle Woodland period, increased interaction with other cultures including the Hopewell and Adena are noticed in the Tellico Reservoir area. Historic Cherokee occupation of the Little Tennessee River valley consisted of widely dispersed residential structures, most commonly a winter house, a conical structure with central hearth, and an adjacent rectangular summer structure.⁶⁴

Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park; Erik Kreusch, [Final Site Report – GRSM #263] DRAFT, n.d. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

⁶⁴ Jefferson Chapman, *Tellico Archaeology: 12,000 Years of Native American History*. Report of Investigations, No. 43, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1985), 38-73.

Archeological investigations were recently conducted by T.R.C. Garrow Associates, Inc. in the late 1990s on the Ravensford Land Exchange tract, a 168-acre parcel of Great Smoky Mountains National Park land located at the confluence of the Raven Fork and Oconaluftee Rivers, just north of and adjacent to the Cherokee Indian Reservation in Swain County, North Carolina. The area surveyed was similar to Cades Cove and consisted of floodplain, terrace, and hillslope topography. Like Cades Cove, the Ravensford tract was also intensively cultivated from the second quarter of the nineteenth century until its acquisition by the National Park Service in the 1930s. Despite partial site degradation, these investigations documented that “well preserved archaeological components that date from the Early Archaic through the early twentieth century were found, with the heaviest use of the property dating from the Late Archaic, Middle Woodland and historic periods.” Evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation of the Ravensford tract was nonexistent, and evidence for human occupation during the Early and Middle Archaic periods while present was minimal, likely reflecting what has been interpreted as low population at the regional level. Late Archaic occupation of the Ravensford tract reflects a regional increase in population. Terraces overlooking the floodplain were intensively used and the material culture recovered largely reflects stone tool production activity. Early and Late Woodland occupation of the Ravensford tract is scarce. Throughout the larger region, population appears to have expanded during the Middle Woodland period. This is reflected in the predominance of Pigeon, Swift Creek and Connestee ceramics. Within the project area, Middle Woodland settlement appears to have been multi-seasonal and multi-year occupation located predominantly on terraces and alluvial/colluvial fans overlooking the Raven Fork River. Structural remains appear to be present at one site. While no evidence for Mississippian or Pisgah components was found within the project area, historic Cherokee or Qualla occupation was prolific. All of the identified sites were interpreted as individual household complexes and associated features and were located on terraces or alluvial/colluvial fans. According to Webb, the consistent spacing between these historic Cherokee household sites may represent a dispersed village association strongly suggesting contemporaneous occupation.⁶⁵

Limited archeological data recovery investigations conducted by Appalachian State University were also carried out at two sites, 31SW265 and 31SW273, within the Davis Cemetery Tract in the Nantahala National Forest in Swain County, North Carolina. 31SW265 is located “within a narrow mountain cove, at the base of a moderately steep southeast facing ridge slope, and adjacent to and northwest of a minor and unnamed tributary of the Little Tennessee River.” Previous Phase II

⁶⁵ Paul A. Webb, “Cultural and Historical Resource Investigations of the Ravensford Land Exchange Tract, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Swain County, North Carolina. Volume I,” 510-530. Report submitted by T.R.C. Garrow Associates, Inc., Durham, North Carolina to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Cherokee, North Carolina, June 2002. Ms. in possession of the author.

investigations had identified intact stratigraphic contexts representing discrete cultural components. Diagnostic artifacts “suggested a range of prehistoric occupations at 31SW265 extending from the Middle Archaic through the Late Archaic periods and a subsequent and less intensive period of Middle Woodland use.” In late 1998, limited data recovery confirmed these findings. A total of 53 cultural features were identified at 31SW265 most of which were discrete or less discrete concentrations of fire-cracked rock suggesting former hearths or pit features. Five of the cultural features contained fired clay, and two cultural features were long, linear trench-like ditches. Several diagnostic artifacts were found including Late Archaic Savannah River-type projectile points and Guilford and Morrow Mountain-type projectile points. Pit features and concentrations of fire-cracked rock were found in association with both Middle and Late Archaic stratigraphic contexts. Ceramics and the presence of a variety of non-local lithics also argue for the occupation of the site into the Woodland or Mississippian period. By far the greatest number of artifacts recovered were lithics strongly suggesting one of the primary uses of the site was as a stone tool manufacturing or processing site. A number of wood charcoal and carbonized samples were collected from hearth contexts.⁶⁶

Site 31SW273 is located “in a narrow mountain cove, at the base of a moderately steep south facing ridge toe, and adjacent to a minor and unnamed tributary of Alarka Creek.” Phase II investigations had identified a prehistoric component dating to the Qualla period on a previously identified historic site. In late 1996, archeological data recovery investigations including mechanical removal of a historic plowzone were initiated in two areas. In the northwest block, two formal structures were identified through the presence of post-hole stains. A circular or octagonal “winter” house, approximately 7.5 feet in diameter was recorded. A number of the post-holes contained burned structural members. The structure also contained a fired clay floor, a central circular hearth with fired clay basin and rim, and three shallow pit features. Immediately south of, and adjacent to, this structure a rectangular “summer” house or “ramada” measuring 10 by 4.5 meters was identified. The structure also contained what appeared to be interior partitions and two fired clay features. Additional cultural features south of and adjacent to the domestic complex were also identified, including two large diameter storage facilities. Artifacts

⁶⁶ M. Scott Shumate, Patti Evans-Shumate, and Larry R. Kimball, “Archaeological Data Recovery at 31SW265 on the Davis Cemetery Tract, Nantahala National Forest, Swain County, North Carolina: Management Summary,” (ASU Laboratories of Archaeological Science, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina, 2000); M. Scott Shumate, Patti Evans-Shumate, and Larry R. Kimball, “Archaeological Data Recovery at 31SW265 on the Davis Cemetery Tract, Nantahala National Forest, Swain County, North Carolina: Management Summary Addendum,” (ASU Laboratories of Archaeological Science, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina, 2001).

recovered from 31SW273 confirmed earlier findings that the American Indian component dated to the Qualla phase to post contact period.⁶⁷

Predictive Model for Potential Archeological Sites within Cades Cove

The lack of a significant number of known archeological sites within Cades Cove is most likely due less to their absence than to the implementation of a comprehensive and systematic archeological survey. Any predictive model for locating potential American Indian and historic period sites within Cades Cove will have to depend on the sparse archeological data for the project area itself, but also turn to data from the larger park region and beyond. This is somewhat problematic because while Cades Cove is part of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, its unique geology and environment make it an entity completely different from the surrounding mountains, one that has attracted human occupation for thousands of years. Cades Cove is essentially a geologic window where erosion has exposed younger Ordovician Jonesboro Limestone. Abundant springs and drainages have provided numerous water resources. Filled limestone sinkholes have also created several small ponds and lakes. Covering the limestone base is an extremely well-watered and fertile soil. Abrams or Cove Creek runs through the center of the valley floor and drains the Cove from east to west. In both prehistoric and historic periods, the floodplain and valley floor would have attracted a diversity of flora and fauna and was intensively exploited for horticultural and agricultural purposes. Thus while the floodplain and valley floor areas would have been exploited and show evidence of occupation to varying degrees, sites containing evidence of human occupation would have also been located on its periphery where prominent topography would have allowed observation of flora and fauna below.⁶⁸

American Indian Components

Archeologists have identified prehistoric settlement patterns for the Great Smoky Mountain region based on a number of characteristics. In general however, prehistoric sites would have been chosen based on their particular topography and/or distance from important natural resources such as a water or quarry.

⁶⁷ M. Scott Shumate and Larry R. Kimball, "Archaeological Data Recovery at 31SW273 on the Davis Cemetery Tract, Nantahala National Forest, Swain County, North Carolina: Field Report," (ASU Laboratories of Archaeological Science, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, 1997); M. Scott Shumate and Larry R. Kimball, "Archaeological Data Recovery at 31SW273 on the Davis Cemetery Tract, Nantahala National Forest, Swain County, North Carolina: Field Report Addendum," (ASU Laboratories of Archaeological Science, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, 1997).

⁶⁸ Eastern Earth Surface Processes Team, USGS. *Cades Cove Geologic Mapping Project*. Geologic Story of Cades Cove. http://geology.er.usgs.gov/eespteam/smoky/cades_Cove.

Horvath has summarized that the highest density of American Indian sites within the Great Smoky Mountains occurs in association with stream or river drainages.⁶⁹ The general settlement patterns for the Great Smoky Mountains identified by Bass during the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland, the periods of densest population for the region, can also be held relevant for Cades Cove. Given Bass' regional findings, it would be expected that potential prehistoric sites in Cades Cove dating to the Late Archaic period might be concentrated on both floodplains and valley floors. During the Middle Woodland period, occupation would still be centered on the floodplain and valley floors but could also be found in upland settings where additional resource exploitation took place.

Regional data shows strong evidence for the prehistoric occupation of both valley and floodplain, and terrace settings particularly in association with drainages. On the Ravensford parcel, an isolated valley within the Oconaluftee and Raven Fork basins, human occupation during the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland showed intensive utilization of terraces and colluvial/alluvial fans overlooking floodplains and valley floors. Likewise at site 31SW265 within the Davis Cemetery Tract, a narrow cove-like setting adjacent to an unnamed drainage of the Little Tennessee River, substantial evidence for continuous Middle Archaic to Woodland period occupation of the narrow floodplain was found.

The few recorded American Indian sites within Cades Cove, while not statistically relevant, appear to show human occupation present in both the floodplain and valley floor, and on terraces and fans at its periphery. Of the nine archeological sites with Archaic period components, five are located on the valley floor and four are terrace sites. Of the eight archeological sites with Woodland period components, four are located on the valley floor and four are terrace or ridge sites. In addition, location near a water source also appears to be a strong determinant in site location. Each of the recorded prehistoric archeological sites within Cades Cove are located adjacent to or within approximately 1,000 feet of a drainage. The data also shows that many of the valley floor sites are larger and appear to have multiple components ranging from the Middle Archaic to the Late Woodland.

Given this evidence, it is expected that a comprehensive archeological survey of the Cades Cove project area would continue to show extensive occupation of both the valley floor and adjacent terraces and fans. Based on evidence from the larger region, this occupation would likely be weighted towards the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods, but because Cades Cove is such an extraordinarily unique environment, evidence for human occupation might also be found from the Early to Middle Archaic, and Late Woodland to historic Cherokee/Qualla periods.

⁶⁹ Horvath, "Cades Cove Horse Trail," 10.

Despite the fact that the 100 years of plowing by residents of Cades Cove may have significantly impacted American Indian archeological sites on the valley floor, it is likely that intact stratigraphic contexts and cultural features may still exist. At 31SW273 in the Davis Cemetery Tract, the plowzone was removed and evidence for Qualla period subsurface features and structures were identified. Clearly, while vertical stratigraphic context may be lost in plowed areas, cultural features such as pit hearths and postholes may still survive.

Nineteenth – and Twentieth – Century Components

Since the earliest settlers came to Cades Cove in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, historic occupation of the project area has tended to be located on the periphery of the floodplain and valley floor. Like their American Indian predecessors, several factors drove the location of these sites, the most important ones being access to natural resources, primarily water, and the need to maximize agricultural production. By locating home sites on the lower and upper terraces above the floodplain, settlers freed up more space for agricultural use.

A map showing the locations of historic structures, cemeteries and home sites of former residents produced by the Cades Cove Preservation Association demonstrates this unique settlement pattern. While some residences and agriculturally-related structures are found in the floodplain and valley floor, a majority of the historic home sites are located on the surrounding terraces and even up into the foothills adjacent to roads and drainages.⁷⁰

Early United States Geological Survey quadrangles and National Park Service planning maps for the project area document the presence of a number of historic period roads. These historic roads appear to be of two types, those that traversed the floodplain and valley floor and those that provided access to and from the Cove. Most of these early roads within the Cove extended into or completely crossed the valley floor, many in a general north-south direction. A few historic period roads in the eastern end of the Cove also ran in an east-west direction. A number of roads led into and out of the Cove. These roads, including the Rich Mountain Gap Road, Forge Creek Road, Anthony Creek Road and other smaller unnamed roads frequently led to paths and trails that gave residents access to grazing areas and other resources in the vicinity.

⁷⁰ Cades Cove Home Places, 1821-1999. Map interpretation by David Post. Cades Cove Preservation Association, April 2001.

Developed Area Assessment

The existing Cades Cove Loop Road and Hyatt and Sparks Lanes generally follow the course of historic settlement period roads.⁷¹ The Cades Cove orientation facility, located at the eastern end of the project area, was constructed with Mission 66 funds in 1959-1960. Any development along these road corridors must be careful not to impact potential American Indian and historic period archeological resources. Three known archeological sites lie adjacent to the Loop Road, GRSM 16 northwest of the Tipton Oliver place and adjacent to the north side of the Loop Road, GRSM 17 east of Crooked Arm Branch just north of its intersection with Abrams Creek and adjacent to the north side of the Loop Road, and GRSM 22 in the location of the CCC camp just west of the intersection of Rich Mountain Road and the Loop Road.

Much of the development that occurred within the campground and picnic area at the eastern end of the Cove took place between 1952 and 1960. This development included both pre-Mission 66 and Mission 66 era funding, planning and construction. However, the earliest National Park Service development in this area occurred in the late 1930s during the end of the CCC era. By 1938, twelve stone, fish rearing pools, a caretaker's cottage, fish food storage structure and garage were constructed in the northeastern most end of what would become the campground Area B. Two years later, five earthen fish storing pools were constructed adjacent to them. Despite the fact that these features may have been adversely impacted by subsequent Mission 66 expansion of the campground and picnic area, it is not known what, if any, archeological resources remain in this area. No prehistoric archeological sites are known to exist in the campground and picnic areas.

Most of the work that occurred at the John P. Cable Mill area during the Civilian Conservation Corps era appeared to be limited to restoration and preservation of existing buildings. It was not until the initiation of a formal interpretive exhibit ca. 1940 that the Field Museum of Mountain Culture was created. Mission 66 funds allowed the expansion of the Cable Mill facilities. In 1957, several new structures were moved into the area including the Becky Cable house, a smokehouse and drive-through barn. In addition, a blacksmith shop and period fences were also constructed. A year later a new comfort station was constructed. A very large archeological site, GRSM 18, lies just south of Mill Creek in the Cable Mill interpretive area.

⁷¹ Only the southeastern section of the Loop Road between Sparks Lane and the Campground and Picnic area was not originally a historic road.

Summary of Findings

This resource assessment is intended to guide Cades Cove Opportunities Plan team members in the development and evaluation of design alternatives. The cultural resources found in Cades Cove are diverse in both the period of time and spatial area over which resources are deposited, creating a complex environment for new design interventions. Cultural resources in the Cove relate to historic periods including American Indian occupation, frontier settlement, and National Park Service development eras also including Civilian Conservation Corps development, and are distributed throughout the 6,800 acres of the Cove landscape. Many of the resources associated with the Cove's earliest history lie beneath the ground's surface, no longer visible to the eye. In an effort to provide as much information as possible to team members, JMA has developed a resource inventory and resource maps using data gathered during research and fieldwork.

With each change in occupation and associated land use practices of Cades Cove from American Indian, to Euro-American settlers, to the NPS, the landscape changed. The landscape of Cades Cove today is a reflection of these land use practices and their evolution. A landmark event for the Cove landscape was the acquisition of the land for a national park. The Cove became a natural national park, however, park officials did not want to remove all traces of the Cove's cultural history or what were considered beneficial effects of this history. Seen as a way to both maintain some of these cultural aspects of the Cove, and to pacify individuals angry about the loss of their land, the NPS allowed residents to continue to farm and live in the Cove under special permits. While some residents of the Cove took advantage of this offer, many moved on to farms elsewhere. By the 1930s, the CCC was not only improving roads for tourist traffic but also clearing brush from abandoned fields. At the same time, plans were in the works for outdoor recreation areas and settlement life exhibits where twentieth-century life had been taking place only a few years before.

JMA is in concurrence with the 1998 draft Cultural Landscape Inventory's Statement of Significance finding the Cove significant under the National Register of Historic Places criterion A, C, and D and the 1818-1942 period of significance. This assessment includes a summary of contributing resources' level of integrity based on the National Register's seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Overall, Cades Cove retains a high level of integrity to the period of significance. Integrity was primarily informed by comparing the existing conditions resource inventory with historic conditions during the period of significance. Historic conditions were interpolated using primary historic documents such as the 1936 aerial photo, USGS maps, and NPS development maps.

Natural Systems

While many of the earliest resources in Cades Cove are no longer visible, one category of early resources continues to strongly contribute to the character of the Cove. Natural systems and features were critical to the habitation and use of the Cove from its earliest period and retain a high level of integrity. Natural resources were essential to the Cove's cultural development – from the American Indians who appreciated these resources for survival, to park visitors who come to view deer, black bears, and wildflowers – the cultural landscape of Cades Cove has been inseparable from the natural landscape. While many arguments have been made about the level of manipulation of natural resources by American Indians, it is certain the manipulation was greatly intensified by the arrival of Euro-American immigrants. The goal was to enhance the land's productivity and included clearing forest and altering the flow of water. A significant result of forest clearing was the opening of expansive views across the Cove to the surrounding mountains beyond. The bucolic scene revealed would ensure the Cove's inclusion in the national park to come.

Today, both natural systems and their manipulation are evident characteristics of the Cove. The Cove is still home to abundant wildlife, natural vegetation, and freshwater mountain streams crisscrossing the terrain. The flat fertile land cleared by the settlers now provides food for deer and allows tourist broad views across the Cove. These resources and the results of manipulations continue to strongly contribute to the Cove's sense of place. The resource inventory, maps, and figures illustrate the Cove's natural resources, their characteristics, and those sensitive to change.

A significant threat to the integrity of the Cove's natural resources is the heavy automobile traffic that currently enters the Cove. A great deal of fencing has been added to keep people from driving into Cove fields; however, the exhaust from the large volume of automobiles continues to threaten natural resources. The ecology of the Cove should serve as a primary guide to feasibility of design alternatives.

Circulation

While automobile traffic is responsible for threatening many resources, circulation features contribute to the historic significance of Cades Cove. The first Cove circulation routes came with American Indian presence in the region. Over time, footpaths became horse paths, wagon paths, and today a number of Cove roads follow early American Indian trail routes. When the park was established, circulation routes in, out, and around Cades Cove were extensive, and today much of this pre-park road network continues to be used. The resource inventory includes a list of historic circulation routes in use today. Except for the realignment of an eastern section of the Loop Road and the paving of the Loop Road, most of the remaining

historic circulation routes follow their original corridors and are surfaced much like they would have been during the CCC period of road improvement or earlier. The Surviving Historic Roads and Road Corridors map show the locations of contributing and non-contributing circulation features. A primary CCC contribution in Cades Cove was road construction and improvement including work on the Loop Road, Laurel Creek Road and many other roads and trails. Today's Cove circulation features retain a high level of integrity in relation to the Euro-American settlers and CCC periods. While many roads are no longer accessible to automobiles, they continue to retain integrity since much of their history would have seen foot and horse traffic as they do today. Design alternatives should follow historic circulation cues keeping a variety of routes and uses available. Additional pedestrian and bike only activity could follow abandoned traces, maintaining historic land use and reducing traffic in the Cove.

Buildings and Structures

The cabins and farm structures in Cades Cove represent one of the best collections of surviving log structures in the United States. Despite the natural auspices of the new park, these log structures interested park officials as tourist attractions. Cove structures were preserved and restored, or were moved from other areas of the new park to form exhibits. The CCC undertook much of this preservation and restoration work. Most of the Cove's more modern timber structures were removed or allowed to deteriorate. Exceptions include the Cove's churches, a number of barns, and a handful of houses that were retained for continued use. Overtime, as the number of agricultural permit holders dropped, their houses were removed and barns were allowed to deteriorate.

Today, evidence of much of the rich building history in the Cove remains only as part of the archeological record. The historic buildings and farm structures that do remain are those associated with exhibits, Cove churches, and a handful of deteriorating barns. The last permit-holder residence was demolished by the park in 2002. Exhibit building clusters are significant in association with Euro-American settlement, CCC labor, and early master planning in association with Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The resource inventory and Surviving Historic Buildings and Sites map provide locations and details for these buildings and structures. While exhibit buildings remain in fair to good shape, the handful of remaining barns are in varying states of disrepair.

The second group of buildings in Cades Cove is associated with visitor services and is not sensitive in association with the current period of significance. Structures built during Mission 66 should be reviewed for significance as part of a Cultural Landscape Report.

Spatial Patterns

One of the most significant cultural and natural features of Cades Cove is the spatial pattern established by nature and enhanced by humans. The vast Cove floor, formed by nature and cleared by humans, contrast sharply with the steep mountain slopes that surround the Cove. The extensive circulation network in the Cove yields a second level of spatial patterns as the corridors pass through tree tunnels with intermittent openings onto the Cove floor and/or small isolated fields. The fence or tree surrounded exhibit clusters form a third spatial pattern. All of these spatial patterns retain a high degree of integrity today. The resource inventory lists Cove spatial organization features.

The spatial patterns associated with the campground and picnic areas were established partially before 1942 and completed in the second phase of Cove development that overlaps with the Mission 66 period. The Mission 66 period of development needs to be evaluated to determine significance and its effect on the significance of pre-1942 development of these areas.

Small-scale Features

Few small-scale features remaining above ground in Cades Cove can be associated with Euro-American settlers, the CCC, or early park development. The most prominent remaining small-scale features associated with settlers are cemetery grave markers that retain a high degree of integrity. The stone wall structure in Figure 42 and stone culverts like the one in Figure 44 are most likely associated with the CCC and/or park development, however, there is no evidence to support this theory. Most other small-scale features such as fencing, utilities, and those associated with visitor services likely date after the period of significance and are not sensitive.

Vegetation

While natural vegetation is dominant in Cades Cove, some significant species were introduced by settlers and the NPS. This includes a handful of ornamental plants that surround buildings and/or former building sites as well as the non-native fescue. The fescue was introduced after the end of the period of significance and therefore only the ornamental vegetation associated with cabins and building sites would be sensitive to change.

Land Use

Land use practices in Cades Cove have played a significant role in Cove history almost from its earliest periods. These practices have varied often especially after the establishment of the park. Today the only remaining historically significant land use practices in Cades Cove are those associated with the exhibit sites as tourist attractions, and areas associated with recreational use. Except for minimal grazing by concession horses, no agricultural land uses remain in the Cove.

Topography

While the natural topography of Cades Cove retains a high level of integrity, the human shaped topographic features in the Cove retain less integrity. Changes in land use practices and NPS management techniques since the end of the period of significance have continually altered the form of the Cove landscape. While drainage alterations were undertaken by settlers, the NPS and permit holders also continued to alter drainages. Discerning which era particular alterations were made is difficult and the NPS has also begun an additional period of alterations as they fill drainages and restore wetlands. Design alternatives should respect the natural topographic features in the Cove and the inability of settlers and the early NPS to drastically alter landforms due to equipment and technology restraints.

Views

Cades Cove views result from many years of landscape manipulations beginning with the first Euro-American settlers. According to the 1998 draft CLI, Cades Cove views were selected and vegetation cleared or maintained to preserve them. These views, especially those from the Loop Road that are associated with the NPS development period, are significant and sensitive to change. The Loop Road serves as a primary medium for experiencing the Cove as visitors spend much of their time traveling this road and experiencing the landscape through the views from their automobiles. Prominent views in Cades Cove overlap with many of the other significant and therefore sensitive resources in the Cove.

Design alternatives should take into consideration not only individual resources but the overlapping nature of resources. It is impossible to separate views from natural systems, circulation, land use, etc. Land use practices are an intricate aspect of the whole Cove experience and continue to affect all Cove resources. While much of the historic land use practices have been discontinued, the significance of future land use and management decisions should not be underestimated. The influence of such practices should be taken into consideration as design alternatives are evaluated.

Recommendations for Further Study

More research is required to understand the extensive period of development that occurred in Cades Cove under the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Historic photographs show an extensive camp located on a hillside overlooking the valley floor just west of the intersection of Rich Mountain Road and the Loop Road. Additional research on the size of the camp, the function of the buildings, and activities that took place within the Cove would help to determine the impact of development during this period. In addition, more research is needed on the CCC period fish rearing and storing complex east of the existing campground and picnic area. Development plans from the early 1940s document proposed additions to an existing fish rearing pool. Additional research could determine if subsequent development ever occurred and how the fish rearing pools served the larger Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

While no documentation regarding traditional cultural properties has been identified, it is possible, given the recent Qualla occupation historic period of the Great Smoky Mountains, that significant Cherokee cultural beliefs may be tied to the Cades Cove area. Oral histories conducted with the Eastern Band of Cherokee may reveal information on this topic. A large number of the cultural and natural features within Cades Cove were also significant to the early nineteenth- and twentieth-century European Americans who occupied the area. Despite the eviction by the state of Tennessee of Cove settlers, it is possible that some of these features may still retain cultural significance and be important in maintaining Appalachian cultural identity.

Additional research is also required to understand the evolution of the complex land use and management activities in Cades Cove and the impacts of these activities. A Cultural Landscape Report, Historic Landscape Management Plan, detailed Historic Structure Reports, Vegetation Study, Historic Resources Study, and Archeological Survey need to be prepared for the Cades Cove area. In addition, oral histories of former residents, CCC enrollees, and former NPS employees as well as an Ecological and Land Management history need to be undertaken. Many of these studies would aid in collection and analysis of the data discussed above.

Annotated Bibliography

Bass, Quentin R. "Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Patterns in the Great Smoky Mountains." Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The data in this extensive document was compiled in a 1975 archeological survey effort intended to relocate sites found by Park Service historians

McPherson and Wilburn between 1936-1941, and to study artifact distribution and settlement pattern issues over time for 75 sites both within and outside of Great Smoky Mountain National Park. The report summarizes the methodology and findings of the analysis and is illustrated by numerous maps and tables. The outdated document is still significant if only because it is the only archeological survey to address the entire Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Blythe, Robert W. "Historic Resource Study, Great Smoky Mountains National Park" (DRAFT). Ms. in possession of author, 2002.

This extensive manuscript is a broad reaching summary of the growth and development of the Great Smoky Mountains National vicinity, a documentation of the historic resources located therein, and an assessment and evaluation of the National Register nominations. The manuscript has as its focus the European American occupation of the Great Smoky Mountains and in particular devotes a significant amount of research to documenting early settlements, turn of the century recreation and tourism, and the development of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Brewer, Carson. *Cades Cove Tour*. Gatlinburg: Great Smoky Mountain Natural History Association, 1999.

This informal booklet introduces the visitor to Cades Cove by taking them through a vehicular and pedestrian tour. The auto tour focuses on the loop road with information on all interpretive waysides and other cultural features in the landscape. The pedestrian tour focuses on the Cable Mill area. The booklet also includes a brief natural and cultural history of Cades Cove and includes historic and contemporary photographs.

Brown, Lenard E. U.S. "The Tipton-Oliver Barn Historical Structures Report, Parts I & II." Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Xerox copy, January 1968.

This Historic Structure Report was generated as a result of plans to move a cantilever barn to the Tipton-Oliver place to replace a 'modern, post-1900' barn with one 'that existed at the Tipton-Oliver place about 1890 or 1900. The plan was part of a larger Master Plan to restore farm groups and building clusters to 'present an accurate picture of nineteenth-century mountain culture and pioneer life of the residents of Southern Appalachia.'

The document briefly reviews the history of the barn, and includes a more detailed textual and graphic documentation of its construction.

Brown, Margaret Lynn. *The Wild East, A Biography of the Great Smoky Mountains*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2000.

This book is an extensive environmental history of the Great Smoky Mountains and is encyclopedic in its documentation of the floral and faunal diversity contained there. Beyond natural diversity, the book also examines and explores the intimate relationship established between man, both American Indian and European Americans, and nature and how this relationship has changed through time. The author is not afraid to address controversial topics such as the impact of tourism and recreational activities, and the largely twentieth century creation and preservation of the park as a 'wild east.' The book is illustrated with numerous historic photographs and contains an extensive bibliography.

Coe, Joffre L. "Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Great Smoky National Park" Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Visitor Center Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1975.

This brief report summarizes the potential archeological resources of Great Smoky Mountain National Park based on previous work, or perhaps more accurately the lack of systematic archeological survey in the park. The report is very general. Of note, the author states that Cades Cove holds the greatest potential for discovery of prehistoric archeological resources.

Chapman, Jefferson. *Tellico Archaeology: 12,000 Years of Native American History*. Report of Investigations, No. 43. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, 1985.

This extensive monograph is the result of nearly a decade and a half of archeology in the Tennessee River Valley during the 1960s and 1970s. The book is divided into chronological periods and covers the archeology of human occupation in the project area from 12,000 years ago to the mid-nineteenth-century. Given the distribution of human occupation within the Tennessee River Valley, some occupation periods are discussed more intensively than others. Although quite detailed and somewhat dated, the report has been regularly used to glean cultural implications for the larger regional area. The report is extensively illustrated.

Cron, F. W. "Road System Inventory and Inspection Reports, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Primary Routes." Bureau of Public Roads, Gatlinburg, Tennessee. Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. September 11, 1950.

This document is an internally produced inspection report of the primary roads within Great Smoky Mountains National Park at mid-century. The inspection report is broad in depth providing location and general description of each road, a brief history of establishment and construction, an outline of past improvements and construction costs, a summary of the average annual maintenance costs, and a condition assessment and estimate of work required to bring up to standard. Overall a very informative document.

Davidson, Jean L.. "Paleoecological analysis of Holocene vegetation, Lake in the Woods, Cades Cove, Great Smoky Mountains National Park." Masters Thesis, University of Tennessee, 1983.

This manuscript addresses Lake in the Woods, a semi-permanent woodland hollow pond within a previously drained swamp at the west end of Cades Cove. The author uses pollen and macrofloral analysis and radiocarbon dating of sediment cores to determine the vegetative history of the cove through time. The research is very important in determining prehistoric climatic changes and their influence on human occupation and settlement of the region.

Dunn, Durwood. *Cades Cove, The Life and Death of a Southern Appalachian Community 1818-1937*. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1988.

This book is perhaps the most relevant published manuscript to address the establishment, growth, and eradication of Cades Cove. As a social history, the book is far reaching. The author documents the early settlement of Cades Cove and traces its development over time as a small but thriving agriculturally oriented community. Processes of change, largely propelled by outside forces including the market economy, the Civil War, the logging industry, early tourism and the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park are given great detail. The lives of Cades Cove occupants and the influence of agriculture, religion, and other folk lifeways are meticulously detailed. The book is generously illustrated with historic photographs.

Historic American Engineering Record. "Great Smoky Mountains National Park Roads and Bridges, Cades Cove and Laurel Creek Roads." HAER No. TN-35-D. Ms. on file at Sugarlands Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1997.

This document is an excellent research project documenting a frequently under-represented resource in National Parks, the development and history of roads and road building. The document describes each road in great detail including bridges, walls, grades, and adjacent overlooks, parking and interpretive areas. The report also summarizes the history of trail and road construction from American Indian through Park Service occupation and tenure.

Horvath, Elizabeth A. "Archeological Investigations conducted for the Cades Cove Horse Trail and the Abrams Falls Parking Lot, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Blount County, Tennessee." Tallahassee, Southeast Archeological Center, 1990. Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This report was generated as an archeological mitigation project in advance of the construction of a horse trail connecting the parking facilities at Abrams Falls with the Cooper Road horse trail. The fieldwork was conducted with the intent to identify and determine the significance of potential subsurface cultural resources, and to define a boundary and determine the presence of cultural deposits of a known adjacent site, GRSM 21, through systematic surface reconnaissance survey and subsurface shovel testing. Two additional, previously unrecorded sites were discovered, the Dan Myers Jr. site (GRSM 148), and the John W. Oliver site (GRSM 149). The report is supplemented by plan drawings and an artifact catalog.

Jones, Russell. "Leige Oliver Barn and Corn Crib Historical Structures Report Architectural Data." Office of History and Historic Architecture. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Xerox copy, December 1970.

This Historic Structure Report was generated in advance of the restoration of the two structures, part of a plan to complete the restoration of the Leige Oliver farm complex. A very brief description of each structure including a condition assessment, and proposed plans for restoration. The document is illustrated by many photographs and detailed scaled drawings.

Kreusch, Erik. "Addendum to Report on Archeological Investigations for the Cades Cove Sewer Irrigation Field," March 18, 2002. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This brief memorandum reports on Phase I archeological mitigation conducted in association with the construction of a sewer irrigation field in Cades Cove. The report notes that subsurface shovel testing revealed the presence of non-diagnostic lithics and little historic material culture, all obtained from disturbed plowzone strata.

Kreusch, Erik. "Report on Archeological Investigations for the Cades Cove Native Seed Restoration Project 2002," June 24, 2003. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This brief memorandum reports on archeological mitigation conducted in association with the establishment of 12 native seed restoration plots in Cades Cove. The report notes that a post-plowing visual pedestrian surface survey revealed the presence of material culture in plots 3, 10, and 11. Plot 11 contained the densest amount of prehistoric materials including a diagnostic point dating the site to the Middle Archaic period of occupation.

Kreusch, Erik. [Final Site Report – GRSM 263] 2003 DRAFT. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This draft document reports on the archeological fieldwork conducted at the Hyatt Lane / Missionary Baptist Church site (GRSM 263) in Cades Cove. The report discusses previous investigations in the vicinity, the soils present within the project area, and the methodology used for Phase I subsurface testing. Investigations revealed the presence of a substantial chert and quartz lithics and several diagnostic points suggesting the presence of an Archaic period occupation site.

Lawliss, Lucy. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Cades Cove Landscape*, Xerox copy, 1998.

This manuscript briefly summarizes the history and development of the Cades Cove vicinity for several chronological periods and provides a

statement of significance for the project area. A separate Analysis and Evaluation of existing landscape characteristics precedes a brief discussion of their contribution towards significance. Twelve additional significant but separate component landscapes within the larger Cades Cove Landscape are recognized; the Cades Cove Valley Floor, the John and Lucretia Oliver Homestead, the Methodist Church and Cemetery, the Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery, the Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery, the Elijah Oliver Homestead, the Cable Mill, the Cable Cemetery, the Henry Whitehead Homestead, the Peter Cable and Dan Lawson Homestead, the Tipton-Oliver Homestead, and the Carter Shields Homestead. The document is also supplemented with historic and existing conditions photographs.

MacPherson, George A. [Report to the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings], December 6, 1936. Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Visitor Center Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This is a brief report filed by a junior forester on informal surveys carried out over several years within Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The report is organized by geographic area and summarizes his own collections and also mentions material culture collected by other residents. The report contains a chapter on Cades Cove. In concluding, the author makes an argument for continued research in specific areas to learn more about American Indian culture.

Maher, Neil. "Hold Up That Road: Let Your Uncle Sam Build It!: Auto Tourism, Wilderness, and the Evolution of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park's Motor Road System." Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Visitor Center Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, n.d.

This monograph is a comprehensive and detailed research project that documents the rise of auto-tourism and related road construction projects and its impact on the development of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. While summarizing the pre-park trail and road system, the document focused primarily on the second and third quarters of the twentieth century, providing a broad state and national context for auto-tourism and park visitorship and linking it with the more well-known history of the establishment and early years of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The report contains an extensive bibliography.

Newman, Snell. "An Overview of the probable Indian culture history of Great Smoky Mountain National Park." Ms. on file at Sugarlands Visitor Center Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountain National Park, 1974.

This report is a very general summary of the cultural history of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park vicinity. The report is organized chronologically by period and briefly discusses previous archeological work in the area.

Schumate, M. Scott and Larry R. Kimball. "Archaeological Data Recovery at 31SW273 on the Davis Cemetery Tract, Nantahala National Forest, Swain County, North Carolina: Field Report." ASU Laboratories of Archaeological Science, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, 1997.

This Phase II archeological report describes the findings at site 31SW273, a multicomponent first half of the twentieth-century historic site and a late prehistoric ca. 1650 Qualla phase occupation site, located in the Wayah Ranger District of the Nantahala National Forest in southwest North Carolina. A partially impacted Qualla phase circular winter house with central hearth, and an adjacent larger summer house, both composed of numerous subfloor pits and postholes and containing characteristic Qualla phase material culture, were identified.

Schumate, M. Scott and Larry R. Kimball. "Archaeological Data Recovery at 31SW273 on the Davis Cemetery Tract, Nantahala National Forest, Swain County, North Carolina: Field Report Addendum." ASU Laboratories of Archaeological Science, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, 1998.

This addendum to the original field report (see above) updates the findings of the previous season. After additional plowzone was removed in an expansion of the project area, additional material culture and prehistoric features were identified including several postmolds and a well defined pit feature, most likely a former hearth or earth oven.

Schumate, M. Scott, Patti Evans-Shumate, and Larry R. Kimball. "Archaeological Data Recovery at 31SW265 on the Davis Cemetery Tract, Nantahala National Forest, Swain County, North Carolina: Management Summary." ASU Laboratories of Archaeological Science, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, 2000.

This Phase II archeological report describes the findings at site 31SW265, a middle to late Archaic period to middle Woodland period occupation site, located in the Wayah Ranger District of the Nantahala National Forest in southwest North Carolina. This report contains a concise summary of previous research at the site, and a detailed summary of the methodology and findings of the site. A majority of the material culture recovered from the site included fire-cracked rock, ceramics and lithic debitage, although carbonized plant remains were also in abundance.

Schumate, M. Scott, Patti Evans-Shumate, and Larry R. Kimball. "Archaeological Data Recovery at 31SW265 on the Davis Cemetery Tract, Nantahala National Forest, Swain County, North Carolina: Management Summary Addendum." ASU Laboratories of Archaeological Science, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, 2001.

This addendum to the original field report (see above) updates the findings of the previous season. Based on the site's potential eligibility for National Register listing, a Phase III data recovery was carried out. Additional fieldwork revealed the presence of a former buried creek bed with abundant quartz cobbles, most likely accessible material for prehistoric occupants.

Shields, A. Randolph. *The Cades Cove Story*. Gatlinburg: Great Smoky Mountain Natural History Association, 1981.

This social history of Cades Cove is authored by an insider who lived there until age thirteen. The book focuses on the history and development of Cades Cove from the early nineteenth century through the Civil War but brings to it a community angle that no outsider could ever approach. Many of the original families that settled the cove, their descendents and accomplishments are discussed in detail. The book also includes three insightful appendices.

Superintendent's Monthly Reports, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, January 1934 through February 1985. Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Visitor Center, Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

An invaluable resource for any research in the park. This collection of monthly and annual reports from the office of the Superintendent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park documents the physical changes that took place in the park and traces the planning philosophy for the care and management of both natural and cultural resources from 1934 onwards.

Trout, Ed. "Land Management Plan Cades Cove Historic District Great Smoky Mountains National Park." Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Visitor Center, Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. November 1986, revised February 1988.

This document is a plan for the future management of the Cades Cove Historic District, laying out the considerations and schedule for achieving the desired objectives in both natural and cultural systems. Perhaps more importantly however, in an appendix it traces the philosophy and development of previous land management practices in Cades Cove. The document reviews several park documents that had a significant influence on land management in Cades Cove. This document is different from other Land Management Plans in that it turns to the past to better guide the future.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, "Historical Structures Report John Cable Mill Cades Cove," Xerox copy, n.d.

A detailed Historic Structure Report that generally describes the regional context for mill construction, and summarizes the history of development and construction at the Cable Mill site. A detailed summary of existing features and water use at the mill complex is followed by a much longer addendum describing the role played by the CCC in the restoration of the Cable Mill.

Webb, Paul A. "Cultural and Historical Resource Investigations of the Ravensford Land Exchange Tract, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Swain County, North Carolina," Volume I. Submitted to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Cherokee, North Carolina. Submitted by T.R.C. Garrow Associates, Inc., June 2002.

This is an extensive and detailed report on the archeological investigations carried out at the Ravensford Tract adjacent to the Cherokee Indian Reservation in Swain County, North Carolina. Extended fieldwork documented that components from the Early Archaic through to the early twentieth century, with the heaviest use or occupation of the property dating from the Late Archaic, Middle Woodland and historic periods. Structural remains appear to be present at one historic Cherokee or Qualla occupation component. All were interpreted as individual

household complexes possibly composing a dispersed village. This report contains an extensive bibliography and numerous figures and tables.

“Wetland Drainage History,” [Cades Cove], Xerox copy, n.d.

This document is an extensive table recording work proposed and carried out relating to wetland drainage from the mid-1950s through the late 1960s. Data was compiled from five separate sources. The document is essential to tracing the planning philosophy, history and development of wetland drainage within Cades Cove.

Wilburn, Hiram C. “Report on Mound in Cade’s Cove,” April 8, 1939. Ms. on file at the Sugarlands Visitor Center Library and Archives, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This brief report summarizes the author’s visual observations on the Cades Cove mound adjacent to Abrams Creek and notes preliminary archeological investigations conducted by CCC crews. Several drawings and historic photographs illustrate the report.

Yu, Pei-Lin. “Trip Report on the Archeological Investigations of the Project Area for the New RV Dump Station at Cades Cove,” March 13, 2000. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This brief memorandum reports on archeological mitigation activities prior to the implementation of a new RV dump station entailing a sewer line and a paved area in the Cades Cove campground. Several shovel test pits were placed in the area of impact with the recovery of several non-diagnostic lithic materials from a historic plowzone.

Yu, Pei-Lin. “Trip Report on the Archeological Investigations of the Project Area for the Cades Cove Native Grass Demonstration Meadow,” August 21, 2000. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This brief memorandum reports on archeological mitigation activities prior to the implementation of a native grass demonstration plot in Cades Cove. Several shovel test pits were placed in the area of impact with the recovery of several non-diagnostic lithic materials from an historic plowzone.

Yu, Pei-Lin. "Report on Archeological Investigations of the Project Area for the Bathroom Renovation at the Riding Stables, Cades Cove," March 29, 2001. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This brief memorandum reports on archeological mitigation activities prior to the renovation of the riding stable bathroom facilities. No material culture was recovered during shovel testing.

Yu, Pei-Lin. "Report on Archeological Investigations of the Project Area for the New Sewage Irrigation Field, Cades Cove," August 24, 2001. Ms. on file at Cultural Resource Management, Resource Management and Science Division, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This brief memorandum reports on archeological mitigation activities prior to the construction of the new sewage irrigation field adjacent to the sewage lagoon in Cades Cove. Several shovel test pits were placed in the area of impact with the recovery of several non-diagnostic lithic materials and two diagnostic artifacts, a Late Woodland / Early Mississippian point and a prismatic blade. The project was relocated due to the density of prehistoric material culture.

Maps

Cades Cove Preservation Association, Inc. "Cades Cove Home Places 1821-1999." Interpretation by David Post. Townsend, Tennessee: Cades Cove Preservation Association, 2001.

This map is a reproduction of a 1934 U.S. Geological Survey map that has been annotated to document the location of 'home places,' the former location of domestic complexes and the families who lived there. This map is generally informative and perhaps its most valuable feature is that it shows clusters of settlements and the relationship of valley floor to valley periphery settlement.

National Park Service, "Cades Cove." Part of the Master Plan, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, January 1, 1946. GRSM: #34002. Gatlinburg: Great Smoky Mountains National Park Library and Museum Collection, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This map, part of the Master Plan for the entire park, documents the Cades Cove vicinity. It shows in fairly good detail, the existing road system, fence lines and field acreage, vistas, drainage, vegetation borders, the location and names of outdoor exhibit stops, and ranger and visitor facilities.

National Park Service, "Cultural Exhibit, Cades Cove Area." Part of the Master Plan for Great Smoky Mountains National Park, n.d. (1939). GRSM #2163 Sheet 1 and 1a. Denver: Denver Service Center, National Park Service.

This map, part of the Master Plan for the entire park, documents the Cades Cove vicinity. It shows in great detail topographic relief, drainage, and the existing road system. Because it was largely undeveloped by the NPS at this time, few cultural sites are noted.

National Park Service, "Earth Fish Storing Pools." Cades Cove, Tenn., Great Smoky Mountains National Park, October 1940. GRSM #2283. Denver: Denver Service Center, National Park Service.

This map shows the general layout and plan for the five oblong earthen fish storing pools and detailed plans for a concrete drain box, located west of the existing circular fish rearing pools, at Cades Cove.

National Park Service, "Field Exhibit of Mountain Culture, Cades Cove, Tennessee, Jan. 1, 1941. Part of the Master Plan for Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Drawn by the Branch of Plans and Designs from National Park Service Data as of Jan. 1, 1941. Drawing No. 2164a. Denver: Denver Service Center, National Park Service.

This map is a detailed plan of a proposed field exhibit of Mountain Culture for the Cable Mill complex. The plan lays out a parking area encircled by a small community composed of five households and one industrial facility, both proposed and existing, containing typical nineteenth-century outbuildings. Proposed roads, fences, field systems and vegetation are also visible.

National Park Service, "Fish Rearing Pools." Cades Cove, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1938. GRSM #2079. Denver: Denver Service Center, National Park Service.

This map shows the general layout and plan for the ten circular stone fish rearing pools, access road, and associated structures at Cades Cove. In addition a half plan and cross section of a circular pool is provided.

National Park Service, "Orientation Facility." Cades Cove, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1959. GRSM #3059. Denver: Denver Service Center, National Park Service.

This map shows the working drawings for the new Orientation Facility to be located at the entrance to the Cades Cove Loop Road. The drawings contain a plan, four elevations, and several details including one for a display table.

Photographs

Cades Cove, Tennessee. Aerial Photograph, 1936.

This aerial photograph is crucial to understanding the impact to Cades Cove wrought by the transition from pre-park to Park Service tenure. The 1936 photograph was taken only two years after the formal establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It documents the extent of cleared fields, and vegetation and drainage information. The quilt-like patchwork appearance of the field system is quite apparent.

Web Pages

Eastern Earth Surface Processes Team, USGS. *Cades Cove Geologic Mapping Project*. The Geologic Story of Cades Cove.
http://geology.er.usgs.gov/eespteam/smoky/cades_Cove

This U. S. Geological Survey website provides an excellent summary of the geological history of Cades Cove. In addition to describing how Cades Cove was formed, it also provides detailed descriptions of the underlying bedrock to surficial processes and deposits in the vicinity.

NPS Web Page. *Natural Features: Flora and Fauna*.
www.nps.gov/grsm/ccff.htm

The Nature and Science section of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park website provides a general summary of the diversity of flora and fauna that can be found in the park.