
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Henry Whitehead 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.

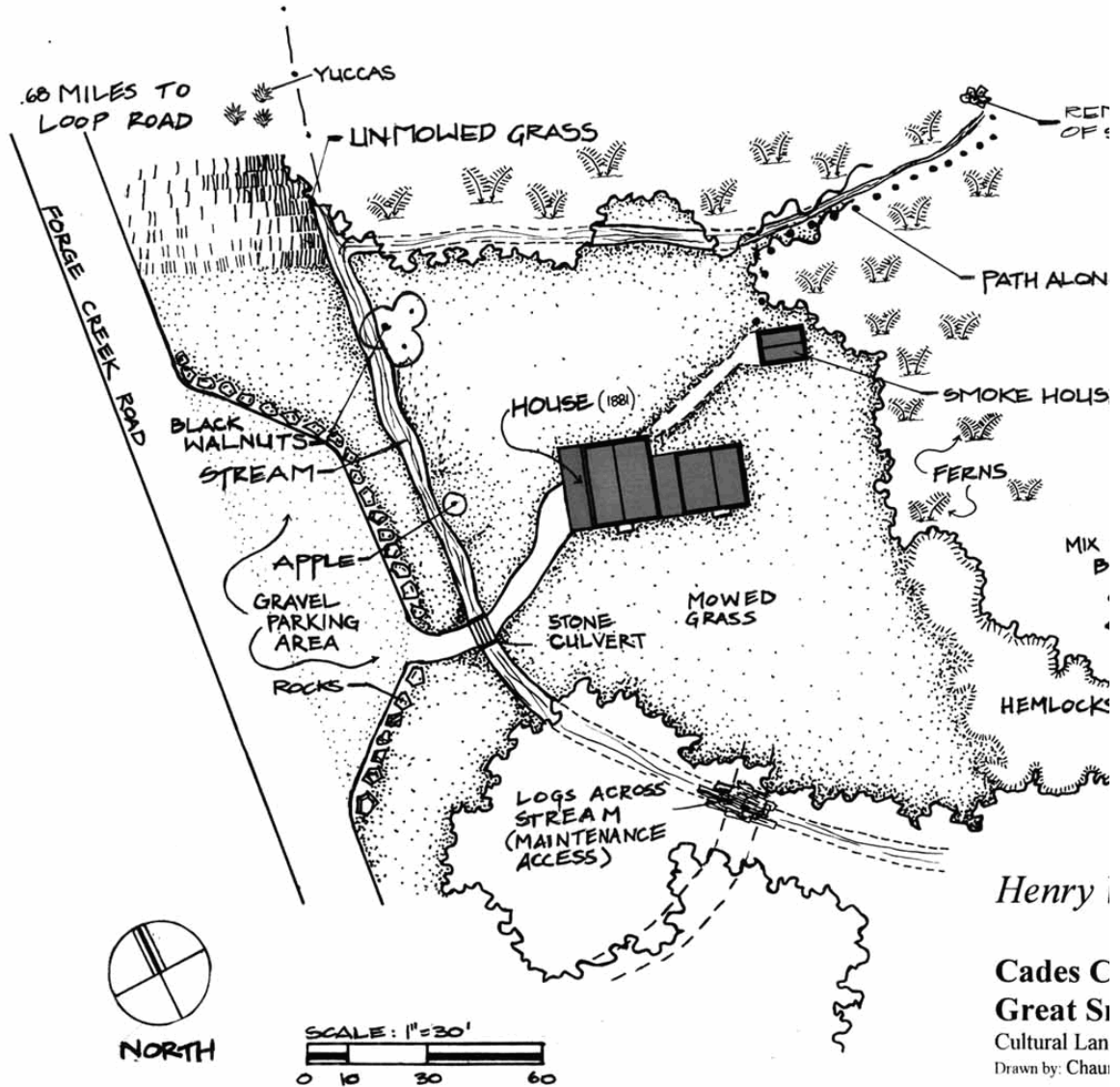
Inventory Unit Description:

The Henry Whitehead Homestead is a .62-acre component landscape located on Forge Creek Road in Blount County, Tennessee. Access to the site is by a footpath adjacent to a gravel parking area off Forge Creek Road. The homestead contains features typical of a Cades Cove farmstead, including a log cabin (built in two stages) and smokehouse, the springhouse foundation, and remnant fields.

The period of significance for the site begins around 1881 with the construction of the first stage of the log cabin. Matilda Gregory Whitehead acquired title to the 50-acre tract in 1882. 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.

The NPS decided to make the Henry Whitehead Homestead a "field exhibit of mountain culture." Due to the homestead's location, the historic landscape has been less severely impacted than those sites encircling the loop road. An open area of mowed grass is maintained around the cabin. With its location farther up the cove, this site does not include any portions of the open valley floor. The wooded area surrounding the homestead consists of a white pine/tulip poplar forest, indicating that a large portion of this site may have been cleared in the past for pasture or rowcrops.

Site Plan



Henry Whitehead Homestead Site Plan (1996; information reconfirmed with 2006 site visit)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

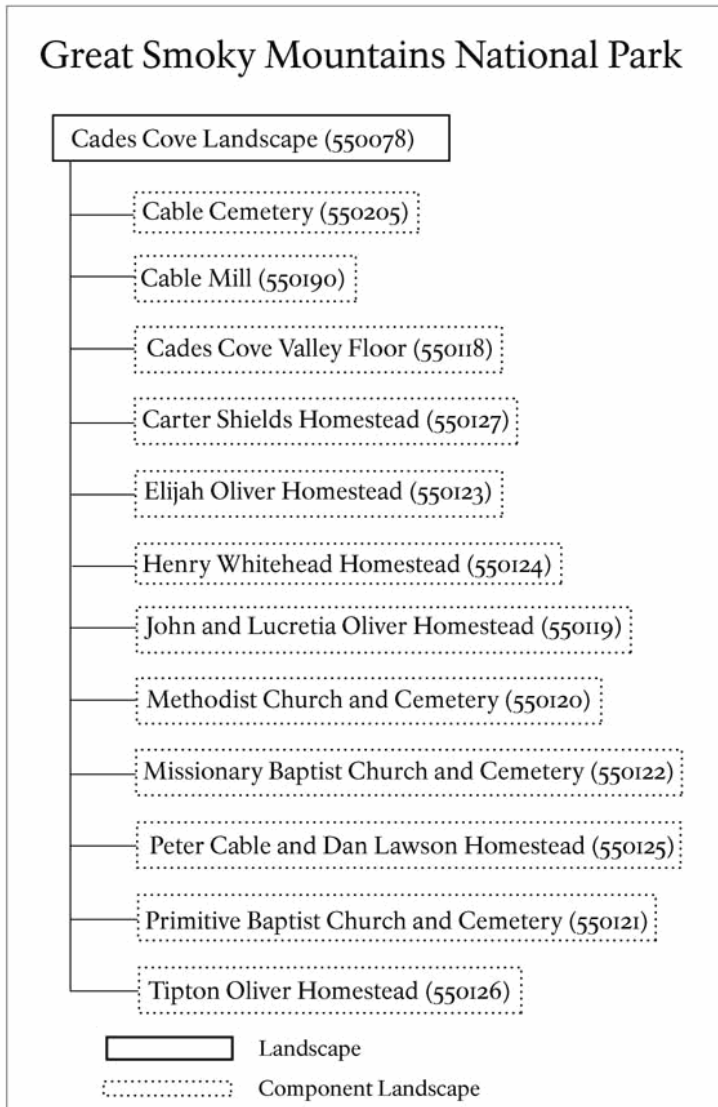
Inventory Unit Name:	Henry Whitehead Homestead
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550124
Parent Landscape:	550078

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

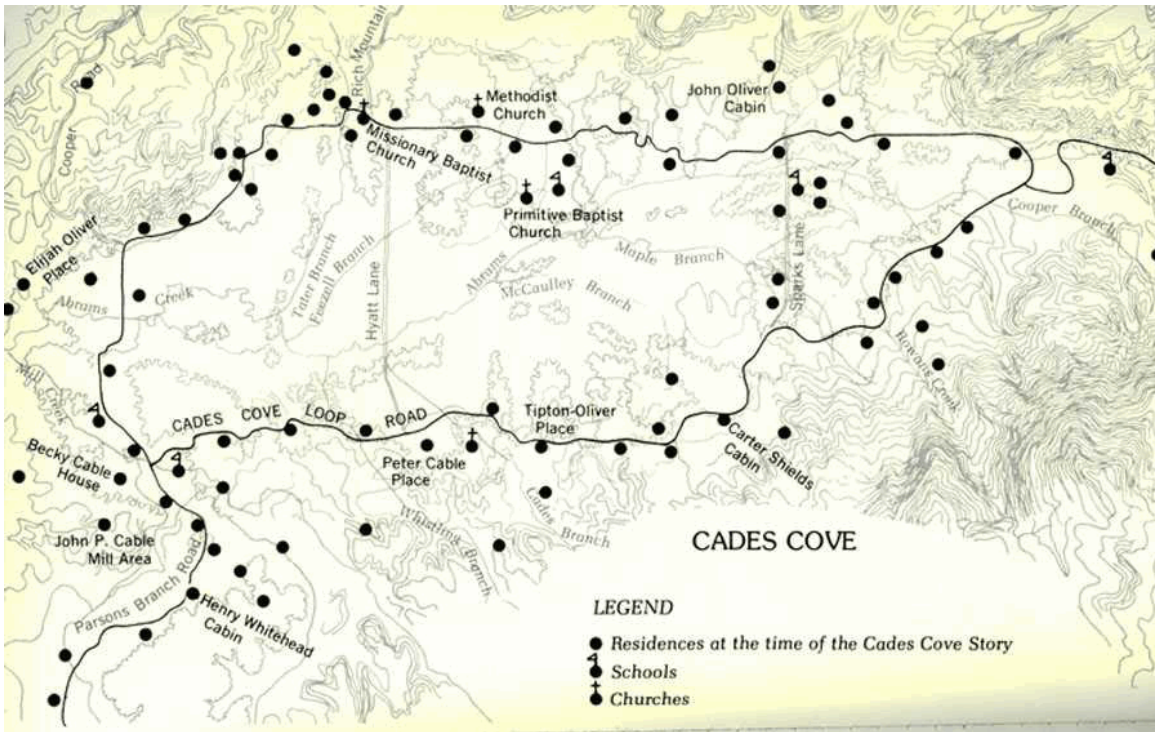
CLI Hierarchy Description

The Henry Whitehead 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 Henry Whitehead Homestead is sited on Forge Creek Road, .68 miles south of the Cades Cove Loop Road.



Hierarchy Map

Henry Whitehead Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict



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:

Henry Whitehead Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict



United States Department of the Interior

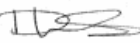
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



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

Henry Whitehead Homestead
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

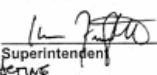
**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 8 August 2006**

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

Condition reassessment signature from superintendent.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The component landscape boundary encompasses .62 acres, which is part of 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): 0.62

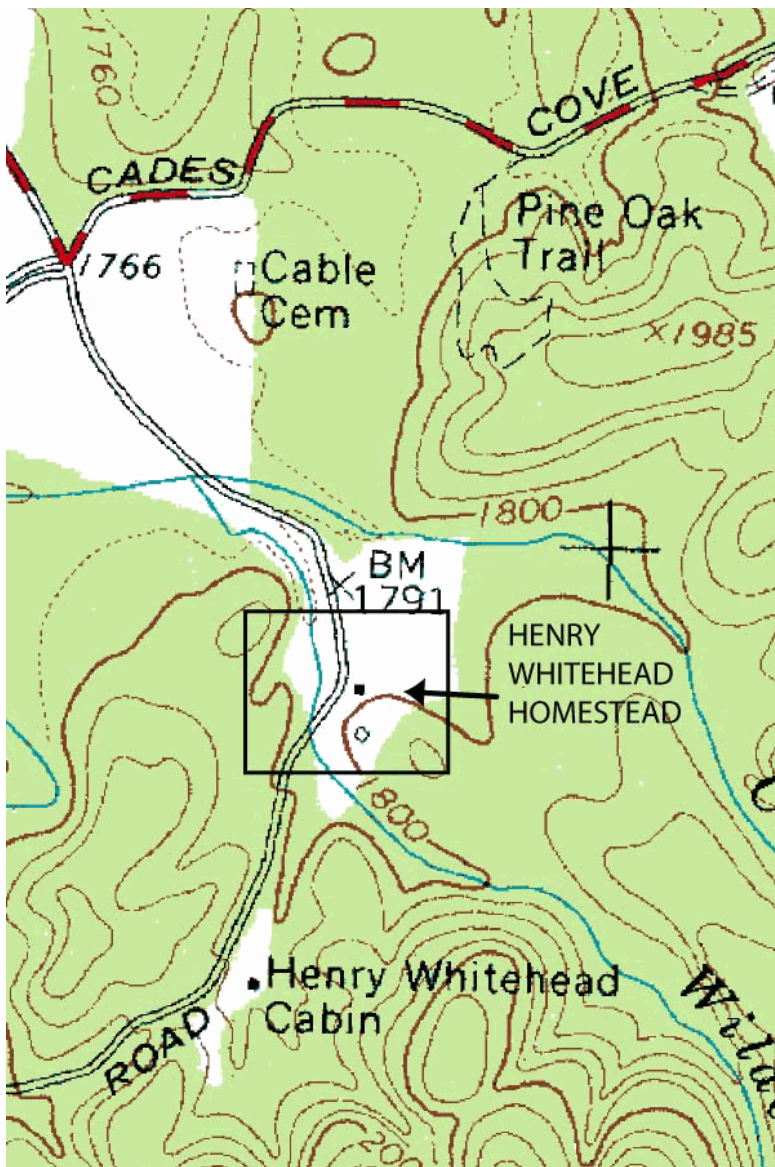
Boundary UTMS:

UTM Zone: 17

UTM Easting: 242,274

UTM Northing: 3,942,878

Location Map:



Henry Whitehead homestead location map

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

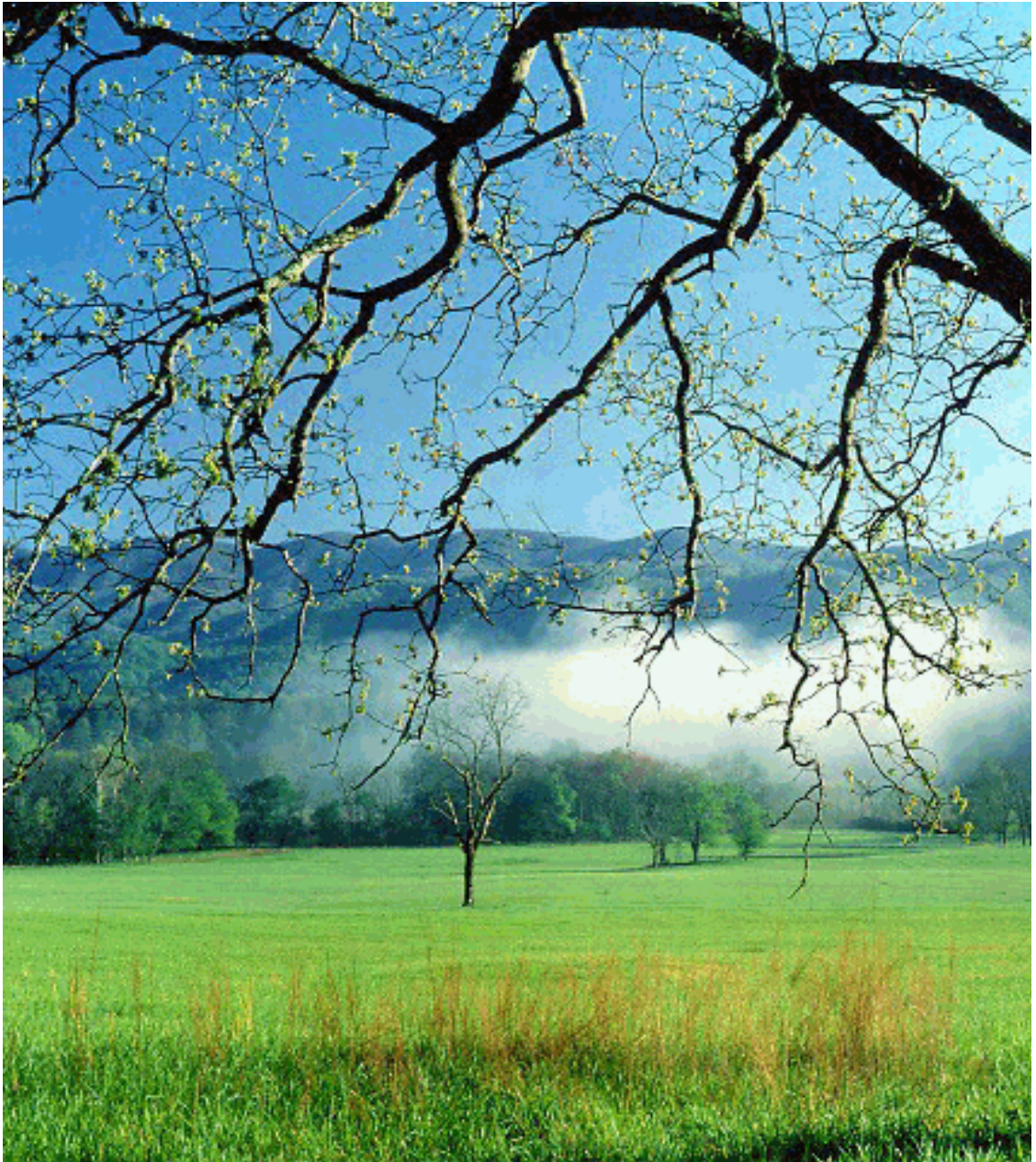
Description:

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: 05-011

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.



Figure 16. 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.

According to Shields family tradition, Matilda Shields Gregory was given this 50-acre tract of land by her brothers, Dave, George, and Zack. Settlers arriving at this time took land further up the cove, as

the early pioneers chose land near the mouth of the creek valley. The Shields brothers built the back section of the Henry Whitehead House in 1881. Matilda married Henry Whitehead in 1887, and he built the front section of the house in 1895 from logs sawn at the Shields mill. In 1914, Henry Whitehead sold the property to Russell Burchfield, his eldest daughter's husband, with the stipulation that Matilda could continue to live there throughout her lifetime.

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 Henry Whitehead Homestead was proposed as part of the trail and roadside exhibits of mountain culture. The Henry Whitehead House, built in two stages beginning in 1881, is an exceptionally well-crafted log cabin representing changing building techniques. The second stage was built of sash sawn logs with a handmade brick chimney, the only example of log construction using sawn timbers remaining in Cades Cove. It was listed as a contributing building in the 1977 National Register nomination, along with the smokehouse, also of log construction.

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 Henry Whitehead 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: Farm (Plantation)

Primary Current Use: Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Use/Function **Other Type of Use or Function**

Leisure-Passive (Park) **Current**

Single Family House **Historic**

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Henry Whitehead House

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1881 - 1926	Farmed/Harvested	In 1881, Dave, George, and Zack Shields built the first section of the Henry Whitehead cabin for their sister, Matilda Shields Gregory. She acquired title to her property in 1882 and married Henry Whitehead in 1887.
AD 1895 - 1898	Altered	In c. 1895-1898, Henry Whitehead built the front section of the cabin and the smokehouse.
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 1928-1936.
AD 1937	Restored	In 1937, the buildings at the Henry Whitehead Homestead were restored.
AD 1937 - 2006	Preserved	The NPS decided to make 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 1948	Restored	The Henry Whitehead Cabin was restored in 1948.
AD 1963	Rehabilitated	The Henry Whitehead Cabin was rehabilitated in 1963.
AD 1976 - 1977	Restored	The Henry Whitehead Smokehouse was restored in 1976-77.

Physical History:

(1881-1926) Early Settlement and Later Development

According to Shields family tradition, Matilda Shields Gregory was given this 50-acre tract of land by her brothers, Dave, George, and Zack. Settlers arriving at this time took land further up the cove, as the early pioneers chose land near the mouth of the creek valley. The Shields brothers built the back section of the Henry Whitehead House in 1881. Matilda married Henry Whitehead in 1887, and he built the front section of the house in c. 1895-1898 from logs sash sawn at the Cable mill. The smokehouse was also built during this time period. In 1914, Henry Whitehead sold the property to Russell Burchfield, his eldest daughter's husband, with the stipulation that Matilda could continue to live there throughout her lifetime (Wilburn, Grossman, and Stupka 1938, 29; Ross 1957, 5).

Historic photographs indicate that the site was much more open prior to and just after NPS takeover (Figures 1-3). It should be noted, however, that these photos were likely staged, as very few residents were still spinning their own yarn or weaving in the 1930s. In the 19th century, spinning and weaving often took place outside under a shade tree or on a cabin porch where looms were often set up in the summer months. A barn was once located to the southwest of the cabin, but was no longer standing as far back as the 1930s (Ross 1957, 12).



Figure 1. Undated photograph of Mrs. John W. Oliver and Mrs. R. D. Burchfield standing in front of their father's house

(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 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 (Lix 1958, 82). The Henry Whitehead Homestead 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 Henry Whitehead Homestead. In 1937, the Henry Whitehead House was restored. At this time, the rear porch connecting the two cabins, visible in Figure 1, was replaced. A warping bar (a frame used to measure warp threads prior to weaving) that was once attached to the southeast wall of the older cabin had deteriorated by 1957 and was replaced by a new one in 1963 (Figure 4). It was taken down in the 1970s due to vandalism, even though spinning, dyeing, and weaving were once an important component of the cultural landscape of Cades Cove (Ross 1957, 27; Deyer 1988, 145). Historic photographs often show pre-Park residents spinning in the yard or on the porch. The springhouse that was located east of the cabin and smokehouse is no longer intact, but its stone foundation survives.

Forge Creek Road was historically known as Chestnut Flats Road. In 1936, the CCC worked on the Chestnut Flats-Parsons Branch truck trail (a dirt road primarily for maintenance use), which led out of the cove and over the mountains to the south. The Chestnut Flats portion of the road is probably today's Forge Creek Road.

The encroaching forest around the homestead is predominately white pine/tulip poplar, indicating that a large portion may have been cleared in the past for pasture or rowcrops.



Figure 2. 1936 view of Henry Whitehead Homestead



Figure 3. 1936 view of Henry Whitehead Homestead from the south

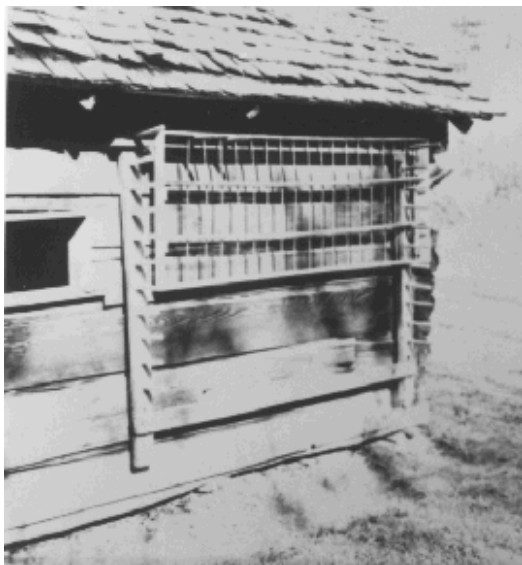


Figure 4. 1963 photo of warping bar

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 Henry Whitehead Homestead features an exceptionally well-crafted log cabin built in two stages, representing changing building techniques in the cove. The first stage, constructed of rough-hewn logs, was built in 1881. The second stage, constructed using sash sawn logs, was built c. 1895-1898. The house was restored in 1937, 1948, and rehabilitated in 1963. The homestead also features a c.1893-1896 log smokehouse, which was restored in 1976.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Henry Whitehead House

Feature Identification Number: 100713

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13053

LCS Structure Name: Henry Whitehead House

LCS Structure Number: MMS-176

Feature: Henry Whitehead Smokehouse

Feature Identification Number: 100714

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13052

LCS Structure Name: Henry Whitehead Smokehouse

LCS Structure Number: MMS-177

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Henry Whitehead House (LCS 1992)



Henry Whitehead Smokehouse (LCS 1992)



Graffiti, both written and carved, is found throughout the interior and exterior of the house (2006).

Circulation

It is unknown how the 1936 CCC work on Forge Creek Road impacted access to the Henry Whitehead Homestead. The historic path to the springhouse was defined by logs (Jones 1957, 12). It is unknown if the present circulation system corresponds to that of the historic period.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Visitor use is causing erosion along the pathway to the house, including portions of the house foundation (2006).

Cluster Arrangement

The Henry Whitehead Homestead has a clustered building arrangement characteristic of the dispersed farmstead of the Upland South. This grouping is a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

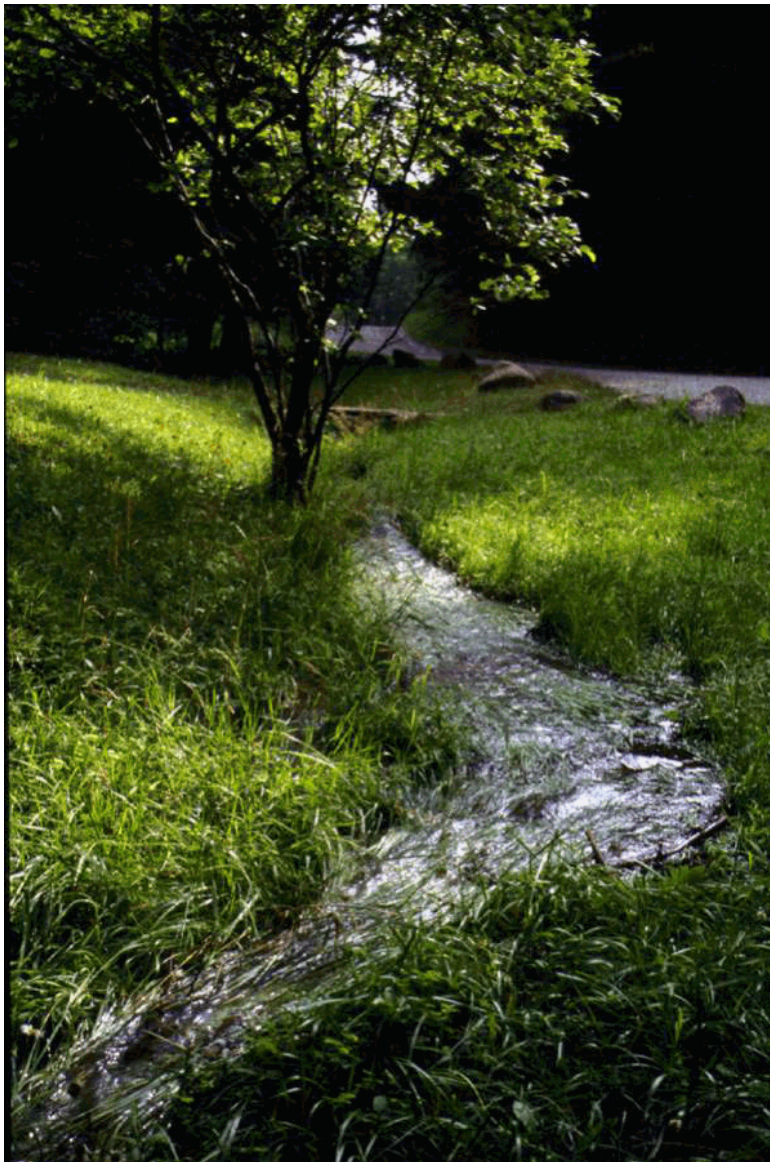


Cluster arrangement at the Henry Whitehead Homestead (2000).

Natural Systems And Features

The Henry Whitehead 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 Henry Whitehead Homestead (2000).

Small Scale Features

The stone foundation of the springhouse is a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Springhouse foundation at the Henry Whitehead Homestead (2000).

Topography

The Henry Whitehead Homestead was not settled until the 1880s, reflected by the site's location farther up the cove. Consequently, the topographic patterns at this site were slightly different from those of the other cultural exhibits in the cove, as this farm never included any portions of the open valley floor. Additionally, it is unknown how the 1936 CCC work on Forge Creek Road impacted the topography of the site, as it appears that the parking area rests on fill.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Topographic patterns at the Henry Whitehead Homestead (2000).

Vegetation

Vegetation patterns at the homestead are a contributing feature of the historic landscape. Although release to succession has reduced the amount of open space historically associated with the Henry Whitehead Homestead, the open area maintained around the cabin and smokehouse is a remnant of that broad historic vegetation pattern. A clump of yuccas is planted (date unknown) on the northwest edge of the homestead.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Vegetation patterns at the Henry Whitehead Homestead (2000).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

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

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Vandalism - in the form of graffiti, structural deterioration, and erosion have impacted the overall condition of the property in recent years.

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

Impacts

Type of Impact: Vandalism/Theft/Arson
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Visitors continue to damage the Henry Whitehead House with a significant amount of graffiti, both written and carved into the structure, with many dating to the last few years (2006).

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: A faulty gutter between the old and new section of the house is causing water damage (2006).

Type of Impact: Erosion
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Increased visitor use is causing significant erosion along the entry path, including the area along the front foundation of the house (2006).

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.

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.

Citation Title: The Henry Whitehead Place
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: LCS file

Supplemental Information

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

Title: Cades Cove Developed Areas
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