
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery
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:

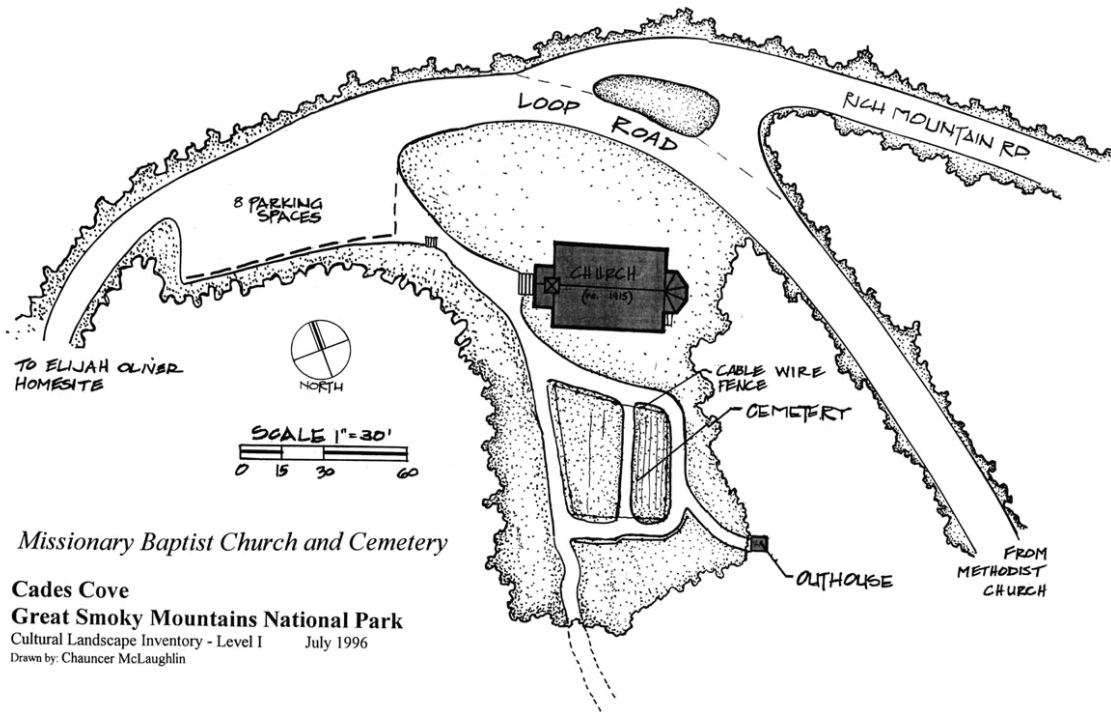
The Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery is a .6-acre component landscape located south of the intersection of the Cades Cove Loop Road and Rich Mountain Road in Blount County, Tennessee. Access to the site is by a pea gravel and asphalt path adjacent to the visitor pull-off parking. The site features a church and cemetery, the latter of which is bounded by cable-wire fencing. The footpath that provides access to the site connects with the circulation system around the cemetery.

The period of significance for the site begins in 1915, when the church was moved from its original location on Hyatt Hill. The period of significance extends to 1942, to include the Park Development Era improvements.

The NPS decided to make Cades Cove an "Outdoor Museum of Mountain Culture," focusing on the "pioneer" stage of development. Since the churches located in the cove were of frame construction, they were scheduled for removal, but the congregations agreed to maintain them at their own expense. A Special Use Permit for the Missionary Baptist Church was in effect until 1988, at which time the park assumed maintenance and preservation responsibilities. The circulation system around the cemetery was rehabilitated in 1991 to correct erosion problems and to keep visitors off the graves and does not reflect any historic configuration (Trout 1991, 1-4).

The area surrounding the church and cemetery is a cleared open space planted in grass. The forest surrounding the church and cemetery consists predominantly of hemlock, white pine, and white oak.

Site Plan



Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery
 Cades Cove
 Great Smoky Mountains National Park
 Cultural Landscape Inventory - Level I July 1996
 Drawn by: Chauncer McLaughlin

Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery Site Plan (1996; updated 2006)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

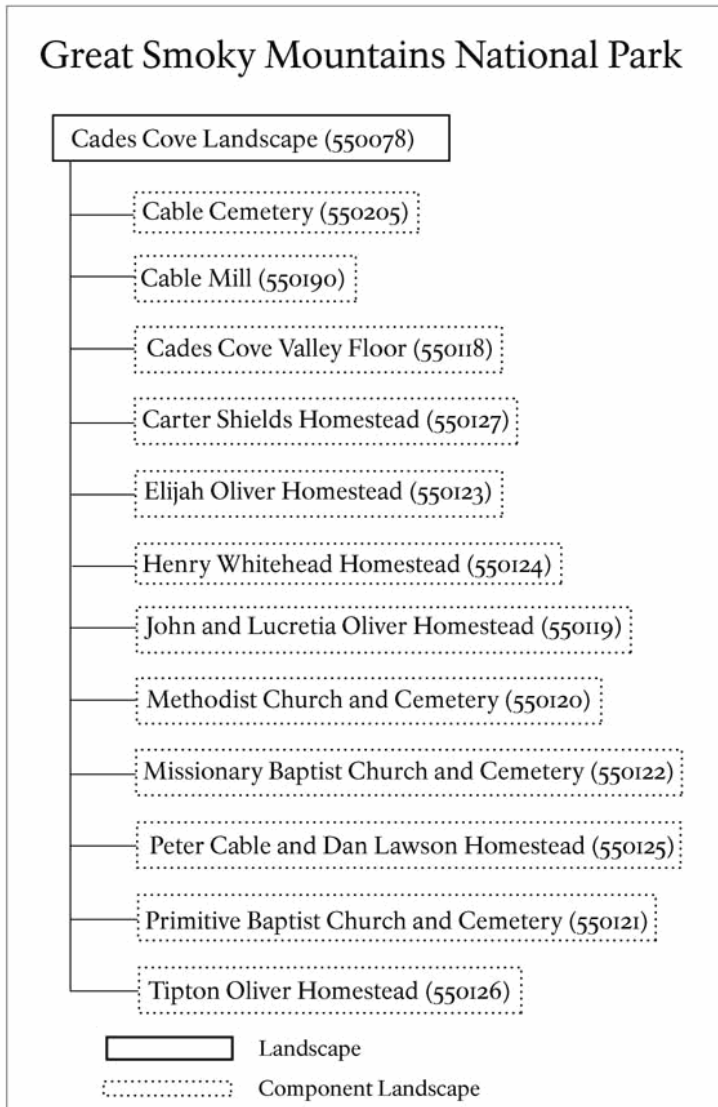
Inventory Unit Name:	Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550122
Parent Landscape:	550078

Park Information

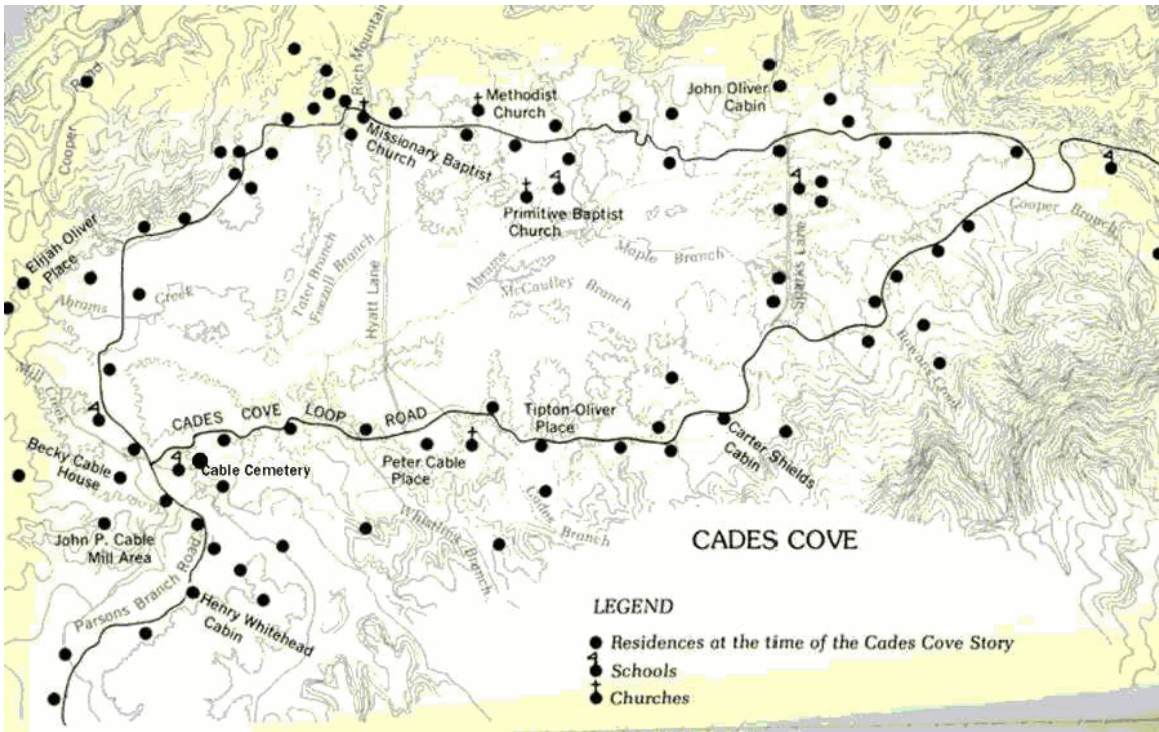
Park Name and Alpha Code:	Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict -GRSM
Park Organization Code:	5470
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict - GRSM
Park Administrative Unit:	Great Smoky Mountains National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery 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 GRSM: Cades Cove Valley Floor, John and Lucretia Oliver Homestead, Methodist Church and Cemetery, Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery, Missionary Baptist 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 Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery is located south of the Cades Cove Loop Road.



Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery
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.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/22/2006
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:

Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict



United States Department of the Interior

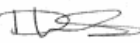
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



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

Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery
 Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

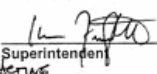
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
 CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET - 8 August 2006

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)**

<u>Park Information</u>	
Park:	Great Smoky Mountains National Park
District:	Cades Cove Subdistrict
State:	Tennessee
Counties:	Blount

<u>Cultural Landscape Condition</u>			
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

<u>Cultural Landscape Management Category</u>	
Should Be Preserved and Maintained	27 August 2012

<u>Park Superintendent Concurrence</u>

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 .6 acres. The present landscape boundaries reflect what was mapped during the CLI site visit in July 1996 and may not reflect historic boundaries. Further investigation is needed to determine if the component landscape boundary needs to be changed.

State and County:

State: TN

County: Blount County

Size (Acres): 0.60

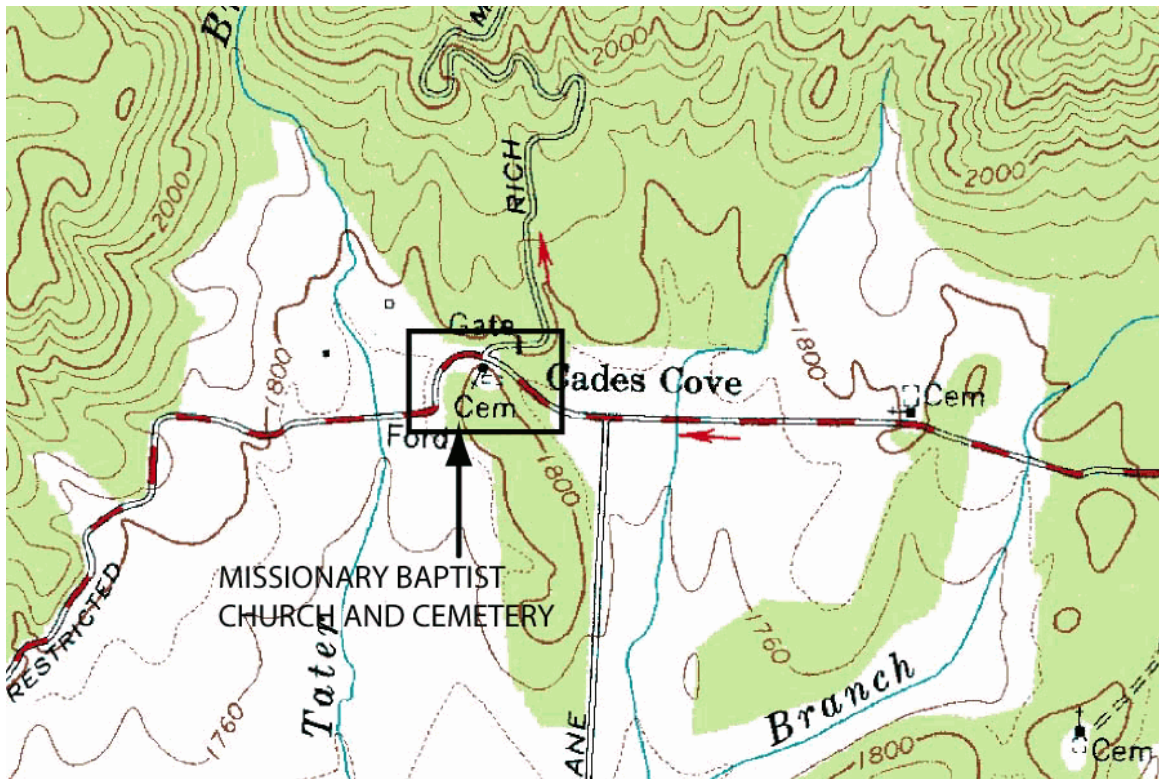
Boundary UTMS:

UTM Zone: 17

UTM Easting: 243,919

UTM Northing: 3,943,886

Location Map:



Missionary Baptist church and cemetery

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

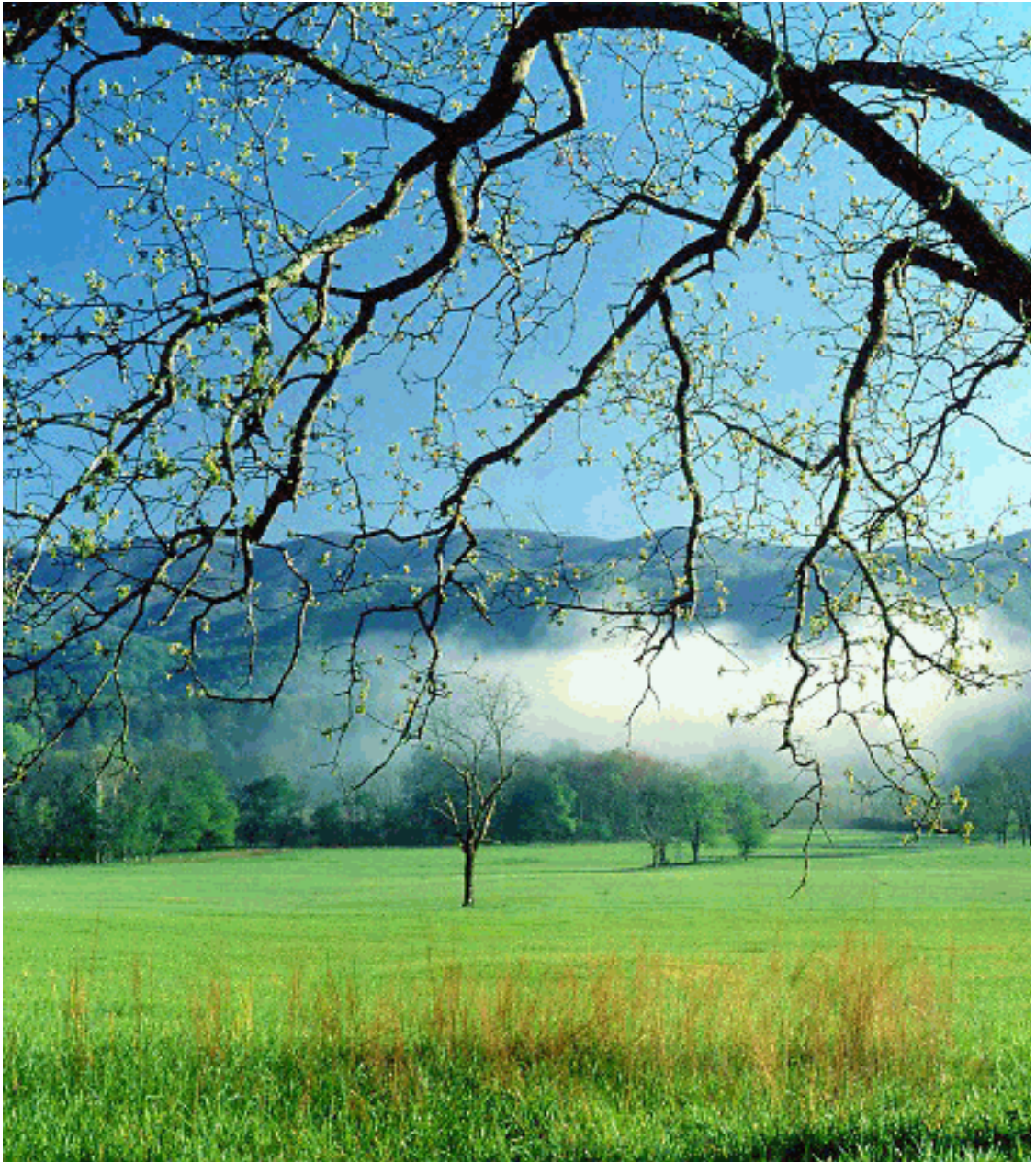
Description:

The great Baptist division known as the Anti-mission Split occurred in East Tennessee between the years 1825-1845, reaching a climax in 1837-38. Thirteen members of the Cades Cove Baptist Church, including the pastor, were dismissed. In May 1839, these thirteen formed the Missionary Baptist Church.

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.

Tract Numbers: 08-102

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:	A -- A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance

Criteria Considerations: B -- A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event
D -- A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events

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.

One of the earliest symbols of community in a typical cove settlement was the establishment of churches. In the Smokies, the Baptist and Methodist denominations predominated. Given the small

Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

congregations and the emphasis on preaching and singing, simple one-room buildings were the norm. The main exterior embellishment was a belfry or steeple. The ringing of the church bell summoned the neighborhood to services and also tolled upon the death of a neighbor.

The Missionary Baptist Church was formed in May 1839 by thirteen members of the Cades Cove Baptist Church who were dismissed over issues including their support for missions. The Missionaries did not gain widespread support within the community, and the number of members remained fewer than twenty until the Civil War. There were long periods in which no regular services were held during the two decades before the war. The church closed from October 1862 until 1865 "on account of the awful horror of war." From 1880 until 1889 no services were held, but in 1893 a successful revival was held by Thomas Sexton, a well-known evangelist of the time. The church gained twenty new members, raising the total membership to forty-two. In 1894, the congregation was finally able to construct their own meeting house on Hyatt Hill. Up until this time, they used the Methodist or Primitive Baptist Church. This building was dismantled and moved to its present location in 1915, where it was reassembled in a slightly different configuration.

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 Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery was not included in early (1942) Park Development Era maps of the sites to be included in the cultural exhibits, as the church did not disband until 1944 as well as the fact that the church was a frame structure. Until the park took over management responsibilities in the 1970s, the church received continued maintenance through a grassroots effort by descendent communities. The Missionary Baptist Church is a front-gable frame church with a pyramidal bell tower. It was listed as a contributing building in the 1977 National Register nomination. A number of historical landscape features still exist at the site, including the cemetery, cemetery headstones, and 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 Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery reflects an evolution of NPS design philosophy started 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: Religious Structure (church)

Primary Current Use: Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Use/Function

Other Type of Use or Function

Cemetery

Both Current And Historic

Religion-Other

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Type of Name

Missionary Baptist Church

Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1894	Built	The Missionary Baptist Church building was constructed on Hyatt Hill in 1894.
AD 1915	Moved	In 1915, the church was dismantled and moved to its present location.
AD 1926 - 1936	Land Transfer	In 1926, legislation authorizing the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was passed by Congress. In 1927, the state of Tennessee appropriated \$1.5 million for land acquisition.
AD 1937 - 1988	Maintained	Although the congregation disbanded in 1944, they continued to maintain the building and grounds under a Special Use Permit until 1988.
AD 1988	Rehabilitated	When the Special Use Permit lapsed in 1988, repairs were made to the building.
AD 1989 - 2006	Preserved	In 1989, the park assumed responsibility for maintenance and preservation.
AD 1991	Rehabilitated	In 1991, the parking area and entrance walkway were paved and the cemetery rehabilitated.

Physical History:

(1839-1926) Early Settlement and Later Development

The Missionary Baptist Church was formed in May 1839 by thirteen members who broke away from Cades Cove Baptist Church. This was part of a national split amongst Baptists over the issue of missions, the establishment of seminaries, music, and church governance. The Missionaries did not gain widespread support within the community, and the number of members remained fewer than twenty until the Civil War. There were long periods in which no regular services were held during the two decades before the war. The church closed from October 1862 until 1865 "on account of the awful horror of war." From 1880 until 1889 no services were held, but in 1893 a successful revival was held by Thomas Sexton, a well-known evangelist of the time. The church gained twenty new members, raising the total membership to forty-two. In 1894, the congregation was finally able to construct their own meeting house on Hyatt Hill. Up until this time, they used the Methodist or Primitive Baptist Church. This building was dismantled and moved to its present location in 1915 (Trout 1991, 2).



Figure 1. Undated photo of Missionary Baptist Church

(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. Land for the park, including Cades Cove, was acquired via condemnation proceedings between

Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery

Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

1928-1937. 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 Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery was not included in early (1942) Park Development Era maps of the sites to be included in the cultural exhibits. The church buildings in the cove were of frame construction and were scheduled for removal unless the congregations agreed to maintain them at their own expense. The Missionary Baptists agreed to do so under a Special Use Permit that was in effect until 1988, at which time NPS assumed maintenance and preservation responsibility for the site. There is no record of changes made to the site while being maintained by the congregation. When the Special Use Permit lapsed in 1988, the building was rehabilitated. In 1991, the parking area and entrance walkway were paved with asphalt and pea gravel and steps built to the walkway. The cemetery circulation system was rehabilitated to eliminate eroded paths and resodded (Trout 1991, 4). One major loop trail was established that would keep visitors off the graves (not based on any historic configuration). The cable-wire fencing was added at this time.

A Special Use Permit can be issued to hold religious services in the church, and burials are still allowed for holders of plots within the enclosed area of the cemetery. Grass is maintained around the church and within the cemetery. The forest surrounding the open space consists primarily of hemlock, white pine, and white oak.



Figure 2. Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery

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 Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery features a rectangular, front-gable frame building with a front-gable narthex and pyramidal bell tower. The building was dismantled and moved to its present location in 1915, where it was re-erected in a slightly different configuration. The building was rehabilitated in 1988. The cemetery, located east of the church, features headstones from various periods of the church's history that are mostly commercial marble and limestone. There is also a frame outhouse (modern) located east of the cemetery.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Missionary Baptist Church

Feature Identification Number: 100704

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 13043

LCS Structure Name: Missionary Baptist Church

LCS Structure Number: MMS-221

Feature: Missionary Baptist Church Headstones

Feature Identification Number: 100705

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 10202

LCS Structure Name: Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery Headstones

LCS Structure Number: C009

Feature: Outhouse

Feature Identification Number: 100706

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Missionary Baptist Church



Cemetery Headstones (2000)



Cemetery headstones, pathway, and fencing (2006)

Circulation

Presently, visitors are brought to the site by a pea gravel and asphalt walkway adjacent to the visitor pull-off parking area. This path connects with the cemetery circulation system (pea gravel and dirt). Another trail accesses the site from the south. In 1991, the circulation system was rehabilitated to correct erosion problems and to keep visitors off the graves. One major loop trail was established (not based on any historic configuration), the parking area was paved with asphalt, and the entrance walkway was paved with asphalt and pea gravel (Trout 4, 1991).

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Circulation system at the Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery

Topography

The settlement patterns at this site were strongly influenced by the topography of the cove, featuring farmsteads and churches close to the surrounding hillsides, leaving the interior for cultivation. The siting of churches on hilltops is typical of the Cades Cove landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Topography of the Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery

Vegetation

It is unknown how specific vegetation patterns at the site compare with those of the historic period, as there are no historic photographs for comparison. The broader pattern of forested ascending slopes surrounding the open space of the church and cemetery has been retained and would be considered a contributing feature of the historic landscape. Numerous daffodils and a few specimen forsythias are located in the cemetery, but it is unknown if they are remnants from the historic period.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Vegetation patterns at the Missionary Baptist Church and Cemetery

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

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

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Release to succession has increased the amount of forest on the valley floor and hillsides, resulting in less extensive views across the cove.

Type of Impact:	Visitation
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	In 1991, the circulation system was rehabilitated to keep visitors off the graves and reduce erosion at the site. The cable-wire fencing around the gravesites was added at this time. This helps reduce the impact of foot traffic on the cemetery, but also detracts from the overall setting of the property.

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:	Draft "Historic Structure Report, Cades Cove Historic District (Churches)"
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number:	Draft report
Citation Title:	N/A
Source Name:	Other
Citation Location:	See Cades Cove Cultural Landscape Bibliography for a complete list of references

Supplemental Information

Title:	NA
Description:	See Cades Cove Cultural Landscape for a complete list of maps.