
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Carter Shields Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

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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.

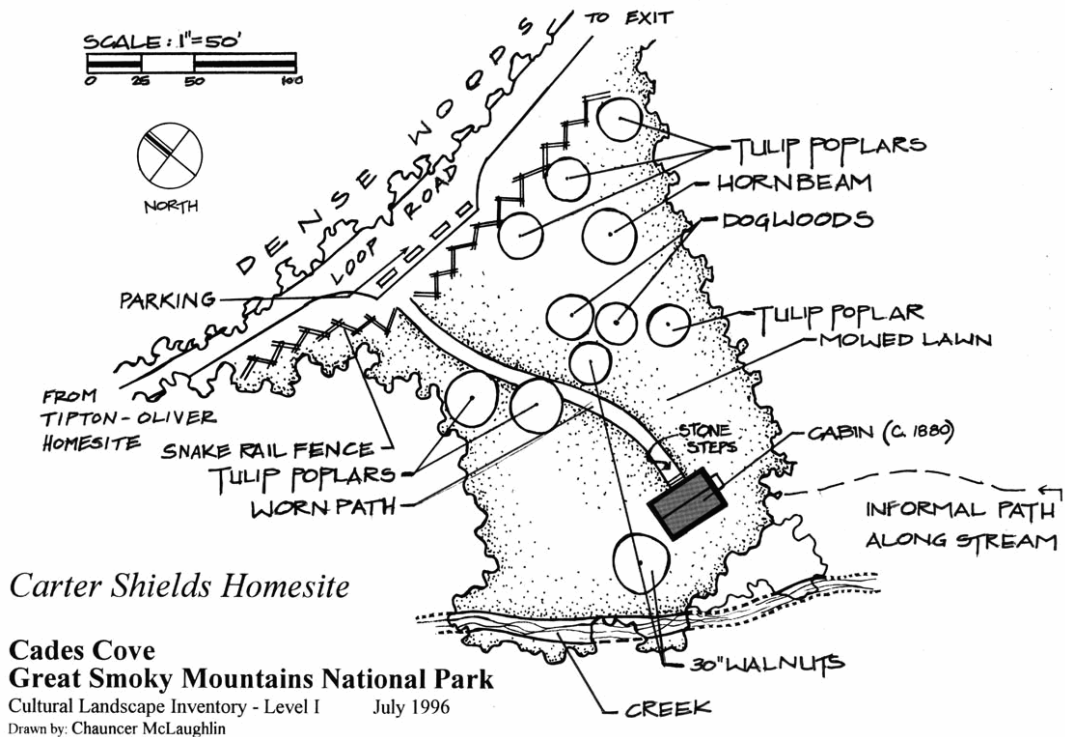
Inventory Unit Description:

The Carter Shields Homestead is a .8-acre component landscape located south of the Cades Cove Loop Road in Blount County, Tennessee. Access to the site is by a nonhistoric footpath adjacent to visitor pull-off parking south of the loop road. The homestead features a log cabin and biotic remnants from the historic period. In addition, two topographical remnants remain from the pre-Park period: earthen mounds on the west side of the cabin that outline most of the old vegetable garden and a depression near the chimney where the cellar was probably located (both recalled by the last resident of the property, Russell Whitehead).

The period of significance for the site begins in 1863, when Nathan Sparks acquired the property from J. L. Reagan. 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" period of 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. 1930s photographs of the cabin indicate that the NPS removed later additions to the cabin. The old loop road came closer to the cabin, and the split rail fence is an undocumented reconstruction (Dyer 1988, 152). An open fescue field is maintained around the site, which is surrounded by dense woods of white pine and tulip poplar with hemlock in the understory.

Site Plan



Carter Shields Homestead (1996; data confirmed with site visit in 2006)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

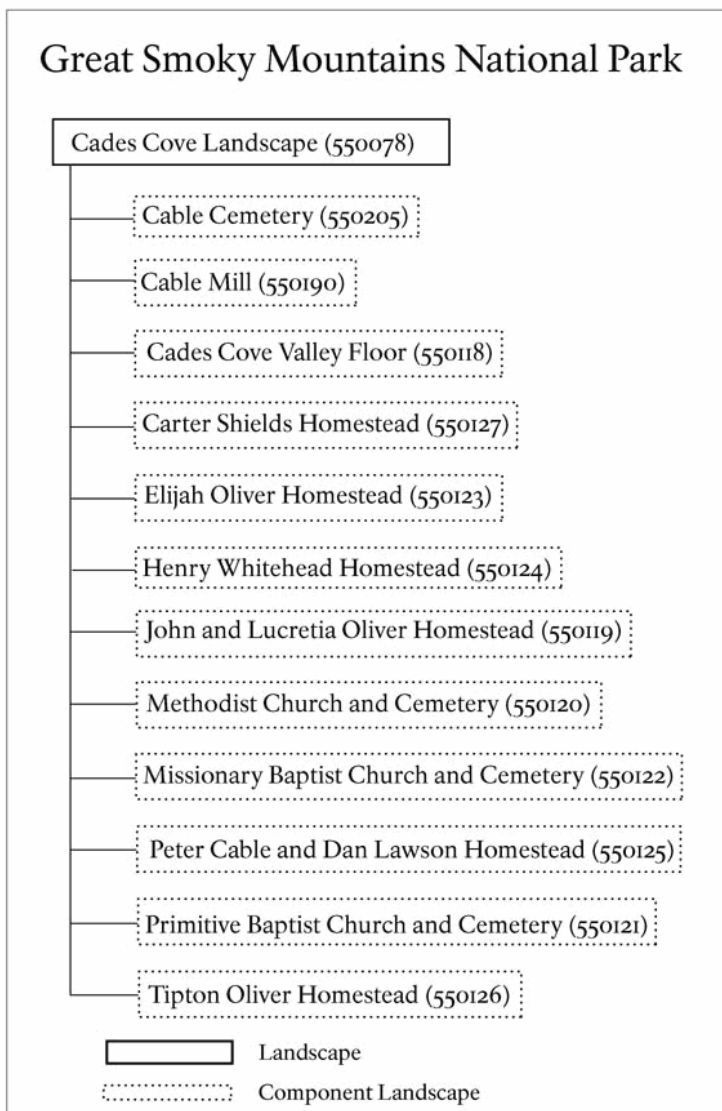
Inventory Unit Name: Carter Shields Homestead
Property Level: Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number: 550127
Parent Landscape: 550078

Park Information

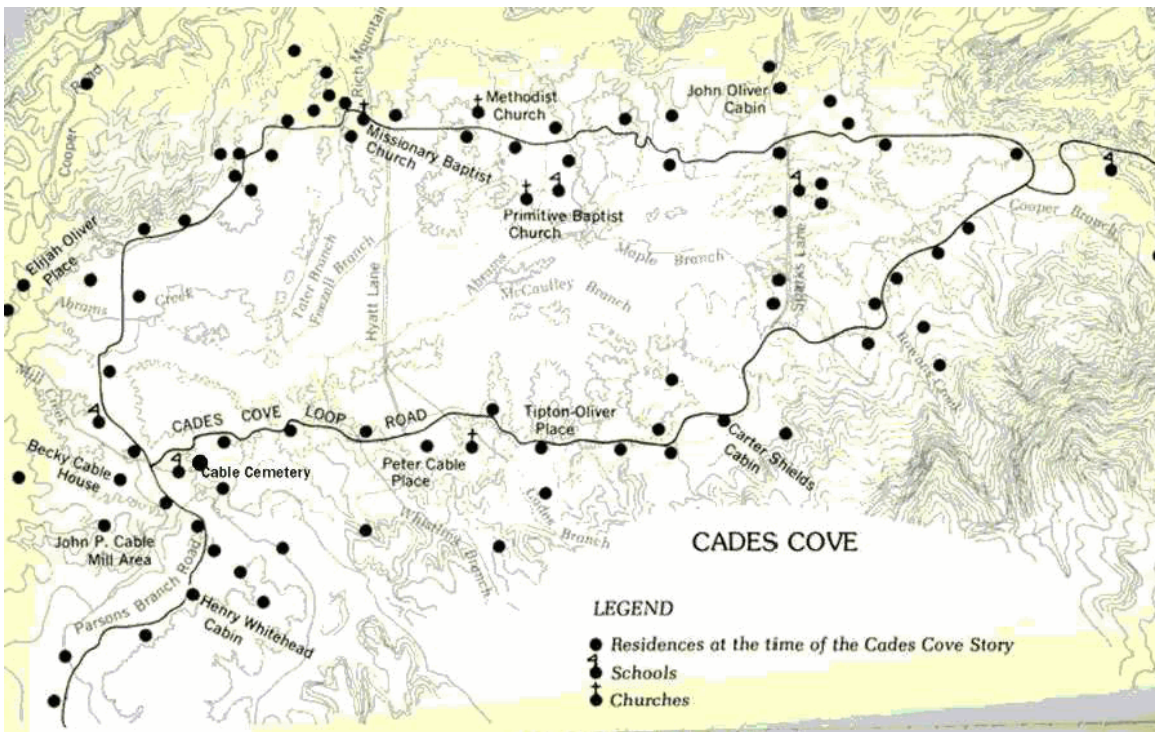
Park Name and Alpha Code: Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict -GRSM
Park Organization Code: 5470
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code: Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict - GRSM
Park Administrative Unit: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Carter Shields Homestead lies within the Cades Cove Cultural Landscape, which 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 Carter Shields Homestead is located south of the Cades Cove Loop Road and is the last site along the driving tour.



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:

Carter Shields 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

Carter Shields Homestead
 Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

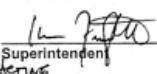
**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
 CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET - 8 August 2006**

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
 9/2/06
 Superintendent Date

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

Superintendent condition reassessment signature, 2012.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The component landscape boundary encompasses .8 acres, which is part of tract 05-108. 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): 0.80

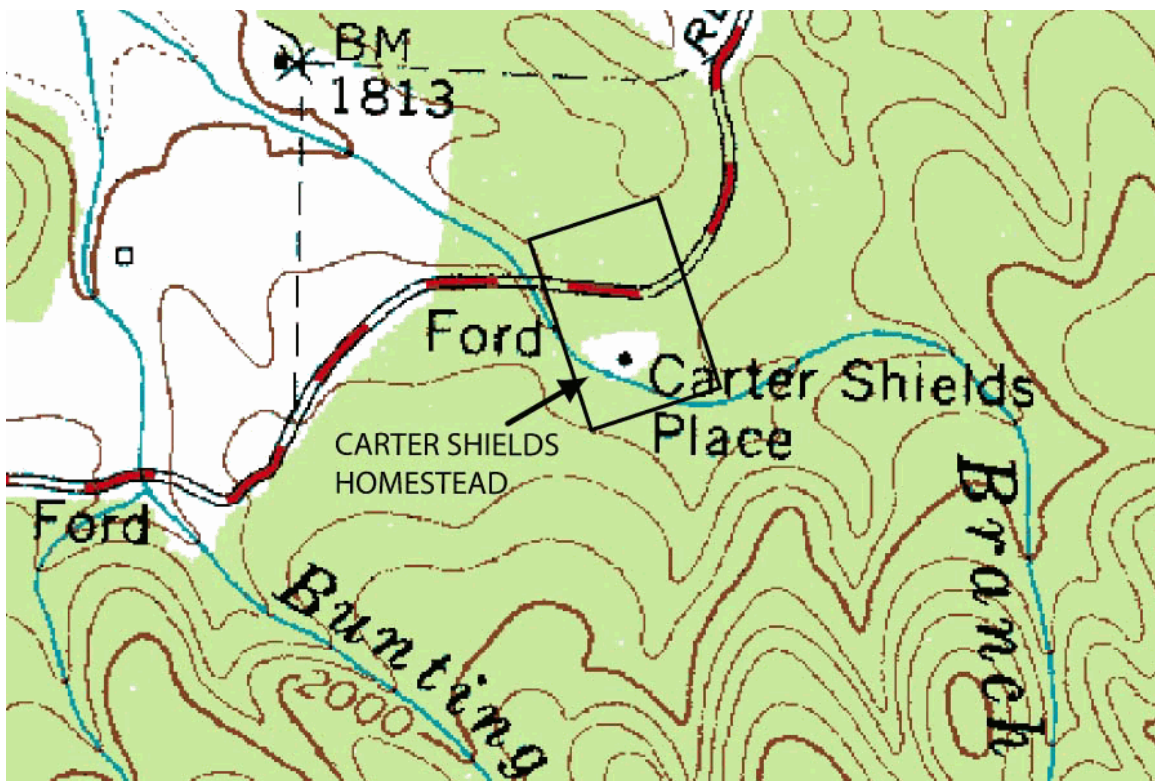
Boundary UTMS:

UTM Zone: 17

UTM Easting: 246,436

UTM Northing: 3,942,044

Location Map:



Carter Shields homestead location map

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

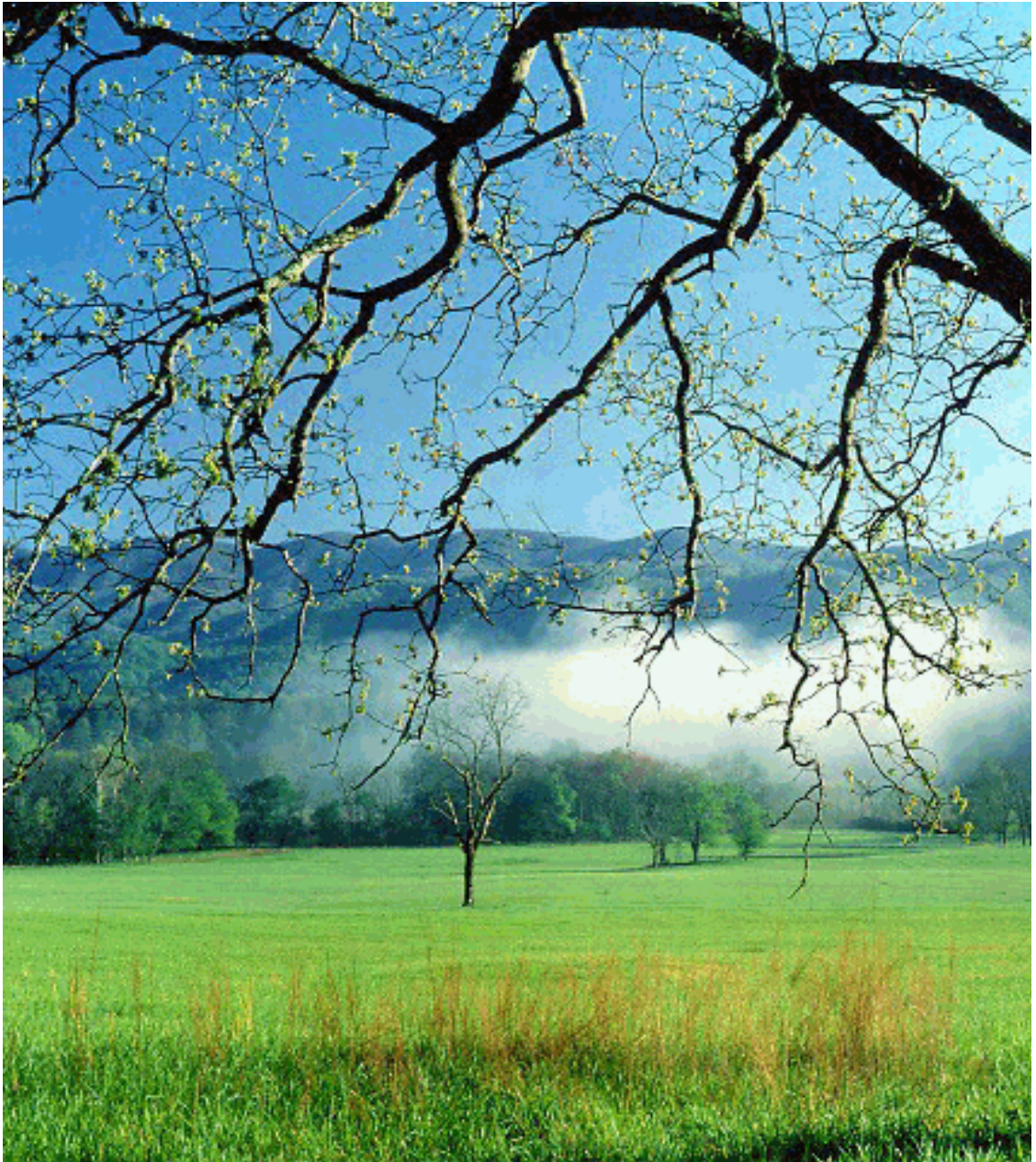
Description:

The early settlers of Cades Cove were predominately European-American occupants of East Tennessee and the Carolinas, an area that had been settled in the second half of the eighteenth century. Numerically dominating the migration to the Upland South in general were individuals of Celtic ancestry--Scotch-Irish, Scots, and Welsh--and Englishmen from the "Celtic frontier," those areas of England bordering Scotland and Wales. Settlers of northern or central European ethnicity were not uncommon--Swedes, Finns, French, Dutch, and Germans. The typical early settlement in the Southern Appalachians was the kinship-based dispersed hamlet, a cluster defined by geographic features (e.g., a valley, cove, or gap). In the Great Smokies, hollow and cove settlements were by far the most numerous. Settlers in Cades Cove practiced stock-raising and diversified small-scale agriculture, supplemented by extensive hunting and fishing. The self-sufficient, owner-occupied family farm was the basic economic unit, and a relatively open and egalitarian social structure emerged. Self-reliance and mutual assistance in times of need characterized community life, and a strong attachment to the land and the homeplace was evident.

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: 05-108

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

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.

In 1863, Nathan Sparks acquired the property from J. L. Reagan. Sparks's son, Wil, built the present log cabin around 1880. In 1885, Nathan Sparks sold the property to William H. Oliver. The Oliver

family lived in the house for eleven years before moving to the Tipton-Oliver House. In 1896, William H. Oliver sold the property to Samantha Anthony, who sold it to James McCaulley in 1900. McCaulley's son, Bill, lived here until his father's death, at which time John Sparks acquired the property. In 1910, Sparks sold the property to George W. "Carter" Shields, for whom the homestead is named. In 1919, Shields sold the property to J. G. Gregory. Russell Whitehead was the last resident before the property 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.

Although the Carter Shields Homestead was not included in early Park Development Era maps of the properties to be included in the cultural exhibits, the cabin is a good example of log construction and was listed as a contributing building in the 1977 National Register nomination. A number of historical landscape features still exist at the site, including a log cabin and topographical remnants of a vegetable garden and cellar.

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 Carter Shields 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

Carter Shields Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

Other Use/Function

Leisure-Passive (Park)

Single Family House

Other Type of Use or Function

Current

Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Carter Shields Place

Russell Whitehead Place

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1863 - 1926	Farmed/Harvested	In 1863, Nathan Sparks acquired the property from J. L. Reagan.
AD 1880	Built	Sparks's son Wil built a cabin on the site c. 1880.
AD 1885	Purchased/Sold	In 1885, Nathan Sparks sold the property to William H. Oliver.
AD 1896	Purchased/Sold	In 1896, William H. Oliver sold the property to Samantha Anthony.
AD 1900	Purchased/Sold	In 1900, Samantha Anthony sold the property to James McCaulley.
AD 1910	Purchased/Sold	In 1910, the property was acquired by George W. "Carter" Shields.
AD 1919	Purchased/Sold	In 1919, Carter Shields sold the property to J. G. Gregory.
AD 1926 - 1936	Land Transfer	In 1926, legislation authorizing the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was passed by Congress. The land for the park, including Cades Cove, was acquired between 1926-1936.
AD 1937 - 1952	Altered	From 1937-1952, alterations were made to the cabin, and the loop road in front of the homestead was realigned.

Carter Shields Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

AD 1937 - 2006	Preserved	The NPS decided to make Cades Cove an "Outdoor Museum of Mountain Culture," focusing on the "pioneer" stage of development. A policy to preserve and interpret the mountain culture resources gradually developed.
AD 1956 - 1962	Rehabilitated	The Carter Shields House was rehabilitated between 1956-1962.

Physical History:

(1863-1926) Early Settlement and Later Development

In 1863, Nathan Sparks acquired the property from J. L. Reagan. Sparks's son, Wil, built the present log cabin around 1880. In 1885, Nathan Sparks sold the property to William H. Oliver. The Oliver family lived in the house for eleven years before moving to the Tipton-Oliver House. In 1896, William H. Oliver sold the property to Samantha Anthony, who sold it to James McCaulley in 1900. McCaulley's son, Bill, lived here until his father's death, at which time John Sparks acquired the property (date unknown). In 1910, Sparks sold the property to George W. "Carter" Shields, for whom the homestead is named. In 1919, Shields sold the property to J. G. Gregory but continued to live there until 1921.

Russell Whitehead was the last resident before the property was acquired for the park. It is unknown when he moved in, but he recalled a cellar beneath the house and a vegetable garden on the west side of the house (Dyer 1988, 151). Historic photographs of the homestead (Figure 1) show a much larger cabin with sheds and porches. A barn and chicken house were once located northeast of the cabin.



Figure 1. 1935 view of the Carter Shields Homestead

(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. 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 Carter Shields Homestead

Carter Shields Homestead

Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

was not included in early Park Development Era maps of the homesteads to be included in the cultural exhibits. It is unknown exactly when it was added as an area of cultural development. The homestead was not on maps of 1946 and 1951 (NP-GSM 2498, NP-GSM 2163-A), but it did appear on a 1964 map of the developed areas (NP-GSM 3148-B).

As part of the Park Development Era, several changes have taken place at the Carter Shields Homestead. Later frame additions to the house were removed, which apparently also resulted in the entrance to the cellar being covered over. The vegetable garden recalled by Russell Whitehead was not retained, but earthen mounds similar to those found at the Peter Cable and Dan Lawson Homestead can be discerned. Archaeological investigation would be needed to determine the exact configuration of the garden (Dyer 1988, 151). He also recalled a Green Pippin apple tree at the southeast corner of the site.

In 1952, the loop road in this section of the cove was realigned to support other improvements. Maps from as early as 1946 show the proposed changes to the road in front of the Carter Shields Homestead (NP-GSM Z498), which moved the road farther away from the house. It is unknown exactly how these changes to the loop road impacted the historic landscape of the homestead. The fencing at the site is an undocumented reconstruction and would have been closer to the cabin during the historic period.

An open fescue field is maintained around the homestead, which is surrounded by dense woods of white pine and tulip poplar with hemlock in the understory. It is unknown if the woodlot predates the park, nor is anything known about the trees growing within the mown area around the cabin.



Figure 2. The Carter Shields Homestead

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 Carter Shields Homestead features a log cabin that was altered in 1939 and rehabilitated in 1956.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Carter Shields Cabin
Feature Identification Number:	100728
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	13037
LCS Structure Name:	Carter Shields Cabin
LCS Structure Number:	MMS-331

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Carter Shields Cabin (LCS 1992)

Circulation

Circulation patterns at the Carter Shields Homestead have been impacted by Park Development Era changes to the loop road in this section of the cove, which resulted in the road being farther away from the cabin than it had been historically (NP-GSM Z498, NP-GSM 2163A). It is unknown exactly what changes were made to the historic approach.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Circulation patterns at the Carter Shields Homestead (2000).



Pathway to the cabin is slightly more eroded (2006).

Natural Systems And Features

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

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. Two topographical remnants remain from the pre-Park period: earthen mounds that indicate three sides of the vegetable garden and a depression where the cellar was probably located.

Vegetation

Although some of the vegetation patterns historically associated with the homestead are no longer intact (rowcrops, vegetable garden, apple tree), the broader pattern of forested ascending slopes and open fields on the valley floor has been retained. The original farmstead included acreage north of the woodlot that extended out into the valley floor. This area is still maintained as open space. Thus, the vegetation of the Carter Shields Homestead is a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Vegetation patterns at the Carter Shields Homestead (2000).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	09/30/1999
Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	08/01/2006
Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	09/18/2012

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Erosion
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Increased visitor use is causing a minor level of erosion at the property.

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

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.

Supplemental Information

Title:	Cades Cove
Description:	TIC map NP-GSM 2163A, dated 1946
Title:	Cades Cove Developed Areas
Description:	TIC map NP-GSM 3148B, dated 1964
Title:	S. & M.C. Map for Cades Cove
Description:	TIC map NP-GSM 2498, dated 1951