
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Cable Cemetery
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

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

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

Scope of the CLI

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

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

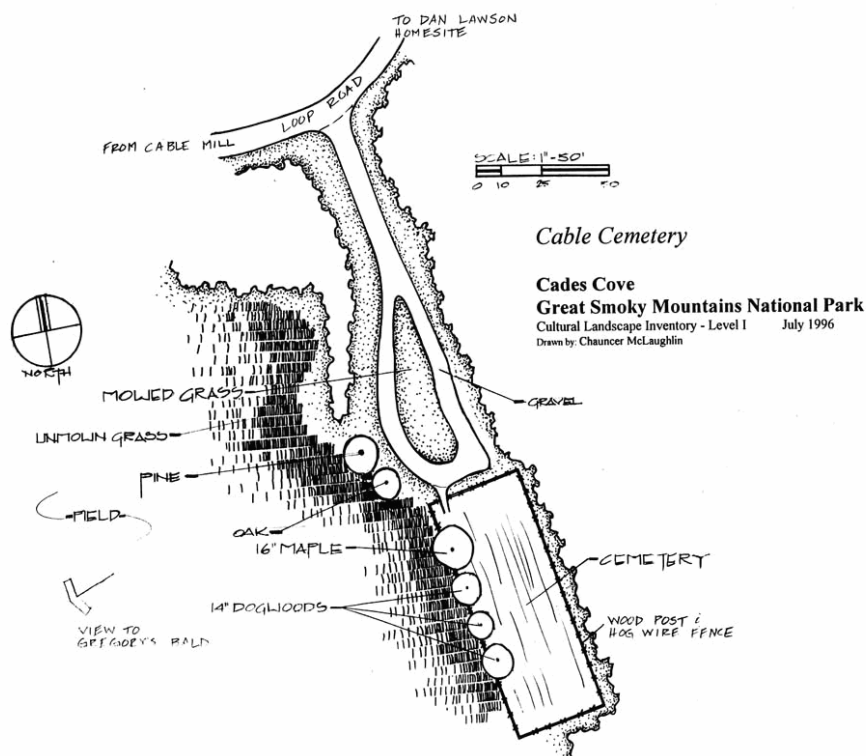
The Cable Cemetery is a .25-acre component landscape located south of the Cades Cove Loop Road in Blount County, Tennessee. Access to the property is by a gravel road south of the loop road. The site features a family cemetery bounded by a post-and-wire fence.

The period of significance for the site begins in 1871, when the earliest recorded burial took place. The period of significance extends to 1942, to include the Park Development Era improvements.

The Cable Cemetery is not included as one of the cultural exhibits along the loop road, but it is maintained by NPS maintenance personnel. Of the twelve family cemeteries that existed in Cades Cove, the Cable Cemetery was chosen as a component landscape due to its size and level of integrity compared to the other family cemeteries. It is also the only family burial plot to be mentioned in the 1972 Development Concent Plan. Also, a comprehensive cemetery survey is being conducted by GRSM staff and will include all the extant cemeteries.

Grass is maintained within the cemetery. The area surrounding the cemetery is mostly flat with tulip poplar, pine, and oak as the dominant species, indicating that it was probably cleared at one time.

Site Plan



Cable Cemetery Site Plan (1996; data confirmed with 2006 site visit)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Cable Cemetery
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550205
Parent Landscape:	550078

Park Information

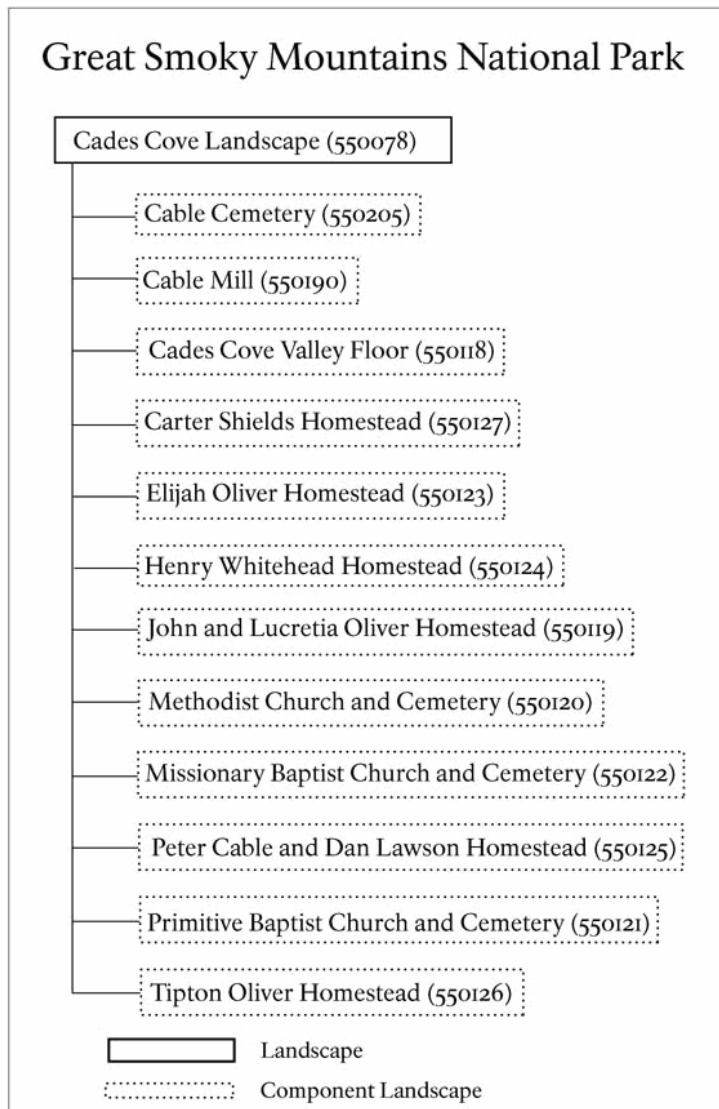
Park Name and Alpha Code:	Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict -GRSM
Park Organization Code:	5470
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict - GRSM
Park Administrative Unit:	Great Smoky Mountains National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

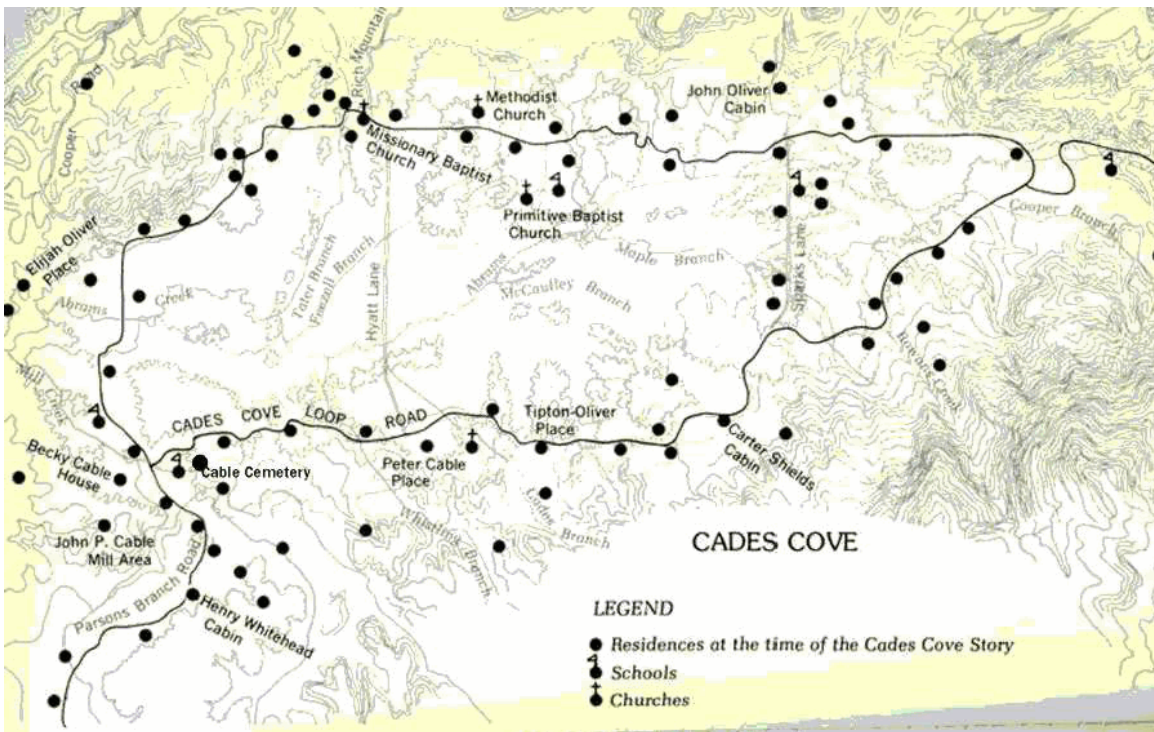
Cable Cemetery

Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

The Cable 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 Church, 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 Cable Cemetery is located west of the Cades Cove Loop Road.



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:

Cable 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 ☐



Superintendent Date 9/21/06

Superintendent Signature of Concurrence

Cable 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.

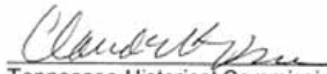
Enclosures



Letter to the Superintendent

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

8/5/06
Date

Signature from SHPO

Cable Cemetery

Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

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 ☒ Do Not Concur ☐
 9/18/12
Superintendent Date

Superintendent reassessment signature, 2012.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Cable Cemetery encompasses approximately .25 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 would be needed to determine if the component landscape boundary needs to be changed.

Cable Cemetery
Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

State and County:

State: TN

County: Blount County

Size (Acres): 0.25

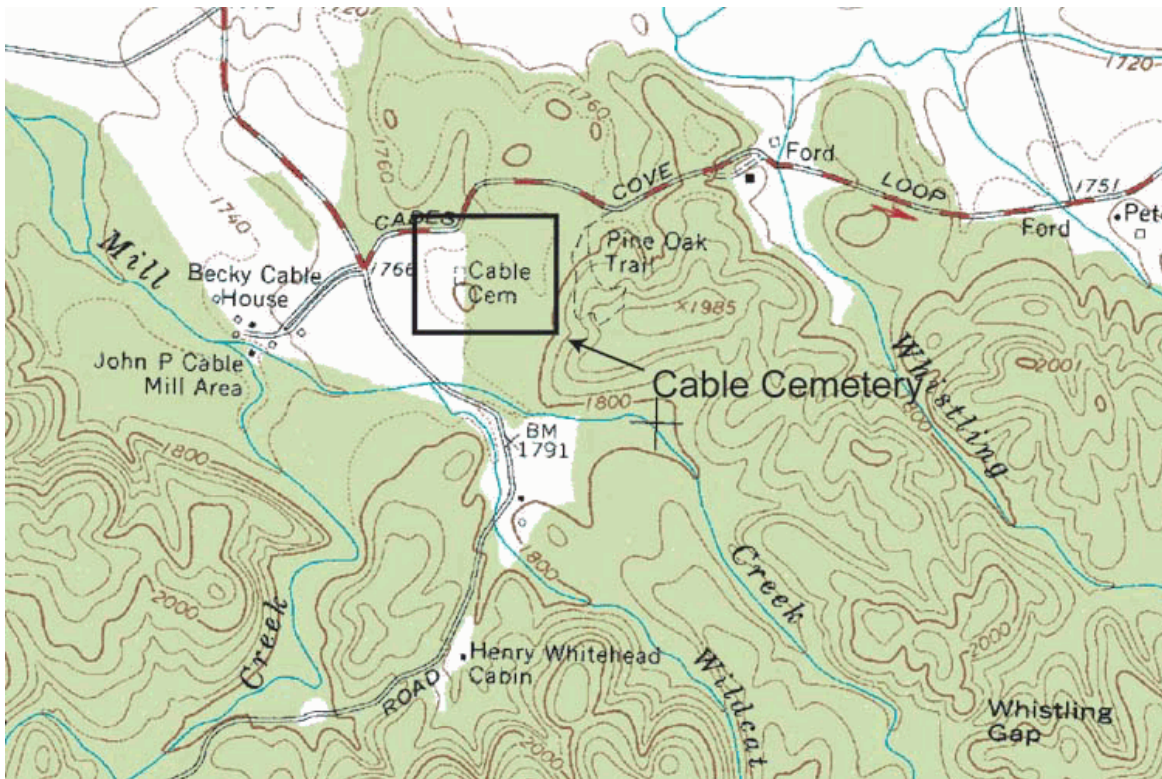
Boundary UTMS:

UTM Zone: 17

UTM Easting: 242,766

UTM Northing: 3,941,669

Location Map:



Cable Cemetery Location Map

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

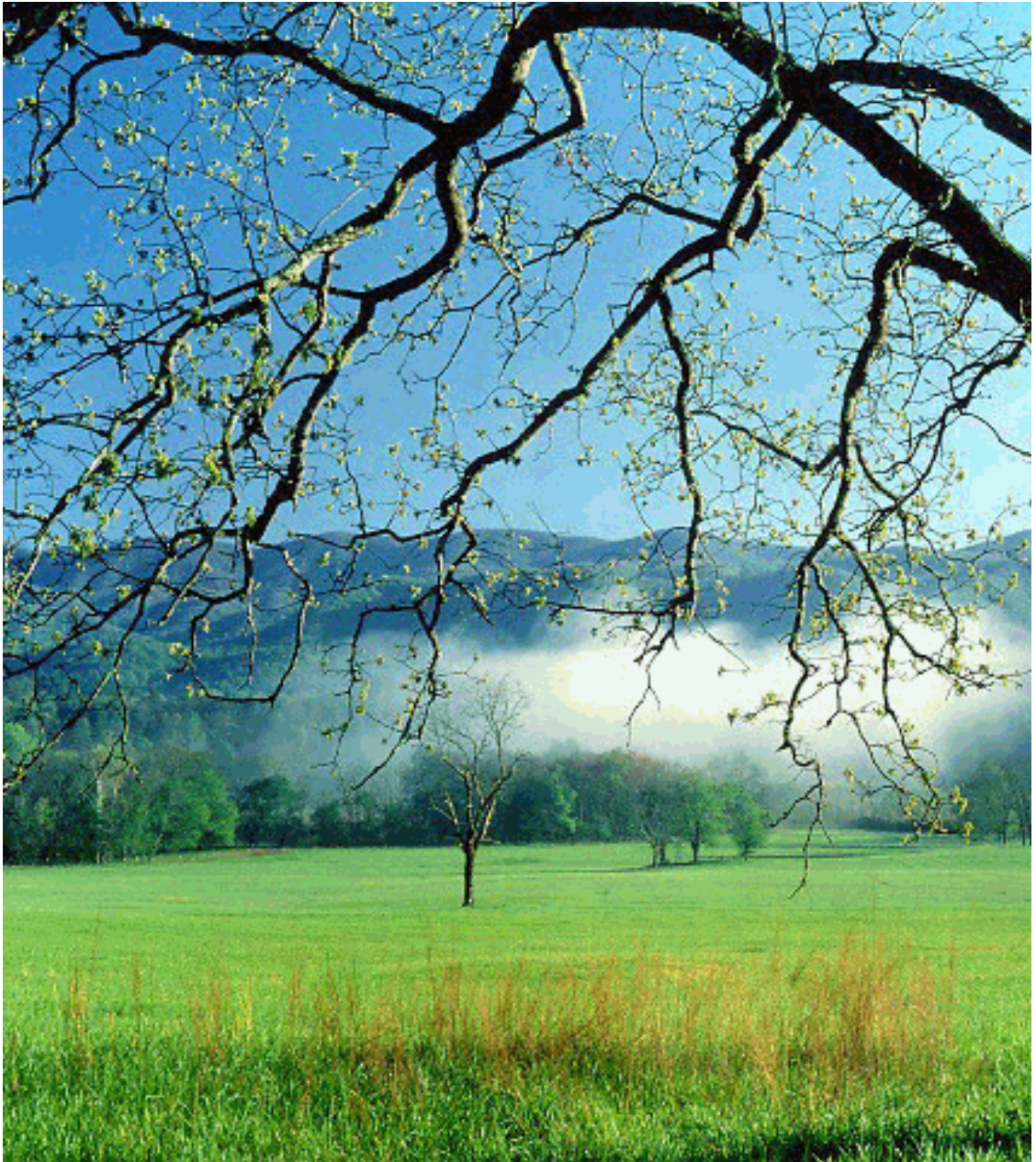
Description:

The Cable Cemetery is one of twelve family cemeteries located in Cades Cove. Whether a body was to be interred in a private or a church cemetery, the burial was usually a community affair. Undertaker service was practically unknown in Cades Cove before the 1920s. The community relied on a few men who took on the task of coffin making, without cost. For many years Jim Cable sawed the boards on his water-powered sash saw. When someone died in Cades Cove, a family member or a neighbor would go to the church where the burial would take place and ring the church bell, summoning the men and women of the community, who took care of all aspects of the burial.

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.



Cades Cove Valley Floor

Type of Context: Political

Description:

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

Management Unit: Cades Cove Subdistrict
Tract Numbers: 05-109

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, as 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 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:	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:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Exploration - Settlement
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

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

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

The Cable Cemetery was developed by the John P. Cable family who moved to Cades Cove in 1867. It is one of fifteen known burial plots in Cades Cove. As of 1970, an estimated 475 graves could be

Cable Cemetery

Great Smoky Mountains NP - Cades Cove Subdistrict

accounted for in the various plots. An exact number cannot be determined, however, because of the many unmarked graves.

Burials in cove settlements were usually a community affair. Undertaker service was practically unknown in Cades Cove before the 1920s, but a few men who were trained at coffin making would do the job without cost. Walnut trees were most often used for the coffin. When a tree had to be cut, it was taken to a mill and sawed into boards that were stored until needed for coffins. For many years, Jim Cable sawed the boards on his water-powered sash saw at no cost (sometimes the wood was used to make furniture).

When someone in Cades Cove died, a family member or neighbor went to the church where the burial would occur and rang the church bell. After several minutes of ringing and a short pause, the bell tolled the age of the deceased. The men of the community went to the cemetery to open the grave. The coffin maker was summoned, and a neighbor went to the home and properly laid out and dressed the body.

While the coffin was being made, neighbors "sat up" with the dead. The family often slept at a neighbors house during this period. When the coffin was delivered to the home, the women padded and lined it properly and the deceased was placed in it. The casket was taken to the cemetery for the funeral by a neighbor if the family did not have a way to get it there. The casket was then placed at the front of the church and opened. Following the funeral sermon, the congregation would file by to view the body. The coffin was then closed and the casket carried into the cemetery, where it was lowered into the grave by ropes. After the grave was closed, neighbors decorated it with paper flowers that had been made by the women the night before or with fresh garden flowers during the summer. In the summer it was especially important for everyone to help get the body buried as soon as possible, and the whole process was often completed within twenty-four hours of the ringing of the church bell.

A less solemn occasion for grave decoration in the cove was an all day event called Decoration Day, usually the last Sunday in May. Families began making artificial flowers from colored tissue paper in their spare time as early as March, and the men removed any unwanted vegetation from around the graves and remounded them. Then on Sunday morning families loaded their wagons with paper flowers and food, usually going directly to their respective family cemeteries and decorating the newly remounded graves before proceeding to the first church program, usually at the Missionary Baptist Church. The group then moved on to the Methodist Church, stopped for an elaborate spread of food at the consolidated school, and then ended with a program at the Primitive Baptist Church.

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 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. 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.

Although Cable Cemetery was never part of the cultural exhibits in Cades Cove, family cemeteries were an important cultural landscape form in the cove. Developed by one of the most well-known families in the cove, Cable Cemetery has retained adequate integrity to warrant being called a component landscape, whereas many of the other family burial plots have not. Cable Cemetery is also the only family burial plot mentioned in the 1972 Development Concept Plan.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Cemetery

Primary Current Use: Cemetery

Other Use/Function

Cemetery

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Cable Cemetery

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1871 - 1926	Established	In 1871, the John P. Cable family began burying family members here.
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.

Cable Cemetery

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.

Physical History:

(1871-1926) Early Settlement and Later Development

The Cable Cemetery was developed by the John P. Cable family who moved to Cades Cove in 1867. It is one of fifteen known burial plots in Cades Cove. The earliest burial occurred in 1871; the last burial was in 1974. As of 1997, there were forty-six documented graves in the cemetery.

Burials in cove settlements were usually a community affair. Undertaker service was practically unknown in Cades Cove before the 1920s, but a few men who were trained at coffin making would do the job without cost. Walnut trees were most often used for the coffin. When a tree had to be cut, it was taken to a mill and sawed into boards that were stored until needed for coffins. For many years, Jim Cable sawed the boards on his water-powered sash saw at no cost.

When someone in Cades Cove died, a family member or neighbor went to the church where the burial would occur and rang the church bell. After several minutes of ringing and a short pause, the bell tolled the age of the deceased. The men of the community went to the cemetery to open the grave. The coffin maker was summoned, and a neighbor went to the home and properly laid out and dressed the body.

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(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 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).

Throughout the years, Cable Cemetery was never included in any of the plans for cultural exhibits along the loop road. It was, however, included in the 1972 Development Concept Plan's public transportation feasibility study as one of the areas of interest, with the notation that a parking area and access trail was proposed adjacent to the loop road. There is little documentation of changes that may have occurred to the historic landscape. No historic photographs have been found for comparison. Burials are still allowed for descendants of the Cable family.

The area within the cemetery is planted with grass. The area around the cemetery is mostly flat with tulip poplar, pine, and oak as the dominant species, indicating that this area was probably cleared at one time.



Figure 2. Cable 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:

Small Scale Features

The headstones at Cable Cemetery are a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Headstones at Cable Cemetery (2000).



View of Cable Cemetery from parking area (2006).

Circulation

Presently, visitors are brought to the site by a gravel road south of the Cades Cove Loop Road. A dirt footpath provides access to the cemetery. It is unknown if the circulation patterns at the cemetery reflect what was there during the historic period. Archaeological investigation would be necessary to determine the exact configuration of the cemetery during the historic period.

Topography

The settlement patterns at this site were strongly influenced by the topography of the cove, featuring farmsteads, churches, and cemeteries close to the surrounding hillsides, leaving the interior for cultivation.

Vegetation

It is unknown what changes have occurred to the vegetation at the site. However, the broader pattern of forested ascending slopes surrounding the open space of the cemetery has survived and would be considered a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Cable Cemetery circulation and vegetation patterns (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:	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.

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.

