
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Elijah Oliver Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

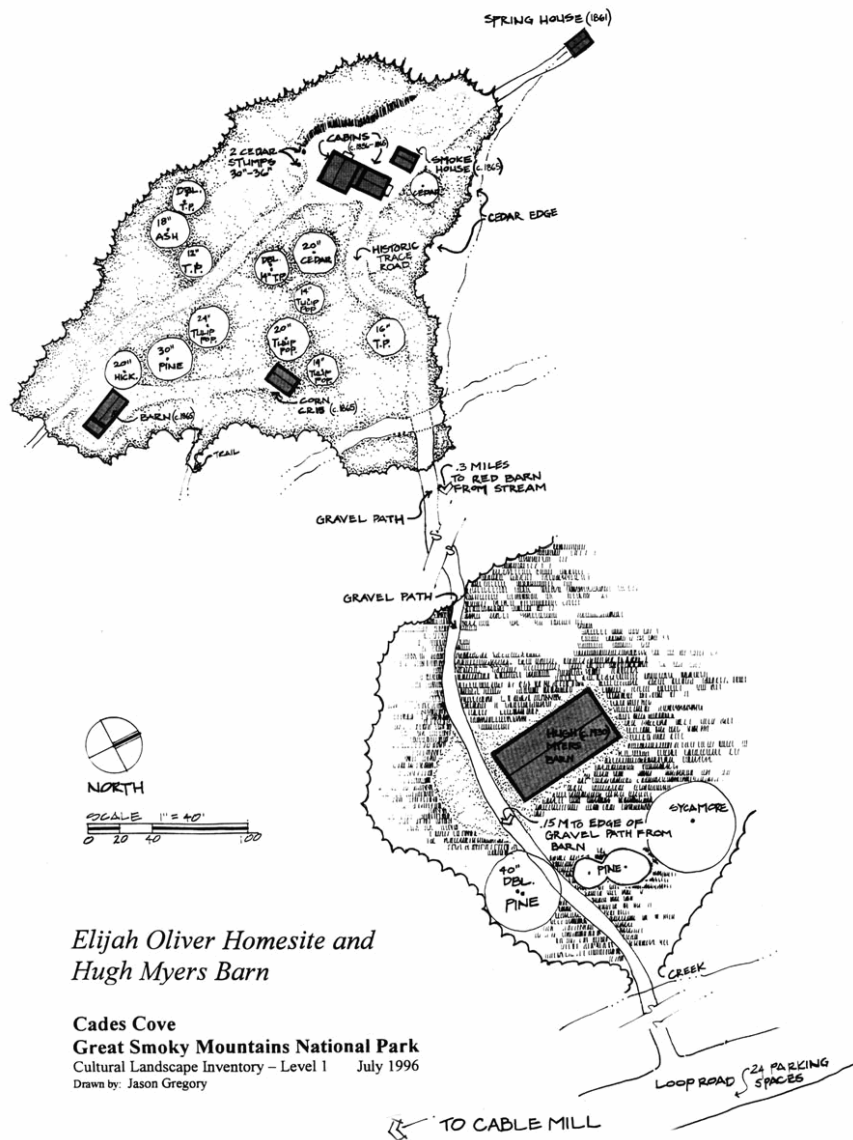
The Elijah Oliver Homestead is a 1.5-acre component landscape located .5 miles west of the Cades Cove Loop Road in Blount County, Tennessee. Access to the site is by a historic trace road adjacent to the Cades Cove Loop Road. The homestead contains features typical of a Cades Cove farm, including a log house, clustered agricultural outbuildings (barn, corn crib, smokehouse, and springhouse), fields and other biotic remnants, and historic road traces.

The period of significance for the site begins with the construction of the single-pen log cabin and farm buildings, between 1845-1849. The period of significance extends to 1942, to include the Park Development Era improvements. The existing landscape character primarily depicts the Park Development Era 1938 master plan and its interpretation of the cove "pioneer" settlement.

Because the NPS decided to make the Elijah Oliver Homestead a "field exhibit of mountain culture," the current condition of the landscape has been altered from that of the historic period. The paling fence that once enclosed the cabin was taken down. Water no longer flows from the spring into the springhouse but rather from the adjacent branch. The views that once existed out into the cove have been obscured by successional vegetation.

The Hugh Myers barn (a 1930s frame barn that was built by an agricultural leasee) is located adjacent to the historic approach road, approximately .3 miles from the Elijah Oliver farmstead. An open fescue field is maintained around the barn. The approach from the Hugh Meyers barn is through woodlands, opening up into the cleared space of the homestead. The area surrounding the cabin and outbuildings is badly eroded, due to increasing visitation over the years. The ascending slopes behind the homestead are white pine/tulip poplar forests.

Site Plan



Elijah Oliver Homestead Site Plan (1996; updated 2006)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

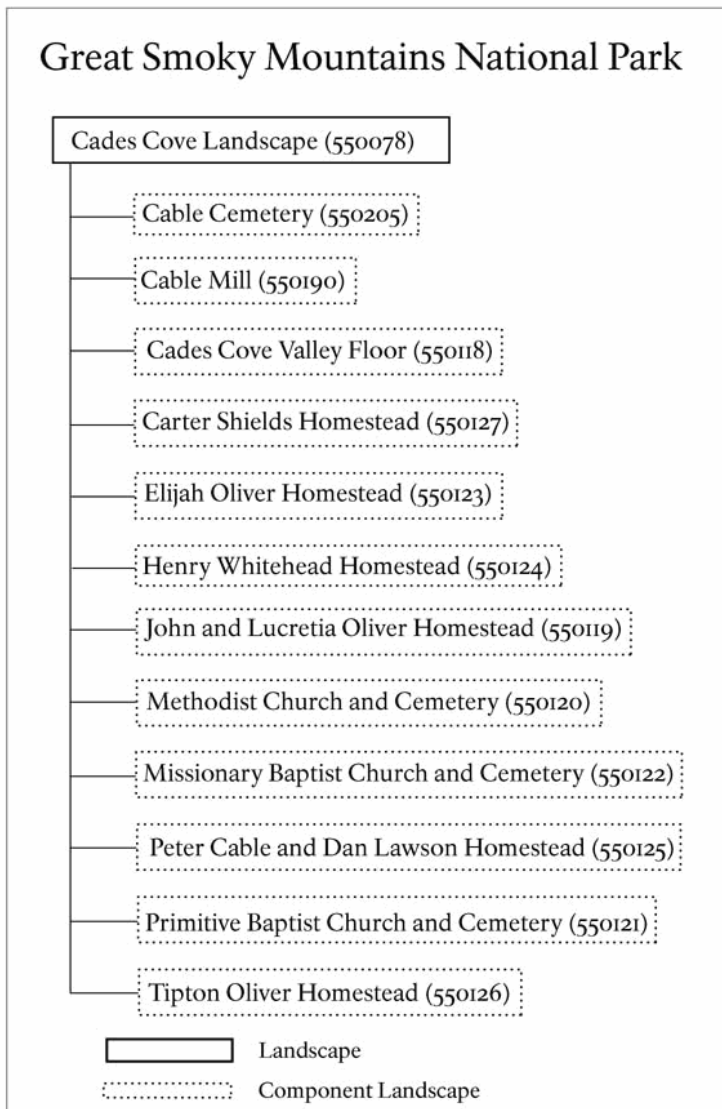
Inventory Unit Name:	Elijah Oliver Homestead
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550123
Parent Landscape:	550078

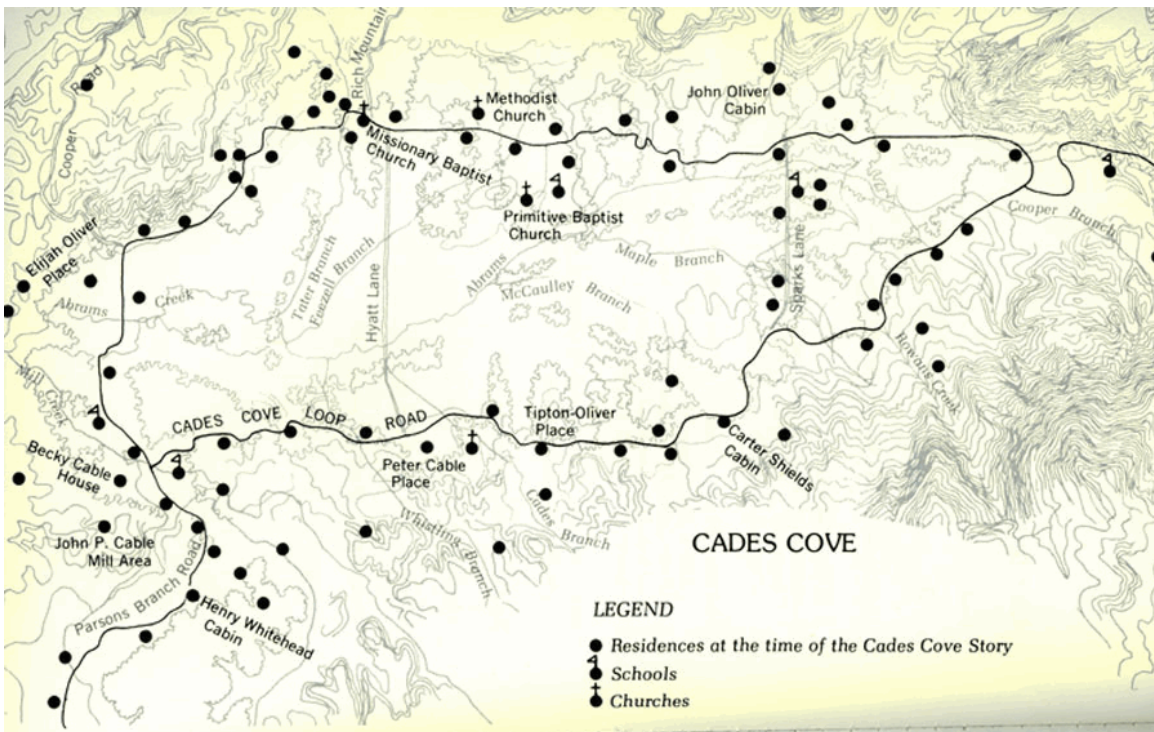
Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict -GRSM
Park Organization Code:	5470
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict - GRSM
Park Administrative Unit:	Great Smoky Mountains National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Elijah Oliver Homestead lies within the Cades Cove Cultural Landscape that encompasses 6,800 acres in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GRSM) of eastern Tennessee. Twelve sites have been identified as component landscapes within the Cades Cove Cultural Landscape of GRSM: Cades Cove Valley Floor, John and Lucretia Oliver Homestead, Methodist Church and Cemetery, Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery, Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery, Elijah Oliver Homestead, Cable Mill, Cable Cemetery, Henry Whitehead Homestead, Peter Cable and Dan Lawson Homestead, Tipton-Oliver Homestead, and the Carter Shields Homestead. The Elijah Oliver Homestead is sited approximately .5 miles west of the Cades Cove Loop Road.





Map of Cades Cove Component Landscapes

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Lucy Lawliss, Cari Goetcheus and several interns conducted CLI fieldwork at Cades Cove during the summer of 1996. In 2000, the information was submitted to the park. In 2006, David Hasty, Beth Wheeler and Sara Fogelquist visited Cades Cove, updated the CLI data and submitted the inventories to the park and TN SHPO. With park and SHPO approval, the data will become certified in the on-line CLI database, and in PMDS under goals 1a7 and 1b2B.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/15/2006
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	08/25/2006

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Claudette Stager, of TN-SHPO, concurred on the potential eligibility of features addressed in the Cades Cove CLIs, with a couple of comments regarding post-1942 features and Mission 66. For the full text please see the Cades Cove Landscape CLI.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



H22(SERO-CRD)

25 June 2004

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GRSM)
From: Chief, Cultural Resource Division, Southeast Region 
Subject: Cultural Landscape Inventory
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Voorheis Estate
Reply Due: 30 July 2004

We are pleased to transmit to GRSM the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Voorheis Estate property. All prior park comments and suggestions have been included in this final document. The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or contribute to an existing historic property. In order for the CLI to be certified and counted under goals 1a7 and 1b2B in PMDS, the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (TN-SHPO) needs to concur on the eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and the Park Superintendent needs to concur on the condition assessment and management category provided within the inventory. Through prior communication, there is consensus with TN-SHPO on the eligibility of the Voorheis Estate for listing on the NR. For Park Superintendent approval, a signature page has been sent along with this CLI. It needs to be signed by the Superintendent and returned to the Regional Office for the final certification. If the condition assessment and management category are agreed upon, please sign the attached approval form and return to our office to the attention of David Hasty.

Enclosures



Letter to the Superintendent

Elijah Oliver Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 8 August 2006

Park Information

Park: Great Smoky Mountains National Park
District: Cades Cove Subdistrict
State: Tennessee
Counties: Blount

Cultural Landscape Condition

Inventory Name	CLI Id #	Condition
Cades Cove Landscape	550078	Good
Cades Cove Valley Floor	550118	Fair
John and Lucretia Oliver Homestead	550119	Fair
Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery	550121	Fair
Methodist Church and Cemetery	550120	Fair
Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery	550122	Fair
Elijah Oliver Homestead	550123	Good
Cable Mill	550190	Good
Henry Whitehead Homestead	550124	Fair
Cable Cemetery	550205	Good
Peter Cable and Dan Lawson Homestead	550125	Fair
Tipton Oliver Homestead	550126	Good
Carter Shields Homestead	550127	Good

Cultural Landscape Management Category

Should Be Preserved and Maintained 1 August 2006

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒ Do Not Concur ☐



Superintendent Date 9/21/06

Superintendent Signature of Concurrence

We have reviewed the submitted documentation that identifies cultural landscape features at the Cades Cove Historic District in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. We concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory, *with the exception of the comments below*, and understand that these features have the potential to contribute to the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Cades Cove Historic District.

Comments: We have some technical concerns that have more to do with National Register than the CLI. The CLI uses a period of significance up to 1942 in order to include the changes that occurred to Cades Cove when the park was established. This is an excellent idea and acknowledges the fact not only that the NPS had a major impact on Cades Cove, but that these changes now represent important early twentieth century ideas of historic preservation. The concerns are that there are instances when road patterns or buildings that were built after the 1942 period of significance are considered contributing to the landscape. Either the district period of significance should be extended to include these resources, criterion considerations should be noted, or the resources should be considered non-contributing. In addition, while Mission 66 is mentioned, there does not appear to be any assessment of that program's impact on the cultural landscape. I am assuming it is just not being addressed at this time.


Tennessee Historical Commission Representative

8/25/06
Date

Signature from SHPO

**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE – 8 August 2006 (updated 27 August 2012)**

Park Information

Park: Great Smoky Mountains National Park
District: Cades Cove Subdistrict
State: Tennessee
Counties: Blount


Cultural Landscape Condition

Inventory Name	CLI Id #	Condition ('06)	Condition ('12)
Cades Cove Landscape	550078	Good	Good
Cades Cove Valley Floor	550118	Fair	Fair
John and Lucretia Oliver Homestead	550119	Fair	Fair
Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery	550121	Fair	Fair
Methodist Church and Cemetery	550120	Fair	Fair
Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery	550122	Fair	Fair
Elijah Oliver Homestead	550123	Good	Good
Cable Mill-	550190	Good	Good
Henry Whitehead Homestead	550124	Fair	Fair
Cable Cemetery	550205	Good	Good
Peter Cable and Dan Lawson Homestead	550125	Fair	Fair
Tipton Oliver Homestead	550126	Good	Good
Carter Shields Homestead	550127	Good	Good

Cultural Landscape Management Category

Should Be Preserved and Maintained 27 August 2012

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/>
	9/18/12
Superintendent	Date

Condition reassessment signature from superintendent.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The component landscape boundary encompasses 1.5 acres, which is part of tract 05-107 and tract 05-111. The present landscape boundaries reflect what was mapped during the CLI site visit in July 1996 and do not reflect historic boundaries. Further investigation is needed to determine if the component landscape boundary needs to be enlarged.

State and County:

State: TN

County: Blount County

Size (Acres): 1.50

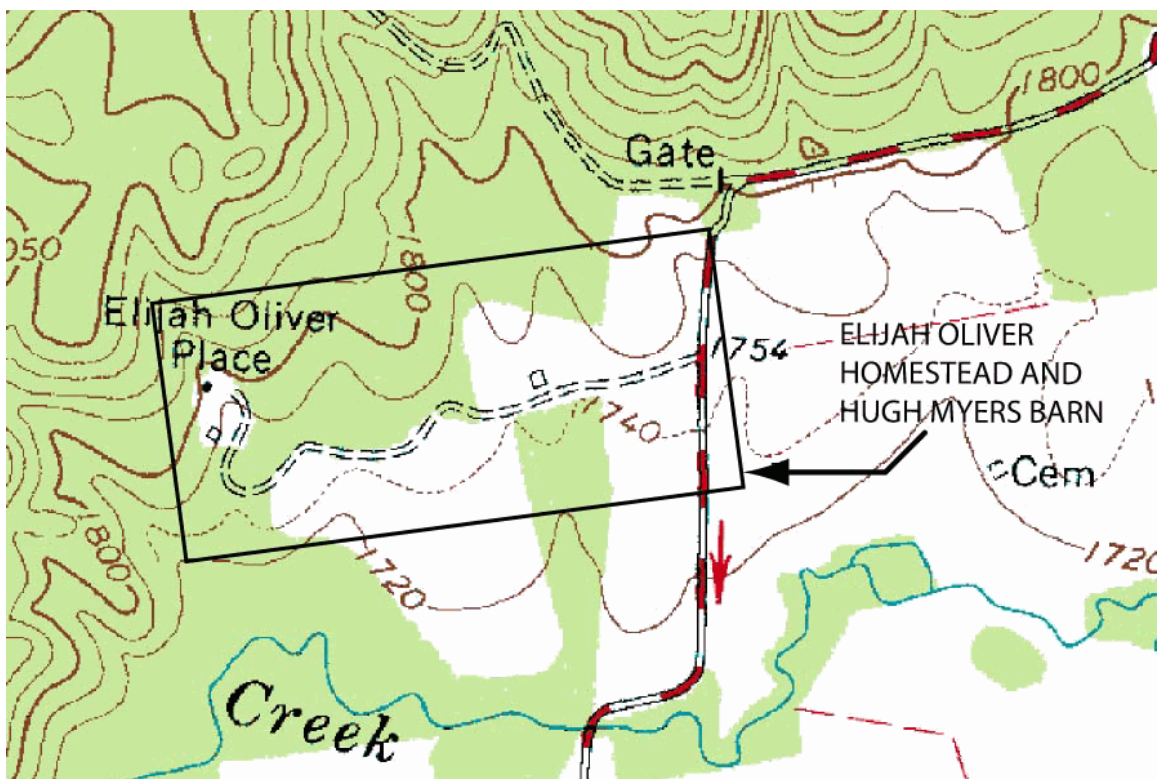
Boundary UTMS:

UTM Zone: 17

UTM Easting: 241,719

UTM Northing: 3,942,813

Location Map:



Elijah Oliver homestead and Hugh Myers barn location map

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

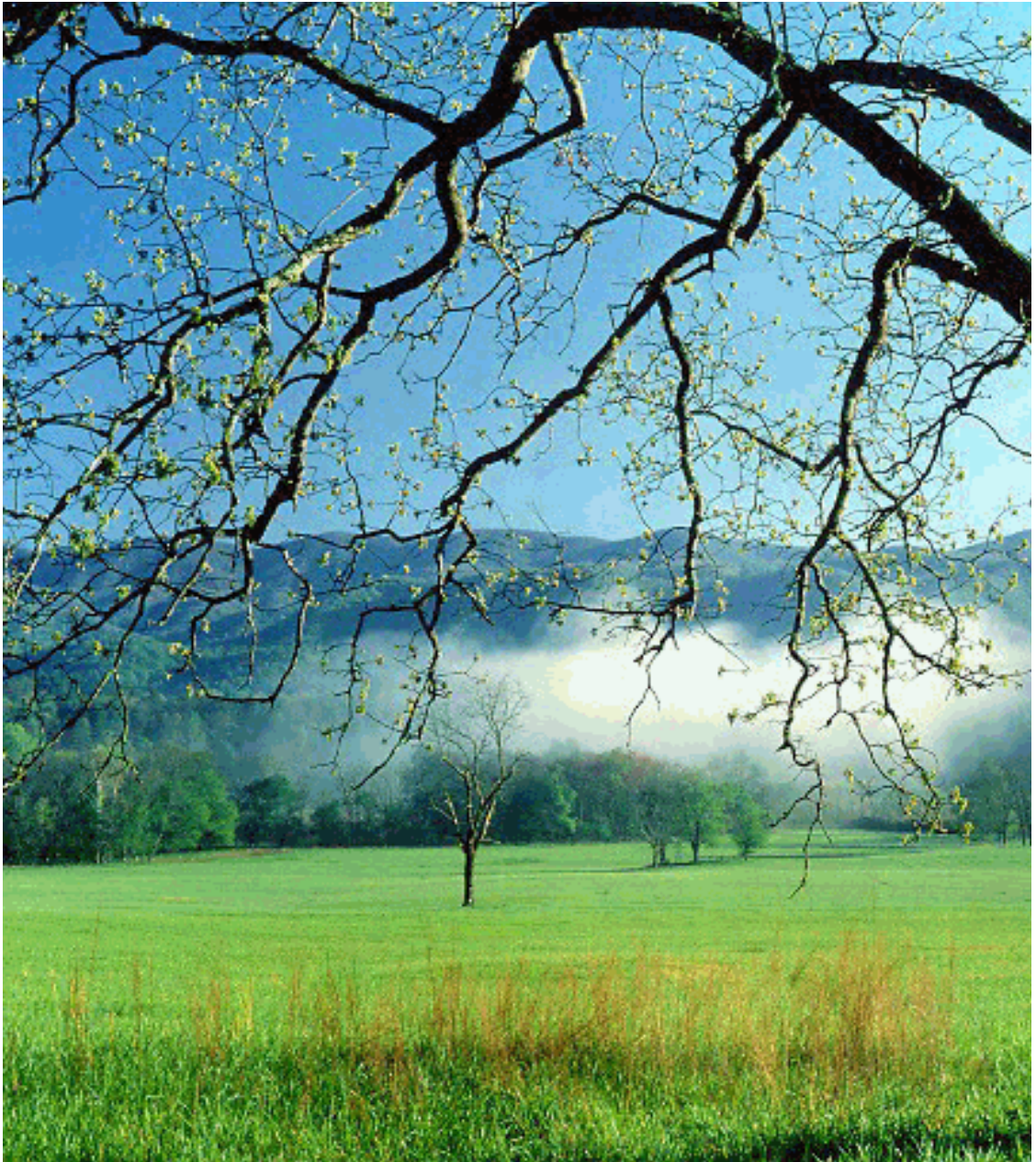
Description:

The Olivers were one of the founding families of Cades Cove. There were no permanent white settlers in Cades Cove until John Oliver moved there in 1818 from Carter County, in northeast Tennessee. Elijah Oliver, one of his sons, established a farm at the west end of the cove that was eventually acquired by his grandson, John W. Oliver. This property was involved in an extensive condemnation lawsuit that went to the Tennessee Supreme Court three times before being acquired by the NPS.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The site lies in the Smoky Mountains of eastern Tennessee within the Blue Ridge physiographic province. The present physiography of the Smokies is a result of several periods of faulting and uplift more than 200 million years ago, followed by weathering and erosion. The Smokies today are characterized by steep, forested ridges, rounded peaks, and deep valleys. Broader valleys are located in isolated pockets, known locally as coves. In the case of Cades Cove, older, overthrust Precambrian rocks have eroded to expose a "window" of limestone, creating an expanse of reasonably level ground surrounded by ridges.



View across the open valley floor

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The site lies within the 2nd Congressional district of Tennessee.

Management Unit: Cades Cove Subdistrict
Tract Numbers: 05-107, 05-111

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/01/2006

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: With Permission

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The adjacent lands above the 2,000' contour elevation (the surrounding mountains) enclose the cove, contributing to the isolated feeling of the rural agricultural valley. Additionally, Parsons Branch Road, Cooper Road, and Rich Mountain Road (all of which extend beyond the 2,000' contour elevation and the park boundaries) were transportation routes integral to the livelihood of Cades Cove.



Adjacent lands enclosing the cove

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The July 1977 National Register documentation focuses entirely on historic structures with no reference to the landscape. The Cades Cove Historic District boundary follows the 2,000' contour level. This boundary is ambiguous for it does not include the balds used by the settlers for grazing animals, nor three major roads that provided access to the cove historically. The nomination was amended in 1977, adding eleven prehistoric archaeological sites to the original documentation. The nomination should be amended to include the cultural landscape features addressed in this CLI.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Cades Cove Historic District
NRIS Number:	77000111
Other Names:	40Btv15;40Btv16;40Btv17;40Btv18;40Btv21;40Btv22;40Btv29;40Btv30;40Btv31;40Btv32;40Btv34
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	07/13/1977
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 11/30/1977

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	State
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history
Criteria Considerations:	E -- A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part

of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1818 - 1900
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Facet:	Farming Communities
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1900 - 1933
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	The Conservation Movement Matures 1908-1941
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1933 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Exploration - Settlement
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

Cades Cove is significant under Criterion A as a resource related to the early settlement and ongoing evolution of a southern Appalachian farming community, and as a resource related to early conservation efforts east of the Mississippi River. It is significant under Criterion C as an example of the vernacular architecture of farm buildings of the Upland South and for the NPS Park Development Era interpretation of the Cades Cove "pioneer" culture. It is significant under Criterion D as a site likely to yield information important to the knowledge of the prehistory or history of the community. The period of significance is 1818-1942.

Cades Cove epitomizes the delayed settlement pattern that occurred in more mountainous areas of the Appalachian chain and eastern seaboard. Two factors--geography and a large presence of native peoples--delayed white settlement of the Great Smoky Mountains until the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Prior to the coming of the Euro-American settler, the Cherokees were the dominant tribe in the central and southern Appalachians. Practicing subsistence agriculture and hunting, they maintained fields of corn, squash, and beans near their riverside villages in eastern Tennessee, north Georgia, and the western Carolinas. Three sites have been located in Cades Cove. Through successive treaties, beginning in 1761, the Cherokees lost more and more of their territory, until the Calhoun Treaty of 1819 reset the boundary of East Tennessee, opening the area to white settlement.

There were no permanent white settlements in Cades Cove until 1818, when John and Lucretia Oliver moved there from Carter County, in northeast Tennessee. At John Oliver's death in 1863, two of his

sons, Lazarus and William, continued to operate the farm in partnership. Another son, Elijah, established a farm at the west end of the cove. During the time period 1845-55, he built a log house, barn, smokehouse, corn crib, and springhouse. The property continued to be farmed by descendants of Elijah Oliver and was eventually acquired by his grandson, John W. Oliver, from Elizabeth Oliver Abbott. The Elijah Oliver House, built in the mid-nineteenth century, is an excellent example of a one-and-one-half story log house with an attached rear ell. It was listed as a contributing building in the 1977 National Register nomination, along with the barn, corn crib, smokehouse, and springhouse.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park was authorized in 1926, and established for development in 1934, to protect the woodlands, headwaters, and various forms of natural resources in the southern Appalachians. Land for the park, including Cades Cove, was acquired via condemnation proceedings between 1928-1936. At this time, a policy to preserve and interpret the mountain culture resources gradually developed, with the idea of establishing an outdoor folk museum in the cove. It was determined that the "pioneer" stage of settlement would be the focus of preservation, with the emphasis on the best examples of notched log construction. The Elijah Oliver Homestead, featuring one of the most intact dispersed farmsteads in Cades Cove and a location just off the loop road, was proposed as part of the trail and roadside field exhibits of mountain culture.

As part of the Park Development Era, park planners manipulated the historic scene in order to showcase preserved "pioneer" agricultural landscapes and vernacular architecture. The Elijah Oliver Homestead exemplifies NPS design philosophy during the New Deal, when architects, landscape architects, historians, and engineers created a unified aesthetic conception (the master plan) of the site to preserve cultural as well as natural resources.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Agricultural Field
Primary Current Use:	Automobile
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Leisure-Passive (Park)	Current
Natural Area-Other	Current
Single Family House	Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Elijah Oliver Homestead

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1865 - 1926	Farmed/Harvested	Elijah Oliver, son of the original John Oliver, purchased the property from John Anthony in 1865. At this time, he moved the kitchen portion of the Elijah Oliver House to its present location and built the main portion of the cabin.
AD 1904	Land Transfer	In 1904, Elijah Oliver deeded the land to his youngest daughter, Elizabeth, who later sold the property to John W. Oliver, Elijah's grandson.
AD 1926 - 1936	Land Transfer	In 1926, legislation authorizing the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was passed by Congress. The state of Tennessee began acquiring farms in Cades Cove in 1928.
AD 1935 - 1948	Altered	Between 1935-1948, the Elijah Oliver House was altered.
AD 1937 - 2006	Preserved	The NPS decided to make Cades Cove an "Outdoor Museum of Mountain Culture," focusing on the "pioneer" stage of settlement. A policy to preserve and interpret the mountain culture resources gradually developed.
AD 1956	Rehabilitated	In 1956, the smokehouse was rehabilitated.
AD 1961	Rehabilitated	In 1961, the Elijah Oliver House was rehabilitated. Also in 1961, the springhouse was reconstructed.
AD 1970	Restored	In 1970, the barn and corn crib were restored.
AD 2006	Rehabilitated	The eroded areas around the homestead and outbuildings are repaired with the addition of fill dirt, grass seed, jute matting, and two catch basins.

Physical History:

(1845-1926) Early Settlement and Later Development

There were no permanent white settlements in Cades Cove until 1818, when John and Lucretia Oliver moved there from Carter County, in northeast Tennessee. In 1865, Elijah Oliver, one of their sons, purchased property in the west end of the cove from John Anthony and established a farm. At this time, he moved the kitchen portion of the present cabin from another part of the property (built c. 1856 by Thomas Hearon, John Anthony's son-in-law) and added the main part of the house. It is thought that Elijah Oliver also built the barn, smokehouse, corn crib, and springhouse. In 1904, he deeded the property to his daughter, Elizabeth Oliver Abbott, who later sold it to John W. Oliver, Elijah's grandson. As his own farm was on an adjacent parcel, John W. Oliver never actually lived at the Elijah Oliver Homestead but rented the property up until the time of NPS takeover. In the early 1930s, Hugh Meyers built a red frame barn adjacent to the historic approach road. Myers had been granted an agricultural lease that would allow him use of the barn after NPS takeover (Figure 7).

Historic photographs show a strip of paling fence on the northwest side of the house, but its connections and configurations are unknown (Figure 2). More than likely there was an enclosed garden in the flat open space that separated the house from the corn crib and barn, but archaeological investigations would be necessary to verify this conjecture (Dyer 1988, 142).



Figure 1. 1934 view of the Elijah Oliver Homestead



Figure 2. 1935 view of Elijah Oliver Homestead after NPS takeover



Figure 3. 1935 view of Elijah Oliver Barn after NPS takeover

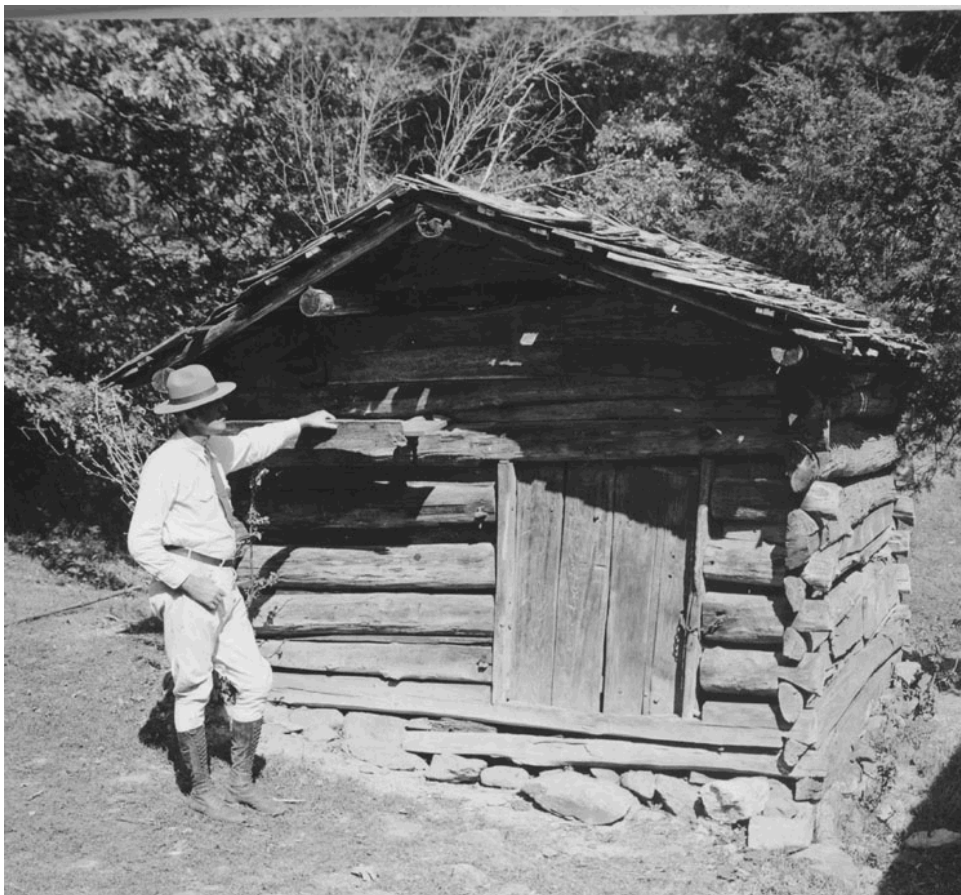


Figure 4. 1935 view of Elijah Oliver Smokehouse after NPS takeover



Figure 5. 1935 view of Elijah Oliver Springhouse after NPS takeover

(1927-present) Great Smoky Mountains National Park

The impetus for a national park in the Eastern United States at a similar scale to the large western national parks began between 1910-1920 by local groups in both North Carolina and Tennessee. Through numerous regenerations of federal legislation, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was established in 1926 to protect the woodlands, headwaters, and various forms of natural resources in the southern Appalachians. In 1927, the Tennessee General Assembly appropriated \$1.5 million for buying park lands and gave the newly created Park Commission the power to seize farms within the proposed park boundaries by right of eminent domain. The state of Tennessee began acquiring farms in Cades Cove in 1928. The Elijah Oliver Homestead was part of the 338-acre John W. Oliver farm. This property was involved in an extensive condemnation lawsuit that went to the Tennessee Supreme Court three times between 1929-1935, before being acquired by the NPS. Subsequently, a policy to preserve and interpret the mountain culture resources gradually developed, with the idea of establishing an outdoor folk museum in the cove (Lix 1958, 82). The Elijah Oliver Homestead, with its location west of the loop road, was proposed as part of the trail and roadside exhibits of mountain culture (Wilburn, Grossman, and Stupka 1938, 27).

As part of the Park Development Era, several changes have taken place at the Elijah Oliver Homestead. Historic photographs show a strip of paling fence that has been taken down, but its connections and configurations are unknown. More than likely there was an enclosed

garden in the flat open space that separated the house from the corn crib and barn, but archaeological investigations would be necessary to verify this conjecture. Although care was taken to restore the springhouse (the only one left in the cove), water no longer flows from the spring itself, as annual digging out is necessary to keep any spring "fresh" (Dyer 1988, 142). Gravel has been added to the historic approach road to stabilize it from erosion.

The Hugh Meyers Barn (John Oliver Red Barn) is located north of the historic approach road. The agricultural lease was given up in 1984. In 1997, the vegetation around the barn was cleared back and the barn was stabilized. At some point in the future, the barn will be rehabilitated.

In 2006, more stabilization work was completed. The addition of topsoil, jute matting, grass seed and two catch basins have significantly reduced the signs of erosion at the site.



Figure 6. 1996 view of Elijah Oliver Cabin (compare to Figure 2)



Figure 7. 1937 view of Hugh Myers Barn

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The following is a list of landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the cultural landscape. Further research is warranted.

Landscape Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

The Elijah Oliver Homestead features several examples of log construction, including a one-and-one-half-story house, barn, smokehouse, corn crib, and springhouse. The house was altered between 1935-1948 and rehabilitated in 1961. The corn crib and barn were restored in 1970, the smokehouse rehabilitated in 1956, and the springhouse reconstructed in 1961, and rehabilitated in 2005. All of these buildings are contributing features of the historic landscape. The Hugh Myers barn (early 20th-century red frame, originally part of John W. Oliver farm), located approximately .3 miles down the historic approach road, is also a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Elijah Oliver Barn

Feature Identification Number: 100707

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13065

LCS Structure Name: Elijah Oliver Barn

LCS Structure Number: MMS-171

Feature: Elijah Oliver Corn Crib

Feature Identification Number: 100708

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13064

LCS Structure Name: Elijah Oliver Corn Crib

LCS Structure Number: MSS-170

Feature: Elijah Oliver House

Feature Identification Number: 100709

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13041

LCS Structure Name: Elijah Oliver House

LCS Structure Number: MMS-169

Feature: Elijah Oliver Smokehouse

Feature Identification Number: 100710

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13062

LCS Structure Name: Elijah Oliver Smokehouse

LCS Structure Number: 13062

Feature: Elijah Oliver Springhouse

Feature Identification Number: 100711

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13061

LCS Structure Name: Elijah Oliver Springhouse

LCS Structure Number: MMS-167

Feature: Hugh Meyers Barn

Feature Identification Number: 100712

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90238

LCS Structure Name: John Oliver Barn

LCS Structure Number: MMS90238

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Elijah Oliver House (LCS 1992)



Elijah Oliver Barn (LCS 1992)



Elijah Oliver Corn Crib (LCS 1992)



Elijah Oliver Smokehouse (2000)



Hugh Meyers Barn (2000)

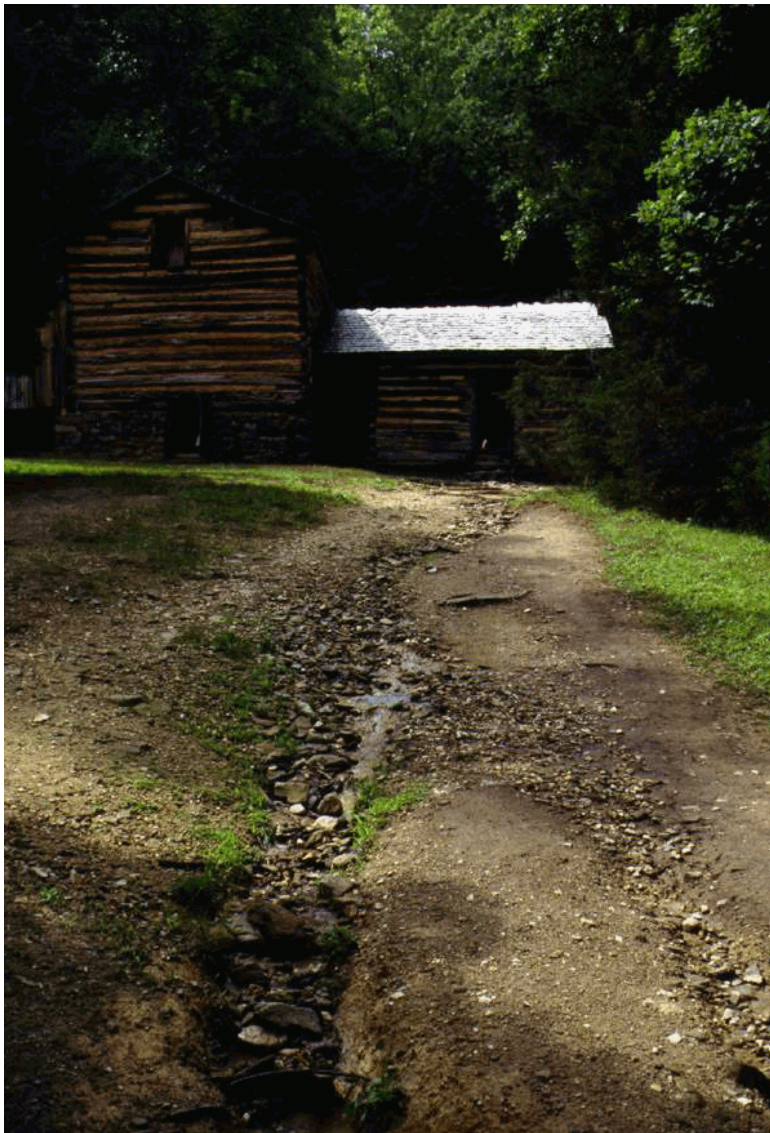


Elijah Oliver Springhouse (2006)

Circulation

Vehicular and pedestrian access to the Elijah Oliver Homestead was historically over a distinct and accessible road entering from the east. Primary access to the site is by this same trail, with a secondary nonhistoric trail beginning at the Abrams Fall parking lot, and connecting with historic circulation routes closer to the homestead. Gravel and several check dams have been added to the historic approach road to stabilize it due to erosion. The historic circulation pattern between the outbuildings has been preserved. The historic approaches and connecting paths are considered contributing features of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Historic approach at the Elijah Oliver Homestead (2000)



Historic approach with gravel added west of the Hugh Meyers Barn (2000)



Eroded circulation system within the Elijah Oliver Homestead (2000)



Elijah Oliver Homestead - note the newly planted grass and catch basin. The severe erosion found at this site in 2000 is significantly reduced.



Looking towards cabin from barn (2006)



Erosion improvements at Elijah Oliver Homestead property (2006).

Cluster Arrangement

The Elijah Oliver Homestead has a clustered building arrangement characteristic of the dispersed farmstead of the Upland South and is the oldest intact group of outbuildings in Cades Cove, and the entire park, that have maintained their original location and associated spaces. This complex is a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Cluster arrangement at the Elijah Oliver Homestead

Natural Systems And Features

The Elijah Oliver Homestead features a stream that was important for original site selection and thus is a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Stream at the Elijah Oliver Homestead (2000)

Topography

The settlement patterns at this site were strongly influenced by the topography of the cove, featuring farmsteads close to the surrounding hillsides, leaving the interior for cultivation. The Elijah Oliver Homestead was sited on a gently sloping hillside with views out into the cove. The resulting pattern of forested ascending slopes and open fields on the valley floor is typical of the farmsteads in Cades Cove.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Topographic patterns at the Elijah Oliver Homestead (also note circulation and cluster arrangement), 2000



Remnant agricultural field south of the Hugh Myers Barn (2000)

Vegetation

Although some of the vegetation patterns historically associated with the Elijah Oliver Homestead are no longer intact (rowcrops, kitchen garden), the hillsides have retained their original or successional vegetation, and the remnant fields and portions of the valley floor that were once part of the Elijah Oliver property have retained the open feeling that they had during the historic period. Additionally, the two cedar stumps flanking the front porch of the cabin and the cedar beside the smokehouse are biotic remnants of the 1930s. Erosion became increasingly worse at the site by 2000 as visitation has increased in Cades Cove, as a comparison of photographs from 1968 and 1999 shows. Rehabilitation in the following years has significantly improved the condition of the site.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



1968 view of grass growing around the Elijah Oliver Corn Crib



View of erosion at the site (2000)



Vegetation patterns at the Elijah Oliver Homestead (2000)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/30/1999
Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 08/01/2006

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The addition of new topsoil, grass seed, and two catch basins, have helped improve the eroded condition of this property.

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 09/08/2012

Impacts

Type of Impact: Release To Succession
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Release to succession has reduced the size of the open space in the immediate vicinity of the cabin, allowing reforestation of the hillsides.

Type of Impact: Visitation
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Trampling from visitors at this homestead has increased erosion at the site significantly, creating deeply incised ruts that disfigure the landscape and could pose a potential threat to historic resources if measures are not taken to improve the situation (2000). In 2006, these issues were effectively dealt with by the application of topsoil, jute matting, grass seed and two catch basins. With the homestead closed to visitors for the duration of the year, the grass has established itself. The deep ruts once found throughout the property are now gone.

Type of Impact: Erosion
External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description:	Visitor use caused significant erosion by 2000, but this impact has been improved due to rehabilitation efforts completed in 2006.
Type of Impact:	Vandalism/Theft/Arson
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Graffiti

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

GRSM contracted with John Milner and Associates to complete a Cultural Landscape Report for Cades Cove. A 100% draft was submitted in 2004, and it is expected to be completed and approved in FY 2007. The suggested treatment alternative is rehabilitation.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title:	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Leige Oliver Barn and Corn Crib, Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	002598
Citation Title:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Location:	See Cades Cove Cultural Landscape Bibliography for a complete list of references.

Supplemental Information

Title: Cades Cove

Description: TIC map NP-GSM 2163A, dated 1946

Title: Cades Cove Developed Area

Description: TIC map NP-GSM 3148-B, dated 1964

Title: S.& M.C. Map for Cades Cove

Description: TIC map NP-GSM 2498, dated 1951