A BIBLIOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE

by

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Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation,
Division of Archaeology
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I am most indebted to Suzanne D. Hoyal, site file curator for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, for the considerable amount of time she spent helping with the collection of data concerning both sites recorded and archaeological reports. Her assistance was essential to the completion of this study. In a similar manner Joseph Y. Garrison, federal review and compliance coordinator for the Tennessee Historical Commission, willingly shared his files and knowledge of the processes by which cultural resource preservation/management schemes are implemented at the state and federal levels. J. Donald Merritt, who carries out a similar review and compliance role for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, added his assistance with a slightly different slant on some of these same matters. Benjamin C. Nance, who has worked with me for several years on a number of Division of Archaeology projects, provided valuable assistance with checking and proofreading the text and collections of bibliographic data contained herein. Several other archaeologist colleagues made special contributions that augmented the completeness of the bibliography for historical archaeology in Tennessee. For their efforts, thanks is extended to: Kevin E. Smith, Middle Tennessee State University; Nicholas Honerkamp, the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; and Charles H. Faulkner and Gerald F. Schroedl of the University of Tennessee’s Department of Anthropology.
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).\(^2\) This was soon followed by two archaeological reports concerning reservoir salvage excavations conducted for the Tennessee Valley Authority (Finkelstein 1942a, 1942b). Joe Finkelstein's\(^3\) 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)\(^4\) 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 Archaeology was started in the mid-1960s. Its first annual meeting and first issue of the journal Historical Archaeology 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 Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers. 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.

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.
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<th>YEAR</th>
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| 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 archeological 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 state-wide 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).
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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
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).

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 specific 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:

1 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.

2 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).

3 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.

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 Archeology" (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. The 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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Haywood, John
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Luckett, William Wallace

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PART II
BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE
(Through 1995)

The entries in this bibliography consist of works that exist in the public domain in a published form (these are designated by underlined titles), including books, reports, and journal or newsletter articles, as well as papers and completion reports that are filed in some permanent repository (the titles for these are italicized). For unpublished papers with unclear or no longer meaningful attribution, it can be assumed that a copy is filed at the Nashville offices of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology or the Tennessee Historical Commission, the major Tennessee repositories for federal programs archaeology reports. Because of the undue space that it would require to list them, this bibliography generally does not include what are commonly called "Phase I" archaeological survey reports. Since the 1970s, hundreds of these reports have been generated in matters of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. For most of these, the primary objective was simply to record archaeological sites, and the basic information recovered, if any, became part of the state-wide Tennessee Archeological Site File, a data base that can itself be used to define the types of prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites that exist in Tennessee. As it is the intent of this bibliography to list available reports, unpublished, non-permanently filed conference papers are also not included; for permanently filed copies of such papers the filing place is noted. Another category that has grown in size since the 1970s is "current research" reports in archaeological newsletters. Since the projects discussed should be more completely represented by final archaeological reports, newsletter statements regarding work in progress on historic period archaeological sites are not included in this bibliography.

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:

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.

Number of Reports = 217

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Alexander, Lawrence S.
1991 Phase II Archaeological Testing at Site 40CK32, Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee. Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Chattanooga for Bill D. Cobb and Douglas B. Parker. (DOMESTIC) (Cock County)

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1994 An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Outdoor Drama Amphitheater Site, Moccasin Bend, Chattanooga, Tennessee. UTC for Hamilton County Training and Development, Chattanooga. (DOMESTIC, MILITARY) (Hamilton County)

Allen, Dan S., IV
1994 Phase II Archaeological Reconnaissance at the Bowen-Campbell House Site 40SU21, A Historic Site in Sumner County, Tennessee. DVA for City of Goodlettsville, Tennessee. (DOMESTIC) (Sumner County)

1995a Archaeological Evaluation of the West Garden or Lawn Area at Carnton Plantation (40WM92), a Historic Site in Williamson County, Tennessee. DVA for The Carnton Association, Franklin, Tennessee. (DOMESTIC) (Williamson County)


Allen, Dan S. and J. Stephen Yates
1994 Archaeological Testing of a Blacksmith Shop at the Belle Meade Plantation, Davidson County, Tennessee. DVA for the Nashville Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, Nashville. (INDUSTRIAL) (Davidson County)

Alvey, Richard L.
1994 A Preliminary Report on Phase II Testing of the Historic Component and Phase III Data Recovery of the Prehistoric Component of the Drennon Site (40DV447) and Phase III Data Recovery of the Dorsey Site (40DV446), State Route 155 (Briley Parkway) From Brick Church Pike to Ellington Parkway, Davidson County, Tennessee. TCUT for TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

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Atkinson, James R.
1985 The Search for, and Apparent Discovery of, the Duck River Cantonment/Colbert-Gordon Stand Site, Maury County, Tennessee, Natchez Trace Parkway. SEAC. (MILITARY) (Maury County)

1989 Archaeological Investigations at the Floyd and Gray Sites on the Natchez Trace Parkway, Williamson and Davidson Counties, Tennessee. SEAC. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County and Williamson County)
Atkinson, James R. and Kenneth R. Turner
1967  *The Blackburn Cemetery: An Abandoned Burial Site on the Old Natchez Trace in Maury County, Tennessee.*  SEAC.  (CEMETERY) (Maury County)

Babson, David W. (editor)
1994  *Families and Cabins: Archaeological and Historical Investigations at Wessyngton Plantation, Robertson County, Tennessee.*  Midwestern Archaeological Research Center, Illinois State University, Normal for THC and Wessyngton Farms.  (DOMESTIC) (Robertson County)

Bartlett, Jennifer M., Charles P. Stripling, and Fred M. Prouty
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Bass, William M. and Charles E. Bass
1975  *Report of Removal of Graves from a 19th Century German Lutheran Cemetery in Wartburg, Morgan County, Tennessee.*  TDOT.  (CEMETERY) (Morgan County)

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1982c *Archaeological Assessment of the Cultural Resources in the Central City Redevelopment Project No. 6*. MSA. (COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

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Council, R. Bruce
1986  Exploratory Archaeological Excavations at the Shelton Mill Site, Chattanooga, Tennessee. UTC Research Contributions, Number One. (INDUSTRIAL) (Hamilton County)

1993  Archaeological Survey and Monitoring of the Combined Sewer Overflow Control Facility, Ross's Landing Park, Chattanooga, Tennessee. UTC for Downs Engineering, Inc. and the City of Chattanooga. (INDUSTRIAL) (Hamilton County)

Council, R. Bruce and Nicholas Honerkamp
1984  The Union Railyards Site: Industrial Archaeology in Chattanooga, Tennessee. UTC and TVA Publications in Anthropology No. 38. (INDUSTRIAL, TRANSPORTATION) (Hamilton County)
Council, R. Bruce, Loretta Lautzenheiser, and Nicholas Honerkamp
1980 A Report on Archaeological Testing of the Twelfth Street Right-of-Way from Market Street to Chestnut Street Including Archaeological Monitoring of Street Improvements from Chestnut Street to Carter Street. UTC. (INDUSTRIAL, TRANSPORTATION) (Hamilton County)

Council, R. Bruce, M. Elizabeth Will, and Nicholas Honerkamp
1982 Bluff Furnace: Archaeology of a Nineteenth Century Blast Furnace. UTC for Bluff Furnace of Chattanooga, Inc. (INDUSTRIAL) (Hamilton County)

1992 Industry and Technology in Antebellum Tennessee: The Archaeology of Bluff Furnace. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. (INDUSTRIAL) (Hamilton County)

Coxe, Carey L.

1994 Archaeological Investigations of the Site of the Former Fouche Block and 1875 Building (40KN146), Knoxville, Tennessee. TCUT for Knoxville’s Community Development Corporation. (COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

Dicks, A. Merrill and Glyn D. Duvall

Dickson, D. Bruce
1972a Excavations at Cragfont. THC. (DOMESTIC) (Sumner County)

1972b Excavations at Rock Castle, Sumner County, Tennessee. THC. (DOMESTIC) (Sumner County)

1974 Archaeological Test Excavations at Ramsey House, Knoxville, Tennessee, September 1973. Knoxville Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities and THC. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

1977 Archaeological Test Excavations at the Sam Houston Schoolhouse. TA, II(1):81-97. (EDUCATIONAL) (Blount County)

Dilliplane, Timothy L.
1975 Exploratory Excavations at Fort Granger. For Franklin Jaycees, Franklin, Tennessee and NPS. (MILITARY) (Williamson County)
Derwin, John T.

Duggan, Betty J. and Christopher T. Hays
1984 *Investigations at the Commissary Site, Rugby, Tennessee.* For Historic Rugby, Inc., Rugby, Tennessee. (COMMERCIAL) (Morgan County)

Faulkner, Charles H.
1980 *Preliminary Report on the Continued Testing of the Weaver Pottery Site (40KN63) as of October 1, 1980, and Recommendations on Site Significance.* For TDOT. (INDUSTRIAL) (Knox County)


1981b *Preliminary Report on the Excavation of the James White Second Home Site (40KN68).* For TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)


1982b *Preliminary Report on the Phase III Excavation of the James White Second Home Site (40KN68).* For TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)


1984 *An Archaeological and Historical Study of the James White Second Home Site.* UTK Report of Investigations No. 28. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)


1988a *Archaeological Testing at the Nicholas Gibbs House: Season I.* For the Nicholas Gibbs Historical Society. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

1989 Archaeological Testing at the Nicholas Gibbs House: Season II. For the Nicholas Gibbs Historical Society. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

1991 Archaeological Testing at the Nicholas Gibbs House: Season III. For the Nicholas Gibbs Historical Society. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

1994a Archaeological Investigations in the Ramsey House Cellar. UTK for the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, Knoxville Chapter. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

1994b Testing for the Ramsey Barn. UTK for the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, Knoxville Chapter. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

1995a Historic Component. In The Aenon Creek Site (40MU493): Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Historic Settlement and Subsistence in the Middle Duck River Drainage of Tennessee, edited by Charles Bentz, Jr., pp. 126-138. TDOA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1 and TDOT Publications in Archaeology No. 1. (DOMESTIC) (Maury County)

1995b Archaeological Testing at the Ramsey House: Fall 1994. UTK for THC and the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, Knoxville Chapter. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

Faulkner, Charles H. and Susan C. Andrews
1994 An Archaeological Study of Sharp's Fort, Union County, Tennessee. UTK for THC. (MILITARY) (Union County)

Faulkner, Charles H. and Deborah German
1990 Archaeological Excavation of the Blount Mansion Cistern Conduit. UTK for Blount Mansion Association, Knoxville. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

Faulkner, Charles H. and Dalford Dean Owens, Jr.
1995 Archaeological Testing of the Ramsey House Barnyard. UTK for THC and the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, Knoxville Chapter. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

Faulkner, Charles H., Susan C. Andrews, and Dan Marcel
1994 Archaeological Testing of the Spruiell Site in the Riverbend Community, Knox County, Tennessee. UTK. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

Fielder, George F., Jr.
1979a Archaeological Investigations at the Sam Davis Home, Rutherford County, Tennessee. UTK. (DOMESTIC) (Rutherford County)
1979b Archaeological Testing at Preston Farm/Exchange Place (40SL22), Kingsport, Tennessee, December 1975. UTK. (DOMESTIC) (Sullivan County)

1987 Archaeological Investigations at the Mathews Cemetery, Pollard Road Vicinity, Clarksville, Tennessee. TDOA. (CEMETERY) (Montgomery County)

Fielder, George F., Jr. and Steven A. Symes
1987 Summary of Investigations, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Unnamed Cemetery at Cockrill Bend Bridge, Briley Parkway, Davidson County, Tennessee. TDOA. (CEMETERY) (Davidson County)

Finamore, Daniel and Nicole Rousmaniere

Finkelstein, J. Joe
1942a The Excavation of Bean Station Tavern, Bean Station, Tennessee. In The Bean Station Tavern Restoration Project, prepared by Robert M. Howes, pp. 22-28 (plus drawings and photographs). Department of Regional Studies, TVA. (COMMERCIAL) (Grainger County)

1942b The Excavation of Bean Fort -- Bean Station, Tennessee. In The Bean Station Tavern Restoration Project, prepared by Robert M. Howes, pp. 28-29 (plus drawings and photographs). Department of Regional Studies, TVA. (MILITARY) (Grainger County)

Fox, Steven J.
1978 Archaeology of Fortress Rosecrans: A Civil War Garrison in Middle Tennessee. City of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, THC, and NPS. (MILITARY) (Rutherford County)

Frankenberg, Susan and Todd Ahlman
1995 Phase I Archaeological Testing of the West Part of the Taylor-Wallen Subdivision, Bean Station, Grainger County, Tennessee. UTK for Wallen Roofing Company, Morristown, Tennessee. (CEMETERY) (Grainger County)

Franklin, Jay D. and Noeleen McIlvenna
1995a A Preliminary Report on Phase II Archaeological Testing and Intensive Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 40RE192, State Route 29, Roane County, Tennessee. TCUT for TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Roane County)

1995b A Preliminary Report on Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 40RH155 and 40RH156, State Route 29 (U. S. Route 27), Rhea County. TCUT for TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Rhea County)
Fryman, Robert J. and Laura B. Reidy  
1995 "They Was in There Sure Enough": A Limited Archaeological Assessment of the 1864 Civil War Battlefield at Spring Hill, Tennessee. GAA for Spring Hill Battlefield Preservation Council, Spring Hill, Tennessee. (MILITARY) (Maury County)

Gardner, Jeffrey W.  
1987a The Hunter's Hill Project: Historical and Archaeological Research at the Shute-Turner Farm, Davidson County, Tennessee. The Ladies Hermitage Association, Hermitage, Tennessee. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)


Garrow, Patrick H. and Jeffrey L. Holland  
1993 Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Site of the Proposed United States Courthouse, Knoxville, Tennessee. GAA for Barber & McMurray, Inc., Knoxville, Tennessee and General Services Administration. (COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

Gould, Frank Alexander, Jr.  

Green, Lance K.  
1995 Phase II Testing of Ten Archaeological Sites and Five Rockshelters in the Proposed State Route 32 (U.S. Route 25E) Right-of-Way, From 0.8 km North of Indian Creek to 1.6 km North of the Powell River, Claiborne and Grainger Counties, Tennessee. TCUT for TDOT and Neel-Schaffer, Inc., Nashville. (DOMESTIC) (Claiborne County)

Hamilton, Christopher E.  
1978 Excavation in Search of Chimney Remains from the John Gordon House. SEAC. (DOMESTIC) (Hickman County)

Hanson, Lee H., Jr.  
1968 Archeological Excavations in the Water Batteries at Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee. Division of Archeology, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS. (MILITARY) (Stewart County)

Hellmich, Judy L.  
1983 Archeological Testing of Gun Position # 7, Lower Water Battery, Fort Donelson National Military Park, Dover, Tennessee. SEAC. (MILITARY) (Stewart County)
Hinshaw, Jane S.
1976a Sevier Park: Eighteenth Century Trading Post or Nineteenth Century Settlement? M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1976b Archaeological Investigations at Oaklands, National Register of Historic Places, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. THC and Oaklands Association, Inc., Murfreesboro. (DOMESTIC) (Rutherford County)


1977b Archaeological Investigations at Two Rivers, National Register of Historic Places, Donelson, Davidson County, Tennessee. Metropolitan Nashville Board of Parks and Recreation, THC, and NPS. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1979a Archaeological Investigations at the West Cabin, First Hermitage. The Ladies Hermitage Association, Hermitage, Tennessee. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1979b Archaeological Investigations at Rattle and Snap, The Kitchen Ell. For Amon Carter Evans. (DOMESTIC) (Maury County)

1980a Archaeological Investigations at Traveller’s Rest, Nashville, Tennessee. The Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1980b Archaeological Investigations at the East Cabin, First Hermitage. The Ladies Hermitage Association, Hermitage, Tennessee. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)


1981b Dig Into the Past: The Ryman House Site. Historic Nashville, Inc. and WKDA/KDF, Nashville. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1982a Archaeological Investigations of the Smokehouse at the Hermitage, Fall 1982. The Ladies Hermitage Association, Hermitage, Tennessee. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1982b Archaeological Investigations at the Belle Meade Historic Site, 1982 Season. Archaeological Research, Nashville for the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, Nashville. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1982c Archaeological Findings at the Gilbert House. Archaeological Research, Nashville for Stanley D. Lindsey and Associates, Nashville. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)
1983  *Riverfront Park, Phase I Historical Background and Archaeological Monitoring.*  
Archaeological Research, Nashville for Metropolitan Nashville Development and Housing Agency and Barge, Waggoner, Sumner, and Cannon, Nashville.  
(COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

Honerkamp, Nicholas  
1990  *Landscape Archaeology at Clifton Place Plantation, Maury County, Tennessee.*  
UTC for Clifton Place Restoration Project, Columbia, Tennessee.  
(DOMESTIC) (Maury County)

Irion, Jack B. and David V. Beard  
1993  *Underwater Archeological Assessment of Civil War Shipwrecks in Kentucky Lake, Benton and Humphries Counties, Tennessee.*  
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana for TDOA.  
(MILITARY, OTHER) (Benton and Humphries counties)

Jolley, Robert L.  
1983a  *Archaeological Investigations at the Clifton Place Plantation Privy, Maury County, Tennessee.*  
Miscellaneous Paper No. 9, Tennessee Anthropological Association, Knoxville.  
(DOMESTIC) (Maury County)

(DOMESTIC) (Maury County)

1983c  *An Archaeological Assessment of the Clifton Place Icehouse.*  
(DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIAL) (Maury County)

1984  *Archaeological Investigations at the Nashville Convention Center.*  
(COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1985  *Archaeological Excavations at the Nashville Convention Center Hotel.*  
(DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

Jolley, Robert L. and Robert D. Newman  
1982  *Archaeological Testing of Historic Sites in the Proposed Columbia Reservoir, Middle Tennessee.*  
(DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIAL) (Bedford, Marshall, and Maury Counties)

Joseph, Joseph W.  
1986a  *Knoxville - GSA - Archaeological Testing, Historical Archaeology in Block 33.*  
GAA for NPS and The General Services Administration.  
(DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

1986b  *Archaeological Testing at the Site of the Peabody Place Mall and Office Complex, Memphis, Tennessee.*  
GAA for Belz Enterprises, Memphis.  
(INDUSTRIAL) (Shelby County)
Kim, Yong W.
1993a A Final Report on Phase II Archaeological Testing at the Mabry-Hazen Site (40KN144), Knox County, Tennessee. TCUT for Mabry-Hazen Historical Museum Foundation, Knoxville. (DOMESTIC, MILITARY) (Knox County)

1993b The Sevierville Hill Site: A Civil War Union Encampment on the Southern Heights of Knoxville, Tennessee. TCUT for TDOT. (MILITARY) (Knox County)

Kim, Yong W. and Betty Duggan
1995 Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey in the Proposed Hill Avenue (State Route 71) Corridor from the Bridge Over State Route 158 to the Intersection of Church Avenue with the Existing Hill Avenue in Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee. TCUT for Wilbur Smith Associates, Knoxville. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

Kline, Gerald W. and Charles H. Faulkner
1981 Archaeology of the Richland Creek Site. UTK for TDOT. (TRANSPORTATION) (Grainger County)

Knudsen, Gary D.
1980a Continued Archeological Investigations at the Andrew Johnson 1831-1851 House, Greeneville, Tennessee. Archaeological Research Report No. 8, Southeast Conservation Archaeology Center, Florida State University, Tallahassee. (DOMESTIC) (Greene County)

1980b Archaeological Investigations at the Anderson and Tinsley Places, Section 1-D, Natchez Trace Parkway. Archaeological Research Report No. 9, Southeast Conservation Archaeology Center, Florida State University, Tallahassee. (DOMESTIC) (Hickman County)

Kunkel, Peter H.
1959 Final Report of Project Archaeologist Excavations at Fort Loudoun Between July, 1958 and July 1959. Copy filed at MCM. (MILITARY) (Monroe County)

1960 Fort Loudoun Archaeology: A Summary of the Structural Problem. In Miscellaneous Paper No. 6, pp. 1-25, Tennessee Archaeological Society. (MILITARY) (Monroe County)

Kuttruff, Carl
1979 Fort Watauga. TDOA. (MILITARY) (Carter County)


Kuttruff, Carl and Beverly Bastian
Lanham, Harley
1994 A Final Report on Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Sites 40GN52, 53, 59, 61, and 63 in the Proposed State Route 350 Right-of-Way, Greene County, Tennessee. TCUT for TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Greene County)

Longmire, C. Alan
1995 A Preliminary Report on Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of Site 40RH156, State Route 29 from State Route 68 in Spring City to North of State Route 61 in Rockwood, Rhea and Roane Counties, Tennessee. TCUT for TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Rhea County)

Luckett, William Wallace
1937 Report on the Lower Water Battery Magazine. A copy of this 1937 report is included in a 1966 report entitled "Background Information: The Fort Donelson River Batteries." Filed at Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Dover, Tennessee. (MILITARY) (Stewart County)

McIlhany, Calvert W.
1988 Phase II Investigations of Archaeological Resources at Sites 40SM116, 40SM125, and 40SM126 and Archaeological Monitoring at Site 40SM127 Along the Carthage Lateral Loop Natural Gas Pipeline Project in Smith County, Tennessee. For East Tennessee Natural Gas Company, Knoxville. (CEMETERY, DOMESTIC) (Smith County)

McKee, Larry


McKee, Larry, Brian Thomas, and Jennifer Bartlett

McKelway, Henry S.
1992 Slave and Master in the Upland South: Investigations at the Mabry Site (40KN86). TAAN, 17(1):5-17. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)
(DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

McNutt, Charles H. and Gerald P. Smith  
1982  *Salvage Excavations at Adams and Riverside Drive, Memphis, Tennessee.*  
*TA*, VII(2):151-175.  
(COMMERCIAL) (Shelby County)

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.  
TDOA Research Series No. 4.  
(MILITARY) (Lauderdale County)

Marrinan, Rochelle A.  
1983  *Soil Resistivity and Test Excavation, Gordon House, Natchez Trace Parkway.*  
SEAC.  
(DOMESTIC) (Maury County)

Meyers, Spence C. and Danielle F. Meyers  
1995a  *A Final Report on Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Cultural Resources in the Proposed Location of a Distribution Center on 235 Acres (95 ha) Near Mohawk in Greene County, Tennessee.*  
TCUT.  
(INDUSTRIAL) (Greene County)

1995b  *A Final Report on Phase II Archaeological Testing for Cultural Resources at Sites 40GN28 and 40GN209 in the Location of a Distribution Center on 235 Acres (95 ha) Near Mohawk in Greene County, Tennessee.*  
TCUT.  
(DOMESTIC) (Greene County)

Morse, Dan F. and Phyllis A. Morse  
1964  *The Brake Site: A Possible Early 19th Century Log Cabin in Stewart County, Tennessee.*  
(DOMESTIC) (Stewart County)

Myster, James E.  
1988  *Archaeological Investigations of the Jenkins House Site (40RE188) and the Jones House Site (40RE189), Copper Ridge, Oak Ridge Reservation, Roane County, Tennessee.*  
MSA for Department of Energy.  
(DOMESTIC) (Rhea County)

Nance, Benjamin C.  
1992a  *Historical Research and Archaeological Testing at the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Site, Pickett County, Tennessee.*  
TDOA.  
(DOMESTIC) (Pickett County)

1992b  *Historical Research and Archaeological Testing at the Cordell Hull Birthplace State Historic Site, Pickett County, Tennessee.*  
M.A. Thesis, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.  
(DOMESTIC) (Pickett County)
1993  *Historical Background and Archaeological Assessment of the Clover Bottom Mansion.* TDOA. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County).

National Heritage Corporation

1976  *Archaeological Excavations at the Ramsey House, Knoxville, Tennessee, March 1976.* National Heritage Corporation, West Chester, Pennsylvania for the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, Knoxville Chapter. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)

O'Grady, Patricia D.

1978  *Archaeological Investigations at the Andrew Johnson 1831-1851 House Greeneville, Tennessee.* Florida State University with assistance from NPS. (DOMESTIC) (Greene County)

Pace, Robert A. (editor)

1995  *Archaeological Survey in the Western Tennessee Valley: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Testing of Proposed State Route 69 Alternates in Decatur, Hardin, and Wayne Counties, Tennessee.* DVA for TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Hardin County and Wayne County)

Polhemus, Richard R.

1973  *Excavation at Blount Mansion Historic Site.* Filed at Blount Mansion Historic Site, Knoxville. (DOMESTIC) (Knox County)


1979  *Archaeological Investigations of the Tellico Blockhouse Site (40MR50), A Federal Military and Trade Complex.* UTK Report of Investigations No. 26 and TVA Publications in Anthropology No. 44. (MILITARY) (Monroe County)


Prentice, Guy and Bruce L. Manzano

1988  *Archaeological Investigations at the Watts Brothers Site (40CE6) Cumberland Gap, Claiborne County, Tennessee.* SEAC. (DOMESTIC) (Claiborne County)

Riegel, Veronica

1989  *A Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Assessment of the Grassmere Property, Nashville, Tennessee.* TDOA for Cumberland Museums, Nashville. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1991  *A Summary Report on the 1989 Excavations at the Cragfont Historic House Site.* TDOA. (DOMESTIC) (Sumner County)
Roberts, Wayne D.

Robinson, Neil D.
1978 *Archaeological Testing of Sites 40SL8 and 40SL9 for the Proposed State Route 137 Bridge Over the Long Island of the Holston River*. UTK for TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Sullivan County)

Ruple, Steven D.
1987 *Archaeological Investigations of Fencelines Fronting the Hermitage (40DV120), Davidson County, Tennessee*. Historic Sites Services, Nashville for The Ladies Hermitage Association, Hermitage, Tennessee. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)


Ruple, Steven D. and Dan Summer Allen IV
1994 *Phase II Investigations at Site 40MT390 on State Route 374 (North Parkway Extension), a Rural Historic Site in Montgomery County, Tennessee*. DVA for TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Montgomery County)

Smith, Gerald P.
1977 *Fort Pillow State Park, Memphis State University Archaeological Field School Excavations, July 13 - August 13, 1976*. Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University. (MILITARY) (Lauderdale County)

1985 *Fort Germantown Historic Park: Historic Background, Archaeological Investigations, and Recommendations*. For City of Germantown, Tennessee. (MILITARY) (Shelby County)

1987 *Fort Germantown: 1986 Excavations*. For City of Germantown, Tennessee. (MILITARY) (Shelby County)

Smith, Kevin E.
1991 *The Airport 2C/20C Runway Expansion Project, Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Gowen Tract, Davidson County, Tennessee*. TDOA. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)
Smith, Samuel D.


1975 *Archaeological Explorations at the Castalian Springs, Tennessee, Historic Site.* THC with assistance from NPS. (COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC, MEDICAL) (Sumner County)

1976a *A Structural Investigation and Recording of the Hermitage Tomb.* TDOA and The Ladies Hermitage Association, Nashville. (CEMETERY) (Davidson County)

1976b *An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the First Hermitage* (edited by S. D. Smith). TDOA Research Series No. 2 (jointly published with The Ladies Hermitage Association). (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1979 *Summary of Archaeological Explorations at the Carter House (40CR5), Carter County, Tennessee.* TDOA, THC, and Planning and Development Division, Tennessee Department of Conservation, Nashville. (DOMESTIC) (Carter County)

1980a *Historical Background and Archaeological Testing of the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area, Greene County, Tennessee.* TDOA Research Series No. 6. (DOMESTIC) (Greene County)

1980b *Preliminary Report Concerning Fort San Fernando Archaeology Project, Memphis, Tennessee.* TDOA. (MILITARY) (Shelby County)

1982a *Archaeological Excavations in Search of the Site of Fort San Fernando de las Barrancas.* TDOA, THC, and Shelby County Historical Commission, Memphis. (DOMESTIC, MILITARY) (Shelby County)

1982b *1980 Archaeological Salvage and Recording of the Hermitage Garden "Necessary."* TDOA and The Ladies Hermitage Association, Hermitage, Tennessee. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

1983 *Excavation of a Mid-Nineteenth Century Trash Pit, Wynnewood State Historic Site, Sumner County, Tennessee.* *TA,* VIII(2):133-181. (COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC) (Sumner County)

1985a *Fort Southwest Point Archaeology Project: Interim Report.* TDOA. (MILITARY) (Roane County)

1993a Summary of Archaeological Work Conducted at the Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site and a Discussion of Additional Research Objectives. TDOA. (DOMESTIC, MILITARY) (Jackson County)


Smith, Samuel D. and Charlotte A. Watrin

Smith, Samuel D., Fred Brigance, Emanuel Breitburg, Stephen Cox, and Michael Martin
1977 Results of the 1976 Season of the Hermitage Archaeology Project. TDOA, The Ladies Hermitage Association, and Tennessee American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, Nashville. (DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIAL) (Davidson County)

Spires, Donald L. and Glyn D. DuVall
1988 Phase II Archaeological Testing of Three Sites on the Metropolitan Nashville Airport Property in the Vicinity of the New Runway Location, Davidson County, Tennessee. DVA for Talbert Cox Associates, Inc., Nashville and Metropolitan Nashville Airport Authority. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

Stoops, Richard W., Jr. and Jeffrey L. Holland
1993 Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Ellejoy Creek Site, Blount County, Tennessee. GAA for TDOT. (DOMESTIC) (Blount County)

Stripling, Charles P. and Katherine A. Sanford
1993 Archaeological Testing and Monitoring at the Clover Bottom Mansion. TDOA. (DOMESTIC) (Davidson County)

Thomas, Brian W., Larry McKee, and Jennifer Bartlett

Thomas, Prentice M., Jr. (editor)
1977 Archaeological Investigations at Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Kingston, Tennessee. UTK. (MILITARY) (Roane County)

Trinkley, Michael
1993 Archaeological Test Excavations at the Dickson-Williams House, Greene County, Tennessee. Research Contribution 115, Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina. (DOMESTIC) (Greene County)

Walker, John W., J. Donald Merritt, and Steven J. Shephard
1990 Archaeological Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield Tennessee. SEAC. (CEMETERY, COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC) (Rutherford County)
Weaver, Guy G., Jr.
1979 *Report of Archaeological Excavations at the Denny Site, 40SM69.* TVA.
(DOMESTIC) (Smith County)

1988 *Archaeological Testing at the Site of the Peabody Place Mall and Office Complex, Memphis, Tennessee: Phase II Construction.* GAA for Division of Housing and Community Development, City of Memphis. (DOMESTIC) (Shelby County)

1990 *A Report of Archaeological Investigations at the Woodruff-Fontaine House Cistern, Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee.* GAM for Memphis Chapter, Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities. (DOMESTIC) (Shelby County)

1994 *Preliminary Report: Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Investigations at the Wagner Street Development Area, AutoZone Corporate Headquarters Site 40SY528, Area 2, Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee.* GAM for City of Memphis, Division of Engineering. (COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC) (Shelby County)

Weaver, Guy G. and John L. Hopkins
1991 *Archaeological Data Recovery at the Rum Boogie Site (40SY494), Peabody Place Mall and Office Complex, Memphis, Tennessee, Volumes I and II.* GAM for Division of Housing and Community Development, City of Memphis. (INDUSTRIAL) (Shelby County)

Weaver, Guy G., John L. Hopkins, Mary Kwas, and Jonathan Bloom
1990 *Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery at the Morning Sun Farmstead Site (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)

46
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

Young, Amy Lambeck

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 Jourolman 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
Mcllhany 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
DOMESTIC 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
Atkinson 1989
Babson 1994
Benthall 1973
Bentz and Faulkner 1989
Bonath 1977
Boyd 1990
Brown, D. 1972
Carnes 1984
Chapman 1977
Cooper and Walker 1984
Coxe 1993
Dicks and DuVall 1991
Dickson 1972a, 1972b, 1974
Dorwin 1984
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
1982a, 1982b
Honerkamp 1990
Jolley 1983a, 1983b, 1983c
Jolley and Newman 1982
Knudsen 1980b
Lanham 1994
Longmire 1995
McIlhany 1988
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 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

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
  Iron 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
Jolley 1984, 1985
Kuttruff 1989
McKee et al. 1994
Nance 1993
Riegel 1989
Ruple 1987
Smith, K. 1991
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
Council 1986, 1993
Council and Honerkamp 1984
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
Coxe 1994
Dickson 1974
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

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

MCINNN
MCTNAIRY
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

POLK
PUTNAM

RHEA
Franklin and McLvenna 1995b
Longmire 1995
Myster 1988
ROANE
Franklin and Mcllvenna 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
Mcllhany 1988
Weaver, G. 1979

STEWART
Cornelison and Legge 1993
Gould 1985
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

UNION
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.

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. OVA 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.
1982 An Archaeological, Architectural, and Historic Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Northeast Metropolitan Nashville Transportation Corridor, 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

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 Historic Sites Reconnaissance of the Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge Tennessee. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge. (RURAL DOMESTIC - Farmsteads)

Froeschauer, John and Peggy Froeschauer

Froeschauer, John D., Peggy S. Froeschauer, and Charles P. Stripling

Newman, Robert D.

Nixon, Joseph M.

O'Malley, Nancy, Jared Funk, Cynthia Jobe, Thomas Gatus, Julie Riesenweber
1983 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Ft. Campbell. 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

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 Historic Sites Reconnaissance in the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant Area. UTK. (RURAL DOMESTIC - Farmsteads)

Smith, Samuel D. and Stephen T. Rogers
1979 A Survey of Historic Pottery Making in Tennessee. TDOA Research Series No. 3. (INDUSTRIAL - Pottery Manufacture)

Smith, Samuel D., Charles P. Stripling, and James M. Brannon

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 Benajmin C. Nance

Stripling, Charles P.
1980 1979 Historic Site Survey. TDOA and THC. (MULTIPLE SITE TYPES)

Walker, John W.
1975 Assessment of Archeological Resources of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. SEAC. (INDUSTRIAL - 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

INDUSTRIAL
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

65
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  Tomotley: An Eighteenth Century Cherokee Village. UTK Report of Investigations No. 36 and TVA Publications in Anthropology No. 35. (Monroe County)

Ball, Donald B.

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

Bates, James Frederick

Benthall, Joseph L.
1985  Archaeological Survey of the Great Tellico Site (40MR12). TDOA. (Monroe County)
Bogan, Arthur E.

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.

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)


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)


Coronet, B. Kenneth
Cridlebaugh, Patricia Ann

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.

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

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.


Faulkner, Charles H. and J. B. Graham
1980 Westmoreland-Barber Site (40MI11), Nickajack Reservoir Season II. UTK. (Marion County)
Ford, Thomas B.

Fox, Gregory L., Thomas D. Holland, Richard A. Marshall, and J. Raymond Williams
1994 *Cat Monsters and Head Pots: The Archaeology of Missouri's Pemiscot Bayou.* University of Missouri Press, Columbia [Fig. 6.40. Brass Clarksdale bells from western Tennessee]. (General)

Gleeson, Paul (editor)


Guthe, Alfred K.


Guthe, Alfred K. and E. Marian Bistline

Harrington, Mark R.
1922 *Cherokee and Earlier Remains on Upper Tennessee River.* Indian Notes and Monographs 24, Museum of the American Indian - Heye Foundation. (General)

Honerkamp, Nicholas
1995 *Archaeological Testing at 40HA84, Audubon Acres, Chattanooga, Tennessee.* UTC Research Contributions, Number Six. (Hamilton County)

Hudson, Charles
1987 *Juan Pardo's Excursion Beyond Chiaha.* TA, XII(1):74-87. (General)

Hughes, Laura Hill
1982 *Cherokee Death Customs.* M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (General)
Jolly, Fletcher, III

Jolly, Fletcher and B. Kenneth Cornett

King, Duane H.
1972 An Analysis of Aboriginal Ceramics from 18th Century Cherokee Sites in Tennessee. M.A. Thesis, University of Georgia, Athens. (General)

King, Duane H. and Danny E. Olinger

King, Duane H., Danny Olinger, and Lawr V. Salo

Lawrence, William L. and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.

Lewis, Thomas M. N. and Madeline Kneberg
1946 Hiwassee Island. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. (Meigs County)
1995 The Prehistory of the Chickamauga Basin (2 volumes). University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. (General)

McCollough, Major C. R. and Quentin R. Bass II
1983 Moccasin Bend, Chattanooga's First National Historic Landmark, Investigation of the Value of its Archaeological and Historical Contents as a Public Resource [sections concerning the Hampton Place site (40HA146)]. Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association, Chattanooga. (Hamilton County)

Newman, Robert D.
1977 An Analysis of the European Artifacts from Chota-Tenasee, an Eighteenth Century Overhill Cherokee Town. M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (Monroe County)

O'Brien, Michael J., James W. Cogswell, Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., Hector Neff, and Michael D. Glascock
1995  Neutron-Activation Analysis of Campbell Appliqued Pottery from Southeastern Missouri and Western Tennessee: Implications for Late Mississippian Intersite Relations.  *Southeastern Archaeology*, 14(2):181-194.  (Lake County)

Parmalee, Paul W. and Arthur E. Bogan
1978  Cherokee and Dallas Dog Burials from the Little Tennessee River Valley.  *TA*, III(1):100-112.  (General)

Polhemus, Richard R.

1985  *Mississippian Architecture: Temporal, Technological and Spatial Patterning of Structures at the Toqua Site (40MR6).*  M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.  (Monroe)

1987  *The Toqua Site - 40MR6, A Late Mississippian, Dallas Phase Town.*  UTK Report of Investigations No. 41 and TVA Publications in Anthropology No. 44.  (Monroe County)

Riggs, Brett H.
1987  *Socioeconomic Variability in Federal Period Overhill Cherokee Archaeological Assemblages.*  M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.  (General)


Russ, Kurt Calvin
1984  *Exploring Overhill Cherokee Material Culture Patterning.*  M.A. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.  (General)

Rothrock, Mary U.

Russ, Kurt C. and Jefferson Chapman
1983  *Archaeological Investigations at the 18th Century Overhill Cherokee Town of Mialoquo.*  UTK Report of Investigations No. 37.  (Monroe County)
Salo, Lawr V.

Satz, Ronald N.
1979 Tennessee's Indian Peoples, From White Contact to Removal, 1540-1840. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. (General)

Schroedl, Gerald F.

1986 Overhill Cherokee Archaeology at Chota-Tanasee (edited by G. F. Schroedl). UTK Report of Investigations No. 38 and TVA Publications in Anthropology No. 42. (Monroe County)


Schroedl, Gerald F. and Richard R. Polhemus
1977 A Summary and Preliminary Interpretation of Archaeological Investigations at the Toqua Site (40MR6). UTK. (Monroe County)

Smith, Kevin E.
1991 Protohistoric Occupations in the Central Basin ?. Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society Newsletter, August Issue:14-20. Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society, Nashville. (General)

Sturtevant, William C.

Waselkov, Gregory A.
1989 Seventeenth-Century Trade in the Colonial Southeast. Southeastern Archaeology, 8(2):117-133. Southeastern Archaeological Conference. (General)

Whyte, Thomas R.
1994 Archaeological Investigations of the Southwestern Portions of the Jackson Farm Site (40WG17), Unaka Ranger District, Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee. For U. S. Forest Service, Cherokee National Forest, Cleveland, Tennessee. (Washington County)

Wright, Moria H. M.
Counties Represented

ANDERSON
BEDFORD
BENTON
BLEDSOE

BLOUNT
  Coronett 1976
  Guthe 1971

BRADLEY
  Butler 1977

CAMPBELL
CANNON
CARROLL
CARTER
CHEATHAM
CHESTER
CLAIBORNE
CLAY
COCKE
COFFEE
CROCKETT
CUMBERLAND
DAVIDSON
DECATURE
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
McCullough 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
Faulkner and Graham 1980

MARiSHALL
MAURY
MCMiNN
MCNAIRY

MEIGS
Lewis and Kneberg 1946

MONROE
Baden 1983
Benthall 1985
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. 1989
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

PUTNAM
RHEA
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
  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

Authors

Allen, Dan Summer, IV
1995a Schematic and Photographic Documentation of the Restoration of the Bell Cemetery, TDOA Site # 40DV504; A Historic Cemetery Located in Davidson County, Tennessee. DVA for B & P Developments, Inc., Nashville and Mr. Richard Helms, Old Republic Title Insurance Co., Nashville.

1995b Schematic and Photographic Documentation of the Hughes-Zelner Cemetery, TDOA Site # 40MU543 and the Timmons Cemetery, TDOA Site # 40MU444; Two Historic Sites of Maury County, Tennessee. DVA for The Timmons Family, Germantown, Tennessee.

Andrews, Susan C.


Andrews, Susan C. and Amy L. Young
Ash, Stephen V.
1986 *Tennessee’s Iron Industry Revisited: The Stewart County Story*. Land Between the Lakes Association and TVA’s Land Between the Lakes and Cultural Resource Program.

Baker, John, Jr.

Ball, Donald B.


Banker, Luke H.

Bartlett, Jennifer M.
1995 *Historical and Archeological Assessment of the Arena Campus Landport Site Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee*. For Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade, and Douglas, Inc., Nashville.

Bass, Quentin R.
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