ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF STATE-OWNED LANDS

Tennessee Department of Conservation
Division of Archaeology
Report of Investigations No. 3

1986

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF STATE-OWNED LANDS

conducted by

Tennessee Division of Archaeology
1982 - 1984

by

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Tennessee Department of Conservation

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PREFACE TO STATE LANDS SURVEY REPORT

NOTICE TO READERS

The Division of Archaeology in accord with its legislative mandate to research, investigate, and preserve and protect the archaeological heritage of Tennessee has conducted a series of archaeological surveys and excavation projects since 1973.

The Division, along with the staff of the Tennessee Historical Commission, is also a part of the State Historic Preservation Office which conducts programs of the Department of Interior's National Historic Preservation Act programs.

One of the major responsibilities of the SHPO's staff is to carry out comprehensive archaeological and historical resource planning which includes providing written information on such resources and their significance to planners, land managers, and others whose decisions affect or may affect the heritage resources. This report describing the known archaeological sites located on state-owned lands is one part of a series of studies and documents intended for the use of managers and planners as well as archaeologists and other researchers.

Since this report is intended to be used by a variety of readers, it may be helpful to discuss the organization of the information it contains. The primary division is geographical. We have chosen to divide the state into nine regions which have distinct geographical characteristics.

For each of these regions and for each state-owned area in that region, the archaeological site information recorded in the files of the Division of Archaeology as of September 1984 is presented in narrative and tabular form. There are two main sections to the report: Part 1 deals with prehistoric archaeological sites; Part 2 covers archaeological sites that date from the period of recorded history. Therefore, if you want to know what prehistoric and historic sites are located in a particular state-owned area, check both parts of the report.

Since the data in this report are current to September 1984, there will be additional sites reported after this date to the Division of Archaeology. Please use this report as only the first step in identifying resources that need to be considered in area management and planning. Remember these two important factors:

ADDITIONAL SITES MAY HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED SINCE THE LATEST REVISION OF THIS REPORT -- CONTACT THE DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY FOR THE MOST CURRENT DATA.

FEW OF THE STATE-OWNED AREAS HAVE RECEIVED INTENSIVE INSPECTION TO LOCATE ALL THE SITES ON THAT AREA. NO SITES RECORDED IN AN AREA DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THERE ARE NO SITES PRESENT. AGAIN, CONTACT THE DIVISION FOR MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION.

The Division intends to periodically update the information in this report, consequently, it is being printed in loose leaf form to facilitate adding new data.

George Fielder Jr.
State Archaeologist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents (Continued)

Table of Contents (Continued)

Table of Contents (Continued)

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 1982 to 1984 statewide survey of state-owned lands would not have been possible without the help of numerous individuals who shared an interest by giving their time and knowledge.

During the period of the survey (August 1982 - July 1984) we received assistance from many Parks Division employees. Without help from the following persons, we could not have executed the fieldwork as smoothly and would not have located many of the sites: Bill Andrews, Hershal Barber, Carl Branam, Steve Brown, Ralph Burrus, Don Campbell, John Christof, Mark Corlew, Jim Cox, Murray Crow, Bobby Fulcher, Guy Garner, Carl Halfacre, Jim Harrison, John Howell, Bob Johnson, Ray Laird, Shirley Lannom, Bob Lee, George Massengill, Gary Meeks, Larry Mullins, Henry Phillips, Sam Pritchard, Herb Roberts, Pete Rogers, Ed Schoenberger, Larry Sidwell, Marty Silver, Jeff Sinks, Billy G. Smith, Mark Swann, Jesse Taylor, Leman Taylor, Jimmy Terry, Dan Vance, Jim Wanamaker, Carl Williams, John Winstead, John Woodcock, Alvis Woods, and Andrew York.

We extend special thanks to the following individuals who shared their knowledge of historic and prehistoric areas and gave meaning to the sites we did locate: Roscoe Baldwin, Gar Blevins, Emily Cantwell, Gene Coppinger, Margaret Coppinger, Arthur Duggan, Ruth Eleazer, Howard Gardner, Henry and Dale Green, Leo Greeter, John Harkins, Tim Bob and Lassie Helm, N. C. Hibbett, Marion Holder, Manly Holt, Nick Honerkamp, Dixie Jeter, Erbie Kennedy, Clyde King, Carol Knight, Horace Knight, Andrew Lawson, Porter Linder, Ed and Virginia Lindsay, Carrie McElyea, Gus Milam, John Frank Miller, Buddy Moore, Martha Myatt, Roy Odum, Harley Parmaley, Laura Pile, Charles Pool, Greg Ritchie, Tom Robinson, Bonnie Sharp and Glyndon Shelton.

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We would like to thank State Archaeologist Nick Fielder, and staff archaeologists Carl Kuttruff and Sam Smith, the project's principal investigators, whose guidance during the survey was invaluable, and Karen Johnson of the Division of Archaeology for her field assistance. John Cain and Bob Ward of Facilities Management are acknowledged for their help in providing us with historic documents and maps. Bob Rochelle of the Division of Forestry is acknowledged for providing us information about the State Forests. Thanks also to Larry Lake and Dan Lee of Fiscal Services for their handling of financial matters.

Our background research efforts were aided by the competent staff of the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville.

The report was typed by Teresa Godsey of the Division of Archaeology.

The 1982-83 survey was carried out under contract with the Tennessee Historical Commission; the 1983-84 survey was under contract ID2210. The Department of Interior Historic Preservation Fund administered by the Tennessee Historical Commission provided 70 percent of the survey costs. The Division of Archaeology contributed 30 percent.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This report presents and discusses the methods, procedures, and results of archaeological surveys conducted by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology during the past eight years, with emphasis on the last two years of survey activities. The tables and text presented herein are intended as a research tool to be used in conjunction with the Archaeology Division's site records and the Historic Sites Information File.

Due to ever-expanding destructive processes, such as urban sprawl, the delicate nature of archaeological sites is constantly being compromised. Engendered by the need for information on these rapidly vanishing resources an initial proposal for site survey work was formulated in 1976 and submitted to the Tennessee Historical Commission. Based on its legal and professional responsibilities, the Division of Archaeology proposed to systematically record prehistoric and historic sites in Tennessee.

The 1977 survey employed intuitive techniques and resulted in the recording and interpretation of 197 prehistoric sites in the Cumberland, Collins, Calfkiller, and Caney Fork River drainage systems (Jolley 1977). A thematic approach was used in the study of historic sites (Rogers 1978). The historic themes addressed during this first survey effort included sites of frontier stations, pottery making operations, early towns, and early sites of iron manufacturing. A combination of archival research, personal interviews, and field survey was employed, resulting in site recording and data assimilation that exceeded expectations.

The success of the initial historic survey led to an expanded emphasis on Tennessee's pottery industry during the 1977-78 historic survey (Smith and Rogers 1979). The 1978 prehistoric site survey concentrated on research and site recording on the Lower Duck and Middle Cumberland Rivers in Middle Tennessee (Jolley 1980). A multi-objective strategy was implemented, aimed at obtaining information regarding settlement patterns in the floodplains, alluvial terraces, and the uplands of these drainages.

Continued assessment of historic data, including census, county histories, tax records, deeds, historical maps and information from local informants, indicated that the 1979 historic site survey would be best approached using these data to predict how many and what kinds of sites should be in each county. Three counties were selected for intensive analysis based on the completeness of their historical information.

In order to ascertain the diversity, quantities, and distribution of historic site types throughout the state, the 1850 and 1860 censuses were consulted to discern occupational categories whose activities might tend to leave some sort of archaeological evidence. (The 1850 census is the first United States census that indicates the occupation of the adult males in each household.) The aim of the survey was served in that sites representing various site specific occupational categories were recorded. As was expected, a significant number of sites were of an industrial nature including mills, factories, brick and tile works, wagonmaking shops, tanyards, blacksmith shops, iron forges and furnaces, and distilleries (Stripling 1980).

Another very common site type indicated by the census reports was the single family dwelling or farmstead. A representative sample of farmstead sites with their associated artifacts was identified. Farmstead sites of different time periods and socioeconomic levels were recorded. The 1979 survey accomplished this extremely well in Wilson County where a local informant provided information on over fifty house sites as well as other site types, within and adjacent to the Cedars of Lebanon State Forest and Rustic Park.

The loess hills region of the Hatchie River in West Tennessee was chosen as the focus for prehistoric site survey during the 1979-80 season. A stratified random sampling scheme was employed, where selected quadrants were surveyed in three different strata: the Mississippi River bluffs and uplands, the Hatchie River bottomlands, and tributary stream bottomlands. This probabilistic sampling method, experimental in nature, can be considered the first stage in a multi-stage approach toward further survey of specific physiographic regions.

Based on the productive 1979 survey of Cedars of Lebanon State Forest and Rustic Park, the Division of Archaeology designed the 1982 survey to concentrate on selected state-owned properties. Survey rationale included the need for a workable body of data to aid in proper cultural resource management implicit to the philosophy of the Tennessee Department of Conservation. State-owned tracts also represent conditions having the potential for long-term archaeological site preservation. The 1982 survey also coincided with a program by the Division of Parks and Recreation for the inventory of natural and cultural resources on their holdings.

Unless otherwise indicated, surveys conducted from August 1982 through August 1983 were done by John and Peggy Froeschauer, Archaeological Aides. From November 1983 through July 1984 they were conducted by John Froeschauer and Charles Stripling (Archaeological Aide).

CHAPTER 2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

While some of the procedures remained basically the same as those of previous surveys, the statewide survey of state-owned lands did require some changes and modifications of the basic methodology.

Prior to 1982, the Division of Archaeology conducted independent prehistoric and historic site surveys. The logistics of a survey of state-owned tracts dictated that the recording of prehistoric and historic sites be done by the same survey team utilizing available archival materials, state land management personnel, and local informants. As before, it was assumed that historic sites should meet the fifty-year old requirement established by the National Register of Historic Places.

The State of Tennessee's ten major physiographic regions were used as natural divisions (Figure 1) and during the first season of survey it was proposed that at least ten percent of the state-owned acreage within each of these divisions be surveyed. The Sequatchie Valley was included in the Cumberland Plateau Region which surrounds it. Lands owned by the Tennessee Department of Transportation were excluded as they consist mostly of road right-of-ways and small tracts containing maintenance facilities and warehouses. State parks and forests were given high survey priority because of the ongoing inventory of natural and cultural resources that was being conducted by park employees. Many of the personnel were already familiar with the cultural resources and potential informants in their areas.

Once an area was chosen for survey, the Division of Archaeology site files were consulted for any previously recorded sites within the area. Research was conducted to locate pertinent archival materials, especially early maps showing cultural features such as buildings and roads. Many times the only maps that exist for a state-owned area of a county are early United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps or early land acquisition plats. Field survey for historic sites was pursued by matching the older maps with modern USGS topographic maps to locate as many early features as possible. Interviews with local elderly individuals helped to determine family or business names and relative ages associated with structures or structure sites.

Because of the dense forest cover and lack of cleared or plowed ground within most of the state parks and forests, local informants were routinely asked if they knew of any prehistoric site locations. This invariably narrowed down the areas for probable prehistoric reconnaissance survey.

During the 1982 season, attention was given to prehistoric site recording procedures unused in previous survey efforts. Due to time limitations and the nature of the terrain in some areas, shovel testing was deemed impractical. The presence of so little cultivated land within the survey areas precluded surface hunting as a viable method. For example, intensive survey was conducted below the blufflines of river drainages in the South Cumberland Recreation Area because of the high potential for prehistoric rockshelter sites in that area of the Cumberland Plateau physiographic region.

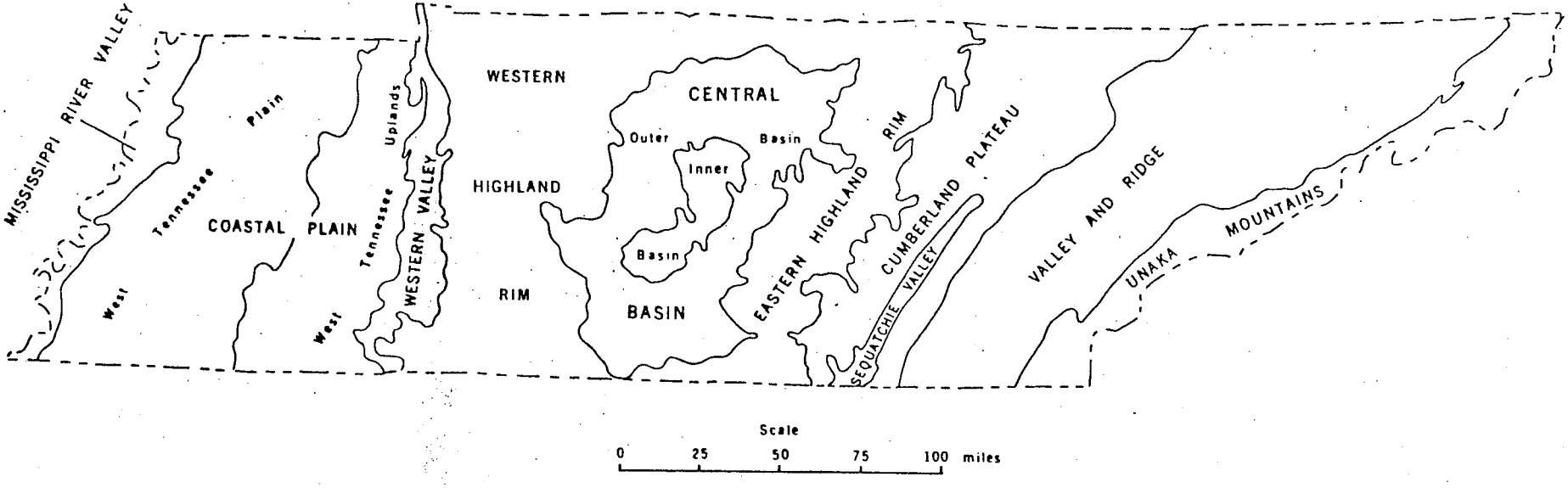

Figure 1. Map of Tennessee showing ten major physiographic regions (Miller 1974).

Intensive coverage of historic sites was done in Big Ridge State Resort Park (Valley and Ridge) and in Pickwick Landing State Resort Park (Western Valley) using detailed land acquisition maps prepared by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). These maps show locations of homesteads and all associated cultural features on tracts acquired for TVA's various land-use programs in the 1930s.

The 1982-83 survey exceeded the goal of the ten percent coverage of state-owned lands in seven of the nine physiographic regions. Of the 381 sites recorded during this time, 349 are historic sites, a bias imposed partly by the use of the TVA maps. A majority are house sites that were occupied through the 1930s, when land was acquired for development into demonstration parks. Archival research showed that many of these homesteads only date to the early twentieth century in West Tennessee, while properties in Middle and East Tennessee could be traced into the nineteenth century and a few into the late eighteenth century. The recording of only thirty-three prehistoric sites during this season indicated a need for further work in this regard.

The 1983-84 season followed up on the need for more prehistoric site recording with a bluff line survey in the Collins Gulf of the South Cumberland Recreation Area. This survey procedure was applied at Pickett and Prentice Cooper State Forests, also in the Cumberland Plateau, where thirty-seven and twelve prehistoric rockshelters were recorded respectively. Overall, the second season of state land survey recorded twice the number of prehistoric sites as was recorded during the first season.

The TVA land acquisition maps were used to record eighteen historic sites at Harrison Bay State Recreation Area and thirty-two at Norris Dam State Resort Park, both in the Valley and Ridge physiographic region.

During the 1983-84 season, survey was concentrated on those two regions (Cumberland Plateau and Valley and Ridge) that did not meet the ten percent coverage goal. Although Table 1 indicates that large acreages were surveyed, it should be noted that different levels of survey intensity are represented. Some areas were covered intensively and others were sampled due to time limitations. Figure 2 shows the location of surveyed areas. Table 2 summarizes the numbers of prehistoric and historic sites recorded in each area.

Table 1. State-owned acreages within physiographic regions, showing projected ten percent coverage, and acres actually surveyed as of September 1984.

Area	Total Acreage	10% of Acreage	Total Acreage Surveyed	Percentage Surveyed
Mississippi River Valley	42,221	4,222	32,401	76%
Coastal Plain	81,402	8,140	65,827	81%
Western Valley	5,702	570	4,893	86%
Western Highland Rim	49,196	4,920	10,979	22%
Central Basin	20,519	2,052	12,828	63%
Eastern Highland Rim	19,090	1,909	7,411	39%
Cumberland Plateau	189,493	18,949	57,088	30%
Valley and Ridge	53,515	5,351	14,162	26%
Unaka Mountains	2,751	275	2,118	77%

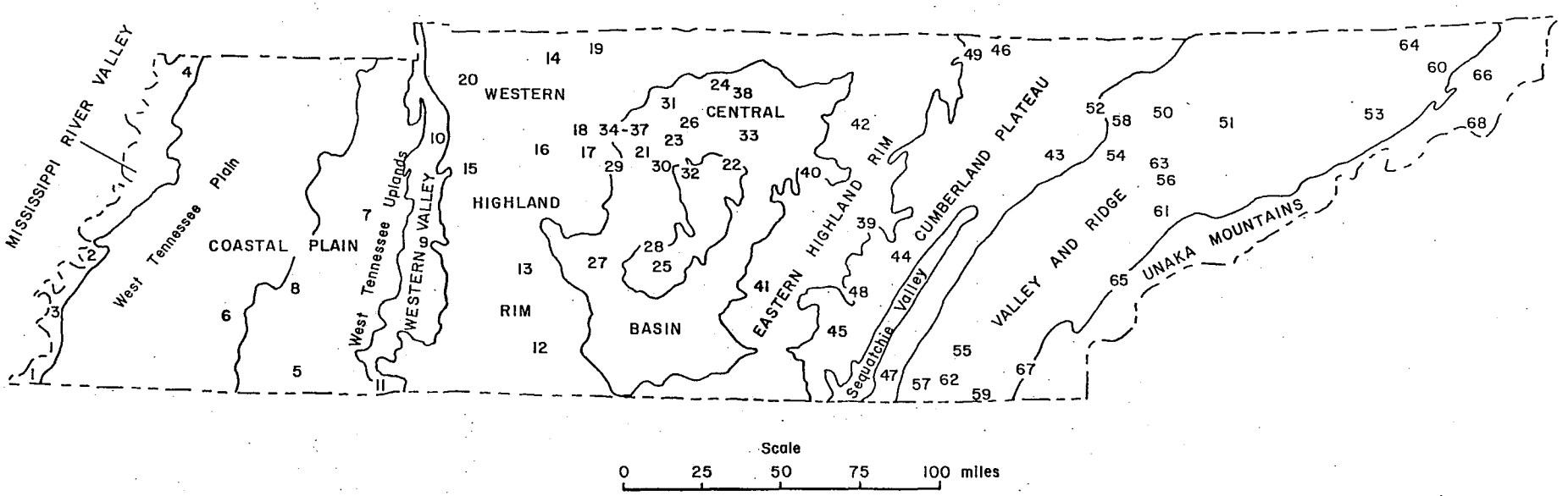

Figure 2. Physiographic regions and state-owned lands systematically surveyed as of September, 1984.

Map Key to Figure 2.

Mississippi River Valley

1 - Chucalissa Indian Village State Archaeological Area
2 - Fort Pillow State Historic Area
3 - Meeman Shelby Forest State Recreation Area/Wildlife Management Area
4 - Reelfoot Lake State Natural Area/Resort Park/Wildlife Management Area

Coastal Plain

5 - Big Hill Pond State Natural Area
6 - Chickasaw State Forest/Rustic Park/Wildlife Management Area
7 - Natchez Trace State Forest/Resort Park/Wildlife Management Area
8 - Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area/Nursery

Western Valley

9 - Mousetail Landing State Rustic Park
10 - Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park/Historic Area/Wildlife Management Area
11 - Pickwick Landing State Resort Park

Western Highland Rim

12 - David Crockett State Recreation Area
13 - Devil's Backbone State Historic Area
14 - Dunbar Cave State Natural Area
15 - Hugh Link Farm State Archaeological Area
16 - Montgomery Bell State Resort Park
17 - Mound Bottom State Archaeological Area
18 - Narrows of the Harpeth State Historic Area
19 - Port Royal State Historic Area
20 - Stewart State Forest

Central Basin

21 - Belle Meade Mansion Historic Site
22 - Cedars of Lebanon State Forest/Rustic Park
23 - Clover Bottom Developmental Center
24 - Cragfont State Historic Area
25 - Henry Horton State Resort Park
26 - Hermitage Lands Historic Area/Wildlife Management Area
27 - James K. Polk Home State Historic Area
28 - Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home State Historic Area
29 - Newsom Station Mill State Historic Area/Access Site
30 - Radnor Lake State Natural Area
31 - Rock Castle State Historic Area
32 - Sam Davis Home and Farm Historic Area
33 - Sellar's Farm State Archaeological Area
34 - Spencer Youth Center
35 - Tennessee State Prison
36 - Tennessee State Prison for Women
37 - Tennessee State University - Cockrill Bend
38 - Wynnewood State Historic Area

Map Key to Figure 2 (Continued).

Eastern Highland Rim

39 - Big Bone Cave State Natural Area
40 - Edgar Evins State Rustic Park
41 - Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Area
42 - Tennessee Technological University - Shipley Farm

Cumberland Plateau

43 - Brushy Mountain State Prison Farm
44 - Fall Creek Falls State Resort Park/Natural Area/Wildlife Management Area
45 - Grundy Forest State Natural Area
46 - Pickett State Forest/Rustic Park/Wildlife Management Area
47 - Prentice Cooper State Forest
48 - Savage Gulf - Stone Door State Natural Area
49 - York Farm and Mill State Historic Area

Valley and Ridge

50 - Big Ridge State Resort/Rustic Park
51 - Buffalo Springs State Hatchery
52 - Cove Lake State Recreation Area
53 - Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area
54 - Eagle Bend State Hatchery
55 - Harrison Bay State Recreation Area
56 - Lakeshore Mental Health Institute
57 - Moccasin Bend Mental Health Institute
58 - Norris Dam State Resort Park
59 - Red Clay Council Ground State Archaeological Area
60 - Rocky Mount State Historic Area
61 - Sam Houston Schoolhouse State Historic Area
62 - University of Tennessee - Chattanooga
63 - University of Tennessee - Knoxville
64 - Warriors Path State Recreation Area
65 - Fort Loudoun State Historic Area
66 - John and Landon Carter House State Historic Area

Unaka Mountains

67 - Nancy Ward Gravesite State Historic Area
68 - Roan Mountain State Rustic Park

Table 2. Acreages and sites recorded on state-owned lands as of September, 1984.

	ACREAGE	PREHISTORIC SITES	HISTORIC SITES
REGION: MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY			
Chucalissa Indian Village State Archaeological Area	188	1	0
Duvall's Landing State Recreation Area	6	0	0
Fort Pillow State Historic Area	1,646	0	1
Fort Pillow State Prison Farm	5,974	2	0
Meeman Shelby Forest State Recreation Area	12,567	1	21
Memphis State University - Meeman Farm	640	2	0
Moss Island Refuge/Wildlife Management Area	3,200	0	0
Reelfoot Lake State Natural Area/Resort Park/ Wildlife Management Area	18,000	10	3
Total	42,221	16	25
REGION: COASTAL PLAIN			
Arlington Development Center	607	0	0
Big Cypress Tree State Natural Area	330	0	0
Big Hill Pond State Natural Area	2,575	3	17
Chickasaw State Forest/Rustic Park/ Wildlife Management Area	14,400	0	61
Dyersburg State Community College	101	0	0
Gooch Wildlife Management Area	6,180	0	0
State Community College-Jackson	105	0	0
Memphis Correctional Center	101	0	0
Memphis State University	343	0	0
Natchez Trace State Forest/Resort Park/ Wildlife Management Area	48,000	2	75
Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area/ Nursery	852	10	0
Shelby State Community College	122	0	0
Tigrett Wildlife Management Area	4,700	0	0
University of Tennessee Center for the Health Sciences	59	0	0
University of Tennessee at Martin	200	0	0
University of Tennessee-Martin Experiment Station	700	0	0
University of Tennessee-Milan Field Station	497	0	0
University of Tennessee-West Tennessee Agriculture Experiment Station	700	4	0
Western Mental Health Institute	830	0	0
Total	81,402	19	153

Table 2 (Continued).

	ACREAGE	PREHISTORIC SITES	HISTORIC SITES
REGION: WESTERN VALLEY			
Mousetail Landing State Rustic Park	1,197	10	0
Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park/Historic Area/ Wildlife Management Area	2,474	5	3
Paris Landing State Resort Park	809	0	0
Pickwick Landing State Resort Park	1,222	0	18
Total	5,702	15	21
REGION: WESTERN HIGHLAND RIM			
Austin Peay State University	211	0	0
Austin Peay State University-Agricultural Farm	478	0	0
Cheatham Wildlife Management Area	20,810	1	0
David Crockett State Recreation Area	1,092	0	6
Devil's Backbone State Historic Area	1,606	0	0
Dunbar Cave State Natural Area	110	1	0
Hugh Link Farm State Archaeological Area	90	1	0
Laurel Hill Wildlife Management Area	14,000	0	0
Lewis State Forest	1,257	0	0
Montgomery Bell State Resort Park	3,782	0	9
Mound Bottom State Archaeological Area	254	1	0
Narrows of the Harpeth State Historic Area	15	1	2
Port Royal State Historic Area	30	3	1
Springfield State Hatchery	28	0	0
Stewart State Forest	4,000	0	5
Turney Center for Youthful Offenders	833	9	0
University of Tennessee-Highland Rim Experiment Station	600	0	0
Total	49,196	17	23
REGION: CENTRAL BASIN			
Belle Meade Mansion Historic Site	24	0	2
Bledsoe Creek State Recreation Area	164	0	0
Cedar Glades State Natural Area	1,043	0	0
Cedars of Lebanon State Forest/Rustic Park	6,943	0	55
Clover Bottom Developmental Center	447	1	1
Columbia State Community College	206	0	0
Cragfont State Historic Site	30	0	0
DeBerry Correctional Institute	188	0	0
Henry Horton State Resort Park	1,135	0	5
Hermitage Lands Historic Area/Wildlife Management Area	457	0	1
James K. Polk Home State Historic Site	1	0	0

Table 2 (Continued).

	ACREAGE	PREHISTORIC SITES	HISTORIC SITES
CENTRAL BASIN (continued)			
Long Hunter State Recreation/Natural Area	2,315	0	0
Middle Tennessee Mental Health Institute	586	0	0
Middle Tennessee State University	500	0	0
Middle Tennessee State University-Dairy Farm	325	0	0
Middle Tennessee State University-Veteran Administration Hospital	202	0	0
Nashville Regional Correctional Center	200	0	0
Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home State Historic Area	50	0	1
Newsom Station Mill State Historic Area/ Access Site	7	0	1
Radnor Lake State Natural Area	952	1	6
Rock Castle State Historic Site	18	0	0
Sam Davis Home and Farm Historic Site	168	1	1
Sellars' Farm State Archaeological Area	69	1	0
Spencer Youth Center	346	5	0
Tennessee State Prison	2,065	28	3
Tennessee State Prison for Women	66	3	0
Tennessee State University	450	0	0
Tennessee State University-Cockrill Bend	25	0	0
University of Tennessee-Dairy Experiment Station	134	0	0
Volunteer State Community College	100	0	0
Wynnewood State Historic Site	25	1	1
Total	19,241	41	77
REGION: EASTERN HIGHLAND RIM			
Big Bone Cave State Natural Area	334	1	1
Burgess Falls State Natural Area	143	0	0
Carter Caves State Natural Area	140	1	0
Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Area	4	0	0
Edgar Evins State Rustic Park	5,989	1	12
Motlow State Community College	188	0	0
Natural Bridge State Natural Area	2	0	0
Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Area	784	2	1
Rock Island State Rustic Park	883	0	0
Standing Stone State Forest/Rustic Park	8,445	2	0
Tennessee Technological University	236	0	0
Tennessee Technological University-Shipley Farm	304	2	0
Tims Ford State Rustic Park	413	0	0
University of Tennessee-Forestry Field Station	860	0	0
University of Tennessee-Space Institute	365	0	0
Total	19,090	9	14

Table 2 (Continued).

	ACREAGE	PREHISTORIC SITES	HISTORIC SITES
REGION: CUMBERLAND PLATEAU			
Bledsoe State Forest	6,656	0	0
Brushy Mountain State Prison Farm	350	6	0
Catoosa Wildlife Management Area	79,720	0	0
Cumberland Mountain State Rustic Park	1,529	0	0
Fall Creek Falls State Resort Park/ Natural Area/Wildlife Management Area	9,289	0	20
Franklin State Forest	6,941	0	0
Frozen Head State Natural Area	8,504	0	0
Grundy Forest State Natural Area	212	0	0
Grundy Lakes State Recreation Area	82	0	0
Honey Creek Pocket Wilderness Natural Area	109	0	0
Indian Mountain Campground State Recreation Area	213	0	0
Lone Mountain State Forest	3,597	0	0
Mount Roosevelt Wildlife Management Area	9,680	0	0
Ozone Falls State Natural Area	14	0	0
Pickett State Forest/Rustic Park/Wildlife Management Area	10,881	39	7
Prentice Cooper State Forest	25,961	13	19
Savage Gulf/Stone Door State Natural Area	10,063	18	17
Scott State Forest	3,182	1	0
University of Tennessee-Forestry Field Station	8,678	0	0
University of Tennessee-Plateau Experimental Station	2,260	0	0
Virgin Falls Pocket Wilderness Natural Area	1,240	0	0
York Farm and Mill State Historic Area	332	4	2
Total	189,493	81	65
REGION: VALLEY AND RIDGE			
Big Ridge State Resort Park/Rustic Park	3,687	1	77
Blythe Ferry Wildlife Management Area	107	0	0
Booker T. Washington State Recreation Area	353	0	0
Buffalo Springs State Hatchery	254	0	5
Chuck Swan State Forest	24,278	1	0
Cleveland State Community College	105	0	0
Cove Creek Wildlife Management Area	2,450	0	0
Cove Lake State Recreation Area	3,180	1	0
Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area	65	1	1
Eagle Bend State Hatchery	100	1	0
East Tennessee State University	356	0	0
East Tennessee State University-Kingsport	95	0	0
East Tennessee State University-Paramedical School	10	0	0
Falling Water Falls State Natural Area	96	0	0
Fort Loudoun State Historic Area	6	1	2
Greene Valley Development Center	650	0	0

Table 2 (Continued).

	ACREAGE	PREHISTORIC SITES	HISTORIC SITES
VALLEY AND RIDGE (continued)			
Harrison Bay State Recreation Area	1,199	2	18
Hiwassee State Park	2	0	0
John and Landon Carter House State Historic Site	4	1	1
John Sevier Farmhouse/Marble Springs Historic Area	37	0	0
Lakeshore Mental Health Institute	563	11	1
Laurel Snow Pocket Wilderness Natural Area	710	0	0
Moccassin Bend Mental Health Institute	363	7	7
Morristown State Hatchery	28	0	0
Norris Dam State Resort Park	2,321	0	32
Piney Falls State Natural Area	187	0	0
Red Clay Council Ground State Historic Area	261	3	1
Roane State Community College	109	0	0
Rocky Mount State Historic Site	12	0	0
Sam Houston Schoolhouse State Historic Site	5	0	0
State Technical Community College	100	0	0
Taft Youth Center	6,767	0	0
Tipton-Haynes State Historic Site	20	0	0
University of Tennessee-Chattanooga	57	0	1
University of Tennessee-Forestry Field Station	2,260	0	0
University of Tennessee-Knoxville	753	2	0
University of Tennessee-Tobacco Experiment Station	500	2	0
Walters State Community College	133	0	0
Warriors Path State Recreation Area	1,342	0	8
Total	53,525	34	154
REGION: UNAKA MOUNTAINS			
Chilhowee Lake State Recreation Area	231	0	0
Erwin State Hatchery	14	0	0
Nancy Ward Gravesite State Historic Area	14	0	1
Roan Mountain State Rustic Park	2,104	2	12
Roundtop Mountain State Natural Area	237	0	0
Sycamore Shoals State Historic Area	51	0	0
Tellico State Hatchery	100	0	0
Total	2,751	2	13
Subtotal	462,368	233	545
OTHER:			
Lands owned by Tennessee Department of Transportation	----	25	4
State-owned river bottoms	----	0	1
GRAND TOTAL	462,368	258	550

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS OF THE PREHISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

The 1982-84 survey recorded 99 prehistoric sites in 17 of the 29 state-owned areas covered.

Much of the information about the sites on Table 3 and described herein was obtained from the Division of Archaeology site files which were contributed to by many individuals. Some sites were assigned cultural types on an intuitive basis, usually by the presence or absence of pottery or by comparisons with nearby sites. In Table 4, poorly defined or conjectural components assigned to sites are followed by question marks.

All the research discussed here, carried out by the University of Tennessee from 1936 to 1942, was under the Works Progress Administration (WPA), an agency of President Roosevelt's New Deal program. During this time archaeologists worked in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), performing surveys and salvage excavations in river basins scheduled to be inundated by various reservoir projects. Unfortunately, most of the tremendous amount of fieldwork undertaken has never been fully reported. The few publications concerning this work are listed in the bibliography.

As was mentioned in the Methodology section, time limitations, nature of terrain, and the near absence of open, cultivated land in many areas precluded shovel testing and surface collecting as methods for locating sites. This was unfortunate as these are the methods most relied upon for most prehistoric site surveys. The time limitation factor on this reconnaissance level survey was especially frustrating because in most of the large tracts the surveyors were just beginning to become familiar with and get the "feel" of the area when the time came to move on to the next area. The historic aspect of the survey proved to be more time consuming than first expected, and in many instances the surveyors were faced with the question of whether to spend time recording only historic or prehistoric sites. The availability of old maps and archival data for many areas generally influenced the decision to concentrate on historic sites.

Summary of Results by Physiographic Region and State-owned Area

The following sections describe the general characteristics of each physiographic region and give the current state of knowledge of prehistoric archaeological sites for each state-owned area within that region. The general organization is from west to east in the following sequence: Mississippi River Valley; Coastal Plain; Western Highland Rim; Central Basin; Eastern Highland Rim; Cumberland Plateau; Valley and Ridge; and Unaka Mountains.

Table 3. Categories of Prehistoric Sites Recorded on State-owned Lands as of September, 1984.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	OPEN HABITATION	OPEN HABITATION W/MOUNDS	EARTH MOUNDS	STONE MOUNDS	MOUND COMPLEX	ROCKSHELTER	CAVE	TOTAL for REGION
Mississippi River Valley	7	2	4	--	3	--	--	16
Coastal Plain	17	--	1	--	1	--	--	19
Western Valley	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Western Highland Rim	13	2	--	--	--	1	1	17
Central Basin	39	2	--	--	--	--	--	41
Eastern Highland Rim	4	--	--	--	1	2	2	9
Cumberland Plateau	12	--	--	--	--	69	--	81
Valley and Ridge	24	4	5	1	--	--	--	34
Unaka Mountains	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	2
TOTAL	131	10	10	1	5	74	3	234

Definitions of Prehistoric Site Categories

Open Habitation - Open ground containing evidence of habitation activity. Includes sites recorded as lithic scatters, camps, flint workshops, villages, shell middens and cemeteries.

Open Habitation with Mounds - Evidence of habitation activity with associated mounds or earthworks.

Earth Mound - Single mound constructed of earth.

Stone Mound - Single mound constructed of stone or stone and earth.

Mound Complex - Grouping of earthen or stone mounds or earthworks without a known associated habitation area.

Rockshelter - Geological formation where rock overhang provides protected area containing evidence of habitation activity.

Cave - Cavity formed by solution of rock containing evidence of habitation activity.

Key to Definitions for Table 4.

Level of Survey in Area

1 - Reconnaissance survey
2 - Intensive survey, test pitting or excavation
3 - Incidental recording of sites and/or no systematic survey

Level of Work at Site

Sites recorded on basis of:

A - Surface indication
B - Surface indication, test pitting or vandalism
C - Controlled excavation
D - Interview with informant and/or examination of collections

Documented Cultural Periods

		Approximate Time Frames
P -	Paleo-Indian	- 15,000(?) - 8,000 B.C.
A -	Archaic	- 8,000 - 500 B.C.
W -	Woodland	- 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
M -	Mississippian	- A.D. 900 - 1540
PH-	Proto-historic	- A.D. 1540 - 1600
U -	Undetermined	Unknown

Table 4. Prehistoric Sites Recorded on State-owned Lands as of September, 1984 with Cultural Affiliation and Level of Knowledge.

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods					
					P	A	W	M	PH	U
Mississippi River Valley										
Chucalissa Indian Village	2	40SY1	C	Open habitation w/mounds	-	-	-	X	-	-
Fort Pillow Prison Farm	3	40LA8	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40LA12	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
Meeman Shelby Forest Recreation Area	1	40SY454	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
Memphis State University-Meeman Farm	3	40SY210	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40SY211	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
Reelfoot Lake Natural Area	1	40LK2	A	Mound	-	-	X	X	-	-
		40LK3	A	Mound	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40LK9	A	Mound complex	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40LK10	B	Open habitation w/mound	-	-	X	X	-	-
		40LK11	A	Mound	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40LK32	A	Mound	-	-	X	X	-	-
		40LK33	A	Mound complex	-	-	X	X?	-	-
		40LK37	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40OB122	A	Mound complex	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40OB123	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	X	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods					
					P	A	W	M	PH	U
Coastal Plain										
Big Hill Pond Natural Area	1	40MY99	B	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40MY100	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40MY101	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
Natchez Trace Forest/ Resort Park	1	40HE47	A	Open habitation	X	X	X	-	-	-
		40HE48	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
Pinson Mounds Archaeological Area	2	40CS23	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40MD1	B	Pinson Mound complex	-	X	X	X	-	-
		40MD23	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40MD24	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40MD25	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40MD26	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40MD27	A	Open habitation	-	X?	X	-	-	-
		40MD28	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40MD29	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40MD31	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
U.T.-West Tennessee Ag. Experiment Station	1	40MD40	A	Open habitation	X	X	X	-	-	-
		40MD41	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40MD42	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40MD98	A	Mound	-	-	X	-	-	-
Western Valley										
Mousetail Landing Rustic Park	2	40PY11	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PY12	B	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods P	A	W	M	PH	U
Western Valley (continued)										
Mousetail Landing Rustic Park (continued)		40PY61	B	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40PY62	B	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40PY63	B	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40PY65	B	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PY66	B	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PY68	B	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40PY242	B	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PY254	B	Open habitation	X	X	X	-	-	-
N. B. Forrest Park/ Historic Area	1	40BN106	D	Open habitation	X	X	X	-	-	-
		40BN107	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40BN108	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40BN109	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40BN110	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
Western Highland Rim										
Cheatham Wildlife Management Area	3	40CH38	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
Dunbar Cave Natural Area	2	40MT43	C	Dunbar Cave	-	X	X	X	-	-
Hugh Link Farm Archaeological Area	2	40HS6	B	Open habitation w/ mounds	-	-	-	X	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods					
					P	A	W	M	PH	U
Western Highland Rim (continued)										
Mound Bottom Archaeological Area	2	40CH8	B	Open habitation w/ mounds	-	-	-	X	-	-
Narrows of the Harpeth Historic Area	1	40CH3	A	Rockshelter group	-	-	-	-	-	X
Port Royal Historic Area	2	40MT41	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40MT42	A	Open habitation	X	X	-	X	-	-
		40MT349	D	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
Turney Center for Youthful Offenders	2	40HI27	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40HI28	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40HI29	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40HI30	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40HI31	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40HI32	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40HI33	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40HI34	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40HI35	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods P	A	W	M	PH	U
Central Basin										
Clover Bottom Developmental Center	1	40DV187	D	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
Radnor Lake Natural Area	1	40DV170	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
Sam Davis Home & Farm Historic Area	1	40RD93	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
Sellars Farm Archaeological Area	2	40WI1	C	Open habitation w/mounds	-	X	X	X	-	-
Tennessee State Prison (Includes Cockrill Bend, Prison for Women and Spencer Youth Center)	2	40DV34	C	Open habitation	X	X	-	X	-	-
		40DV35	C	Open habitation	-	X	X	X	-	-
		40DV36	B	Open habitation	-	-	X	X	-	-
		40DV37	B	Open habitation	-	X	X	X	-	-
		40DV38	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV52	B	Open habitation	-	-	-	X	-	-
		40DV64	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV65	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV66	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV67	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV68	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods					
					P	A	W	M	PH	U
Central Basin (continued)										
Tennessee State Prison (continued) (Includes Cockrill Bend, Prison for Women, and Spencer Youth Center)		40DV69	B	Open habitation	-	-	X	X	-	-
		40DV70	B	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40DV71	B	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40DV72	A	Open habitation	-	X?	-	-	-	-
		40DV73	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV74	B	Open habitation	-	X	-	X	-	-
		40DV75	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV76	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	X	-	-
		40DV77	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV78	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	X	-	-
		40DV81	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV82	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV83	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV84	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV85	B	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV87	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	X	-	-
		40DV88	A	Open habitation	-	X?	-	-	-	-
		40DV127	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV128	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40DV129	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40DV130	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40DV131	A	Open habitation	-	X?	-	-	-	-
		40DV149	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	X	-	-
		40DV178	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40DV179	A	Open habitation	X	X	-	X	-	-
Wynnewood Historic Site	1	40SU75	B	Open habitation w/mounds	-	-	-	X	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods					
					P	A	W	M	PH	U
Eastern Highland Rim										
Big Bone Cave Natural Area	2	40VB103	C	Big Bone Cave	-	-	X	-	-	-
Carter Caves Natural Area	2	40FR1	C	Peter Cave	-	-	X	-	-	-
Edgar Evins Rustic Park	1	40DK31	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
Old Stone Fort Archaeological Area	2	40CF1	B	Old Stone Fort (mound complex)	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40CF58	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
Standing Stone Forest/ Rustic Park	1	40OV5	B	Rockshelter	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40OV6	B	Rockshelter	-	X	X	-	-	-
Tenn. Tech. Univ. - Shipley Farm	2	40PM17	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40PM74	A	Open habitation	-	X?	-	-	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods					
					P	A	W	M	PH	U
Cumberland Plateau										
Brushy Mountain Prison Farm	1	40MO13	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40MO14	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40MO15	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40MO16	A	Open habitation	-	-	X?	-	-	-
		40MO116	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40MO117	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
Pickett Forest/Rustic Park	2	40FN96	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN97	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN98	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	X?	-	-
		40FN99	B	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40FN100	B	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40FN101	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN102	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN103	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN104	B	Rockshelter	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40FN105	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN106	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN107	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN108	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN109	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN110	A	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40FN111	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN112	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN113	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN114	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40FN115	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods					
					P	A	W	M	PH	U
Cumberland Plateau (continued)										
Pickett Forest/Rustic Park (continued)		40PT2	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT3	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT17	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT18	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT19	B	Rockshelter	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40PT20	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT21	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT22	B	Rockshelter	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40PT23	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT24	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT25	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT26	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT27	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT28	A	Rockshelter	X?	-	-	-	-	-
		40PT29	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT30	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT31	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT32	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40PT33	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods P	A	W	M	PH	U
Cumberland Plateau (continued)										
Prentice Cooper Forest	1	40MI72	A	Open habitation	-	X?	-	-	-	-
		40MI119	B	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40MI120	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40MI121	B	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40MI122	B	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40MI123	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40MI124	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40MI125	B	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40MI126	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40MI127	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40MI128	A	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40MI129	B	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40MI130	B	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
Savage Gulf/Stone Door Natural Area	2	40GY37	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY38	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY39	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY40	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY41	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY42	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods					
					P	A	W	M	PH	U
Cumberland Plateau (continued)										
Savage Gulf/Stone Door Natural Area (continued)		40GY45	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY46	A	Rockshelter	-	X?	-	-	-	-
		40GY48	A	Rockshelter	-	X?	-	-	-	-
		40GY52	A	Rockshelter	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40GY53	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY56	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY68	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY69	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY70	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY71	A	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40GY72	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40GY73	A	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
Scott Forest	3	40ST17	A	Rockshelter	-	-	-	-	-	X
York Farm and Mill Historic Area	1	40FN116	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40FN117	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40FN118	A	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40FN120	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
Valley and Ridge										
Big Ridge Resort/Rustic Park	1	40UN1	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
Chuck Swan Forest	2	40UN6	C	Hill Farm Stone Mounds	-	-	-	X	-	-
Cove Lake Recreation Area	2	40CP5	C	Open habitation w/mound (Irvin Site)	-	-	-	X	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods					
					P	A	W	M	PH	U
Valley and Ridge (continued)										
Davy Crockett Birthplace Historic Area	2	40GN12	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	X	-	-
Eagle Bend Hatchery	2	40AN32	B	Open habitation w/mounds	-	-	-	X	-	-
Fort Loudoun Historic Area	2	40MR1	C	Open habitation	-	X	X	X	-	-
Harrison Bay Recreation Area	1	40HA156	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
		40HA157	A	Open habitation	-	-	-	-	-	X
John & Landon Carter House Historic Area	2	40CR5	B	Open habitation	-	-	X	X	X	-
Lakeshore Mental Health Institute	2	40KN48	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40KN54	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40KN65	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40KN74	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	X	-	-
		40KN75	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40KN76	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40KN77	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40KN78	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40KN79	A	Open habitation	-	X?	-	-	-	-
		40KN80	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40KN81	A	Open habitation	-	X?	-	-	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

Physiographic Region/ State Owned Area	Level of Survey in Area	State Site Number	Level of Work at Site	Site Type or Name	Documented Cultural Periods					
					P	A	W	M	PH	U
Valley and Ridge (continued)										
Moccasin Bend Mental Health Institute	2	40HA133	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40HA141	B	Mound	-	-	X?	-	-	-
		40HA142	B	Mound	-	-	X?	-	-	-
		40HA143	B	Mound	-	-	X?	-	-	-
		40HA144	C	Mound	-	-	X?	-	-	-
		40HA145	B	Mound	-	-	X?	-	-	-
		40HA146	B	Open habitation w/mounds	-	-	X	X	X	-
Red Clay Council Ground Historic Area	2	40BY20	B	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40BY49	B	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
		40BY50	B	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
U.T. Knoxville Ag Campus	2	40KN16	B	Open habitation w/mounds	-	X	X	-	-	-
		40KN45	A	Open habitation	-	X	X	-	-	-
U.T. - Tobacco Experiment Station	1	40GN40	A	Open habitation	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40GN41	A	Open habitation	-	X	-	-	-	-
Unaka Mountains										
Roan Mountain Rustic Park	1	40CR51	A	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-
		40CR52	A	Rockshelter	-	-	X	-	-	-

Mississippi River Valley

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Mississippi River Valley region for the purpose of this report consists of the bottomland adjacent to the Mississippi River and the adjacent bluff and hilltop areas. The Mississippi River floodplain ranges in width from 15 miles near the Reelfoot Lake basin to about five miles in the vicinity of Memphis and rises from 185 to 230 feet above sea level. It is underlain by geologically recent alluvium deposited by the Mississippi River consisting mainly of clay, silty clay and silt (Stearns 1975: 4). The line of hill slopes, forming the eastern boundary, is known as the Loess Hill Bluffs, composed of silty Pleistocene loess up to 80 feet thick and underlain by fluvial deposits of sand and gravel and Eocene clay and sandstone of the Jackson Formation (Blythe et al. 1975:67). The floodplain exhibits topographic features such as cutoffs, oxbow lakes and natural levees formed by activities of the meandering river channel which ceased downcutting about 9,000 years ago (Phillips et al. 1951:7).

Soils of the bottomlands generally have been transported from the great central plains and prairies. They are rich in organic matter and are among the most fertile soils in the state. They range from excessively drained sandy loams on the first bottoms to poorly drained clays on the low floodplains (USDA 1970:6).

The Mississippi River Valley in Tennessee forms the contact between the Southeastern Evergreen and Western Mesophytic Forest Regions. Swamp forests of the alluvial plain consist mainly of bald cypress and water tupelo with occasional red and silver maple, pecan and water ash. The hardwood stands of higher elevations include sweet gum, elm, sassafras, hackberry, and many species of oak. The loess hills are part of the Western Mesophytic Forest and are dominated by oak-hickory forest which includes other trees such as beech, tulip, cucumber, sugar maple and basswood (Braun 1950:159-160 and 292-293).

The climate of the region is characterized by generally mild winters and hot summers with an average annual temperature of 60° F. Rainfall is abundant, averaging about 48 inches per year, occurring mostly in winter and early to late spring (USDA 1969:2 and 1970:2).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

From the Paleo-Indian through Early Archaic Periods (ca. 10,000 - 7000 B.C.) the Mississippi alluvial valley was being aggraded by glacial outwash which made the region somewhat inhospitable for human habitation. This aids in explaining why the earliest projectile point finds are mostly limited to transitional Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic types such as Dalton and Hardaway.

Comparisons of the state-owned land survey can be made with the results of two other surveys, one of the Loess Hills region of the Hatchie River (Jolley 1981) and the Loosahatchie drainage (Peterson 1979a). Although these surveys extended well inland from the river, the results show a preponderance of Woodland sites occurring on stream terraces and uplands but a dearth of Mississippian sites. Division of Archaeology site records and previous investigations by Smith (1979a) and Peterson (1979a) indicate that major Mississippian habitation sites are located in the

Mississippi floodplain and the adjacent bluffs, Chucalissa being a good example. A general synthesis of Central Mississippi Valley archaeology has been presented by Morse and Morse (1983).

The most intensively surveyed area in the Mississippi floodplain is the Reelfoot-Indian Creek drainage. It is dotted with small to moderate sized camp and village sites with and without small to moderate sized subconical and platform mounds. A few are classic Mississippian sites similar to Chucalissa, but most are mainly of the Late Woodland-Mississippian Reelfoot Phase, containing characteristic Mulberry Creek Cordmarked and Baytown Plain pottery types. Judging from the existing evidence it can be assumed that the floodplain and adjacent ridges were not fully exploited until Late Woodland and Mississippian times.

CHUCALISSA INDIAN VILLAGE

Chucalissa (40SY1) is located nine miles south of downtown Memphis on the south end of the fourth Chickasaw (Loess Hill) Bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. The 188 acre area known as the Fuller Mounds was acquired by the Federal Government in the 1930s. It is a Middle to Late Mississippian village site containing a plaza, burial ground, two mounds and an encircling earthwork with evidence of Early Mississippian occupation in outlying areas. Initial testing was conducted in 1940 under the supervision of T.M.N. Lewis of the University of Tennessee. Excavations were resumed in 1952 by Kenneth P. Beaudoin (1953) and Charles H. Nash (1955, 1962, and 1972), after the area came under ownership and management of the Tennessee Division of State Parks. Excavation and development of educational facilities has continued since then and in 1962 Chucalissa was transferred to the Memphis State University system.

FORT PILLOW PRISON FARM

This tract of land, located about 40 miles north of Memphis, contains 5,974 acres and covers an area including the Mississippi River bottom and the Loess Hill Bluffs. No systematic survey has been done, and although much of the upland is under cultivation, only two sites have been recorded. One site, 40LA8, is located in the upland about one mile north of the Hatchie River and the other, 40LA12, is at the base of the Loess Hill Bluffs adjacent to Cold Creek. Both sites yielded sand-tempered Woodland potsherds from the surface.

MEEMAN SHELBY FOREST

The Shelby Forest Recreation Area, situated about 15 miles north of Memphis, contains 12,567 acres and is about evenly divided between the Mississippi River bottom and the Third Chickasaw (Loess Hill) Bluff. The bottomland was cultivated extensively prior to U.S. government acquisition in the 1930s. The surface is no longer visible due to secondary growth and the bluffs are heavily forested. The area was surveyed by the Division of Archaeology in August 1982 and one site, 40SY454, was recorded eroding from the bank of Thweat Chute near the Mississippi River. It yielded Late Woodland Wheeler Check-Stamped and grog-tempered cordmarked potsherds.

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY - MEEMAN FARM

The Meeman Farm is a 640 acre tract located just north of the Meeman Shelby Forest Park on the Loess Hill Bluffs. It is utilized mainly for horticultural purposes. Two open sites, 40SY210 and 40SY211, have been recorded by Memphis State University in a cultivated area. One site contained Woodland artifacts and the other was of indeterminate age.

REELFOOT LAKE NATURAL AREA/RESORT PARK/ WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

This area, located in the extreme northwest corner of the state, contains about 18,000 acres and lies mostly within the Mississippi River floodplain. The property almost completely surrounds Reelfoot Lake which was formed by the New Madrid earthquake of 1811-12. The area was surveyed by the Division of Archaeology in September 1982 and a total of 10 sites were recorded. These consisted of two open sites, one open site with an associated mound, four single mounds and three small mound complexes. One of the mound complexes is located in a small property outholding near the top of the Loess Hill Bluffs to the east of Reelfoot Lake. Almost all of the sites yielded Late Woodland and Mississippian ceramics. Specimens recovered include Baytown Plain, Neely's Ferry Plain and unidentifiable grit, grog and shell-tempered types.

In the vicinity of Champey Pocket, a total of nine mounds were recorded and a local collector reported that there were at least seventeen more present. Due to generally difficult surveying conditions in this area at the time, these other sites were not visited. One of the open sites with an associated mound (40LK10) has been heavily vandalized. It appears to have been an intensively occupied Late Woodland and Mississippian village containing at least two feet of cultural deposits.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this region there are six state-owned areas in which prehistoric sites have been recorded. Seven of the 16 recorded sites occur on the Loess Hill Bluffs which make up approximately 30 percent of the state-owned land in the region. Systematic recording of sites in the region has been uneven, but even with the meager amount of data gathered from state-owned lands, it is interesting to note the preponderance of Woodland and Woodland-Mississippian sites and the absence of Archaic sites (Table 4). Archaic sites undoubtedly exist in the floodplain; however, it is probable that they are covered with alluvial deposits precluding location by surface surveys.

As was stated previously, site recording in the bottomlands has generally been unsystematic and even less is known about the adjacent bluffs. A shovel testing program conducted along ridge crests in an area such as Shelby Forest should locate numerous Mississippian sites and aid in the development of a settlement model for this cultural period. The Mississippi floodplain is also in need of more concentrated survey efforts. Deep subsurface testing would be necessary to locate buried early prehistoric sites. Testing of this nature would possibly yield important data on trade and subsistence patterns and more information concerning the little known Archaic Period.

Coastal Plain

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Coastal Plain region, a portion of the East Gulf Coastal Plain (Fenneman 1938), is an area of relatively low relief and elevation that has been subdivided into the West Tennessee Uplands and the West Tennessee Plains.

The Uplands section, about 25 percent of the Coastal Plain, is bounded on the east by the Western Valley of the Tennessee River. It is dissected and hilly, and is 20 to 30 miles wide with an average elevation of about 500 feet above sea level. It includes the divide between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. Major drainages flowing into the Tennessee River are the Beech, Big Sandy and White Oak Rivers (Miller 1974:7). The area is underlain by sandy Cretaceous and Eocene deposits. Soils are generally well-drained sandy loams enriched by a thin mantle of loess (USDA 1960a:7).

The Uplands section grades into the extensive West Tennessee Plain which is less hilly and nearly flat in some areas. Major drainages flowing west to the Mississippi River are the Forked Deer, Hatchie, Loosahatchie, Obion and Wolf rivers. The West Tennessee Plain is underlain by deposits of loess up to 65 feet thick, with the thinnest part located in the east where it merges with the loessic Upland soil. This formation overlies Eocene sand and clay deposits (Blythe et al. 1975:4). The Plain slopes gently westward extending to and including the Loess Hill Bluffs, the belt of hills which rise 125 to 250 feet above the Mississippi River floodplain. The Loess Hill Bluffs range in width from 5 to 15 miles and extend north-south from Reelfoot Lake to Memphis (Fenneman 1938:80).

The Coastal Plain is included in the Mississippian Embayment section of the Western Mesophytic Forest Region. The loess hills and upland areas consist of a mixed mesophytic oak-hickory forest. Other species include yellow pine, tulip tree, white ash, dogwood, wild black cherry, persimmon and mulberry. Bottomlands in the region support swamp forests which include cypress, elm, ash and cottonwood (Braun 1950:158).

The climate is characterized by relatively mild winters and hot summers. Average yearly rainfall is about 50 inches with most occurring in late winter and early spring. The yearly mean temperature is 60° F. (USDA 1953a:8, 1960a:2).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The broad expanse of the Coastal Plain is a region where relatively little systematic archaeological work has been done except in a few select watershed areas. Five state-owned areas have been surveyed. Natchez Trace was the only park surveyed in the West Tennessee Uplands; the other four state-owned areas surveyed, including Pinson Mounds Archaeological Area, are in the West Tennessee Plain.

The survey results of Big Hill Pond and Natchez Trace Parks are similar and may be representative of the settlement pattern in that area. The hilly uplands in both areas did not contain habitation sites. Chickasaw State Forest, also consisting of hilly uplands, revealed no prehistoric sites. Although the ground

surface was generally not visible in these areas, many road cuts over knolls and hilltops were examined when the tract was surveyed in June 1983. The relatively low fertility of upland soils could perhaps be a reason for their not being utilized by prehistoric peoples, at least by Woodland and Mississippian Indians who practiced agriculture. The few sites that were located occur on low elevated stream terraces, indicating a possible preference for locating along stream valleys rather than upland areas.

BIG HILL POND NATURAL AREA

Big Hill Pond is a 2,575 acre area located about 80 miles east of Memphis near the Mississippi state line. It was surveyed by the Division of Archaeology in November 1983. Three sites were recorded on a cultivated terrace just above a swampy lowland of the Tuscumbia River drainage. At the largest of these sites (40MY99), about 40 x 50 meters was intensively collected and a single one-meter square test pit was excavated. All artifacts occurred in the plow zone. Plain clay and sand-tempered sherds and Late Archaic projectile points recovered indicate an Archaic-Woodland age for the site. One site yielded a middle Late Archaic Benton point and the other no diagnostic artifacts. The upland areas contained no exposed ground and were not surveyed.

NATCHEZ TRACE FOREST/RESORT PARK/WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

This heavily wooded area located about thirty-five miles northeast of Jackson was the largest area surveyed by the Division of Archaeology. It contains 48,000 acres, 36,000 of which are in the State Forest established in the 1930s. Only one new site was recorded during the survey in October 1982. This site, 40HE48, is on a small ridge above man-made Cub Creek Lake. It yielded five Late Woodland Mulberry Creek Cordmarked sherds that were exposed by construction of a playground. The other site, 40HE47, was discovered and recorded in 1978 by park personnel in a cultivated lowland area adjacent to a small stream. Paleo-Indian through Woodland artifacts were recovered and the site has not been plowed since then, precluding a recollection of the area.

Winter wheat fields were the best areas for survey in the park, which is situated in the heart of the West Tennessee Uplands. Most of these are on highly elevated hilltops and ridges. Intensive surface survey produced negative results; however, ground surface conditions were less than ideal at the time of the survey.

PINSON MOUNDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA/NURSERY

The Pinson Mounds are located about 10 miles south of Jackson. The site consists of a group of 34 mounds extending for 2.5 miles along the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Since their discovery by Joel Pinson in 1818, various random surveys and excavations have been undertaken. In 1916, William E. Myer of the Smithsonian Institution carried out the first systematic archaeological investigation of the mounds and surrounding palisades (Myer 1923a). The next formal investigations began in the 1960s and have been ongoing since 1966 when the Tennessee Department of Conservation purchased the 852 acre tract.

Excavations by Fischer and McNutt (1962) and Morse and Polhemus (1963) uncovered evidence that the area was occupied by Early Archaic through Mississippian peoples and that three of the mounds were Mississippian in origin. Results of excavations in the 1970s by Broster and Schneider (1975 and 1976) and Mainfort (1980b) have supported the interpretation of a Middle Woodland origin for the majority of the mounds, palisade walls and mortuary features. In addition to the mounds and palisades, eight open habitation sites have been recorded by Division of Archaeology personnel (Table 4).

UNVERSITY OF TENNESSEE - WEST TENNESSEE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

This 700 acre area is located about one mile west of Jackson. Limited survey work was done by Division of Archaeology personnel in 1974 and four sites were recorded on a terrace of the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Three small open sites, 40MD40, 40MD41, and 40MD42 yielded Transitional Paleo-Indian through Middle Woodland artifacts including a unifacial scraper, Benton type points and one Baytown Plain sherd. A small Woodland mound (40MD98) was also recorded.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As in the Mississippi River Valley region, the state-owned site inventory is small, but again a preponderance of Woodland sites can be seen. In this area though, the Mississippian components are generally lacking, but there are Archaic Period sites present. The Plain in the Jackson vicinity has a high concentration of Middle Woodland sites probably associated with the Pinson Mounds Complex. Many of the sites recorded in the area contain transitional Archaic-Woodland components represented by baked clay objects and Adena type projectile points. In the low relief of the Obion-Forked Deer watershed, sites have also yielded Early and Middle Archaic artifacts and scattered evidence of Paleo-Indian habitation indicated by finds of Quad and Clovis points. The Obion Mounds Group (40HY14) in the western edge of the Uplands in the Obion River drainage is another ceremonial complex from which the influences of Woodland and Mississippian culture radiated.

Surveys of the Loosahatchie and Wolf River by Peterson (1979a and 1979b) and the Hatchie River and Cypress Creek drainages by Jolley (1981 and 1984) have produced relatively little data on Mississippian habitation. Most of Mississippian Period materials appear to derive from short-term habitation sites. Substantial Mississippian sites seem to be restricted to the western Loess Hill Bluffs. Their abundance in that area is expected as the Lower Mississippi River Valley is considered to be the cradle of this sophisticated culture.

Since a vast amount of land between the Loess Hills and Uplands is cultivated, many sites have been reported, but the only full scale excavations carried out in this region have been at the Obion and Pinson Mounds sites. Information about the Uplands is sorely lacking. The situation encountered at Big Hill Pond and Chickasaw Forest is explainable to a degree; both parks are in close proximity to the Tuscumbia and Forked Deer Rivers, respectively, and it is logical that populations would settle as close as possible to these major resources. Natchez Trace Park, however, is isolated almost between the Big Sandy and Tennessee Rivers, five and ten miles from each, respectively. Large long-term sites are not to be expected to occur here, but small hunting camps must certainly exist in the numerous small

valleys if not on some ridge-tops. Site 40HE47 is a good example of what could be found by using intuitive shovel testing. Subsurface testing of hilltop areas may yield negative results but would help substantiate this surveyor's observations of the Uplands.

Western Valley

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Western Valley region comprises the channel, floodplain and terraces of the northward flowing Tennessee River. The entire valley is in places as wide as 20 miles with the floodplain portion ranging in width from 3.5 miles near the Alabama state line to 1.5 miles in Benton and Houston counties in the mid-northern part of the state. Elevation of the floodplain ranges from about 350 to 400 feet above sea level. The dissected meandering river valley, with ridge crests of the West Tennessee Uplands and Western Highland Rim rising 200 to 300 feet above the floodplain on either side, contains remnants of alluvial terraces and natural levees. Considerable erosion of these features has taken place since the impounding of Kentucky Lake Reservoir by the Tennessee Valley Authority (Miller 1974:7). Major tributaries of the river in the Western Valley are the Big Sandy and Duck Rivers.

Pleistocene and recent alluvial deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel up to 60 feet thick cover the valley floor. The floodplain and adjacent ridges are underlain chiefly by cherty Devonian-Mississippian Fort Payne limestone and Chattanooga Shale (Hardeman 1966). Soils of the floodplain and terraces are primarily fine sandy loams and silt loams. The surrounding upland soils are excessively drained sandy clay loams formed from cherty limestone and Coastal Plain alluvium (USDA 1948:15 and 1960b:123).

The bluffs of the West Tennessee Uplands form the western boundary of the Mississippian Plateau section of the Western Mesophytic Forest Region. Forests in the valley are of a mixed white oak-hickory type with an abundance of species in the southern part. Other species occur mainly in ravine communities and include beech, tulip tree and sugar maple (Braun 1950:154-156).

The climate of the region is generally characterized by short, mild winters and warm summers which are hotter in the southern part of the state. The mean yearly temperature is between 58° and 60° F. with 52 inches of precipitation which is heaviest during the winter and early spring months.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In this physiographic region three state-owned areas have been surveyed by the Division of Archaeology. The Mousetail Landing area is somewhat similar to Natchez Trace in that it consists primarily of wooded ridges and valleys. The Nathan Bedford Forrest Park uplands were not examined, other than in a few road cuts, but the survey of Mousetail Landing was very thorough. Testing of the ridgetops and knoll areas at Mousetail Landing produced the same negative results as were observed at Natchez Trace Park. At the latter area this is somewhat predictable as the area is distant from major stream resources; however, at Mousetail

Landing (Prescott 1979) it is surprising to note that the relatively dense settlements along the river did not spread to the adjacent ridges. Pickwick Landing Resort Park was surveyed in August 1983, but no ground surface was visible and park personnel were not aware of any previously noted prehistoric remains on the property.

The Tennessee River Valley, which contains a vast wealth of archaeological resources, probably served as a major transportation or trade route as seen by copper from the Great Lakes region and marine shells from the Gulf Coast found on Archaic Period sites along the river. From 1939 to 1942, prior to the flooding of the river by the TVA, about 600 sites were recorded along the main channel and tributaries by archaeologists J.W. Foster and T.M.N. Lewis of the University of Tennessee. These surveys concentrated below the 359 foot contour. Over 40 sites were excavated during that time and results of much of this work have yet to be fully analyzed. One stratified Middle to Late Archaic site, Eva, has been completely reported in a popular publication (Lewis and Lewis 1961). This site, like many others along the river terraces, served as a habitation site and burial ground, and contained deeply stratified clam and mussel shell deposits. Other sites on which results of excavations have been published include the Shiloh Mounds (Smith 1977) and the Spring Creek Site (Peterson 1973) which contained Middle Archaic Benton through Woodland Copena components.

The results of a survey conducted in the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge (Autry and Hinshaw 1981) are consistent with those of other surveys in the region, including those shown on Table 4. Generally, evidence of Paleo-Indian through Early Archaic habitation is present, but consists mainly of scattered finds. Middle Archaic through Late Woodland cultures proliferated in the region from about 3000 B.C. - A.D. 900 and are differentiated by many projectile point and pottery types. Mississippian occupation was apparently not quite as dense compared to the preceding cultures, but about twelve mound and village complexes are known to have existed along the river, with the major ceremonial center being the Shiloh Indian Mounds at Shiloh National Military Park near the Mississippi state line.

MOUSETAIL LANDING RUSTIC PARK

Mousetail Landing, located about fifty miles due east of Jackson, occupies about 1,200 acres along the east bank of the Tennessee River. A small percentage of the area lies within the floodplain of the Tennessee River and along three small tributaries. The remainder of the area is hilly upland. A total of ten open sites have been recorded (Table 4). All are located on terraces or first bottoms of the above-mentioned streams. Two of these, 40PY11 and 40PY12, were originally recorded in a survey of the Tennessee River basin by the University of Tennessee in the 1930s. The rest were recorded by a survey conducted by the Division of Archaeology in 1978 when the property was conveyed to the Tennessee Department of Conservation by the Tennessee Valley Authority. This portion of the Tennessee River basin was resurveyed by Murray State University (Kentucky) in early 1984.

Results of all surveys generally indicate the presence of a strong Early Archaic through Late Woodland occupation in the bottomlands. The survey by the Division of Archaeology did not locate any sites in the upland areas (Prescott 1979:9).

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST PARK/HISTORIC AREA/
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

This 2,500 acre park occupies land on both sides of the Tennessee River (Kentucky Lake Reservoir) about fifty miles northeast of Jackson. Most of the present acreage was acquired by the Department of Conservation from the Tennessee Valley Authority and private individuals between 1967 and 1980. About 2,200 acres lie on the west side of the river in Benton County.

The area was surveyed by the Division of Archaeology in October 1982 and five open habitation sites were recorded eroding from the present west bank of the river on what was once the first river bottom. One site, 40BN106, was reported by collectors to have contained Early Archaic Quad, Big Sandy and Woodland Adena points, although only debitage was observed by the surveyors when they visited this site. The other sites likewise contained only debitage. The shoreline on the east side of the river (Old Johnsonville) was not surveyed. The ground surface of the uplands on either side of the river was not visible because of dense vegetation and was not surveyed.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As with the West Tennessee Uplands, substantial ridgetops should be investigated and areas such as Nathan Bedford Forrest Park, with upland foothills being eroded by the waters of Kentucky Lake, could be surveyed and tested without much difficulty.

Western Highland Rim

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Western Highland Rim region in Tennessee is the western subdivision of the Highland Rim of the Interior Low Plateau physiographic province. Entirely surrounding the Central Basin region, it is characterized by rolling terrain dissected by sharply incised valleys with numerous streams (Fenneman 1938:416). Elevations range from about 700 to 1,000 feet above sea level with the topography of the southern part generally more level than in the north. Major drainages in the region are the Duck and Buffalo Rivers (tributaries of the Tennessee River), and the westwardly flowing Cumberland River. Underlying bedrock of the region is chiefly Mississippian limestone, chert, shale and sandstone with exposures of Devonian, Silurian, Ordovician and Cambrian limestone, chert and shale. The latter are exposed primarily in the drainages of the Buffalo and Duck Rivers. Karst development features such as caves and sinkholes are present in the northernmost counties of the region (Miller 1974:5).

The well-drained upland and imperfectly drained bottomland soils are predominately sandy clay and gravelly silt loams. Terraces near the bottomlands consist mainly of cherty silt loams and silt loams (USDA 1946:16). For further discussion of regional geomorphology, see Brakenridge (1984).

The Western Highland Rim is part of the Mississippian Plateau section of the Western Mesophytic Forest Region, where oak forest was formerly dominant. The

well-drained areas are occupied by a mixed oak-tulip-chestnut type forest with accessory stands of beech, hickory and sugar maple. Poorly drained lowlands contain oak, gum, red maple and beech (Braun 1950:154).

In this region winters are mild and summers are hot and periodically dry. The yearly average temperature is 60° F. with 50 inches of precipitation occurring mostly during the winter and early spring (USDA 1959b:2 and 1975:2).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Investigations by the Division of Archaeology in this region have covered nine state-owned areas. In addition to the tracts listed on Table 4, surveys were conducted at the David Crockett Recreation Area, Devils Backbone Historic Area, Montgomery Bell Resort Park and Stewart State Forest. The David Crockett and Devils Backbone areas had very poor survey conditions; no prehistoric sites were found. The Montgomery Bell survey had similar results. When Stewart Forest was visited in June 1984 a tornado had recently passed through the area, uprooting many trees. The soil exposed from these thrown trees was examined on ridgetops (the only places they occurred) but no evidence of habitation was found.

The Duck and Cumberland River drainages have been well covered by survey and testing programs; the former for the proposed TVA Columbia Reservoir Project (Dickson 1976), lying mostly within the Central Basin. This reconnaissance was concentrated below the 640 foot contour. Sections of the Cumberland and Duck Rivers were surveyed and tested by Jolley (1977 and 1980) and select areas of the Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge in Stewart County were surveyed by Autry and Hinshaw (1979). See Coe and Fischer (1959) and Morse (1963) for summaries of surveys and excavations in the Cumberland River basin for the construction of Lake Barkley in 1966.

This region is the westernmost part of the state where caves and rockshelters occur in abundance, but very few of these with aboriginal occupation have been reported. It can be expected that many caves and shelters may contain stratified evidence of Archaic and Woodland occupations.

Paleo-Indian habitation of the region has been documented by the above investigations and by Division of Archaeology site file information, usually through scattered surface finds of Clovis and Cumberland type fluted points on elevated terraces or ridges. Probably the greatest number of surface finds of Paleo material in the state have been reported from the northern part of this region. The best known and only published Paleo-Indian site is the Wells Creek site (Dragoo 1973). This large open habitation area, confined to the plow zone on several knolls and ridges, yielded diagnostic Clovis points, denticulate tools and unifacial scrapers.

Early Archaic sites have been located throughout the region, but most occur as surface scatters containing Dalton, Big Sandy and Kirk type points. Middle Archaic components such as Eva and Morrow Mountain are present, but little data concerning them has been reported. Results of the above studies show a dramatic increase in Late Archaic occupation occurring mainly along floodplains and terraces. This is a relatively common phenomenon that has been documented throughout eastern North America. It has been attributed to an overall population expansion resulting from a shift from hunting and gathering lifestyles to the systematic

exploitation of riverine resources and the beginning of agricultural practices. Large Middle and Late Archaic shell midden deposits like those found along the Tennessee River do not occur as heavily along the stream basins of the Western Highland Rim.

Evidence of Woodland cultures has been reported from along the waterways, but little excavation has been done on sites of this period. Late Woodland occupation was apparently quite sparse in the region and Middle Tennessee in general according to survey results and site file data.

Large Mississippian ceremonial complexes such as the Link Farm (40HS6) and Mound Bottom (40CH8) are situated along the tributaries of major rivers. Some theories of Mississippian site distribution, based upon data gathered from archaeological work, state that household or residence groups contributed to a central system and were involved in community-wide ceremonies revolving around the planting and/or harvesting of crops (O'Brien 1977:447-448).

CHEATHAM WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

This 20,810 acre area is situated in the southern half of Cheatham County about fifteen miles west of Nashville. Several cultivated fields are present on the property and one site, 40CH38, was recorded by a local resident in a 15 acre field on an upland knoll. It is reportedly a large lithic scatter which yielded one Early Archaic Big Sandy type point.

DUNBAR CAVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA

Dunbar Cave (40MT43), located on the outskirts of Clarksville, is a large limestone solution cavity. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the mouth and interior of the cave was used for various recreational purposes. Passages were enlarged, lights were installed and in the 1930s fill was placed at the mouth and covered with concrete to create a dance floor. The 110 acre tract which includes the cave was acquired by the Tennessee Department of Conservation in 1973.

Testing was conducted in the mouth and interior areas of the cave by the Division of Archaeology in 1977 and undisturbed cultural deposits were discovered underneath the recent fill. In 1978 a large-scale excavation at the cave mouth was undertaken by the Division of Archaeology (Pace and Hood 1979). Stratigraphic levels of Early Archaic through Mississippian periods were identified. At present the material from this work has not been fully analyzed or reported in detail.

HUGH LINK FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA

This site (40HS6) on a 90 acre tract is about 60 miles west of Nashville, near the confluence of the Buffalo and Duck Rivers and about six miles east of the Tennessee River. The Mississippian Period ceremonial and habitation center contains at least four mounds, two flat-topped and two conical, arranged around a plaza area. The surrounding area includes several smaller mounds, termed "residence mounds" by Charles Nash (1968), and numerous stone box graves. The Link Farm is best known for the discovery in the 1890s of the Duck River Cache. This cache included a group of ceremonial artifacts, chipped from local Dover flint, found in a plowed field (Brehm 1981, Graham 1964).

The only professional archaeological work carried out at the site was by T.M.N. Lewis, Charles Nash and Georg Neumann of the University of Tennessee in 1936. Their work consisted of surveying and limited excavation of habitation areas and burials. The site was acquired by the Tennessee Department of Conservation in 1974 and has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. No work has been conducted on the site by the Division of Archaeology. Quentin Bass, a student at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, is presently preparing a doctoral dissertation concerning the site utilizing data gathered by the University of Tennessee investigators.

MOUND BOTTOM ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA

Mound Bottom (40CH8) is located in Cheatham County about 25 miles west of Nashville in an oxbow bend of the Harpeth River. The 254 acre tract includes a Mississippian ceremonial plaza consisting of one large platform mound surrounded by eight smaller mounds. A village area, stone box cemeteries and five small mounds lie outside the plaza.

In the early 1920s, State Archaeologist P. E. Cox and William E. Myer of the Smithsonian Institution, conducted the first formal investigations of the site (Cox 1926, Myer 1921 and 1923b). In 1936, excavations were carried out at Mound Bottom and at the Pack site (40CH1), one mile downstream, by Stuart Neitzel and Georg Neumann of the University of Tennessee. The Department of Conservation acquired the site in 1973 and it has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Excavations by the Division of Archaeology were conducted in 1974 and 1975 following a planned research design (O'Brien 1977).

NARROWS OF THE HARPETH HISTORIC AREA

This area, located about 20 miles west of Nashville, is situated on a neck of steep slope and hilltop bounded on the east and west by the Harpeth River forming a large oxbow bend. The 15 acre tract, containing the historic Patterson Iron Forge site and tunnel, was acquired by the Tennessee Department of Conservation in the late 1970s. Four rockshelters in close proximity were recorded as one site (40CH3) during a survey of the area by the University of Tennessee in 1936. They are located along a limestone bluff overlooking the river. The early survey records show that one projectile point was found in one of the shelters and it is unknown whether the others yielded any material.

PORT ROYAL HISTORIC AREA

This thirty acre area, located about ten miles east of Clarksville, consists primarily of Red River alluvial terraces near its confluence with Sulphur Fork. Much of this land is periodically under cultivation and three open sites have been recorded by the Division of Archaeology. Sites 40MT41 and 40MT42, about one and three acres in size respectively, were surveyed in 1977. The plowed surface yielded such diagnostic point types as Clovis, Lost Lake, Le Croy, Turkey Tail, Ledbetter, and Madison, indicating Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Mississippian occupations. The other site, 40MT349, was recorded in September 1982. The surface was not visible at that time, but previous collectors have reported finding various corner-notched Archaic type points.

TURNEY CENTER FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

The Turney Center is an 833 acre tract located about fifty miles southwest of Nashville in western Hickman County. It occupies much of the inside of an oxbow bend in the Duck River. Most of the property consists of cultivated floodplain and terraces and was included in a survey of the Lower Duck and Middle Cumberland Rivers conducted by the Division of Archaeology (Jolley 1980). Nine sites were recorded by that survey in this area. The surface collections from these one to two acre sites were dominated by Archaic materials with some Woodland artifacts present. Point types recovered included Benton, Big Sandy, Jack's Reef, McFarland and White Springs.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The work that has been done in this region has concentrated on major streams and tributary valleys. Investigations in the uplands for open sites and rockshelters are needed to obtain a more complete picture of regional settlement patterns. The upland environment of the Western Highland Rim is more homogenous than in West Tennessee, making natural resource availability less restricted to certain ecological zones. Much of the observations on uplands during the course of this survey is negative evidence, but testing of select areas and small tributary valleys should corroborate the findings.

Central Basin

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Central Basin is an elliptical depression surrounded by the Highland Rim. It was formed by the relatively rapid erosion of an uplifted area of bedrock called the Nashville Dome during late Paleozoic times. Approximately 125 miles north-south and about 60 miles east-west, the Basin is subdivided into inner and outer sections. The inner section is generally smooth and gently rolling in contrast to the higher and more deeply dissected outer Basin (Miller 1974:5). The average elevation of the inner Basin is about 600 feet above sea level while the average elevation of the outer Basin is about 750 feet. The hills of the latter, reaching heights of 1,300 feet, are capped by siliceous rocks. Major drainages of the region are the westward flowing Cumberland River and the Duck and Elk Rivers flowing northwest and southwest respectively. Two major tributaries of the Cumberland River draining the inner Basin are the Harpeth and Stones Rivers. Floodplains of these and other streams are similar in both sections, generally low-gradient and meandering (Edwards et al. 1974:4). Bedrock is primarily Ordovician limestone, shale and dolomite in the outer Basin with the Mississippian Fort Payne formation overlying Chattanooga Shale marking the contact between the Basin and the Highland Rim (Wilson 1949:2). The inner Basin is generally covered with limestone of the Stones River Formation with patches of bare platy rock and thin topsoil with glade areas supporting red cedar trees. The region is moderate in karst development with many sinkholes and some large caves present, notably in the glade areas.

Soils of the Central Basin are for the most part high in silt content and rich in calcium derived from the parent limestone. Thick deposits of alluvium and colluvium occur in valley floors and loess covers a small percentage of soils

throughout the region. Saline groundwater discharge in some areas has resulted in the formation of salt licks and springs which were utilized during prehistoric and historic times (Edwards et al. 1974:115).

The Central Basin lies within the Western Mesophytic Forest Region and originally supported a forest of large trees. Climax communities including oak, hickory, tulip tree, beech and chestnut occur in hilly areas. Lower hills and flats support hickory, winged elm, hackberry and blue ash. Deciduous species within the cedar glades are predominantly hickory, oak and sugar maple (Braun 1950:132). For further information regarding cedar glade vegetation in Tennessee see Quarterman (1950).

The climate of the region is variable between different elevations and geographic points. The mean annual temperature is 60° F. Rainfall is uniformly distributed, averaging 45 to 55 inches per year with most occurring in late winter or early spring. Fall is typically the driest season (Klippel and Bass 1984:5).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In the Central Basin a total of nine state-owned areas have been investigated at various levels. Henry Horton Resort Park and the Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home in Marshall County were surveyed by the Division of Archaeology in April 1983, but no prehistoric sites were found due to poor survey conditions.

Results of surveys on the Tennessee State Prison Farms and most of the other areas listed have indicated a large number of sites containing Archaic components (Table 4). Paleo and Transitional Paleo-Archaic sites in this region are relatively scarce and consist mainly of scattered plow zone finds of Clovis, Cumberland and Folsom points. The Early Archaic is well represented by Kirk Corner-Notched points and variants. Middle Archaic occupation does not appear to have been strong, with surface finds of Eva, Morrow Mountain and White Springs/Sykes type points being the major indicators. The Late Archaic Period is the best represented. In the results of a survey of the Middle Cumberland River drainage, Jolley (1980:133) states that the Late Archaic is characterized by Ledbetter, Pickwick, Kays and untyped stemmed projectile points/knives. The profusion of Archaic and Mississippian sites in the Nashville area can possibly be attributed to the utilization of the Great Salt Lick and the numerous other salt springs that were present there, among other possible reasons.

The period from about 1200-200 B.C. is regionally known as the Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland. It is based primarily upon the occurrence of Adena points and the incidence of limestone or grit-tempered pottery. Woodland sites are generally uncommon in the region and poorly understood because a chronological ceramic typology has not been developed. Also, point types became less distinctive during this period and are thus difficult to recognize.

The Mississippian was the most prolific of cultures to inhabit the alluvial valleys of the outer Basin. The area of the Cumberland River drainage between the Ohio and Caney Fork Rivers was intensively occupied by what has been referred to as the Middle Cumberland Culture (Ferguson 1972). The Mississippian occupation is most well-documented in the Nashville area due to the work of 19th and early 20th century investigators and by mitigation excavations prior to subdivision development in recent decades. It is best known by its mortuary complex; stone

box graves and cemeteries have been discovered on a tremendous number of knolls and ridges in the Nashville area. One site within the present day Nashville city limits, the Noel Cemetery, was reported by antiquarian Gates P. Thruston in 1890 to have contained 3,000 burials (Thruston 1897). Unfortunately, many of the large cemeteries, villages and mounds have either been indiscriminantly excavated, vandalized or destroyed by development. One large cemetery and village site, Averbuch (40DV53), about a mile from the Cumberland River north of Nashville, has been the only site excavated using modern methods (Klippel and Bass 1984). The ubiquity of Mississippian sites throughout this part of the Basin and their occurrence in not only river valleys (or near large springs as is the case at Wynnewood and others) but ridges and bluffs away from the river valleys has been attributed to a population increase and settlement expansion (Klippel and Bass 1984:2,5). This phenomenon could have forced inhabitants away from the rich resources and ceremonial centers of the alluvial valleys; but in the outer Basin the soils of many bluffs and ridges adjacent to major streams are very productive, making them quite suitable for the agriculture practiced by the Mississippian people.

In addition to the thorough investigation of the Averbuch site by the University of Tennessee, work presently being conducted by the Division of Archaeology at Cockrill Bend and at the Brick Church Mound site (40DV38) north of Nashville will produce valuable information concerning Mississippian village life.

CLOVER BOTTOM DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER

Clover Bottom, a facility of the Department of Mental Health, is located about ten miles east from downtown Nashville. The 440 acre area was once part of the historic Price-Hoggatt estate (40DV186). The area was surveyed by the Division of Archaeology in November 1983 and one open habitation site, 40DV187, was recorded on a small hill that was under cultivation until a few years ago. The ground surface was not visible at the time of the survey; however, the informant's surface collection contained stemmed points reflecting a Late Archaic to Woodland age for the site. None of the property is under cultivation at this time and much of it has been altered by construction or is in heavy vegetation.

RADNOR LAKE NATURAL AREA

Radnor Lake is located in the southern outskirts of Nashville in a particularly hilly area of the outer Central Basin. The heavily wooded 952 acre park, including a man-made lake, was acquired by the Tennessee Department of Conservation in 1973. The ground surface is generally not visible, but when the Division of Archaeology surveyed there in August 1982 one site, 40DV170, was recorded. The floodplain lithic scatter was exposed and nearly obliterated by clearing and bulldozing activities near the dam. The several point fragments recovered appear Archaic in age. No other sites were found in the cleared area.

SAM DAVIS HOME AND FARM HISTORIC AREA

This 168 acre area is located about fifteen miles southeast of Nashville near the city of Smyrna. Much of the property consists of gently rolling cultivated fields; however, surface survey conditions were less than ideal when it was visited in April 1984. The area was not completely walked and the personnel knew of

only one substantial open site in a bend of Stewart Creek (40RD93). Surface collections by the Division of Archaeology produced Early Archaic Kirk Corner-Notched and Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain type points.

SELLARS FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA

The Sellars site (40WI1) in Wilson County is located in the cedar glade area southeast of the city of Lebanon, about 30 miles east of Nashville. The 69 acre area was acquired by the Tennessee Department of Conservation in 1974. The site consists of a small Mississippian mound center containing a platform mound and several smaller mounds, and a palisaded village area covering approximately ten acres. It was partially excavated and mapped by Frederick W. Putnam of Harvard University (Putnam 1878) and has sustained some damage from vandalism and farming activities since then. Preliminary testing was conducted by the Division of Archaeology in 1974 and 1977 (Butler 1981). These investigations located and examined palisade earthworks and occupational features in the village area. An additional habitation structure was excavated by Carl Kuttruff of the Division of Archaeology in 1981.

TENNESSEE STATE PRISON

The three facilities of the Tennessee State Prison system are located on the northwest outskirts of Nashville on both sides of the Cumberland River. The Spencer Youth Center and Women's Prison, 346 and 66 acres respectively, are situated on the north side of the river, while the 2,065 acre Cockrill Bend facility is located on the south side.

In accordance with federal and state laws, a systematic reconnaissance survey was conducted by Division of Archaeology personnel on the Cockrill Bend property. Twenty-eight open sites were recorded on cultivated river terraces and the floodplain. Tennessee Department of Transportation archaeologists recorded eight sites in similar situations on the north side in the proposed right-of-way of Briley Parkway. Two sites yielded Paleo-Indian Clovis points, but the majority were Archaic or Mississippian in age. Woodland components were sparse at these areas as are Woodland sites in general for the region (Table 4). Subsurface testing on some of these sites is presently (1984) being conducted by the Division of Archaeology.

WYNNEWOOD HISTORIC AREA

The Wynnewood Historic Area (40SU75), consisting of twenty-five acres, was once the center of a farming and resort community known as Castalian Springs. The prehistoric component of the state-owned portion of the site contains stone box cemeteries outlying the Castalian Springs Indian site (40SU3). This Mississippian site containing several mounds and a village area lies just north of and slightly within the historic area boundary. The site was first formally investigated by William E. Myer of the Smithsonian Institution in 1891 with later excavations in 1893, 1916 and 1917. Most of the stone box graves within 40SU75 have either been looted or were dug by Myer (1923a). The area was conveyed to the State of Tennessee by the Wynne family in 1971. The state also holds a preservation easement on a portion of the privately owned site. The site is listed on the

National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological testing of both prehistoric and historic elements was carried out there by the Division of Archaeology (Smith 1975).

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recent surveys in the Central Basin concentrated on river drainages such as the Cumberland River (Jolley 1980) and the Duck River (Dickson 1976) and selected upland areas extending up to a mile from the rivers. The cedar glade areas of the inner Basin have notably shallow, poor soils and evidence of Indian habitation is sparse. Many sites have been recorded by individuals in isolated locations in the outer Basin, but further survey and testing of sites in upland areas needs to be done. This would aid in defining the Mississippian expansion which possibly forced settlement outside of the main valleys. A survey of these areas may also help elucidate the poorly known Woodland Period as well.

Eastern Highland Rim

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The eastern subdivision of the Highland Rim region is characterized by generally undulating terrain except in the flat south-central portion known as the Barrens. About 25 miles in width, the eastern Rim is set apart from the Central Basin by a west-facing dissected escarpment forming a bench with an average elevation of slightly more than 1,000 feet (Miller 1974:6). The constituent bedrock is composed primarily of Mississippian, St. Louis and Warsaw limestone with Fort Payne chert underlain by Chattanooga shale which forms a large part of the escarpment. Separating the Highland Rim from the Cumberland Plateau are steep-walled valleys which are often wide in proportion to their length, largely due to solution (Fenneman 1938:417). The region is more prolific in karst development than the Western Rim with the southern portion containing many extensive cave systems. Major drainages of the region are the Caney Fork and Cumberland rivers. The Elk River, a tributary of the Tennessee River, drains the southern Eastern Highland Rim.

Most of the region is covered with a silty mantle of loess underlain by residual clays or cherty clay. Where the mantle has been thinned by erosion the clay is red, a typical characteristic of limestone soils with high iron oxide content. Drainage in the region is moderate to good. The colluvial soils of the valley floors are rich in organic matter and are well suited to agriculture (USDA 1963:97).

Similar to the Western Highland Rim, this region is part of the Mississippian Plateau of the Western Mesophytic Forest Region, supporting a mixed oak-tulip-chestnut forest with accessory stands of beech and hemlock. Relict stands of mixed hardwood-white pine occur on some bluffs above streams. The Barrens are closely related with karst topography and were once tall grass prairies (Braun 1950:152-155).

Climate of the Eastern Highland Rim is seasonally variable with generally mild winters and warm summers. Rainfall averages between 50 and 55 inches per year and is heaviest in late winter or early spring. The average yearly temperature is variable from place to place and is about 60° F. (USDA 1959a:88, 1972:2).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In this region six state-owned areas have had various levels of archaeological investigation. Half of this work has concentrated on the Big Bone Cave, Peter Cave and Old Stone Fort sites. Standing Stone Forest and Edgar Evins Park have not been fully surveyed for prehistoric sites. The Shipley Farm at Cookeville has been intensively surveyed by the Division of Archaeology. The Center Hill reservoir basin which Edgar Evins Park surrounds was surveyed in 1947. Thirty-nine sites were recorded on floodplain terraces and on the foothills of ridges. The majority of sites found were Mississippian village and camp sites including three temple mounds (Solecki 1947).

A 1977 Division of Archaeology reconnaissance survey (Jolley 1977) examined plowed fields on floodplains, terraces and tributary coves of the Calfkiller and Collins Rivers. These drainages are mainly situated in the transition zones between the Highland Rim and Cumberland Plateau.

The most thorough survey and excavation efforts in the region have been for the TVA Normandy Reservoir Project (Faulkner and McCollough 1974 and 1982) in the Upper Duck River valley of Franklin County. The area lies in the transition zone between the Central Basin and Highland Rim. The Normandy Project survey covered several tributaries and upland areas in addition to the river floodplains and terraces. Many sites were tested or excavated and a number of Woodland Period settlement models were postulated for the region. These were based primarily on the large amount of data collected from early-Middle Woodland and Middle Woodland sites containing components of the McFarland and Owl Hollow phases, respectively. The McFarland Phase is characterized by limestone tempered check-stamped pottery and Copena-like projectile points. The subsequent Owl Hollow Phase exhibits many of the same attributes and is basically differentiated from the former by the occurrence of lanceolate spike projectile points. Data from five Owl Hollow Phase sites is analyzed in depth in a report on salvage excavations and testing in the upper Elk River valley in Franklin County for the Tims Ford Reservoir (Cobb and Faulkner 1978). The majority of the reported sites occurred in the narrow valleys of the Highland Rim proper.

Paleo-Indian evidence in the Normandy project area consisted mainly of stray finds of Clovis points. Early and Middle Archaic evidence was found to be relatively weak and characterized by Kirk, Big Sandy, Eva and Morrow Mountain points. The Late Archaic Ledbetter Phase was well represented by Ledbetter projectile points and by the presence of large storage pits, indicating a possible shift toward more permanent settlements and intensive exploitation of floral resources.

The Woodland settlement types are characterized as "nuclear" and "dispersed." The nuclear has the village as the nucleus of the settlement system, the village being defined as a permanent settlement, located in an optimum area for exploitation of various resource zones. The dispersed model includes seasonal base camps occupied by nuclear or extended family groups that shifted their camp seasonally to exploit the most productive biogeographic zones in their territory (Faulkner and McCollough 1982:550). The population of a dispersed type of settlement group could have participated in regular cultural activities, possibly taking place at a ceremonial center such as the Old Stone Fort (40CF1). Woodland Indians certainly utilized caves in the region as evidenced by the materials found at Big Bone and Peter Caves.

Mississippian occupation of the Duck River valley was centered on prime alluvial terraces. Faulkner and McCollough (1982) hypothesize that permanent Mississippian settlements in the project may have been abandoned by A.D. 1400. A survey by Jolley (1977) produced similar results from the region. The small number of Mississippian sites found were located mostly in coves and hollows and not on floodplains. The presence of stone box graves in this part of the region was documented in the 19th century. Several Mississippian platform mounds were recorded along the Collins River in close proximity. Jolley (1977:38) does not believe them to be contemporaneous given the presence of a dispersed Mississippian settlement pattern and the lack of an intensive Mississippian occupation in the region.

As is indicated by this investigation and Division of Archaeology site file information, Mississippian sites increase in number closer to the Central Basin and are poorly represented on the Eastern Highland Rim. The western margin of the region is closest to the Cumberland River drainage and is in the range of the "Middle Cumberland Culture" discussed in the Central Basin section.

When observed as a whole, reported site distribution in the Highland Rim is biased in favor of the major river drainages. The steeply dissected topography in much of the region precludes uniform coverage, but the flat Barrens area contains many potential habitation areas. Survey and testing of the abundant rockshelters and caves is needed. This region of diverse topography contains numerous ecological zones that should have attracted prehistoric peoples from all cultural periods in seasonal or permanent occupations.

BIG BONE CAVE

Big Bone Cave (40VB103) is located thirteen miles northeast of McMinnville in the northwest corner of Van Buren County. It was acquired by the Tennessee Department of Conservation in 1977 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. One of the most historic caverns in the state, it was utilized for saltpeter mining operations from its discovery in 1806 through the Civil War (Barr 1961:451). It is currently operated in the park system as a natural area.

Significant paleontological discoveries include bones of a Pleistocene ground sloth found in 1810 and more recently those of a jaguar (Guilday and McGinnis 1972). The cave environment is extremely dry, resulting in excellent preservation of artifacts. Aboriginal remains occur on the surface throughout many of the extensive passages and one relatively undisturbed crawlway was systematically surveyed by Patty Jo Watson of Washington University, St. Louis, in 1982. Prehistoric remains found previously in the crawlway include woven fabric, cordage, cane torch fragments and paleofecal material. Radiocarbon dates from the remains indicate a Middle Woodland to possibly a Mississippian age for the deposits. A large scale survey of the cave by the University of Tennessee is presently underway, under the auspices of the Tennessee Department of Conservation. The objectives of the "no collection" survey are to define the time period of use, determine the pattern of prehistoric utilization, and to demonstrate its relationship to the cultural chronology of Middle Tennessee.

CARTER CAVES NATURAL AREA

This 140 acre area, located about ten miles south of Monteagle, contains the extensive Buggytop Cave, also known as Lost Cave or Peter Cave (Barr 1961:195). It has three entrances, the driest of which was excavated by Patrick C. Hartney of the University of the South from 1959-61 (Hartney 1962). The site (40FR1) was primarily occupied during Middle Woodland times. The cave was visited by the Division of Archaeology in November 1983 and the environment of the interior beyond the entrance seemed quite inhospitable; at least it was very damp. The surrounding outside areas appeared promising for the occurance of rockshelters, but due to time limitations and inclement weather these areas were not surveyed.

EDGAR EVINS RUSTIC PARK

This area is located about fifty miles east of Nashville in the deeply dissected western edge of the Highland Rim. Partially surrounding man-made Center Hill Lake on the Caney Fork River, the 6,000 acre tract was conveyed from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the Department of Conservation in 1975. The park was surveyed by the Division of Archaeology in August 1983 and an open site of undetermined age (40DK31) was recorded along the cleared area just below maximum pool. The only exposed ground was along the shoreline and the limited survey of that was only successful in finding just the above-mentioned site. The remainder of the property consists primarily of steep valleys and narrow upland ridges which are heavily forested and contain no exposed ground.

OLD STONE FORT ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA

The Old Stone Fort site (40CF1) is located on the outskirts of the city of Manchester in the Barrens section of the Highland Rim. Basically, it is a series of low walls constructed of local stone and earth, built on the end of a natural plateau where the Duck and Little Duck Rivers converge.

Early accounts and drawings of the site date back to the early nineteenth century. Two investigations, by Squire and Davis (1848) and Joseph Jones (1876) produced contrasting plan maps and details. In 1928 Tennessee State Archaeologist P. E. Cox carried out the first scientific study, excavating various walls and interior areas (Cox 1929). The 784 acre area was acquired by the Department of Conservation in 1966 and Charles H. Faulkner of the University of Tennessee was commissioned to conduct an investigation of the site (Faulkner 1968). In this study, test pits were dug in the interior and careful cross-sectioning and mapping of walls was executed. Cultural debris was scarce; however, radiocarbon dating of charcoal and comparative studies of similar structures indicated that the fort was built by Indians of the Middle Woodland period. It apparently had a ceremonial rather than a habitational or defensive function.

STANDING STONE FOREST/RUSTIC PARK

The Standing Stone Forest and Park was so named from a vertical sandstone rock which once stood in the area and served as a boundary marker for the Cherokee Indian Nation hunting grounds. The 8,500 acre area is located about 25 miles north of Cookeville. It was first developed by the U.S. Forest Service and was transferred

to the Divisions of Forestry and State Parks in 1939. The terrain is deeply dissected with many wide and narrow ridges. Two easily accessible and vandalized rockshelters were recorded by Brian Butler of the Division of Archaeology in 1973. Both contained Archaic type projectile points and Woodland pottery.

TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY - SHIPLEY FARM

The Shipley Demonstration Farm lies about two miles north of Cookeville on the relatively flat geological bench of the Highland Rim. It contains 304 acres of cultivated fields and pasture on the bottomland and terraces of Little Creek. Part of the area was surveyed in 1976 for proposed sewer facilities (Kleinhans 1976). The tract was completely surveyed with some testing by Joseph Benthall of the Division of Archaeology in March 1984. According to his report filed with the Division of Archaeology, plowing activities have greatly disturbed the subsoil and only two sites having any integrity were recorded. Site 40PM17, a 2-3 acre area in the bottomland, yielded Late Archaic lithic material from the surface. The other, 40PM74, is a small lithic scatter of undetermined age on a terrace east of the former.

Cumberland Plateau

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Cumberland Plateau is the southern portion of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. The topography is that of a true peneplain, generally flat with some moderate undulation (Fenneman 1938:337). Ranging in width from about 30 to 60 miles, the eastern boundary is a large escarpment with an average elevation of about 900 feet above sea level. Elevations on the Plateau surface range from 1,700 feet to about 2,000 feet. The western escarpment rising above the Eastern Highland Rim is irregular and dissected by steep valleys. Two linear valleys, the Elk and Sequatchie, an anticlinal valley, were formed from extensive faulting and folding during a period of Appalachian mountain building. The Cumberland Mountains, with elevations exceeding 3,000 feet, occur in the northern part of the region (Miller 1974:3).

The Tennessee River, forming the southeastern boundary of the region, has many east-flowing tributaries that drain the eastern Plateau. These include Falling Water, Mullens, Piney and Suck Creeks and the North Chickamauga River. Tennessee River tributaries include Battle Creek, and the Clinch, Elk, Emory and Sequatchie Rivers. The region contains the Cumberland River divide and its tributaries, the Big South Fork, Caney Fork, Obey and Wolf Rivers which generally flow west-northwest.

A cap of resistent Pennsylvanian sandstone and conglomerate up to 1,000 feet thick covers the Plateau surface. Much of it consists of the Rockcastle Conglomerate in the north and Sewanee Conglomerate and Gizzard Sandstone in the south. Dissecting the Plateau are numerous deep gorges which form prominent cliffs along their perimeters. The sandstone cap is underlain by paleozoic age limestones, shales, siltstones and coal which are exposed in gorges and valleys. Karst development is common where limestone is exposed, with large caves forming generally below 1,500 feet.

Soils in the Plateau region are chiefly formed from parent material and, consequently, are sandy loams that are fairly well-drained. Silt loams and residual clays occur on slopes and valley floors. Loess of western origin is nearly absent from the region (USDA 1981:2).

The Cumberland Plateau falls within the Cumberland and Alleghany section of the Mixed Mesophytic Forest Region. It is described as one of the oldest and most complex associations of the eastern deciduous forests. Where the region is deeply dissected, typical dominant species include tulip, poplar, white and red oak, hemlock, basswood, beech, chestnut and sugar maple. The old peneplain surface is dominated by oak or oak-hickory forest (Braun 1950:39 and 114).

Because of its higher elevation the region maintains a temperate climate with average temperatures lower than the adjacent regions. General weather conditions are subject to microclimatic variation between areas. The annual mean temperature is 55° F. in the northern Plateau and about 4° higher in the south. Precipitation averages about 50 inches per year, much of it as rain occurring from late winter through early spring. Snowfall averages about 10 inches per year (Ferguson and Pace 1981:7-10).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Seven state-owned areas have been intensively surveyed for prehistoric sites in this region (Table 4). Fall Creek Falls Resort Park was visited by personnel of the Division of Archaeology in May 1983, but efforts were concentrated on historic sites and no aboriginal sites were recorded. The Grundy Forest Recreation Area was also covered in April 1984, but no prehistoric sites were found.

As was discussed in previous sections, surveys at Pickett, Prentice Cooper and the Savage Gulf/Stone Door areas concentrated on locating rockshelter sites. At Pickett, where the most sites were recorded, only seven of the thirty-five contained diagnostic cultural material, indicating a strong Woodland Period occupation. The rockshelters at Prentice Cooper were intensively utilized by Woodland Indians as was indicated by exposed midden up to two feet thick containing limestone-tempered pottery. In the Savage Gulf area the rockshelters are comparatively small and probably served as Late Archaic or Woodland overnight or short-term camp sites.

The surveys at Brushy Mountain State Prison and the York Farm, both situated in alluvial valleys, showed evidence of intensive Archaic and Woodland occupation. Results of a survey of the Collins and Calfkiller river valleys (Jolley 1977) indicated evidence of Early Archaic through Woodland habitation along its floodplain, terraces and tributary coves (see Eastern Highland Rim).

The Sequatchie Valley was investigated by Victor Hood (1973) and his results indicated a preponderance of Middle and Late Woodland village sites, some with associated mounds.

Other surveys of the central and northern Plateau were conducted on the uplands by Pace and Kline (1976) in Bledsoe, Sequatchie and Van Buren counties and in Morgan and Scott counties (Ferguson and Pace 1981). Early Archaic through Late Woodland sites were recorded along stream bottoms and ridges. Archaic components were generally concentrated near streams, suggesting possible summer

and fall occupations. Middle and Late Woodland sites were found to be situated on ridges and hilltops. Faulkner and McCollough (1974:578) suggest that this may reflect changes in hunting and gathering cycles with more emphasis being directed toward food production, sedentary settlement and a consequential increase in population.

The most extensive survey of the Plateau area was conducted in the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (Wilson and Finch 1980). This 125,000 acre area in Fentress, Morgan, Pickett and Scott counties is adjacent to Pickett State Forest and contains much the same type of terrain and geological features. In this area, Paleo-Indian evidence consists mainly of isolated surface finds or occurrances in mixed contexts. No intact Paleo components have been reported from the region. Early Archaic components were documented in a wide range of contexts by Pace and Kline (1976), and Wilson and Finch (1980:51) concluded "that the sites are best interpreted as a result of seasonal exploitation by small groups of hunters." Middle Archaic component sites were generally located in sheltered, well watered areas. This may be the result of effects of a major, warm dry period (altithermal) which occurred during that time, dramatically affecting the environment of the Plateau. This phenomenon apparently affected all of Tennessee, as Middle Archaic components are not very prolific except along major drainages. During Late Archaic times, general population increases and the beginnings of sedentism suggest summer-fall or year-around habitation of sites near permanent water sources.

Abundant evidence of Woodland habitation was observed in the rockshelters of the Big South Fork. This is possibly due to "selective exploitation of upland resources by groups primarily residing in major river valleys to the east and west" (Wilson and Finch 1980). The intensive Woodland occupation reported from the Sequatchie and Collins drainages helps to substantiate this theory. This could certainly be the case at Prentice Cooper with the Tennessee River being in close proximity. The abundance of springs and the size of the rockshelters at Pickett would make them quite suitable for habitation by large sedentary groups. At Savage Gulf the small size of the shelters, steep valley walls and relative isolation from major alluvial valleys would apparently discount them as anything but stopover type camps for hunting parties or short-term seasonal occupations.

Later exploitation of the region was sparse, indicated by a general decline in the number of Late Woodland and Mississippian sites reported and a complete absence of large Mississippian villages or ceremonial centers. The sites that do exist are generally small rockshelter and open camp sites. One possible Mississippian shell-tempered potsherd was recovered at Pickett. This pattern could possibly be a "result of the limited amount of arable land in the narrow bottoms suitable for the intensive horticulture that apparently was a factor in the support of large Mississippian populations elsewhere" (Wilson and Finch 1980:69).

Due to their sheer numbers, surveys for rockshelter and cave sites could be conducted indefinitely in this region. Settlement pattern models for each cultural period have been fairly well defined but need to be further documented. A most informative exercise would be the controlled testing or excavation of several rockshelter or cave sites and the surrounding open area, upland and/or lowland. Comparative results would identify buried components and might shed more light on the function and seasonal utilization of shelters and their relationships with open habitation sites.

BRUSHY MOUNTAIN PRISON FARM

This correctional facility covers 350 acres in the mountainous northeastern Cumberland Plateau about forty miles northwest of Knoxville. The eastern portion of the property lies in the valley of Flat Fork, but much of it occupies the foothills and steep slopes of Bird Mountain, rising 1,300 feet above the valley floor. A survey of knolls and terraces in the stream bottom conducted in 1978 by Victor P. Hood of the Division of Archaeology resulted in the recording of open sites 40MO13-16. These sites yielded Archaic and Woodland artifacts including a Jack's Reef Corner-Notched point and limestone-tempered pottery. The area was again surveyed by Joseph Benthall (1973) of the Division of Archaeology and two more sites were reported in the valley. Site 40MO116 was test pitted and the moderately dense cultural deposit produced an Early Archaic Kirk point and the other, 40MO117, yielded Late Archaic material from the surface.

PICKETT FOREST/RUSTIC PARK

Pickett Forest, containing approximately 11,000 acres, was acquired by the Tennessee Department of Conservation in the late 1930s. It is located about forty miles north of Crossville near the Kentucky state line in Pickett and Fentress counties. The topography is classically typical of the rolling, submaturely dissected peneplain of the Cumberland Plateau.

The area was surveyed by the Division of Archaeology in the spring of 1984. Efforts were concentrated on recording some of the thousands of rockshelters abraded from sandstone that occur along the perimeters of the numerous small valleys. In dealing with this potentially rich area of great size, it was first intended that a certain percentage be covered by planning fixed routes of survey in one part of the park. This could not be accomplished due to time limitations. Only a small percentage of Pickett Forest/Park can be considered to be surveyed for archaeological remains.

Two rockshelters, Hazzard Cave (40PT2) and Indian Cave (40PT3), had previously been recorded by the Division of Archaeology in 1978. The 1984 survey was successful in locating 35 rockshelters containing cultural material either on the surface or in the backdirt of pothunters (Table 4). The degree of vandalism at these sites was found to be generally related to their accessibility. Rockshelters containing no visible aboriginal remains were not called sites. Nevertheless, seventy-two of these were found and their locations and dimensions recorded. Two open sites of undetermined age were found; one was along a road cut in an upland area near a spring and the other in a road bed on a narrow ridge. One site yielded a possible Mississippian shell-tempered potsherd. Three produced Woodland limestone-tempered cordmarked pottery and a Late Woodland Hamilton point. Two yielded stemmed Archaic type points. At one site a possible reworked Paleo-Indian fluted point fragment was recovered from the undisturbed surface. The balance of the sites contained non-diagnostic flint and agate debitage and/or faunal remains.

PRENTICE COOPER STATE FOREST

This 26,000 acre tract, a State Forest since the 1930s, is situated about ten miles northwest of Chattanooga at the southern end of Walden Ridge which forms the southeastern boundary of the Cumberland Plateau. Much of the acreage consists

of the old peneplain surface and is surrounded by steep slopes of the meandering Tennessee River Valley.

As with Pickett State Forest it was planned that a certain percentage of the land be surveyed for rockshelters, but the problem of having to again coordinate both the prehistoric and historic surveys precluded the implementation of this strategy. Soon after the Division of Archaeology survey began in late spring 1984, it was realized that due to the areal geology, rockshelters were not as prolific as at Pickett, and additionally, they do not occur predictably along certain topographic contours. Many site locations were obtained through the recollections of informants and an attempt was made of systematically covering entire stretches of bluffline. However unproductive some areas were, the negative results provide information that will be of value to future surveyors.

One open lithic scatter had been previously recorded by the Division of Archaeology on an exposed upland surface. No bare soil was encountered during this survey. Twelve rockshelters containing cultural material either on the surface or in the backdirt of pothunters were recorded. Many of the sites visited had been extensively vandalized. Fourteen rockshelters contained no visible material and were not given site numbers, but again, their locations and dimensions were recorded. Six of the sites contained plain Woodland limestone-tempered pottery and one a Late Woodland Hamilton projectile point.

SAVAGE GULF/STONE DOOR NATURAL AREA

This 10,000 acre area, acquired by the Department of Conservation in 1973 is composed of three deeply dissected valleys: the Collins, Savage, and Stone Door (Big Creek) gulfs.

Surveys which focused on locating rockshelter sites along the blufflines of these valleys were conducted in March and November of 1983. A total of eighteen rockshelters were recorded which contained visible cultural material. Three of the sites contained Woodland limestone-tempered pottery, three yielded Archaic stemmed points and the rest were indeterminate in age. Stone Door Gulf was the most accessible and was given the most attention. It was found that north-facing bluffs, having been more exposed to the elements than those facing south, were quite broken down and had massive talus blocking many potential shelter areas. Seventy-five rockshelters contained no visible remains, but their locations and dimensions were recorded.

SCOTT FOREST

The Scott State Forest is a 3,200 acre tract about ten miles southeast of Pickett Forest. It lies within the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, portions of which were intensively surveyed in the late 1970s and early 1980s prior to development. The state-owned land was not included in this survey, but one rockshelter of undetermined age (40ST17) was incidentally recorded in 1981 by Joseph Benthall of the Division of Archaeology.

YORK FARM AND MILL HISTORIC AREA

The Alvin C. York Farm, under state ownership for about ten years, contains 332 acres in the floodplain of the Wolf River about ten miles north of Jamestown near the Kentucky state line. It is not actually situated in the Cumberland Plateau per se, but occupies a transition zone between the Plateau and Highland Rim. About 250 acres consist of forested slopes and hilltops and the balance of the land is cultivated bottomland adjacent to the Wolf River.

The area was surveyed by the Division of Archaeology in April 1984. Three open sites ranging in size from about three to twenty-five acres were surface collected and produced typical Late Archaic stemmed points. One vandalized rockshelter (40FN118) contained Woodland grog-tempered and fabric-impressed pottery and human bone. The York Cave (40FN95) located on a slope above the fields was investigated. Part of a human femur was found in a disturbed context. The cave was designated a historic site because of extensive saltpeter mining operations which took place there during the Civil War. This activity probably destroyed most of any prehistoric deposits that would have been present in the cave.

Valley and Ridge

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Valley and Ridge physiographic province occurs in Tennessee as a section of the long narrow belt of the Folded Appalachian geosyncline (Southern Appalachian Mountains) and ranges in width from 100 to 30 miles from north to south (Fenneman 1938:265). Folding and fracturing during late paleozoic times resulted in the northeast-southwest orientation of ridges and intervening valleys, which are underlain by respectively resistant and weaker rocks. Valley elevations are about 750 feet above sea level in the south and 1,000 feet further north. Ridges generally reach to about 1,500 feet with some mountains approaching 3,000 feet. The eastern escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau and the Blue Ridge subdivision (Unaka Mountains) of the Appalachian Foldbelts mark the boundaries of this region. Bedrock is shown through folding activity to be composed of Ordovician and Cambrian limestone, shale and sandstone with outcrops of Devonian and Mississippian limestone and chert in northern areas (Miller 1974:3). Cave development occurs at lower elevations.

Streams generally follow the narrow valley floors or cut across the strike of the ridges. The Tennessee River flows southwest through the region. Principal feeders from the north are the Clinch, French Broad and Holston Rivers. Major tributaries from the east are the Hiwassee and Little Tennessee Rivers.

The Valley and Ridge region is located in the Ridge and Valley section of the Oak-Chestnut Forest Region. Ridge crests support such species as white and red oak, sour gum, sassafras and chestnut. Lower mountain slopes contain mixed mesophytic communities of beech, white oak and buckeye. Valley floors are dominated by white oak and occasionally tulip and hickory. In the larger valleys to the south there occurs a gradual change from an oak-chestnut to an oak-pine type forest (Braun 1950:232,238).

The climate of this region varies locally depending on topography and prevailing winds, but is generally characterized by warm summers and short, mild winters. The average yearly temperature ranges from 50° to 60° F. north to south. Rainfall is abundant in winter and spring, averaging between 45 and 55 inches per year. Fall is typically the driest season (USDA 1953c:6, 1958:2 and 1979:2).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Due to extensive Tennessee Valley Authority dam building, this physiographic region has had the most archaeological research of any in the state. Twenty state-owned areas have been investigated in varying degrees. Those inspected by the Division of Archaeology include Buffalo Springs Hatchery (February 1984); John Sevier Farmhouse Historic Area and Norris Dam Resort Park (February 1984); and Rocky Mount, Sam Houston Schoolhouse and Tipton-Haynes Historic Areas and Warriors Path Recreation Area (December 1982). No prehistoric sites were discovered in these areas. Work at the historic areas concentrated on historic features. At Buffalo Springs and Warriors Path the ground surface was not visible due to forest cover and snow. At Norris Dam selected shorelines were examined and shovel testing was conducted on two knolls close to the former Clinch River. No evidence of prehistoric occupation was found in these limited areas.

Archaeological investigations conducted under the Civil Works Administration began here in 1934 with a survey and salvage excavations for the TVA Norris Dam on the Clinch and Powell Rivers (Webb 1938). Following the creation of the Works Projects Administration in 1936, surveys and excavations were carried out by the University of Tennessee in the Chickamauga, Watts Bar, Douglas and Fort Loudoun reservoir areas. Later TVA projects in which surveys and/or salvage excavations were conducted include the Melton Hill, Nickajack (Faulkner and Graham 1965 and 1966) and Tellico Reservoir areas. Reports on some of these investigations appear in the bibliography.

In the Norris Basin study, twenty-three sites were found and investigated by William S. Webb of the University of Kentucky. Although earlier archaeological cultures inhabited the Norris Basin, the highly visible Mississippian mound and large village sites were the foci of attention.

The investigations in the Chickamauga basin were never fully reported, but a manuscript report was prepared (Lewis and Kneberg 1941). This report discusses in depth the abundant Mississippian data recovered by the investigation, particularly that of the late prehistoric and proto-historic cultures. Little evidence of the historic Cherokee was found in the study area. The most complete product to have come from that investigation was the book, Hiwassee Island (Lewis and Kneberg 1946). The island was located about twenty-five miles north of Chattanooga at the mouth of the Hiwassee River where it joins the Tennessee River. The habitation and ceremonial center yielded a Late Woodland Hamilton component, an early Mississippian component designated as Hiwassee Island and the Middle Mississippian Dallas Phase, named for a smaller occupied island about ten miles downstream from Hiwassee Island. A possible early historic component was also present.

Results of the remaining survey and salvage projects have been site specific or generalized for the particular drainages and reported in various professional journals such as American Antiquity and the Tennessee Archaeologist. Early investigations by Cyrus Thomas (1891) and C. B. Moore (1915) provide accounts and

maps of features occurring on large sites before they were developed or extensively vandalized. Emphasis of investigations in most areas unfortunately was centered on the collection of exotic artifacts.

As with the other regions, evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation is characterized by scattered finds of Clovis and Cumberland fluted points. No well-defined component of this age has been isolated. Transitional Paleo Quad and Dalton style points have also been found sporadically. These types apparently occur more abundantly throughout the valleys of the region, and it can be assumed that intact deposits lie buried under alluvium.

Research on buried Early and Middle Archaic sites in the Little Tennessee River Valley for the Tellico Project (Chapman 1977) is the best documented study of these cultures for East Tennessee. Various stratified components represented by Kirk, bifurcated and Morrow Mountain points were located in the alluvial valley floor and adjacent terraces.

Late Archaic evidence is apparently represented but relatively poorly documented in the region. Late Archaic habitation has been documented in upland areas and rockshelters; undoubtedly the valleys were utilized, though apparently to a lesser extent than during the Early and Middle Archaic Periods. The transition from the Archaic to Woodland Period is characterized by basically the same factors mentioned in the Eastern Highland Rim and Cumberland Plateau sections, namely, increased sedentary occupation and a greater reliance on cultigens (Faulkner and McCollough 1982).

The Woodland Period occupation is well represented in the region. It was during this time that extensive trade networks developed. The entire Tennessee Valley was a part of what has been called the Hopewell Interaction Sphere, centered in the Ohio Valley. In eastern Tennessee, as in the Western Valley, such exotic items as sharks' teeth and marine shells from the Gulf Coast, native copper from the Great Lakes area, and mica from the Blue Ridge Mountains have been found in many Middle Woodland sites. Cord and fabric-marked pottery types from Georgia and Alabama, primarily from the Copena Phase, proliferated in at least the southern part of the region. The best defined Middle Woodland in southeastern Tennessee is Candy Creek, characterized by limestone-tempered cordmarked pottery (Evans and Honerkamp 1981:13). The Late Woodland Period Hamilton Phase is characterized by small conical burial mounds such as those present at the Leuty and McDonald sites (Schroedl 1978). It is characterized by limestone-tempered Long Branch Fabric Marked pottery throughout the region and in the southern part by Hamilton Cordmarked, which was recovered at Moccasin Bend at Chattanooga.

A great deal of overlap existed between the Late Woodland and Mississippian cultures. Using radiocarbon dates from the Leuty and McDonald mound sites on the Tennessee River, it was found that burial mound mortuary practices may have lasted well into the Mississippian Period, possibly until A.D. 1100 or A.D. 1200, after other cultural expressions had already been altered. At this time a shift toward the Mississippian use of the charnel, or burial house, was occurring (Schroedl 1978:199). This gradual culture change, evident at a number of sites in the eastern Tennessee Valley, is known as the "emergent" Mississippian dating from about A.D. 900 to A.D. 1100. The Hiwassee Island Phase (ca. A.D. 1100 - A.D. 1300) has been called "developed" Mississippian. It includes such classic Mississippian features as loop handled and effigy pottery and triangular Madison arrow points (Evans and Honerkamp 1981:15-16). Other phases of the Classic to Terminal Mississippian

Period include the Pisgah (ca. A.D. 1000 - 1450) and Qualla (ca. A.D. 1500) phases, the pottery types of which were recovered from the Carter House burials as well as numerous other sites. The Terminal Mississippian Period, ca. A.D. 1500 - 1700, includes the proto-historic period where initial contact was made between the Indians and European white explorers and traders. It has been broken down into several overlapping phases. In addition to the Pisgah and Qualla phases, the Dallas Phase is characterized by compact villages and wall trench houses. It was at this time that ceremonialism reached its peak, with chiefdom-governed society units, described in the Western Highland Rim section, and the emphasis on elaborate artistic and ritualistic expressions of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, or Southern Cult (Lewis and Kneberg 1946). Well-defined Dallas components have been found at Moccasin Bend (Moore 1915) and Hixon and Dallas Islands near Harrison Bay Park. The earliest documented European contact was probably that of the Hernando de Soto expedition in 1540 or Juan Pardo in 1567. Trade items such as glass beads, metal arrow points and tools are found on these sites.

Early historic tribes of the region include the Creek and Cherokee. Through accounts of De Soto and other Spanish explorers, it is known that Mississippian culture was in decline in the sixteenth century and at present no definite link between the prehistoric and historic Indians has been established. The first account of Cherokee contact with settlers was by Virginia traders in 1673 (Chapman 1982:39). Eastern Tennessee was the historic Cherokee frontier which consisted mainly of the Overhill Towns established in the early and mid-eighteenth century along the Little Tennessee and Hiwassee Rivers. Excavations at the town of Chota-Tanasi (Bogan 1976) and other Cherokee villages in the Little Tennessee River Valley have yielded information concerning the lifestyles, political and trade relationships, and acculturation of the Cherokee, whose once-great influence was considerably diminished by the early nineteenth century.

As was stated before, much work has been done in this region, but comparative discussions in field reports have been almost purely technical. Although a synthesis for the region has not been published, several are in progress. Information from upland areas is needed to balance the vast amount of data collected from the river valleys. With the abundance of riverine resources in the region, the ridge crests may not have been utilized as those in the Cumberland Plateau region except by sporadic hunting and gathering groups. Rockshelters and caves, while not occurring in great numbers as in the Plateau and Highland Rim, do deserve greater attention. Charles Faulkner, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, is presently conducting a survey of caves containing petroglyphs and pictographs.

BIG RIDGE RESORT/RUSTIC PARK

Big Ridge is a heavily wooded 3,700 acre park located about twenty-five miles north of Knoxville. It mainly occupies a wide ridge overlooking Norris Lake, formerly the Clinch River which was impounded in the 1930s by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A survey conducted here by the Division of Archaeology in December 1982 concentrated on historic sites. One open lithic scatter of unknown age was recorded at the edge of a lowland creek bed. The Norris Lake basin was surveyed by William S. Webb of the Smithsonian Institution in 1934 (Webb 1938).

CHUCK SWANN FOREST

The Chuck Swann Forest covers 24,300 acres on a large peninsula of hilly uplands between the Clinch and Powell River sections of Norris Lake. This area has not been surveyed for archaeological resources. One site was excavated by investigator T.M.N. Lewis on what is now state-owned land. The Hill Farm Stone Mounds (40UN6) consisted of three circular mounds constructed of earth and limestone by Mississippian Indians (Webb 1938). It is possible that intact associated features of this site and others lie outside the river basin within state-owned property.

COVE LAKE RECREATION AREA

Man-made Cove Lake is situated about thirty miles northwest of Knoxville and actually constitutes the end of the westernmost arm of Norris Lake, impounded by the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1936. The 3,200 acre area consists of the inundated floodplain and terraces of Cove Creek. It was acquired by the Tennessee Department of Conservation in 1977.

The Irvin Site (40CP5), consisting of a low Mississippian platform mound and surrounding fifteen acre village was investigated by T.M.N. Lewis who supervised the fieldwork for the Norris Basin Survey conducted by the Smithsonian Institution in 1934 (Webb 1938). The platform and several small mounds were excavated and the village area test trenched. A small elevated portion of the site is now on state-owned property above water on a small peninsula jutting into Cove Lake. No other sites have been recorded in this area.

DAVY CROCKETT BIRTHPLACE HISTORIC AREA

This sixty-five acre tract is located in eastern Greene County about fifteen miles southwest of Johnson City, along a bend of the Nolichucky River. Fifteen acres were acquired by the Tennessee Department of Conservation in 1973 and the balance in 1976. It consists primarily of floodplain and terraces of the river.

One open site, 40GN12, was recorded by Joseph Benthall of the Division of Archaeology in 1977 on a cultivated terrace about 200 feet from the river. In June and July of 1977 Samuel D. Smith carried out test excavations concentrating on historic components of the area (Smith 1980). In 1982 Benthall conducted testing on 40GN12 in conjunction with proposed development of recreational facilities. The two acre site was found to contain features, mostly pits and hearths containing Middle Archaic through Late Mississippian (Dallas Phase) projectile points and ceramics.

EAGLE BEND HATCHERY

The Eagle Bend Hatchery is located just north of the city of Clinton, about fifteen miles northwest of Knoxville. The 100 acre area lies on the floodplain and terraces inside a large meander of the Clinch River.

One mound and village site, 40AN32, had been recorded previous to land clearing for the state fish hatchery in early 1975. This activity in the former cultivated field destroyed the Mississippian village lying between the mound and

the river. Dimensions of the site were estimated at one-half mile in length by 400 yards wide. The relatively small circular mound was excavated by Michael J. O'Brien of the Division of Archaeology in May 1975. It was of typical Mississippian construction with several stone layers and contained no burials. The site was probably most intensively occupied during the Dallas Phase of the Late Mississippian Period as evidenced by the large quantity of this pottery type recovered (O'Brien 1976).

FORT LOUDOUN HISTORIC AREA

Fort Loudoun (40MR1), located in Monroe County about forty miles south of Knoxville, was a British fort constructed in 1756 during the French and Indian War.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the British colonial government of South Carolina had established a relatively stable trade relationship with the Indians of the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee frontier at that time consisted of the Overhill Towns west of the Smoky Mountains in the valleys of eastern Tennessee. The trans-Appalachian trade network between Tennessee and the Carolinas was becoming increasingly jeopardized by the invading French and their Indian allies. The fort was built on the west bank of the Little Tennessee River for the purpose of protecting the nearby Cherokee settlements and to extend the British Empire into the Overhill region. Difficulties between the English and the Cherokee which led to the Cherokee War of 1758-60 resulted in the surrender of the fort to the Indians in 1760.

The first archaeological investigation of the fort was conducted by archaeologist Hobart S. Cooper in 1936 with WPA crews. No report of this work was written. In the 1950s and 1960s small scale excavations were done by the Fort Loudoun Association. The TVA Tellico Reservoir project of the 1970s was to inundate most of the fort area and a complete excavation was directed by Carl Kuttruff of the Division of Archaeology in 1975 and 1976. During the course of this work a small portion of the Cherokee town of Tuskegee was uncovered just south of the fort. This well documented Overhill Town was probably established in 1757 and lasted until about 1775. Several structural features and storage pits were examined. This occupation was apparently superimposed upon sporadically occurring Mississippian, Middle and Late Woodland, and Archaic occupational remains. The final report on this work is expected to be finished in 1987.

HARRISON BAY RECREATION AREA

This 1,200 acre park, located eleven miles north of Chattanooga on the shoreline of TVA-built Chickamauga Lake (Tennessee River), was established in the late 1930s. A survey conducted by the University of Tennessee in 1936 located many sites in the river basin, but the area of low relief at the edge of the floodplain including the park lay just out of range of that investigation.

Two large eighteenth to nineteenth century Cherokee town sites, Toqua and Olee-quah (40HA108 and 129) were recorded in 1979 on the basis of archival data as being located to the south and west of the park. Toqua, also called Vanns Town after Cherokee leader Joseph Vann, possibly lies partially within the park area. Both have been mostly inundated by Chickamauga Lake and no evidence of Toqua could be seen when the lowered shoreline was examined by the Division of

Archaeology in January 1984. Two lithic scatters of indeterminate age (40HA156 and 157) were recorded on this survey eroding from the shoreline in an area close to the former riverbank. A portion of the exposed bank was walked although much of it was covered with gravel and organic debris. Several test pits were dug to sterile subsoil on three hilltops adjacent to the inundated Wolftever Creek bed in the supposed area of Toqua, but they yielded no evidence of cultural remains.

JOHN AND LANDON CARTER HOUSE HISTORIC AREA

The John Carter homestead (40CR5) was established and the house built in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. It is located on an alluvial terrace overlooking the Watauga River adjacent to downtown Elizabethton. The four acre tract containing the house and outbuildings was purchased by the Tennessee Department of Conservation in 1973 and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In the early twentieth century, Indian burials were discovered on the property. Many were dug by the occupants and others. This led to an investigation in 1927 by archaeologist H. Woodman of the Smithsonian Institution. He excavated eighteen graves, two containing copper projectile points and glass beads. A copy of Woodman's 1927 burial excavation report is included with the results of the Division of Archaeology exploration at the Carter House (S. D. Smith 1979).

In 1973 and 1977 background research and subsurface testing were conducted by Carl Kuttruff and Samuel Smith, respectively, of the Division of Archaeology. Although their excavations were centered around the historic features of the area, they recovered many prehistoric artifacts, mostly in disturbed contexts, and one burial. It was found that the historic levels of occupation were superimposed upon two or more aboriginal strata. The oldest, determined to belong to the Connestee Phase of the Middle Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 200-500) was dominated by grit-tempered cordmarked pottery. The upper stratum contained various types of Mississippian incised and punctated ceramics. European Contact Period Qualla Phase ceramics, metal and glass items in this level made it appear to the investigators that a compact and possibly stockaded village existed here until about A.D. 1500 (S. D. Smith 1979). The state-owned tract possibly encompasses about half the aboriginal site.

LAKESHORE MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE

The Lakeshore facility occupies a total of 563 acres on either side of the confluence of the French Broad and Holston rivers which form the "head" of the Tennessee River on the eastern outskirts of Knoxville. The Tennessee Valley Authority Fort Loudoun Reservoir project of the early 1940s raised the level of the river in this area by about twenty feet. No archaeological survey was conducted in this area of the lake.

The 232 acre northern tract, formerly the Eastern State Hospital Farm is bounded on the west, south, and east by the meandering Holston/Tennessee River. A large part of this tract consists of cultivated terraces, and three open sites, one to two acres in size, have been recorded in the past and rechecked by Joseph Benthall of the Division of Archaeology in 1981. Two are Woodland, yielding limestone-tempered cordmarked potsherds from the surface and the other is an

apparent Archaic lithic scatter. The 331 acres across the river are mostly farmed terrace and were surveyed by Benthall in 1983 for a proposed land disposal action. Eight open sites were recorded ranging in age from Early Archaic to Middle Woodland. Point and ceramic types found include Kirk Corner-Notched and Camp Creek, Long Branch Fabric Marked and plain sand-tempered sherds. A Mississippian Madison type point was recovered from one site. Four of the sites were tested, revealing undisturbed components below the plow zone. A report of this investigation is on file with the Division of Archaeology.

MOCCASIN BEND MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE

Moccasin Bend consists of a peninsular piece of land composed of nearly flat alluvial deposits with a narrow ridge forming the eastern third. It is the inside of a large meander in the Tennessee River adjacent to metropolitan Chattanooga. Most of the area is owned by the City of Chattanooga and Hamilton County, and the State of Tennessee.

Prehistoric cultural resources of the city-owned portion include the Hampton Place Town site (40HA146). This rich site contains extensive quantities of sixteenth century Spanish trade artifacts in association with intact burned house remains and palisaded occupation areas. Archival and archaeological evidence leads to an inference that Moccasin Bend was either visited by the expeditions of De Soto and/or Juan Pardo or that these Indians had ready access to the Spanish trade goods. This proto-historic Mississippian resource is underlain by stratified Woodland and Archaic deposits. This site and five circular Woodland type mounds (40HA141-145) were first formally investigated by archaeologist C. B. Moore in 1914-15. Six small Woodland sites are located on the state-owned area.

Two other important sites, Vulcan and Mallard's Dozen (40HA140 and 147), are owned by the city and county. The Vulcan Site contains buried Archaic and Woodland components including a Terminal Archaic house pit. The Mallard's Dozen site consists of deeply stratified Woodland and Archaic deposits including architectural features. The state-owned elevated eastern area (Stringers Ridge) contains remains of federal occupation from the Civil War battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga. The entire area was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 as the Moccasin Bend Multiple Resource Area.

Since the 1914-15 investigation of this area, other projects have included one carried out by J. B. Graham (1964) of the University of Tennessee in conjunction with construction activities. The most recent consisted of a background study and survey with testing conducted in 1982 and 1983 by the Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association, a local non-profit organization of interested citizens and professional archaeologists (McCollough and Bass 1983).

RED CLAY COUNCIL GROUND HISTORIC AREA

Red Clay is located twenty-six miles east of Chattanooga on the Georgia state line. The 261 acre area served as the site of the national meeting of the historic Cherokee Nation from 1832 until their removal from the territory in 1838. The state-owned park, consisting of the valley floor of Mill Creek and a wooded ridge line to the west, was acquired in 1972 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological investigations were conducted by Brian Butler of the Division of Archaeology from 1973 to 1975. The two main goals were to physically document the Cherokee occupation of the site and to locate the site of the council house. According to documentary evidence the rectangular council structure was located near a large spring on high level ground in the Mill Creek Valley. This spring was the only physical landmark from which to base any fieldwork and excavations around it and in two other favorable areas failed to locate the council structure. The spring area (40BY20) did yield nineteenth century Cherokee artifacts and a small amount of Woodland and Archaic lithic material (Butler 1975). Two other sites, 40BY49 and 50 were recorded by Joseph Benthall of the Division of Archaeology in 1982 on two plowed knolls nearby. Shovel tests yielded Archaic lithic debris and a Late Woodland Hamilton type projectile point.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE - KNOXVILLE

Two sites have been recorded on the 753 acre University of Tennessee Agricultural Campus in downtown Knoxville. Both are located in close proximity along low cultivated terraces adjacent to the Tennessee River.

Site 40KN16 consists of a small Woodland mound and surrounding habitation area. It was first investigated by archaeologist C. B. Moore in 1915. The habitation area was surface collected and tested by F. W. Fisher of the University of Tennessee in 1950 and by Charles H. Faulkner in 1975 in response to a proposed construction project nearby. The mound itself has remained free from such destructive activities as plowing and vandalism. These investigations recovered Woodland quartz-tempered and limestone-tempered, fabric marked and plain potsherds. Also found were various Woodland and Archaic triangular and stemmed projectile points. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The other site, 40KN45, was recorded by the University of Tennessee in 1967. The two acre area yielded Archaic and Woodland artifacts from the surface including celt and bannerstone fragments. Deposits of shell were also noted.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE TOBACCO EXPERIMENT STATION

This 500 acre area is located in Greene County about twenty-five miles southeast of Johnson City on cultivated terraces of Richland Creek. A portion of the tract was surveyed by Joseph Benthall of the Division of Archaeology in May 1983 for the proposed construction of a sewage treatment facility. Two sites were located and surface collected. Site 40GN40 was a large lithic scatter containing Woodland sand-tempered plain potsherds. The other, 40GN41, a small lithic scatter, yielded an Early Archaic St. Albans point. A report of this investigation is on file with the Division of Archaeology.

Unaka Mountains

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Unaka Mountains lie in the northwestern part of the Blue Ridge subdivision of the Southern Appalachian Mountains. Mountains in this region consist of heavily

forested ridges with rugged terrain and many rushing streams (Miller 1974:3). Elevations in the valleys range from 1,000 feet above sea level in the south to 1,500 feet in the north with ridges and peaks reaching between 2,500 and 6,300 feet. The Unaka Range, the crest of which forms the Tennessee-North Carolina state line contains many westwardly oriented ridges separated by steep narrow valleys, although the general trend is northwesterly. Major streams such as the French Broad, Ocoee and Watauga Rivers tend to have cut channels through rocks with the least resistance.

Mountains in the northern part of the range are composed of Lower Paleozoic limestones, dolomites and shale with exposures of Precambrian igneous and metamorphic basement rocks such as tuff, rhyolite, granite, schist and quartzite. The many formless mountains to the south along the state line are mainly composed of Precambrian sedimentary and metamorphic sandstone, conglomerate, arkose and siltstone. These include the Great Smoky Mountains (King and Ferguson 1960:9).

Soils of the uplands are severly leached and are resultingly acidic and low in fertility, especially those overlying igneous formations. Since many of the soils in this region developed under a heavy forest cover, they are relatively low to medium in organic matter content and light colored. Valley soils are usually alluvial and moderately to excessively drained (USDA 1953b:9).

The Unaka Mountains are part of the Southern Appalachian section of the Oak-Chestnut Forest Region. The lower slopes of the Unaka Range are mostly dominated by oak-chestnut and mixed mesophytic forests including such species as buckeye, sugar maple, yellow birch, beech and hemlock. The higher slopes are occupied by beech-maple and spruce-fir communities with grassy and rhododendron balds occurring above 5,500 feet. In many other areas, including the Great Smoky Mountains, valleys and flats at low elevations support mixed deciduous-coniferous and spruce-fir communities (Braun 1950:201,214-215).

The climate of the region varies considerably between the high and low elevations. Summers are normally hot in the valleys and cooler in the higher elevations. Average yearly temperatures range from 50° in the mountains to 55° F. in the valleys. Yearly precipitation ranges from about 45 to 50 inches, much of it occurring during the summer months. Snowfall occurs frequently at higher elevations (USDA 1953b:6, 1955:8 and 1956:10).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This region contains the least acreage of state-owned property (Table 1); consequently, it has been given the least attention by the Division of Archaeology. Roan Mountain Rustic Park is the only area in this region examined during the survey. Almost all archaeological investigations have concentrated on the major alluvial valleys adjacent to the Southern Appalachian mountains preceding the various TVA projects. Systematic research conducted in the region was initiated in western North Carolina by Joffre L. Coe of the University of North Carolina in the 1960s. This consisted of the recording of over 1,500 sites and the excavation of several Late Mississippian and Cherokee manifestations. Results of this and subsequent work is discussed in Cherokee Archaeology by Bennie C. Keel (1976).

In Tennessee the most thorough research has taken place in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Prior to this the only systematic investigation was a

survey of the upper drainages of the Little Tennessee River by Harrington (1922) of the Heye Foundation. The earliest examination of the park was carried out by amateur archaeologists George McPherson and Hiram Wilburn from 1936 to 1941. Their extensive collections are valuable as they consist of complete artifact assemblages rather than just projectile points. They were analyzed by the University of Tennessee Anthropology Department in 1975 (Bass 1977a). A survey was then conducted to recover and/or confirm the earlier recorded sites, as McPherson's original base map had been lost. In addition to rechecking eighty-three sites, forty-three additional sites were located within or near the park boundaries. The results of this study were reported in a master's thesis (Bass 1977b).

The settlement and subsistence patterns discussed here are comparable to the re-definitions of Woodland Period cultural sequences in western North Carolina (Keel 1976).

Very little evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation has been documented in any of the biogeographic zones of the region. It consists mainly of isolated Clovis point finds. Transitional Paleo and Early Archaic habitation, indicated by Dalton, Kirk Corner-Notched, LeCroy and bifurcate points, consists of small sites located on ridges and along stream drainages. It is postulated that these populations were based for short periods in river valleys and shifted seasonally to higher elevations to fully exploit the flora and fauna (Bass 1977:6a).

The Middle Archaic occupations, represented by Stanly, Eva and Morrow Mountain projectile points also exploited both upland and lowland resources and also occupied gaps and saddles between drainages. Bass (1977a:109) noted an increase in the exploitation of local lithic resources by these people.

By Late Archaic times, permanent populations were generally concentrating in valley floors. Sites of this age that were found in different ecological zones apparently had specific functions. Products of tool manufacture, such as flint flakes and hammerstones, were recovered in separate situations from sites bearing food processing artifacts, such as choppers and nutting stones. The latter sites are generally restricted to the lowlands. Savannah River points were found to be the dominant type of this period in the Great Smoky Mountains (Bass 1977a:109). Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland sites, like those of the Middle Archaic, are relatively uniformly distributed between the uplands and valleys. This indicates that these people were not yet practicing agriculture, and if so, they were still relying heavily upon upland food resources.

The Middle Woodland occupation is characterized by the presence of Connestee and Candy Creek ceramics. Sites are found in both valley and upland situations. Numerous food processing tools found on valley sites indicate the beginning of a major shift toward cultigens as food sources, although the mountains probably still served as hunting and gathering territory.

Late Woodland habitation, well represented in the Tennessee River Valley, is practically absent in the Unakas. It has been hypothesized that Late Woodland peoples were, in fact, inhabiting the region and that the cultural phase has simply not yet been recognized (Bass 1977a:110).

Following this hiatus lasting from ca. A.D. 600 - A.D. 1000, the Mississippian Period is represented by the Pisgah Phase, lasting until about A.D. 1450. Site features include nucleated villages containing platform mounds, square or circular,

wall trench houses, and ceremonial/civic structures. Sophisticated societies, based on maize agriculture here, are indicated by manifestations of the Southern Ceremonial Complex such as effigy pottery, gorgets and trade items. In Tennessee, the bulk of Pisgah sites were found by early surveys to have been centered on the headwaters of the French Broad and Pigeon rivers. Ephemeral upland Pisgah sites in the Great Smoky Mountains were determined to have been limited to hunting and gathering activities (Bass 1977a:111).

The subsequent coeval Qualla and Overhill phases leading into the historic Cherokee Period display attributes similar to the Pisgah with regional variation. European trade items began appearing on sites from about A.D. 1650. By 1700 the Cherokee were dependent upon a trade economy and had become firmly established in western North Carolina. By 1750 the Unaka Mountains served as a route to the Cherokee frontier Overhill towns of the Valley and Ridge region.

The Great Smoky Mountains, trending generally northeast-southwest were better suited for aboriginal occupation on the south (North Carolina) side as it receives more sunlight, creating a "shadow effect" on the Tennessee side. Alluvial valleys are more developed on the south side, making them more suitable for agricultural activities (Bass 1977a:112). The limited amount of work done in this region has indicated that all biogeographic zones were utilized to a degree, although somewhat less than in North Carolina. Surveying and testing in many parts of this region are difficult, but continued efforts are necessary to fully elucidate at least the Woodland-Mississippian settlement pattern.

ROAN MOUNTAIN RUSTIC PARK

This 2,100 acre park is located about twenty miles east of Elizabethton in the northeasternmost part of the state. It consists of small mountains up to 4,000 feet in elevation with heavily wooded slopes and flat narrow valley floors. It has been a state park since the early 1970s.

The area was surveyed by the Division of Archaeology in November 1982 and two small rockshelters were recorded along an upland trail. Both were lightly disturbed and contained Woodland quartz-tempered, cordmarked and plain potsherds. The bedrock in the area was found generally not to be conducive to rockshelter development. Due to forest cover, the ground surface was not visible anywhere in the park.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Historic Archaeological Resources on State-Owned Lands

Until the last decade, the recording and interpretation of historic archaeological sites in Tennessee were of secondary importance to that of prehistoric sites. Prior to 1979, the number of recorded non-aboriginal sites represented less than two percent of the sites in the state's archaeological site record files (Smith and Rogers 1979:1). A number of these previously recorded sites are associated with incidents or personages of some renown, such as the Hermitage, the Sam Davis Home, and the Red Clay Council Ground.

Many aboriginal sites recorded in the 1960s and early 1970s contained artifacts indicating historic components. In many cases, the amount of historic material appears to have equaled that of the prehistoric artifacts, but the site was recorded on the basis of the aboriginal material. Oftentimes site forms will refer to historic materials as merely "present," while the prehistoric artifacts are scrupulously itemized. The bias created in this regard is obvious.

As previously indicated, our archaeological resource represents a rapidly vanishing one, falling prey to such forces as modern urban development. This holds true for historic sites, especially those of more recent time frames (i.e., post 1900). The importance of recording sites of recent historic activity is often overlooked due, in part, to the existence of oral history. It should be realized how beneficial reliable oral history can be with regard to site recording, and how easily it can be lost if not properly documented.

The growing awareness of the need to assess the remaining links with our past has caused the implementation of various programs aimed at recording and preservation of sites and structures. The Tennessee Historical Commission's Standing Structure Survey and the ongoing surveys conducted by the Division of Archaeology over the past eight years have done much to further this assessment.

The survey of state-owned areas succeeded in recording a wide variety of historic site types, the vast majority being house or homestead sites (Table 5). The results of this survey, combined with previously recorded sites, have increased the inventory of historic sites to a little over fourteen percent of the state's total archaeological site records.

The county-sampling research technique employed during the 1979-80 historic site survey provided information regarding expected site types in areas of the state's various physiographic regions. Counties were selected for investigation based on a number of factors, including location within a physiographic province, date of formation and parent counties, as well as the availability of county histories, archival records and documents (Stripling 1980:2). The census records (both population and industrial schedules) for a chosen representative county reflect established occupational categories and industries peculiar to the different regions in various time periods, and consequently, provide a model of the anticipated historic archaeological remains that may be present. The occupational categories that could

Table 5. State-owned historic sites, numbers, and types (as of September, 1984), listed by physiographic region.

REGION: MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY

Area: Mississippi River Bottom

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40LA84	Steamboat Wreck	19th cent.

Area: Fort Pillow State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40LA50	Civil War Fort	1860s

Area: Meeman Shelby Forest State Recreation Area/W.M.A.

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40SY455	Norris Sawmill	Early-mid 20th cent.
40SY456	Robinson house	Mid-late 19th cent.
40SY457	Blacksmith/Mechanic shop	Early-mid 20th cent.
40SY458	"Preacher's house"	Early-mid 20th cent.
40SY459	Lee house	Late 19th cent.
40SY460	Grist mill	Early-mid 20th cent.
40SY461	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40SY462	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40SY463	Willoughby house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40SY464	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40SY465	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40SY466	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40SY467	Bell house	Mid 20th cent.
40SY468	O'Neal house	Early 20th cent.
40SY469	Eliff house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40SY470	Jeter Store and house	Early 20th cent.
40SY471	Burroughs house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40SY472	St. Matthews M.B. Church	Early-mid 20th cent.
40SY473	Historic house	Mid-late 19th cent.
40SY487	Roark house and cemetery	19th-early 20th cent.
40SY488	Backbone cemetery	19th cent.

Area: Reelfoot Lake State Natural Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40LK34	Brady house	Early 20th cent.
40LK35	Tiptonville Water Station	Early 20th cent.
40LK36	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.

REGION: COASTAL PLAIN

Area: Big Hill Pond State Natural Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40MY80	Arthur Clark house	19th-mid 20th cent.
40MY81	J. L. Kirk house	19th-mid 20th cent.
40MY82	John Chamber's farmstead	19th-mid 20th cent.
40MY83	Tom Wilmeth house	19th-mid 20th cent.
40MY84	Historic house	19th-20th cent.
40MY85	Arley Kirk house	19th-mid 20th cent.
40MY86	George Clark/Rogers house	19th-20th cent.
40MY87	Pine tar rendering site	20th cent.
40MY88	Lee Doles house	19th-20th cent.
40MY89	Historic house	19th-20th cent.
40MY90	E. O. King house	19th-early 20th cent.
40MY91	John Howell house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40MY92	Gum Howell house	19th-early 20th cent.
40MY93	Brown Gatlin house	19th-20th cent.
40MY94	John Doles grave	Mid-19th cent.
40MY95	Civil War breastworks	Mid-19th cent.
40MY96	Railroad town site	Mid-19th cent.

Area: Chickasaw State Forest/Rustic Park/W.M.A.

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40CS132	Lean Burkhead house	20th cent.
40CS133	Delzo Hinkle house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CS134	Owen's School	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CS135	Murdaugh house	Early-mid 20th cent
40CS136	Owen's Chapel	Early 20th cent.
40CS137	Burkhead's Chapel	Early 20th cent.
40CS138	Bagwell house	20th cent.
40CS139	Mac Wyatt house	Early 20th cent.
40CS140	Reuben Owens house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40CS141	Charlie Skinner house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CS142	Cox house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CS143	Bill Kerr house	Mid 19th-early 20th cent.
40CS144	J. A. Hankins house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40CS146	Frank Taylor house	20th cent.
40CS147	Cooper house & blacksmith shop	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CS148	Tint Stewart house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CS149	Weaver house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CS150	Henry Murley house	Early 20th cent.
40CS151	Wally Stewart house	Early 20th cent.
40CS152	Owens/Morris gristmill	20th cent.
40CS153	Gristmill	Undetermined
40CS154	Bell house	20th cent.
40CS155	Bud Bell house	20th cent.
40HM28	Buck Collins house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40HM29	Collins tenant house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HM30	Stewart house	Mid 19th-early 20th cent.
40HM31	Historic house	Undetermined
40HM32	Young house	Early 20th cent.

REGION: COASTAL PLAIN (Continued)

Area: Chickasaw State Forest/Rustic Park/W.M.A. (Continued)

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40HM33	Henson house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HM34	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40HM35	Reuben Taylor house	Early 20th cent.
40HM36	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40HM37	Concord Church	19th-20th cent.
40HM38	Walter Taylor house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HM39	Jackson house	Early 20th cent.
40HM40	Doyle house	Early 20th cent.
40HM41	Young house	Early 20th cent.
40HM42	Em Cleary house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HM43	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40HM44	Taylor house	Early 20th cent.
40HM45	Tom Kelly house	Early 20th cent.
40HM46	Potts house	19th-20th cent.
40HM47	George Howard house	20th cent.
40HM48	George Taylor house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HM49	Crown Point Cemetery	Poss. late 18th cent.
40HM50	Mitchell house	Mid-late 19th cent.
40HM51	Jo Berry King house	Mid 19th-early 20th cent.
40HM52	Ragan house	Early 20th cent.
40HM53	Levin Dulin house	Mid 20th cent.
40HM54	Young house	Undetermined
40HM55	Phelps house	20th cent.
40HM56	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40HM57	Holloway house	20th cent.
40HM58	Jordan house	Early 20th cent.
40HM62	Wm. Kelly house	Early 20th cent.
40HM63	Jim Taylor house	20th cent.
40HM64	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40HM65	Bud Groves house	19th-20th cent.
40HM66	Tom Daniel house	20th cent.
40HM67	Ivy house	Undetermined
40HM70	Historic house	20th cent.

Area: Natchez Trace State Forest/Resort Park/W.M.A.

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40CL24	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL25	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL26	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40CL27	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL28	Jones Store	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL29	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL30	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL31	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40CL32	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL33	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL34	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL35	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.

REGION: COASTAL PLAIN (Continued)

Area: Natchez Trace State Forest/Resort Park/W.M.A. (Continued)

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40CL36	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL37	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL38	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL39	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40CL40	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40CL41	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40CL42	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40CL43	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40CL44	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40CL45	Belgrade School	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL46	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40CL47	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40CL48	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40CL49	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL50	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CL51	Historic house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40HE50	Gordon house	20th cent.
40HE52	Louis Harris house	Early 20th cent.
40HE53	Harris house, store, & gristmill	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40HE54	Woods house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE55	Luther Halbrook house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40HE57	Halbrook house	Early 20th cent.
40HE59	Historic house	20th cent.
40HE60	Davis house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40HE61	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE62	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE63	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE64	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE65	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE66	Lovell Cemetery	Undetermined
40HE67	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE68	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE69	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE70	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE71	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE72	Cory/Cary (?) Cemetery	Undetermined
40HE73	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE74	Webb Cemetery	Undetermined
40HE75	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE76	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE77	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE78	Burch School	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE79	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE80	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE81	Small Cemetery	Undetermined
40HE82	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE83	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE84	Greener house & cemetery	19th-20th cent.

REGION: COASTAL PLAIN (Continued)

Area: Natchez Trace State Forest/Resort Park/W.M.A. (Continued)

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40HE85	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40HE86	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE87	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE88	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE89	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HE90	Robertson Cemetery	Undetermined
40HE91	Foster Cemetery	Undetermined
40HE92	Jones Cemetery	Undetermined
40HE93	Olive Branch Cemetery	Undetermined
40HE94	Sambo Hayes house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HE95	Son Hayes house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE96	Roy Lee Manness house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE97	Will Manners house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE98	Joe Florence Manness house	Mid 20th cent.
40HE99	Chester Woods house	Early-mid 20th cent.

REGION: WESTERN VALLEY

Area: Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park/Historic Area/W.M.A.

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40BN112	Historic house	Mid-late 19th cent.
40HS156	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40HS157	Town of Johnsonville	Mid 19th-mid 20th cent.

Area: Pickwick Landing State Resort Park

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40HR102	Historic house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR103	Historic house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR104	Historic house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR105	Historic house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR106	Walter Parnell house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR107	Guy Byrd house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR108	Mrs. Nannie H. Dickey house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR109	Mrs. Mary E. Walker house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR110	C. M. Martin house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR111	Historic house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR112	Historic house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR113	Historic house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR114	Mrs. Mamie Wood house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR115	W. H. Pratt house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR116	Sam Barrett house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR117	C. P. Byrd house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR118	Historic house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40HR119	Pickwick Village (TVA) and former houses	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.

REGION: WESTERN HIGHLAND RIM

Area: David Crockett State Recreation Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40LR4	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40LR5	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40LR6	Christian Home tenant house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40LR9	David Crockett Mill	Early 19th cent.
40LR10	Coffee house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.

Area: Montgomery Bell State Resort Park

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40DS4	Laurel Iron Furnace	19th cent.
40DS14	Henry Ladd house	Early 20th cent.
40DS15	J. B. Watson house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40DS16	Richardson/Thompson house	Early 20th cent.
40DS17	Eb Hall house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40DS18	Jackson house	Early 20th cent.
40DS19	Cox/Lowe house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40DS20	Cemetery	Early 19th cent.
40DS21	Richardson/Christmas house	19th-20th cent.

Area: Narrows of the Harpeth State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40CH87	Patterson Iron Forge & Tunnel	19th cent.
40CH88	Montgomery Bell house	19th-20th cent.

Area: Port Royal State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40MT350	Town of Port Royal	Late 18th-20th cent.

Area: Stewart State Forest

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40SW196	Burt Warefield house	19th-early 20th cent.
40SW197	Odum house	Mid 20th cent.
40SW198	Boyd house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40SW199	Tom Congo house	Early 20th cent.
40SW200	Iron ore pit mine	Mid-late 19th cent.

REGION: CENTRAL BASIN

Area: Belle Meade Mansion Historic Site

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40DV107	Dunham's Station	18th-19th cent.
40DV171	Belle Meade Plantation	19th cent.

REGION: CENTRAL BASIN (Continued)

Area: Cedars of Lebanon State Forest/Rustic Park

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40WI22	Cluck house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI28	Jim Daugherty house	19th-20th cent.
40WI29	"Boots" Sanders house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI30	Jim T. Lannom house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40WI31	White Hackney house	Late 19th-mid 210th cent.
40WI32	Ozment blacksmith shop	ca. 1870-1930's
40WI33	Liberty Church	19th cent.
40WI35	Vaughn house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40WI37	G. W. Baskin house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI38	John Edwards Property house	ca. 1900-1938
40WI39	Lester & Hardin Merritt house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI40	Tom Morse house	ca. 1900-1940
40WI41	A. B. Edwards house	ca. 1912-1937
40WI42	Tom Snyder house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI43	John W. Bennett sawmill	ca. 1875-1915
40WI44	Dock Jones house	ca. 1870-1936
40WI45	Willie B. Thompson house	19th-20th cent.
40WI46	John Harris house	ca. 1880-1920's
40WI47	Charlie Timbs house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40WI48	Magnus & Laura Thompson house	ca. 1900-1942
40WI49	Ashworth house	ca. 1920-1936
40WI50	Robert Lee Myers house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40WI51	Charlie G. McPeak houses	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI52	Daniel Lenning house	Early 20th cent.
40WI53	Dugan Morse house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI57	Elisha Patton house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40WI58	Tommy D. Williams house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI59	Willie T. Williams house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI60	Susan Warren house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI61	"Hus" Arnold house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI62	"Goat" Hobbs house	Mid 19th-early 20th cent.
40WI63	R. B. Lannon house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40WI64	Mrs. Greene house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40WI65	Bobby Snyder house	Mid 19th-early 20th cent.
40WI66	Arene Edwards house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI67	Edward Clopton house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI68	Sam B. & Dora Patterson house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI69	Sam Drennan house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI70	Walter Parton house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI71	Clemmons house	ca. 1880-1930s
40WI72	"Old Jackson Place" house	ca. 1865-1938
40WI73	Bill Alsup house	ca. 1880-1937
40WI74	Pie Parton house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI75	Harvey Knight house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI76	Charlie Knight house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI77	Mat Knight house	Mid 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI78	Ben Bright house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI79	Lee Sanders house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.

REGION: CENTRAL BASIN (Continued)

Area: Cedars of Lebanon State Forest/Rustic Park (Continued)

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40WI80	Doc Carpenter house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40WI81	Buddy Summers house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI82	Dave Jordan house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI83	Brud Sullivan house	Mid 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI84	John Ward house	ca. 1900-1941
40WI85	William Proctor house	ca. 1910-1941
40WI94	Dunn house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40WI112	Williams Cemetery	Late 19th-20th cent.

Area: Clover Bottom Developmental Center

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40DV186	Clover Bottom Plantation	Early 19th-mid 20th cent.

Area: Henry Horton State Resort Park

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40ML136	Wilhoite Mill	19th-20th cent.
40ML181	Historic house	Mid 20th cent.
40ML182	Sue Hutton house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40ML183	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40ML184	Faulk house	Early 20th cent.

Area: Hermitage Lands Historic Area/W.M.A.

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40DV120	The Hermitage	19th cent.

Area: Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40ML185	Mayfield Forrest Rainey farmstead	ca. 1820-1960

Area: Newsom's Station Mill State Historic Area/Access Site

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40DV62	Newsom's Station Mill	19th-20th cent.

Area: Radnor Lake State Natural Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40DV172	Pratt/Bush house	Mid 19th-20th cent.
40DV173	Alford house & cemetery	Early 19th-early 20th cent.
40DV174	Margaret Leonard house	Early 20th cent.
40DV175	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40DV176	Baker house	ca. 1913-1938
40DV177	Explosive magazine	Early 20th cent.

REGION: CENTRAL BASIN (Continued)

Area: Sam Davis Home and Farm Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40DV23	Sam Davis farmstead	1810-1942

Area: Tennessee State Prison

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40DV79	Penitentiary brickyard	19th-20th cent.
40DV80	James R. Cockrill Mansion	19th-20th cent.
40DV181	State Penitentiary reservoir	Late 19th-early 20th cent.

Area: Wynnewood State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40SU75	Wynnewood	18th-20th cent.

REGION: EASTERN HIGHLAND RIM

Area: Big Bone Cave

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40VB103	Big Bone Cave (historic component)	Early-mid 19th cent.

Area: Edgar Evins State Rustic Park

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40DK23	Historic stone structures	Undetermined
40DK24	Historic spring house	Undetermined
40DK25	Hale Alarn house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40DK26	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40DK27	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40DK28	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40DK29	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40DK30	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40DK32	Wolf Creek School	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40DK33	Starnes house	Early 20th cent.
40DK34	Center Hill School	Early-mid 20th cent.
40DK35	Cave Spring School	Early-mid 20th cent.

Area: Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40CF1	Old Stone Fort (historic component)	Late 19th cent.

REGION: CUMBERLAND PLATEAU

Area: Fall Creek Falls State Resort Park/Natural Area/W.M.A.

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40BS31	Hemphill Cemetery	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40BS32	H. H. Beach Cemetery	ca. 1865
40BS33	Cemetery	Undetermined
40BS34	Gilbert Gaul house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40BS35	Newton's ford & stave mill	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40BS36	Lewis Keedy house	Mid-Late 19th cent.
40VB104	Bickford gristmill & house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40VB105	George Bickford house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40VB106	Crossett Cemetery	Mid 19th cent.
40VB107	Liberty Hill School	Early 20th cent.
40VB108	New Martin School	Early-mid 20th cent.
40VB109	Jim Myers house & store	Early-mid 20th cent.
40VB110	John Steakley house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40VB111	Martin/Wheeler house	19th-20th cent.
40VB112	Jess Bickford house	Early 20th cent.
40VB113	Beach house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40VB114	Walling house	20th cent.
40VB115	Wheeler house	20th cent.
40VB116	John Roberts house	20th cent.
40VB117	Schoolfield sawmill	Mid 20th cent.

Area: Pickett State Forest/Rustic Park/W.M.A.

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40FN93	Hoover house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40PT11	Poplar Spring settlement	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40PT12	Giles Watson house & gristmill	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40PT13	Camp I Lumber Camp	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40PT14	Gran Slaven house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40PT15	Store 14 Lumber Camp	Early 20th cent.
40PT16	Thompson Lumber Camp	Early 20th cent.

Area: Prentice Cooper State Forest

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40MI132	Loveless house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40MI133	Lusk house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40MI134	Haley house & tollgate	Mid 19th-early 20th cent.
40MI135	Hamp Lawson house	Early 20th cent.
40MI136	Arthur Ritchie house	Early 20th cent.
40MI137	Frank Ritchie house	19th-20th cent.
40MI138	John Ritchie house	19th-20th cent.
40MI139	Ed Davis house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40MI140	Hicks house	19th-20th cent.
40MI141	Son of Hicks house	20th cent.
40MI142	Suck Creek Post Office	19th-20th cent.
40MI143	Saul McNabb house	19th-20th cent.

REGION: CUMBERLAND PLATEAU (Continued)

Area: Prentice Cooper State Forest (Continued)

40MI144	Dave McNabb house	19th-20th cent.
40MI145	Dave McNabb's father's house	19th-20th cent.
40MI146	"Possession" house	20th cent.
40MI147	McNabb Mines	19th-20th cent.
40MI148	Ellis house & cemetery	19th-20th cent.
40MI149	Henley house & 2 graves	19th-20th cent.
40MI150	Inman Ore Mines	Late 19th-early 20th cent.

Area: Savage Gulf - Stone Door State Natural Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40GY43	Stave mill	Early 20th cent.
40GY44	Poss. moonshine still	Early 20th cent.
40GY47	Moonshine still	20th cent.
40GY49	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40GY50	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40GY51	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40GY54	Historic house	20th cent.
40GY59	Historic house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40GY60	Historic house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40GY61	Historic house	Early 20th cent.
40GY62	George McGee sawmill	Early-mid 20th cent.
40GY63	Long/Greeter grist/sawmill	Late 19th-20th cent.
40GY64	Greeter house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40GY65	Dugan sawmill	19th-20th cent.
40GY67	Gruetli Community house	19th-20th cent.
40GY75	Tate-Savage cabin	Mid 19th-mid 20th cent.
40GY76	David Coppinger house	19th-mid 20th cent.

Area: York Farm and Mill State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40FN95	York Cave	1860s
40FN119	Wright/Pile house	19th-20th cent.

REGION: VALLEY AND RIDGE

Area: Big Ridge State Resort/Rustic Park

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40UN2	W. D. Snoderly homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN3	Alfred B. Loy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN5	William Langley homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN8	J. F. Hutchinson homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN9	I. W. Oaks homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN10	Grover C. Loy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN12	Claude McCoy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN13	Daniel Hutchinson homestead	19th-early 20th cent.

REGION: VALLEY AND RIDGE (Continued)

Area: Big Ridge State Resort/Rustic Park (Continued)

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40UN14	Daniel Branam homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN15	George E. Jones homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN16	Mrs. Parlie McCoy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN17	William Langley homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN19	Sherman Loy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN20	Lee Hutchinson homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN21	John M. Loy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN22	Luther Rutherford homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN23	Harvey E. Sharp homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN24	Phoebe Sharp homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN25	F. L. Sharp homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN26	William Sharp homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN27	William & G. C. Langley homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN28	Hop Bailey homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN29	L. B. Hutchinson homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN30	Wm. Hutchinson et ux homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN31	William Langley homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN32	Don Settle homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN33	George Snoderly homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN34	John B. Snoderly homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN35	Samuel L. Snoderly homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN36	Houk Snoderly homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN37	Mrs. J. M. Turner homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN38	Esther B. Nelson homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN39	L. E. Norton homestead & grist-mill	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN40	George Jones homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN41	Eula Troxler homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN42	William Irwin homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN43	Lon Sharp homestead	Late 18th-20th cent.
40UN44	Mrs. Martha Oaks homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN45	Frank Norton homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN46	McHenry Loy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN47	Kings Chapel School	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN48	Kings Chapel Church	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN49	John Loy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN50	Thomas M. Beeler homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN51	William Troxler homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN52	A. L. Hefner homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN53	Olley Troxler homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN54	Zola Loy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN55	John B. Troxler homestead	not complete
40UN56	Buck Loy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN57	Sam L. Hutchinson homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN58	Brown Snoderly homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN59	Bishop L. Johnson homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN60	Isaac F. Sharp homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN61	Henry Sharp homestead	19th-early 20th cent.

REGION: VALLEY AND RIDGE (Continued)

Area: Big Ridge State Resort/Rustic Park (Continued)

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40UN62	Sherman Stooksbury homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN63	L. C. and Shirley Miller homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN64	L. H. Stooksbury homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN65	Paris Smith homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN66	Wright Troxler homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN67	Talauer M. George homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN68	C. D. Irwin homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN69	P. E. Irwin homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN70	Caswell Stooksbury homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN71	Della Hutchinson homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN72	Dr. C. P. Wilson homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN73	Riley Cooper homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN74	Berton Stooksbury homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN75	Isaac Loy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN76	George Brantley homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN77	Mrs. Harriet Tucker homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN78	W. L. Turner homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN79	Hattie McCoy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN80	William Langley homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN81	John F. Miller homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN82	Bishop L. Johnson homestead	19th-early 20th cent.
40UN83	Buck Loy homestead	19th-early 20th cent.

Area: Buffalo Springs State Hatchery

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40GR15	Massengill Mill	Early 19th-mid 20th cent.
40GR16	CCC Camp #8	Mid 20th cent.
40GR17	Sam McDaniel house	19th-early 20th cent.
40GR18	Samuel Love Davis house	19th-early 20th cent.
40GR19	Vineyard house	19th-early 20th cent.

Area: Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40GN12	Davy Crockett Birthplace	Late 18th-20th cent.

Area: Fort Loudoun State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40MR1	Fort Loudoun	Cherokee and British, 1756-76
40MR50	Tellico Blockhouse	Late 18th-early 19th cent.

Area: Harrison Bay State Recreation Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40HA155	S. P. Long house	19th-early 20th cent.

REGION: VALLEY AND RIDGE (Continued)

Area: Harrison Bay State Recreation Area (Continued)

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40HA158	S. Tom Maddux house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA159	A. L. Goins house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA160	Maddux School	Early 20th cent.
40HA161	Bethel Baptist Church	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA162	A. A. Wilson house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA163	Ben M. Crox house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA164	Sam Davis' heirs' house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA165	Oscar Yarnell house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA166	D. N. Bell house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA167	J. S. Lowe house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA168	Hugh Dean house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA169	J. G. Lane house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA170	Champ Ramsey house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA171	Gold mine and house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA172	Mary L. Denny house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA173	R. B. Guthrie house	19th-early 20th cent.
40HA174	Rogers vs. Rogers tract house	19th-early 20th cent.

Area: John and Landon Carter House State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40CR5	Carter House	Late 18th-20th cent.

Area: Lakeshore Mental Health Institute

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40KN71	Hydraulic ram pumping station	Late 19th-20th cent.

Area: Moccasin Bend Mental Health Institute

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40HA130	"Signal Tower Base"	1860s
40HA131	Federal gun emplacements	1860s
40HA132	Federal gun emplacements	1860s
40HA134	Civil War bivouac area	1860s
40HA135	Civil War gun emplacements and rifle pits	1860s
40HA136	Civil War bivouac area	1860s
40HA137	Civil War gun emplacements and rifle pits	1860s

Area: Norris Dam State Resort Park

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40AN34	W. H. Longmire house	19th-early 20th cent.
40AN35	Dewey Hill house	19th-early 20th cent.
40AN36	E. S. Adkins home	19th-early 20th cent.
40AN37	Daniel Hill home	19th-early 20th cent.
40AN38	Sam O. McCracken house	19th-early 20th cent.

REGION: VALLEY AND RIDGE (Continued)

Area: Norris Dam State Resort Park (Continued)

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40AN39	Henry Jones house	19th-early 20th cent.
40AN40	Martin Disney house	19th-early 20th cent.
40AN41	J. S. Reynolds home	19th-early 20th cent.
40AN42	C. W. Reichard house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP23	C. W. Reichard house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP24	G. W. Fritts house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP25	P. E. Massengill house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP26	Delas Sharp	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP27	W. Lee Sharp house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP28	Lee Sharp house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP29	J. M. Harmon house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP30	J. O. Duncan house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP31	J. C. Andrews house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP32	J. I. Andrews house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP33	W. T. Lamb house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP34	J. M. Harmon house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP35	Delis Elkins house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP36	Ulysses A. Andrews house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP37	John Duncan house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP38	John Day house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP39	Annie Reed house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP40	Charlie Gaylor house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP41	Stella Lamb house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP42	Gaylor vs. Gaylor house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP43	J. O. Duncan house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP44	Vernie & Mildred Hutson house	19th-early 20th cent.
40CP45	Minnie A. Gaylor house	19th-early 20th cent.

Area: Red Clay Council Ground State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40BY20	Red Clay	1830s

Area: University of Tennessee - Chattanooga

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40HA120	Camp Cherokee Internment Center	ca. 1836-1838

Area: Warriors Path State Recreation Area

40SL38	Phillip Younce feed mill	Mid 20th cent.
40SL39	Phillip Younce gristmill	Early 20th cent.
40SL40	Childress/Moody house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40SL41	Benjamin Shipley house	Late 19th-early 20th cent.
40SL42	Strickler house & ferry	Early-mid 19th cent.
40SL43	Childress/Moody/Younce house	Late 18th-early 20th cent.
40SL44	Wm. Childress gristmill	Late 18th-early 19th cent.
40SL45	Winebarger house	Early 20th cent.

REGION: UNAKA MOUNTAINS

Area: Nancy Ward Gravesite State Historic Area

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40PK11	Homestead and cemetery	19th-20th cent.

Area: Roan Mountain State Rustic Park

Site No.	Site Type or Name	Approx. Time Frame
40CR38	Crab Orchard Mine	19th-20th cent.
40CR53	Ernest Johnson house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CR54	Historic house	Late 1930s
40CR55	Logan Barnett house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CR56	Charley Barnett house	Early 20th cent.
40CR57	Weaver Holtsclaw house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CR58	Heaton/Holtsclaw house	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CR59	McMahon house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40CR60	Dave Miller house	Late 19th cent.-1962
40CR61	Miller/Oxendine house	Late 19th-mid 20th cent.
40CR62	Scott Calhoun sawmill	Early-mid 20th cent.
40CR63	Jim Heaton house	Early 20th cent.

be of archaeological significance are referred to as site specific in nature. Using these counties as guides, general overviews of their respective regions may be gleaned.

This section is arranged by geographic physiographic region as was the previous section on prehistoric sites. There is some repetition on description of the regions so that each section can be used (or copied) independently of the other. It was authored by C. P. Stripling.

Mississippi River Valley

The floodplain of the Mississippi River in Tennessee ranges between fifteen miles wide in the north to five miles in the south. The migrations of the river channel have continuously deposited sediment over the valley floor, and this region exhibits the classic topographic features of a meandering river such as backswamps, oxbow lakes, cutoffs, and levees (Miller 1974:7).

Due to the presence of many faults, the Middle Mississippi Valley is an area of frequent earthquakes (Miller 1974:7). Reelfoot Lake in Lake County was formed by the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-1812. The river valley is between 185 and 230 feet above sea level and is bounded on the east by the Loess Hill Bluffs which rise to the adjacent Coastal Plain region.

Lake and Dyer are the only two counties with a majority of their land areas within the Mississippi River Valley, and Lake County was considered for regional sampling purposes (Stripling 1980:39). Though created in 1870, Lake can be defined out of its parent county, Obion. The westernmost civil districts of Obion's 1850 census reflect the general appearance of the area that became Lake County. The area was sparsely populated at that time, and of the 216 heads of household, only forty-one indicated an occupation other than "farmer," with the non-site specific category of "laborer" heading the list in frequency (Stripling 1980:39).

An early historic chronicle indicates that the Lake County area was originally covered by forests of oak, poplar, walnut, cypress, and beech, but by the 1870s, most of this valuable timber had been removed (Goodspeed 1887:852). One of the three most-often reported non-farming occupations in the western districts of the 1850 Obion population census is "woodchopper" and there is one "manager of woodyard" listed. The absence of suitable streams and creeks precluded the operation of water mills; however, horse-drawn mills were in use (Goodspeed 1887:852). There is only one "miller" listed for the area that became Lake County in Obion's 1850 population schedule. The people in this area were somewhat isolated by lakes and bayous, and the Mississippi River was the only real source of commerce and communication (Killebrew 1874:1118). There is a "ferryman" shown in the area in 1850.

Although this census listing represents a small population, it is one of only two regional samples in which "blacksmith" is not among the foremost occupations in reported frequency. Other site specific occupations for this area include "physician" (indicating an office or clinic), "tanner" (a tanyard), and "wheelwright" (a shop).

Illustrative of the river traffic and commerce referred to by Killebrew is the site of a nineteenth century steamboat wreck (40LA84) recorded on sovereign bottoms of the Mississippi River shared by Mississippi County, Arkansas and Lauderdale County, Tennessee.

A sawmill, a gristmill, and a blacksmith/mechanic shop have been recorded in Meeman Shelby Forest (Table 5). These are all of twentieth century vintage, however.

There are twice as many twentieth century house sites recorded on state lands in the Mississippi River Valley as there are nineteenth century houses, the majority being in Meeman Shelby Forest in the southern portion of the region and a couple in Reelfoot Lake State Resort Park in the north. One of the house sites at Meeman Shelby Forest had a store associated with it.

Fort Pillow (40LA50) is a historic military site located on state property in the Mississippi River Valley region. Excavations were conducted at this Civil War period site from 1976 to 1978 by Robert C. Mainfort of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. The results of these investigations are published as a part of the Division's research series (Mainfort 1980a).

Coastal Plain

The Coastal Plain is a region of relatively low elevation and is divided into two units. The West Tennessee Plain is marked on the west by low bluffs, approximately 100 feet high, rising from the Mississippi River floodplain. Its low hills and nearly flat terrain rise gently toward the east to the West Tennessee Uplands, a zone of slightly higher hills. Some of these hills in the vicinity of Natchez Trace State Park and Forest are over 700 feet above sea level, but the average elevation of the uplands is 500 feet (Miller 1974:7). The uplands unit of the Coastal Plain is bounded on the east by the Western Valley of the Tennessee River.

Because of federal treaties with the Chickasaw Indians, the regions of West Tennessee were inaccessible to white settlers prior to 1818 (Culp and Ross 1961:3). Subsequent to purchase by the federal government, settlement of the area was rapid, as was the creation of West Tennessee counties when population levels necessitated county governments.

Gibson County was created at a relatively early date (1823) and was chosen as a representative sample of the Coastal Plain region during the 1979 historic site survey. Gibson's population census for 1850 shows a working force of 433 individuals engaged in activities other than farming, or approximately seventeen percent of the total working population. Of these occupational categories other than "farmer," about seventy-five percent are considered site specific in nature.

In the non-farming sector, "mechanic" is the most often reported occupation although it is not considered site specific. It is assumed that a mechanic was a sort of all purpose "fix-it" man, perhaps requiring some blacksmithing skills, although this occupation could have been the equivalent of a laborer, as "laborer" does not appear in this census. "Blacksmith" is seventh in reported frequency below "mechanic" and is counted as a site specific occupational category (Stripling 1980:37).

This census shows twenty-three individuals in Civil District 7, outside the county seat of Trenton, who work at a "cotton factory & steam mill." In an area where cotton was (and still is) a major agricultural product, it would seem that there would have been more individuals engaged in cotton-producing occupations. However, these are the only individuals associated with this product according to the 1850 Gibson County population census (Stripling 1980:36). The entry of "cotton gin" appears many times in the manufacturing schedules of 1850 and subsequent years. Since cotton farming was a widespread practice, and probably incorporated into other farming operations, the occupational category of "farmer" may indicate the growing of cotton and, consequently, a cotton gin as part of the requisite farmstead machinery.

Other frequently reported mid-nineteenth century site specific occupational categories that may be applied to this region are "merchant" (indicating a store), "teacher" (a school house), "blacksmith," "saddle-making," "tailor," "cabinet maker," and "shoemaker" (shops).

All the state-owned historic sites in the Coastal Plain occur in the south and east portions of the region, most in the West Tennessee Uplands and are the result of intensive survey of state lands from 1982 to 1984. A majority of the house sites are in Carroll and Henderson counties (Natchez Trace State Forest) and in Chester and Hardeman counties (Chickasaw State Forest). Most of these houses date from the turn of the century while the state-owned house sites in McNairy County (Big Hill Pond State Natural Area) are attributed to the mid-to-late nineteenth century (Table 5). A mid-nineteenth century railroad town site also occurs at Big Hill Pond.

Three churches and three schools have been recorded on state lands in the Coastal Plain as well as a blacksmith shop and two gristmills.

Western Valley

In West Tennessee the Tennessee River flows north across the state, a distance of approximately 110 miles. Its valley, composed of the river's channel, floodplain, and terraces, attains a width of twenty miles (Miller 1974:7). The floodplain itself ranges in width between 3.5 and 1.5 miles at elevations of 350-400 feet above sea level. The sides of the Western Valley are formed by the ridge crests of the West Tennessee Uplands on the west and the Western Highland Rim on the east, and are dissected by many tributaries including the Duck and the Big Sandy Rivers.

Only three counties fall mostly within the Western Valley. From south to north these are Hardin, Decatur, and Benton. Of these, Benton was selected as a regional sample.

Created in 1835, Benton was taken from parts of Humphreys and Henry Counties. Benton's 1850 census shows "blacksmith" as the most often reported occupation other than "farmer." Ministers, carpenters, and doctors complete the top four of non-farming occupations. This is one of the few researched 1850 censuses that include the occupational category "mechanic." This occupational listing appears foremost in the 1850 Gibson County census, and also in Marion County for the same year. Marion was a parent county of the Cumberland Plateau's representative sample (Stripling 1980:16,32).

The pen sketch of Benton County by Killebrew in 1874 shows an area where homeseekers seemed to have little desire to settle, but those who were there appeared satisfied to remain. Although a fair timber supply existed at the time, Killebrew reports that lumbering was done mainly to supply the home market. The county's road system was bad in the 1870s, and the fall of the creeks and streams produced inadequate power for the operation of very many mills. A few deposits of iron ore were known to exist in Benton County, but did not produce a notable quantity (Burchard 1934:51).

To the south, in Decatur County, the exploitation of the bountiful timber resources was more prevalent. Consequently, a number of sawmills operated and the product was shipped on the Tennessee River (Killebrew 1874:1048). Iron ore was plentiful in Decatur, but only the Brownsport Furnace was in blast at the time (Killebrew 1874:1052).

In Hardin, the southernmost Tennessee county of the Western Valley, iron ore, though present, was "too siliceous or sandy for profitable working" and the only furnace had operated on Hardin's Creek prior to the Civil war (Killebrew 1874:1092). Manufacturing establishments in this area were mainly tanneries and sawmills in the mid-1870s.

Only two state-owned areas in the Western Valley have had historic sites recorded on them. The mid-nineteenth century site of old Johnsonville (40HS159) and at least one other contemporaneous house site occur at the Nathan Bedford Forrest State Historic Area in Benton and Humphreys counties (Table 5). It should be noted that while the whole of Humphreys County is not considered as part of the Western Valley, its state-owned sample at Nathan Bedford Forrest is counted as such because of the park's location.

Pickwick Landing State Resort Park in the southern part of Hardin County only contains late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house sites recorded. The Pickwick sites were located through the use of detailed land ownership maps drawn in the mid-1930s when the park was established by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The TVA construction village at the park (40HR119) was considered a separate site and was recorded as a small town.

Western Highland Rim

East of the Western Valley of the Tennessee River lies the western portion of the Highland Rim. This region partially encircles the Central Basin and is characterized by rolling terrain dissected by many streams (Miller 1974:5). Two of the more prominent waterways are the Cumberland River in the north and the Duck River in the approximate center of the region. Elevations range between 700 and 1,000 feet above sea level with the highest points lying to the south in Wayne, Lawrence, and Giles counties.

The presence of brown iron ore throughout several counties of the Western Highland Rim led to the early establishment of an iron industry in West Tennessee. This industry had its beginnings in Dickson County in the vicinity of the Cumberland Furnace community, where iron was first produced west of the Cumberland Mountains in 1797 (Burchard 1934:7). During the first part of the nineteenth century iron

production developed slowly, but by 1835, some twenty-seven furnaces were operating in the region (Burchard 1934:8).

The 1850 population census for Dickson County shows blacksmithing and iron production related occupations as the most often reported non-farming occupational categories (Stripling 1980:28). "Woodchopper" is also a frequently listed occupation in this census and is probably related to the iron industry because of the vast amounts of charcoal needed for the ore smelting process. Although the occupation "turner," listed twice on this census, can refer to either a wood worker or a potter (Smith and Rogers 1979:5), it is possible that the term could be connected with iron production due to the fact that potters were oftentimes employed as mold makers for iron casting (Smith and Rogers 1979:21).

Aside from iron related occupational categories, the mid-nineteenth century Dickson County census lists an impressive complement of site specific occupations, including "wagonmaker," "shoemaker," "merchant," "tanner," "cabinetmaker," "chairmaker," "miller," "cooper," "grocer," "gunsmith," "hatter," and "distiller."

In addition to a variety of agricultural products including tobacco, peanuts, corn, clover, and wheat, a new industry in the region was developed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. This was the harvesting and processing of sumac leaves, a substance used in tanning and dyeing (Killebrew 1874:703-704). Both Goodspeed (1887) and Killebrew mention sumac mills being operated in conjunction with saw and gristmills.

Nearly all the watercourses produced sufficient power to operate many mills and manufactories and, for Dickson County, shipping lanes included the Cumberland River and its tributaries. Occupations on the 1850 census include "S. B. [steamboat] Pilot," "S. Boatman," and "steamboat doctor."

While there are no steamboat wrecks recorded on state lands in this region, the sites of a mill operated by Davy Crockett (40LR9), an iron furnace (40DS4), a forge (40CH87), and an iron ore mine (40SW200) are part of the state's inventory (Table 5). The late eighteenth century townsite of Port Royal (40MT350) in Montgomery County is a state historic area and house sites occur on state lands in Stewart, Dickson, and Lawrence counties.

Central Basin

The physiographic region occupying the center of the State of Tennessee is a nearly elliptical basin having a north-south axis of approximately 125 miles and being about sixty miles wide. Encompassed by the Eastern and Western Highland Rims, this huge depression may be subdivided into inner and outer portions.

The inner section is less hilly than the outer-lying areas and parts of Rutherford, Wilson, Bedford, and Marshall Counties are all but level. The average elevation is about 600 feet and surface drainage is poor (Miller 1974:5).

The outer part of the Central Basin is characterized by major drainage divides and hilly terrain. Some siliceous stone capped hills approach elevations of 1,300 feet, but the average elevation is around 750 feet (Miller 1974).

The major drainages in the basin are the Cumberland River in the north, the Duck River in the central portion, and the Elk River in the south. There are many smaller dissections, including the Harpeth and Stones Rivers. The north-central county of Wilson was researched to establish a mid-to-late nineteenth century picture of the Central Basin (Stripling 1980:23). This county has more than adequate historic records to recommend it, and at least one early 1900s map was used in connection with the 1979 field survey.

White settlers of the area that became Wilson arrived in the late 1700s and the county itself was formed in 1799. The centralized site of the town of Lebanon became the county seat and from 1802 settlement of the land was rapid (Goodspeed 1887:845). The various streams and tributaries furnished good farmland and sites for mills and other water-powered machinery (Drake 1879:4).

The general appearance of this county as reflected by the occupational categories of the 1850 population census is similar to other regional samples in that "blacksmith," "carpenter," and "physician" are the leading non-farming occupations. A moderately high percentage of individuals claimed "cabinetmaker" as their line of work (Stripling 1980:24). In the late 1870s the area evidently still had "an ample supply of forest timber...including a number of [species] invaluable for building and cabinet purposes" (Drake 1879:4).

An increase in lumbering and sawmilling occurred in this area in the 1870s due in part to the fencing of western ranges with newly invented barbed wire, and the use of wooden blocks for street paving (Merritt 1961:244). Killebrew (1874:1011) reports that approximately twenty-five sawmills operated throughout Wilson County, about half of which were steam powered. In addition to carpenters and cabinetmakers, other wood-utilizing occupational categories listed in the 1850 census include "wheelwright," "saddler," "wagonmaker," "carriagemaker," "chairmaker," "broommaker," "gunsmith," and "tanner."

Seven individuals are listed as "miller" on Wilson County's 1850 population census. A quarter of a century later, approximately twenty gristmills were reported by Killebrew (1874:1011).

Intensive site survey was conducted in the Cedars of Lebanon State Forest in central Wilson County recording some fifty-three house sites, most dating to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Only two sites of late nineteenth century industry were recorded within this state owned tract: a blacksmith shop (40WI132) and a steam powered sawmill (40WI143).

A total of seven state-owned areas in Davidson County contain recorded historic archaeological sites (Table 5). Among these is the Belle Meade Mansion Historic Site which includes the site of an eighteenth century frontier station (40DV107). The Clover Bottom Plantation (40DV186), the Hermitage (40DV120), and the Sam Davis farmstead (40DV23) are three of the better known state-owned homesteads that date from the early nineteenth century. Newsom's Mill (40DV62) is one of the few state-owned industrial sites in Davidson County.

The only other historic sites presently recorded on state lands in the Central Basin occur in Marshall County (Henry Horton State Park and Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home) and in Sumner County (Wynnewood State Historic Area).

Eastern Highland Rim

The eastern portion of the Highland Rim is a region of differing topographic features. Generally it is characterized by nearly level or undulating terrain, and is separated from the Central Basin by an escarpment dissected by numerous valleys. The average elevation of the rim is about 1,000 feet above sea level. However, Short Mountain, an erosional remnant of the Cumberland Plateau, rises to a height of over 2,000 feet and is situated twenty miles west of the Plateau's eastern escarpment (Miller 1974:5).

Another feature of the Eastern Rim is an area referred to as the Barrens. This area lies principally in Coffee, Cannon, and Warren counties along the outer (westerly) ten miles of the south-central portion of the rim and consists of very level terrain containing numerous swamps.

The historic records of White County provide a general representation of the appearance of the Eastern Highland Rim in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The county is centrally located within the region and was established in 1806. The Caney Fork and Calfkiller Rivers were important sources of water power and provided sites of manufacturing operations (Killebrew 1874:987). The 1850 census indicates several manufacturing occupational categories, including "saddlers," "cabinetmakers," "millers," "wagonmakers," "gunsmiths," a "carriagemaker," a "cooper," and a "manufacturer."

White County was researched in connection with the 1978 pottery manufacturing survey. Besides "farmer," the leading occupational categories on the 1850 census are "blacksmith," "potter," "shoemaker," and "carpenter." A source of high quality potter's clay in the northwest portion of the county gave rise to a thriving ceramic industry (Killebrew 1874:988).

Coal and iron ore occur in various places throughout the White County area. Goodspeed (1887:797) reports that a number of coal mines had been in operation as the demand required, and it appears that coal was extracted to supply the home market. Killebrew (1874:988) indicates the need for a railroad in order to develop the use of the region's mineral resources. Only one "cole digger" is listed on the 1850 White County census. Likewise, iron ore does not appear to have been extensively exploited during the mid-nineteenth century. Only two bloomery forges operated in White County prior to the Civil War (Goodspeed 1887:798). The 1850 census shows no iron related occupations.

Several salt wells occurred along the Calfkiller River, and it appears that this resource was tapped at an early date (Goodspeed 1887). Mineral water springs were found in White County and at least one, Bon Air, was developed as a resort and spa. A hotel and accompanying buildings existed there in the 1840s, but were burned during the Civil War and not rebuilt (Thorne 1971:339).

There are few state-owned historic archaeological sites in the Eastern Highland Rim. Big Bone Cave (40VB103) in Van Buren County contains the remains of nineteenth century saltpeter mining operations. The Old Stone Fort (40CF1) in Coffee County has an historic component in the form of turn-of-the-nineteenth-century milling operations. Edgar Evins State Park, located on the western border of the region in DeKalb County, contains several early twentieth century house sites and three school sites (Table 5).

Cumberland Plateau

The Cumberland Plateau is marked on the west by an irregular escarpment rising out of the Eastern Highland Rim. To the east, the plateau drops into the Tennessee River Valley of the Valley and Ridge Region. Both escarpments have an average height of 900 feet (Miller 1974:3). Above sea level elevations range between 1700 and 1900 feet across most of the plateau, and although it is essentially flat, some rolling terrain exists and mountainous areas to the north exceed 3,000 feet. Numerous gorges cut into the region and two linear valleys, the Sequatchie in the south and the Elk in the north, are also present.

The Sequatchie Valley can be considered as a separate physiographic region; however, for survey purposes it was considered a subdivision of the surrounding Cumberland Plateau.

Sequatchie County was selected for regional sampling mainly due to the completeness of its county records. Because of circumstances surrounding its creation in 1857, the occupational picture of the area was obtained from Sequatchie's 1860 population census and from a portion of the 1850 census for its parent county, Marion (Stripling 1980:16).

In 1860, over two-thirds of the sample county's population were involved in farming activities. The remainder of the occupations show a remarkable diversity with "blacksmiths" and "carpenters" ranked high in frequency. This census lists three young women in close proximity to each other who indicated their occupations as "Pleasure" (Stripling 1980:19). Of the individuals reporting non-farming occupations, approximately sixty-eight percent were engaged in activities considered site specific in nature including "shoemaker," "merchant," "physician," "brickmason," "distiller," "teacher," "chairmaker," "wagonmaker," "cabinetmaker," "cooper," and "wheelwright."

As in the neighboring Eastern Highland Rim physiographic region, iron ore and coal were not greatly exploited due to the lack of transportation. Killebrew (1874) reports this of several counties in the Cumberland Plateau region. Sequatchie's 1860 census has no occupational categories related to iron or coal.

By the 1890s, however, it appears that iron and coal were being mined at least in the southeast portion of the Plateau. Survey in Prentice Cooper State Forest in Marion County recorded the turn-of-the-century sites of the Inman Iron Ore Mines (40MI150) and the McNabb Coal Mines (40MI147). The McNabb operation had a company town associated with it.

When related to some of the expected site types based on the sample county's 1860 occupational listings, the Cumberland Plateau's state-owned site sample appears well represented (Table 5). Two schools and a store site are recorded in Fall Creek Falls State Park. With regard to the occupations utilizing wood to a great extent, saw and stave mill sites are located in this park and in the Savage Gulf-Stone Door Natural Area in Grundy County. At least one moonshine still site also occurs at Savage Gulf.

A full complement of house sites has been recorded in the surveyed state areas of the region, and a saltpeter mining site is located at the York Farm Historic

Area in Fentress County. In neighboring Pickett County are three turn-of-the-century lumbering operation sites.

Valley and Ridge

Extending from the escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau on the west to the Unaka Mountains on the east, the Valley and Ridge physiographic region is characterized by extended ridges and intervening valleys, all trending northeast-southwest in direction. In the northern portion of this region, ridges and mountains approach 3,000 feet in elevation and the valleys average 1,000 feet. These elevations diminish in the south to about 1,500 feet for the ridge tops and 750 feet on the valley floors (Miller 1974:3).

The courses of smaller streams are generally in the valley floors, but some larger ones have cut across the northeast-southwest structure of the ridges. The Tennessee River is in the western portion of the Valley and Ridge and flows south along the base of the Cumberland Plateau's eastern escarpment.

Matthew Rhea's 1832 Map of the State of Tennessee shows the locations of several forges (and presumably iron ore sources) in counties of the northern part of the region.

The sample county of Meigs represents the southern portion of the Valley and Ridge and lies along the east bank of the Tennessee River for a distance of about 30 miles. The 1850 census for Meigs County shows that of the 753 occupations listed, 639 were "farmers" (Stripling 1980:14). Individuals engaged in other occupational endeavors included "blacksmiths," "merchants," "physicians," "teachers," "saddlers," "tailors," "brickmasons," "hatters," "wagonmakers," "millers," "coopersmiths," "shoemakers," "tanners," one "distiller," one "cottonsherer," and one "cotton spinner."

Nearly a quarter of a century later, although water-powered saw and grist mills were numerous and a number of tanneries were present, the mechanical industries were only moderately represented in Meigs County (Killebrew 1874:587). At this time there were no woolen or cotton factories, but several carding machines were operating. Killebrew also noted that there were few brick dwellings, none of stone, and about half the houses were framed. It can be assumed the remainder of the dwellings were log buildings. There were no iron furnaces or forges, and no coal, copper, lead, or zinc mines in operation. By the late 1880s, however, preparations were being made to extensively exploit a vein of iron ore that ran nearly the entire length of the county (Goodspeed 1887:815).

The state-owned recorded historic site for the Valley and Ridge sample contains no industrial metals mining or production sites. There is one small gold mining operation site associated with a homestead in Hamilton County in the Harrison Bay State Recreation Area. Harrison Bay is one of TVA's original demonstration parks developed in the mid-1930s, and has detailed land acquisition plats drawn for the properties involved. Aside from a school, a church, and the gold mine, the remainder of this area's recorded sites are houses.

The other state areas in the Valley and Ridge for which TVA land maps were used to conduct surveys are Big Ridge and Norris Dam State Resort Parks.

Consequently, a total of 74 and 32 homesteads, respectively, were identified and recorded in these parks. The sites of a gristmill, a school, and a church were also recorded at Big Ridge. Warriors Path State Recreation Area is another park developed by TVA in the late 1940s for which the land acquisition maps were of less help. Two grist mills, a feed mill, a ferry, and four house sites were recorded based primarily on information provided by local people.

In connection with the federal government's development of recreational parks and other facilities in Tennessee, the site of a Civilian Conservation Corps living quarters or CCC Camp (40GR16) was recorded at the Buffalo Springs State Hatchery in Grainger County. Also recorded at this state area is the site of the Massengill Mill (40GR15), a late eighteenth-early nineteenth century mill site utilized into the twentieth century that has a store, a blacksmith shop, and house sites associated with it.

Several sites of military installations occur on state-owned lands in the Valley and Ridge. Camp Cherokee (40HA120) was an internment center located on the south side of the Tennessee River in Chattanooga where members of the Cherokee population were held prior to their removal to Oklahoma. The property of the Moccasin Bend Mental Health Institute, Chattanooga contains sites of Civil War period earthworks and bivouac areas. The Fort Loudoun State Historic Area in Monroe County is not only the site of its namesake (40MR1), but of the Tellico Blockhouse (40MR50). Both of these early fortifications have been excavated under sponsorship of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Two of the oldest house sites owned by the state are the John and Landon Carter House (40CR5) in Carter County and the place of Davy Crockett's birth (40GN12) in Greene County.

Unaka Mountains

The Blue Ridge portion of the Appalachian Mountains is referred to as the Unakas in far eastern Tennessee. These mountains include Chilhowee, English, Bean, Holston, Starr, Roan, and the Smokies; and they are characterized by rugged terrain, forested slopes, rushing streams, and waterfalls (Miller 1974:3). The valleys in the south average 1,000 feet above sea level while those of the north reach 1500 feet in elevation with some of the peaks over 6,000 feet.

Carter is the oldest county (created in 1796) that is almost completely within the Unaka Mountains region. This upper East Tennessee county represents one of the state's first areas of white settlement.

It was realized at an early date that this region was rich in iron ore deposits and other resources conducive to iron manufacturing. One of the oldest ironworks in the Carter County area was established in 1792, and by 1840, this county had more iron operations than any other East Tennessee county (Nave 1953:1).

The 1850 Carter County census shows a number of occupational categories associated with the iron industry, including "hammerman," "collier," "moulder," "founder," "harnder," and of course "iron manufacturer." Taken together, these constitute the second most-often reported, non-farmer occupational group in this census, after "laborer." This appears in sharp contrast to the county samples of

the three physiographic regions to the west of the Unaka Mountains. Although there was only one railroad depot in Carter County during the early 1870s, and no road completely through the county (Killebrew 1874:471), there seemed to have been more of a concerted effort to exploit the iron resources of the region.

Killebrew indicates that Carter was a sparsely populated county, and indeed, there are only 870 heads of household listed in the 1850 census, 618 of whom are farmers (Stripling 1980:11). The non-farming occupations have a ranking not unlike other sample counties with "blacksmith," "minister," "carpenter," and "wagonmaker" heading the list.

There are only two state areas that contain recorded historic sites in the Unaka Mountains region. The Nancy Ward homestead (40PK11) in Polk County has a tavern site and a cemetery associated with it. In Carter County, the Roan Mountain State Rustic Park has an iron ore mine and bloomery forge site (40CR38). Besides a twentieth century sawmill site (40CR62), there are turn-of-the-century house sites at Roan Mountain.

Historic Cherokee Sites

Archaeological sites attributed to historic or protohistoric Cherokee cultural occupation in Tennessee are considered as a separate group from the inventory of Anglo-American historic sites because they occur at the end of the Native American continuum. In general, these sites fall into two basic categories: those recorded on the basis of documentary research and those that are based on artifactual evidence. Sites evidenced only by diagnostic pottery types and/or Anglo trade items are classified as protohistoric or European contact sites. Cherokee sites having historic documentation for their existence, especially farmsteads and industries established after European contact, are considered as a special type of historic site.

Cherokee sites are recorded in thirteen of Tennessee's eastern counties within the Cumberland Plateau, the Valley and Ridge, and the Unaka Mountains physiographic regions. A number of these (over thirty) are in Monroe County and were surveyed in connection with the Tellico Dam construction project. Another twenty or so Cherokee sites are recorded throughout Loudon, Blount, Sevier, Hamblen, Unicoi, Washington, and Sullivan counties. A majority are in five counties in the southeast corner of the state. These counties were surveyed for Cherokee sites in 1979 as a component of the surveys being conducted by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. Based on historic documentary evidence and field survey some sixty-five Cherokee sites were recorded in Marion, Hamilton, Bradley, Polk, and Meigs counties. These sites consist of towns, farmsteads, ferrys and boat landings, taverns, schools and missions, and local industries.

While most historically undocumented sites that are given the "Cherokee" label in East Tennessee have supporting evidence for this affiliation, there are few diagnostic attributes associated with them. In some cases a site's location within an acknowledged Cherokee region of occupation may be enough to label it as such, although the artifacts present may be attributed to other cultural components. Some sites in Monroe County within the Little Tennessee River drainage system are designated "Mississippian or Cherokee" based on the presence of shell-tempered potsherds.

Of the 131 reliably recorded Cherokee sites in Tennessee, ninety-two have supporting historic documentation in the form of archival map locations, Bureau of American Ethnology references, and various records connected with the Cherokee Removal. Almost all of these documented sites are in five counties in the southeast corner of the state: Marion, Hamilton, Bradley, Polk, and Monroe. A few are scattered throughout Meigs, Loudon, Blount, and Unicoi counties.

The majority of Cherokee sites evidenced strictly by on-site artifactual remains are in Monroe County, and several occur in Hamblen, Washington, and Unicoi counties.

Only three Cherokee sites are within state-owned lands and these are Red Clay (40BY20) in Bradley County, the Nancy Ward Homestead and cemetery (40PK11) in Polk County, and a Cherokee Internment Center (40HA120) in Hamilton County. These sites are included in the list of state-owned historic sites (Table 5) because of their historic affiliations.

CHAPTER 5

COMPARISON OF STATE-OWNED AND NONSTATE-OWNED RECORDED HISTORIC SITES

In order to present a comprehensive picture of recorded historic sites across the state, a search was made through the Division of Archaeology's Site Record Files. Each county was examined and all historic sites and components were extracted and noted. A brief description as to type and temporal setting was made for each site/component, and each was enumerated as being either state-owned or nonstate-owned.

As mentioned previously, many historic components that appear on aboriginal sites have been considered of secondary importance and the recording of historic surface scatters was oftentimes not as scrupulous as that of prehistoric components. There are cases in which an aboriginal scatter was accompanied by "one whiteware sherd and one modern porcelain sherd" or "historic ceramics and glass" or "brick fragments and cinders." These sites were noted and described during the site record file search, and afterwards a judgment call was made regarding the more substantial historic surface scatters. These were enumerated as "indeterminate" site types and included in an historic site quantification (Table 6). In addition to these indeterminate scatters and structures, there are approximately 360 more sites across the state that include insignificant amounts or uninformative descriptions of historic artifacts. All but six of these sites occur on nonstate-owned land.

A total of 1,294 historic sites/components, including indeterminate surface scatters, is accounted for in the site record files. Of these sites, 547 are on state property and 747 are not state-owned. Discounting the 125 indeterminate site indications, 1,169 known site or component types may be seen according to Table 6. This table is limited in its representation of the true number of component types because of sites of multiple activities, i.e., a cotton gin and blacksmithing site or a grist mill and distillery site. These are categorized in most cases according to what is considered the foremost or principal operation. Forty-seven sites of multiple activities required this kind of classification. Cottage or home industries are enumerated according to the industry instead of as a house or farmstead because these are seen as special addendums to the home. In the case of a homestead with a family cemetery, the site is counted in the rural domestic (house, farmstead) category. The cemetery category was generally reserved for small unrecorded community or unmarked graveyards.

In order to show the general relationship of state-owned and nonstate-owned historic archaeological sites across the state, another series of brief regional discussions is presented. These illuminate somewhat the nature of historic sites located off state property and are included here for comparison with the state-owned site inventory enumerated in Table 5.

Mississippi River Valley

During the 1978 historic pottery survey, only one such site was recorded in this region and information was gathered concerning a few other unrecorded pottery sites in Shelby County (Smith and Rogers 1979:122-24). Subsequent to the survey,

Table 6. Historic Archaeological Sites Enumerated by Physiographic Region and Ownership and Categorized by Site Theme and Type

SITE THEME AND TYPE	Mississippi River Valley		Coastal Plain		Western Valley		Western Highland Rim		Central Basin		Eastern Highland Rim		Cumberland Plateau		Valley and Ridge		Unaka Mountains		TOTALS
	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	
INDUSTRIAL																			
Pottery	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	11	–	1	24
Brickmaking	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Mill:																			
Grist	1	–	2	4	–	–	1	1	2	15	–	–	2	–	4	3	–	10	45
Feed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Saw	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	3	–	–	1	–	11
Stave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Paper	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wool	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Cotton	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Button	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Powder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mine:																			
Iron Ore	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Coal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Saltpeter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	4
Sulphur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gold	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1

Table 6 (Continued)

SITE THEME AND TYPE	Mississippi River Valley		Coastal Plain		Western Valley		Western Highland Rim		Central Basin		Eastern Highland Rim		Cumberland Plateau		Valley and Ridge		Unaka Mountains		TOTALS
	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	
Iron Manufacturing																			
Furnace	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	9
Forge	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5
Nailery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
Ore processing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lumbering Operation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	4
Lime Kiln	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Industrial Hamlet	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
																		Subtotal	(131)
HOME INDUSTRY																			
Pottery (Family or Art)	–	4	–	18	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	40	–	1	–	22	–	3	94
Brick Kiln	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Blacksmith Shop	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16
Wagonmaking Shop	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Furnituremaking Shop	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cobbling Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Saddlery Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Tanyard	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Cotton Gin	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Distillery (moonshine still)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	1	8
Sorghum Mill	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
																		Subtotal	(130)

Table 6 (Continued)

SITE THEME AND TYPE	Mississippi River Valley		Coastal Plain		Western Valley		Western Highland Rim		Central Basin		Eastern Highland Rim		Cumberland Plateau		Valley and Ridge		Unaka Mountains		TOTALS
	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	
COMMERCIAL																			
Store	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	10
Tavern, Inn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Boarding House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Health Spa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Railroad Depot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
																		Subtotal	(17)
PUBLIC																			
Post Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5
Pumphouse	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Reservoir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Road (pike)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tollgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
CCC Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
																		Subtotal	(13)
EDUCATIONAL																			
School	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	5	2	-	-	1	18
																		Subtotal	(18)

Table 6 (Continued)

SITE THEME AND TYPE	Mississippi River Valley		Coastal Plain		Western Valley		Western Highland Rim		Central Basin		Eastern Highland Rim		Cumberland Plateau		Valley and Ridge		Unaka Mountains		TOTALS
	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	
RELIGIOUS																			
Church	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	9
																		Subtotal	(9)
MEDICAL																			
Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Doctor's office (home)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
																		Subtotal	(2)
RURAL DOMESTIC																			
House, farmstead, plantation	17	13	129	31	19	4	16	59	67	38	7	6	39	74	130	13	10	9	681
Barn	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	1	8
Springhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Well	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
																		Subtotal	(691)
URBAN DOMESTIC																			
House within existing town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	33
																		Subtotal	(33)

Table 6 (Continued)

SITE THEME AND TYPE	Mississippi River Valley		Coastal Plain		Western Valley		Western Highland Rim		Central Basin		Eastern Highland Rim		Cumberland Plateau		Valley and Ridge		Unaka Mountains		TOTALS
	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	
URBAN DISTRICT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
																		Subtotal	(1)
TOWN	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8
																		Subtotal	(8)
CEMETERY	1	1	9	1	-	-	1	3	1	4	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	27
Single grave	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
																		Subtotal	(29)
MILITARY																			
Frontier station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	30
Fort	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	12
Earthwork	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	9
Encampment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	7
Internment Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
																		Subtotal	(59)
RIVER TRANSPORTATION																			
Boat Landing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lock and dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ferry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Steamboat wreck	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
																		Subtotal	(10)

Table 6 (Continued)

SITE THEME AND TYPE	Mississippi River Valley		Coastal Plain		Western Valley		Western Highland Rim		Central Basin		Eastern Highland Rim		Cumberland Plateau		Valley and Ridge		Unaka Mountains		TOTALS
	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	State Owned	Non State Owned	
OTHER																			
Dump	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5
Explosive magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fish weir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Check dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rendering vat (pine tar)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rock shelter (hist. occup.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Historic petroglyphs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
																		Subtotal	(18)
INDETERMINATE																			
Surface scatter	-	42	1	38	-	2	-	6	1	13	-	5	-	8	1	5	-	1	123
Standing structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
																		Subtotal	(125)
GRAND TOTALS	26	65	154	114	21	8	23	81	78	144	15	53	65	150	154	76	12	55	1294

Note: Some of the state-owned grand totals do not match those presented in Table [2]. This is due to the inclusion of indeterminate surface scatters on this table, the enumeration of a steamboat wreck in the Mississippi River Valley, and the omission of the Cherokee sites of Red Clay and Nancy Ward's farmstead.

a handful of pottery sites was recorded in the city of Memphis, bringing the regional total to six, including four art or family potteries and two industrial operations.

In addition to the state-owned Fort Pillow, the site of Fort Pickering (40SY5) in Memphis contains Civil War period components as well as frontier outpost and aboriginal features (Weaver and Bowman 1982:4).

Surveys conducted by Drexel Peterson (1979a and 1979b) of the Wolf River and the Loosahatchie Watershed resulted in the recording of some house sites and many components and sites of indeterminate historic activity (Table 6). These occur principally in Shelby County and extend into neighboring Fayette County of the Coastal Plain region.

There is a small number of indeterminate historic surface scatters recorded in Dyer County along the Obion River as a result of an archaeological and historic resources survey by Jay K. Johnson (1975).

Coastal Plain

While the state-owned historic site sample represents the southern and eastern parts of the Coastal Plain, surveys conducted off state property have recorded a significant number of historic sites and components in the western and southern portions of the region.

In 1978 a cultural resource survey within the Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge in Haywood County was conducted (Autry and Hinshaw 1979). Gerald Smith and others recorded a number of nineteenth and twentieth century farmstead and house remains in the Hatchie Bottom.

The site of the nineteenth century town of Estonallie (40HD74) is also recorded on the Hatchie River in Haywood County.

To the south in Fayette County are a majority of the recorded indeterminate historic component surface indications of the region along the Wolf River and in the Loosahatchie drainage. Many of the artifact assemblages from these sites include nearly equal proportions of prehistoric and historic materials. The Coastal Plain and the Mississippi River regions contain more recorded indeterminate historic surface scatters than any other regions across the state due to the drainage system surveys by Drexel Peterson in Fayette County.

Several house sites and historic surface scatters were recorded in 1979 to the north and east of the city of Jackson in Madison County. This was the result of a TVA transmission line right-of-way survey by Guy Weaver of Memphis State University. Many of these sites include aboriginal components, and subsurface shovel tests were performed on most of them.

As previously indicated, Gibson County was the subject of research during a Division of Archaeology historic site survey in 1979. At that time, a total of twenty-eight historic sites representing a wide range of site types was documented. Except for pottery making sites, the Gibson County survey accounts for nearly all the nonstate-owned industrial and home industry sites indicated for the Coastal Plain in Table 6. This survey used the term "industrial hamlet" to refer to a small

localized group of industries aggregated around a crossroads community and usually operated by several different individuals through time. In this region the industrial hamlets included such operations as cotton gins, saw and grist mills, blacksmith shops, tanyards, and general merchandise stores.

The industrial hamlet is distinguished from the single family home industry site theme category because of the community nature of the hamlet. The site of the Austin Bailey house (40GB126) includes the associated industries of a cotton gin, blacksmith shop, and sawmill. These were operated by Austin Bailey and his son George W. Bailey, from just after the Civil War until the early 1900s. This is contrasted with the Lynn Point Community (40GB118) that involved the operation of a store, a cotton gin, a tanyard, a saw and grist mill, and a blacksmith shop through the concerted and consecutive efforts of S. J. Lett, P. B. Edmunds, and Frank McDaniels (Stripling 1980:43,45).

The site of the Gibson Wells mineral water spa and health resort (40GB112) is one of only two such sites recorded in the state. These resorts operated with great success from the first quarter of the nineteenth century until the early twentieth century when the advent of the automobile made spending extended periods of time at these luxury hotels unnecessary in order to "take the cure."

The pottery making site survey in 1978 located the remains of twenty-four kilns in Carroll, Hardeman, Henderson, Henry, McNairy, and Madison counties. Six of these pottery sites were industrial operations and eighteen were considered family industries. Nearly all the industrial level potteries in this region are located in Henry County (Smith and Rogers 1979:19).

Western Valley

The Western Valley is the region with the smallest overall number of recorded historic archaeological sites in the state. Its state-owned historic site sample compares numerically with the samples of the other West Tennessee physiographic regions, but not with regard to variety of sites (Table 6).

The nonstate-owned historic sites in this region include three house sites that are in Humphreys County, a constituent of the neighboring Western Highland Rim. These sites, however, are situated in the far western edge of the county on the east side of the Tennessee River. The remainder of the non-state historic site sample of the Western Valley is in Benton County and includes a mid-nineteenth century house site (40BN111), a Civil War gun emplacement on an aboriginal mound (40BN67), a store/freight house associated with a nineteenth century dwelling (40BN131), and two indeterminate surface scatters (40BN134 and 136).

The low number of historic sites reported for this region reflects the lack of historic archaeological research in the Western Valley.

Western Highland Rim

The vast majority of nonstate-owned historic sites recorded in this region are the result of an extensive survey of the Fort Campbell Military Reservation

in Montgomery and Stewart Counties (O'Malley et al. 1981). All of these are house or farmstead sites of which "26% contained exclusively nineteenth century materials," 19% contained only twentieth century items, and "over half of the sites (55%)...had artifacts dating to both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries" (O'Malley et al. 1981:IX-39-40). A few other farmsteads were recorded in Stewart County as a result of TVA's inventory of the Kentucky Lake area and the Land Between the Lakes. The state's house site sample is about one-fourth that of the nonstate-owned sample, and is distributed in the Montgomery Bell State Resort Park (Dickson County), Stewart State Forest (Stewart County), and the David Crockett State Recreation Area (Lawrence County).

A variety of industrial operations are represented in this region both on and off state lands. The Davy Crockett grist mill (40LR9) in Lawrence County had a gunpowder making capacity as well as a distillery associated with it and operated between 1819 and 1821. A less well-documented mill site (40MT31) is located in Montgomery County on the site of an aboriginal stone box cemetery.

Two cotton mill sites (40LR7 and 8), one on and one off state property, were recorded in Lawrence County during survey of the David Crockett State Park. Both of these appear to have been established prior to the Civil War.

A post-1900 button factory (40MT131) was operated at Clarksville in Montgomery County.

The iron industry is represented at this time [1984] by only four recorded sites in the Western Highland Rim. The site of Laurel Furnace (40DS4) is in Dickson County in the Montgomery Bell State Park. The iron forge site and house site of the ironmaster Montgomery Bell (40CH87 and 88) are located in Cheatham County at the Narrows of the Harpeth State Historic Area. The Lee and Gould Furnace site (40HI125) is at Bucksnort in Hickman County. The site of a surface iron ore mining operation (40SW200) is in the Stewart State Forest. A possibly related lime kiln operation (40MT369) was located at the town of Palmyra in Montgomery County.

Military sites in this region are located in Stewart and Montgomery counties and include one each of the major military site types: frontier station, fort, earthworks, and encampments.

The only two pottery sites recorded in the Western Highland Rim are in Hickman County and are both family operations.

Central Basin

Most of the non-state-owned rural domestic sites recorded in the Central Basin are the result of surveys conducted by Glyn DuVall for the Nashville District Corps of Engineers in the Cordell Hull Reservoir area (Smith County), by Charles Stripling of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (Wilson County), and by the individuals who recorded sites along the Duck River in connection with the Columbia Reservoir project (Maury County).

The grist mill site inventory is the highest of the state in this region due in part to the survey efforts of Building Conservation Technology for the Columbia Reservoir project in Maury and Marshall counties (Jolley and Newman 1982).

There are more sites of frontier stations recorded in the Central Basin than anywhere else in the state. Almost all of these are in Davidson and Sumner Counties and were located by Steve Rogers during the 1977 Historic Site Survey by the Division of Archaeology. Two Civil War period fortifications (40BD71 and 119) have been recorded in Bedford County near the Duck River in connection with the Normandy Reservoir project.

A total of seven pottery sites were recorded for this region in 1978 by Sam Smith and Steve Rogers of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. Five of these are located in Davidson County, one in Sumner County, and one is in Wilson County.

The site of the Fountain of Health (40DV150) was located in east Davidson County through archival research and a local informant. This was one of the mineral water health spas recorded during the 1979 historic site survey. This spa was a much earlier one than the Gibson Wells site in the Coastal Plain. The Fountain of Health operated from its creation by the New Madrid earthquakes in 1811-12 until about 1845.

Baird's Mill crossroads (40WI95) in central Wilson County is the only other recorded example of an industrial hamlet besides the ones found in Gibson County. This small community included a saw and grist mill, a store, a harrow factory, a furniture making shop, blacksmithing shops, and a mule barn.

The counties of Davidson, Sumner, and Wilson contain the highest percentage of historic sites recorded on nonstate-owned property in the Central Basin. Wilson has a wide variety of site types, the result of the Division's 1979 survey in selected counties. All the blacksmith shop sites recorded for the region are in Wilson County.

Eastern Highland Rim

As can be seen in Table 6, the majority of recorded historic sites in the Eastern Highland Rim are family pottery operations. All of these, as well as one industrial pottery site, are concentrated in the counties of White, Putnam, and DeKalb in the approximate center of the region.

The nonstate-owned house site inventory includes the Lafever homestead (40WH97), a family associated with several potteries in White County. The remainder of the house sites are in Cannon, Jackson, and Putnam counties.

Aside from a cemetery and several indeterminate surface scatters, there is not much variety of recorded historic site types in the Eastern Highland Rim, either on or off state-owned lands.

The construction of the Normandy Dam on the Duck River required the need for site survey work in the affected area, specifically Bedford, Marshall, and Coffee counties. As indicated previously, Bedford and Marshall in the Central Basin region had a few historic sites recorded in connection with this construction project. Coffee County in the Eastern Highland Rim received attention in the form of an architectural and folk culture survey by the University of Tennessee's Department of Anthropology at Knoxville (Riedl et al. 1976). There were no historic archaeological sites recorded as a result of this survey, however.

Cumberland Plateau

While recorded sites of an industrial nature are represented on state lands in this region, similar sites located off state property are somewhat lacking. These include only three sawmills in Scott, Pickett, and Grundy counties, a brickmaking operation in Scott County, and one family pottery site in Marion County.

The rather large number of rural domestic dwelling sites recorded in the Cumberland Plateau is the result of surveys conducted in connection with the development of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area in Scott, Fentress, and Pickett counties. These surveys also recorded sawmills, schools, churches, post offices, and historically utilized rock shelters. These shelters generally showed evidence of moonshining operations or animal enclosures. Sawmill operations in Pickett State Forest appear similar to those recorded off state property. Nearly all these operations are attributed to the Stearns Lumber Company and date from the turn of the century to the 1930s.

A segment of the mid-nineteenth century Anderson Pike and associated Double Bridges (40SQ101 and 102) have been recorded in Sequatchie County on nonstate-owned land. The state-owned site of the John Haley tollgate and house (40MI134) on Old Haley Road is a nineteenth century public transportation theme site in Prentice Cooper State Forest in Marion County.

The utopian Victorian community of Rugby in the northernmost corner of Morgan County was subjected to an archaeological survey by Building Conservation Technology in 1980. Each of the building sites of the small township (mostly houses) was recorded as an individual archaeological site. The entire community is indicated in Table 6 as the only urban domestic theme site recorded in the state.

Valley and Ridge

The nonstate-owned industrial site inventory in the Valley and Ridge is dominated by pottery making sites. The majority of the industrial potteries are in Hamilton County and the remainder are in Blount, Knox, Greene, and Washington. The family pottery operations are distributed throughout Hamilton, McMinn, Roane, Blount, Knox, Jefferson, Greene, Washington, Hawkins, and Sullivan Counties (Smith and Rogers 1979:15 and 16).

Two of the three nonstate-owned mill sites are in Greene County and one is in Bradley County. All these sites date to the mid-nineteenth century. Mid-nineteenth century saltpeter mining caves have been recorded in Roane and Campbell Counties.

The only recorded sites associated with the iron industry in the Valley and Ridge are the Black Creek Furnace site (40RE150) in Roane County and the Pactolus Nail Factory (40SL37) in Sullivan County. Both of these are early nineteenth century sites.

Two early town sites are recorded in this region. The site of Morganton (40LD105) in Loudon County was established in 1813 and was largely abandoned by 1900 (Polhemus and Polhemus 1978:6). A portion of this site was excavated in 1979

in connection with the establishment of the Tellico Reservoir. Also recorded in Loudon County is the site of Philadelphia (40LD128), another early nineteenth century town.

The Netherland Inn (40SL25) in Sullivan County was built between 1810 and 1820. Archaeological investigations were conducted there by Joseph Benthall in 1973 for purposes of reconstruction and restoration (Benthall 1973).

As on state-owned lands, there are several sites of a military nature recorded on other properties in this region. Whereas the state sites are concentrated on three areas in Hamilton and Monroe Counties, the nonstate-owned sites are in several counties throughout the region. The sites of federal troop encampments associated with the Cherokee Removal in 1838 (40BY37, 38, 40 and 44) occur in Bradley County. Cavet's Station (40KN67) is an eighteenth century frontier station site in Knox County. Roane, Sullivan, and Rhea Counties contain the sites of three eighteenth and nineteenth century forts: Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Fort Patrick Henry (40SL7), and the Hiwassee Garrison (40RH35). Civil War gun emplacements occur on state property at Moccasin Bend in Hamilton County.

The nonstate-owned house sites of the Valley and Ridge represent a distinct minority and are located throughout Knox, Roane, Hamilton, Anderson, Sullivan, and Washington Counties.

Unaka Mountains

As indicated previously, the state-owned historic site sample in the Unaka Mountains region is limited. The recorded sites that are located on other properties, however, represent a variety of site types. This is due primarily to the historic site survey conducted in 1979 by the Division of Archaeology in Carter County.

A handful of pottery sites was recorded in three counties of this region. Two family operations are in Monroe County (40MR98 and 99), one industrial pottery kiln (40UC1) is in Unicoi County, and another family kiln (40CR9) was recorded in Carter County (Smith and Rogers 1979:15 and 16).

Only three military sites are recorded in the counties of the Unaka Mountains. The Wear house and frontier station (40SV17) is in Sevier County. The site of Fort Watauga (40CR4) is in Carter County and Virginia Fort (40MR71) is in Monroe County.

The results of the 1979 site survey included an inventory of largely industrial site types for Carter County. Sites recorded relating to iron manufacturing number more in this region than in any other across the state (Table 6), and all but one of these sites are in Carter County. All the grist mills and other mill sites, as well as sites of home industry, are also in Carter.

Only four rural domestic dwelling sites were found in Carter County during the 1979 survey. The remainder were recorded previously in Monroe, Sevier, and Unicoi counties.

One of only three recorded lime kiln sites in the state is in Carter County. The Elliot Hollow kiln site (40CR37) is a twentieth century operation and does not appear to be associated with any of the local iron related sites.

One of the few hostelry sites recorded in the state is also in Carter. The Cloudland Hotel (40CR39) once stood atop the highest peak of Roan Mountain on the Tennessee-North Carolina border. It operated between the 1880s and the mid-1910s.

Summary

So far, the historic archaeological picture based on recorded sites across the state has been presented in a piecemeal fashion, broken down into its thematic site types and regional distributions. As a brief review then, some of the observable highlights of this presentation will be touched upon.

The site type that appears consistently throughout the physiographic regions of Tennessee is, of course, the rural domestic dwelling. A perusal of Table 6 shows that the recorded sample is greatest in five of the nine regions. The state-owned sample is most profuse in the Coastal Plain and the Valley and Ridge where the Division of Archaeology's state lands survey made use of early county road maps, soil survey maps, U.S.D.A. Resettlement Administration maps, and TVA land ownership maps in conducting field reconnaissance of some sizeable tracts of land. Numerous houses and farmsteads have been located in the Coastal Plain along the Hatchie Bottoms in Haywood County within the Hatchie Wildlife Refuge. A significant number of historic surface scatters which may be attributable to dwelling sites occur in the Wolf and Loosahatchie watersheds in Fayette County and in neighboring Shelby. The Central Basin's house site sample has been favorably affected by the surveys conducted in Maury County in connection with the Columbia Reservoir project on the Duck River, and by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers survey of cultural resources around the Cordell Hull Reservoir on the Cumberland River in Smith County. The Division of Archaeology's 1979 historic site survey in Wilson County accounts for most of the Basin's state-owned house sites in the Cedars of Lebanon State Forest and for the variety of site types (including houses) recorded off state property. The development of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area in the northern part of Tennessee's Cumberland Plateau prompted surveys that recorded a sizeable number of house sites in Fentress, Scott, and Pickett Counties. A moderate number of rural dwellings were found on state lands of the plateau, most of which are on areas in the southern portion of the region. The Western Highland Rim has a number of house sites recorded as the result of a survey in the Fort Campbell Military Reservation in Stewart and Montgomery Counties and because of TVA's inventory of the Kentucky Lake and Land Between the Lakes areas.

The historic pottery making industry of Tennessee was most active in the Coastal Plain, the Eastern Highland Rim, and the Valley and Ridge. None of the recorded pottery sites is on state-owned lands. Those in the Valley and Ridge are distributed throughout ten counties of the region, while the potteries recorded in the Eastern Highland Rim are concentrated in three of the region's central counties.

The vast majority of frontier station sites are recorded in the Central Basin, in Davidson and Sumner counties. These received attention during the 1977 historic survey by the Division of Archaeology. It seems surprising that more of these sites have not been located in East Tennessee, in the regions of the state's earliest frontier.

Grist mills are a frequently recorded site type. The regions where these occur most frequently are the Central Basin and the Unaka Mountains. By their nature, mills have been sites of social interaction and activity, and have included such operations as stores, blacksmith shops, cotton gins, distilleries, and post offices. In some cases they were at access points to railroads.

Only twenty sites relating to the iron industries of Tennessee have been recorded across the entire state. Most of these are in the Unaka Mountains region and were located during the 1979 site survey. A couple are in the Valley and Ridge, one is in the Cumberland Plateau, and the remainder are in the Western Highland Rim.

The various surveys accomplished in Tennessee in connection with construction projects or other operations that compromise the integrity of archaeological sites have recorded whatever site types are present on a given land tract. In 1977 the Division of Archaeology began the first of the thematically oriented historic site surveys to be conducted in the state. Expanding later to a county sampling approach and using available archival data, a broad-spectrum analysis of historic sites was possible. During the 1979 survey season, research and data collection in three of the state's physiographic regions resulted in the recording of a wide variety of site types. In the Coastal Plain there appear to have been more home or cottage industries recorded. The Unaka Mountains region had slightly more "heavy" industrial sites located, while in the Central Basin there was a more even distribution among the industrial, home industry, and commercial site types.

Field reconnaissance in the Coastal Plain's sample county of Gibson was aided by the use of an 1877 demographic map showing houses, churches, schools, local industries, post offices, et cetera. Having no such map for Carter County in the Unaka Mountains, field work was based more on historical accounts for the region. The obvious difference in the types of sites recorded can easily be seen. In the Central Basin an early twentieth century postal route map of Wilson County was employed along with many interviews with local informants. While informants are invaluable in any field research situation, it was in Wilson County that it was realized just how effective this type of survey can be. With the help of a retired park ranger, Mr. Dick Huddleston, site recording within and around the Cedars of Lebanon State Forest was accomplished. This also demonstrated the need for a similar survey of state areas for resource management purposes.

Research in connection with the subsequent state lands survey located pertinent demographic maps, early USGS topographic maps, and land acquisition maps for areas developed as federal and state parks. The use of these maps wherever possible caused a bias in types of sites recorded. For example, when TVA land acquisition maps were used, a great number of farmsteads and house sites were recorded. Lack of shovel testing due to time limitations and nature of terrain can be seen as another form of bias with regard to this survey. An attempt was made to temper these biases through interviews with elderly residents and pedestrian survey of likely areas indicated by these people.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY

The diverse geography of Tennessee which stretches from the Mississippi River to the crest of the Appalachian Mountains and its equally diverse history are well represented by archaeological sites now owned by the State on various holdings of real property.

During 1982 - 1984 the Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology staff carried out archaeological field surveys on state-owned lands to identify, record and evaluate the kinds of sites under state control. Both prehistoric and historic period sites were recorded with much of the information on the historic sites coming from land acquisition maps and personal interviews with former residents.

The nine geographical regions of the state listed below have distinct landforms and distinct histories of human use and habitation. The state-owned lands in each of these regions contain very significant archaeological sites.

The 42,221 acres of state-owned lands in the Mississippi River Valley region, which comprises the alluvial floodplain of the river and the bluffs immediately overlooking the river, contain 16 prehistoric sites and 25 historic sites on state lands with concentrations of sites at Reelfoot Lake and Meeman Shelby Parks.

The 81,402 acre state-owned portion of the Coastal Plain region, which extends from the Mississippi River Valley eastward to the Tennessee River Valley, contains 19 prehistoric sites and 153 historic sites. Most of the recorded prehistoric sites are located at Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area and most of the historic sites are in Chickasaw and Natchez Trace State Park/Forests.

The 5,702 acres of state-owned land in the Western Valley of the Tennessee River region contains 15 prehistoric and 21 historic sites. Most of the prehistoric sites are located in Mousetail Landing Park; most of the historic sites are in Pickwick Landing Park.

The geographic region immediately east of the western Tennessee River, the Western Highland Rim, contains a total of 17 prehistoric and 23 historic period state-owned sites including such outstanding sites as Mound Bottom in Cheatham County and Link Farm Mound and Village in Humphreys County. It also contains several state historic sites associated with the 19th century iron industry. The state owns 49,196 acres of land in this region.

State-owned lands totalling 19,241 acres in the Central Basin region contain 41 prehistoric sites and 77 historic period sites. A majority of the prehistoric sites are located on lands controlled by the Department of Corrections in Nashville. Most of the historic sites are in Cedars of Lebanan State Park.

The Eastern Highland Rim region contains 19,090 acres of state-owned lands on which are located nine known prehistoric sites and 14 known historic sites. Old Stone Fort Archaeological Area and Big Bone Cave State Natural Area are highly significant sites in this area.

The Cumberland Plateau region with the largest amount of state-owned lands (189,493 acres), contains 81 prehistoric and 65 historic sites. Pickett State Park, Savage Gulf Natural Area and Prentice Cooper State Forest have been surveyed the most extensively and thus contain most of the recorded sites.

The Valley and Ridge region, which lies between the Plateau and the Unaka Mountains is characterized by a series of parallel valleys and ridges. The state ownes 53,525 acres in this region including 34 prehistoric and 154 historic period sites. Most of the historic sites are located in Big Ridge, Norris Dam and Harrison Bay State Parks representing the home sites of residents moved out of the area by TVA in 1933-1936.

The Unaka Mountain region, also known as the Appalachian Mountains, is primarily owned by the National Park Service and the National Forest Service. The State owns 2,751 acres in this region and only two known prehistoric sites and 13 historic sites are recorded. All but one are located in Roan Mountain State Park.

As of September 1984, when this report was compiled, a total of 258 state-owned prehistoric sites and 550 state-owned historic period sites were recorded in the files of the Division of Archaeology. Although this is only about nine percent of the total number of sites recorded in the state, they are a very important category since they are afforded a measure of protection through the state archaeological protection laws and regulations (T.C.A. 11-6-101 through 11-6-115).

Many of these sites are located on property under the control of the Department of Conservation, Division of Parks and Recreation and Division of Forestry, and as such can be considered part of an archaeological land bank — data preserved for future research or investigation. The protection of these sites from planned or inadvertant damage is a responsibility shared by all state agencies, but especially by the Department of Conservation.

Archaeologists, due to the nature of their business, have a time perspective shared by few others. In working with sites thousands of years old which yield information on how people lived, worked and died, we can also see that sites such as that of a 1920s rural grocery store in Cedars of Lebanon State Park may, in 200 years, be considered a very valuable site providing answers to questions which cannot be answered any other way.

It is anticipated that this compilation of information on the archaeological resources located on lands owned by the state will be beneficial to land managers, planners, park rangers, interpretative specialists, and archaeologists. It should be clearly understood by all potential users, however, that this data is only current to the last revision and that new information is being added frequently. Anyone using this data for planning and land use decisions should consult with the Division of Archaeology for additional information which may be available.

It is also important to note that very few of the state-owned areas have been thoroughly inspected for archaeological sites, therefore, they contain many more sites than is recorded in the files of the Division. Any development planning and/or disposal of real property will require case by case assessment by the Division of Archaeology.

Archaeological sites represent the future understanding of how past peoples lived, coped with environmental change, adjusted to social upheavals, and the other

aspects of human endeavors. They are a source of knowledge as fragile and irreplaceable as the last copy of a historic book. We all have a responsibility to see that as many sites as possible are preserved for future generations.

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1957 McMinn County
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