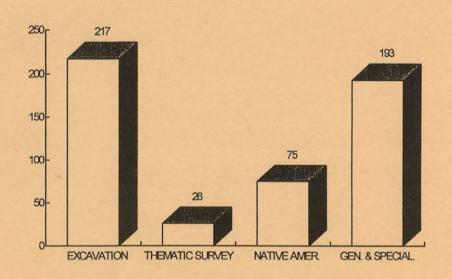
A BIBLIOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE



Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Archaeology
Miscellaneous Publication No. 4



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by

Samuel D. Smith

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation,
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PART I HISTORICAL OVERVIEW 1

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Excavations conducted during some of the nineteenth-century investigations carried out on Native American sites are among the earliest activities that relate to the beginning of "historical archaeology" in Tennessee. Such explorations sometimes resulted in the exhumation of features, especially human burials, that yielded items of non-native manufacture, indicating an event that had taken place subsequent to the presence of Europeans in the New World. As expressed by one nineteenth-century writer, in addition to prehistoric items, "a few articles indicating contact with European civilizations, such as fragments of iron implements, hawk bells, and glass beads, have also been discovered in mounds of [the East Tennessee region]" (Powell 1894:575). A non-Native American interest in Native American burials and their associations was expressed in Tennessee as early as the 1790s (Philippe 1977:101-102). While it is not certain when the first burial containing historic period artifacts was excavated, at least one example is claimed to have been discovered in Middle Tennessee during the 1860s. The items reported included some glass beads and an iron knife, and this information later led to written speculation concerning the probable meaning (Powell 1894:xl).

Concerning non-Native American remains, perhaps the earliest documented Tennessee activity that at least resembles what is today known as historical archaeology occurred in 1821. On the 21st of July in that year, the artist and antiquarian Ralph Earl led a crew of workmen in the exploration of an aboriginal mound on the north edge of Nashville, just north of French Lick Creek. This same mound was thought to be "where the house of Mr. Charleville formerly stood in 1714" (Haywood 1823:128), a comment that refers to a French trading establishment believed to have existed on the Nashville site around 1710 to 1714 (Crutchfield 1976:42-42). Earl's finds included:

... a piece of metal of an oval form, of the size of a ninepenny piece of silver, but more than twice as thick, with an indented representation of the head of a woman on one side. It is supposed to be of European manufacture, and resembled a watch seal (Haywood 1823:128).

Though the main intent of Earl's search was to explore the mound for its aboriginal contents, his work, nevertheless, addressed some questions in a manner similar to how archaeologists approach historic sites today, including the use of artifacts to confirm that the suspected location of some former event or construction is the actual site.

To judge from the available literature, it was a long time before any similar research was again attempted in Tennessee. Apparently, the next report that briefly documents archaeological work on a non-aboriginal, historic period Tennessee site (a four page report concerning excavations at a federally-owned Civil War era military site) was written in the late 1930s (Luckett 1937). This was soon followed by two archaeological reports concerning reservoir salvage excavations conducted for the Tennessee Valley Authority (Finkelstein 1942a, 1942b). Joe Finkelstein's reports, which document investigations of the sites of an early Tennessee inn and a frontier station, are complete enough treatments to suggest him as a leading contender for the title "father of Tennessee historical archaeology." Progress in this field, however, continued to be slow. Except for interest in the site of eighteenth-century British Fort Loudoun (Brown 1955, 1958; Kunkel 1959, 1960) and an unusual for its time investigation of a probable early settler's cabin site (Morse and Morse 1964), there was little additional activity until the 1970s.

Today, the main North American organization for historical archaeologists is the "Society for Historical Archaeology." While there are many definitions that have been offered for historical archaeology, one of the best current ones is provided on this society's Internet homepage (http://www.azstarnet.com/~sha/):

Historical archaeology is the study of the material remains of past societies that also left behind some other form of historical evidence. This field of research embraces the interests of a diverse group of scholars representing the disciplines of anthropology, history, geography, and folklore. In the New World, historical archaeologists work on a broad range of sites preserved on land and underwater. These sites document early European settlement and its effects on Native American peoples, as well as the subsequent spread of the frontier and later urbanization and industrialization. By examining the physical and documentary record of these sites, historical archaeologists attempt to discover the fabric of common everyday life in the past and seek to understand the broader historical development of their own and other societies.

The Society for Historical Archeology was started in the mid-1960s. Its first annual meeting and first issue of the journal <u>Historical Archaeology</u> date from 1967. Statements concerning the society's initial goals and objectives were presented in Volume I of the journal (Cotter 1967).

For the Southeast, an even earlier conference for historical archaeology grew out of a series of annual meetings started in 1960 as part of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (Williams 1962). Under the leadership of Stanley South, these meetings became "The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology," which produced a series of reports called The last of these conferences was held in 1982, and the publication series ended in 1983 (South 1983).

Historical archaeology in Tennessee in the 1960s was sparse. As late as 1970, there were still only about 10 reports for excavations on non-Native American historic period sites (Smith 1996:8). By this date, however, a modest interest was beginning to be shown concerning the need for this kind of research in Tennessee. Such interest stemmed from the passage in 1966 of a National Historic Preservation Act and the creation in 1970 of a Division of Archaeology in the Tennessee Department of Conservation (Hulan and Lawrence 1970:II-iii). General public awareness of historical archaeology was being helped along at this time by the popular writings of Ivor Noël Hume, chief archaeologist for Colonial Williamsburg, who also provided the discipline's first general guide to methods (Noël Hume 1969).

The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act marked the beginning of an era during which the growth of archaeology, including historical archaeology, has been greatly influenced by federal and state laws. Table 1 attempts to place into perspective the various legal measures that have affected this growth in Tennessee. Following the legal acts shown for 1966, 1969, and 1970, there was a period of relatively rapid increase, and by 1980 Tennessee had at least 59 historic site excavation reports (Smith 1981, 1996:8).

One of the first decisive actions taken in recognition of the need for ongoing research on Tennessee's historic period archaeological sites came soon after the creation of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. One of the earliest staff members hired by Mack Prichard, first State Archaeologist and Director of the Division of Archaeology, was Joseph L. Benthall, who began carrying out the duties of a newly created position called "Historical Archaeologist" in 1973. This first state historical archaeologist position was split between the Division of Archaeology and the Tennessee Historical Commission, and the main project carried out at that time was work at the Netherland Inn site in upper East Tennessee (Benthall 1973). In 1974, Joe Benthall became Tennessee's State Archaeologist, and in July of that year the writer was hired to fill the historical archaeologist position. Initially, the position remained split, with work conducted for the Division at the Hermitage in 1974 (Smith 1974) and for the Historical Commission at Wynnewood State Historic Site in 1975 (Smith 1975), but since mid-1975 the position (and the writer) has remained full-time with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. ⁵

During the 1970s, some of Tennessee's first large-scale historic site excavation projects were also carried out by other Division of Archaeology staff members (e.g., Kuttruff and Bastian 1977; Mainfort 1980) and by university archaeologists (e.g., Thomas 1977; Polhemus 1979). Part II of this paper includes an attempt to list all excavation reports from this and other decades. Some of the more prolific 1970s authors include J. L. Brown, D. B. Dickson, J. S. Hinshaw, R. R. Polhemus, and S. D. Smith.

TABLE 1 LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE TREATMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN TENNESSEE

YEAR	ACTION	EFFECT
1906	Antiquities Act Public Law 59-209	Encouraged preservation and protection of prehistoric antiquities
1935	Historic Sites Act Public Law 74-292	Authorized Secretary of Interior to investigate and preserve historic and archaeological sites
1956	Federal Highway Act Public Law 91-605	Provided for salvage of archaeological remains within federal highway rights-of-way
1960	Reservoir Salvage Act Public Law 86-523	Provided for salvage of archaeological remains adversely affected by reservoir construction
1966	National Historic Preservation Act Public Law 89-665	Established federal historic preservation program, including the National Register and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1969	National Environmental Policy Act Public Law 91-190	Required impact assessments for federally funded projects potentially affecting cultural resources
1970	Tennessee Archaeology Act Tennessee Acts, 1970, Chapter 468 (TCA 11-6-101*)	Created Tennessee Division of Archaeology; archaeological resources on state-owned lands protected
1971	Executive Order No. 11593	Required federal agency leadership, stewardship, and trusteeship in historic preservation
1974	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 ("Moss-Bennett Act") Public Law 93-291	Authorized surveys to determine presence of cultural resources in federal project areas and the use of federal funds to mitigate losses
1979	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Public Law 96-95	Increased protection of archeological resources on public lands; defined federal archaeological permit regulations
1986	Revised 36 CFR 800 Regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Revised procedures for implementing Section 106 of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act
1986	Reinterpretation of Tennessee Cemetery Law	Extended legal protection to all types of human remains
1990	Changes to Tennessee Cemetery Law (TCA 39-17-311 and 312) and to Tennessee Archaeology Act (TCA 11-6-107)	Discovery of human remains requires reporting to state and local authorities; provisions for burial removal defined, with reburial to occur within 12 months
1990	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990	Defined treatment of Native American human remains and burial objects
1992	Amendment to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act	Increased federal agency responsibility for resource management including surveys

^{*}TCA = Tennessee Code Annotated

In 1977 (Rogers 1978), the Division of Archaeology initiated a new kind of historic period archaeological research in the form of large-scale, historical site surveys. The reasons for conducting these survey projects are tied to the goals and objectives of cultural resource preservation and management, and most of them have focused on examining the remains associated with a particular theme in a broad regional or state-wide context (Smith 1990). The topics investigated are indicated by reports listed in Section II of Part II. In early 1996 work was started on the tenth of these survey projects (a continuation of research on Civil War era military sites), all of which have been funded with federal matching funds, called "survey and planning grants," administered by the Tennessee Historical Commission.

Since the late 1970s, historical archaeology in Tennessee, as elsewhere, has been dominated by actions taken as a result of what is commonly called the federal review and compliance process, which often produces a need for contract archaeology. Some of this role has been filled by university associated programs (e.g., see works in Section I of Part II by L. F. Carnes, R. B. Council, and A. L. Young), but projects and writers have become increasingly diverse including a variety of in-state and out-of-state contracting firms (these too are indicated by the reports in Part II, including recent writers with several reports such as R. L. Jolley and G. G. Weaver). Two notable post-1980 exceptions to this general trend are a focus on historical archaeology by the University of Tennessee's Department of Anthropology, largely attributable to Charles H. Faulkner (see Part II), and a private archaeology program sponsored by the Ladies Hermitage Association (see L. McKee, Part II).

When an "Annotated Bibliography for Historical Archaeology in Tennessee" was completed in 1980 (Smith 1981) there were barely 200 publications and reports that could be listed under the heading "Works Based on Archaeological Excavation, Survey, or Artifact Studies for Tennessee's Historic Period." If indirect items such as current research notices were eliminated, there were only 29 finished reports or publications concerning Native American historic period sites and 133 concerning non-Native American archaeological remains. Fewer still were the number of completed excavation reports concerning non-Native American historic period sites. As noted above, in 1980 there were only 59 of these. The largest report category was already beginning to be what are now called "Phase I" survey reports.

When it was decided to attempt to assemble a revised bibliography for historical archaeology in Tennessee (through 1995), a decision was made to omit most Phase I survey reports and certain other materials (the rationale for this is explained in Part II). Even with these omissions, the number of entries is much larger than 15 years ago, and it was felt that an understanding of these data could be enhanced by the use of some now available computer techniques. The charts and maps that were created provide the focus for the following "statistical"

subsection. These help to define the manner in which historical archaeology has developed in Tennessee, and they illuminate the impacts and influences that the evolving federal historic preservation program has had on this development.

STATISTICAL DATA

One of the functions of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology is the maintenance of a state-wide archaeological site file, and this data base has been a main focal point for efforts to adapt certain computer technologies for archaeological use (Hoyal and Smith 1995). Several years into the process, the rewards of these efforts are becoming obvious. Relative to the subject of the present report, some of the questions that may now be addressed by computer queries concern the contents of the Tennessee state-wide archaeological site file as they pertain to historical sites or components.

First of all, in Tennessee, the occurrence of Native American historic period archaeological sites is a culturally, spatially, and temporally distinct phenomenon of rather dramatic form. Except for two sites in far West Tennessee, the remainder of the 187 identified sites are in the Valley and Ridge and mountainous regions of East Tennessee, especially in the historic Cherokee homelands in southeast Tennessee. The distribution by county of these recorded historic period Native American archaeological sites is illustrated in Figure 1. The county abbreviations in Figure 1 and subsequent maps are the same as those used for assigning archaeological site numbers, and these abbreviations are defined in Table 2.

In contrast to this distribution pattern, the distribution of recorded non-Native American historic period archeological sites is clearly not a result of "historic" cultural phenomena. As shown in Figure 2, at the end of 1995, Tennessee's statewide site file contained information on 3,648 such entities, including some occurrences that are historic period "components" of sites that also contain prehistoric remains. ⁶ The distribution of these sites is also shown by their counties of occurrence, and the obvious explanation of this visible pattern is that most historic sites have been recorded in proximity to the institutions and agencies that do historical archaeological site research and are located in the state's four major urban areas - Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis (Knox, Hamilton, Davidson, and Shelby counties). ⁷

Even to those of us familiar with the relevant growth factors, such as increases in federal review and compliance surveys, it was surprising that the number of recorded historic period archaeological sites is now this great. It seemed

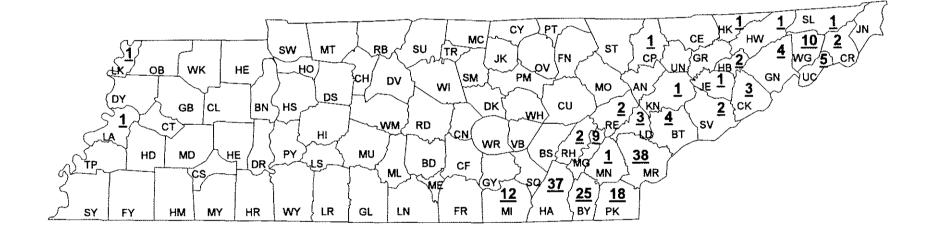


Figure 1. County by county distribution of historic period Native American archaeological sites recorded in Tennessee (N=187 through 1995).

TABLE 2 COUNTY ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR RECORDING TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

ANDERSON = AN BEDFORD = BD BENTON = BN BLEDSOE = BS **BLOUNT** = BT BRADLEY = BY CAMPBELL = CP CANNON = CN CARROLL = CL CARTER = CR CHEATHAM = CH CHESTER = CS CLAIBORNE = CE CLAY = CYCOCKE = CK COFFEE = CF CROCKETT = CT CUMBERLAND = CU DAVIDSON = DV DECATUR = DR DEKALB = DK DICKSON = DS DYER = DY FAYETTE = FY FENTRESS = FN FRANKLIN = FR GIBSON = GB GILES = GL GRAINGER = GR GREENE = GN GRUNDY = GYHAMBLEN = HB **HAMILTON** = HA

HANCOCK = HK HARDEMAN = HM HARDIN = HR HAWKINS = HW HAYWOOD = HD HENDERSON = HE HENRY = HY HICKMAN = HI HOUSTON = HO **HUMPHREYS** = HS JACKSON = JK JEFFERSON = JE JOHNSON = JN KNOX = KNLAKE = LK LAUDERDALE = LA LAWRENCE = LR LEWIS = LS LINCOLN = LN LOUDON = LD MACON = MC MADISON = MD MARION = MI MARSHALL = ML MAURY = MU MCMINN = MN MCNAIRY = MY MEIGS = MG MONROE = MR MONTGOMERY = MT

OBION = OB OVERTON = OV PERRY = PY PICKETT = PT POLK = PK PUTNAM = PM RHEA = RH ROANE = RE ROBERTSON = RB RUTHERFORD = RD SCOTT = ST SEQUATCHIE = SQ SEVIER = SV SHELBY = SY SMITH = SM STEWART = SW SULLIVAN = SL SUMNER = SU TIPTON = TP TROUSDALE = TR UNICOI = UC UNION = UN VAN BUREN = VB WARREN = WR WASHINGTON = WG WAYNE = WY WEAKLEY = WK WHITE = WH WILLIAMSON = WM WILSON = WI

MOORE = ME

MORGAN = MO

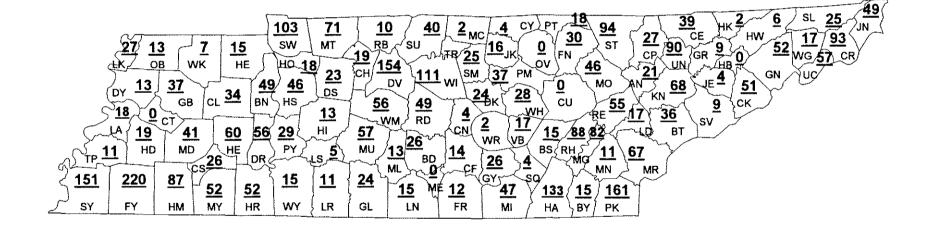


Figure 2. County by county distribution of historic period non-Native American archaeological sites recorded in Tennessee (N=3,648 through 1995).

RECORDED HISTORIC PERIOD (NON-ABORIGINAL) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN TENNESSEE (N = 3,648)

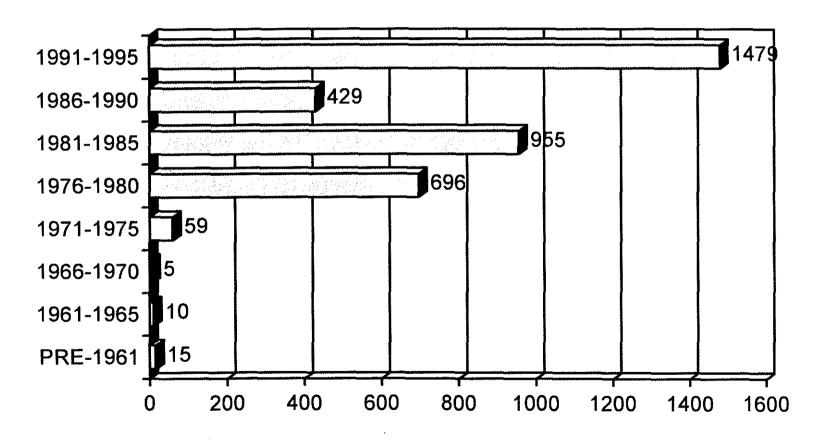


Figure 3. Numerical distribution of recorded non-Native American historic period archaeological sites (by five-year increments).

desirable to know more about the history of the recording process, and toward this end a computer generated count and graph were developed. The graph (Figure 3) shows a dynamic increase in the number of historic period sites recorded since 1970. This mostly steady growth, depicted as number of sites recorded in five-year increments, is attributable to the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, enhanced by the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Table 1).

While the growth pattern illustrated in Figure 3 is generally steady, a dramatic disruption occurs at the 1986-1990 interval. This phase began during the final term of President Ronald Reagan and seems to reflect an era of lessened emphasis on federal review and compliance activities, coupled with a decrease in the level of federally-funded activities that required consideration of cultural resources. These changes did not, of course, only affect the recording of historic period archaeological sites, and information provided by Tennessee's chief federal review and compliance coordinator indicates that a late 1980s disruption occurred in all kinds of federally-funded historic preservation activities (Joe Garrison, Tennessee Historical Commission, personal communication, 1995; see also: Hoyal and Smith 1995, Fig. 1). As 1996 appears to be a potential beginning point for another period of major political change, it is interesting to hypothesize what form the next five year segment of a similar graph will take.

The final explanation needed for understanding the Figure 3 graph concerns the major rebound in historical site recording activities from 1991 through 1995. This resurgence is primarily the result of a 1992 amendment to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Table 1), which required federal land-holding agencies to take a more active role in assessing cultural resources on those public lands (Joe Garrison, Tennessee Historical Commission, personal communication, 1995). Historic period archaeological sites, which in the not too distant past were often excluded from large federal projects such as reservoir surveys, are now routinely recorded by federal archaeologists and contracting firms employed to carry out federal land surveys.

While this kind of information helps to define the overall context for historical archaeology in Tennessee, it is bibliographic data that provide the clearest understanding of what historical archaeologists have been doing. The bibliography presented in Part II, which excludes such things as current research notices and most Phase I survey reports, is composed of four parts, with separate sections for "Historical Site Excavation Reports," "Thematic Survey Reports," "Archaeological Reports Concerning Historic Period Native American Sites and Remains," and "General and Specialized Studies" (Figure 4).

Many of the 193 general and specialized studies were produced in connection with or as by-products of major excavation projects. Included are reports that concern artifact studies, historical archaeology theory, archival studies

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE

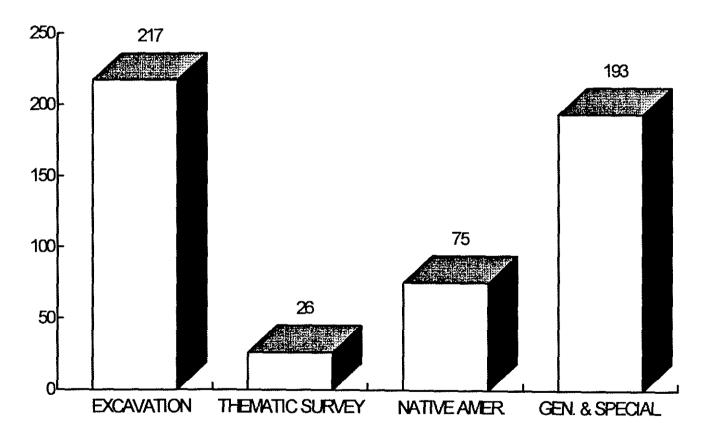


Figure 4. Graphic representation of the contents of a "Bibliography for Historical Archaeology in Tennessee."

conducted in support of archaeological research, and various specialized studies for topics such as historic period faunal, human skeletal, and floral remains. A number of miscellaneous reports and publications with some special relevance to Tennessee historical archaeology are also included.

As should be expected from comments above concerning site distribution, the **75** reports that examine historic period Native American sites and remains are almost entirely concerned with historic Cherokee resources in East Tennessee. The subject matter of these entries is varied, including excavation reports and papers of a synthesizing or theoretical nature.

The 26 survey reports represent projects that went beyond the requirements for recording sites in relatively small area contexts. Most of these reports examine a group of historic period archaeological sites in terms of one or more themes, within a large area or region, up to the level of state-wide site distribution. As suggested above, most of the truly large-scale thematic survey projects conducted in Tennessee have been carried out by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. An important value of these reports is that, with the statements of context they provide, they allow better decisions to be made concerning how to use the resources available for archaeological salvage. This can be especially important for deciding how to use the very limited resources that are available for mitigating private development impacts that are outside the sphere of federal funding and control (Smith 1990:35-37).

The largest category in the "Bibliography for Historical Archaeology in Tennessee" contains 217 reports that document the state's historic site excavation projects. The growth in number of these reports since the 1970s mirrors the pattern that was illustrated for sites recorded, and their distribution by county of occurrence (Figure 5) is tied to an association with those same four urban areas where there are ongoing programs of historical site archaeological research: Knoxville with the University of Tennessee and several private archaeological contracting firms; Chattanooga with the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga's Institute of Archaeology; Nashville with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, the privately funded Hermitage Archaeology program, and an ever changing number of archaeological contractors; and Memphis with the University of Memphis and a proportional share of contracting firm representation. As noted above the earliest of these excavation reports was written in 1937, as late as 1970 there were still only 10 examples, and by 1980 this number had only increased to about 59. Another way of stating this is that during a 58-year span of production of non-Native American historic period site excavation reports nearly 73 percent were completed in the last 15 years.

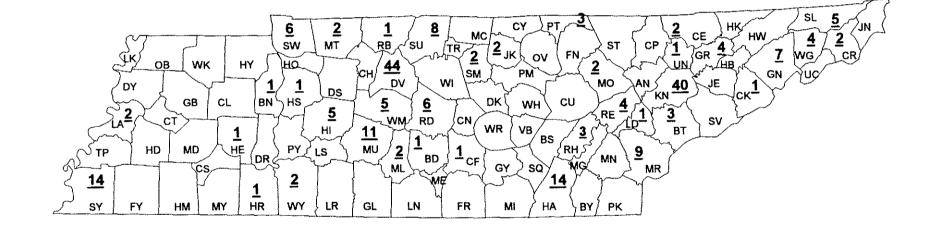


Figure 5. County by county distribution of historical site excavations (based on 217 excavation reports, through 1995).

These 217 1937-1995 excavation reports may also be viewed as a kind of data base of information concerning the nature of historical archaeology in Tennessee. Once this information is better understood, questions can be asked about any significant changes in direction that have occurred since a similar study was conducted in 1980 (Smith 1981). A primary question relates to the subject matter of the individual reports, which will be addressed in terms of the kinds of "components" excavated.

As some reports discuss more than one component or occasionally the excavation of two or more sites in different counties, the 217 reports concern the excavation of at least 252 historical site components. For these 252 components, the topics covered are illustrated in Figure 6 (the components listed in this figure, including non-represented ones, are based on the general categories used for recording historic period archaeological sites in Tennessee).

The first thing to note is that 47 percent of this data base is composed of reports that concern a single category, rural domestic sites. Furthermore, this is roughly the same percentage representation for rural domestic excavation reports as existed in 1980 (Smith 1981:3). While it may seem that with the onset of federal review and compliance archaeology there should have been a broadening in the range of historic site types investigated, such an effect is not readily apparent from the general body of excavation reports produced. One change that has occurred, though it was not specifically quantified during the present study, is an increase in the number of small farmstead sites excavated since the 1970s. Even so, the majority of the 118 rural domestic components investigated are associated with "plantations" or comparable upper-class sites, usually in situations where the main house still exists as a public or privately owned "house museum."

While upper-class rural domestic sites continue to be the dominant subject for historic site excavations in Tennessee, some subtle shifts have occurred since 1980. First of all, though the number of excavation reports for military sites has more than doubled since 1980, the percentage (15.5 %) of military site excavation reports is now only about half of the 1980 percentage for such sites. Other categories, such as industrial and commercial sites and cemeteries, have experienced a slight trimming of their percentile ranks, and all of this is to some degree relative to a growth in the archaeology of urban domestic sites, which has been almost exclusively a post-1980 phenomenon.

In general, it is a growth in all kinds of urban archaeology that seems to be the primary change of the 1980s and 1990s. Information again provided by Tennessee's review and compliance coordinator (Joe Garrison, Tennessee Historical Commission, personal communication, 1995) suggests that this urban archaeology trend stems from Tennessee's recent increase in urbanization (or,

TENNESSEE'S HISTORICAL SITE EXCAVATED COMPONENTS (N = 252) (BASED ON 217 EXCAVATION REPORTS)

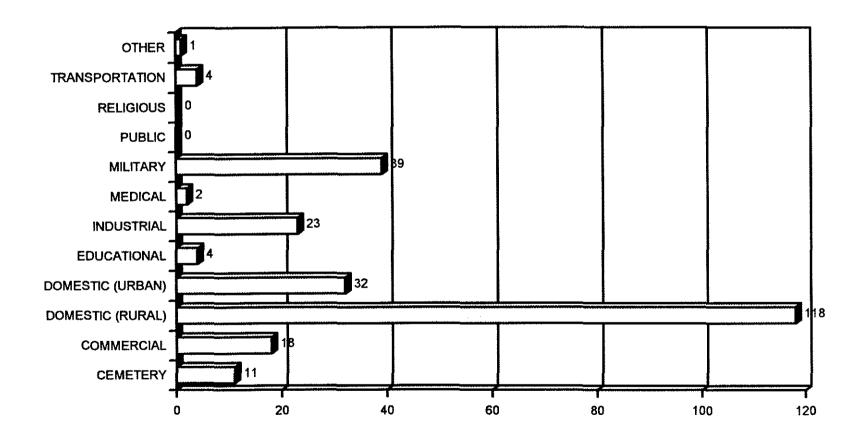


Figure 6. Numerical distribution of historical site components represented by excavation reports (through 1995).

perhaps more correctly, reutilization of old urban areas), while at the same time there has been a substantial decrease in federal funding of rural development activities. In addition there has been a simultaneous virtual completion of work on the state's primary interstate system and large-scale federal reservoir constructions, both of which had a major impact on cultural resources in rural areas. If federal funding for archaeology continues, it seems probable that during the late 1990s urban archaeology may become Tennessee's dominant kind of historic period archaeology.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

A systematic examination of reports and publications concerning historical archaeology in Tennessee has led, first of all, to an understanding of the discipline's general history of development. While the earliest Tennessee excavations of historic period Native American remains were entwined with nineteenth-century explorations of prehistoric sites, the beginning point for directed excavations on non-Native American historic period sites appears to be 1937. This was followed by a period of very slow growth in interest until the 1970s, when some modest increases began. Following this phase of first growth, there was a substantial increase during the 1980s, and this growth trend has continued into the 1990s. Nearly 73 percent of the excavation reports for Tennessee historic period sites have been produced since 1980.

When the first bibliography for Tennessee historical archaeology was completed (through 1980), some of the problems that became apparent were a general lack of excavation data for most kinds of historic period sites and the fact that, where excavations had occurred, such work seemed to be set on a course marked by a kind of "archaeological elitism" (Smith 1981:3). Due to various factors, all of them somehow relating to the politics and economics of research funding, most excavations were being concentrated on public-image "historic" sites, especially the homes of famous persons and to a lesser extent military sites, and this was being done to the near exclusion of work on a wide range of site types more typical of Tennessee's historic period archaeological resources. Fifteen years later, the "Bibliography for Historical Archaeology in Tennessee" that follows indicates that these same kind of determinants still have a substantial influence on where historical archaeologists choose to dig.

Subtle changes have, however, been at work, and there has been at least some broadening in the types of historic period sites archaeologically investigated. Historical archaeology in Tennessee has also undergone some significant, though less general advances since 1980. These include a few projects marked by a notable increase in sophistication of research; a widely acclaimed independent program of plantation archaeology at the historic Hermitage site in Middle Tennessee (e.g., McKee 1995); a simultaneously evolved theory for research on

plantations "on the periphery of the Old South," largely developed by the University of Tennessee's Department of Anthropology (e.g., Andrews and Young 1992); and the completion of a number of large-scale thematic historical site surveys (this last being something that appears to be unequaled in any other state).

While the slight increase in variety of historical site types excavated can probably be attributed to the increasing influence of Tennessee's federal review and compliance program, the most obvious change that is being caused by the federal program is a shift to more work on urban archaeological sites. Though it can certainly be argued that more work on urban archaeological resources is needed, if one accepts the premise that it would be best if historical archaeological investigations conducted in Tennessee examine a wide range of site types, then a major challenge for the late 1990s may be to find ways to fund the excavation of things other than urban and rural domestic sites. In the writer's opinion, such a goal is needed so that we do not continue to slip further and further away from a site excavation data base that is at least moderately representative of the full range of Tennessee's historic period archaeological resources.

With an enhanced availability of federal funds for work on historic period archaeological sites, historical archaeology in Tennessee is increasingly influenced by competition associated with the contracts awarded for such work. In particular, there has been considerable recent debate in this state concerning what qualifies someone to direct excavations on these kind of sites, as opposed to the qualifications needed for work on prehistoric remains. In the writer's opinion, this is a debate that should be settled by reference to guidelines provided by the Society for Historical Archaeology, as well as those that until recently were annually published by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (Lees 1995:15). 8

Some of the special requirements needed for work on historic period sites were addressed in the discipline's first guide book (Noël Hume 1969:7-20), and later, when there was increasing emphasis on using historic period site data for developing a "science of cultural evolution," there was still a clear understanding that historical archaeologists should be able to use "data that may be archeological, historical, archival, and ethnographic" (South 1977:2). The literature for archaeological work on Tennessee's historic period sites already contains clear examples of how both "historical" and "archaeological" data can be used to better interpret such sites (e.g. Smith 1993:473), but it is again the writer's personal opinion that there are also far too many examples in this same site excavation data base of failures to recognize this duality of research possibilities.

At its simplest level, the question who should work on, especially who should direct excavations on, historic period sites is answerable in terms of a need for training and experience relative to the unique demands presented by such sites. This includes, besides the special requirements for conducting archaeological field work on historic period sites, an understanding of how to conduct research on relevant documentary sources, an understanding of historic period artifacts, and

experience with and understanding of the <u>specific</u> type of site resource that is to be investigated.

While it is unreasonable to expect that all historic period archaeological sites can always be investigated by someone perfectly trained for each endeavor, attempting to insure that our state's historical site resources are investigated by persons trained in the methods of modern historical archaeology should still be the goal. The next five years of historical archaeology in Tennessee, which will take us into a new century, will certainly see more historic period sites recorded and excavated. Whether there will be increases or decreases in the relative amounts of these activities remains to be seen. Whichever the case, it is hoped that the quality of work will continue to rise.

NOTES:

- Part I of this report is a modified version of a paper entitled "A Summary of Fifty Years of Historical Archaeology in Tennessee" (Smith 1996), presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology's annual conference, held in 1996 at Cincinnati, Ohio. The original paper was presented as part of a session entitled "Historical Archaeology in the Ohio Valley," in which each of the states that participate in the Ohio Valley Urban and Historical Archaeology Symposium was represented by a speaker. The session was organized in response to the 1996 receipt of an "Award of Merit" presented to the Symposium by the Society for Historical Archaeology.
- This report documents the digging that was done to expose the remains of the lower water battery magazine at Fort Donelson National Military Park. The individual in charge was William Wallace Luckett, "Junior Historian, Shiloh National Military Park," who was apparently on loan to Fort Donelson, supervising a crew of four CCC workers (Luckett 1937:4).
- During the World War II era Joe Finkelstein changed his name to Joe Bauxar, and he is more recently known to regional archaeologists for his recollections concerning Tennessee archaeology in the 1930s and early 1940s (Bauxar 1986). Apparently his position as "ethnohistorian" for the University of Tennessee archaeology program headed by T. M. N. Lewis made him the likely candidate for directing the 1941 archaeological salvage work conducted on the historic period sites at Bean Station, which were subsequently flooded by Cherokee Lake.
- ⁴ Fort Loudoun, which was built by the British in 1757 and destroyed by the Cherokee in 1760, became one of Tennessee's best known early historic sites, and the archaeological work conducted here in the 1950s appears to be the first historic site excavation work sponsored by a non-governmental organization, a group know as the "Fort Loudoun"

Association." Investigations on this site terminated with a large scale, late 1970s project caused by the Tennessee Valley Authority's construction of Tellico Reservoir (Kuttruff and Bastian 1977).

- Beginning in 1981, the writer filled the dual roles of Historical Archaeologist and Acting State Archaeologist during a two year period when the Division of Archaeology was without a director. In 1983, George F. "Nick" Fielder, the current State Archaeologist and Director of the Division of Archaeology, was appointed.
- ⁶ Prehistoric sites, of course, make up the bulk of the Tennessee archaeological site file, which in 1995 contained over 15,000 entries. In 1975, when there were still no more than 100 recorded historic period archaeological sites, at least 2,000 prehistoric sites had already been identified (Hoyal and Smith 1995:88-89).
- Although the county with the greatest number of recorded historic period archaeological sites is Fayette County in West Tennessee. This figure (N=220) is mostly the result of two separate contract surveys that recorded large numbers of rural domestic sites. Relatively large numbers of sites recorded in Polk and Stewart counties are also largely the result of area surveys carried out by archaeological contractors, while those in Wilson, Union, and Carter counties primarily relate to several survey projects conducted by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology.
- This matter is of sufficient importance that it seems desirable to quote the Society of Professional Archaeologists' last guidelines for "Certification in Historical Archaeology" (that the society is now in a state of confusion concerning future guidelines for professional archaeologists does not alter their validity):

Historical archeology is defined as the application of archeological techniques to sites relating either directly or indirectly to a literate tradition. Historical archeology is most often devoted to the study of sites that date to the expansion of literate populations since the 15th century. An individual practicing historical archeology should be knowledgeable about the recovery and interpretation of both archeological and archival data, and be familiar with the history of technology and its material remains including both artifactual components and their conservation and preservation. applicant must document a minimum of one year of field and laboratory experience with sites and artifacts of an historical period, including 24 weeks of field work and eight weeks of laboratory work under the supervision of a professional historical archeologist, and 20 weeks in a supervisory or equally responsible capacity. A report on such field research, prepared wholly or in the majority by the applicant, must be cited. Also, the applicant must show experience or training in primary archival research under the supervision of a competent specialist as documented by a report, a course transcript, or a letter of reference. Also, the applicant must show the design and execution of an historical archeological study as evidenced by an M.A. thesis, Ph.D. dissertation, or a report equivalent in scope and quality (Lees 1995:15).

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To conserve space, an abbreviated designation was assigned to the various state and federal agencies and the private contracting firms that are responsible for most of the historical archaeology work conducted in Tennessee. Abbreviations were also assigned to the Tennessee Anthropological Association's journal and newsletter, both of which are important sources for articles that described archaeological research on historic period sites in Tennessee. These abbreviations, which are used in the following subsections, are:

DVA = Duvall & Associates, Inc., Franklin, Tennessee.

GAA = Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

- GAM = Garrow & Associates, Inc., Memphis Office, Memphis, Tennessee.
- MCM = Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- MSA = Midsouth Anthropological Research Center, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- NPS = National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior (various regional locations).
- SEAC = Southeastern Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida.
- TA = Tennessee Anthropologist. Journal of the Tennessee
 Anthropological Association, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- **TAAN** = Tennessee Anthropological Association Newsletter.

 Tennessee Anthropological Association, Knoxville.
- TCUT = Transportation Center, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- TDOA = Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Department of Environment and Conservation, Nashville, Tennessee.
- TDOT = Tennessee Department of Transportation,
 Nashville, Tennessee.
- THC = Tennessee Historical Commission,
 Nashville, Tennessee.
- TVA = Tennessee Valley Authority,

 Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Norris, Tennessee.
- UTC = Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology,University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.
- UTK = Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

SECTION I HISTORICAL SITE EXCAVATION REPORTS

This section contains a list of works that concern the results of both small and large scale archaeological excavation projects conducted on non-Native American historic period sites. Many of these are what are commonly referred to as Phase II or III archaeological reports, which are often produced in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Phase I survey reports are not included in this section unless they contain a discussion of some significant amount of historical site excavation. This division between survey and excavation reports, though sometimes arbitrary, is necessary to define the very important data base that is composed of information collected by the archaeological excavation of historic period sites in Tennessee.

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 (40SY508), Shelby County, Tennessee. GAM for TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Shelby
 County)
- Weaver, Guy W., Jeffrey L. Holland, Patrick H. Garrow, and Martin B. Reinbold
 1993 The Gowen Farmstead: Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 40DV401 (Area
 D), Davidson County, Tennessee. GAM for Metropolitan Nashville Airport
 Authority and TDOA. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)
- Weaver, Guy G., John L. Hopkins, and Marsha Oates
 - 1994 The Tom Lee Monument Relocation Project at Beale Street Landing (Site 40SY352), Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee: Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation. GAM for Division of Engineering, City of Memphis. (TRANSPORTATION) (Shelby County)
- Weaver, Guy G., John L. Hopkins, Louella W. Weaver, Jane P. Kowalewski, and Mitchell R. Childress
 - 1995 Cultural Resource Investigations at the AutoZone Corporate Headquarters Site (40SY528), Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee. GAM for AutoZone, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee and City of Memphis, Division of Housing and Community Development and Division of Engineering. (COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC) (Shelby County)

Weaver, Louella W., Charlotte Watrin, Marjorie Holmes, and Ronald Brister
1985 Archaeological Investigations at the Magevney House, Memphis, Tennessee.
Memphis Museums, Memphis. (DOMESTIC) (Shelby County)

Wentworth, Ann Kennedy

1973 Excavations at the Exchange Place, Kingsport, Tennessee. Edited with an introduction by D. Bruce Dickson. UTK. (DOMESTIC) (Sullivan County)

Wilson, Lee Ann

1989 Archaeological Investigations at the Carmichael Inn Site: Testing a Model for Cultural Patterning of the Rural Nineteenth Century Inn in the Ridge and Valley of Tennessee. M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

(COMMERCIAL) (Loudon County)

Young, Amy Lambeck

1993 Archaeological Testing of the Tipton-Haynes Cemetery by Students in the Governor's School for Tennessee Studies. *TAAN*, 18(4):1-4. (CEMETERY) (Washington County)

Young, Amy L. and Charles H. Faulkner

- 1989 Archaeological Testing of the Expansion Area of the Ramsey House Visitor's Center. MSA for Knoxville Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, Knoxville. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)
- 1990 Phase II Archaeological Excavations at the Blount Mansion Visitor's Center:
 Preliminary Report. MSA for Blount Mansion Association, Knoxville.
 (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)
- 1991 Phase II Archaeological Excavations at the Blount Mansion Visitor's Center: The Journal Site. MSA for Blount Mansion Association, Knoxville. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

Historical Site Types (or Components) Represented

CEMETERY N = 11 (Total)

Allen 1995c
Anderson and DuVall 1995
Atkinson and Turner 1987
Bass and Bass 1975
Fielder 1987
Fielder and Symes 1987
Frankenberg and Ahlman 1995
McIlhany 1988
Smith, S. 1976a
Walker et al. 1990
Young 1993

COMMERCIAL

N = 18 (Total)

Rural:

Benthall 1973 Duggan and Hays 1984 Finkelstein 1942a Hinshaw 1977a Smith, S. 1975, 1983 Walker et al. 1990 Wilson 1989

N = 8

Urban:

Carnes 1982a, 1982b, 1982c Coxe 1994 Garrow and Holland 1993 Hinshaw 1983 Jolley 1984 McNutt and Smith 1982 Weaver, G. 1994 Weaver, G. et al. 1995

N = 10

<u>DOMESTIC</u>

N = 150 (Total)

Rural:

Alexander 1991

Alexander and Council 1994

Allen 1994, 1995a, 1995b

Alvey 1994

Alvey and Tucker 1994

Alvey et al. 1994

Anderson 1995

Atkinson1989

Babson 1994

Benthall 1973

Bentz and Faulkner 1989

Bonath 1977

Boyd 1990

Brown, D. 1972

Brown, J. 1975a, 1975b, 1978

Carnes 1984

Chapman 1977

Cooper and Walker 1984

Coxe 1993

Dicks and DuVall 1991

Dickson 1972a, 1972b, 1974

Dorwin 1984

Faulkner 1981b, 1982b, 1982c, 1984, 1986, 1988a, 1989, 1991, 1994a, 1994b, 1995a, 1995b

Faulkner and Owens 1995

Faulkner et al. 1994

Fielder 1979a, 1979b

Finamore and Rousmaniere 1988

Franklin and McIlvenna 1995a, 1995b

Gardner 1987a, 1987b

Green 1995

Hamilton 1978

Hinshaw 1976a, 1976b, 1977a, 1977b, 1979a, 1979b, 1980a, 1980b, 1981a, 1982a, 1982b

Honerkamp 1990

Jolley 1983a, 1983b, 1983c

Jolley and Newman 1982

Knudsen 1980b

Lanham 1994

Longmire 1995

McIlhany 1988

McKee 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993a, 1993b

McKee et al. 1994

McKelway 1992, 1994

Marrinan 1983

Meyers and Meyers 1995b

Morse and Morse 1964

Myster 1988

Nance 1992a, 1992b, 1993

National Heritage Corporation 1976

Pace 1995

Prentice and Manzano 1988

Riegel 1989, 1991

Roberts 1986

Robinson 1978

Ruple 1987, 1991

Ruple and Allen 1994

Smith, K. 1991

Smith, S. 1974, 1975, 1976b, 1979, 1980a, 1982b, 1983, 1985b, 1993a

Smith et al. 1977

Spires and DuVall 1988

Stoops and Holland 1993

Stripling and Sanford 1993

Thomas et al. 1995

Walker et al. 1990

Weaver, G. 1979, 1990

Weaver, G. et al. 1990, 1993

Wentworth 1973

Young and Faulkner 1989

N = 118

Urban:

Bartlett et al. 1995

Bentz 1990

Carnes 1982a, 1982b, 1982c, 1982d, 1983

Coxe 1994

Faulkner 1985, 1988b

Faulkner and German 1990

Garrow and Holland 1993

Hinshaw 1981b, 1982c, 1983

Jolley 1984, 1985

Joseph 1986a

Kim 1993a

Kim and Duggan 1995

Knudsen 1980a

O'Grady 1978

Polhemus 1973, 1980

Smith, S. 1982a

Trinkley 1993

Weaver, G. 1988, 1994

Weaver, G. et al. 1995

Weaver, L., et al. 1985

Young and Faulkner 1990, 1991

N = 32

EDUCATIONAL N = 4 (Total)

Alvey et al. 1994 Brown, J. 1977b Carnes 1983 Dickson 1977

INDUSTRIAL

N = 23 (Total)

Blacksmith:

Allen and Yates 1994

Brick Manufacture:

Allen 1995b

Smith and Watrin 1986

Smith et al. 1977

Furniture Manufacture:

Council 1993

Ice House:

Carnes 1983 Jolley 1983c Joseph 1986b

Weaver, G. and Hopkins 1991

Iron Industry:

Brown, J. 1977a

Council et al. 1982, 1992

Mills:

Brown, J. 1979

Coughlin and Faulkner 1993

Council 1986, 1993

Jolley and Newman 1982

Pottery Manufacture:

Faulkner 1980, 1981a, 1982a Meyers and Meyers 1995a

Railroad Construction and Maintenance:

Council and Honerkamp 1984

Council et al. 1980

MEDICAL

N = 2 (Total)

Carnes 1982d Smith, S. 1975

MILITARY

N = 39 (Total)

Pre-Statehood Forts and Stations:

Brown, E. 1955, 1958
Faulkner and Andrews 1994
Finkelstein 1942b
Kunkel 1959, 1960
Kuttruff 1979
Kuttruff and Bastian 1977
Ruple 1995

Smith, S. 1980b, 1982a

N = 11

Federal Period (Federal Military):

Atkinson 1985 Polhemus 1977, 1979 Smith, S. 1985a, 1993a, 1993b Thomas 1977

N = 7

Civil War:

Alexander and Council 1994 Bergstresser et al. 1994 Brown, J. 1975b Cornelison 1992a, 1992b Cornelison and Legge 1993 Dilliplane 1975 Fox 1978 Fryman and Reidy 1995 Gould 1965 Hanson 1968 Hellmich 1983 Irion and Beard 1993 Kim 1993a, 1993b Kuttruff 1989 Luckett 1937 Mainfort 1980 Smith, G. 1977, 1985, 1987

N = 21

PUBLIC

N = 0 (Total)

RELIGIOUS

N = 0 (Total)

TRANSPORTATION N = 4 (Total)

Council and Honerkamp 1984 Council et al. 1980 Kline and Faulkner 1981 Weaver, G. et al. 1994

OTHER

N = 1 (Total)

Boat Wreck:

Irion and Beard 1993

Counties Represented

ANDERSON

BEDFORD

Jolley and Newman 1982

BENTON

Irion and Beard 1993

BLEDSOE

BLOUNT

Dickson 1977 Gardner 1987b Stoops and Holland 1993

BRADLEY
CAMPBELL
CANNON
CARROLL

CARTER

Kuttruff 1979 Smith, S. 1979

CHEATHAM CHESTER

CLAIBORNE

Green 1995 Prentice and Manzano 1988

CLAY

COCKE

Alexander 1991

COFFEE

Faulkner 1982c

CROCKETT CUMBERLAND

DAVIDSON

Allen and Yates 1994

Alvey 1994

Alvey and Tucker 1994

Atkinson 1989

Bartlett et al. 1995

Bergstresser et al. 1994

Brown, D. 1972

Fielder and Symes 1987

Finamore and Rousmaniere 1988

Gardner 1987a

Hinshaw 1976a, 1977b, 1979a, 1980a, 1980b, 1981a, 1981b, 1982a,

1982b, 1982c, 1983

Jolley 1984, 1985

Kuttruff 1989

McKee 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993a, 1993b

McKee et al. 1994

Nance 1993

Riegel 1989

Ruple 1987

Smith, K. 1991

Smith, S. 1974, 1976a, 1976b, 1982b, 1985b

Smith, S. et al. 1977

Spires and DuVall 1988

Stripling and Sanford 1993

Thomas et al. 1995

Weaver, G. et al. 1993

DECATUR

DEKALB

DICKSON

DYER

FAYETTE

FENTRESS

FRANKLIN

GIBSON

GILES

GRAINGER

Finkelstein 1942a, 1942b

Frankenberg and Ahlman 1995

Kline and Faulkner 1981

GREENE

Knudsen 1980a

Lanham 1994

Meyers and Meyers 1995a, 1995b

O'Grady 1978

Smith, S. 1980a

Trinkley 1993

GRUNDY HAMBLEN

HAMILTON

Alexander and Council 1994 Brown, J. 1975a, 1975b, 1977a, 1977b, 1978, 1979 Council 1986, 1993 Council and Honerkamp 1984 Council et al. 1980, 1982, 1992 Dorwin 1984

HANCOCK HARDEMAN

HARDIN

Pace 1995

HAWKINS HAYWOOD

HENDERSON

Anderson 1995

HENRY

HICKMAN

Anderson and DuVall 1995 Bonath 1977 Cooper and Walker 1984 Hamilton 1978 Knudsen 1980b

HOUSTON

HUMPHREYS

Irion and Beard 1993

JACKSON

Faulkner 1986 Smith, S. 1993a

JEFFERSON JOHNSON

KNOX

Bentz 1990

Bentz and Faulkner 1989

Carnes 1982a, 1982b, 1982c, 1982d, 1983, 1994

Coxe 1994

Dickson 1974

Faulkner 1980, 1981a, 1981b, 1982a, 1982b, 1984, 1985, 1988a, 1988b, 1989,

1991, 1994a, 1994b, 1995b

Faulkner and German 1990

Faulkner and Owens 1995

Faulkner et al. 1994

Garrow and Holland 1993

Joseph 1986a

Kim 1993a, 1993b

Kim and Duggan 1995

McKelway 1992, 1994

National Heritage Corporation 1976

Polhemus 1973

Roberts 1986

Young and Faulkner 1989, 1990, 1991

LAKE

LAUDERDALE

Mainfort 1980 Smith, G. 1977

LAWRENCE

LEWIS

LINCOLN

LOUDON

Wilson 1989

MACON MADISON

MARION

MARSHALL

Jolley and Newman 1982 Smith, S. and Watrin 1986

MAURY

Atkinson 1985
Atkinson and Turner 1987
Faulkner 1995a
Fryman and Reidy 1995
Hinshaw 1979b
Honerkamp 1990
Jolley 1983a, 1983b, 1983c
Jolley and Newman 1982
Marrinan 1983

MCMINN MCNAIRY MEIGS

MONROE

Brown, E. 1955, 1958 Chapman 1977 Kunkel 1959, 1960 Kuttruff and Bastian 1977 Polhemus 1977, 1979, 1980

MONTGOMERY

Fielder 1987 Ruple and Allen 1994

MOORE

MORGAN

Bass and Bass 1975 Duggan and Hays 1984

OBION OVERTON PERRY

PICKETT

Alvey et al. 1994 Nance 1992a, 1992b

<u>POLK</u> <u>PUTNAM</u>

RHEA

Franklin and McIlvenna 1995b Longmire 1995 Myster 1988

ROANE

Franklin and McIlvenna 1995a Smith, S. 1985a, 1993b Thomas 1977

ROBERTSON

Babson 1994

RUTHERFORD

Cornelison 1992a, 1992b Fielder 1979a Fox 1978 Hinshaw 1976b Walker et al. 1990

SCOTT SEQUATCHIE SEVIER

SHELBY

Joseph 1986b
McNutt and Smith 1982
Smith, G. 1985, 1987
Smith, S. 1980b, 1982a
Weaver, G. 1988, 1990, 1994
Weaver, G. and Hopkins 1991
Weaver, G. et al. 1990, 1994, 1995
Weaver, L. et al. 1985

SMITH

McIlhany 1988 Weaver, G. 1979

STEWART

Cornelison and Legge 1993 Gould 1965 Hanson 1968 Hellmich 1983 Luckett 1937 Morse and Morse 1964

SULLIVAN

Benthall 1973 Fielder 1979b Hinshaw 1977a Robinson 1978 Wentworth 1973

SUMNER

Allen 1994, 1995b Dickson 1972a, 1972b Riegel 1991 Ruple 1995 Smith, S. 1975, 1983

TIPTON TROUSDALE UNICOI

<u>UNION</u>

Faulkner and Andrews 1994

VAN BUREN WARREN

WASHINGTON

Boyd 1990 Coughlin and Faulkner 1993 Coxe 1993 Young 1993

WAYNE

Dicks and DuVall 1991 Pace 1995

WEAKLEY WHITE

WILLIAMSON

Allen 1995a, 1995c Atkinson 1989 Dilliplane 1975 Ruple 1991

WILSON

SECTION II THEMATIC SURVEY REPORTS

This section includes reports that are based on the survey and recording of historic period archaeological sites at a level beyond the requirements for site recording in a relatively small area context. Each of these reports examines a group of historic period archaeological sites in terms of one or more themes or some other broad context.

Number of Reports = 26

Authors

Alexander, Lawrence S.

The Chattanooga Campaign: The Civil War History and Archaeological Inventory of Moccasin Bend, Stringers Ridge-North Chattanooga, Lookout Valley, Browns Ferry, Williams Island and the Tennessee River Gorge. Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Chattanooga for the Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee and THC. (MILITARY - Civil War)

Allen, Dan S., IV and Glyn D. DuVall

1995 A Phase I Historic Archaeological Survey and Limited Testing of Ames
Plantation, Fayette and Hardeman Counties, Tennessee. DVA for The Hobart
Ames Foundation, The University of Tennessee, and THC. (RURAL DOMESTIC
- Plantation Sites)

Allen, Paul Neil, Timothy Moore, Abigayle Robbins, and Donald L. Spires 1987 A Survey of Historic Cemeteries of Tennessee. TDOA. (CEMETERY)

Autry, William O., Jr.

An Archaeological, Architectural, and Historic Cultural Resources
Reconnaissance of the Northeast Metropolitan Nashville Trasportaton Comidor,
Davidson and Sumner Counties, Tennessee. Tanasi Archaeological Research
Associates, Nashville for Allison, Inc. and TDOT (MULTIPLE SITE TYPES)

Autry, William O., Jr. and Jane S. Hinshaw

1979 A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Cross Creek National Wildlife
Refuge with Archaeological Survey of Selected Areas, Stewart County,
Tennessee. Vanderbilt University Research Reports in Anthropology No. 1,
Nashville. (INDUSTRIAL - Iron Industry)

Blee, Catherine H.

1976 An Assessment of the Cultural Resources of Stones River National Battlefield and the Proposed Development Impacts on Them. NPS, Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Division, Denver, Colorado. (MILITARY - Civil War)

- Brewer, David M. (editor)
 - 1987a An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia - Tennessee. SEAC. (MILITARY - Civil War; MULTIPLE SITE TYPES)
 - 1987b An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of Shiloh National Military Park. SEAC. (MILITARY Civil War; MULTIPLE SITE TYPES)
- Cobb, James E.
 - 1978 Historic Fish Traps on the Lower Holston River. *TA*, III(1):31-58. (INDUSTRIAL Fish Traps)
- Fielder, George F., Jr.
 - 1975 Cultural Resource Survey of the Exxon Nuclear Facility, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. UTK. (RURAL DOMESTIC Farmsteads)
- Fielder, George F., Jr., Steven R. Ahler, and Benjamin Barrington

 1977 <u>Historic Sites Reconnaissance of the Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge</u>

 <u>Tennessee</u>. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge. (RURAL DOMESTIC Farmsteads)
- Froeschauer, John and Peggy Froeschauer

 1983 Interim Report for an Archaeological Survey of State-Owned Lands: 1982-1983.

 TDOA for THC. (MULTIPLE SITE TYPES)
- Froeschauer, John D., Peggy S. Froeschauer, and Charles P. Stripling
 1986 <u>Archaeological Survey of State-Owned Lands</u>. TDOA Report of Investigations
 No. 3. (MULTIPLE SITE TYPES)
- Newman, Robert D.
 - 1980 Historic Sites Assessment of the Proposed Columbia Reservoir. Building Conservation Technology, Inc., Nashville for TVA. (RURAL DOMESTIC Farmsteads; INDUSTRIAL Mills; TRANSPORTATION)
- Nixon, Joseph M.
 - An Archaeological, Architectural and Historical Resources Survey of 21
 Mississippi River Levee Berm Items in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee:
 Component 1. Cultural Resources Management Study # 48, Fischer-Stein
 Associates, Carbondale, Illinois for U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis
 District. (RURAL DOMESTIC Farmsteads)
- O'Malley, Nancy, Jared Funk, Cynthia Jobe, Thomas Gatus, Julie Riesenweber

 1983 <u>Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Ft. Campbell</u>. Archaeological Report No.
 67, Program for Cultural Resources Assessment, Department of Anthropology,
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. (MULTIPLE SITE TYPES)

- Pace, Robert A. and Jeffrey W. Gardner
 - 1985 Exploring Dimensions of Illegal Liquor Manufacture: Moonshining as a Cottage Industry in the Southern Appalachians. *TA*, X(1):1-26. (INDUSTRIAL Moonshine Stills)
- Roberts, Wayne D. and Charles H. Faulkner
 - 1984 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Pellissippi Parkway Extension, Knox and Blount Counties, Tennessee. UTK for TDOT. (RURAL DOMESTIC -Farmsteads)
- Rogers, Stephen T.
 - 1978 1977 Historic Site Survey. TDOA and THC. (MILITARY Frontier Stations; INDUSTRIAL Pottery Manufacture and Iron Industry; URBAN DOMESTIC Town Sites)
- Schroedl, Gerald F.
 - 1975 <u>Historic Sites Reconnaissance in the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant Area.</u>
 UTK. (RURAL DOMESTIC Farmsteads)
- Smith, Samuel D. and Stephen T. Rogers
 - 1979 <u>A Survey of Historic Pottery Making in Tennessee</u>. TDOA Research Series No.
 3. (INDUSTRIAL Pottery Manufacture)
- Smith, Samuel D., Charles P. Stripling, and James M. Brannon
 - 1988 <u>A Cultural Resource Survey of Tennessee's Western Highland Rim Iron Industry,</u>
 1790s 1930s. TDOA Research Series No. 8. (INDUSTRIAL Iron Industry)
- Smith, Samuel D., Fred M. Prouty, and Benajmin C. Nance
 - 1990 A Survey of Civil War Period Military Sites in Middle Tennessee. TDOA Report of Investigations No. 7. (MILITARY Civil War)
- Smith, Samuel D., Fred M. Prouty, and Benaimin C. Nance
 - 1991 <u>A Preliminary Survey of Historic Period Gunmaking in Tennessee</u>. TDOA Report of Investigations No. 8. (INDUSTRIAL Gunmaking)
- Stripling, Charles P.
 - 1980 1979 Historic Site Survey. TDOA and THC. (MULTIPLE SITE TYPES)
- Walker, John W.
 - 1975 <u>Assessment of Archeological Resources of Cumberland Gap National Historical</u>
 <u>Park.</u> SEAC. (INDUSTRAL Iron Industry)

Historical Site Types Surveyed

CEMETERY

N = 1

Allen et al. 1987

COMMERCIAL

N = 0

DOMESTIC (RURAL)

N = 7

Farmsteads:

Fielder 1975 Fielder et al. 1977 Newman 1980 Nixon 1982 Roberts and Faulkner 1984 Schroedl 1975

Plantations:

Allen and DuVall 1995

DOMESTIC (URBAN)

N = 1

Town Sites:

Rogers 1978

EDUCATIONAL

N = 0

<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>

N = 10

Fish Traps:

Cobb 1978

Gunmaking:

Smith et al. 1991

Iron Industry:

Autry and Hinshaw 1979

Rogers 1977 Smith et al. 1988 Walker 1975

Mills:

Newman 1980

Moonshine Stills:

Pace and Gardner 1985

Pottery Manufacture:

Rogers 1978

Smith and Rogers 1979

MEDICAL

N = 0

MILITARY

N = 6

Pre-Statehood Forts and Stations:

Rogers 1978

Civil War:

Alexander 1995

Blee 1976

Brewer 1987a, 1987b Smith et al. 1990

PUBLIC

N = 0

RELIGIOUS

N = 0

TRANSPORTATION

N = 1

Newman 1980

MULTIPLE SITE TYPES N = 6

Autry 1982 Brewer 1987a, 1987b Froeschauer and Froeschauer 1983 Froeschauer et al. 1986 O'Malley et al. 1983 Stripling 1980

SECTION III ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS CONCERNING HISTORIC PERIOD NATIVE AMERICAN SITES AND REMAINS

This section contains a selection of reports that concern in whole or in part Tennessee Native American sites and archaeological remains dating from the period of recorded history. Included are excavation reports as well as reports concerning general, theoretical, and specialized studies. The predominant subject matter of these entries is eighteenth and nineteenth-century East Tennessee Cherokee sites and remains.

Number of Reports = 75

Authors

Baden, William W.

- 1982 Mathematical Modeling of Ceramic Assemblages. M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (General)
- 1983 <u>Tomotley: An Eighteenth Century Cherokee Village.</u> UTK Report of Investigations No. 36 and TVA Publications in Anthropology No. 35. (Monroe County)

Ball, Donald B.

1976 A Bibliography of Tennessee Anthropology, Including Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Melungeon Studies. Miscellaneous Paper No. 1, Tennessee Anthropological Association, Knoxville. (General)

Banks, William H.

1953 Ethnobotany of the Cherokee Indians. M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (General)

Bates, James Frederick

1982 An Analysis of the Aboriginal Ceramic Artifacts from Chota-Tanasee, An Eighteenth Century Overhill Cherokee Town. M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (General)

Benthall, Joseph L.

1985 Archaeological Survey of the Great Tellico Site (40MR12). TDOA. (Monroe County)

Bogan, Arthur E.

- 1976 A Zooarchaeological Analysis of Vertebrate Remains from Chota-Tanasi, A Historic Cherokee Village in East Tennessee. M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (Monroe County)
- 1980 A Comparison of Late Prehistoric Dallas and Overhill Cherokee Subsistence Strategies in the Little Tennessee River Valley. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (Monroe County)
- 1982 Archaeological Evidence of Subsistence Patterns in the Little Tennessee River Valley. *TA*, 7(1):38-50. (Monroe County)
- 1983 Faunal Remains from the Historic Cherokee Occupation at Citico (40MR7), Monroe County, Tennessee. *TA*, VIII(1):28-49. (Monroe County)

Boyd, C. C., Jr.

1987 The 1986 Salvage Excavations at the Plum Grove Site (40WG17), Washington County, Tennessee. For U. S. Forest Service, Cherokee National Forest, Cleveland, Tennessee. (Washington County)

Butler, Brian M.

1977 The Red Clay Council Ground. <u>Journal of Cherokee Studies</u>, 2(1):140-153. (Bradley County)

Cannon, Kenneth P.

1986 Secular Changes in Height Among Three Eastern Cherokee Populations. *TA*, XI(1):42-54. (General)

Chapman, Jefferson

- 1979 The 1978 Archaeological Investigations at the Citico Site (edited by J. Chapman). MCA for TVA. (Monroe County)
- 1980 Wear Bend Site, 40LD107. In <u>The 1979 Archaeological and Geological Investigation in the Tellico Reservoir</u> (edited by J. Chapman), pp. 32-42. UTK Report of Investigations No. 29 and TVA Publications in Anthropology No. 24. (Loudon County)

Chapman, Jefferson and Andrea B. Shea

- 1981 The Archaeobotanical Record: Early Archaic Period to Contact in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley. *TA*, VI(1):100-112. (General)
- 1994 The Overhill Cherokee. In <u>Tellico Archaeology</u>, pp. 99-123. UTK Report of Investigations No. 43, Frank H. McClung Museum Occasional Papers No. 5, and TVA Publications in Anthropology No. 41. (General)

Coronett, B. Kenneth

1976 Excavations at Tallassee (40BT8): An Historic Cherokee Village Site in East Tennessee. <u>Tennessee Archaeologist</u>, 31(1-2):11-19. (Blount County)

Cridlebaugh, Patricia Ann

1984 American Indian and Euro-American Impact Upon Holocene Vegetation in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley, East Tennessee. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (General)

Davis, Roland Parker Stephen

1986 Stability and Change in Aboriginal Settlements Within the Lower Little Tennessee Valley. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (General)

Dickens, Roy S., Jr.

1980 Preliminary Report on Archaeological Investigations at the Plum Grove Site (40WG17), Washington County, Tennessee. For U. S. Forest Service, Cherokee National Forest, Cleveland, Tennessee. (Washington County)

Dye, David H. and Cheryl Cox (editors)

1987 Towns and Temples Along the Mississippi: Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Indians in the Memphis Area. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. (General)

Evans, E. Raymond

1977 Fort Marr Blockhouse: The Last Evidence of America's First Concentration Camps. <u>Journal of Cherokee Studies</u>, II(2):256-262. (Polk County)

Evans, E. Raymond and Vicky Karhu-Welz

1982a Preliminary Analysis of the Hampton Place Site. In *Background Data Concerning Cultural Resources on Moccasin Bend, Hamilton County, Tennessee*, pp. 60-73 and Figures 10 to 19. Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association, Chattanooga. (Hamilton County)

1982b A Synoptical Account of Primary Sources Dealing with Early Spanish
Explorations Between Qualla and Coosa: 1540-1568. An Element of the
Moccasin Bend/Hampton Place Research Project, Chattanooga Regional
Anthropological Association. (Hamilton County)

Evans, E. Raymond, Victor P. Hood, and Loretta Lautzenheiser

1981 Preliminary Excavations on the Audubon Acres Site (40HA84), Hamilton County, Tennessee. For Chattanooga Audubon Society. (Hamilton County)

Faulkner, Charles H.

1978 Origin and Development of the Cherokee Winter House. <u>Journal of Cherokee Studies</u>, III(2):87-93. (General)

1992 <u>The Bat Creek Stone</u> (edited by C. H. Faulkner). Miscellaneous Paper No. 15, Tennessee Anthropological Association, Knoxville. (Loudon County)

Faulkner, Charles H. and J. B. Graham

1980 Westmoreland-Barber Site (40Ml11), Nickajack Reservoir Season II. UTK. (Marion County)

- Ford, Thomas B.
 - 1982 An Analysis of Anglo-American-Cherokee Culture Contact During the Federal Period, The Hiwassee Tract, Eastern Tennessee. M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (General)
- Fox, Gregory L., Thomas D. Holland, Richard A. Marshall, and J. Raymond Williams
 1994 <u>Cat Monsters and Head Pots: The Archaeology of Missouri's Pemiscot Bayou</u>.
 University of Missouri Press, Columbia [Fig. 6.40. Brass Clarksdale bells from western Tennessee]. (General)
- Gleeson, Paul (editor)
 - 1970 <u>Archaeological Investigations in the Tellico Reservoir, Interim Report, 1969</u>. UTK Report of Investigations No. 8. (Monroe County)
- 1971 <u>Archaeological Investigations in the Tellico Reservoir, Interim Report, 1970</u>. UTK Report of Investigations No. 9. (Monroe County)
- Guthe, Alfred K.
 - 1971 Excavation of an 18th Century Cherokee Village. <u>Eastern States Archaeological</u> <u>Federation Bulletin</u>, 30:12. (Blount, Loudon, and Monroe counties)
 - 1977 The Eighteenth-Century Overhill Cherokee. In <u>For the Director: Research</u>
 <u>Essays in Honor of James B. Griffin</u> (edited by Charles E. Cleland), pp. 212-229.
 Anthropology Papers No. 61, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. (General)
 - 1978 Test Excavations in the Area of Tuskegee, an Eighteenth Century Cherokee Village, Monroe County, Tennessee (edited by A. K. Guthe). UTK Report of Investigations No. 24. (Monroe County)
- Guthe, Alfred K, and E. Marian Bistline
 - 1983 Excavations at the Tomotley Site (40MR5), Monroe County, Tennessee, 1973-1974. UTK Report of Investigations No. 24 and TVA Publications in Anthropology No. 20. (Monroe County)
- Harrington, Mark R.
 - 1922 <u>Cherokee and Earlier Remains on Upper Tennessee River</u>. Indian Notes and Monographs 24, Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation. (General)
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ANDERSON BEDFORD BENTON BLEDSOE

BLOUNT

Coronett 1976 Guthe 1971

BRADLEY

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CAMPBELL
CANNON
CARROLL
CARTER
CHEATHAM
CHESTER
CLAIBORNE
CLAY

COCKE

COFFEE

CROCKETT

CUMBERLAND

DAVIDSON DECATUR

DEKALB

DICKSON

DYER

FAYETTE

FENTRESS

FRANKLIN GIBSON

GILES

GRAINGER

GREENE

GRUNDY

HAMBLEN

HAMILTON

Evans and Karhu-Welz 1982a, 1982b Evans et al. 1981 Honerkamp 1995 McCollough and Bass 1983

HANCOCK
HARDEMAN
HARDIN
HAWKINS
HAYWOOD
HENDERSON
HENRY
HICKMAN
HOUSTON
HUMPHREYS
JACKSON
JEFFERSON
JOHNSON
KNOX

LAKE

Lawrence and Mainfort 1995 O'Brien et al. 1995

LAUDERDALE
LAWRENCE
LEWIS
LINCOLN

LOUDON

Chapman 1980 Faulkner 1992 Guthe 1971

MACON MADISON

MARION

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MARSHALL MAURY MCMINN

MCNAIRY

MEIGS

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MONROE

Baden 1983 Benthall 1985 Bogan 1976, 1980, 1982, 1983 Chapman 1979 Gleeson 1970, 1971 Guthe 1971, 1978 Guthe and Bistline 1983 Jolly and Cornett 1976 King 1979 King and Olinger 1972 King et al. 1969 Newman 1977 Polhemus 1985, 1987 Russ and Chapman 1983 Salo 1969 Schroedl 1978, 1986 Schroedl and Polhemus 1977

MONTGOMERY MOORE MORGAN OBION

OVERTON

PERRY

PICKETT

POLK

Evans 1977 Jolly 1975

<u>PUTNAM</u>

<u>RHEA</u>

ROANE

ROBERTSON

RUTHERFORD

SCOTT

SEQUATCHIE

SEVIER
SHELBY
SMITH
STEWART
SULLIVAN
SUMNER
TIPTON
TROUSDALE
UNICOI
UNION
VAN BUREN
WARREN

WASHINGTON

Boyd 1987 Dickens 1980 Whyte 1994

WAYNE
WEAKLEY
WHITE
WILLIAMSON
WILSON

General

Baden 1982 Ball 1976 Banks 1953 **Bates 1982** Cannon 1986 Chapman and Shea 1981, 1994 Cridlebaugh 1984 **Davis 1986** Dye and Cox 1987 Faulkner 1978 Ford 1982 Fox et al. 1994 **Guthe 1977** Harrington 1922 Hudson 1987 Hughes 1982 King 1972, 1977 Lewis and Kneberg 1995 Newman 1979 Parmalee and Bogan 1978

General (continued)

Polhemus 1975 Riggs 1987, 1989 Russ 1984 Rothrock 1976 Satz 1979 Schroedl 1989 Smith 1991 Sturtevant 1978 Waselkov 1989 Wright 1974

SECTION IV GENERAL AND SPECIALIZED STUDIES

The data resulting from research on historic period archaeological sites and remains in Tennessee have been used to produce a variety of studies besides excavation and survey reports. This section lists entries that concern historical archaeology theory, artifact studies, archival studies conducted in support of archaeological research, and various specialized studies for topics such as historic period faunal, human skeletal, and floral remains. Also listed are reports that do not comply with conditions for entry into the preceding sections but contain information beyond the level of basic site survey or provide some unusual kind of documentation concerning Tennessee archaeological sites or remains from the historic period. Another category that is relevant to understanding historical archaeology in Tennessee is composed of studies of historic period sites or artifacts prepared by researchers outside the archaeological community. From this category a number of selected works that have utility for historical archaeological research are also included in this section.

Number of Reports = 193

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