**Timeline**

**1810s**

1818 – The first permanent European settlers in the Cove were John Oliver and his wife, Lucretia Frazier.

1819 - Settlers entered Cades Cove legally after an Indian treaty transferred the land to the State of Tennessee

**1820s**

1821 - Revolutionary War veteran William "Fighting Billy" Tipton obtained through land grants large tracts of the cove and sold them to his relatives and friends.

1820s - The Methodist Church was organized, and they met in a log building with a fire pit and dirt floor for about eighty years, until 1902.

1820s - Peter Cable, arrived in the Cove and designed a system to drain the swampland in the western part of the cove.

1822 – John and Luraney Oliver constructed a dwelling of their own, located approximately 50 yards in front of their first "home." They had been living in an abandoned Cherokee hut.

1824 – Birth of Elijah Oliver, son of the first white settlers in the cove, John and Luraney Oliver.

1825 – The Baptist denomination was established in the Cove.

1826 - The Oliver's purchased the land on which they had been living in the Cove.

1829 - The Cades Cove Baptist Church established.

**1830** - Population reached 271

1830s – Baptist churches throughout East Tennessee split.

1830s - The Carter Shields Cabin was built in the 1830s. George Washing "Carter" Shields, a veteran of the Civil War, crippled in the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, called the cabin his home from 1910-1921.

1830s – The Copper Road Trail was turned into a wagon trail by Joe Cooper.

1839 - The Missionary Baptist Church formed in Cades Cove.

**1840s** – A doctor had moved into the cove by the name of Joseph Sherrill.

1841 – The Cades Cove Missionary Baptist Church, even though they had no meeting place, left the former building to meet on their own.

1841 - The remaining congregation of the Cades Cove Baptist Church then changed its name to the Primitive Baptist Church.

1847 - Dr. Calvin Post moved into the Cove. He left in 1873.

1840s – A North-South lane (Currently named Sparks Lane) crosses Cades Cove, and was part of a family-to-family road system.

**1850s -** Population reaches 685

1850 - The population peaked at 685.

1856 - The Dan Lawson Place was built on land he bought from his father-in-law, Peter Cable.

**1860s** - By this time only 269 people remained in the cove. Slowly, those numbers rose again.

1860 – Doctor Samuel Ghormley moved out of the Cove before the Civil War.

1863 – Death of John Oliver, the original inhabitant of the Cove.

1866 – Elijah Oliver, son of John, bought the family property and built a cabin of his own,

**1870s -** Lower School built

1870 - Millers were also farmers, and John Cable was no exception.

The Cable mill was in use by the early 1870s.

one of several. And,

by 1870

the population in the cove was large enough to support many large mills. A large bell, mounted atop a pole in the mill, acted as a call to the miller who might be working in the fields. John's son, Jim, operated the mill well into the twentieth century.

1870 – Circa 1870,

Shortly after the Civil War, Jonathan Hampton Tipton built The Tipton Place.

 He never lived in the house. It is said that he built it for two of his daughters to live in while they taught school in the cove. "Hamp" was a grandson of William "Fighting Billy" Tipton.

1873 - Doctor Calvin Post moved out of the Cove.

1878 - James McCaulley, a blacksmith, moved into the Tipton Place until he built his own house located a short distanced further on up the road.

1879 - Leason Gregg built the first framed house in Cades Cove.

 It was used as a store, a boarding house, and a private resident. Becky Cable, John P.'s daughter, eventually bought the house and lived in it until her death.

**1880s -** Upper School built

1887 – Although established in 1825, the congregation of the Methodist Church met in a log structure until 1887.

 when the white frame church building which can be seen on the Loop Road today was constructed.

**1890s**

1890 – The Crib Gap School built

1890 – Telephone service before 1890.

1894 – The Cades Cove Missionary Baptist Church began meeting in 1841, basically, wherever they could. The church was able to erect its building on Hyatt Hill in 1894

1896 – Telephones were in several cabins.

1898 – The Henry Whitehead log cabin was built.

**1900s** - Population reaches 775

1902 - The Methodist Church services were held in a log structure in Cades Cove until 1902.

1904 – A Doctor McGill moved to the Cove for a brief period.

1906 - A native son of the Cove, Granville Dexter Lequire, obtained his degree in 1909 from the Tennessee Medical College; however, he provided medical services in the Cove in 1906 using a temporary license.

**1910s**

1910 – Flint Gap School Closed

1910 - The Carter Shields Cabin was built in the 1830s; however, George Washing "Carter" Shields, a veteran of the Civil War, crippled in the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, called it home from 1910-1921.

1912 – Laurel Springs School built

1915 – Lower and Upper Schools closed

1915 – Consolidated School built

1915 – The Missionary Baptist Church seen on the Loop Road today was a late addition to the Cove.

1917 – Crib Gap School closed

1917 – Spruce Flats School built

**1920s**

1920 - Hyatt Lane crosses the Cove and joins the Cades Cove Road (now known as the Rich Mountain Road). The state built the present road.

1926 - Laurel Springs School closed

1926 - Cable School built

**1930s**

1930 – Spruce Flats School closed

1936 – Consolidated School closed

**1940s**

1944 – Cable School closed

**LATER**

1999 - The last surviving member of the Cades Cove community, Kermit Caughron, passed away.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dEvSCMO90L0>