
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Tipton-Oliver Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

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:

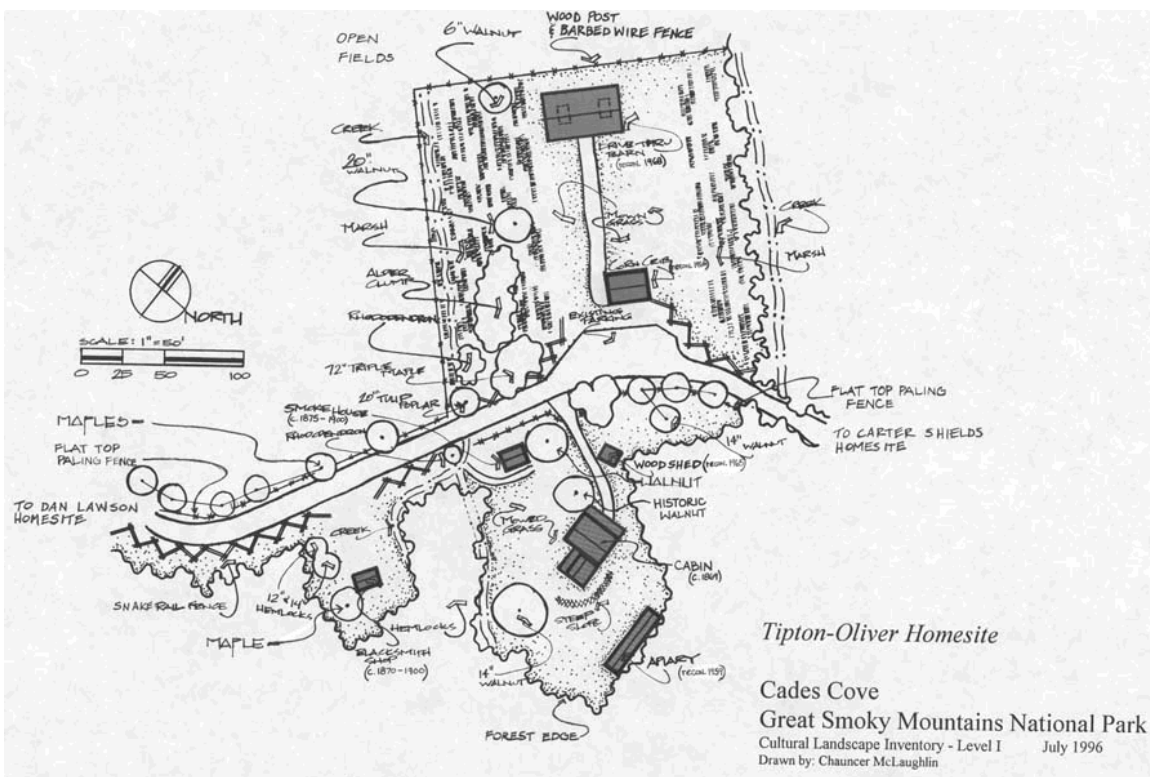
The Tipton-Oliver Homestead is a 2.2-acre component landscape that straddles the Cades Cove Loop Road, approximately two miles east of the Cable Mill complex, in Blount County, Tennessee. Access to the site is by a footpath adjacent to the loop road and across from the visitor pull-off parking area. The homestead is a clustered grouping of seven buildings, including a log cabin, smokehouse, woodshed, apiary, and blacksmith shop, located east of the loop road. A corn crib and barn are located west of the loop road. The homestead also contains fields and other biotic remnants from the pre-Park period.

The period of significance for the site begins with the period 1865-1870, when Col. J. W. H. Tipton bought land in Cades Cove and built the present log cabin. The period of significance extends to 1942, to include the Park Development Era improvements. The existing landscape character primarily depicts the Park Development Era master plan and its interpretation of the cove "pioneer" settlement.

Because the NPS decided to make Cades Cove an "Outdoor Museum of Mountain Culture," the current condition of the landscape has been substantially altered from the historic landscape. At the Tipton-Oliver site, several frame outbuildings were destroyed, including the springhouse and apple-drying house. Frame additions to the log cabin and woodshed were removed. All physical evidence of chore areas and historic fencing has been lost.

An open fescue field is maintained around the homestead. The wooded areas east of the homestead have predominately tulip poplar in the overstory and hemlock, white pine, rhododendron, dogwood, and red maple in the understory. A portion of this area was probably cleared at one time.

Site Plan



Tipton-Oliver Homestead Site Map

Property Level and CLI Numbers

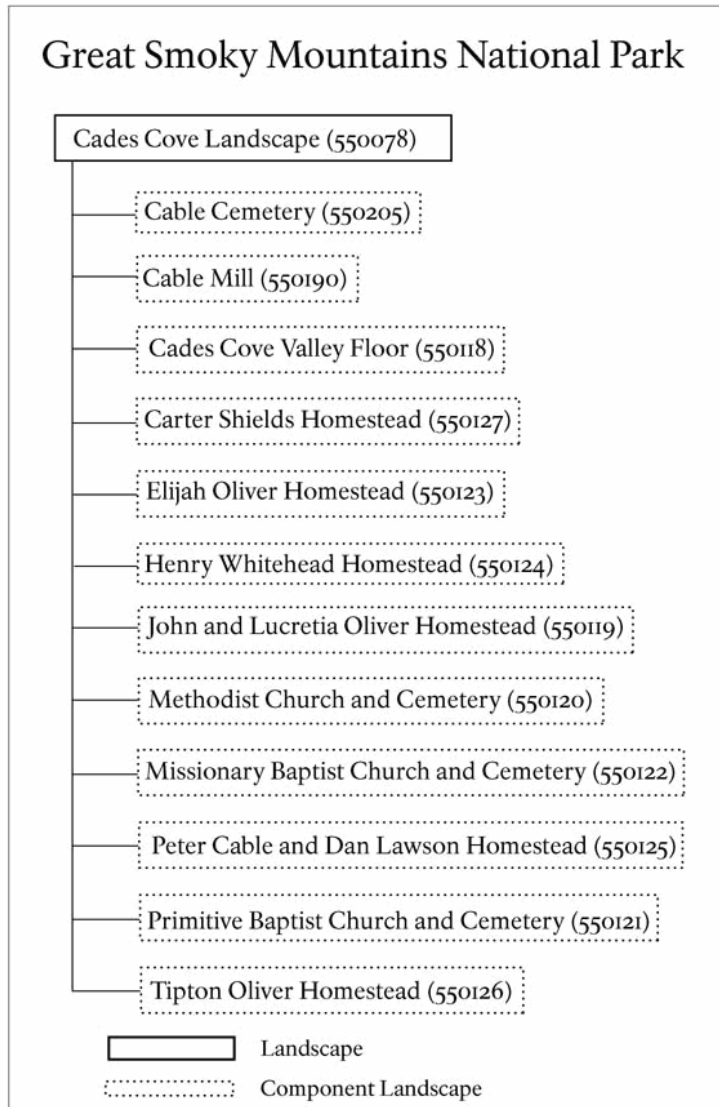
Inventory Unit Name:	Tipton-Oliver Homestead
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550126
Parent Landscape:	550078

Park Information

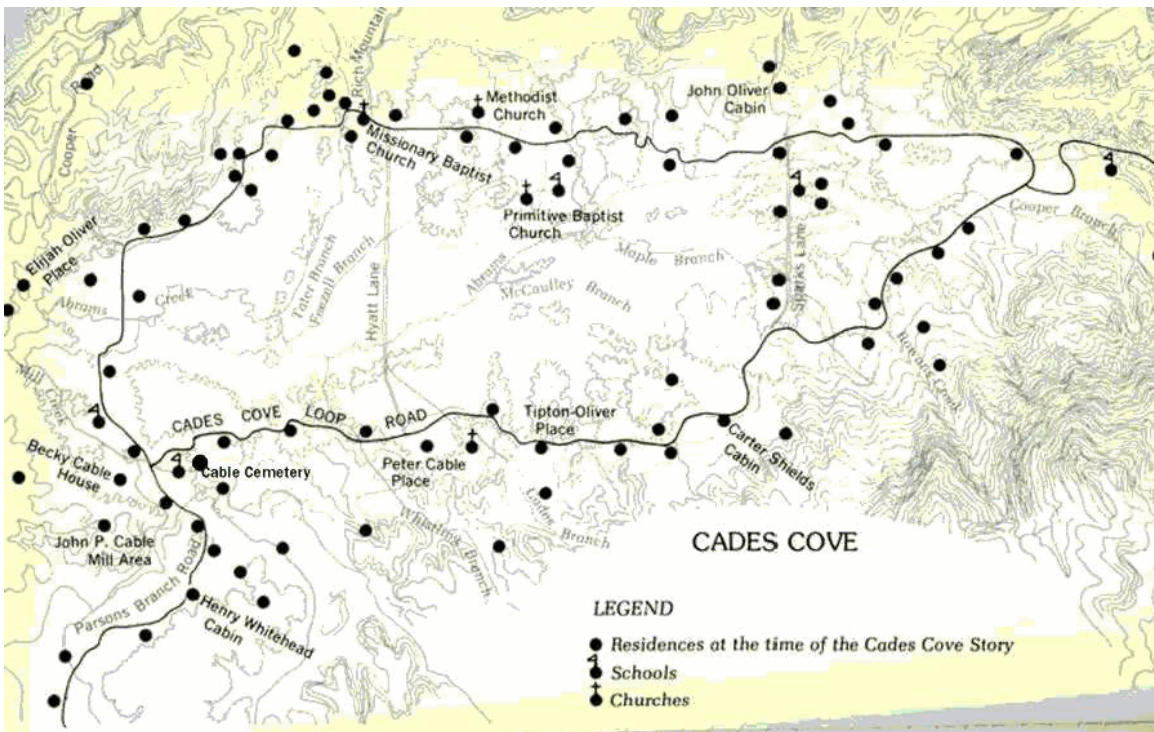
Park Name and Alpha Code:	Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict -GRSM
Park Organization Code:	5470
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict - GRSM
Park Administrative Unit:	Great Smoky Mountains National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Tipton-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 Tipton-Oliver Homestead straddles the Cades Cove Loop Road, approximately two miles east of the Cable Mill.



Cades Cove CLI Hierarchy



Cades Cove Cultural Landscape

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. The park contacts are: Kent Cave, acting Historian, and Nancy Finley, Resource Management and Science Division Chief.

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:

Tipton-Oliver Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict



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

Tipton-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 approximately 2.2 acres, which is part of tract 05-107. 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): 2.20

Boundary UTMS:

UTM Zone: 17

UTM Easting: 245,149

UTM Northing: 3,941,694

Location Map:



Tipton Oliver homestead location map

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

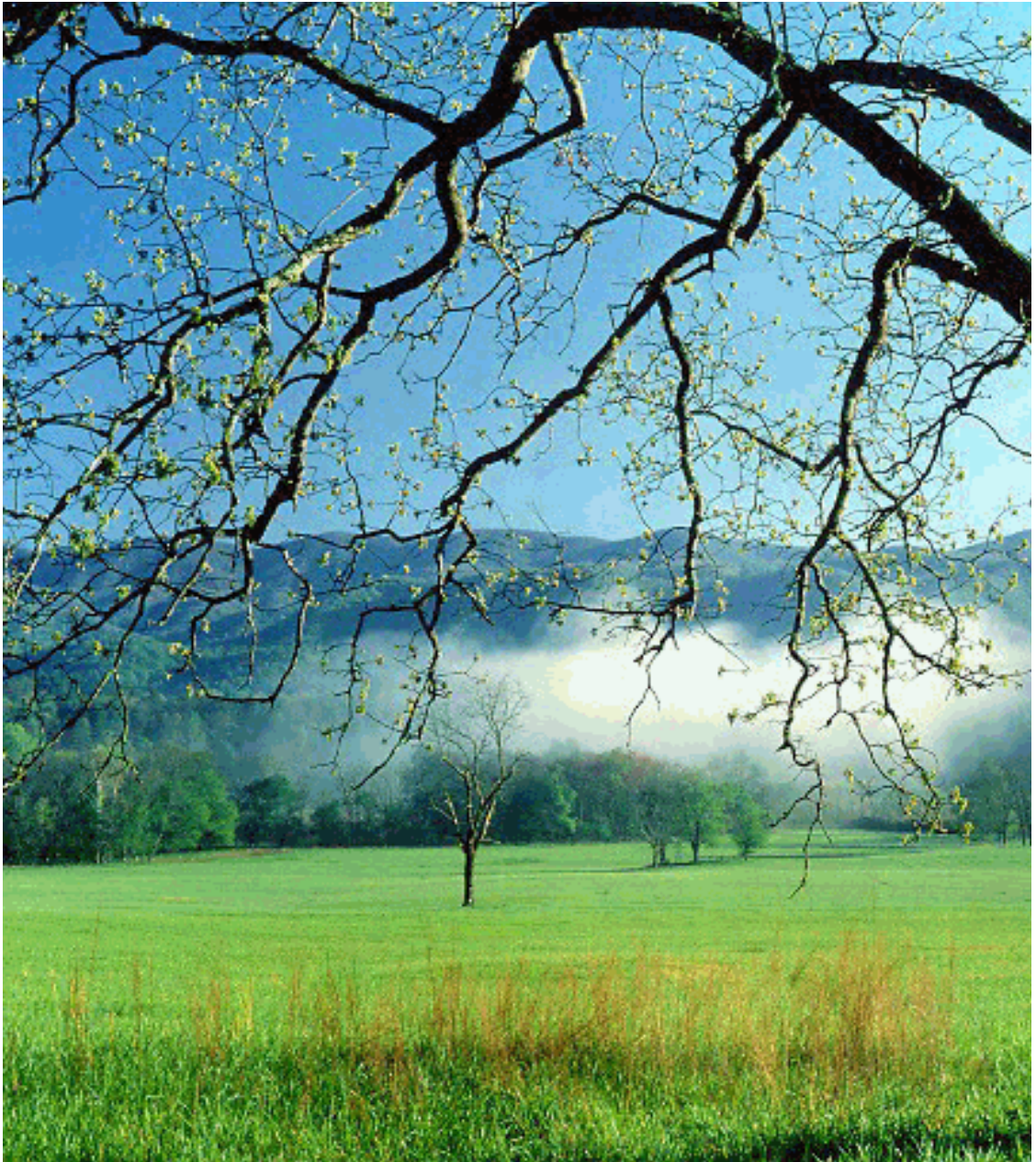
Description:

The Tiptons have a long history in East Tennessee and played a significant role in the early history of the state. Colonel John Tipton, a Revolutionary War veteran, brought his family from Virginia to East Tennessee, near Jonesboro, in 1782. A son, William Tipton, also a Revolutionary War veteran, moved into Blount County, settling on Little River near what is now Lakemont. In 1821, he was issued a Tennessee grant for 640 acres in the eastern end of Cades Cove. Although William Tipton never lived in the cove, this was the first recorded legal land title for Cades Cove following the Calhoun Treaty of 1819. Other grants followed until he had ownership of most of the valley floor, which he began to sell to friends and relatives from counties in upper East Tennessee. The Cades Cove Tiptons descended from his two sons, Jacob T. and Jonathan R. Tipton. The Tiptons left Cades Cove in the 1840s but returned in the 1850s and remained until land for GSRM was acquired by 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.



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

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

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 settlers for grazing animals, nor three major roads that provided access to the cove historically. The nomination was amended in November 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:	Prehistoric
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.

The Cades Cove Tiptons have a long history in East Tennessee and played a significant role in the early history of the state. Colonel John Tipton, a Revolutionary War veteran, brought his family from Virginia

to East Tennessee, near Jonesboro, in 1782. A son, William Tipton, also a Revolutionary War veteran, moved into Blount County, settling on Little River near what is now Lakemont. In 1821, he was issued a Tennessee grant for 640 acres in the eastern end of Cades Cove. Although William Tipton never lived in the cove, this was the first recorded legal land title for Cades Cove following the Calhoun Treaty of 1819. Other grants followed until he had ownership of most of the valley floor, which he began to sell to friends and relatives from counties in upper East Tennessee. The Cades Cove Tiptons descended from his two sons, Jacob T. and Jonathan R. Tipton. Jacob Tipton bought land from his father in 1824 but moved his entire family to Missouri in the 1840s. There is no record that Jonathan R. Tipton ever lived in Cades Cove, but his son, Col. J. W. H. Tipton, bought land in the cove in 1869 and built the Tipton-Oliver farmstead. In 1878, James McCaulley, a blacksmith, and his family began renting the house. They lived there for several years until they built their own house. In 1895, J. W. H. Tipton died, and his estate sold to Rev. William H. Oliver. The Oliver family resided there until 1931, when the land was acquired for the 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. 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. 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 acquired land for the park, including Cades Cove, from 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.

The Tipton-Oliver Homestead was proposed as part of the cultural exhibits on early Park Development Era planning maps (the Tipton-Oliver Homestead was sometimes referred to as the Frederick Shields place, for the man who occupied the farm before it was acquired by William H. Oliver). The Tipton-Oliver House is a four-bay log house with a rear ell addition. It is clad in weatherboard siding and features 6/6 glazed windows, a rare feature in the cove. It was listed as a contributing building in the 1977 National Register nomination, along with the smokehouse, blacksmith shop, woodshed, apiary, barn, and corn crib (corn crib and apiary were later removed as contributing features). A number of historical landscape features still exist at the site, including a barn, smokehouse, woodshed, apiary, corn crib, blacksmith shop, and fields and other biotic remnants.

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 Tipton-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: Single Family House

Primary Current Use: Automobile

Other Use/Function

Leisure-Passive (Park)

Library

Other Type of Use or Function

Current

Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Frederick Shields Place

Oliver Place

Tipton Place

Type of Name

Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1869	Purchased/Sold	Col. J. W. H. Tipton established a farm in the southern part of the cove.
AD 1869 - 1897	Farmed/Harvested	Between 1869-1897, several families farmed the property. During this time, the smokehouse and blacksmith shop were built, along with several other outbuildings that were reconstructed in the 1960s.
AD 1897	Purchased/Sold	In 1897, William H. Oliver purchased the property from the J. W. H. Tipton estate.
AD 1897 - 1931	Farmed/Harvested	From 1897-1931, the Oliver family farmed the property.
AD 1931	Land Transfer	In 1926, legislation authorizing the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was passed by Congress. The Tipton-Oliver farm was acquired in 1931.
AD 1948	Restored	The smokehouse was restored in 1948.

Tipton-Oliver Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

AD 1949	Rehabilitated	The house was rehabilitated in 1949.
AD 1957 - 1961	Reconstructed	In 1957, nonhistoric fencing was erected at the site. Between 1959-1961, the apiary was reconstructed. During this time (1957), the house was rehabilitated.
AD 1965 - 1975	Reconstructed	Between 1965-1975, the barn, corn crib, and woodshed were reconstructed. The blacksmith shop was rehabilitated between 1966-1967.

Physical History:

(1869-1926) Early Settlement and Later Development

The Tiptons have a long history in East Tennessee and played a significant role in the early history of the state. Colonel John Tipton, a Revolutionary War veteran, brought his family from Virginia to East Tennessee, near Jonesboro, in 1782. A son, William Tipton, also a Revolutionary War veteran, moved into Blount County, settling on Little River near what is now Lakemont. In 1821, he was issued a Tennessee grant for 640 acres in the eastern end of Cades Cove. Although William Tipton never lived in the cove, this was the first recorded legal land title for Cades Cove following the Calhoun Treaty of 1819. Other grants followed until he had ownership of most of the valley floor, which he began to sell to friends and relatives from counties in upper East Tennessee. The Cades Cove Tiptons descended from his two sons, Jacob T. and Jonathan R. Tipton. Jacob Tipton bought land from his father in 1824 but moved his entire family to Missouri in the 1840s. There is no record that Jonathan R. Tipton ever lived in Cades Cove, but his son, Col. J. W. H. Tipton, bought land in the cove in 1869 and built the Tipton-Oliver House. Between 1870-1900, the smokehouse and blacksmith shop were built, as well as a barn, corn crib, apiary, and woodshed that were reconstructed in the 1960s. In 1878, James McCaulley, a blacksmith, and his family began renting the property. They lived there for several years until they built their own house. Subsequently, Frederick Shields farmed the property. In 1895, J. W. H. Tipton died, and his estate sold to Rev. William H. Oliver. The Oliver family resided there until 1931, when the land was acquired for the park.

It is unknown what changes to the landscape occurred during the various tenancies. Historic photographs taken during the Oliver residency show a garden on the west side of the house and a swept yard in front of the house (Figures 1-2).



Figure 1. 1920s view of the Tipton-Oliver Homestead looking south



Figure 2. Early 1900s photo of Oliver family (swept yard, paling fence, and tree in background).

(1927-1998) 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. 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 (Lix 1958, 82). The Tipton-Oliver Homestead was included in early (1942) Park Development Era maps of the homesteads to be included in the cultural exhibits (the Tipton-Oliver Homestead was sometimes referred to as the Frederick Shields place, for the man who occupied the farm before it was acquired by William H. Oliver).

As part of the Park Development Era, several changes have taken place at the Tipton-Oliver Homestead. Several frame outbuildings were destroyed, including the springhouse and apple drying house. Frame additions on the house and woodshed were removed. All physical evidence of a working farmyard and historic fencing has been removed, even though a garden and swept yard can be seen in historic family photographs (Figures 1-2). Paling and split-rail fences were installed in 1957 but, in their present configuration, do not replicate the appearance of the fences seen in historic photographs (Figures 1-5). Photographs taken in 1937 by Charles Grossman also show a swept yard on the north and west sides of the house (Figures 3-4). Archaeological investigation would be needed to determine the exact configuration of the garden and the location of the paling fence that once enclosed it (Dyer 1988, 156).

Beginning in 1959, four of the outbuildings (apiary, woodshed, corn crib, and barn) at the Tipton-Oliver site were reconstructed in their original locations. In 1968, a cantilever barn similar to the one that existed at the Tipton-Oliver Homestead c. 1890-1900 was reconstructed from remnants of other barns in Cades Cove. A frame post-1900 barn (Figure 8) was taken down, as it was thought to be "out of character" with the other buildings in the farmstead, and the cantilever barn erected in its place (Brown 1968, 1). The cantilever barn type is found in large numbers only in East Tennessee. Visitor parking has impacted the circulation system between the house, corn crib, and barn.

An open fescue field is maintained around the homestead, which extends out into the valley floor. The forested areas around the homestead have predominately tulip poplar in the overstory and white pine, hemlock, rhododendron, dogwood, and red maple in the understory. A portion of this area was probably cleared at one time.



Figure 3. 1937 view from the northwest of Tipton-Oliver Homestead



Figure 4. 1937 view looking from the southwest



Figure 5. 1937 view showing the location of the paling fence from the chimney east toward the apiary



Figure 6. 1948 view of Tipton-Oliver Homestead (note absence of paling fence)



Figure 7. 1937 view of the Tipton-Oliver Smokehouse



Figure 8. 1937 of Tipton-Oliver Blacksmith Shop (note barn in background that was later taken down and replaced)



Figure 9. 1937 view of Tipton-Oliver Apiary

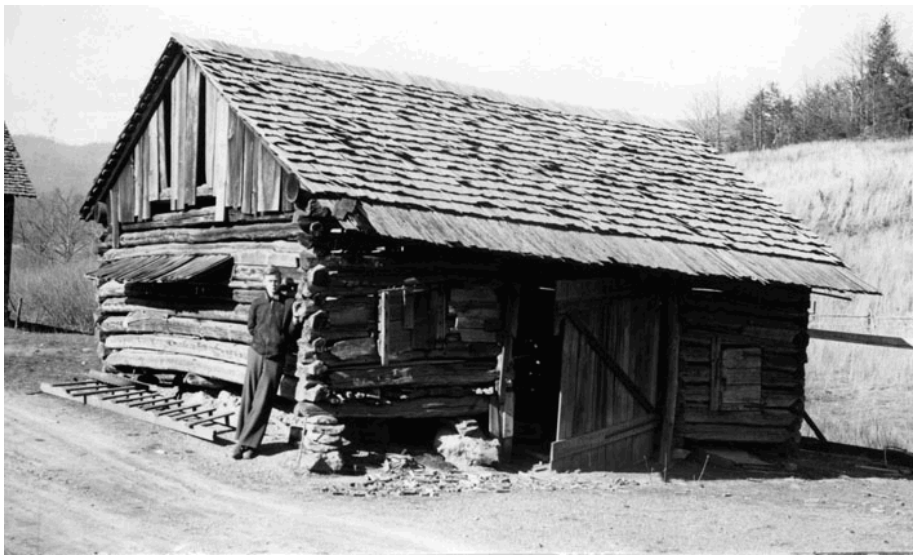


Figure 10. 1937 view of Tipton-Oliver Corn Crib

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 Tipton-Oliver Homestead features a log cabin and six log outbuildings, four of which are reconstructions. The Tipton-Oliver House was rehabilitated in 1949, 1957, and 1968. The blacksmith shop was restored in 1948 and rehabilitated in 1966. The woodshed, barn, corn crib, and apiary were all reconstructed in the 1960s. According to the LCS, the woodshed and apiary will be removed as contributing features within the Cades Cove Historic District and managed as cultural resources.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Tipton-Oliver Apiary

Feature Identification Number: 100721

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13057

LCS Structure Name: Tipton Oliver Apiary

LCS Structure Number: MMS-184

Feature: Tipton-Oliver Barn

Feature Identification Number: 100722

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13058

LCS Structure Name: Tipton Oliver Barn

LCS Structure Number: MMS-668

Feature: Tipton-Oliver Blacksmith Shop

Feature Identification Number: 100723

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13055

LCS Structure Name: Tipton Oliver Blacksmith Shop

Tipton-Oliver Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

LCS Structure Number:	MMS-185H
Feature:	Tipton-Oliver Corn Crib
Feature Identification Number:	100724
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	90236
LCS Structure Name:	Tipton Oliver Corn Crib
LCS Structure Number:	MMS-182
Feature:	Tipton-Oliver House
Feature Identification Number:	100725
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	13056
LCS Structure Name:	Tipton Oliver House
LCS Structure Number:	MMS-181
Feature:	Tipton-Oliver Smokehouse
Feature Identification Number:	100726
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	90235
LCS Structure Name:	Tipton Oliver Smokehouse
LCS Structure Number:	MMS-296
Feature:	Tipton-Oliver Woodshed
Feature Identification Number:	100727
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing
IDLCS Number:	13044
LCS Structure Name:	Tipton Oliver Woodshed
LCS Structure Number:	MMS-318

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Tipton-Oliver Cantilever Barn



Tipton-Oliver Blacksmith Shop



Tipton-Oliver Corn Crib (LCS 1992)



Tipton-Oliver House



Tipton-Oliver Smokehouse



Tipton-Oliver Apiary (LCS 1992)



Tipton-Oliver Woodshed (LCS 1992)

Circulation

The location of the present visitor parking area intrudes upon the unity of the farm complex outbuildings. Although the original road (now the loop road) also bisected the group, the impact

was not as great as having cars parked at their present location. Consequently, the integrity of the circulation system between the outbuildings has been impacted.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Visitor parking at the Tipton-Oliver Homestead (2000).



Circulation between house and blacksmith shop (2000).



Pathway to Tipton-Oliver cabin - note significant increase of erosion in recent years (2006).



Pathway to drive-through barn - note erosion (2006).

Cluster Arrangement

The Tipton-Oliver Homestead has a clustered building arrangement characteristic of the dispersed farmstead of the Upland South. Although four of the buildings are reconstructions, they have maintained their original locations and associated spaces. The cantilever barn is an architectural form seen only in East Tennessee. Thus, the cluster arrangement is a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Cluster arrangement at the Tipton-Oliver Homestead

Natural Systems And Features

The Tipton-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 Tipton-Oliver Homestead

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 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 Tipton-Oliver Homestead (looking northwest out into cove)

Vegetation

Although some of the vegetation patterns historically associated with the homestead are no longer intact (rowcrops, kitchen garden, swept yard), the broader pattern of forested ascending slopes and open valley floor has been retained. Additionally, a remnant walnut tree from the historic period survives at the northwest corner of the house, and jonquils from the historic period survive on-site. Thus, the vegetation of the Tipton-Oliver Homestead is a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Vegetation patterns at the Tipton-Oliver Homestead (note black walnut tree)

Views And Vistas

The Tipton-Oliver Homestead straddles the loop road, creating views out onto the valley floor that would have been present during the historic period. Although post-1930s trees have begun to grow on the bank between the fence and the loop road, the vista remains a contributing element of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Partially obscured vista across the valley floor

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

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

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Erosion level along pathway to cabin has increased in recent years.

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 09/18/2012

Impacts

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Forest cover has increased on the valley floor and hillsides, resulting in less extensive views across the cove.

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Visitors are causing erosion of paths between the outbuildings, particularly since 2000.

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:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	N/A
Citation Location:	See Cades Cove Cultural Landscape Bibliography for a complete list of references.