

AN EVALUATION OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED  
AND INVENTORIED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES ON  
THE OAK RIDGE RESERVATION, ANDERSON AND  
ROANE COUNTIES, TENNESSEE

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## ACRONYMS

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AMSL	above mean sea level
Army	U.S. Army
bs	below the present surface
CRBRP	Clinch River Breeder Reactor Project
Corps	U.S. Corps of Engineers
DOE-ORO	Department of Energy Oak Ridge Operations
LMES	Lockheed Martin Energy Systems
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
ORR	Oak Ridge Reservation
RH-TRU	Remotely Handled Transuranic
SWSA	Solid Waste Storage Area
TDOA	Tennessee Division of Archaeology
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WAG	Waste Area Grouping

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Lockheed Martin Energy Systems (LMES), an archeological evaluation of previously recorded and inventoried prehistoric and historic archeological sites on the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR) was conducted between June 21 and November 22, 1994. The project was supervised by Peter A. Souza, an LMES staff member at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), and the Principal Investigator was Glyn D. DuVall. One or more LMES project representatives (Peter A. Souza, Mick C. Wiest, Jr., and James G. Rogers) accompanied the Principal Investigator during all project evaluations.

The reconnaissance to assess adverse impacts to cultural resources located within the boundaries of federally licensed, permitted, funded or assisted projects was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470; 80 Stat. 915), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190; 91 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347) and Executive Order 11593 (May 13, 1971).

The purpose of the evaluation was to relocate and evaluate known/previous inventories archeological sites (prehistoric and historic) and standing structures within the boundaries of the ORR. The evaluation was (1) to determine, based on the physical condition, period of occupation, and cultural affiliation(s), eligibility of the sites for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and (2) to observe, record, and photographically document disturbance to the sites and determine if damage from prior construction, development, looting, or natural forces has adversely affected the sites.

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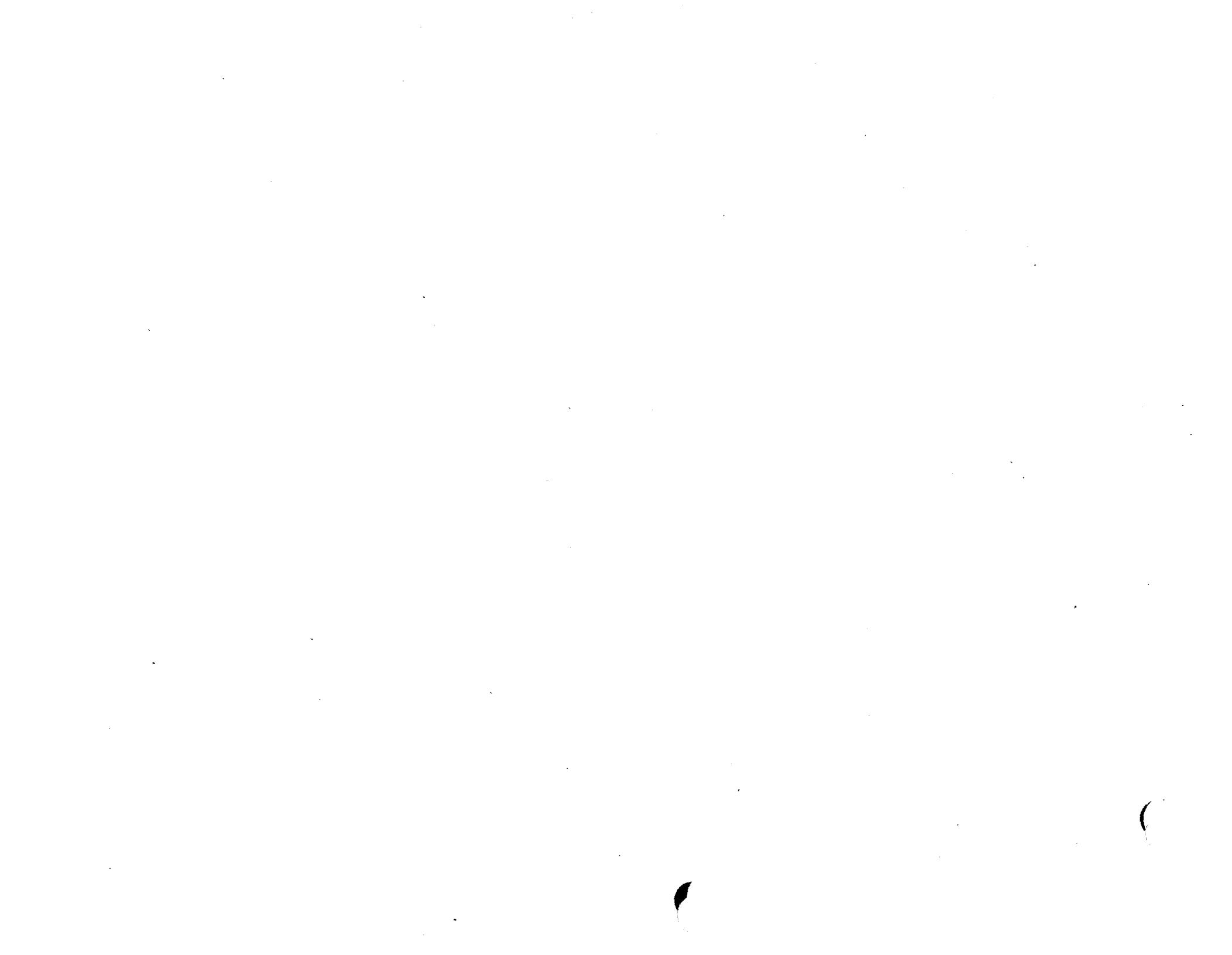
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ANDERSON AND ROANE COUNTIES, TENNESSEE

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Lockheed Martin Energy Systems (LMES), an archeological evaluation of previously recorded and inventoried prehistoric and historic archeological sites on the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR) was conducted between June 21 and November 22, 1994. The project was supervised by Peter A. Souza, an LMES staff member at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), and the Principal Investigator was Glyn D. DuVall. One or more LMES project representatives (Peter A. Souza, Mick C. Wiest, Jr., and James G. Rogers) accompanied the Principal Investigator during all project evaluations.

The purpose of the evaluation was to relocate and evaluate known/previous inventories archeological sites (prehistoric and historic) and standing structures within the boundaries of the ORR. The evaluation was (1) to determine, based on the physical condition, period of occupation, and cultural affiliation(s), eligibility of the sites for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and (2) to observe, record, and photographically document disturbance to the sites and determine if damage from prior construction, development, looting, or natural forces has adversely affected the sites.

The reconnaissance to assess adverse impacts to cultural resources located within the boundaries of federally licensed, permitted, funded, or assisted projects was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470; 80 Stat. 915), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190; 91 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347) and Executive Order 11593 (May 13, 1971).

The location of the approximately 35,000-acre ORR is divided between Anderson and Roane counties, Tennessee, with Roane County containing the largest percentage (65 per cent) of the total area. Due to the overall size of the study area and the fact that most of the archeological and historical studies conducted in these counties have focused on the ORR, the major focus of the background and literature discussions will involve only those related to the ORR proper.

The following pages present the general environmental background, archeological data, a description and evaluation of the reconnaissance findings, and a summary with recommendations for additional archeological considerations.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area is located within the boundaries of the ORR. Specifically excluded from the evaluation were areas within the K-25 Site area of responsibility (including K-25 Site plant areas) surveyed by Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995) and areas no longer owned by DOE ORO such as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Clinch River Breeder Reactor Project (CRBRP) site and

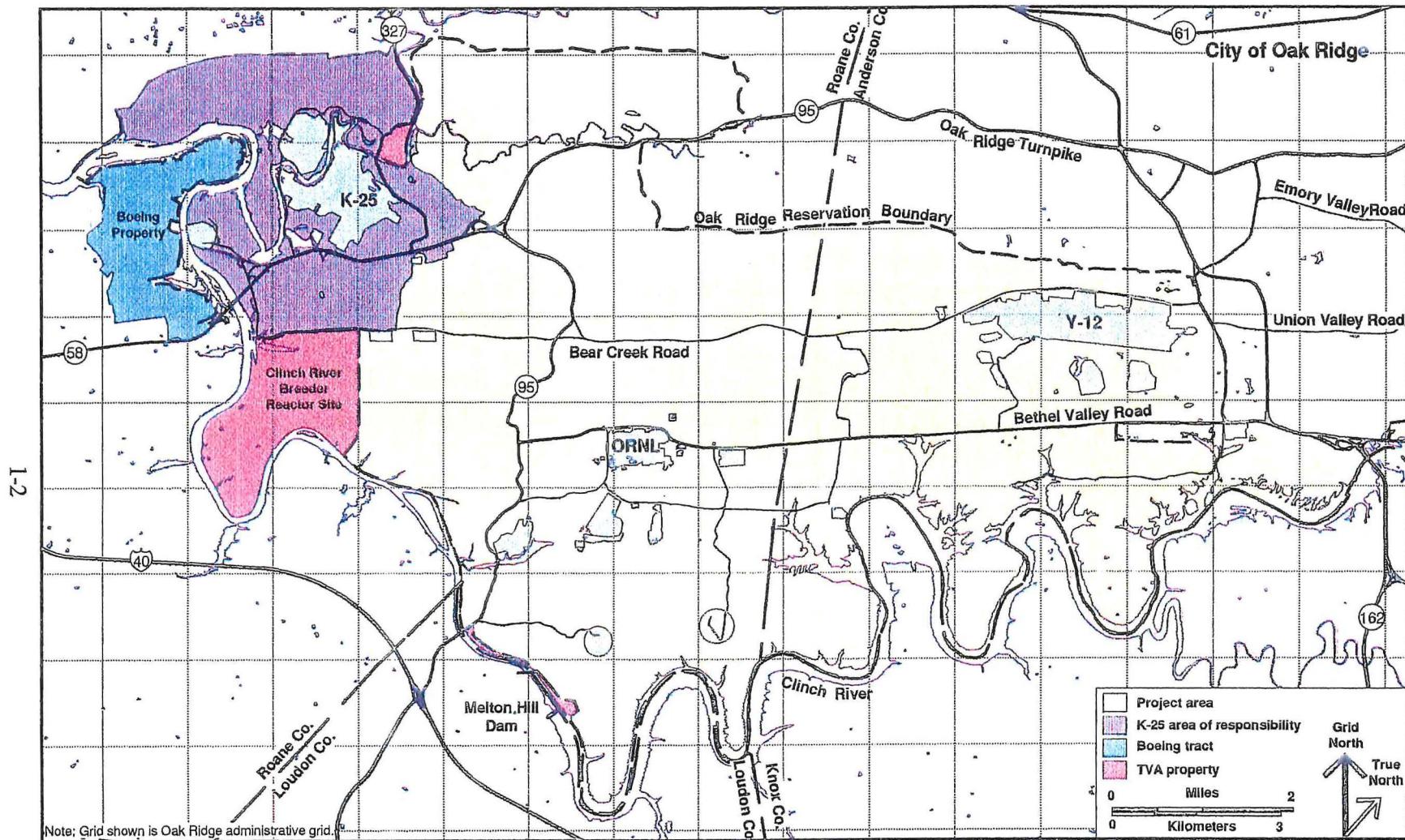


Fig. 1.1. Location of project area on the Department of Energy Oak Ridge Reservation. Also shown are the K-25 Site area of responsibility, Tennessee Valley Authority-owned properties, and the Boeing tract.

the Boeing Tract within Campbell Bend surveyed by GAI Consultants, Inc. (1981) as part of the Tennessee Synfuels Associates project (Fig. 1.1). The remainder of the ORR was surveyed based on prior locations inventoried by Fielder (1974; 1977) and sites identified by Department of Energy Oak Ridge Operations (DOE-ORO) prime subcontractor and/or DOE-ORO personnel subsequent to the early 1970 surveys.

### 1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Anderson and Roane counties and subsequently the ORR are located in the Great Valley of East Tennessee, a part of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province that extends from New York State to Central Alabama (Fenneman 1938) (Fig. 1.2). The Great Valley is characterized by numerous elongate, parallel ridges and intervening valleys created by severe faulting and folding. The trend of these valleys is northeast to southwest. Relief in the Ridge and Valley varies as much as 300 feet (Hubbard et al. 1956). The terrain is rugged and ranges from moderately steep to very steep.

The underlying rocks are almost wholly sedimentary of Ordovician age, mainly limestones and dolomites, with some harder shales, sandstones, and siltstones. Cherty gravel deposited from eroded limestone and dolomite is present along many of the ridge tops.

The climate classification of the area is the mesothermal hot summer (Koepppe and Delong 1958). Regionally, the general air movement in the summer is from the southwest, which results in strong convection currents and locally intense thunderstorms. Although heavy thunderstorms are frequent, the maximum rainfall occurs in the winter and spring months. Precipitation records for the area indicate that about 45 inches occurs annually with a mean annual temperature of 57° F. Temperatures below 0° F and above 100° F are rare, and periods of prolonged very hot or very cold weather are unusual.

### 1.4 ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 1.4.1 Reconnaissance-Level Surveys

A number of reconnaissance-level surveys have been conducted on the ORR, with many sufficiently documented in a management plan prepared by the Department of Energy (1983).

The first reported reconnaissance of the area was conducted along portions of the Clinch River by Cyrus Thomas (1894) and reported in the Bureau of American Ethnology. He reported a visit to the Lee Farm Site (40RE27) and a visit to Jones Island (40RE28).

Two Woodland mound sites, the Crawford Farm Mounds (40AN21) and the Freels Farm Mounds (40AN22), located on the ORR were excavated by Webb (1938) during construction of the Norris Dam.

Construction of the Watts Bar Reservoir resulted in a survey of portions of the Clinch River, mainly in the narrow bench areas and terraces along the main channel. Facilitated by almost ideal survey conditions (Nash 1941), numerous sites along the course were identified.

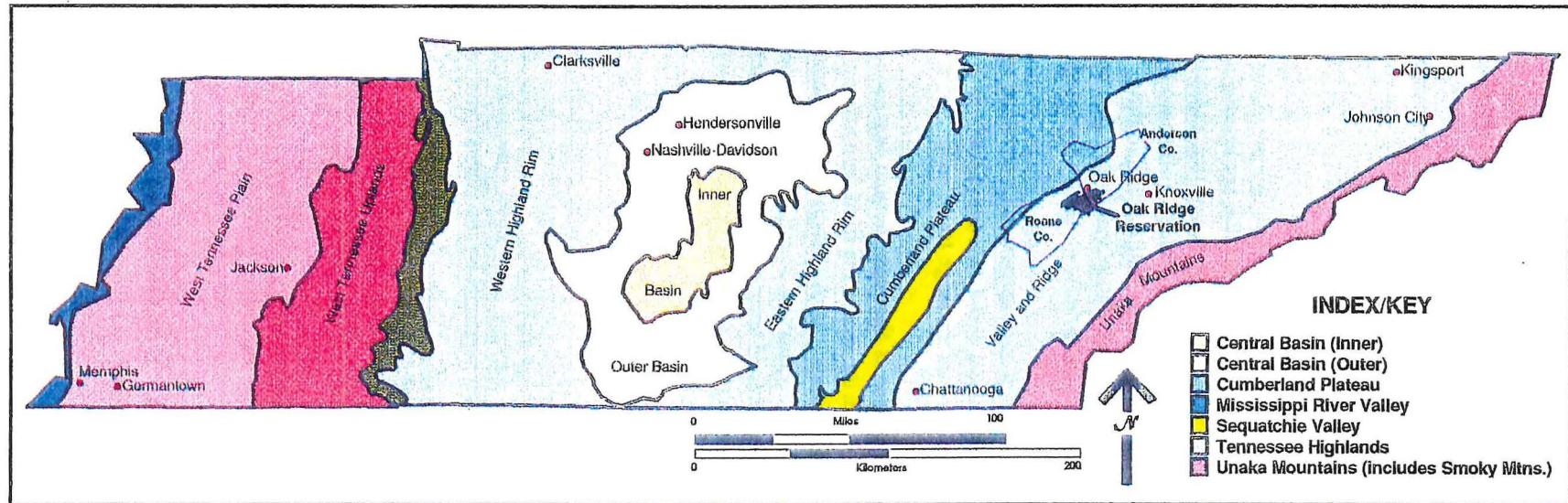


Fig. 1.2. Location of Anderson County, Roane County, and the Department of Energy Oak Ridge Reservation within the Valley and Ridge physiographic province in East Tennessee.

Construction of the Melton Hill Dam resulted in several investigations by The University of Tennessee (McNutt and Graham 1961; McNutt and Fisher 1960): sites 40AN2 (UT Farm Site), 40AN8 (Freels Bend Site), and 40AN20 (Bull Bluff Site). The most extensively occupied of these appeared to be 40AN20, which contained Woodland, Mississippian and Euro-American artifacts.

During 1972, archeological investigations were initiated on the proposed site of the CRBRP. Schroedl (1972) relocated sites 40RE104 through 40RE108 originally recorded during Nash's 1941 survey. Additionally, four historic Euro-American farmsteads and a cemetery were recorded.

A follow-up study of the CRBRP site, then located on the ORR, was conducted by Schroedl (1974) following the acquisition of 1940 survey maps from TVA. The major emphasis of the survey was relocation of structural areas and comparison of the current conditions to those present at the time of the acquisition of the ORR by the U.S. Corps of Engineers (Corps) in 1942. The findings indicated that some of the original locations were intact with all structures present, while others contained no evidence of former structure locations.

Surveys by Fielder (1974) and Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) of specific areas of the ORR focused on the prehistoric and historic sites, respectively. The 1974 survey relocated and identified 45 sites dating from the Paleo-Indian (?) through the Historic Euro-American Period with no conclusive evidence for any historic Native American occupations within the ORR. The 1977 survey focused on the numerous structures and former structure areas partially noted in previous surveys. A total of 415 structures ranging from houses to barns and sheds were identified. Of that number, 215 were found to have no physical remains; and one structure, The Freels Cabin, was considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Fielder 1974; Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington 1977).

A survey of approximately 1400 acres for the proposed Tennessee Synfuels Associates site was conducted by GAI, Inc., during the summer of 1981. The survey and testing program relocated and evaluated five previously recorded sites. The overall results included the identification of three cemeteries and associated residential areas and one house complex. Prehistoric site 40RE86 produced undisturbed cultural features and was recommended for inclusion in the NRHP (GAI 1981).

Jolley (1982) conducted a second survey of those areas of the CRBRP site not evaluated in Schroedl's 1972 survey. The utilization of a thorough shoreline survey, deep testing program along the floodplain and terraces, and a shovel test strategy resulted in the identification of 17 additional sites.

An archeological assessment of two historic house sites for NRHP eligibility was conducted on the Jenkins House site (40RE188) and the Jones House site (40RE189) (Faulkner 1988). The assessment utilized subsurface testing to determine if artifact concentrations were present on the sites. The Jones House site and support structures were recommended for inclusion in the NRHP due to the relatively intact nature of the site and its early occupation date (ca. 1820). On the other hand, the Jenkins House site had been severely affected by modern intrusions and was not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

A survey of Solid Waste Storage Area (SWSA) 7 encompassed approximately 220 acres of extremely steep and deflated uplands and the low floodplain of Melton Branch (DuVall 1992a). Shovel tests revealed a low density of cultural material over a 15 x 15-meter area on a low terrace near Melton Branch. Shovel tests also revealed a deflated and eroded landform. Based on the shovel tests, site

40RE194 was identified and determined to be an ephemeral encampment of unknown cultural affiliation. No further archeological investigations were recommended for this site.

An approximately 40-acre reconnaissance of the Remotely Handled Transuranic (RH-TRU) Waste Storage Area indicated that the site contained the Jenkins House site (40RE188) within the boundaries of the project (DuVall 1992b). However, the house site area was scheduled to be excluded from the project area.

Several surveys associated with borrow areas and proposed construction projects on the ORR were conducted in 1991 and 1992. These include the approximately 425-acre Health Physics Research Reactor-Dosimetry Applications Research Facility and Tower Shielding Borrow area (DuVall 1991), the approximately 78-acre Advanced Neutron Source Project (DuVall 1991a), the approximately 6500-linear-foot Liquid Low-Level Waste Collection and Transfer System (DuVall 1991b), the 1-acre Melton Valley Recontour site (DuVall 1991c), a reconnaissance of the M. K. Ferguson Lay-Down Area/West End Treatment Facility (DuVall 1992b), the Pond Waste Management Project on the K-25 Complex (DuVall 1992d), a survey of the Waste Area Grouping (WAG) 11 (White Wing Scrap Yard site) (DuVall 1992e), a reconnaissance of the RH-TRU Waste Storage Bunker and Melton Valley Storage Tank - Capacity Increase Project (DuVall 1992e), an approximately 150-acre reconnaissance of the WAG 2 (White Oak Lake and White Oak Creek floodplain) (DuVall 1992e), a reconnaissance of the approximately 6-acre Low-Level Waste Solidification Retrievable Cask Interim Storage Facility II (DuVall 1992f), a reconnaissance of the Radio Repeater Facility (DuVall 1992g), the East End Monitoring Station (DuVall 1992h), the Y-12 Plant Chestnut Ridge Access Road (DuVall 1992i), and the Y-12 Plant Drilling Staging Area (DuVall 1992j). No archeological sites were identified on any of the project areas due to large areas of prior disturbance or, in most cases, steep, deflated slopes.

A number of negative-findings, reconnaissance-level surveys were conducted in 1993 and include the approximately 1-acre Radiochemical Engineering Development Center (DuVall 1993); the 4000-linear-foot Hydrofracture Facility Pipeline (DuVall 1993a); the 1-acre Office Building, 1500 Area site (DuVall 1993b); the 1-acre Waste Management Health and Hygiene Support Facility (DuVall 1993c); approximately 1.2 miles of TVA Transmission Line Relocation (DuVall 1993d); and the 3-acre Environmental Safety and Health Compliance and Training Building (DuVall 1993f).

A reconnaissance level survey was conducted on approximately 100 acres (three tracts) on the southeast slope of Pine Ridge for the proposed ORR Storage Facility (Duggan and McKelway 1992). Intrusive testing by the placement of 257 shovel tests identified two pieces of chert debitage. No additional archeological investigations were recommended for the tracts.

A reconnaissance of the approximately 100-acre Center for Biological Sciences encompassed a Historic Period house site on the northwest corner of the project area (DuVall 1993f). The site had been originally identified during the Fielder survey of historic sites within the ORR. This site (Inventory Number 5A) was not considered significant at the time due to the physical remains and the probable twentieth century origin. The latest reconnaissance identified brick chimney remains, a partial stone-lined cellar, a stone-lined spring, a concrete root or storm cellar, and several piers related to the barn. Artifacts observed included numerous Mason-type canning jars, glass, and screw-cap bottles. Based on the physical remains, amount of disturbance, and twentieth century artifacts, no additional archeological investigations were recommended for the site.

An archeological reconnaissance of approximately 14 miles of floodplain and low terraces along the East Fork Poplar Creek was conducted in 1992 (DuVall 1992k) as part of an environmental restoration project. The survey was limited to the floodplain and the low terrace areas along East Fork Poplar Creek. The reconnaissance was nonintrusive in scope due to the potential for contamination. The reconnaissance identified two prehistoric (40AN67 and 40AN68) and six historic period sites (40RE195 through 40RE199). Of the eight sites, 40RE195 (mill site) and 40RE197 (nineteenth century house site) were considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Archeological surveys have been conducted recently at ORNL (X-10) (DuVall 1994). An archeological evaluation of the developed areas and areas immediately adjacent to developed areas included (1) ORNL main facilities complex in Bethel Valley, (2) Tower Shielding Facility, (3) Dosimetry Applications Research Facility and Health Physics Research Reactor Facility, (4) High Flux Isotope Reactor Experiment Facility, (5) Old and New Hydrofracture Facilities, (6) Hazardous Waste Management Area, (7) Experimental Gas-Cooled Reactor Facility (now Robotics and Process Systems Complex), (8) Aircraft Reactor Experiment Facility (now Molten Salt Reactor Experiment Facility), (9) Homogenous Reactor Experiment Facility (now Nuclear Safety Pilot Plant), (10) Global Change Research Facility, and (11) various ORNL WAGs.

The archeological reconnaissance was limited in scope and designed to evaluate the potential for surviving archeological sites within these areas. It was determined early in the reconnaissance that the construction areas both in the ORNL main facilities complex and in the satellite area had been severely damaged with major landform alterations. These surveys consisted of nonintrusive sampling and were based on visual observations of the existing conditions. The findings were negative with no evidence of or potential for surviving archeological resources within the investigated areas.

An archeological reconnaissance of portions of the K-25 Facility has been completed recently. The purpose of the archeological survey was to "inventory and identify the properties in the project areas that may be of historic significance" (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995). Nine previously recorded archeological sites were visited (40RE109, 110, 111, 126, 127, 135, 136, 138, and 202). Evaluations ranged from visual examination to soil borings on site 40RE109. Recommendations included testing of sites 40RE109, 40RE111, and 40RE138 due to the potential for deeply buried deposits.

The Wheat Community, a nineteenth-twentieth centuries community, was investigated in a similar manner with former house sites, schools, churches, stores, and cemeteries revisited to determine the current condition of the sites.

#### 1.4.2 Test Excavations

Test excavations within the ORR have been limited in scope and related to project-specific developments. Site 40RE132 was located on the right bank of White Oak Lake in a heavily disturbed area and identified by Fielder (1974). Fielder noted that the site had been heavily damaged by the development of WAG 6 but that some cultural strata may have survived. The initial work consisted of a surface collection and the excavation of one test unit. Follow-up testing was initiated by the mechanical stripping of the plowzone to subsoil. The resultant exposure failed to identify any archeological features.

Phase II testing of two historic period house sites near the RH-TRU facility was performed (Faulkner 1988). The Jenkins House site (40RE188) and the Jones House site (40RE189) were investigated by excavation of manual test units:

The Jenkins House site is represented by a partially standing single-pen log house and remnants of a log smokehouse. Surface collections were made from a recent bulldozer scrape which had been made during the installation of a groundwater monitoring well. This scrape lay immediately north of the house but had not damaged the extant portion of the structure.

A total of 59 shovel tests were placed on grid around and west of the house. Shovel tests revealed a shallow deposit (< 20 cm) and a low density of cultural material. Based on the recovered artifacts and archival records, it appeared that the Jenkins House was occupied between 1880 and 1930 or later. It was also determined that due to prior disturbance and damage, the site did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP.

The Jones House site consists of a collapsed two-pen log house, cellar and limestone chimney base, partially collapsed log smokehouse, and partially collapsed log barn. The same methodology was employed on this site as was used at the Jenkins House site. Twenty-six shovel tests were placed on a grid extending from the immediate south side of the house north to the smokehouse, a distance of approximately 22 meters. All but four of the units were positive. Cultural material recovered extended to ca. 1830 on the lower limits to the 1920s. The Jones House site was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP based on its current condition, the relationship between the house and outbuildings (rural farmstead), and datable period of occupation.

The only documented large-scale excavations conducted on the ORR can be traced to Webb's (1938) excavation of the Crawford Farm Mounds (40AN21) and the Freels Farm Mound (40AN22). The mounds at both sites were completely excavated. The Crawford Farm Mounds site consisted of two burial mounds. Mound 1 contained a total of burials, while mound 2 contained 19 burials. Webb (1938) noted that all burials in both mounds were in a poor state of preservation. Although no period assignment was made for the mounds, a Late Woodland period date is suggested based on recovered artifacts

The Freels Farm Mound was located in a bottom approximately 1200 feet from the Clinch River. The mound was circular and measured approximately 40 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. A total of 17 burials were identified in the mound. The mound contained a single pit excavated below the original ground surface. This interment probably represented the first burial within the mound. The body had been placed in the pit and covered with a large pile of rock. Webb suggested that the mound was similar to the Crawford Farm Mounds.

#### 1.4.3 Chronology of Prehistoric Habitation in the Tennessee Area

Archeological investigations in the Eastern Woodlands of North America demonstrate that the area has been occupied at least as far back as 14,000 (perhaps even 17,000) years ago (Adovasio et al. 1975). A series of changes in the material culture, subsistence activities, and social organization of Native American cultures has been documented over this period and are referred to as "cultural traditions" (Willey and Phillips 1958). This basic framework has withstood subsequent information and investigations and continues to be used as a basic chronological framework by prehistoric archeologists in the East. These traditions, along with their approximate temporal boundaries, are Paleo-Indian

(10,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C.), Archaic (8,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.), Woodland (900 B.C. to A.D. 900), Mississippian (A.D. 900 to A.D. 1600), and Overhill Cherokee (A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1838).

#### **1.4.3.1 Paleo-Indian Period (10,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C.)**

Archeological research has documented the presence of Native Americans in eastern Tennessee beginning at least 10,000 years ago with occupation fairly continuous until historic times. It is widely accepted that the aboriginal inhabitants of the New World reached the North American continent from Asia by crossing a land bridge formed across the Bering Strait during the last glaciation, though the precise timing and nature of these migrations is still open to question (Meltzer 1989).

The earliest cultural complex recognized is Clovis (Meltzer 1989). The surviving material artifacts characteristic of the Clovis complex are lanceolate-fluted projectile points. The Paleo-Indians also made unfluted lanceolate-shaped projectile points, bifacial knives, bifacial drills, bipolar cores and flakes, retouched and unretouched blades, and a variety of unifacial tools that were made from debitage: gravers, spokeshaves, beaks, wedges (*pièces esquillées*), and end scrapers. These are often made of local materials, though occasionally high-grade nonlocal materials were also used.

A number of Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded in eastern North America, but the most significant sites reported for the southeastern United States are from (1) Kentucky: the Adams (Sanders 1988), Henderson, Roach, Morris, and Parrish sites (Rolingson and Schwartz 1966); (2) Tennessee: Wells Creek (Dragoo 1973); and (3) western Virginia: Thunderbird (GardnerG 1974).

Paleo-Indian subsistence patterns remain poorly understood due to the poor preservation of faunal and archeobotanical material within the context of Paleo-Indian sites. Initially it was thought that the subsistence economy of the earliest inhabitants of the Americas was based largely on a big-game hunting strategy which exploited Pleistocene megafauna. Meltzer (1988), however, now proposes that there were two Paleo-Indian subsistence adaptations in eastern North America designed to deal with differing local contemporary biotic communities. The environment of the northeast consisted of northern tundra and spruce parkland that contributed to a concentration of caribou as "the only species that would yield sufficient economic return to allow humans to survive there" (Meltzer 1988). The boreal-deciduous forest of the South, including the middle and lower Ohio River Valley, the Middle South, and the Southeast, supported "generalists, who exploited a variety of subsistence resources, including seeds, nuts, small mammals, and perhaps an occasional deer or mastodon" (Meltzer 1988).

#### **1.4.3.2 Archaic Period (ca. 8000 B.C. to 900 B.C.)**

The archeological record of the Archaic period is characterized by aboriginal adaptation to the warming post-glacial climate of the Holocene period. The hunting and gathering of modern animal and plant resources found in the emerging deciduous forest communities have been well-documented (Asch, Ford, and Asch 1972; Chapman 1975, 1977; Chapman and Shea 1981). The primary faunal resources exploited include bear, white-tailed deer, elk, turkey, and raccoon, as well as a variety of small mammals, birds, fishes, and invertebrates (Lewis and Kneberg 1961; Chapman 1985a, 1985b; Breitburg 1986, 1989; Barker and Breitburg 1992).

The Archaic period was broken into the Early (8000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.), Middle (6000 B.C. to 4000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (4000 B.C. to 700 B.C.) by Griffin (1967), a division which has been followed in recent syntheses by Steponaitis (1986) and Smith (1986).

During the Archaic period, there is a shift from lanceolate-fluted projectile points to side- and corner-notched projectile point forms. The Early Archaic phases have been defined on the seriation of these changing projectile point morphologies. The Kirk Cluster is dated to the time between 8000 B.C. and 7000 B.C. and the Bifurcate Cluster between 7000 B.C. and 6100 B.C. (Chapman 1985a). Early Archaic flaked stone tools are similar to those of the preceding Paleo-Indian period. However, the greater frequency of grinding stones suggests an increased importance of arboreal seeds in the diet (Chapman 1985b).

Early Archaic peoples appear to have preferred a floodplain environment, as indicated by the number of such occupations that have been documented in eastern Tennessee. Early Archaic components have been identified in deeply buried stratigraphic contexts at such sites as Rose Island, Icehouse Bottom, Bacon Farm, and Calloway Island (e.g., Chapman 1975, 1977, 1978, 1979). Rock shelters, however, were also occasionally used, though probably in a seasonal context (Fowler 1959; Styles, Ahler, and Fowler 1983). Since the identification of credible post holes from this period is still questionable (cf. Chapman 1979), it has been postulated that Early Archaic structures consisted of skin or hide or mat constructions using domed saplings (Kimball 1985; Chapman 1985b).

Evidence for reconstruction of Early Archaic subsistence patterns is not as certain as it is for subsequent periods, which are better documented, though existing data suggest that they basically resembled those of later groups. However, certain plants that in following periods are intensively utilized and/or domesticated (such as chenopodium, sunflower, gourd, squash, etc.,) are not represented; and mollusks are not as intensively exploited as in later times. The inhabitants of the Early Archaic period lived in base camps from which they ranged out during foraging activities (Chapman 1985b).

Permanent architecture is observed for the first time in the Middle Archaic period, an indicator of the shift from a mobile to a sedentary residential adaptation. Brown and Vierra (1983) suggest that this development arises from both environmental pressures and those relating to population increase and/or territorial competition. As a result, more permanent base camps were established representing a greater investment of energy in associated facilities and portable technology. People lived in base camps for the greater part of the year, while specialized economic activities and overnight encampments were made in field camps. Subsistence patterns basically resemble those of the Early Archaic period, with the addition of shellfish as an important constituent of the Middle Archaic diet.

A major technological innovation that was apparently made during this time is the atlatl, or spear thrower, as evidenced by the appearance in the archeological record of ground-stone atlatl weights and, occasionally, the hook and handle. The variety of flaked stone tools decreased, while the number of tools made from bone and antler increased. New projectile point types appear in a greater diversity than in earlier periods (Kimball 1985; Brown and Vierra 1983). Stemmed projectile points associated with the Kirk Stemmed (6000 B.C. to 5800 B.C.) and Stanley (5800 B.C. to 5500 B.C.) phases appear. Stone net sinkers became common and are assumed to have been used in weighting the bottom of nets used in fowling or fishing.

The late Middle Archaic and Late Archaic periods are characterized by an increasing variety of projectile point forms, as well as a more sedentary lifestyle. Permanent structures appear along with a

greater differentiation of site types. Squash, gourd, chenopodium, and sunflower were domesticated for the first time (Chapman and Shea 1981). A greater investment of energy was made in less portable objects such as stone bowls which would have been heavier than skin bags or nets and baskets. In addition, development of a complex mortuary ritual suggests the attachment of corporate groups to specific areas (Chapman 1985b; Charles and Buikstra 1983).

Two Late Archaic phases, Savannah River (3000 B.C. to 1800 B.C.) and Iddins (1800 B.C. to 1200 B.C.), have been defined for eastern Tennessee in investigations in the Tellico Reservoir basin. Savannah River is earlier and is known chiefly from excavations at the Bacon Bend site (where the earliest known evidence for the domestication of squash in eastern Tennessee was documented). No evidence of architecture was observed in Stratum 7, though several rock-filled basins or hearths were recorded. Lithic artifacts include Savannah River Stemmed projectile points made of slate and quartzite and an atlatl weight fragment (Chapman 1981).

The Iddins phase was documented through excavations at the Harrison Branch, Patrick and Iddins sites (Schroedl 1975, 1978; Chapman 1981). The best context investigated for this phase is Stratum III at the Iddins site, which contained a row of rock-filled hearths along the front edge of the first terrace. Associated artifacts include Iddins Undifferentiated Stemmed projectile points, several notched-pebble net sinkers, grooved-ax fragments, and pieces of carved soapstone bowls (Chapman 1981).

Evidence for regional exchange between the groups of eastern Tennessee and those to the south and east is demonstrated by the appearance in the archeological record of objects made of soapstone or steatite. Marine shell from both the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coast, as well as copper from the Lake Superior region, are also recovered in Late Archaic contexts and provide further evidence for regional exchange networks (Chapman 1985b).

#### 1.4.3.3 Woodland Period (900 B.C. to A.D. 1000)

The Woodland period is characterized by obvious changes in both belief systems and material culture as demonstrated by the appearance of pottery, burial mounds, and the first signs of agriculture. Archeologists customarily divide the Woodland period into Early (ca. 800 B.C. to ca. A.D. 0), Middle (ca. 0 to A.D. 600) and Late (A.D. 600 to A.D. 900). These divisions are based primarily on differences in technology and changes in mortuary treatment. The establishment of an elaborate mortuary complex, thought to have been developed by groups to the northeast of the Tennessee Valley region, indicates the development of a nonegalitarian social order. Wide-ranging trade networks are evident in the distribution of both raw materials and finished objects found throughout the Southeast far from their points of origin. The domestication of plants advanced with the addition of sumpweed (*Iva annua L.*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus L.*), and squash (*Cucurbita pepo*) by the beginning of the Middle Woodland period (Yarnell 1976). In addition, corn appears in the archeological record during Woodland times. Currently, the earliest widely accepted evidence for the presence of maize (*Zea mays*) in the Southeast comes from a late Middle Woodland context (Yarnell 1989) at Icehouse Bottom in East Tennessee, where corn was dated to A.D. 439 (Chapman and Shea 1981).

The original Woodland chronology for East Tennessee, as proposed by Lewis and Kneberg (1941, 1946), evolved out of their salvage excavations conducted in the Chickamauga Reservoir during the 1930s and is based primarily on ceramic technology. They envisioned a three-part division composed

of Watts Bar, Candy Creek, and Hamilton foci (Table 1.1). Kneberg (1961) further refined the limestone-tempered ceramic series, breaking them into Greeneville, Candy Creek, Hamilton and Rhone-Rhea complexes. More recently, additional revisions to this scheme have been suggested (McCollough and Faulkner 1973; McCollough 1973; Kimball 1985; Schroedl, Davis, and Boyd 1985).

Table 1.1. Cultural Chronology for the Woodland and Mississippian Periods of East Tennessee.  
Based on Lewis and Kneberg (1946); Kneberg (1961)

Period	Culture	Dates
Cherokee	Overhill	A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1838
Late Mississippian	Dallas, Mouse Creek	A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1600
Early Mississippian	Hiwassee Island	A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1200
Late Woodland	Hamilton, Roane-Rhea	A.D. 600 to A.D. 900
Middle Woodland	Candy Creek	A.D. 200 to A.D. 600
Early Woodland	Watts Bar, Long Branch	900 B.C. to A.D. 200

The Early Woodland Watts Bar Focus was considered earliest and was identified by the presence of crushed quartz or quartzite-tempered potsherds with fabric-marked or cord-marked surfaces (Lewis and Kneberg 1946). The Watts Bar people "lived in compact villages in circular houses, dug kettle-shaped storage and cooking pits and buried their fully flexed dead in circular graves" (Kneberg 1952).

More recently, McCollough and Faulkner (1973) defined an Early Woodland sequence for East Tennessee based on ratios of crushed quartz-tempered shards to limestone-tempered shards, consisting of (from earliest to latest) Watts Bar, Greeneville, and Long Branch phases. The Watts Bar component is represented by pottery that is quartz- or sand-tempered and fabric- or cord-marked. The Greeneville phase is defined by the presence of both Watts Bar quartz-tempered and Long Branch limestone-tempered wares, with the Watts Bar wares comprising the greater quantity. Finally, the Long Branch phase is characterized by the predominance of Long Branch Fabric Marked limestone-tempered wares (McCollough and Faulkner 1973).

Kimball (1985) has proposed a revised chronology (Table 1.2) for the lower Little Tennessee River Valley in which the Early Woodland Watts Bar designation is replaced by a Woodland I, Bacon Bend ceramic cluster dating between 1000 B.C. to A.D. 250. Greeneville and Long Branch units are likewise redefined as Woodland II, affiliated with the Patrick I and II ceramic clusters, dating between A.D. 200 to A.D. 350.

The Middle Woodland Candy Creek Focus of Lewis and Kneberg (1941, 1946) was dated at A.D. 200 to A.D. 600 and was considered to follow Watts Bar. Ceramically, it was identified with assemblages comparable to those from the type site of Candy Creek (40BY14). Candy Creek pottery is predominantly limestone-tempered, with cord-marking composing the main surface treatment. Fabric marking is also a common finish; but plain, check-stamped, complicated-stamped, and simple-stamped

Table 1.2. Revised Culture Chronology for the Woodland and Mississippian Periods of East Tennessee. Based on Kimball (1985)

Period	Culture	Dates
Mississippian IV	Overhill Cherokee	A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1838
Mississippian III	Dallas, Mouse Creek	A.D. 1300 to A.D. 1600
Mississippian II	Hiwassee Island	A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1300
Mississippian I	Martin Farm	A.D. 900 to A.D. 1000
Woodland III	Icehouse Bottom, Westmoreland-Barber	A.D. 350 to A.D. 900
Woodland II	Patrick I, II	200 B.C. to A.D. 350
Woodland I	Bacon Bend	900 B.C. to 200 B.C.

finishes also occur, although less commonly. Sand-tempered plain, fabric-marked, and complicated-, simple-, and checked-stamped shards were also considered important constituent types.

Chapman (1973) initially proposed that Candy Creek be divided into early and late components, but Connestee, the well known Late Woodland cultural unit from western North Carolina (Keel 1972, 1976), has become accepted in lieu of a formal designation for a late Candy Creek occupation (McCollough and Faulkner 1973). Kimball (1985), however, replaces both Candy Creek and Connestee phase designations with Woodland III, dated A.D. 350 to A.D. 600 and associated with the Icehouse Bottom and Westmoreland-Barber ceramic assemblages. Investigations at Icehouse Bottom (40MR23) (Chapman 1973; Criddlebaugh 1981), the Patrick Site (40MR40) (Schroedl 1978b), and the Higgs Site (40LO45) (McCollough and Faulkner 1973), viewed in comparison to Connestee phase sites in western North Carolina (Keel 1972, 1976), inspired an examination of the cultural and temporal relationships of limestone- and sand-tempered ceramics. Studies of the Higgs and Patrick sites materials suggested that sand-tempered pottery postdates limestone-tempered ceramics; consequently, the Candy Creek phase is succeeded by the Connestee phase, thus constituting two distinct Middle Woodland cultures in East Tennessee (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990).

The Late Woodland cultural component for East Tennessee was first defined and described by Lewis and Kneberg (1946) as consisting of the Hamilton Focus. The Hamilton Focus was characterized ceramically by the predominance of cord-marked, plain, and brushed, as well as incised and punctate-decorated, surface treatments, with limestone-tempered pastes (Lewis and Kneberg 1941). The presence of burial mounds was considered to be another defining characteristic of the Hamilton Focus. Kneberg (1961) later added another Late Woodland cultural unit, distinct from Hamilton, called Roane-Rhea, named after the East Tennessee counties in which it most frequently occurred.

Hamilton mounds tend to be conical or round in shape and located near a major waterway. Mound construction was begun by an initial burial over which the mound was built (Cole 1975). The most common grave goods associated with Hamilton burials are small, triangular projectile points and drilled conch columellae beads (Lewis and Kneberg 1946). Gender seems to make little difference in the distribution of grave goods, with males and females seemingly receiving comparable items (Cole 1975).

Only about half of the individuals interred receive grave furniture, however, and a disparity suggesting that age may have been a factor in determining an individual's status, though the preservation of most burials is apparently too poor to make age distinctions other than that between subadults and adults. The fact that few subadults are accorded mound burial supports this conclusion (Cole 1975).

Hamilton burial mounds are now known to date to a much wider time span than originally thought. A suite of radiocarbon dates indicates that the mounds were in use between A.D. 700 to A.D. 1200 (Schroedl 1973; Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). For this reason, Hamilton mounds can no longer be considered to be associated exclusively with the Late Woodland period and, therefore, are more properly referred to as the Hamilton burial mound complex.

The Hamilton culture is known almost entirely from its mortuary complex, since no occupation sites have been conclusively identified. Lewis and Kneberg (1941, 1946) described several shell heaps in the Chickamauga and Watts Bar basins as "individual household middens" attributed to the Hamilton culture. No structures were identified as being associated with a Hamilton occupation, however, which prompted Lewis and Kneberg to suggest that the constructions were of such a light nature that they left no observable archeological evidence. According to Lewis and Kneberg, the general Hamilton settlement pattern hypothetically consisted of households "strung out along the riverbanks" (1946) with burial mounds located away from the river. In addition, burial mounds were considered focal points in a settlement system that was otherwise "rather loosely organized" (Lewis and Kneberg 1946). Subsistence was based primarily on fresh water mussels as the chief source of protein, augmented by the collection of plants. Agriculture was considered to be either unlikely or, at best, to have formed a minimal part of the Hamilton culture diet (Lewis and Kneberg 1946).

Though attempts have been made at evaluating the settlement-subsistence model proposed by Lewis and Kneberg, only two other Hamilton shell middens have been investigated in East Tennessee since the 1930s. Though no evidence of structures was found in association with shell mounds either at the Doughty Site (40LD46) or at Site 40RH62, perspectives on Hamilton subsistence patterns were broadened by faunal and botanical studies (McCollough and Faulkner 1973; Prescott 1977), which suggest a more diverse subsistence base than that envisioned by Lewis and Kneberg (1941, 1946). McCollough and Faulkner (1973) suggest that the Hamilton shell middens represent seasonal winter-spring occupations rather than permanent settlements. Prescott (1977), on the other hand, interprets faunal and botanical evidence from 40RH62 to indicate a spring-summer-fall occupation of the site.

The wide spread of radiocarbon dates associated with Hamilton burial mounds and the fact that Dallas burials are intrusive to many Hamilton mounds suggest that the Hamilton and Mississippian cultures are closely related. In fact, Schroedl (1978) suggests that Hamilton is an incipient form of Early Mississippian; likewise, Kimball (1985), as well as Schroedl, Davis, and Boyd (1985), place the Hamilton mortuary complex in a Mississippian I phase. This would explain the absence of Hamilton occupation sites in association with mounds, at least for the more recent period.

Indeed, the existence of a separate Late Woodland cultural unit for East Tennessee is now in question (Keel 1976; Kimball 1985). Kimball (1985) and Chapman (1990) see a Middle Woodland-Late Woodland continuum from A.D. 350 to A.D. 900. It is clear that many difficulties yet remain in understanding the latter part of the Woodland period in East Tennessee: Is there a distinct Late Woodland period culture as first proposed by Lewis and Kneberg and endorsed by Keel, or is there a

ceramic continuum and, by implication, no distinct Late Woodland culture in East Tennessee (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990).

Contributing to the confusion are a number of factors, including the reevaluation of burial mounds as defining criteria of Late Woodland occupation, as well as the occurrence of Middle Woodland ceramic diagnostics in apparent Late Woodland contexts (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). Further, there are relatively few radiocarbon dates from Late Woodland occupations (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990) that are not as well documented as the burial mounds.

#### 1.4.3.4 Mississippian Period (ca. A.D. 900 to A.D. 1600)

The Mississippian cultures at their apex are generally regarded as having achieved the highest level of sociocultural and political complexity known to North America north of Mexico. The designation "Mississippian" has been used to refer to a number of prehistoric human populations in the Eastern Woodlands, based on the presence or absence of a number of material culture traits, including shell-tempered pottery and rectangular, truncated, substructural pyramidal mounds. Smith (1978) describes the term "Mississippian" as referring to those prehistoric human populations existing in the eastern deciduous woodlands during the period A.D. 800 to A.D. 1500 that had a ranked form of social organization and had developed a specific complex adaptation to linear, environmentally circumscribed floodplain habitat zones. Further, this adaptation involved the practice of maize horticulture, as well as the utilization of a limited number of wild plants and animals (Smith 1978). This cultural adaptation developed in the Mississippi Valley and spread throughout a large portion of the Southeast, through both the migration of people and the transmission of ideology. The Mississippian culture is marked by a dependence on horticulture for its subsistence base. This adaptation fostered territoriality and competition for suitable land as well as provided an economic surplus that allowed the growth of large populations and the development of craft specialization and related exchange networks. In addition, complex rituals involved with the horticultural cycle also evolved.

The Mississippian horticultural complex consisted of several varieties of maize, squash, pumpkin, gourd, sunflower, and beans. These were supplemented by a wide assortment of wild plant foods (nuts, fruits, berries, tubers, etc.) as well as wild game, providing an ample food supply. The extensive exploitation of animal species is demonstrated at Mound Bottom (40CH8), located on the Harpeth River west of Nashville, where some 38 species of wild animals were consumed. In addition, at least 60 species, including mollusks, are represented from excavations at the Stone Site (40SW23) in the Lower Tennessee-Cumberland region (Breitburg, personal communication).

The major focus of Mississippian culture was in the Mississippi Valley between St. Louis, Missouri, and Vicksburg, Mississippi. Significant numbers of Mississippian settlements are also found in southeast Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, and Kentucky. In addition, Mississippian settlements also extend northward up the Ohio Valley into Indiana, as well as along the Illinois River valley of central Illinois.

Many of the larger Mississippian centers were fortified by a defensive stockade encompassing large areas (cf. Clay 1976). These sites are considered the main focal point of Mississippian populations and the residence of the elite. Mississippian mortuary patterns indicate a ranked society, with each individual having a place in the hierarchy and differential access to both resources and power. The

organization of major centers and the distribution of certain classes of artifacts found within tend to support this model. The focal point of the major centers was a large, open plaza bordered by flat-topped mounds, which were the substructures for various buildings that probably served both civic and religious functions as well as being the residence of the elite of Mississippian society. The bulk of the population lived in small wattle and daub structures with thatched roofs that stretched beyond the center.

Mississippian ceramics are far more diversified than those of the prior Woodland periods. Tempering is predominantly shell, followed by grog, in frequency. Effigy wares appear modeled in the forms of both human and animal shapes, while other wares are painted with decorative elements. Utilitarian wares, used for the preparation and storage of food, are also present.

The large centers are also considered to have been the nexus of a trade network that dealt with the exchange of both exotic and utilitarian items, chiefly salt, copper, and various chert types. Copper and exotic cherts were often used for the production of special ceremonial items. In addition, the ideology of the culture is also portrayed in the symbolism engraved, painted, and sculpted in other materials such as shell, wood, copper, and stone.

The Mississippian period is the best explored and most visible period of prehistoric occupation in Tennessee. Interest in Mississippian mounds and cemeteries dates to the beginning of European settlement of the area. Despite this curiosity and the number of previous investigations, much yet remains to be understood of the Mississippian adaptation.

The cultural chronology developed by Lewis and Kneberg (1941, 1946) for the Mississippian period of eastern Tennessee was divided into three parts. The initial Hiwassee Island component was considered to date between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1200. The chief cultural phases of the Late Mississippian period, A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1600, consisted of an earlier Dallas component followed by a later Mouse Creek phase which existed through the time of European contact. This was followed by a Cherokee period, A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1838. The chronology of East Tennessee for the Mississippian period has been revised as a result of more recent research (Kimball 1985; Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990).

Investigations at Martin Farm, along with additional comparative studies in the lower Little Tennessee River Valley, have contributed to a greater understanding of the emergence of Mississippian culture in East Tennessee (Schroedl, Davis, and Boyd 1985; Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis (1990) choose to emphasize demographic and economic variables in explaining the transition from the Woodland to Mississippian periods, as evidenced by agricultural intensification, and increased settlement size accompanied by greater social stratification.

The initial Mississippian cultural unit in eastern Tennessee is now called Martin Farm and dates from A.D. 900 to A.D. 1000 (Schroedl, Davis, and Boyd 1985; Kimball 1985; Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). Martin Farm ceramics are predominantly limestone-tempered plain (30-35 percent), limestone-tempered cord-marked (20-25 percent), and shell-tempered plain (35-40 percent) (Schroedl, Davis, and Boyd 1985; Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). Limestone-tempered loop handles also occur in the Mississippian I ceramic assemblage.

Once considered anomalous (Salo 1969; Schroedl 1978a), the Mississippian I component of the Martin Farm Site (40MR20) is known to occur at a number of sites in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990: Fig. 70, 188). In addition, a Mississippian I component has

been recognized at Hiwassee Island (cf. Lewis and Kneberg 1946) and probably also at the Hixson, Sale Creek, Dallas, and Davis sites in the Chickamauga Basin (Kimball and Baden 1985). The ceramic assemblage of the Lee Farm Site (40AN17) (Griffin 1938) in the Norris Basin also suggests a Mississippian I component (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990).

Material manifestations of the Martin Farm culture unit include "shell- and limestone-tempered pottery, Mississippian style structures, and the earliest evidence of temple mounds in the region" (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). The chief technological difference between Martin Farm and the later Hiwassee Island culture unit is the expanded and refined use of shell-tempered pottery (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). Major social and economic changes, however, are also indicated by the shift in settlement location, accompanied by increasing size and complexity. Based on radiocarbon dates, it is assumed that these changes occurred relatively rapidly, probably in less than 100 years (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990).

Greater ceramic diversity is demonstrated in the Mississippian II or Hiwassee Island assemblage (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1300) (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). Shell-tempered plain (65-85 percent) comprises the greater part of the Hiwassee Island ceramic assemblage, followed by cord-marked (1-15 percent), fabric-marked (3-5 percent), and red-filmed (1-3 percent) shards and limestone-tempered plain (5-11 percent) and cord-marked (3-6 percent), with limestone-tempered handles absent. Though shell-tempered types are dominant, limestone-tempered ceramics continue to be well represented (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990).

Examination of stone artifacts revealed no differences in the lithic assemblages of Mississippian I and II components, with the characteristic projectile points for both being small triangular Hamilton, Madison, and incurvate blade types (Schroedl, Davis, and Boyd 1985; Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990).

Subsistence patterns also appear to show little change between Mississippian I and II occupations at Martin Farm, with one distinction being the apparent absence of bear remains during Mississippian I. Otherwise, faunal assemblages are similar, both demonstrating extensive exploitation of aquatic habitats as indicated by the number and diversity of mollusk, fish, and turtle remains. Terrestrial species represented in the assemblages of both occupations include deer, raccoon, and squirrel (Bogan and Bogan 1985). The Martin Farm faunal assemblage is similar to that from other Mississippian sites including Jones Ferry (40MR76) (Bogan and Bogan 1985).

The botanical assemblage also is essentially the same between Mississippian I and II at Martin Farm, with hickory nutshell, acorn shell, walnut shell, and maize (both eight- and ten-rowed varieties all represented in comparable amounts). Squash, gourd, chenopodium, sunflower, smartweed, and sumpweed also form parts of both assemblages (Schroedl, Davis, and Boyd 1985). Subsistence patterns at Martin Farm during Mississippian I and II, in general, resemble those documented from other Mississippian sites in the lower Little Tennessee River Valley (Schroedl, Davis, and Boyd 1985).

At least 42 sites with Mississippian I or II components, including Martin Farm, have been identified in the lower Little Tennessee River Valley (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). Mississippian I components have been identified at 17 sites, based on the composition of associated ceramic assemblages. The majority of these sites (13) are located on the first alluvial terrace, with the remainder (4) being situated on higher and older river terraces.

Mississippian II or Hiwassee Island phase occupations have been documented at 30 sites in the lower Little Tennessee River Valley (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). Platform mounds have been found at Martin Farm (40MR20), Mayfield II (40MR27), Toqua (40MR6), and Bat Creek (40LD24); and the earliest stages of mound construction at Citico (40MR7) and Bussell Island (40LD17) may also date to Mississippian II occupations.

The Mississippian II period is marked by a shift in residence away from the alluvial floodplain to higher ground. Additional characteristics distinguishing the Mississippian I and II periods include increased site size, complexity, and sedentism. The higher river terraces are strategically protected from periodic flooding and are thus more favorable for permanent settlement. Further, this tendency to move settlement off the rich bottom soils of the first terrace may indicate increased competition for agricultural lands prompted by population growth (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990).

The Late Mississippian Dallas phase left the most visible physical remains of all the prehistoric cultures of eastern Tennessee. Each of the largest sites, such as Citico, Toqua, and Bussell Island, covered several acres with one or more platform mounds surrounded by thick midden deposits formed by the accumulation of domestic debris from densely occupied villages. Further characteristics of Dallas material culture include platform mounds with associated plazas; evidence of one or more palisades along the site perimeter; rectangular houses of single-post construction; shell-tempered pottery with chiefly plain and cord-marked exteriors, strap and lug handles, and decorations consisting of incising or modeling; and flexed pit burials usually accompanied by grave offerings consisting of small pots or other grave goods (Lewis and Kneberg 1941, 1946). The Dallas lithic assemblage, with the exception of Dallas excavate triangular projectile points and perhaps celts, resemble those of Martin Farm and Hiwassee Island phases (Davis 1990).

The Dallas phase was first defined (as a focus) by Lewis and Kneberg in *The Prehistory of the Chickamauga Basin in Tennessee—A Preview* (1941) and was later elaborated on in their classic work *Hiwassee Island* (1946). Dallas was considered to follow Hiwassee Island culture. The characteristics of the Dallas culture were described in terms of community plan, subsistence, architecture, and burial customs, as well as other forms of material culture (Lewis and Kneberg 1946).

Though several more Dallas Phase sites have been investigated since then, Lewis and Kneberg's work remains the definitive source on Dallas (Polhemus 1987). More recently, Polhemus, in his report on investigations at Toqua, considers the term "Dallas phase" as referring to "a recognizable cultural entity, defined in fact by a unique combination of traits and relationships, found within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province during the time from the middle of the thirteenth century to the end of the sixteenth century" (Polhemus 1987).

The Dallas settlement pattern is characterized by the distribution of compact towns along major alluvial bottom land systems within the Valley and Ridge physiographic province. The majority of Dallas towns have a single substructure mound topped by a single primary structure, and only a few towns such as Toqua (40MR6) have more than one structure on a mound or more than one mound (Polhemus 1987). At least 50 archeological sites with Dallas components have been identified (Polhemus 1987).

Subsistence patterns during the Dallas phase are similar to those of other Mississippian groups. Deer, bear, and turkey form the predominant part of the faunal assemblage along with a wide range of supplementary mammals, fishes, birds, and reptiles (Polhemus 1987). However, it was noted at Toqua that the remains of the most productive cuts of meat tended to be concentrated in high status areas,

implying differential access to food (Bogan and Polhemus 1978). In addition, certain species of birds and small animals were found in high status burials, suggesting that these animals represented specific totems (Polhemus 1987).

The Mouse Creek focus was also originally defined by Lewis and Kneberg (1941, 1946) during their work in the 1930s in the Chickamauga Basin as a brief occupation dating to the fifteenth century (Kneberg 1952). More recently, radiocarbon dating has confirmed this chronological placement (Sullivan 1987).

According to Lewis and Kneberg (1946), the floors of Mouse Creek structures were excavated 18 to 24 inches below ground surface and the walls were banked with clay. Mouse Creek communities were often palisaded and had large community structures but no substructure mounds. Pottery was shell-tempered; but in contrast to the Dallas ceramic assemblage, the occurrence of cord-marked surface treatments is minimal. The dead were buried in a fully extended position as opposed to the semi-flexed position of Dallas burials (Lewis and Kneberg 1946).

The Mouse Creek ceramic assemblage resembles Dallas in that shell-tempered plain shards predominate, with virtually all the decorations and surface treatments found in the Dallas assemblage represented. However, the frequencies of cord-marked, fabric-marked, red-painted, and complicated-stamped surfaces sharply decrease while the frequencies of plain and decorated (all motifs) increase. The number of grit-tempered shards, of all surface treatments, also increase (Qualla types). Salt pans, which are exclusively fabric-marked in the Hiwassee Island and Dallas assemblages, are predominantly plain with some fabric-marking. Shell-tempered Overhill Check-Stamped and Complicated-Stamped begin to show up in the Mouse Creek assemblage in contexts that are presumably late prehistoric or early contact period. Further characteristics include the usage of strap and lug handles (cf. Lewis and Kneberg 1941, 1946; Kimball 1985).

The relationship between Mouse Creek and Dallas phases is unclear, though some evidence suggests that it is a transitional phase between Dallas and the historic period (Schroedl 1986; Boyd 1987; Sullivan 1989). However, there is also some indication of contemporaneity since it appears that the Dallas culture continued uninterrupted well into the historic period in some areas such as Toqua (40MR6) (Polhemus 1987). Garrow (1975), on the other hand, has suggested that Mouse Creek sites served as "frontier" sites for the sixteenth century Barnett phase in northern Georgia. The spatial boundaries of the Mouse Creek phase are unclear, though it has been reported as occurring along the lower Hiwassee River and on the main channel of the Tennessee River in southeastern Tennessee (Sullivan 1987).

The lower Little Tennessee River Valley was occupied by the Overhill Cherokee during the Historic period (A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1838). The exact relationship between the Overhill and Dallas phases is still disputed, though Dickens (1976) considers them related and Kimball (1985) treats the Overhill Cherokee occupation of the Tellico Reservoir area as a terminal Mississippian complex. Polhemus, on the other hand, found a lack of continuity between the Dallas phase and Overhill phase occupations of Toqua (40MR6) (Polhemus 1987).

Extensive excavations have occurred at sites with Overhill components, including those at Tomotley (Baden 1983), Toqua (Polhemus 1987), and Chota-Tanasee (Schroedl 1986). Archeological investigations, though of a less intensive nature, have been conducted at Wear Bend (Chapman 1980),

Citico (Chapman and Newman 1979), Tuskegee (Guthe and Bistline 1978), and Mialoquo (Russ and Chapman 1984).

Overhill phase structures, as described during the eighteenth century, consisted of vertical-post construction with both summer and winter houses. Large town houses were constructed at major villages, which had a more dispersed settlement pattern in comparison to Dallas. In addition, Overhill communities were unpalisaded (Polhemus 1987).

Overhill ceramics are predominantly shell-tempered with some grit and mixed-tempers. Smooth- and scraped-surface treatments are most common, with stamped surfaces second in frequency. Cord-marking is absent. No effigy wares exist in the Overhill assemblage, and incised decoration is rare, as is the presence of handles (those that do occur are plugged). Compared to Dallas ceramics, less variation in form occurs, with a tendency toward larger sizes, jars, both open and closed bowls, and pans (Polhemus 1987).

#### 1.4.4 Exploration and Settlement

The land between Walden Ridge and the Clinch River was first opened to white settlers by treaty with the Cherokee Indians in 1798. The region had been trapped in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries by French and English "long hunters," who established trade relations with native peoples. The French tended to be most interested in Indian trade, while the English became focused on long-term settlement. The construction of Fort Loudon in 1756 on the Tellico River, about 15 miles from present-day Oak Ridge, communicated to the Cherokees and French alike that the English had come to stay. The English finally established claim to this area over the French when they won the French and Indian War in 1763.

In 1792, the region gained additional military strength when the American government established a military post, Fort Southwest Point, a mile from the community of Kingston. Located along a major stage route from Nashville to Washington and ideally situated on or near the Tennessee, Clinch, Emory, and Little Emory rivers, Kingston played a pivotal role in East Tennessee's development. Roane County, formed from neighboring Knox County, was established in 1801 with Kingston named as county seat.

In the early days of settlement, the valley was sparsely populated and supported four small villages located in southern Anderson and northern Roane counties. Scarboro, Robertsville, Wheat, and Elza, inhabited by approximately 1000 families, served primarily as gathering centers and usually contained one or two churches and a general store.

The valley was characterized by a scattering of small, self-sufficient farms with little expressed need for slavery. The pioneers who settled along Poplar Creek and on the banks of the Clinch River were farmers who grew just enough food and raised just enough livestock on which to subsist. Corn was the staple crop; but oats, wheat, and vegetables were also grown. Some farmers supplemented the family's income by light timbering until the woodstands were eventually depleted. Fruit orchards were cultivated at the turn of the nineteenth century, but over-production devalued the crops and the endeavor never became as profitable as farmers had hoped. The sparsely settled region remained rural and agrarian throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Industry did not come to the valley until 1942, when the Manhattan Project was begun.

Collins Roberts was the region's first settler, and in 1804 he acquired land grants totalling 4000 acres in what is now the center of Oak Ridge. This acreage became the community of Robertsville and was situated near the present-day Oak Ridge Mall. There were three or four stores, a school, a few churches, a blacksmith shop that operated as a grist mill on the weekends, and a few farmsteads. Census records indicate a steady population growth throughout the nineteenth century. Because of the cold and sweet water at Cross Springs (near present-day Grove Center), Robertsville became a stopping point on the road from Clinton to Oliver Springs and Kingston. The community's sentiments lay strongly with the Union during the Civil War, and a trail was established at the crest of Walden Ridge to aid runaway slaves. Many churches existed in the area, and revivals became the center of community activity. Although most Robertsville inhabitants were farmers, a few worked in the nearby coal mines of the Cumberland Mountains.

Scarboro, founded in the early nineteenth century, was named for the Scarborough brothers who came to the area from Virginia in the early 1800s. The community was located along Bethel Valley Road near the former site of The University of Tennessee's Agricultural Research Laboratory. There were three country stores in the valley, an elementary school, and four churches: Cumberland Presbyterian (which was also attended by members of the Wheat community), New Bethel Baptist, New Hope Baptist, and Mt. Vernon Methodist. New Bethel Baptist Church, the only remaining church of the Scarboro Community, is now maintained by the DOE. The people of Scarboro, like other valley farming families, were subsistence farmers. Early family names include McCoy, Brimer, Ford, Harrell, and Freels (Jim Freels was among the last to evacuate the valley in 1942). The large Freels family was represented in almost all of the communities throughout the valley.

The beginnings of the community of Wheat existed even before Tennessee's entrance into the Union in 1796. Two eighteenth-century grist mills are known to have existed on Poplar Creek in the early days of settlement. Located in Roane County at the present K-25 site and named for its first postmaster, Frank Wheat, the nineteenth century community became a thriving trade center. The community included a Methodist church, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and George Jones Memorial Baptist Church (the only remaining extant building from the Wheat community). A 1942 inventory recorded a Masonic Lodge, Robinson's School, Wheat High School (formerly Roane College and Poplar Creek Seminary), Adam's Store, a post office, and several frame residences. A ferry also operated on the Clinch River at the site of Gallaher Bridge. The community was made up of farmers who grew tobacco and corn.

Born of the railroad, Elza is the youngest of the pre-Oak Ridge communities. Located at the northern border of the ORR, the community was a flag stop along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Paul Elza was a construction engineer when the railroad constructed a bridge over the Clinch River and an underpass near Dossett. Lumber and materials for the projects were marked "Elza" and left at a shed near the tracks owned by Mr. Elza. Copeland's Country Store served the area, but a village was never established. Residents received their mail in Dossett.

While farming was the region's primary occupation, coal mining became an economic factor during the late 1800s. Coal is the region's most abundant natural resource, with the western third of Anderson County situated in the Cumberland coal fields (Jones 1987). As an outgrowth of the industrial revolution, groups of investors hoping to capitalize on the abundant natural resources along the Cumberland Mountains built company towns all along the mountain range (two of these, Rockwood and Harriman, are located in Roane County). Subsequently, many of the region's workers found employment in the coal fields.

#### **1.4.5 The Tennessee Valley Authority**

As were most areas in the United States, Anderson and Roane counties were hard hit by the Great Depression, perhaps more so due to their partial dependence on the coal industry. An event that dramatically changed the region and greatly affected employment in the area was the creation in 1933 of TVA. The TVA legislative mandate was to solve many of the economic problems in the Tennessee River Watershed (including areas in seven states) through development of a multistate plan that would involve the proper use, conservation, and development of Tennessee Valley natural resources. Within this context, the implementation of flood control and the production of inexpensive hydroelectric power were two of the major directives of the agency. As a result, TVA built a series of dams along the Tennessee River. The first project by this unique agency was the construction of Norris Dam across the Clinch River in the northern tip of Anderson County. Built between 1933 and 1936, this dam resulted in the inundation of 34,000 acres of land in Anderson, Campbell, Claiborne, Grainger, and Union counties. The construction of Norris Dam in 1933 and Watts Bar Dam in 1939 had dramatic and far-reaching effects on the area as well as the entire Southeast.

Though dam construction brought beneficial results to the region, it was also a frustrating and enraging experience for those forced to leave farms owned and worked by the same family for generations. Dam construction displaced (relocated to comparable properties) thousands of land owners and flooded much of the region's arable river-bottom land. (TVA acquired the easements to thousands of acres of land at an average price of \$300 per acre.) TVA's mission was two-fold: as one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs, to provide (1) work and (2) cheap electricity for a part of the country that had not yet embraced the industrial nature of the twentieth century.

#### **1.4.6 The Manhattan Project**

It is ironic that Norris Dam, only six years after its construction, became a pivotal component of the area's selection for the Manhattan Project's "Site X." Like the dam, the selection of East Tennessee as part of the Manhattan Project brought benefits to the area and, like dam construction, embittered many residents. Accustomed to dealing with TVA, farmers were faced with condemnation by the Corps, who offered approximately \$34.26 per acre in Roane County and approximately \$44.10 per acre in Anderson County. The Corps' condemnation procedures, which did not include relocation expenses, required that land owners not be compensated until the property had been vacated. And while the Corps moved swiftly to evacuate, with some residents receiving a two-week notice of eviction, compensation often arrived six months following property condemnation.

Unlike TVA, whose purpose was the social and economic uplifting of people who lived in the Tennessee Valley, the objective of the U.S. Army (Army) was to manufacture an atomic bomb and thus end World War II as quickly as possible. The Army's greatest fear, not unfounded, was that Hitler's scientists were already far ahead of American and British scientists in their quest for atomic power. The Army was involved in a scientific race that they were uncertain they could win and operated under a different set of priorities than TVA.

Between October 1942 and March 1943, the Corps purchased a total of 866 tracts of land (56,000 acres) in Roane and Anderson counties. The ORR would eventually encompass nearly 59,000 acres of land at a cost of \$2.6 million. In 1943, Tennessee Governor Prentiss Cooper declined to cede

sovereignty over the land to the federal government, perhaps due to the amount of state land already lost to TVA and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park and to his disturbance over secrecy of the project and the absence of coordination with state officials. Thus, this area was not legally a military reservation but rather a militarily restricted area (Robinson 1950).

The selection of Anderson and Roane counties for the location of Site X of the Manhattan Project in 1942 had its roots in research extending back several years. Several European scientists had conducted research and experiments in atomic studies throughout the 1930s. It should be kept in mind that during the 1930s, the European scientific community was unsettled and in flux as many scientists from Germany and Italy, fearful of the political unrest and oppression in their countries, fled to the United States or more stable areas of Europe. Ironically, many of these scientists were instrumental in the research that resulted in the United States' being the first country to develop the atomic bomb.

## 1.5 Methodology

The evaluation of previously recorded and inventoried archeological sites on the ORR consisted of a pedestrian survey of the reported site locations. A base map was prepared (using MapInfo software) plotting the location of the sites based on the original longitude and latitude coordinates provided in previous surveys. The locations of roads, streams, and other significant features were layered to provide reference points for relocation of the sites. Aerial photography was also used to determine locations of prior residences and outbuildings.

The primary focus of the evaluation was the previously inventoried sites that contained extant structures (frame and log houses, barns, outbuildings), foundations, and identifiable features (cisterns, wells, cellars). Based on the degree of the survey by Fielder (1974), little could be gained by inventorying areas which he identified as having no visible structural evidence.

Notes were taken on all visited sites and depicted degree of disturbance, setting within the environment, terrain features, current vegetation patterns, and physical condition of the site. Cultural material identified was collected on a very limited scale. When collected, the material was bagged for transportation to the laboratory and labeled with the provenience.

The timing of the evaluation of predominately prehistoric archeological sites along the shoreline of Watts Bar and Melton Hill lakes was delayed until the winter months to take advantage of the annual drawdown to winter pool levels in the lakes. Many of the shoreline sites were identified prior to the inundation of the Clinch River or during the winter months when the pool levels were at their lowest.

Because of the nature of the project, the evaluation was nonintrusive and no shovel tests were excavated. Photographic documentation was maintained on all sites where physical evidence of a structure or a specific feature was considered worthy of documentation.

All field notes, photographs, and maps are on file at DuVall & Associates, Inc., 407 Church Street, Franklin, Tennessee 37064. Duplicate copies of notes and photographs are also on file at 130 Mitchell Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, 37831.

## **1.6 Coordination with State Agencies**

Site files at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology were consulted. All site locations were transferred to 7.5-minute U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic maps. Tennessee site forms for the corresponding sites were also reviewed to determine site description, location information pertinent to cultural affiliation, and any prior recommendations for additional archeological investigations.

## 2. RECONNAISSANCE RESULTS - PRE-WORLD WAR II STRUCTURES

The purpose of this section is two fold. The first purpose is to provide a compilation of (1) all previously recorded and inventoried pre-World War II structures on the ORR and (2) structures identified during an evaluation of these structures performed between June 21 and November 22, 1994. A comprehensive summary of these sites is provided in Table 2.1, and the location of these sites is shown in Fig. 2.1. The format is designed to provide a quick reference to structures that may be located within potential project or development areas and to allow updating of the document as additional structures are located and identified. In some instances, two or more structures have been grouped together for descriptive purposes because they collectively represent a single site, such as a house site that consists of a dwelling and one or more outbuildings (e.g., sheds, barns, and henhouses). The sequence in which these structures is presented is numerical in order following the convention originally used by Fielder (1975). This numbering scheme was developed using the Clinton Engineer Works Final Land Acquisition Maps in which structures were assigned an identification number-and-letter combination. The numbers refer to the tracts on which the structures are located, and the letters refer to the individual structures located on the tracts. For example, the four structures 151A, 151B, 151C, and 151D are located on tract 151.

The second purpose of this section is to provide the results of a recent evaluation of pre-World War II structures on the ORR. The purpose of the evaluation was (1) to observe, record, and photographically document the present physical condition of the structures and (2) to determine (based on their present physical condition, construction method and materials, and period of occupation) the eligibility of the structures for inclusion in the NRHP. During the evaluation, an attempt was made to assess the remains of the structures without performing intrusive sampling activities. No collections were made from the sites, since many of the sites are protected by security fences or natural vegetation. If cultural material was observed during the field review, the general nature of the material was recorded in the field notes. Physical remains and the degree of previous disturbance (if any) were the primary factors for evaluation. The physical number of remains on the ORR allowed some flexibility when evaluating sites individually, and within a district, for NRHP eligibility.

For each structure or group of structures, this section provides (1) a listing of the structure inventory numbers; (2) the archeological site numbers, if previously assigned; (3) a table that summarizes the function, condition, NRHP status, and coordinates of each structure; (4) a brief description of the structures; and (5) representative photographs of the structures. Abbreviations under NRHP status are used and follow the convention of N=not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or not contributing to an historic district, E=individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, I=included in the NRHP, C=contributing to an historic district, and ND=not determined. Those structures that could not be relocated but are known to be associated with a multistructure site containing a structure found to be individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP are also indicated to be eligible based on association and to ensure that all structures are accounted for in the database.

The pre-World War II structures inventory prepared by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) was used as the primary resource for locating previously recorded structures. Other resources used to compile this inventory include Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995) and DuVall (1992k). The reported coordinates of each structure were entered into a geographical information system (GIS) and used to field locate the structures/sites. For each structure relocated in the field, the map location of the structure was verified using the spatial relationship between the structures and other geographic features (e.g., roads, streams, and topographic contours) in the area using the detailed geographic information

available in the GIS. During the evaluation, the reported coordinates of some structures were found to be inaccurate. The map locations of these structures were corrected using the GIS and the coordinates (i.e., latitude and longitude) subsequently extracted. Therefore, the coordinates reported herein for many of the structures are more accurate than those previously recorded. The coordinates of those structures that could not be relocated and/or were not visited during the evaluation were taken directly from Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977). The coordinates of those structures recently visited and described by the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team were taken from Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

Two different units of measurement are used in the description of the structures. All distances reported between structures or between structures and other physiographic features (such as roads) are given in metric units. All architectural features (such as foundations, chimneys, cisterns, and cellars) are provided in English units. It should be noted that most measurements are estimated, and some are based on previously reported dimensions.

Pre-World War II structures located on the ORR that are identified and evaluated after the finalization of this report are to be added to this inventory under Section 2A, Additional Pre-World War II Structures.

Table 2.1. Pre-World War II structures on the ORR

Inv. No.	Function	Condition 1977	Condition 1994	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP Status
4A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 55' 18.0"	84° 20' 2.0"	N
5A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 55' 23.1"	84° 19' 35.1"	N
5B	Barn	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 55' 22.4"	84° 19' 36.3"	N
5C	Springhouse	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 55' 22.4"	84° 19' 34.5"	N
13A	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 21.9"	84° 19' 12.2"	N
15A	Crib	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 56' 33.0"	84° 18' 8.0"	N
16A	Church	Standing	Standing	35° 56' 1.5"	84° 18' 18.8"	I
16B	Gravehouse	Standing	Standing	35° 56' 2.1"	84° 18' 20.2"	I
16C	Gravehouse	Standing	Standing	35° 56' 4.1"	84° 18' 21.1"	I
20A	Shed	Not visited	Not visited	35° 56' 19.0"	84° 18' 28.2"	ND
20B	Henhouse	Not visited	Not visited	35° 56' 19.2"	84° 18' 27.7"	ND
24A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 54' 56.1"	84° 18' 22.1"	N
24B	Barn	Standing	Could not relocate	35° 54' 58.6"	84° 18' 23.4"	N
25A	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 36.0"	84° 18' 48.6"	E
25B	Smokehouse	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 36.7"	84° 18' 48.4"	E
25C	Barn	Not visited	Partially standing	35° 54' 37.6"	84° 18' 46.6"	E
28A	Dwelling	Not visited	Partially standing	35° 54' 23.3"	84° 18' 56.3"	N
28B	Smokehouse	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 23.6"	84° 18' 57.2"	N
30A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 22.0"	84° 20' 16.0"	N
30B	Undetermined	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 54' 22.0"	84° 20' 16.0"	N
30C	Crib	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 54' 22.0"	84° 20' 16.0"	N
31A	School	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 54' 44.0"	84° 19' 54.0"	N
32A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 29.0"	84° 20' 8.0"	N
32B	Crib	Standing	Could not relocate	35° 54' 29.0"	84° 20' 8.0"	N
32C	Smokehouse	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 54' 29.8"	84° 20' 8.0"	N
32D	Henhouse	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 54' 29.0"	84° 20' 8.0"	N
32E	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 54' 27.0"	84° 20' 9.0"	N
32F	Undetermined	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 54' 27.0"	84° 20' 9.0"	N
32G	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 36.0"	84° 19' 48.0"	N
33A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 10.0"	84° 19' 51.0"	N
33B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 6.1"	84° 19' 54.1"	E
33C	Root cellar	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 4.1"	84° 19' 52.7"	E

Inv. No.	Function	Condition 1977	Condition 1994	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP Status
33D	Crib	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 3.0"	84° 19' 51.5"	E
33E	Barn	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 2.4"	84° 19' 51.2"	E
34A	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 2.1"	84° 19' 41.3"	N
34B	Undetermined	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 1.7"	84° 19' 41.6"	N
36A	Dwelling	Standing	Partially standing	35° 53' 42.8"	84° 18' 58.6"	C
36B	Undetermined	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 53' 46.1"	84° 19' 2.1"	C
37A	Storage	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 53' 51.2"	84° 18' 57.6"	E, C
37B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 53' 51.2"	84° 18' 57.6"	E, C
37C	Barn	Partially standing	Partially standing	35° 53' 50.8"	84° 18' 56.2"	C
38A	Barn	Standing	Foundation only	35° 53' 50.2"	84° 18' 52.2"	C
38B	Smokehouse	Standing	Standing	35° 53' 52.3"	84° 18' 54.4"	C
38C	Dwelling	Partially standing	Partially standing	35° 53' 50.9"	84° 18' 53.6"	C
38D	Crib	Partially Standing	Foundation only	35° 53' 50.9"	84° 18' 53.2"	C
38E	Barn	Standing	Foundation only	35° 53' 49.6"	84° 18' 51.7"	C
39A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 53' 50.9"	84° 18' 40.2"	C
39B	Crib	Partially Standing	Could not relocate	35° 53' 50.0"	84° 18' 38.6"	C
39C	Barn	Standing	Foundation only	35° 53' 52.0"	84° 18' 43.0"	C
40A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 53' 50.0"	84° 18' 21.0"	N
43A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 9.0"	84° 17' 53.0"	E, C
44A	Crib	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 55' 3.0"	84° 17' 21.0"	N
44B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 55' 2.0"	84° 17' 21.0"	N
44C	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 55' 7.2"	84° 17' 32.6"	E
45A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 55' 19.0"	84° 17' 9.0"	N
45B	Storage	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 55' 18.0"	84° 17' 10.0"	N
48A	Undetermined	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 55' 30.0"	84° 16' 56.0"	N
52A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 34.7"	84° 16' 50.3"	N
52B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 54' 26.0"	84° 16' 38.0"	N
52C	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 0.2"	84° 16' 6.0"	E
52D	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 53' 59.9"	84° 16' 6.4"	E
52E	Barn	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 2.6"	84° 16' 8.7"	E
52F	Silo	Not visited	Standing	35° 54' 2.7"	84° 16' 8.7"	E
53A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 38.3"	84° 16' 57.0"	N
53B	Crib	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 54' 38.3"	84° 16' 57.0"	N

Inv. No.	Function	Condition 1977	Condition 1994	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP Status
53C	Undetermined	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 54' 38.3"	84° 16' 57.0"	N
54A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 54' 32.9"	84° 17' 43.6"	C
54B	Crib	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 54' 33.2"	84° 17' 43.9"	C
54C	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 32.3"	84° 17' 26.2"	E
55A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Partially standing	35° 54' 15.0"	84° 17' 26.0"	E, C
55B	Barn	Partially standing	Partially standing	35° 54' 14.1"	84° 17' 21.4"	E, C
55C	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 54' 3.0"	84° 17' 15.0"	C
55D	Firebox	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 13.8"	84° 17' 29.1"	E, C
55E	Shed	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 14.7"	84° 17' 23.2"	E, C
55F	Shed	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 13.8"	84° 17' 23.5"	E, C
56A	School	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 2.8"	84° 17' 48.0"	C
57A	Church	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 53' 50.5"	84° 17' 50.4"	C
58A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 53' 57.9"	84° 17' 47.8"	C
58B	Barn	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 53' 57.8"	84° 17' 49.6"	C
58C	Gravehouse	Standing	Partially standing	35° 53' 54.7"	84° 17' 48.8"	C
58D	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 53' 52.2"	84° 17' 48.1"	C
61A	Dwelling	Not visited	Standing	35° 52' 53.6"	84° 17' 3.0"	N
61B	Barn	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 52' 50.5"	84° 16' 56.9"	N
62A	Barn	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 52' 44.0"	84° 17' 6.0"	N
62B	Crib	Standing	Could not relocate	35° 53' 5.0"	84° 17' 7.0"	N
64A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Not visited	35° 53' 15.0"	84° 17' 26.0"	ND
67A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 53' 26.0"	84° 17' 34.0"	N
67B	Undetermined	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 53' 26.0"	84° 17' 34.0"	N
67C	Undetermined	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 53' 26.0"	84° 17' 34.0"	N
68A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 53' 33.0"	84° 17' 42.0"	C
70A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 53' 27.0"	84° 17' 59.0"	N
72A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 55' 23.2"	84° 20' 47.9"	N
101A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 51.4"	84° 17' 21.5"	N
102A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 58' 8.0"	84° 16' 54.0"	N
143A	Undetermined	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 57' 7.0"	84° 17' 18.0"	N
143B	Barn	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 57' 7.0"	84° 17' 19.0"	N
145A	Undetermined	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 21.0"	84° 17' 24.0"	N
145B	Undetermined	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 57' 20.0"	84° 17' 24.0"	N

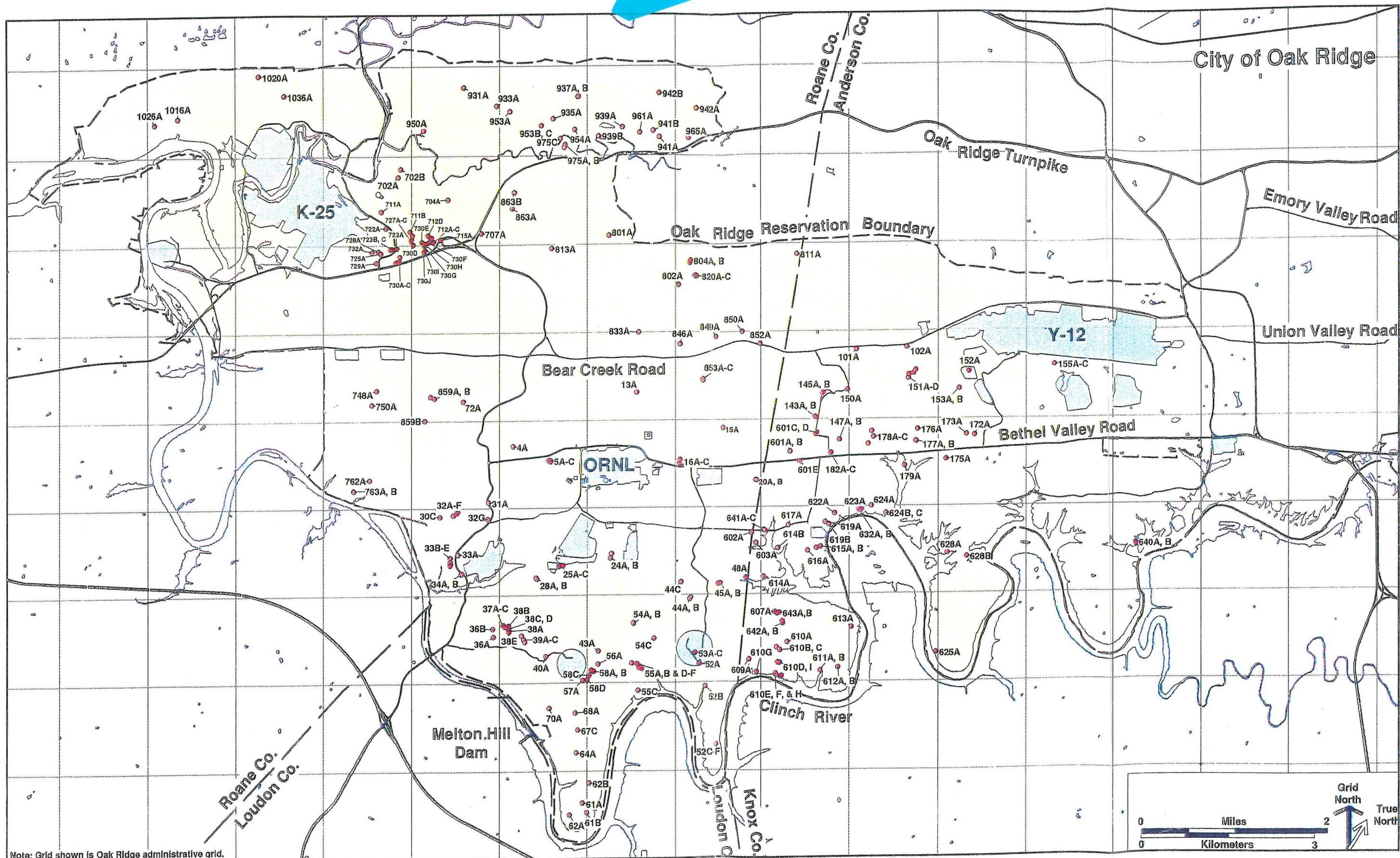
Inv. No.	Function	Condition 1977	Condition 1994	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP Status
147A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 4.0"	84° 16' 56.0"	N
147B	Crib	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 57' 4.0"	84° 16' 56.0"	N
150A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 30.0"	84° 17' 11.0"	N
151A	Barn	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 57' 54.0"	84° 16' 41.0"	E
151B	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 57' 58.0"	84° 16' 40.0"	E
151C	Shed	Standing	Standing	35° 58' 0.0"	84° 16' 40.0"	E
151D	Henhouse	Standing	Partially standing	35° 57' 56.0"	84° 16' 42.0"	E
152A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 58' 16.0"	84° 16' 9.0"	N
153A	Dwelling	Standing	Standing	35° 58' 5.0"	84° 16' 8.0"	N
153B	Shed	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 58' 5.0"	84° 16' 8.0"	N
155A	Dwelling	Not visited	Standing	35° 58' 46.0"	84° 15' 23.0"	N
155B	Henhouse	Not visited	Standing	35° 58' 46.0"	84° 15' 23.0"	N
155C	Privy	Not visited	Standing	35° 58' 46.0"	84° 15' 23.0"	N
172A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 48.2"	84° 15' 40.9"	N
173A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 57' 46.0"	84° 15' 46.0"	N
175A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 57' 28.0"	84° 15' 48.0"	N
176A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 33.0"	84° 16' 16.0"	N
177A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 57' 27.0"	84° 16' 12.0"	N
177B	Undetermined	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 57' 27.0"	84° 16' 12.4"	N
178A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 15.9"	84° 16' 37.8"	N
178B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 57' 11.0"	84° 16' 38.0"	N
178C	Barn	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 57' 18.0"	84° 16' 41.0"	N
179A	Undetermined	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 57' 12.0"	84° 16' 9.0"	N
182A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 54.7"	84° 16' 56.1"	N
182B	Cistern	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 54.8"	84° 16' 55.9"	N
182C	Undetermined	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 55.1"	84° 16' 55.8"	N
601A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 43.0"	84° 17' 20.0"	N
601B	Shed	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 56' 43.2"	84° 17' 20.0"	N
601C	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 56' 60.0"	84° 17' 12.0"	N
601D	Crib	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 56' 59.0"	84° 17' 12.0"	N
601E	Undetermined	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 41.1"	84° 17' 10.4"	N
602A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 55' 53.0"	84° 17' 10.0"	N
603A	Church	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 55' 49.7"	84° 17' 3.5"	N

Inv. No.	Function	Condition 1977	Condition 1994	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP Status
607A	Undetermined	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 55' 23.0"	84° 16' 26.0"	N
609A	Barn	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 54' 53.0"	84° 16' 22.0"	N
610A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 55' 13.0"	84° 16' 7.0"	N
610B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 55' 7.0"	84° 16' 8.0"	E
610C	Barn	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 55' 7.2"	84° 16' 11.0"	E
610D	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 55' 0.7"	84° 16' 3.4"	E
610E	Barn	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 54.7"	84° 16' 1.5"	E
610F	Shed	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 54.2"	84° 16' 0.2"	E
610G	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 49.6"	84° 16' 12.8"	N
610H	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 54' 55.4"	84° 15' 57.2"	E
610I	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 55' 0.4"	84° 16' 4.6"	N
611A	Dwelling	Standing	Foundation only	35° 55' 10.0"	84° 15' 37.0"	N
611B	Shed	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 55' 10.0"	84° 15' 37.0"	N
612A	Dwelling	Standing	Standing	35° 55' 17.0"	84° 15' 28.0"	N
612B	Smokehouse	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 55' 17.0"	84° 15' 28.0"	N
613A	Dwelling	Standing	Partially standing	35° 55' 40.0"	84° 15' 36.0"	N
614A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 55' 36.0"	84° 16' 46.0"	N
614B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 55' 54.0"	84° 16' 49.0"	N
615A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 8.0"	84° 16' 25.0"	N
615B	Storage	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 56' 6.0"	84° 16' 27.0"	N
616A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 2.0"	84° 16' 31.0"	N
617A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 8.0"	84° 16' 52.0"	N
619A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 21.0"	84° 16' 32.0"	N
619B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 21.0"	84° 16' 29.0"	N
622A	Henhouse	Standing	Could not relocate	35° 56' 28.0"	84° 16' 30.0"	N
623A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 37.0"	84° 16' 18.0"	N
624A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 43.0"	84° 16' 12.0"	N
624B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 44.0"	84° 16' 1.0"	N
624C	Crib	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 56' 44.0"	84° 16' 1.0"	N
625A	Dwelling	Not visited	Partially standing	35° 55' 54.5"	84° 14' 38.3"	ND
628A	Dwelling	Not visited	Standing	35° 56' 44.4"	84° 15' 10.6"	ND
628B	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 48.7"	84° 14' 57.9"	ND
632A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 37.0"	84° 16' 17.0"	N

Inv. No.	Function	Condition 1977	Condition 1994	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP Status
632B	Crib	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 56' 38.0"	84° 16' 16.0"	N
640A	Dwelling	Standing	Not visited	35° 57' 48.2"	84° 13' 24.9"	I
640B	Smokehouse	Not visited	Standing	35° 57' 47.5"	84° 13' 24.0"	I
641A	Undetermined	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 55' 58.0"	84° 17' 3.0"	N
641B	Undetermined	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 55' 58.0"	84° 17' 2.0"	N
641C	Undetermined	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 55' 58.0"	84° 17' 2.0"	N
642A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 55' 20.0"	84° 16' 17.0"	N
642B	Crib	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 55' 21.0"	84° 16' 18.0"	N
643A	Dwelling	Standing	Foundation only	35° 55' 24.0"	84° 16' 23.0"	N
643B	Crib	Standing	Could not relocate	35° 55' 23.0"	84° 16' 24.0"	N
702A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 46.4"	84° 22' 52.3"	N
702B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 51.0"	84° 22' 54.0"	N
704A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 52.0"	84° 22' 15.0"	N
707A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 47.0"	84° 21' 43.0"	N
711A	Dwelling	Not visited	Could not relocate	35° 56' 25.3"	84° 22' 48.7"	C
711B	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 25.3"	84° 22' 24.7"	C
712A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 56' 28.0"	84° 22' 7.0"	C
712B	Shed	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 28.3"	84° 22' 9.7"	C
712C	Store	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 29.3"	84° 22' 9.7"	C
712D	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 29.3"	84° 22' 12.7"	C
715A	Church	Not visited	Could not relocate	35° 56' 31.3"	84° 22' 3.7"	C
722A	Dwelling	Not visited	Could not relocate	35° 56' 19.3"	84° 22' 39.7"	C
723A	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 13.3"	84° 22' 25.7"	C
723B	Undetermined	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 11.3"	84° 22' 26.7"	C
723C	Undetermined	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 10.8"	84° 22' 29.3"	C
725A	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 6.0"	84° 22' 33.0"	C
727A	Church	Not visited	Standing	35° 56' 21.3"	84° 22' 20.7"	I, C
727B	Garage	Not visited	Could not relocate	35° 56' 22.3"	84° 22' 20.7"	C
727C	Root cellar	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 24.3"	84° 22' 21.7"	C
728A	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 6.1"	84° 22' 34.9"	C
729A	Undetermined	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 0.3"	84° 22' 31.7"	C
730A	School	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 10.3"	84° 22' 20.7"	C
730B	Dormitory	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 7.3"	84° 22' 21.7"	C

Inv. No.	Function	Condition 1977	Condition 1994	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP Status
730C	Dormitory	Not visited	Could not relocate	35° 56' 8.3"	84° 22' 19.7"	C
730D	Church	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 20.3"	84° 22' 17.7"	C
730E	Dwelling	Not visited	Could not relocate	35° 56' 24.3"	84° 22' 13.7"	C
730F	Dwelling	Not visited	Could not relocate	35° 56' 26.3"	84° 22' 9.7"	C
730G	Dwelling	Not visited	Could not relocate	35° 56' 23.3"	84° 22' 10.7"	C
730H	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 24.3"	84° 22' 11.7"	C
730I	Dwelling	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 21.3"	84° 22' 8.7"	C
730J	Dormitory	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 56' 20.3"	84° 22' 8.7"	C
732A	Barn	Not visited	Could not relocate	35° 56' 3.9"	84° 22' 38.4"	C
748A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 55' 1.0"	84° 21' 42.0"	N
750A	Church	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 54' 53.0"	84° 21' 39.0"	N
753A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 55' 2.2"	84° 21' 2.4"	N
762A	Crib	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 54' 16.0"	84° 21' 10.0"	N
763A	Smokehouse	Standing	Foundation only	35° 54' 7.0"	84° 21' 16.0"	N
763B	Dwelling	Standing	Foundation only	35° 54' 6.9"	84° 21' 15.5"	N
801A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 57' 26.0"	84° 20' 29.0"	N
802A	Crib	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 57' 25.0"	84° 19' 30.0"	N
804A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 40.2"	84° 19' 32.9"	N
804B	Springhouse	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 57' 38.8"	84° 19' 32.1"	N
811A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 58' 17.0"	84° 18' 33.0"	N
813A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 2.0"	84° 20' 57.0"	N
820A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 57' 34.3"	84° 19' 24.5"	N
820B	Shed	Standing	Standing	35° 57' 34.8"	84° 19' 24.2"	N
820C	Henhouse	Standing	Standing	35° 57' 34.8"	84° 19' 23.2"	N
833A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 56' 50.5"	84° 19' 34.4"	N
846A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 56' 58.0"	84° 19' 6.0"	N
849A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 13.0"	84° 18' 48.0"	N
850A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 57' 24.0"	84° 18' 34.0"	N
852A	Undetermined	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 57' 24.0"	84° 18' 19.0"	N
853A	Dwelling	Standing	Standing	35° 56' 49.0"	84° 18' 39.2"	N
853B	Crib	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 56' 48.4"	84° 18' 38.8"	N
853C	Barn	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 56' 57.0"	84° 18' 41.0"	N
859A	Undetermined	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 55' 15.7"	84° 21' 5.6"	N

Inv. No.	Function	Condition 1977	Condition 1994	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP Status
859B	Dwelling	Not visited	Standing	35° 55' 15.2"	84° 21' 8.5"	N
863A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Could not relocate	35° 57' 8.0"	84° 21' 35.0"	N
863B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Not visited	35° 57' 16.0"	84° 21' 40.0"	ND
931A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 48.0"	84° 22' 49.0"	N
933A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 50.0"	84° 22' 23.0"	N
935A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 58' 2.0"	84° 21' 46.0"	N
937A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 58' 20.0"	84° 21' 40.0"	N
937B	Shed	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 58' 20.2"	84° 21' 39.9"	N
939A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Foundation only	35° 58' 20.0"	84° 21' 3.0"	E
939B	Mill	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 58' 8.3"	84° 21' 13.1"	E
941A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 58' 27.0"	84° 20' 38.0"	N
941B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 58' 28.0"	84° 20' 44.0"	N
942A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Not visited	35° 58' 52.0"	84° 20' 28.0"	ND
942B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Not visited	35° 58' 47.0"	84° 20' 55.0"	ND
950A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 15.8"	84° 22' 55.5"	N
953A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 51.7"	84° 22' 13.5"	N
953B	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 57' 55.0"	84° 21' 50.0"	N
953C	Barn	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 57' 55.0"	84° 21' 50.0"	N
954A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 58' 4.0"	84° 21' 29.1"	N
961A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 58' 23.0"	84° 20' 51.0"	N
965A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Could not relocate	35° 58' 36.0"	84° 20' 21.0"	N
975A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Foundation only	35° 57' 54.0"	84° 21' 29.0"	N
975B	Undetermined	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 57' 52.3"	84° 21' 28.5"	N
975C	Mill	Not visited	Foundation only	35° 57' 55.2"	84° 21' 34.1"	E
1016A	Dwelling	Partially standing	Not visited	35° 56' 4.0"	84° 25' 21.0"	ND
1020A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Not visited	35° 56' 49.0"	84° 24' 51.0"	ND
1026A	Dwelling	Foundation only	Not visited	35° 55' 54.0"	84° 25' 32.0"	ND
1036A	Undetermined	Foundation only	Not visited	35° 56' 48.0"	84° 24' 29.0"	ND





INVENTORY NO(S): 4A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
4A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 18.0"	84° 20' 2.0"

4A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that 4A was a partially standing dwelling. An unsuccessful attempt was made to locate this structure. The area was under heavy successional growth at the time. It is suspected that the structure was razed during the clearing for a pine plantation.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
5A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 23.1"	84° 19' 35.1"
5B	Barn	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 22.4"	84° 19' 36.3"
5C	Springhouse	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 22.4"	84° 19' 34.5"

5A: The major remains consist of a large brick chimney pile and associated cellar. The condition of the chimney suggested that a bulldozer had been used to collapse the chimney, portions of which had fallen into the cellar depression. Cultural material around the house included Ball jars, canning lid glass, bottle glass, and window glass. A coal pile remnant was also observed in the side yard (east side).

5B: A number of intact piers were observed approximately 35-40 meters west of the house. The pattern suggested that this was the location of a barn. Due to heavy undergrowth, no accurate measurements could be taken.

5C: A rock-lined spring was identified approximately 20 meters south of the house. The spring had been dug-out and the walls covered with stacked limestone rock. The spring had very little flow at the time of the evaluation.



Plate 1: 5C - View looking northwest at stone springhouse foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 13A

SITE NO: 40RE187

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
13A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 21.9"	84° 19' 12.2"

13A: This site consists of a collapsed frame structure with the remnants of a brick chimney in the center. The foundation is unfinished limestone blocks and measures approximately 20 x 25 feet. None of the sawed lumber boards that comprised the structure remain standing. Evidence of domestic flowering plants around the structure as well as domestic debris observed in the vicinity suggested a possible dwelling usage. No associated outbuildings were observed. An abandoned road passes east to west approximately 10 meters south of the structure. Most of the artifact assemblage observed dates to the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. The site most likely dates from ca. 1910 to 1940.

INVENTORY NO(S): 15A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
15A	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 56' 33.0"	84° 18' 8.0"

15A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that 15A was a partially standing crib. No evidence of the structure was found. Heavy disturbance in the area, including an area of pallet disposal in the vicinity of the reported structure, indicated the structure had probably been razed.

INVENTORY NO(S): 16A-C (New Bethel Baptist Church and Cemetery) SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
16A	Church	Standing	I	N	35° 56' 1.5"	84° 18' 18.8"
16B	Gravehouse	Standing	I	N	35° 56' 2.1"	84° 18' 20.2"
16C	Gravehouse	Standing	I	N	35° 56' 4.1"	84° 18' 21.1"

16A: The original Bethel Baptist Church was built at this site ca. 1900. The present structure (16A) was constructed in 1924 and consists of a frame structure with wood siding, a gable roof, two-over-two replacement windows, a central entrance in the front (south elevation), and two off-center entrances in the rear (north elevation). The church and cemetery were included in the NRHP in 1991 under Criterion A for their role in the social history of the Oak Ridge area and under Criterion Consideration G for the church's association with the Manhattan Project.

16B: 16B is a wood frame gravehouse.

16C: 16C is a wood frame gravehouse.

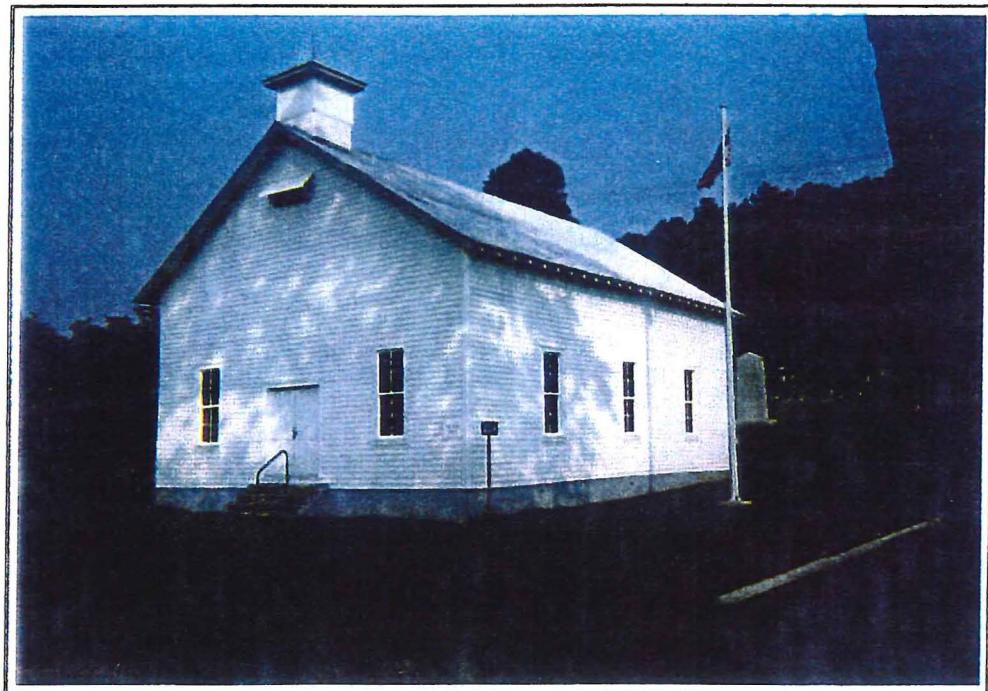


Plate 2: 16A - View looking northwest at church.



Plate 3: 16B and C - View looking north across cemetery.

INVENTORY NO(S): 20A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
20A	Shed	Partially standing	ND	N	35° 56' 19.0"	84° 18' 28.2"
20B	Henhouse	Partially standing	ND	N	35° 56' 19.2"	84° 18' 27.7"

20A: 20A is a partially standing wood frame shed with corrugated metal roof.

20B: 20B is a partially standing wood frame henhouse.

INVENTORY NO(S): 24A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
24A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 56.1"	84° 18' 22.1"
24B	Barn	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 58.6"	84° 18' 23.4"

24A: 24A is an irregularly shaped log structure resting on limestone piers. A considerable amount of brick rubble was observed about the site area. The chimney fall was a mixture of brick, siltstones, sandstone, limestone, and firebrick. A number of 4-inch cinder blocks were also present within the structural area of the house. The general area was very rocky, and no evidence of a cellar, cistern, or privy was noted.

Cast iron stove parts in the area of the structure were labeled with the Peninsula Stove Company (Detroit, Chicago, and Buffalo). It could not be determined if this was a cook stove. Other items observed included brown/black and light brown/brown stoneware and broken glass. Several pieces of 5v galvanized metal roofing were observed in the yard area.

24B: No evidence of 24B, a standing barn, was observed. It had probably been razed based on the amount of disturbance in the area.



Plate 4: 24A - View looking southeast at chimney rubble.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
25A	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 36.0"	84° 18' 48.6"
25B	Smokehouse	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 36.7"	84° 18' 48.4"
25C	Barn	Partially standing	E	N	35° 54' 37.6"	84° 18' 46.6"

25A: 25A, the Jones House site, is a nineteenth-twentieth century farmstead consisting of two chimney piles (one limestone and one brick) and cellar associated with a hand-hewn log dwelling. The house rested on limestone piers. Previous investigations and archival studies have revealed that the Jones House had been occupied from approximately the 1820s to the 1920s.

Faulkner (1988) excavated 26 shovel tests on a grid extending from the immediate south side of the house north to the smokehouse, a distance of approximately 22 meters. All but four of the units were positive. Cultural material recovered extended from ca. 1830 (lower limits) to the 1920s.

The Jones House site has been determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by Faulkner.

25B: A foundation-only log smokehouse is located approximately 22 meters north of the house.

25C: 25C is a partially standing double-pen barn located approximately 100 meters north-northeast of the house.

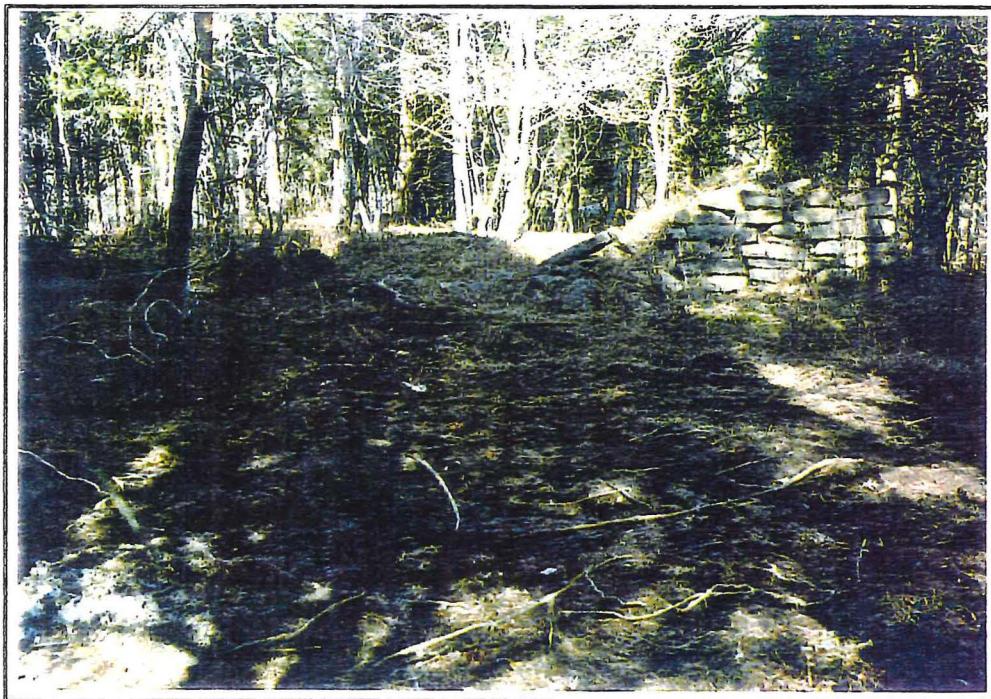


Plate 5: 25A - View looking north-northeast at Jones House site.



Plate 6: 25C - View looking south at Jones House site barn.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
28A	Dwelling	Partially standing	N	N	35° 54' 23.3"	84° 18' 56.3"
28B	Smokehouse	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 23.6"	84° 18' 57.2"

28A: The Jenkins House is the partial remains of a single-pen log house. Cultural material was observed in bulldozer scrapes that had been made during the installation of a groundwater monitoring well near the site.

The Jenkins House site was tested during 1988 to determine the site's potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP (Faulkner 1988). A total of 59 shovel tests were placed on a grid around and west of the house. Shovel tests revealed a shallow deposit (< 20 cm) and a low density of cultural material. Based on recovered artifacts and archival records, it appeared that the site was occupied between 1880 and 1930, or later. It was determined by the testing program that the site was not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

28B: This is the partial remains of a log smokehouse.



Plate 7: 28A - View looking south at Jenkins House site.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
30A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 22.0"	84° 20' 16.0"
30B	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 22.0"	84° 20' 16.0"
30C	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 22.0"	84° 20' 16.0"

30A: 30A consists primarily of the remains of a limestone masonry chimney and two rock piers. The top portion of the chimney above the firebox has collapsed to the north. The mortar used in the chimney was laden with clay and was probably homemade or was an attempt to seal the chimney. A possible cistern was identified to the east of the chimney. *Vinca minor* covered the entire house site area.

30B: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) determined this to be a structure of undetermined function. This structure could not be relocated, perhaps due to the heavy ground cover in the area or total deterioration of structural components.

30C: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) determined this structure to be a foundation only crib. This structure could not be relocated perhaps due to the heavy ground cover in the area or total deterioration of structural components.



Plate 8: 30A - View of chimney remains.

INVENTORY NO(S): 31A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
31A	School	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 44.0"	84° 19' 54.0"

31A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this structure was a foundation-only school; however, during the review of the site area, this structure could not be relocated.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
32A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 29.0"	84° 20' 8.0"
32B	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 29.0"	84° 20' 8.0"
32C	Smokehouse	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 29.8"	84° 20' 8.0"
32D	Henhouse	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 29.0"	84° 20' 8.0"
32E	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 27.0"	84° 20' 9.0"
32F	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 27.0"	84° 20' 9.0"

32A: This structure is represented by the bulldozed remains of a limestone rock chimney base and brick chimney. Little of the site remains, with the exception of a concrete step on the southwest side of the former house.

32B-F: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated 32B to be a standing crib, 32C to be a foundation-only smokehouse, 32D to be a partially standing henhouse, 32E to be a foundation-only dwelling, and 32F to be a partially standing structure of undetermined function. No piers, structural evidence, or outbuilding remnants (32B-F) were noted.

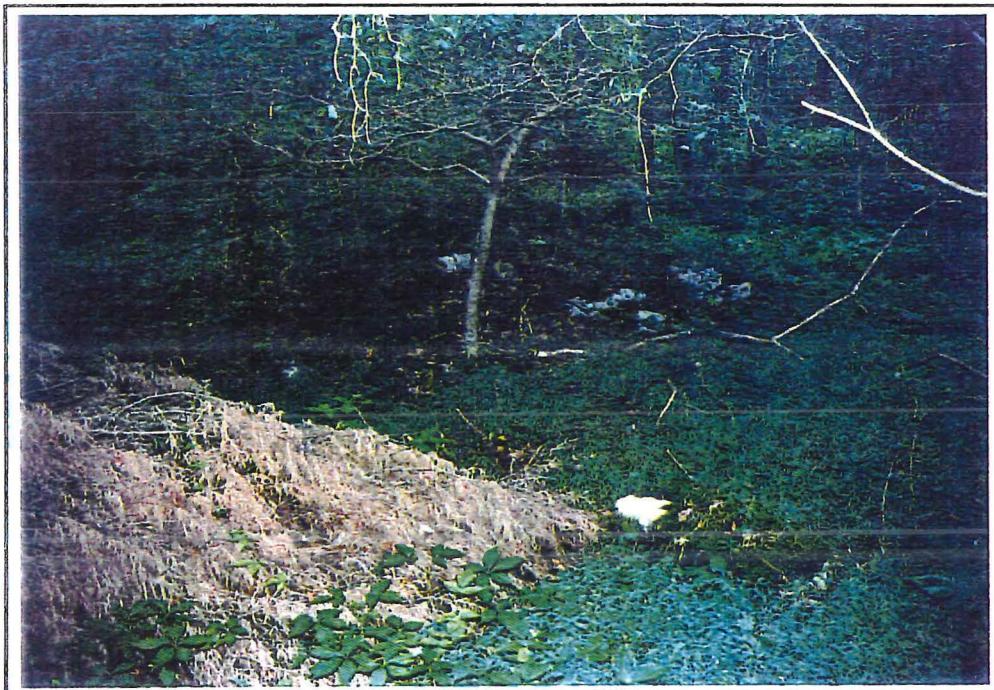


Plate 9: 32A - View looking northeast at rubble piles.

INVENTORY NO(S): 32G

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
32G	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 36.0"	84° 19' 48.0"

32G: This is a limestone chimney base and scattered pier stones. The limestone rock in the chimney was rectangular and probably had been roughly dressed. One or two bricks were present in the vicinity of a cedar tree. No evidence of a cellar, cistern, or privy was noted.



Plate 10: 32G - View looking south at chimney base.

INVENTORY NO(S): 33A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
33A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 10.0"	84° 19' 51.0"

33A: This site consists of a large, partially standing limestone chimney. The foundation is made of continuous limestone. The foundation measured approximately 18 x 45 feet with the chimney offset to the left on the north side of the house. The unusual location of the chimney (for this area) suggested that the house had been expanded. The foundation was somewhat confusing, and it is possible that the house was ell shaped or had an addition creating that impression.



Plate 11: 33A - View looking east at partially standing chimney.

INVENTORY NO(S): 33B-E

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
33B	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 6.1"	84° 19' 54.1"
33C	Root cellar	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 4.1"	84° 19' 52.7"
33D	Crib	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 3"	84° 19' 51.5"
33E	Barn	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 2.4"	84° 19' 51.2"

Although this complex probably dates to the early twentieth century, the site has seen minimal disturbance and probably represents one of the more intact sites from this period on the ORR.

33B: The house site has a large brick rubble pile on the east side (probably the main chimney), a large cellar depression, and a cistern on the northwest corner. The cistern has a clay tile pipe extending from the cistern to the former tie-in with a roof downspout. The yard area was covered with *Vinca minor*, which was probably being used as an ornamental yard plant. With the exception of a drilled well approximately 9 meters west of the cistern, no major structural remains were observed.

33C: A concrete root cellar is located approximately 23 meters southeast of the house. The cellar measured approximately 6 x 6 feet and had a 1925 date inscribed into the concrete.

33D and E: Two outbuilding locations were identified approximately 75 to 100 meters behind the house. The remains consisted of pier stones arranged in symmetrical patterns suggesting that the area had not been disturbed. The remains of 33D consisted of 8 parallel pier stones, and its overall appearance was that of a crib. 33E consisted of piers arranged in a pattern suggestive of a double-pen barn with a shed addition along one side. At the time of the survey (June 29, 1994) the area was under heavy ground cover, and the exact configuration and location of all of the piers could not be readily identified. A cistern was located near both structures.



Plate 12: 33B - View looking east-southeast at brick rubble pile.

INVENTORY NO(S): 34A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
34A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 2.1"	84° 19' 41.3"
34B	Undetermined	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 1.7"	84° 19' 41.6"

34A: This site lies immediately south-southwest of State Route 95. The foundation was originally observed during the survey for the TVA transmission line relocation project (DuVall 1993d), but the site area was outside of the project area and was not discussed at that time. Since that survey, some grading (as part of the pine bark beetle remediation effort) has disturbed the foundation. The foundation was a square configuration based on pier locations. However, no dimensions of the foundation could be discerned at the time of this evaluation.

34B: A second foundation was identified approximately 15 meters southwest of 34A. The foundation was laid out in an irregular configuration of large limestone rocks in a crude, noncontiguous foundation pattern. Due to the heavy undergrowth, no dimensions or footprint for the foundation could be determined. No suggestion of function other than barn could be determined from the remains.



Plate 13: 34A - View looking northeast at foundation stones.

INVENTORY NO(S): 36A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
36A	Dwelling	Partially standing	N	C	35° 53' 42.8"	84° 18' 58.6"

Structure 36A was originally designated 37A by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977). However, based on the recent evaluation and the use of more detailed mapping techniques, this structure is believed to be located on tract 36 and, therefore, has been renumbered accordingly.

36A: This is the partially standing remains of a frame, one-and-one-half story farm house. The house had either been partially razed or had caved in on the west side. The absence of large amounts of lumber and scrap suggests that portions of the structure had been salvaged. The house was covered with board siding with a corrugated, galvanized metal roof. A shed addition on the east side was covered with horizontal planks. A small exterior brick chimney had been added to the rear of the shed addition. The chimney rested on a frame support with the first courses of brick beginning near the point at which a flue came through the wall. This addition probably served as a kitchen.

Other features include the base of a large limestone chimney and rubble on the south exterior of the house and a large cellar depression under the portion of the house that had been razed. The cellar was in good condition and did not appear to have been in use for a long period. This may have been a relatively new installation prior to acquisition of the tract.

No outbuildings were observed near the house.

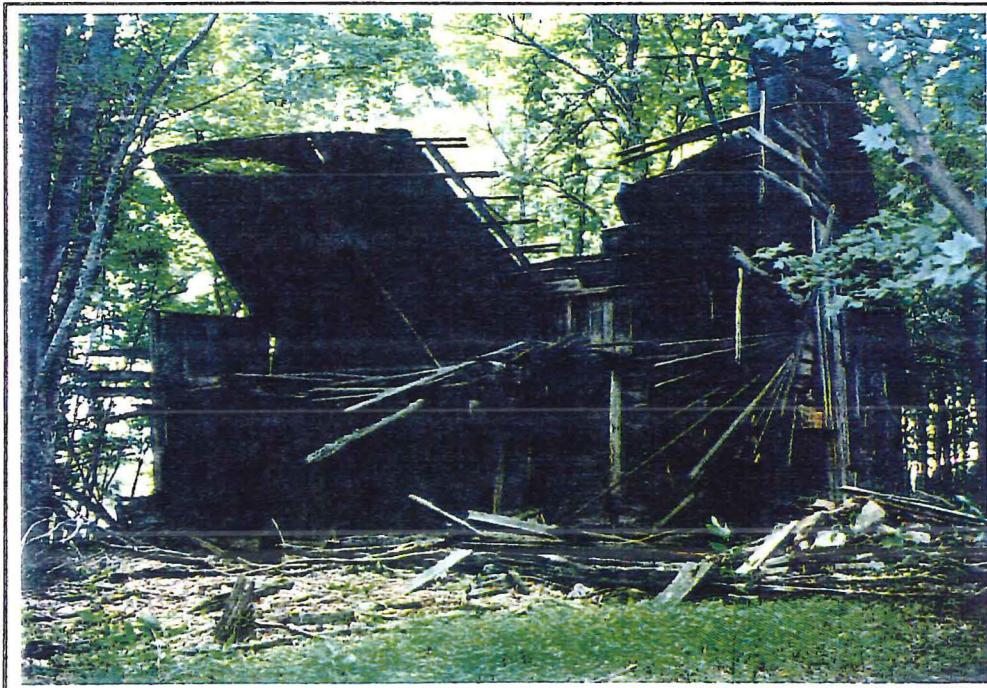


Plate 14: 36A - View looking east at standing portion of structure.

INVENTORY NO(S): 36B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
36B	Undetermined	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 46.1"	84° 19' 2.1"

Structure 36B was originally designated 37B by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977). However, based on the recent evaluation and the use of more detailed mapping techniques, this structure is believed to be located on tract 36 and, therefore, has been renumbered accordingly.

36B: This is a small foundation with an interior brick chimney near the center of the structure. An obvious raised area indicates the former location of the structure, but no foundation stones could be located. A hinge was observed in the foundation area, and a plow point was present in a clearing pile approximately 5 meters north of the foundation. No other cultural material or structural evidence was visible. Because of the interior brick chimney, this structure could represent a small cabin or a utility shed such as a small blacksmith shop.



Plate 15: 36B - View looking south at foundation.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
37A	Storage	Could not relocate	E	C	35° 53' 51.2"	84° 18' 57.6"
37B	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	C	35° 53' 51.2"	84° 18' 57.6"
37C	Barn	Partially standing	N	C	35° 53' 50.8"	84° 18' 56.2"

Structures 37A-C were originally designated 37C-E, respectively, by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977). However, based on the recent evaluation and the use of more detailed mapping techniques, the structures previously designated 37A and 37B are believed to be located on tract 36. Therefore, structures 37C-E have been renumbered 37A-C, and the original structures designated 37A and 37B have been renumbered 36A and 36B.

37A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a partially standing storage structure, but it could not be relocated during the evaluation.

37B: This is probably the location of a mid-nineteenth century house site. The remains included a dry-laid cut and rough-stone chimney. The upper portion of the chimney has collapsed across the south portion of the house. Based on the configuration, this was probably a saddlebag log house. The exterior portion of the fireplace (interior of the room) had been stuccoed. Foundation in the form of linear stone piles suggested that the house measured approximately 16 x 30 feet with a north-south orientation.

Other features include a large maple tree in the yard and several depressions located approximately 10 meters south of the house. These may be cellar or privy depressions or the visible remains of 37A.

This house lies just above a cave which may have been a source of water for the occupants and livestock.

37C: The remains of 37C, a barn, consists of a frame-shed addition that was originally attached to a log barn. The vertical planks remain standing along with several support posts. Several log remnants remain on the ground on the east side of the barn. A large concrete cistern is located on the southwest corner of the frame addition. The cistern is large with an approximately 5-foot-wide opening. A small pond (now dry) is located approximately 10-12 meters northwest of the frame addition.

The log portion of the barn was apparently razed/salvaged.



Plate 16: 37B - View looking south at chimney and house site area.

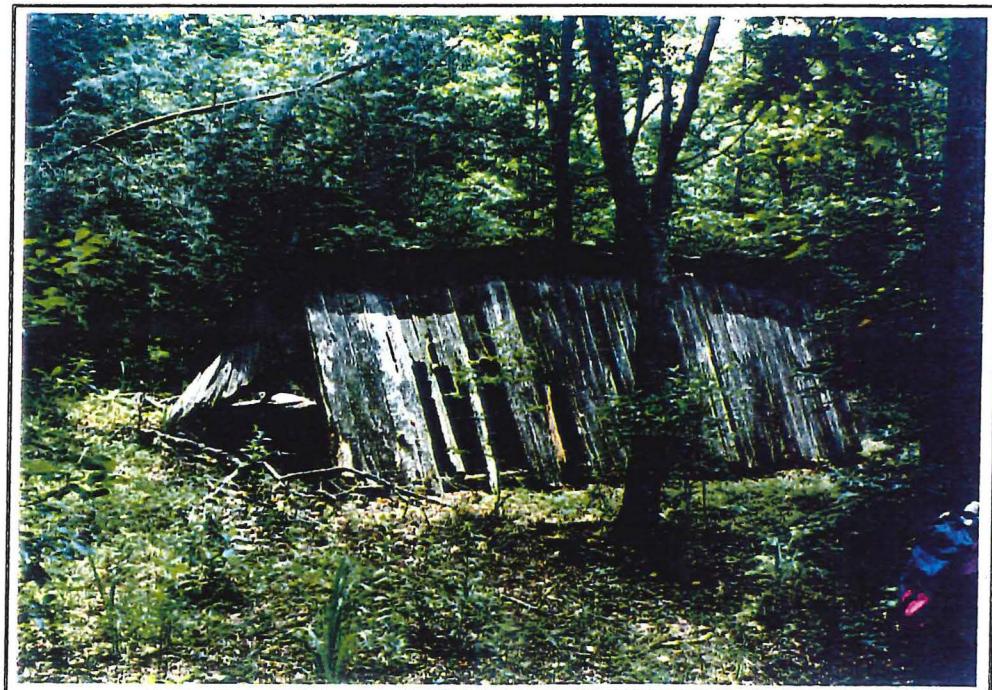


Plate 17: 37C - View looking south at remains of barn.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
38A	Barn	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 50.2"	84° 18' 52.2"

38A: This is the remains of a double-pen log barn. The pens have collapsed, with only remnant logs remaining (resting on stone piers). The dimensions of the pens were estimated at 12 x 12 feet.

A small enclosure constructed of split chestnut rails had been attached to the east pen. Evidence in the form of rotten rails on the ground adjacent to the west pen indicates that a similar enclosure had been attached to that pen.

A concrete cistern was located immediately east of the east pen. This cistern was probably stucco over brick. However, this was not confirmed.



Plate 18: 38A - View looking southeast at collapsed barn.

INVENTORY NO(S): 38B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
38B	Smokehouse	Standing	N	C	35° 53' 52.3"	84° 18' 54.4"

38B: This is a single-pen log smokehouse. The logs are hand-hewn and exhibit square notches. The structure had been faced with vertical planks with an added overhanging porch on the front elevation. A loft had been added along with a brick chimney. A small (short) entrance door was also located on the front, along with a ladder to the loft.

A small frame addition had been added to the south side. The entire roof was covered with 5v galvanized metal roofing.

It is possible that this structure may have also been used as a dwelling or for food storage, based on the presence of an interior chimney for a stove.



Plate 19: 38B - Left/front oblique looking at log smokehouse.

INVENTORY NO(S): 38C, D

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
38C	Dwelling	Partially standing	N	C	35° 53' 50.9"	84° 18' 53.6"
38D	Crib	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 50.9"	84° 18' 53.2"

38C: This is the remains of a partially standing frame dwelling. The dwelling has mostly collapsed, but evidence indicated that the structure was board-and-batten covered with 5v galvanized metal roofing. A brick chimney on the west end was adjacent to a large cellar hole. The presence of the exposed cellar depression suggests that it may have been covered with a log structure which was razed for its logs. This was apparently common in the 1950s when portions of the ORR were opened to salvage on standing structures. The vegetation around the area varied from thick undergrowth to open woods.

38D: This is the remains of a possible log crib.



Plate 20: 38C - View looking west at partially standing dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 38E

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
38E	Barn	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 49.6"	84° 18' 51.7"

38E: This is the remains of a collapsed frame barn. The collapse was such that no formal plan of the barn could be determined without substantial effort.

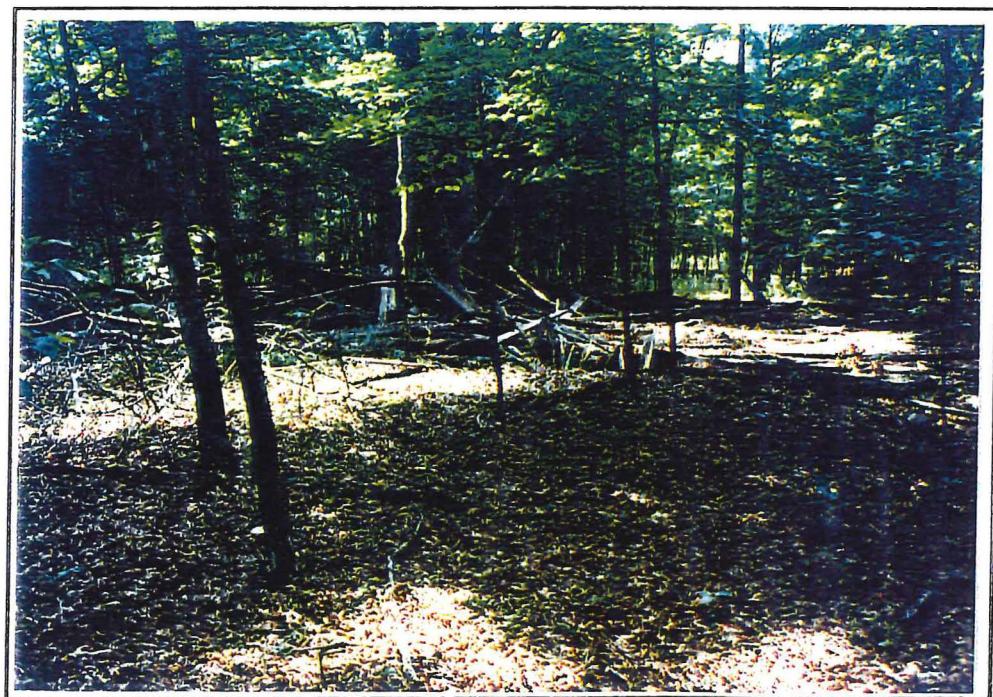


Plate 21: 38E - View looking east at collapsed frame barn.

Inv. No	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
39A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 50.9"	84° 18' 40.2"
39B	Crib	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 53' 50.1"	84° 18' 38.6"
39C	Barn	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 52.0"	84° 18' 43.0"

39A: This is the remains of a house consisting of a large limestone chimney pile on the west end of the former house. Several depressions within the former house location may indicate the presence of a filled-in cellar or bulldozer disturbance. However, portions of intact logs south of the house site suggest minimal disturbance to the site.

39B: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a partially standing crib; however, through an extensive review of the site, this structure could not be relocated.

39C: The remains of this structure probably represent a barn or crib. The structure was constructed of round logs and measured approximately 12 x 16 feet. All nails observed in the log section were wire nails.



Plate 22: 39C - View looking north at log barn.

INVENTORY NO(S): 40A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
40A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 53' 50.0"	84° 18' 21.0"

40A: This is the severely damaged remains of a probable house site marked by scattered foundation stones, a probable cistern, and several Mason jars observed scattered about the area. The evidence suggested that the house site area had been bulldozed and probably destroyed. This structure was indicated by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) to be of undetermined function. During the recent evaluation, however, sufficient evidence determined this structure to be designated as a dwelling.



Plate 23: 40A - View looking northeast at general house site area.

INVENTORY NO(S): 43A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
43A	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	C	35° 54' 9.0"	84° 17' 53.0"

43A: This site is located in the Gravel Hill Community. A large limestone chimney pile approximately 8 feet in diameter and 3 feet high denotes the east side of the house. Several rock piers and a large 15-foot-diameter (estimated) cellar depression located northeast of the chimney pile suggest that this may have been a relatively large house. No evidence of outbuildings were observed; however, it is possible that some support structures may lie to the north of the house site in a wooded area. This structure was indicated by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) to be of undetermined function. However, during the recent evaluation, enough evidence suggesting this structure was a dwelling was observed to give it this designation.



Plate 24: 43A - View looking west at chimney pile.

INVENTORY NO(S): 44A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
44A	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 3.0"	84° 17' 21.0"
44B	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 2.0"	84° 17' 21.0"

44A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a partially standing crib; despite a thorough review of the area, however, the structure could not be relocated.

44B: The remains of this structure consist of a large amount of roughly dressed limestone blocks (rectangular) along with soil forming a crescent-shaped windrow. The mixture of rock and soil indicated that the structure had been pushed into the large pile. No other structural evidence was observed.



Plate 25: 44B - View looking east at limestone rubble.

INVENTORY NO(S): 44C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
44C	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	N	35° 55' 7.2"	84° 17' 32.6"

44C: This structure was observed from Melton Branch Patrol Road and had not been previously identified. The site lies about 10 meters from the road and consists of a limestone chimney pile measuring about 6 x 6 feet x 30 inches (high), pier stones, and a cellar depression. Based on the dimensions of the structure (21 x 16 feet), the original house was probably constructed of logs. A line of pier stones on the south side of the house indicated that the house had a porch. No brick was observed.

This house site lies in the vicinity of the Jones House, an NRHP-eligible property, and may be contemporaneous. The site is intact and apparently has suffered little damage.



Plate 26: 44C - View looking east at chimney pile.

INVENTORY NO(S): 45A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
45A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 19.0"	84° 17' 9.0"
45B	Storage	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 18.0"	84° 17' 10.0"

45A: The physical remains of this structure included a partial limestone rock foundation and limestone rock chimney base. The remaining foundation extends in a linear fashion from the chimney base and terminates prior to turning a corner. Several buckets and assorted glassware were present southwest of the chimney base.

45B: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this to be a partially standing storage structure. During the evaluation, a depression of unknown function was located approximately 16 meters west of the 45A chimney base; its association with 45A is unclear, but it is believed to be structure 45B of Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977). The area was under extremely heavy successional growth.



Plate 27: 45A - View looking southeast at house site area.

INVENTORY NO(S): 48A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
48A	Undetermined	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 30.0"	84° 16' 56.0"

48A: This structure consisted of several pier stones and brick rubble. No evidence of a chimney base or cellar was observed. The ground surface was irregular, suggesting that a bulldozer had been across the site. There was no integrity to the site.



Plate 28: 48A - View looking south at site area.

INVENTORY NO(S): 52A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
52A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 34.7"	84° 16' 50.3"

52A: This site is located adjacent to an abandoned road south of the Health Physics Research Reactor-Dosimetry Applications Research facilities. The remains consist of a partial limestone rock foundation and probable chimney base. This structure was recently discussed in a report of potential borrow areas (DuVall 1991); however, with new mapping it is apparent that this site was mislabeled in that report. The report indicated that this was site 53A, which is located several hundred feet northwest of this site.

Substantial evidence exists that some bulldozing of the site area took place many years ago. Some of the limestone rocks have been pushed into small piles, and a large area east of the house has apparently been borrowed for earth fill.

Several tubs and pails were present about the yard.

INVENTORY NO(S): 52B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
52B	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 26.0"	84° 16' 38.0"

**52B:** This structure could not be relocated. The area has been very heavily disturbed and has probably been destroyed. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) reported that this was a foundation-only dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 52C-F

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
52C	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 0.2"	84° 16' 6.0"
52D	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	N	35° 53' 59.9"	84° 16' 6.4"
52E	Barn	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 2.6"	84° 16' 8.7"
52F	Silo	Standing	E	N	35° 54' 2.7"	84° 16' 8.7"

This site is well preserved and may be significant as an example of the evolution of a farmstead into a commercial farm. The presence of the original house associated with more modern upgrading, with the use of concrete in construction, provides a good comparison of the ridge-top farmsteads versus those farms with access to the fertile river bottoms of the Clinch River.

52C: This is a hilltop farm complex with a large house, former (original) house site location, large barn, and silo. The original house (52C) consists of a brick chimney pile, large cellar, and cistern. This house site lies immediately east of a newer house site (52D).

52D: This house is marked by formed-and-poured concrete foundations. The foundation remnants revealed that the house had a basement, one of few observed on the ORR. Of special interest was a plastered wall in the northwest corner that also had plumbing. It appeared that this was a large cistern built into the basement. The foundation measured approximately 25 x 27 feet, exclusive of a front porch, which was evident from tall piers. A central brick chimney was incorporated into the central support foundation section. The type of house and building material could not be ascertained based on the remains.

52E: The barn was large, measuring approximately 100 x 40 feet. Hallways, stalls, and outer walls were well defined by the remaining pier stones.

52F: A large, 15-foot-diameter, concrete silo was formerly attached to the north end of the barn.



Plate 29: 52D - View looking west at concrete foundation.



Plate 30: 52F - View looking northwest at standing silo.

INVENTORY NO(S): 53A-C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
53A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 38.3"	84° 16' 57.0"
53B	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 38.3"	84° 16' 57.0"
53C	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 38.3"	84° 16' 57.0"

53A: This structure is the remains of a house site with limestone piers, cellar hole, cistern, and brick chimney base. The brick chimney base is located on the west side of the structure, while the cellar is offset to the east side. The cistern is located about 4 meters northwest of the chimney base. The piers were scattered and irregular and provided no basis for estimating the size of the structure. Children's small metal toys were about the area.

The soils were shallow in the vicinity of the house, and limestone rock was exposed all around the area.

53B and C: No evidence of 53B or C was noted. However, note that the coordinates reported for these structures are the same as those for 53A, because it is known from Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) that these structures are closely associated with 53A.



Plate 31: 53A - View looking west-northwest at house site area.

INVENTORY NO(S): 54A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
54A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 54' 32.9"	84° 17' 43.6"
54B	Crib	Foundation only	N	C	35° 54' 33.2"	84° 17' 43.9"

54A: This is the remains of an approximately 12 x 24-foot round-log structure with saddle notching. The house rested on stone piers, with an exterior limestone-and-sandstone base chimney located centrally on the north side of the house. Based on the low volume of limestone and sandstone incorporated into the base, the upper portion of the chimney was probably brick. The logs appeared to be a combination of cedar and chestnut with wire nails imbedded in the logs. This is probably a twentieth century structure.

54B: Approximately 12 meters behind the house is a small log crib (54B). The remains consist of *in situ* sill and sleeper logs on stone piers. The logs were round and saddle notched.



Plate 32: 54A - View looking south at house remains.

INVENTORY NO(S): 54C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
54C	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	C	35° 54' 32.3"	84° 17' 26.2"

54C: This is the remains of an undisturbed house site consisting of a limestone chimney base and partial rock foundation. The foundation suggested that this was the location of a small (12 x 12-foot) one-room log or frame dwelling. A 6 x 9-foot cellar depression is present under the original house. Several pier stones west of the foundation indicated that the house had a small addition or porch attached. No outbuildings were identified in the area.



Plate 33: 54C - View looking north at chimney base and cellar.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
55A	Dwelling	Partially standing	E	C	35° 54' 15.0"	84° 17' 26.0"
55B	Barn	Partially standing	E	C	35° 54' 14.1"	84° 17' 21.4"
55D	Firebox	Foundation only	E	C	35° 54' 13.8"	84° 17' 29.1"
55E	Shed	Foundation only	E	C	35° 54' 14.7"	84° 17' 23.2"
55F	Shed	Foundation only	E	C	35° 54' 13.8"	84° 17' 23.5"

55A: This site consists of two dwellings, a west pen and an east pen, located immediately adjacent to each other. The west pen is a partially standing dog-trot log house constructed of hand-hewn logs with half-dove-tail notching. The structure is covered in part with horizontal board siding and measures approximately 20 x 20 feet. The east pen had been razed, with only the footprint remaining. The initial indication was that the pen measured approximately 16 x 16 feet and was the oldest of the two pens. The east pen contained the remains of a limestone chimney base, while the west pen contained a limestone chimney base with a brick chimney on the north side. A brick-lined cistern was located approximately 2 meters northeast of the west pen.

55B: This is a partially standing double-pen, central-hall barn located approximately 30 meters east of the house site (55A). The barn contained two frame additions on the north sides of each pen. The pens measure approximately 12 x 12 feet. A small pond was observed to the northwest of the barn.

55D: This is a rock-lined firebox measuring approximately 4 x 15 feet and is located approximately 150 meters west of the house (55A). The remains of cast iron metal and a barrel hoop were present in the vicinity. This may have been a cooker for killing hogs or possibly the remnants of a still.

55E: This is a small 9 x 12 log shed (possibly a smokehouse) located south-southeast of the east pen of the house. The remains included one sill log and four rock piers.

55F: Another shed (55F) was identified across the old road (south side of road) near midway between the house and barn. The shed measured approximately 6 x 12 feet and consisted of several piers and a single sill log. Several barrel hoops lay in the interior, suggesting that this may have been a feed shed.



Plate 34: 55A - View looking east at west pen.



Plate 35: 55B - View looking at partially standing double-pen barn.

INVENTORY NO(S): 55C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
55C	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 54' 3.0"	84° 17' 15.0"

55C: This structure consists of the remains of a large limestone rock chimney pile and cistern hole. Several pier stones and rotted wood were present within the general area of the house. No outbuildings were observed in the general area.



Plate 36: 55C - View looking southeast at house site.

INVENTORY NO(S): 56A (Gravel Hill School)

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
56A	School	Foundation only	N	C	35° 54' 2.8"	84° 17' 48.0"

56A: This is the former location of the Gravel Hill School. This is probably typical of the one-room school dating from the late nineteenth-early twentieth century. The remains consist of concrete steps and large stacked limestone foundation and internal piers. The structure, measuring approximately 25 x 25 feet, probably had a brick interior chimney for a stove based on the presence of brick in the center of the foundation. Several depressions south of the school building probably represented the remains of privies. Scattered metal about the site suggested that the school had a 5v galvanized metal roof.



Plate 37: 56A - View looking south at Gravel Hill School.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
57A	Church	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 50.5"	84° 17' 50.4"

57A: This structure is located in the Gravel Hill Community and consists of the former location of the TRS Methodist-Episcopal Church. The pier stones are large limestone rocks arranged in a regular pattern. The arrangement of the piers suggested dimensions of approximately 25 x 25 feet. A number of bricks were present on the north side, suggesting that an interior brick chimney was in the structure. A portion of the sill logs was still in place along the east side of the structure. This structure was designated 57B by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977). During the recent evaluation, however, it was determined that 57A of Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington, a gravehouse, is actually located on tract 58. Therefore, this structure was renumbered accordingly.

Several depressions (possible remains of privies) were observed approximately 30 meters west of the foundation.



Plate 38: 57A - View looking northeast at pier and sill-log remains of the TRS Methodist-Episcopal Church.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
58A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 57.9"	84° 17' 47.8"
58B	Barn	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 57.8"	84° 17' 49.6"

58A: This house site is located in the Gravel Hill Community and is represented by a pile of brick chimney rubble and foundation stones. The brick was located in two separate areas and may represent two distinct chimneys: an exterior and an interior chimney. Associated with the chimney piles was a cellar depression with a probable exterior entrance on the south side of the house. A regular pattern of pier stones was evident east and northeast of the cellar depression and brick rubble piles. Some disturbance from bulldozing was evident, but it appeared to have done minimal damage. Several large pieces of stoneware vessels were present between a nearby road and the house site.

58B: This structure is a possible barn foundation consisting of limestone rocks. This structure is located east of the house site. A large pile, possibly bulldozed, was located with stones (probably pier stones) scattered over an approximately 50 x 50-foot area.



Plate 39: 58A - View looking north at cellar of 58A.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
58C	Gravehouse	Partially standing	N	C	35° 53' 54.7"	84° 17' 48.8"

58C: This is a small fenced cemetery with a log gravehouse. The log section surrounds several graves with fieldstone markers. The logs are hand hewn and exhibit saddle notches. The logs rest on limestone piers. Several poles stretched across the top of the logs indicated that the structure contained a roof at some point in the recent past. It is recommended that the roof be replaced to avoid deterioration of the logs. This cemetery is AEC No. 14 on the ORR cemetery inventory list. This structure was designated 57A by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977). However, during the recent evaluation, this structure was found to be located on tract 58 rather than tract 57. Therefore, this structure was renumbered accordingly.



Plate 40: 58C - View looking southeast at Gravel Hill Cemetery and gravehouse.

INVENTORY NO(S): 58D

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
58D	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 52.2"	84° 17' 48.1"

58D: This is the remains of a large limestone chimney base and partial stone foundation. The orientation of the structure is east to west with the chimney located on the east end. The partial foundation remains and chimney location suggest that the structure measured approximately 8 x 25 feet. No interior chimney, cellar depression, or cistern was identified. Likewise, no outbuilding remains were observed in the vicinity of the house site.



Plate 41: 58D - View looking northeast at the chimney foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 61A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
61A	Dwelling	Standing	N	N	35° 52' 53.6"	84° 17' 3.0"
61B	Barn	Foundation only	N	N	35° 52' 50.5"	84° 16' 56.9"

61A: This structure was originally a single-pen, one-story log cabin measuring approximately 16 x 16 feet. Frame additions to the right side (west) and rear (south) had been added at different times. The entire structure had been covered in board-and-batten siding. The remains of a front porch could be seen at the attachment points to the front wall (north) along with its concrete floor. An exterior brick chimney (collapsed) was located on the east side of the house. The additions contained beaded board walls and 4-inch tongue-and-groove plank floors. The original log portion and additions rested on stone piers. The roof was covered with 5v galvanized metal.

A depression, which may have been a partial above-ground root cellar, was observed north of the house; however, no structural evidence was associated with the depression.

61B: A collapsed log barn was located approximately 100 meters south of the house. The barn, based on piers and remnant logs, measured approximately 12 x 20 feet. A decaying shed addition lay adjacent to remains of the log portion. Ponds were located north and south of the barn.



Plate 42: 61A - View looking southeast at log-and-frame construction.

INVENTORY NO(S): 62A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
62A	Barn	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 52' 44.0"	84° 17' 6.0"

62A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure to be a partially standing barn. The structure could not be relocated, however, based on a review of the reported location.

INVENTORY NO(S): 62B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
62B	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 53' 5.0"	84° 17' 7.0"

**62B:** Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure to be a standing crib. The structure could not be relocated, however, based on a review of the reported location.

INVENTORY NO(S): 64A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
64A	Dwelling	Not visited	ND	N	35° 53' 15.0"	84° 17' 26.0"

64A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a partially standing dwelling. However, this structure was not visited during this evaluation due to time constraints and the relatively inaccessible location of the site.

INVENTORY NO(S): 67A-C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
67A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 53' 26.0"	84° 17' 34.0"
67B	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 53' 26.0"	84° 17' 34.0"
67C	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 53' 26.0"	84° 17' 34.0"

67A: This is a relatively intact site containing the remains of a chimney pile, limestone rock foundation, scattered brick, and a cellar depression. The footprint of the house indicated measurements of approximately 24 feet x 24 feet. The cellar depression, oriented north-south, measured about 18 x 10 feet. A cistern hole was located just to the northwest of the corner of the foundation. This house probably dates to the early 1900s.

Several clearing piles were observed around the hilltop.

67B and C: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that these sites contained a partially standing structure (67B) and a foundation (67C), both of undetermined function. No evidence of either site was observed during the field review.



Plate 43: 67A - View looking west at chimney pile and cellar depression.

INVENTORY NO(S): 68A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
68A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 53' 33.0"	84° 17' 42.0"

68A: This is the remains of a probable single-pen (possibly log) structure. A large chimney pile (measuring approximately 10 x 10 feet) consisting of limestone rock was the only visible structural remains. Several depressions were observed about the area (one or more could have represented a cellar depression). Some clearing was evidenced based on several spoil piles in an old field behind the house site. No outbuildings were observed in the general area.



Plate 44: 68A - View looking southwest at chimney pile.

INVENTORY NO(S): 70A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
70A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 53' 27.0"	84° 17' 59.0"

70A: This site consists of a bulldozed limestone rock chimney pile and scattered piers. Some metal was observed on the surface and around a possible cellar depression. It was obvious that the area had been graded based on the "neat" spoil piles around the yard area. No evidence of outbuildings or other features was observed.



Plate 45: 70A - View looking south at chimney pile.

INVENTORY NO(S): 72A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
72A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 23.2"	84° 20' 47.9"

72A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that structure 856A consisted of foundation-only remains. It was determined after an unsuccessful attempt to relocate this structure that the longitude coordinate reported by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) had an approximately 1-minute error. An adjustment from  $84^{\circ} 19' 48.0''$  to  $84^{\circ} 20' 48.0''$  placed the site within tract 72 at a location in which a structure was found during this survey. The remains of the structure consisted of a single pier stone and a bucket. It is believed that this structure represents 856A of Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977).

INVENTORY NO(S): 101A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
101A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 51.4"	84° 17' 21.5"

101A: This site lies in a heavily overgrown area. The remains consist of a limestone rock chimney pile measuring approximately 6 feet long by 3 feet wide by 5 feet high. No piers or foundations were observed; however, the thick weeds could have prevented identification of any structural features. The thick undergrowth also prevented any detail as to orientation of the house.



Plate 46: 101A - View looking north at chimney pile.

INVENTORY NO(S): 102A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
102A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 58' 8.0"	84° 16' 54.0"

102A: Indications of a dwelling were sparse on this site. Several brick fragments and several pieces of metal comprised the only significant evidence for occupation. Several pieces of limestone that could have been pier stones were also observed but did not have any pattern. The site appeared to have been bulldozed, based on the large clearing pile in the center of the site.

INVENTORY NO(S): 143A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
143A	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 7.0"	84° 17' 18.0"
143B	Barn	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 7.0"	84° 17' 19.0"

**143A and B:** Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that 143A was a partially standing structure of undetermined function and that 143B was a partially standing barn. No evidence of either structure was observed during an investigation of the area. Although the growth was heavy, a standing or partially standing structure should have been visible. The structures may have been razed.

INVENTORY NO(S): 145A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
145A	Undetermined	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 21.0"	84° 17' 24.0"
145B	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 20.0"	84° 17' 24.0"

145A: This is a site consisting of a scattering of pier stones with no apparent order. No chimney base, cellar depression, or other features were observed.

145B: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure to be of undetermined function with foundation-only remains. The foundation of this structure could not be relocated.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
147A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 4.0"	84° 16' 56.0"
147B	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 4.0"	84° 16' 56.0"

147A: This is a partially standing, cut-limestone chimney and intact rock foundation. The house site is located close to an old road bed which lies just east of the site. The house measured approximately 30 x 30 feet, with two sections of interior foundation. The exterior chimney was located on the east side of the house and offset slightly to the right of center. Judging from the foundation, a porch was present on the north side of the house. No interior chimneys were observed.

With the exception of a small circular ring of stones north of the house, no additional features were observed. The ring of stones appeared to be the remains of a flower bed.

147B: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure to have been a foundation-only crib, but it could not be relocated.



Plate 47: 147A - View looking southeast at chimney and foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 150A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
150A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 30.0"	84° 17' 11.0"

150A: This is the remains of a house site consisting of a cellar hole and scattered rock and brick fragments. No evidence of a chimney base or piers was present. One piece of 5v galvanized metal roofing was found on the edge of the cellar hole. This may have been a log structure that had been salvaged.



Plate 48: 150A - View looking northwest at cellar hole.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
151A	Barn	Foundation only	E	N	35° 57' 54.0"	84° 16' 41.0"
151B	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	N	35° 57' 58.0"	84° 16' 40.0"
151C	Shed	Standing	E	N	35° 58' 0.0"	84° 16' 40.0"
151D	Henhouse	Partially standing	E	N	35° 57' 56.0"	84° 16' 42.0"

151A: This is the remains of a collapsed log barn located approximately 60-70 meters southeast of the house (151B). Based on the remains, the barn appeared to be a single-pen structure.

151B: This site represents a well-preserved farmstead complete with outbuildings and a spring. The house was a log structure with half-dove-tail notching. The house measured approximately 18 x 25 feet and had a dressed-limestone chimney on the west end of the house. The house rested on a rock foundation. *Vinca minor* covered the yard.

151C: Approximately 15 meters north of the house stands a frame shed. The shed, which measures approximately 10 x 15 feet, is constructed of vertical planks and is covered with a 5v galvanized metal roof. The shed is in very good condition and was probably constructed just before the acquisition of the tract.

151D: A frame henhouse is located immediately east of a small drain way that runs through the complex. The structure is built of vertical planks and is covered with a 5v galvanized metal roof. The north side of the structure has collapsed. The structure rests on limestone piers at the corners.

A rock-lined spring was located between the house and barn. The spring was flowing and had a groundwater monitoring well installed in the flow.



Plate 49: 151B - View looking southwest at house and chimney remains.



Plate 50: 151C - View looking at standing shed that is located approximately 15 meters north of the house (151B).

INVENTORY NO(S): 152A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
152A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 58' 16.0"	84° 16' 9.0"

152A: This site consists of a large cellar depression measuring approximately 15 by 15 feet. The cellar depression was originally surrounded by dry-lain limestone rock. Several probable pier stones were located adjacent to the structure and probably represented an addition or porch. A probable chimney box was located on the end of the long axis of the structure. The cellar was approximately 6 feet deep and had begun to fill in with debris.

The immediate area and portions of the house site had been damaged by grading for the Y-12 Landfill. Grading had taken place up to and including the foundation with a major portion of the former yard area having been graded.

INVENTORY NO(S): 153A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
153A	Dwelling	Standing	N	N	35° 58' 5.0"	84° 16' 8.0"
153B	Shed	Foundation only	N	N	35° 58' 5.0"	84° 16' 8.0"

153A: This is a one-story log house constructed of round logs with saddle notching. This structure was constructed ca. 1940 and is typical of that period (Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington 1977). At the time of the Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington survey, the house contained a rear ell addition. Subsequent to that survey, the ell was removed and the interior of the house opened to the elements. The remainder of the structure is covered with 5v galvanized metal roofing. The front porch is likewise covered in 5v metal roofing and extends across the width of the front elevation. The porch and the house rest on stacked limestone piers. The window treatments are double-hung sash in a 4/4 pattern.

153B: Several stone piers and barrel hoops observed approximately 15 meters south of the house were probably the remains of a small shed.



Plate 51: 153A - View looking south at front elevation of house.



Plate 52: 153A - View looking west at east elevation of house.



Plate 53: 153A - View looking north at rear elevation of house.

INVENTORY NO(S): 155A-C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
155A	Dwelling	Standing	N	N	35° 58' 46.0"	84° 15' 23.0"
155B	Henhouse	Standing	N	N	35° 58' 46.0"	84° 15' 23.0"
155C	Privy	Standing	N	N	35° 58' 46.0"	84° 15' 23.0"

This site was visited by the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995) on March 17, 1994, as part of the Y-12 Filled Coal Ash Pond project.

**155A:** This structure is believed to represent an early twentieth century homestead and is a one-and-a-half story bungalow-style wood frame house set on brick piers. The house has a full front porch and a rear shed addition. The house has clad poplar horizontal lap board siding with corner boards and a 5v galvanized metal roof set on a gable roof form. The windows in the structure are double-hung, have 3-over-1 panes, and are found in singles and pairs. The interior walls are constructed of single vertical boards on the first level and exposed horizontal wood boards in the attic. All interior rooms on the first level are finished with papered walls and ceilings and oak tongue-and-groove floors. The attic is unfinished with rough sawn wood walls, ceilings, and floors. The masonry front porch piers, exterior chimney, and mantle display decorative masonry patterns in two colors (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

**155B:** This structure is a wood-frame henhouse with a 5v galvanized metal roof.

**155C:** This structure is a wood-frame privy with a 5v galvanized metal roof.

INVENTORY NO(S): 172A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
172A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 48.2"	84° 15' 40.9"

172A: This is the remains of a house site. A partial foundation with corners of stacked limestone and a possible chimney pile are all that remains of this structure. A very large cedar tree is present in the yard south of the remains. It was not clear whether the chimney was an exterior or interior chimney. This structure was indicated by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) to be 174A, and they reported the coordinates of 173A and 174A to be identical. Only one house could be found on tract 173, and none could be found on 174. However, this foundation-only dwelling was found on tract 172 and is believed to be the structure reported by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) as 174A.

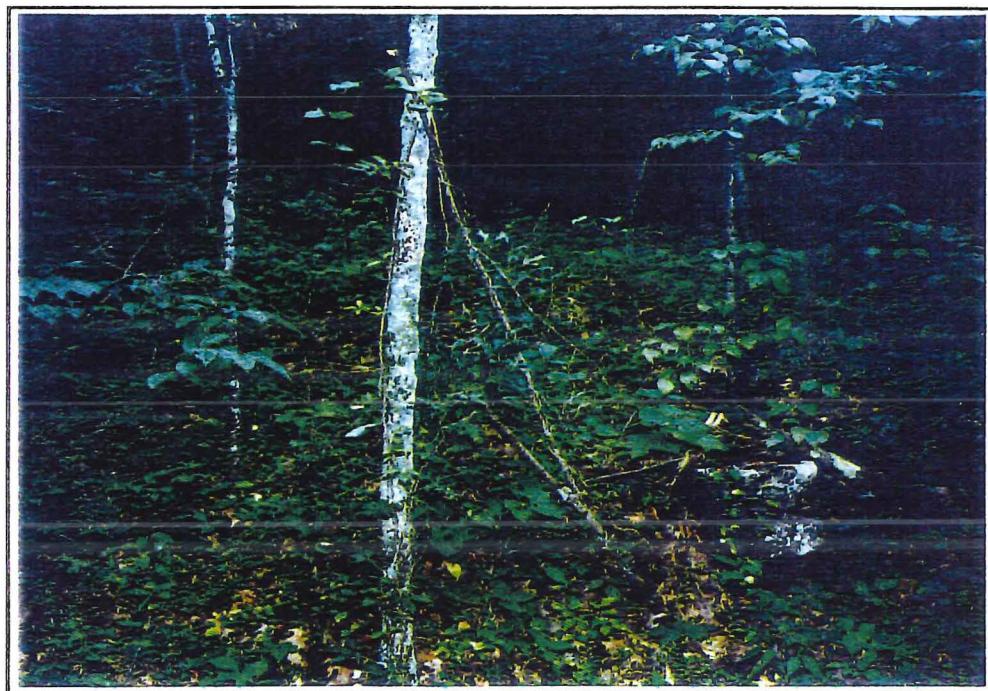


Plate 54: 172A - View looking south at pier stones.

INVENTORY NO(S): 173A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
173A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 46.0"	84° 15' 46.0"

173A: This is the remains of a probable single-pen log house. A limestone chimney base and chimney fall are present on the west side of the structure. Several pier stones are present at the corners of the house, while a single sill log remains in place on the piers on the south side of the house. The house was oriented (long axis) east-west and measured approximately 12 x 16 feet.



Plate 55: 173A - View looking west at remaining sill log and chimney fall.

INVENTORY NO(S): 175A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
175A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 28.0"	84° 15' 48.0"

175A: This site could not be relocated after an intensive search. Numerous large trees were in the area, including large cedars in a line creating a lane-like effect. Some barbed wire fencing was observed about the area; but there was no physical evidence of a structure. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this was a foundation-only dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 176A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
176A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 33.0"	84° 16' 16.0"

176A: This house site contains the remains of a large, partially standing limestone chimney and cellar depression adjacent to the chimney. The chimney was constructed of rough-hewn limestone and was positioned on the east side of the house. A partial limestone foundation was present around the edge of the cellar. This may have been an attempt to seal the cellar from temperature changes under the house. A single pier stone was present on the southeast corner of the house.



Plate 56: 176A - View looking east at cellar depression and partially standing chimney.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
177A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 27.0"	84° 16' 12.0"
177B	Undetermined	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 27.0"	84° 16' 12.4"

177B: This is the remains of a single-pen log dwelling. Several decaying logs remained and revealed that the notching technique was half dove-tail. The structure rested on an intermittent stone foundation. A probable chimney base consisting of limestone rubble was present on the west side of the structure. The footprint of the dwelling suggested that it measured approximately 18 x 24 feet with the long axis oriented east-west.

177B: Another area of stone piers was identified approximately 16 meters northwest of the dwelling. This may have been the location of the privy. A partial stoneware crock and glass jar were observed in the area.



Plate 57: 177A - View looking east at remaining logs of 177A.

INVENTORY NO(S): 178A-C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
178A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 15.9"	84° 16' 37.8"
178B	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 11.0"	84° 16' 38.0"
178C	Barn	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 18.0"	84° 16' 41.0"

178A: This site consisted of several pier stones and a pile of limestone rubble among large maple trees. Large blocks of limestone may have been the chimney base. No other structural features such as roofing or framing were observed.

178B and C: The sites of structures 178B and 178C could not be relocated. The proximity of this site to a power line right-of-way suggested that the structures may have been destroyed during the clearing for the easement.



Plate 58: 178A - View looking west at foundation and chimney remains.

INVENTORY NO(S): 179A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
179A	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 12.0"	84° 16' 9.0"

179A: This site could not be relocated. Evidence about the area suggests that the site area may have been bulldozed. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this was a foundation of undetermined function. The prevalence of 4 x 4-inch hog wire about the area, however, suggests that this may have been a barn or shed.

INVENTORY NO(S): 182A-C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
182A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 54.7"	84° 16' 56.1"
182B	Cistern	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 54.8"	84° 16' 55.9"
182C	Root cellar	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 55.1"	84° 16' 55.8"

182A: This is a house site marked by concrete steps, scattered piles of limestone, remnant concrete foundations, and several stone piers. No size estimate for the house could be determined due to the scattered nature of the foundation.

182B: A brick-lined cistern was present immediately to the west of the house foundation.

182C: A concrete root cellar (measuring approximately 8 x 12 feet) was also observed at the site. The root cellar had collapsed or had been pushed by a bulldozer. One section of wall stood about 3 feet above the ground surface.



Plate 59: 182A - View looking west at concrete steps and rubble.

INVENTORY NO(S): 601A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
601A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 43.0"	84° 17' 20.0"
601B	Shed	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 43.2"	84° 17' 20.0"

601A: This is a large cellar depression surrounded by a partial limestone foundation. The large limestone block foundation was widely scattered beyond the area of the cellar. The intact portion measured approximately 30 x 40 feet with the long axis oriented north-south. No evidence of a formal chimney was directly associated with the area of the cellar. However, a rubble pile just south of a cellar-like depression cut into a bank north of the house may have been the remains of a chimney. No direct connection between the two possible cellars could be determined. A possible privy depression was located southwest of the house.

601B: This is the remains of a small-frame shed that has collapsed. Based on the pier configuration, the structure measured approximately 8 x 8 feet.



Plate 60: 601A - View looking north at foundation stones.

INVENTORY NO(S): 601C, D

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
601C	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 56' 60.0"	84° 17' 12.0"
601D	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 56' 59.0"	84° 17' 12.0"

**601C and D:** Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this site consisted of a foundation-only dwelling (601C) and a partially standing crib (601D). Neither of the reported structures could be relocated. Several large oak trees were located adjacent to a nearby road, and a single piece of galvanized metal roofing was present in woods. The site may have been destroyed by power line construction activities.

INVENTORY NO(S): 601E

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
601E	Undetermined	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 41.1"	84° 17' 10.4"

601E: This site contains the remains of several stacked pier stones. Several depressions were observed about the area, but none could be identified as cellar, privy, or cistern depressions. The area was under heavy secondary growth, and the area appeared to have been disturbed by tree-clearing operations. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this was a foundation of a structure of undetermined function.



Plate 61: 601E - View looking south at pier stones.

INVENTORY NO(S): 602A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
602A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 53.0"	84° 17' 10.0"

602A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling; however, through an extensive review of the site area, the structure could not be relocated.

INVENTORY NO(S): 603A (Friendship Baptist Church)

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
603A	Church	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 49.7"	84° 17' 3.5"

603A: This is the former location of the Friendship Baptist Church. The remains consist of square concrete piers arranged in a staggered pattern. A section of a concrete step lies on the southeast corner of the foundation. Several bricks in the interior portion of the foundation suggested that the church building was heated with a stove.

The Friendship Cemetery (#24) is located southwest of the church location. The cemetery is small (9 x 12 feet) and contains one grave.



Plate 62: 603A - View looking northeast at concrete piers.

INVENTORY NO(S): 607A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
607A	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 23.0"	84° 16' 26.0"

**607A:** Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this site consisted of the foundation of a structure of undetermined function. The site of this structure was reviewed, but the structure could not be relocated.

INVENTORY NO(S): 609A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
609A	Barn	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 53.0"	84° 16' 22.0"

**609A:** Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this site consisted of the foundation of a structure of undetermined function. The site of this structure was reviewed, but the structure could not be relocated.

INVENTORY NO(S): 610A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
610A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 13.0"	84° 16' 7.0"

610A: This site is limited to a pile of brick rubble and some scattered rock. Some of the rock could possibly be the remains of a foundation. The brick rubble pile measured approximately 7 feet in diameter and 12 inches high and probably represented the remains of a chimney. The area is in 15- to 20-year-old tree growth. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling.



Plate 63: 610A - View looking north-northeast at brick rubble pile.

INVENTORY NO(S): 610B, C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
610B	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	N	35° 55' 7.0"	84° 16' 8.0"
610C	Barn	Foundation only	E	N	35° 55' 7.2"	84° 16' 11.0"

610B: This site consists of a brick chimney on a limestone rock base. Numerous pier stones are scattered about the area, while others remain *in situ*. A large brick (stuccoed) cistern is located approximately 5 meters north of the chimney base. The presence of flue liners about the area suggested that a stove may have been in use in the house. The dominant feature on the site is the extant cistern. This was one of the better cisterns observed (both from physical condition and construction method) on the ORR.

610C: A barn lies approximately 70-80 meters west of the house site. The barn remains consist of stone piers and several sill logs.



Plate 64: 610B - View looking east at the cistern and chimney base.

INVENTORY NO(S): 610D, I

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
610D	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	N	35° 55' 0.7"	84° 16' 3.4"
610I	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 0.4"	84° 16' 4.6"

610D This is the location of a brick chimney base and limestone rock masonry foundation. The structure exhibited a large, deep cellar with a possible ramp on the northwest corner. The brick chimney appeared to be interior, but this is unconfirmed. A large brick-lined cistern is located to the southeast corner of the foundation. A possible privy location is present approximately 16 meters east of the foundation. The remaining foundation measures approximately 18 x 36 feet.

This site is in very good condition with minimal disturbance. This house site lies approximately 35 meters east of Park City Road.

610I: This site is located immediately across Park City Road from 610D. The remains consist of a partial chimney base constructed on coarse, rough limestone or dolomite. The area had been partially bulldozed with some rock moved about. No brick, cellar, or other structural elements were observed. The chimney base measured approximately 3 x 6 feet.



Plate 65: 610D - View looking south at cistern and cellar hole.

INVENTORY NO(S): 610E, F, and H

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
610E	Barn	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 54.7"	84° 16' 1.5"
610F	Shed	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 54.2"	84° 16' 0.2"
610H	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	N	35° 54' 55.4"	84° 15' 57.2"

This site is in excellent condition and has experienced little damage. This site retains integrity and probably represents a nineteenth-twentieth century farmstead. The site lies on the ridge top above Melton Hill Lake, which probably inundated the original bottoms that were being farmed. The remains are relatively substantial for a hilltop farm.

**610E:** This is remains of a barn located approximately 30 meters southeast of Park City Road on a flat ridge top. The remains consist of a large, approximately 36 x 45-foot area of foundations stones. The foundation is divided into three equal compartments, probably representing stalls and central hall.

**610F:** This structure is located approximately 30 meters southeast of the barn foundation and represents a probable shed.

**610H:** A house foundation is located approximately 100 meters east of the barn foundation. The remains consist of a large pile of limestone rock chimney base and fall, limestone rock foundation, and cellar depression. The house, based on the existing foundation footprint, measured approximately 27 x 21 feet. The long axis of the structure was oriented north-south with an exterior chimney located on the south end. The cellar was accessed from the north end of the house based on the presence of a ramp-like feature at that point. The cellar was large and occupied nearly the full dimensions of the house.

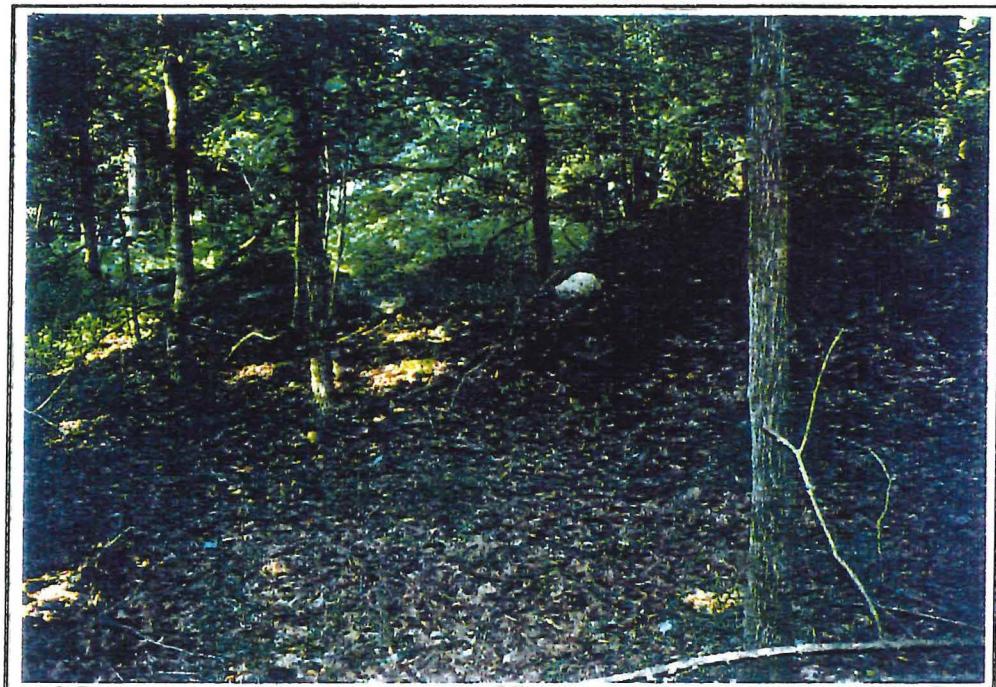


Plate 66: 610H - View looking southwest at chimney fall and foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 610G

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
610G	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 49.6"	84° 16' 12.8"

610G: This site is marked by a cellar depression and scattered foundation stones. The structure appeared to sit on rock piers. Based on the condition of the cellar, the site appears to have been bulldozed. No evidence of associated outbuildings was noted.



Plate 67: 610G - View looking north at cellar depression.

INVENTORY NO(S): 611A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
611A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 10.0"	84° 15' 37.0"
611B	Shed	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 10.0"	84° 15' 37.0"

611A: This site is the location of a collapsed one-story frame house. The remains consist of a standing brick chimney. The house was oriented roughly east-west with the interior chimney located on the west side. The house rested on stone piers and was covered with board siding. The frame portion had collapsed into the living portion of the house, and the absence/presence of a cellar could not be determined. All the nails observed in the framing were wire nails, which suggested a post-1900 construction date for the house.

611B: A probable shed was located just north of the house. The only visible evidence remaining consisted of several small stone piers and a shallow depression.

The hillside had been excavated to form a narrow bench for the placement of the house and outbuilding.

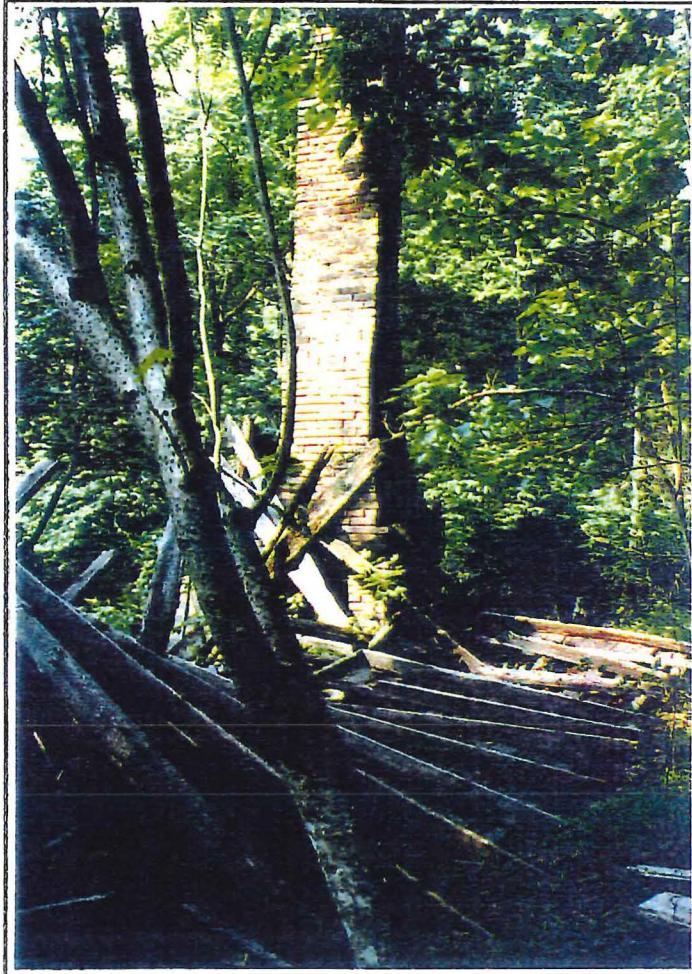


Plate 68: 611A - View looking southwest at chimney and collapsed framing.

INVENTORY NO(S): 612A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
612A	Dwelling	Partially standing	N	N	35° 55' 17.0"	84° 15' 28.0"
612B	Smokehouse	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 17.0"	84° 15' 28.0"

612A: This site is a standing one-story frame house covered with 5v galvanized metal roof. The structure has a three-bay facade and is covered with horizontal board siding attached with cut nails. The house contains hand-hewn sill logs and rests on rock piers. The structure exhibits a single exterior brick chimney on the south end.

A small frame room and porch were present on the rear portion of the house and appeared to be contemporaneous with the rest of the structure. The house had 4-inch tongue-and-groove pine flooring.

612B: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure to be a foundation-only smokehouse; however, it could not be relocated during the evaluation.

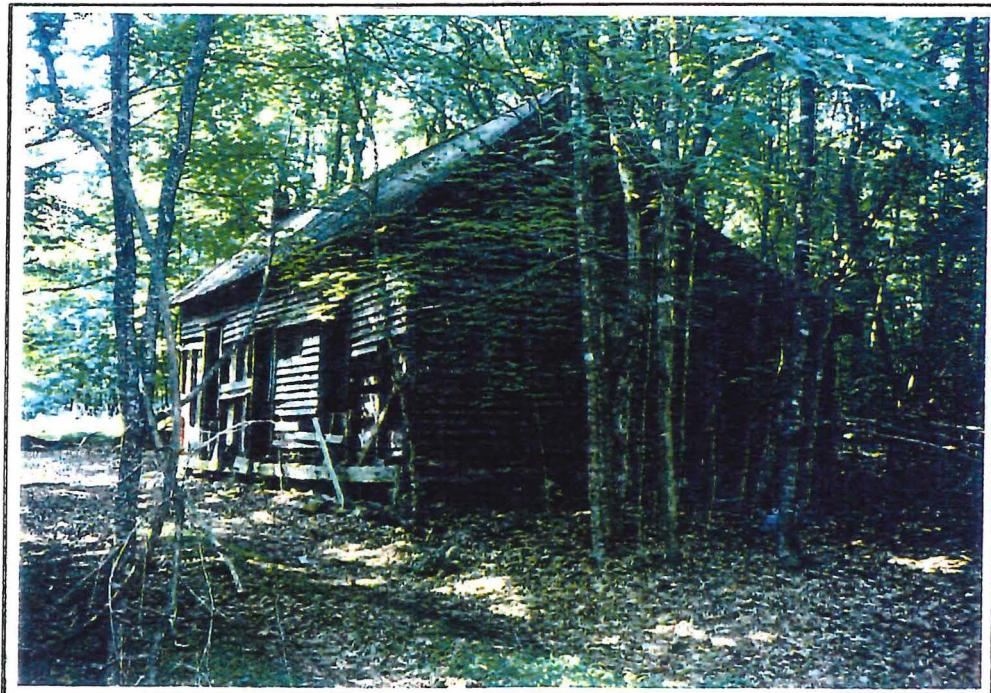


Plate 69: 612A - View looking southwest at front and north elevations.

INVENTORY NO(S): 613A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
613A	Dwelling	Partially standing	N	N	35° 55' 40.0"	84° 15' 36.0"

613A: This is the partially standing remains of a one-and-one-half story frame house covered with 5v galvanized metal roofing and resting on limestone piers. The exterior of the house was covered with horizontal board siding. The house contained a porch on the south side which had been covered with a shake roof. Two brick chimneys (east and west ends of the house) have partially collapsed. The interior walls were covered with 4-inch tongue-and-groove boards installed with small cut nails.

Several depressions representing cellar holes and a cistern were present in the rear and side of the house.



Plate 70: 613A - View looking east at partially standing house.

INVENTORY NO(S): 614A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
614A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 36.0"	84° 16' 46.0"

614A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling. Very heavy underbrush and blowdown covered the reported site area. Heavy erosion in the area was probably related to clearing operations.

INVENTORY NO(S): 614B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
614B	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 54.0"	84° 16' 49.0"

614A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling; however, upon a full review of the reported site, the remains of this structure could not be relocated.

INVENTORY NO(S): 615A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
615A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 8.0"	84° 16' 25.0"
615B	Storage	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 56' 6.0"	84° 16' 27.0"

615A: This is a house site represented by a partially standing limestone masonry chimney. The house is oriented north-south with the chimney located on the north end. A large cellar depression was located below the living area of the house, and no evidence of an external entry point into the cellar was observed. The house measured approximately 15 x 20 feet with a 10-foot-wide porch attached to the west side. A large cistern/privy hole is located to the southwest of the house.

This was probably a frame house based on remnants of sawn boards.

615B: Structure 615B could not be located, possibly due to heavy ground cover in the area. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this was the foundation-only remains of a storage/garage structure.



Plate 71: 615A - View looking southwest at chimney base.

INVENTORY NO(S): 616A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
616A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 2.0"	84° 16' 31.0"

616A: This is the remains of a large chimney pile and cellar depression. The remains of stacked stone piers are located west of the chimney base and cellar. The cellar measures approximately 12 x 12 feet and does not appear to have been disturbed. A possible privy hole is located approximately 10 meters northeast of the house site and measures approximately 6 x 6 feet. Several boards in the vicinity of the cellar contained wire nails; however, the structure may date to the late nineteenth century.

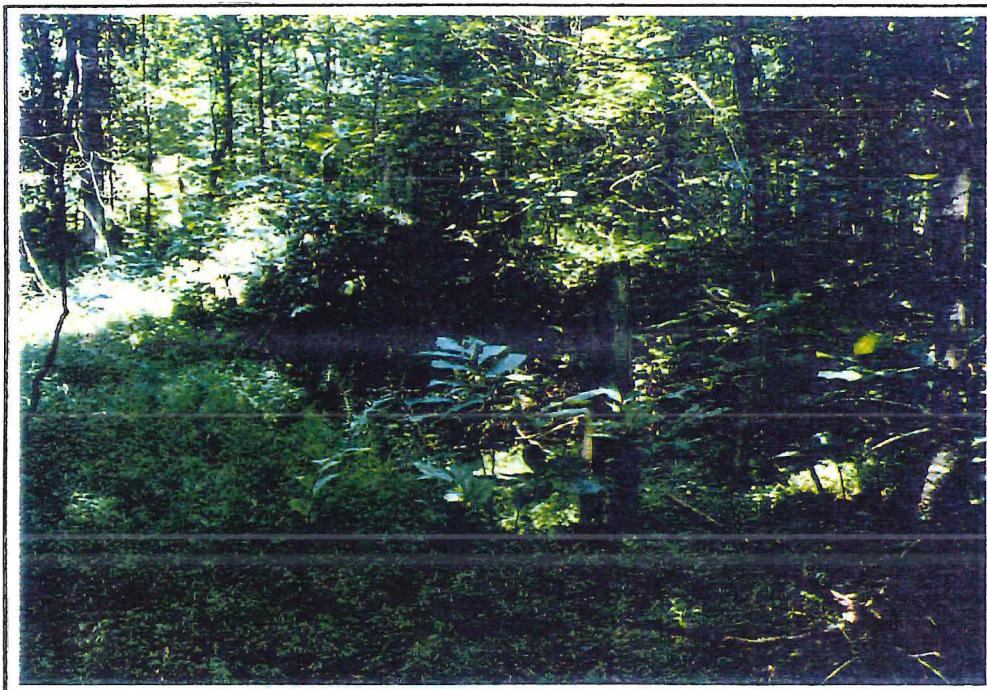


Plate 72: 616A - View looking north at chimney pile and cellar.

INVENTORY NO(S): 617A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
617A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 8.0"	84° 16' 52.0"

617A: The site was limited to some scattered metal in a wooded area. Several boards and a slight depression may mark the location of the house, but no other structural evidence was present. The house site may have been removed when the nearby Ramsey Drive was improved during construction of the Experimental Gas-Cooled Reactor Facility.

INVENTORY NO(S): 619A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
619A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 21.0"	84° 16' 32.0"

619A: This is the scattered remains of a probable house site. Several bricks and foundation stones were observed around the base of a tree where they were apparently pushed by a bulldozer or log skidder. No other structural elements were observed.



Plate 73: 619A - View looking east at the house site.

INVENTORY NO(S): 619B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
619B	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 21.0"	84° 16' 29.0"

619B: This is a limestone chimney base and fall. The chimney had collapsed to the west into the interior of the house. Pier stones indicated that the structure measured approximately 15 x 20 feet with the long axis orientation east-west. Several commercial-grade bricks were observed about the area.

A possible privy hole was located to the northwest of the house site near an old lane or roadbed.

INVENTORY NO(S): 622A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
622A	Henhouse	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 56' 28.0"	84° 16' 30.0"

622A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) identified this as a standing henhouse. The structure could not be relocated and may have been razed.

INVENTORY NO(S): 623A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
623A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 37.0"	84° 16' 18.0"

623A: This is the remains of a house site based on the presence of a 3 x 6-foot limestone chimney base. A slight depression on the east side of the chimney may be the remains of a shallow or filled cellar. No piers or other structural elements were observed. The area has been crossed by bulldozers or log skidders several times, which appears to have resulted in disturbance to the site.



Plate 74: 623A - View looking southeast at chimney base.

INVENTORY NO(S): 624A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
624A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 43.0"	84° 16' 12.0"

624A: This is the remains of a house that was located on a narrow ridge line. The remains consist of a limestone rock chimney base and chimney fall. The chimney had fallen in a westerly direction and lay in place on the ground. A possible cellar depression approximately 3-4 meters east of the chimney base provided evidence of digging. Several areas around the house site had been bulldozed, probably in the last 10 years.



Plate 75: 624A - View looking southeast of chimney fall.

INVENTORY NO(S): 624B, C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
624B	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 44.0"	84° 16' 1.0"
624C	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 56' 44.0"	84° 16' 1.0"

624B: This is the location of a large house. The remains consist of limestone masonry steps and piers, a brick chimney pile, and a cellar or basement wall along the north side. Several foundation stones (possibly for an addition) were present along the west perimeter of the house area, while more formal piers were present around and south of the cellar depression. The cellar depression was serviced by stairs which originated immediately north of the chimney pile. The exterior steps to the living level were located on the southwest side of the house.

All indications suggested that this was primarily a twentieth century structure. If any of the structure dated to the nineteenth century, it was probably the section immediately over the cellar.

624C: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only crib; however, this structure could not be relocated.



Plate 76: 624B - View looking north at foundation section.

INVENTORY NO(S): 625A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
625A	Dwelling	Partially standing	N	N	35° 55' 54.5"	84° 14' 38.3"

625A: This is a partially standing single-story frame house. This structure was not visited during the evaluation, nor was it inventoried by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977).

INVENTORY NO(S): 628A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
628A	Dwelling	Standing	N	N	35° 56' 44.4"	84° 15' 10.6"

**628A:** This is a standing, one-and-a-half-story frame house of probable twentieth century construction. The structure had wooden ship-lap siding, a tin roof, and two rooms. All fasteners used in the construction of the structure were wire nails.

INVENTORY NO(S): 628B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
628B	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 48.7"	84° 14' 57.9"

**628B:** The remains of this structure consist of a limestone rock chimney base and a few scattered pier stones. No clear definition of the house foundation could be determined. A well with a poured concrete base is located approximately 5 meters northeast of the chimney base.

INVENTORY NO(S): 632A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
632A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 37.0"	84° 16' 17.0"
632B	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 56' 38.0"	84° 16' 16.0"

632A: This is the remains of a house site represented by a large limestone chimney base and three deep cellar depressions. There is no structural evidence of such objects as piers, steps, or building materials.

632B: The structure was listed as a partially standing crib by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977); however, there was no evidence of other structures in the area. Logging and other earthmoving activities in the area may have destroyed any evidence of the crib.



Plate 77: 632A - View looking west at chimney base and cellar depressions.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
640A	Dwelling	Standing	I	N	35° 57' 48.2"	84° 13' 24.9"
640B	Smokehouse	Standing	I	N	35° 57' 47.5"	84° 13' 24.0"

640A: The Freels Cabin is now included in the NRHP and functions as an educational center.

The cabin is a double-pen, hand-hewn log structure with a central chimney (double fireplace) creating a saddle-bag look. The notching techniques include half-dovetail on one pen and "V" notching on the other. It is estimated that the structure was built in the early 1800s. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1974:29) suggested that the Freels Cabin may represent one of the earliest cabins built in Anderson County, Tennessee.

Little has changed at the site since the Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington survey. Some deterioration is present in the porches and above the porch attachments. Some rotting from water accumulation/saturation is evident in the logs and planks above the porches. Evidence also exists of sagging along the ridge cap, which could indicate some structural problems within the roof support.

It is recommended that a team consisting of a qualified architect and architectural historian evaluate the cabin for specific structural problems and recommend an approach to upgrade the prior restoration.

640B: This smokehouse is a hand-hewn log structure that has been converted into a public rest room.



Plate 78: 640A - View looking southeast at Freels Cabin.

INVENTORY NO(S): 641A-C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
641A	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 58.0"	84° 17' 3.0"
641B	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 58.0"	84° 17' 2.0"
641C	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 58.0"	84° 17' 2.0"

641A-C: This site, represented by a single pier stone and a metal bucket hung in a tree, probably represents the barn. Based on the reported location of these structures, the original house site and outbuildings may have been destroyed when Melton Valley Drive was expanded and/or extended.

INVENTORY NO(S): 642A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
642A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 20.0"	84° 16' 17.0"
642B	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 21.0"	84° 16' 18.0"

642A: This site is located approximately 15 meters west of Park City Road in a low-lying area. The remains consist of a partially standing chimney constructed on commercial grade brick. The opening is to the south suggesting that the original structure was oriented in a north-south direction. No outbuilding locations were observed, but numerous piles of rubble and trash were present about the house site area. Tin cans and Mason jars were observed, suggesting a twentieth century occupation.

The area is in dense successional vegetation growth.

642B: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure to be the remains of a partially standing crib; however, the structure could not be relocated.



Plate 79: 642A - View looking west at chimney remains.

INVENTORY NO(S): 643A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
643A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 24.0"	84° 16' 23.0"
643B	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 55' 23.0"	84° 16' 24.0"

643A: This site is located in a slight bench approximately 10 meters from Park City Road. The site area was visited in 1991 during a review of the area which revealed that some looting of the site had taken place, as evidenced by the presence of fresh holes and scattered, broken glass jars. No noticeable changes, with the exception of no new evidence of looting, in the condition of the remains during the interim were noted. The remains consist of several wooden piers, stacked stone front porch steps, and a rock-lined, hand-dug well immediately west of the main house area. Some depressions approximately 15 meters west of the house site may represent a privy or shed location. No evidence of a cellar was observed.

Several large maple trees are present in the front yard. The remainder of the area is under sparse successional growth.

643B: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure to be a standing crib; however, this structure could not be relocated. Perhaps this structure was located approximately 15 meters west of 643A and the only physical remains are the depressions in that area.



Plate 80: 643A - View looking west at house site.

INVENTORY NO(S): 702A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
702A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 46.4"	84° 22' 52.3"

702A: This site contains two large limestone rock chimney bases with a cellar depression in the middle. The configuration suggests an "I" house type; however, the approximately 25 feet between the chimneys seems too small for an "I" house. The chimneys have collapsed (were probably pushed) towards the interior of the structure. A single pier stone was observed east of the cellar.

A single piece of metal roofing or flashing was noted on the site.



Plate 81: 702A - View looking southeast at a chimney base.

INVENTORY NO(S): 702B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
702B	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 51.0"	84° 22' 54.0"

702B: This site is located on the slope of a prominent hill overlooking the East Fork Poplar Creek valley. The remains consist of a large limestone rock chimney fall. Scattered limestone rock at the site apparently represents support piers for the house. A depression within the foundation area probably represents a cellar. No evidence of outbuildings was noted; however, the area was under such intense successional growth that any other such installation could have been easily overlooked.

Several large maples are present in the old yard area.



Plate 82: 702B - View looking south at house site.

INVENTORY NO(S): 704A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
704A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 52.0"	84° 22' 15.0"

704A: This site is marked by the remains of a limestone chimney foundation. The site has been damaged by the installation of a road around the chimney base. Rock from the chimney was scattered, and the soils around the former house site were scraped to gravel. No cultural material was observed in the bare areas. No foundation, cellar, or outbuilding locations were observed.



Plate 83: 704A - View looking east at chimney foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 707A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
707A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 47.0"	84° 21' 43.0"

**707A:** Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling. However, improvements to the State Route 95/State Route 58 intersection in this area apparently contributed to the destruction of this site.

INVENTORY NO(S): 711A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
711A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 56' 25.3"	84° 22' 48.7"

This structure was surveyed March 30, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

711A: This structure was located in a secondary growth of vines and tulip poplars with copious brambles, spicebushes, and pines. The site was marked by a number of irises and daffodils. All that could be found that is indicative of the site was one brick, one old bed frame, and one piece of stoneware (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

INVENTORY NO(S): 711B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
711B	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 25.3"	84° 22' 24.7"

This structure was surveyed March 14, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

711B: The remains of this structure were found nestled in a cove on the south side of McKinney Ridge in a pine thicket. A few hewn limestone blocks in a levelled area cut into the side of the ridge is all that remains of the structure. Some rosebushes remain in the remnants of the yard. A circular stone structure about 3 feet in diameter can be found approximately 20 meters southeast of the structure and may have been the remnants of a springhouse (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

INVENTORY NO(S): 712A-C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
712A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 56' 28.0"	84° 22' 7.0"
712B	Shed	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 28.3"	84° 22' 9.7"
712C	Store	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 29.3"	84° 22' 9.7"

These structures were surveyed March 14, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

712A: This structure was a dwelling owned by Julia Waller but its remains could not be identified (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

712B: This structure was a shed whose remains consist of a few dressed limestone blocks in a levelled area cut into McKinney Ridge. Remains of the foundation were insufficient to determine dimensions of the structures (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

712C: This structure was a grocery store reportedly owned by Julia Waller. The remains consist of a few pieces of brick and some dressed limestone blocks. The area has been levelled and is now overgrown with privet hedge and brambles (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

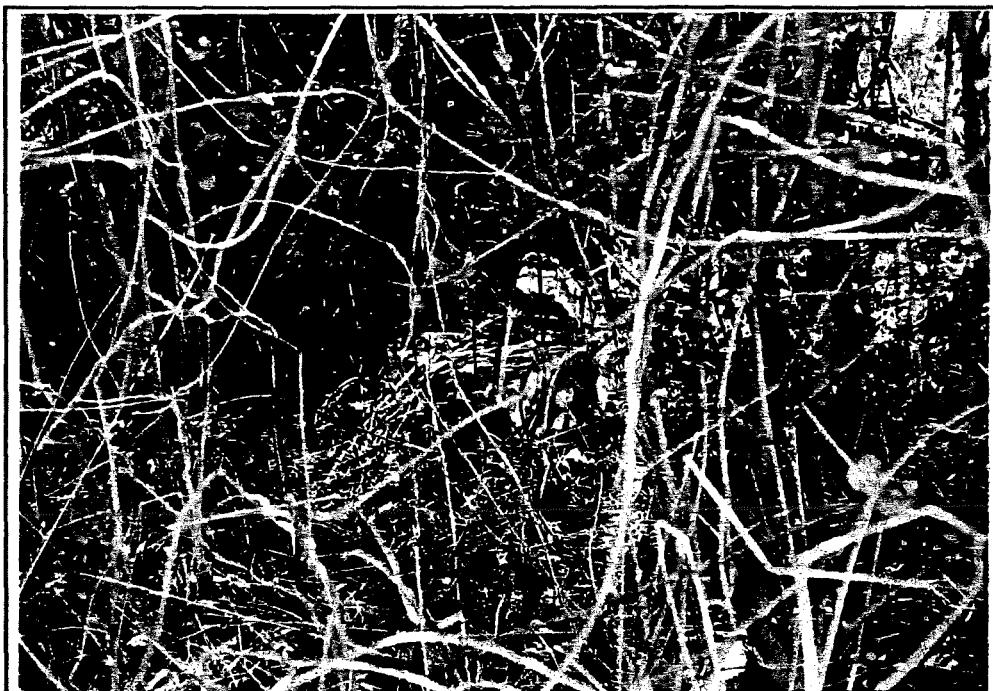


Plate 84: 712C - View looking south at remains of store foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 712D

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
712D	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 29.3"	84° 22' 12.7"

This structure was surveyed by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**712D:** This structure is located at the end of an approximately 50-meter driveway marked by a short limestone retaining wall that leads north from the Wheat-Gallaher Ferry Road. There is an excavated area where some remnants of dressed limestone blocks delimit the foundation. The site is thick with daffodils. A well casing and cistern are located approximately 10 meters northeast of the house foundation (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).



Plate 85: 712D - View looking at general site area.

INVENTORY NO(S): 715A (Crawford Cumberland Presbyterian Church)

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
715A	Church	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 56' 31.3"	84° 22' 3.7"

This structure was surveyed by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**715A:** This is the site of the Crawford Cumberland Presbyterian Church. All that remains at the site is a stone marker and a retaining wall. A Tennessee Department of Transportation right-of-way marker is also present at the site (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

INVENTORY NO(S): 722A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
722A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 56' 19.3"	84° 22' 39.7"

This structure was surveyed March 30, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**722A:** This structure was a dwelling known as Sara Hamilton's home place. The site is extensively disturbed and at the time of the survey was being cleared of pines due to a pine bark beetle infestation. The site is covered with highway and bridge spoil consisting of asphalt and concrete. A few pieces of dressed limestone and a few pieces of brick may be all that remains (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

INVENTORY NO(S): 723A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
723A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 13.3"	84° 22' 25.7"

This structure was surveyed March 30, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**723A:** This site is evidenced by a few dressed limestone blocks. A limestone-line depression resembling a hand-dug well was found on the northwest side of the foundation. A cement staircase is located on the south side of the foundation and leads south to the former Wheat-Gallaher Ferry Road (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).



Plate 86: 723A - View looking south house site area.

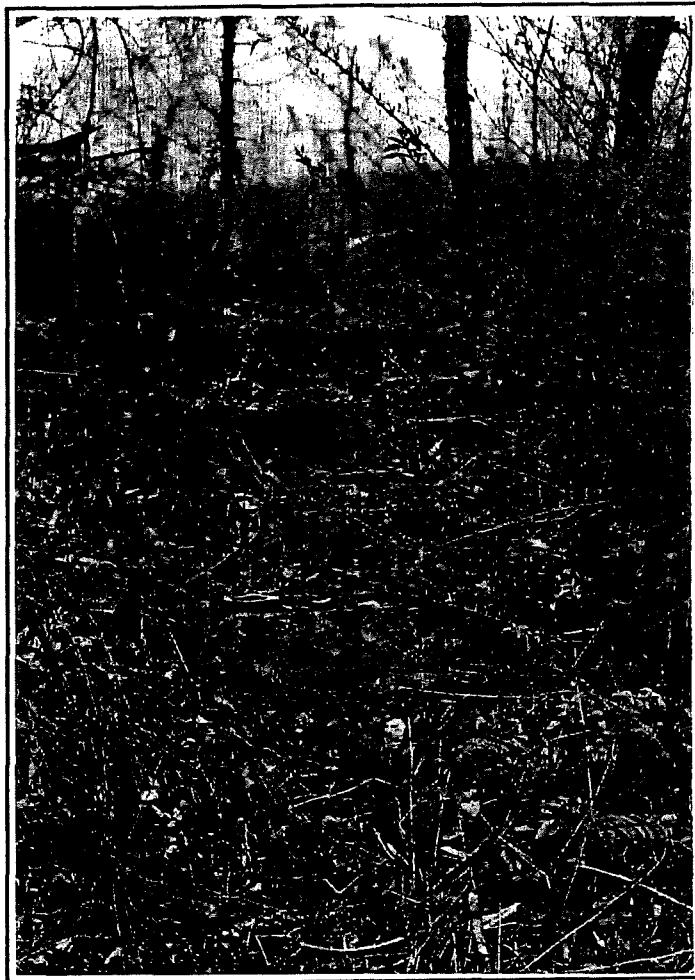


Plate 87: 723A - View looking north at stone staircase leading to house site.

INVENTORY NO(S): 723B, C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
723B	Store	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 11.3"	84° 22' 26.7"
723C	Undertermined	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 10.8"	84° 18' 29.3"

These structures were surveyed March 30, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**723B:** This structure is located directly across Blair Road from 723A. The site occupies a relatively level area within sight of the Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator. A concrete foundation was located along with a square hole and a rectangular trench lined with concrete. Some decorative flagstones were embedded in the concrete. A trench approximately 16 feet wide was found on the west side of the foundation. A rutted road runs roughly northeast to southwest on the north end of the site. A fire hydrant is located approximately 25 meters southwest of the foundation. A number of daffodils and two large white oak trees mark the property. This structure may represent Manhattan Project construction over a pre-World War II structure (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995). This structure is believed to have been a general store owned by Nancy Hembree which housed a Masonic Hall upstairs after 1916. In addition, the structure had a side room that housed the Wheat Post Office after the post office fire of 1940 (Moneymaker 1979).

**723C:** The remains of this structure are described to consist of a rectangular concrete foundation (approximately 23 feet wide by 18 feet long) that was divided into three roughly even-sized sections. The concrete was found to contain coble-sized chert fragments suggesting a Manhattan Project affiliation. However, this site is believed to have been the site of a dwelling where Martha Matts and her daughters lived before she had a new five or six room house built.



Plate 88: 723B - View looking northwest at structure area.



Plate 89: 723C - View looking northwest at foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 725A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
725A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 6.0"	84° 22' 33.0"

This structure was surveyed March 23 and 30, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

725A: This site is located on a small knoll surrounded by hickory trees. The site exhibited a hand-dug well approximately 3 feet in diameter and lined with flaggy limestone slabs laid horizontally. A concrete pump station with associated water trough with iron hinges was located approximately 5 meters east of the well. Some dressed limestone blocks approximately 11 meters west of the well mark the foundation; however, the extent is unknown. Some fragments of red brick, marbles, pieces of whiteware, and a few pieces of shell can be found in disturbed areas around the structure (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).



Plate 90: 725A - View looking northeast at foundation area.



Plate 91: 725A - View looking southeast at concrete watering trough.

INVENTORY NO(S): 727A-C (George Jones Memorial Baptist Church and Cemetery)  
 SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
727A	Church	Standing	I	C	35° 56' 21.3"	84° 22' 20.7"
727B	Garage	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 56' 22.3"	84° 22' 20.7"
727C	Root cellar	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 24.3"	84° 22' 21.7"

These structures were surveyed March 9 and 14, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

727A: The George Jones Memorial Baptist Church sits on a limestone hewn foundation. Varying levels of English Bond courses of brick overlie the foundation. The church is stone or brick construction covered by weatherboard. The weatherboard is oriented horizontally and painted white. A prominent steeple is located on the west side of the church, but no bell was observed. The front door is sheeted with metal and is usually padlocked. The structure has a tin roof, painted green. On the inside, the floor boards are oriented north-south. The church has a rectangular floor plan. The floor slants down to the north side (back) of the church to accommodate visibility of the front by the congregation. A raised pedestal is observed on the northeast side of the congregation area. A partition divides the room in the back of the church (south). A boarded-up staircase is located in the back room. The hallway entrance is on the west side and extends to the large front room. The church and adjoining cemetery are in excellent condition and are protected by a gate at the juncture of the former Wheat-Gallaher Ferry Road and Blair Road. The church is opened on the first Sunday in October for a reunion of the members of the former Wheat Community. The church and cemetery were included in the NRHP in 1991 under Criterion A for their role in the social history of the Oak Ridge area (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

727B: Fielder (1975) described this structure as a frame garage with vertical board-and-batten exterior that was located approximately 30 meters east of the George Jones Memorial Baptist Church. The area in which this structure was reportedly located had been leveled, and no structure was evident (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

727C: This site consists of a pit feature, rectangular in shape, that is approximately 16 feet across, 23 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. An old decayed chestnut and a white oak tree cover the north corners of the structure. Hand-hewn limestone blocks are on a nearby roadside and on the outside edges of the depression. Limestone blocks mark the corners of the depression, and it is believed that this feature represents a root cellar with an associated structure that would have been situated on the corner limestone blocks. It is unclear whether this structure is associated with the church or not, but it has been included here because it occurs on the same tract (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

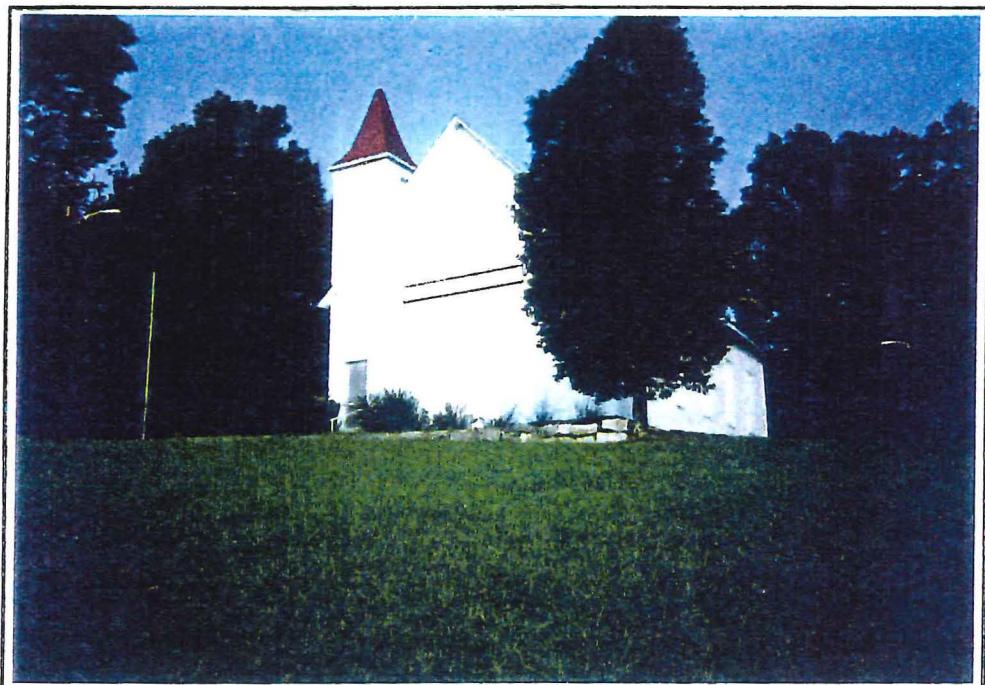


Plate 92: 727A - View looking northwest at church.

INVENTORY NO(S): 728A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
728A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	Y	35° 56' 6.1"	84° 18' 34.9"

728A: 728A consists of the foundation only remains of a dwelling. The foundation consists of laid limestone blocks and appears to define a well formed stone-walled basement of a dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 729A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
729A	Undetermined	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 0.3"	84° 22' 31.7"

This structure was surveyed March 30, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**729A:** This site was disturbed by the logging of pines due to the pine bark beetle infestation. Dressed limestone blocks were distributed across the disturbed surface. There were a number of brick fragments and a significant concentration of mussel shells. The disturbance has moved one limestone block about 20 meters from its original site location (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
730A	School	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 10.3"	84° 22' 20.7"
730B	Dormitory	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 7.3"	84° 22' 21.7"
730C	Dormitory	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 56' 8.3"	84° 22' 19.7"

These structures were surveyed March 14, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**730A:** This structure, more commonly known as Wheat School, now consists of a concrete foundation surrounded by some rather sizable maple trees. The foundation is ell shaped and is approximately 30 feet wide and 33 feet long. A concrete platform is located approximately 6 meters southeast of the foundation and measures approximately 7 feet wide by 8 feet long (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

"From 1850, when Robertson Schoolhouse was known to have been functioning, there was an educational institution in Wheat (earlier Bald Hill) except for a short period during and following hostilities of the Civil War. Robertson, Bald Hill, Poplar Creek Seminary, Roane College and Wheat High School existed over a period of at least 92 years, most likely more years. When the Wheat School System closed for the Christmas Holidays in 1942, it did not reopen. Those students still in the area were bussed to Dyllis until all families moved from Wheat" (Moneymaker 1979).

**730B and C:** Structures 730B and C are reported to have been dormitories for Wheat School and were located south and adjacent to Wheat School. The first dormitory was used for both sexes until 1920, when increased enrollment in Wheat School required construction of the second dormitory. With time, progress, and bussing, use of these structures as dormitories was discontinued and families lived in the boy's dormitory. The principal of the school moved to the dormitory supervisor's living quarters in the girl's dormitory because it was nearer the school. The girl's dormitory (the newer dormitory) contained a kitchen and dinning room, which were used in the lunchroom program after the structure was discontinued as a dormitory and part of the building was made into a community center. The girl's dormitory was reportedly used as apartments for several years during the Manhattan Project (Moneymaker 1979) (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

Despite the apparent size of these structures and their close proximity to Wheat School, the remains of the structures could not be relocated (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995). However, during subsequent field investigations at the site, the remnants of a foundation for 730B were located.



Plate 93: 730A - View looking south at remains of Wheat School foundation.



Plate 94: 730A - View looking east at Wheat School foundation area.

**INVENTORY NO(S): 730D (Old Mount Zion Baptist Church) SITE NO:**

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
730D	Church	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 20.3"	84° 22' 17.7"

This structure was surveyed March 14, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**730D:** This site is located on the south side of Wheat-Gallaher Ferry Road directly across from the George Jones Memorial Baptist Church. This structure was known as the old Mount Zion Baptist Church building and, after the George Jones Memorial Baptist Church was constructed, this building was used to house a general store operated by the A. N. Adams family and the Wheat Post Office for nearly 40 years. The site consisted of a levelled, landscaped area suitable for a foundation. A few pieces of dressed limestone littered the surface; however, the site was covered by a dense layer of privet hedge and brambles that impeded further investigation of the site (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

INVENTORY NO(S): 730E

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
730E	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 56' 24.3"	84° 22' 13.7"

This structure was surveyed March 14, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**730E:** This site is described by Moneymaker (1979) as being the site of a dwelling with an old log building behind it that had served as bachelor quarters and later as a dwelling. The area was being cleared of pines as part of the pine bark beetle infestation remediation project, and the foundation could not be relocated. A cistern was found in the general vicinity; and a large, round metal casing was found downhill (south) of the site. A few scattered brick fragments and some red clay tile are probably all that remain of the structure (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

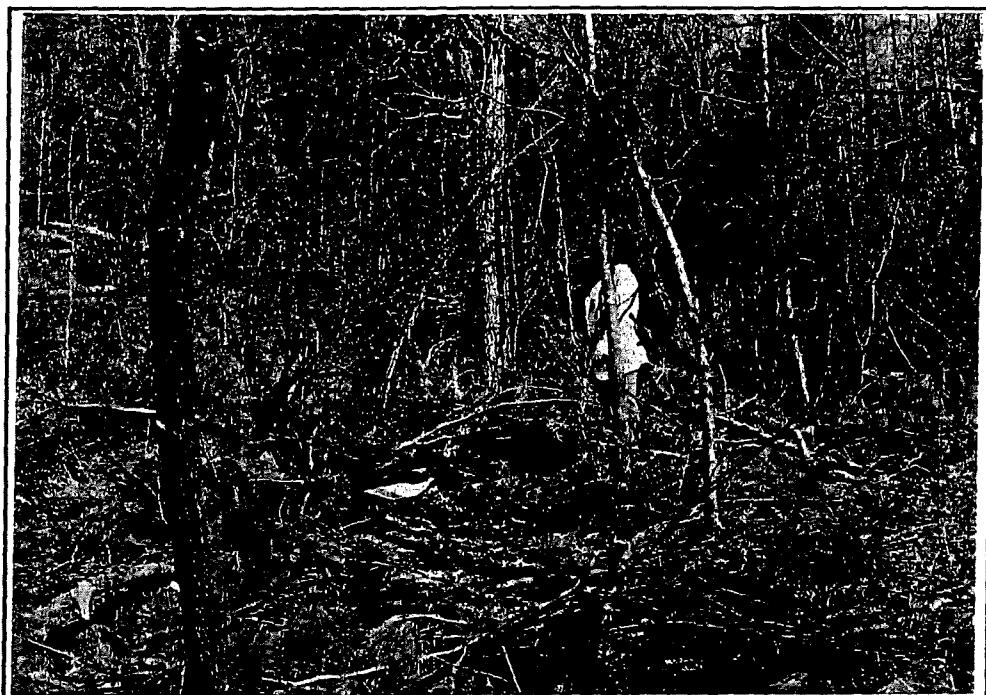


Plate 95: 730E - View looking northwest at probably house site area.

INVENTORY NO(S): 730F

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
730F	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 56' 26.3"	84° 22' 9.7"

This structure was surveyed March 30, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**730F:** This is the site of a reportedly two-story, six-room house built by John Hudson (Moneymaker 1979). The site was being cleared of pines due to the pine bark beetle infestation. A large disturbed area is all that remains of the structure. A large elm tree marks one corner of the property, and the area is heavily covered by kudzu vines. Some scattered pieces of coal and a well casing were found on the south side of the property. No evidence of a foundation was found (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

INVENTORY NO(S): 730G

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
730G	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 56' 23.3"	84° 22' 10.7"

This structure was surveyed March 14, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**730G:** This structure is reported by Moneymaker (1979) to have been the parsonage for the George Jones Memorial Baptist Church and was lived in by John Freels and his family for a time. The area had been completely cleared due to the pine bark beetle infestation, and much of the ground surface had been disturbed. Items such as coal, blue glass, whiteware, bricks, dressed limestone blocks, shoe leather, and medicine bottles were observed at the site; but no foundation could be discerned (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

INVENTORY NO(S): 730H

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
730H	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 24.3"	84° 22' 11.7"

This structure was surveyed March 14, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

**730H:** The remains of this structure consist of a foundation made of bricks and dressed limestone blocks. A considerable quantity of bottle glass, coal, and whiteware were observed in areas that had been disturbed during the clearing of pines due to the pine bark beetle infestation (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).



Plate 96: 730H - View looking southeast at remnants of foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 730I

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
730I	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 21.3"	84° 22' 8.7"

This structure was surveyed March 14, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

730I: This structure is reported by Moneymaker (1979) to have been home of the principal of the Wheat School and was known as the Jones House. The area had been cleared of pines due to the pine bark beetle infestation. The remains of the structure are represented by a levelled area with a few dressed limestone blocks in the middle of a thicket of privet hedge (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).

INVENTORY NO(S): 730J

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
730J	Dormitory	Foundation only	N	C	35° 56' 20.3"	84° 22' 8.7"

This structure was surveyed March 14, 1994, by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995).

730J: The area surrounding this structure had been cleared of pines due to the southern pine bark beetle infestation. A few dressed limestone blocks, a partial wall of a foundation, and a few scattered bricks are all that remained of this structure. A large oak and thicket of privet hedge mark the area (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995).



Plate 97: 730J - View looking west at remnants of foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 732A

SITE NO: 40RE136

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
732A	Barn	Could not relocate	N	C	35° 56' 3.9"	84° 22' 38.4"

732A: This was originally investigated by Fielder (1974). Fielder reported that the structure consisted of an intact foundation and well. The structure appeared to the foundation of a log barn dating possibly from the mid-nineteenth century and used until the early 1940s. Additional investigations were recommended by Fielder.

This structure was surveyed by members of the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995) on three occasions, but they were unable to relocate the site because of a heavy undergrowth of pines and honeysuckle.

This structure lies within the Wheat Community.

INVENTORY NO(S): 748A

SITE NO.:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
748A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 1.0"	84° 21' 42.0"

748A: This is a formed concrete foundation approximately 18 feet wide. The area has been heavily disturbed, and no formal pattern could be discerned. A concrete pad at the rear of the house may have covered a well or cistern. There was no way to evaluate the installation because of the heavy vegetation cover.



Plate 98: 748A - View looking south-southeast at concrete foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 750A (New Zion Baptist Church)

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
750A	Church	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 53.0"	84° 21' 39.0"

750A: This is the former location of the New Zion Baptist Church and Cemetery (AEC 5). The church building, based on the pier configuration, measured approximately 21 x 40 feet. The pier pattern was arranged systematically and was in good condition. Two sill logs remained intact and resting on the piers. No evidence of brick or other structural elements was noted.



Plate 99: 750A - View looking south at the New Zion Baptist Church piers.

INVENTORY NO(S): 753A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
753A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 2.2"	84° 21' 2.4"

753A: This is a large chimney pile measuring approximately 10 x 10 feet. The size of the pile, amount of soil mixed in the pile, and the circular nature suggested that the site area had been bulldozed. The occurrence of a single pier approximately 8 meters to the northeast further indicated that the site had been bulldozed.

This structure was referred to as 859B by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) but was actually found to be located on tract 753 during this survey.



Plate 100: 753A - View looking north at chimney pile.

INVENTORY NO(S): 762A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
762A	Crib	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 54' 16.0"	84° 21' 10.0"

762A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure to be a partially standing crib; however, the structure could not be relocated.

INVENTORY NO(S): 763A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
763A	Smokehouse	Partially standing	N	N	35° 54' 7.0"	84° 21' 16.0"
763B	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 54' 6.9"	84° 21' 15.5"

763A: This structure is a small rock masonry (crude) structure located approximately 15 meters west of a house site (763B). It was constructed of irregular field stone and mortar. Several cedar poles had been placed across the top as a roof support, however, the roof had deteriorated and no roofing material could be identified. The door of the structure was located on the east side facing the house. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure to be a smokehouse. However, its appearance and partial below-grade design suggests that it was more than likely a root cellar rather than a smokehouse.

763B: This is the remnants of a house site consisting of a limestone chimney base and scattered pier stones. No cellar depression or cistern was observed in the vicinity of the house. The dimensions or construction type of the house could not be ascertained due to the absence of foundation and/or pier stones.



Plate 101: 763A - View looking northwest at the probable root cellar that was indicated by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) to be a smokehouse.

INVENTORY NO(S): 801A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
801A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 26.0"	84° 20' 29.0"

801A: This site could not be relocated. The presence of a structure was evidenced by a canning jar lid, a bucket, and one piece of whiteware in a road cut near the reported location. No other evidence was observed. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this was a foundation-only dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 802A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
802A	Crib	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 25.0"	84° 19' 30.0"

802A: Very little remains of this site. The field review identified two or three pier stones, an old bucket, and some scrap metal scattered about the area.

INVENTORY NO(S): 804A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
804A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 40.2"	84° 19' 32.9"
804B	Springhouse	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 38.8"	84° 19' 32.1"

804A: This site consists of a dressed-limestone-block chimney base and piers. The pier configuration indicated that the house measured approximately 30 feet along one side. A rock pile of unknown origin and function lies approximately 21 meters southwest of the chimney. Several artifacts were observed on the ground about the house, including pieces of a Franklin-type stove.

804B: This site consists of the remains of a possible limestone rock springhouse. The spring was surrounded by large boxwoods. Stoneware crock fragments, glass bottles, and fragments of a cast iron pot were present around the spring.



Plate 102: 804A - View looking south at chimney remains.

INVENTORY NO(S): 811A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
811A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 58' 17.0"	84° 18' 33.0"

811A: This site could not be located. The area was in 10-15 year growth pines. Numerous clearing piles and windrows were evident in the woods, indicating that the area had been cleared prior to the planting of the pines.

INVENTORY NO(S): 813A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
813A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 2.0"	84° 20' 57.0"

813A: This site was investigated during a 1992 survey of the White Wing Scrap Yard (DuVall 1992). The site consists of a large brick chimney pile measuring approximately 10 feet in diameter by 3 feet high. The circular configuration of the chimney pile and limestone rock (either chimney base or piers) within the brick pile suggested that the house had been bulldozed. The area is now planted in pines, and the site area was probably cleared for the planting.

There was no evidence of a cellar, privy, or cistern at the site.

INVENTORY NO(S): 820A-C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
820A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 34.3"	84° 19' 24.5"
820B	Shed	Standing	N	N	35° 57' 34.8"	84° 19' 24.2"
820C	Henhouse	Standing	N	N	35° 57' 34.8"	84° 19' 23.2"

820A: This is the remains of a small farmstead consisting of a house (820A), frame shed (820B), and frame henhouse (820C). The house site includes two brick chimney piles. The chimneys had fallen or had been pushed into the center of the house. No foundation outline was discernible. Likewise, no cellar depression or cistern was present.

820B: The frame shed was located approximately 20 meters from the house and was extant. The building is constructed of horizontal planks and is divided into two stalls. The west side is unfloored and probably served as a stall for a cow or horse. The right side is floored and probably served as the feed room. The structure measures approximately 10 x 15 feet and is covered with 5v galvanized metal roofing.

820C: The henhouse is constructed like the shed. The interior of the henhouse contains roosting poles to the left of the door and laying boxes attached to the right wall.

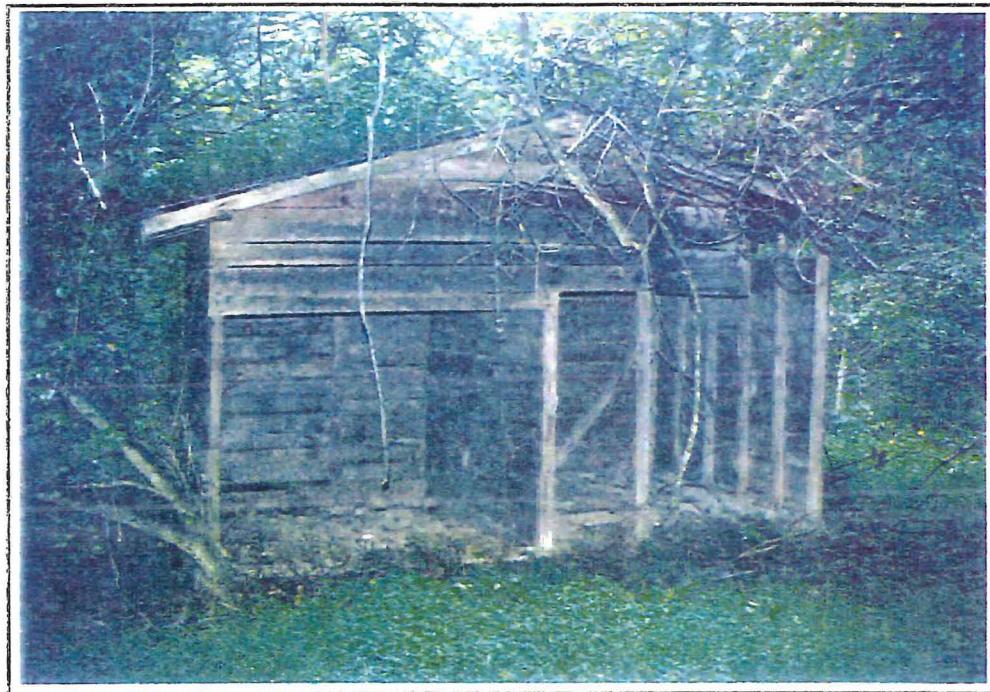


Plate 103: 820B - Front elevation of frame shed.

INVENTORY NO(S): 833A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
833A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 50.5"	84° 19' 34.4"

833A: This site is represented by scattered stones which probably were chimney and/or pier stones. Several bricks were also observed in fresh ground exposures. An approximately 6 x 10-foot depression may have been the cellar.



Plate 104: 833A - View west at house site area.

INVENTORY NO(S): 846A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
846A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 56' 58.0"	84° 19' 6.0"

846A: This site could not be relocated. The area has been planted in pines. The long windrows of cleared trees about the area indicated that the area was bulldozed prior to planting the pines. No structural evidence was observed.

INVENTORY NO(S): 849A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
849A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 13.0"	84° 18' 48.0"

849A: This site had been previously marked as a historic site by LMES personnel. The site lies adjacent to a recently constructed road and was marked to prevent intrusion until the site could be evaluated. The remains consist of a standing brick chimney. The undergrowth (primarily blackberry briars) was so thick that the site area could not be evaluated properly.



Plate 105: 849A - View looking south at chimney base.

INVENTORY NO(S): 850A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
850A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 24.0"	84° 18' 34.0"

850A: This site could not be relocated. Based on the map location and the proximity to a power line, the site may lie within the easement of the power line and may have been destroyed. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this was a foundation-only dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 852A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
852A	Undetermined	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 24.0"	84° 18' 19.0"

852A: This site may have been removed by clearing for a pine plantation. There was a large clearing pile off the slope on the southeast side of the site area. With the exception of barbed wire on nearby fence posts, no physical evidence remained. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this was a foundation of undetermined function.

INVENTORY NO(S): 853A-C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
853A	Dwelling	Standing	N	N	35° 56' 49.0"	84° 18' 39.2"
853B	Crib	Foundation only	N	N	35° 56' 48.4"	84° 18' 38.8"
853C	Barn	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 56' 51.0"	84° 18' 41.0"

853A: This is a standing one-and-a-half-story log house with half-dove-tail notching. The structure is covered with 5v galvanized metal roofing and has a remnant front porch with shake roof. The logs are yellow pine and hand-hewn. The structure measures approximately 28 feet long (including a shed addition on the north end) by 16 feet wide. A large, partially standing limestone chimney was located on the south end. The interior of the house included plank flooring, a stairway to the loft, and an intact fireplace. The structure is probably a post-1900 construction, based on the absence of cut nails; all observed nails were wire, including those in the interior features.

853B: A log shed was located immediately south of the house. The shed was constructed of round logs with saddle notching. The shed rested on limestone piers and measured approximately 12 x 12 feet.

853C: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this was a foundation-only barn; however, despite considerable efforts, this structure could not be relocated.

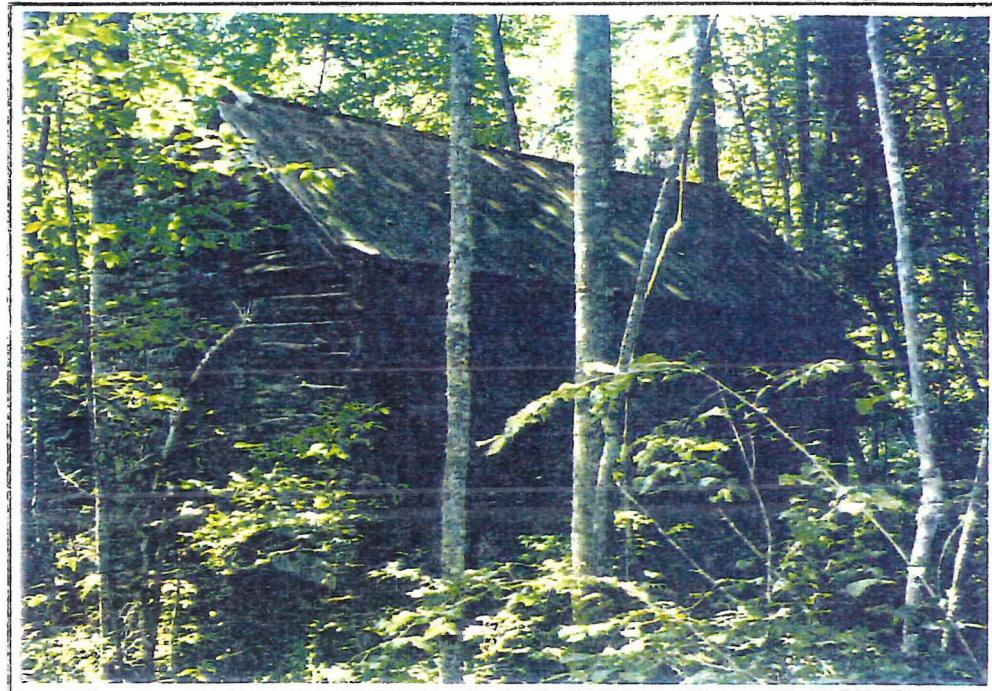


Plate 106: 853A - Front-left oblique view.



Plate 107: 853A - Front-right oblique view.



Plate 108: 853A - Interior detail of floor and fireplace.

INVENTORY NO(S): 859A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
859A	Undetermined	Foundation only	N	N	35° 55' 15.7"	84° 21' 5.6"
859B	Dwelling	Standing	N	N	35° 55' 15.2"	84° 21' 8.5"

859A: This was identified as a partially standing structure of undetermined function by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977). The structure had been bulldozed into a large clearing pile down slope approximately 8 meters. A fence post and one or two piers were all that remained. This was probably some type of outbuilding.

859B: This is a standing log structure resting on stone piers. The logs are round and exhibit half-dovetail notching. The sill and sleeper logs are hand-hewn and rest on stone piers. The eaves are covered with vertical planks, while the roof is covered with 5v galvanized metal. This structure appears to have been constructed in the 1940s. The house has two areas where a stovepipe exited the house. No evidence of a cellar, cistern, or privy was noted.



Plate 109: 859B - View looking west at front elevation of house.

INVENTORY NO(S): 863A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
863A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 8.0"	84° 21' 35.0"

863A: This site was located in an area that had been heavily logged. No structural evidence was observed in the reported location. This site had probably been destroyed by logging operations. Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) had reported this site as a partially standing dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 863B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
863B	Dwelling	Not visited	ND	ND	35° 57' 16.0"	84° 21' 40.0"

**863B:** Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling; however, this structure was not visited during the evaluation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 931A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
931A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 48.0"	84° 22' 49.0"

931A: This is a very small house site area located on a slope near a small intermittent stream. The remains consist of a limestone chimney base. The chimney base measures approximately 3 x 6 feet around and about 3 feet high. There was no evidence of a cellar, cistern, or privy. The only cultural material observed at the site was a washtub and a barbed wire fence approximately 80 meters east of the house site.



Plate 110: 931A - View looking west at chimney pile.

INVENTORY NO(S): 933A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
933A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 50.0"	84° 22' 23.0"

933A: This is the remains of a very large house located in an upland setting. The remains consist of a large cellar, scattered piers, and a limestone masonry foundation measuring approximately 5 feet high by 36 feet long. Large chunks of mortar were observed on the ground, suggesting that part of the foundation may have been salvaged. The surrounding vegetation was very thick, and only one or two pier stones were observed.



Plate 111: 933A - View looking west at section of limestone masonry foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 935A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
935A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 58' 2.0"	84° 21' 46.0"

935A: This house site is located approximately 25 meters from East Fork Road. The remains consist of a partially standing brick chimney and partial limestone foundation. The brick is commercial grade and probably represents a twentieth century construction.

A cellar depression is present under the house floor. A log skidder cut has removed approximately one-third of the west side of the structure and filled a portion of the cellar.



Plate 112: 935A - View looking north at chimney base.

INVENTORY NO(S): 937A, B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
937A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 58' 20.0"	84° 21' 40.0"
937B	Shed	Foundation only	N	N	35° 58' 20.2"	84° 21' 39.9"

937A: This is an isolated house located in a hollow. The remains consists of limestone piers arranged in a basic rectangular pattern. The presence of a possible chimney base on the east side presented the possibility that the house had an ell or "T" addition. The approximate measurements of the house based on the remaining piers was approximately 24 x 24 feet.

A possible cistern or cellar hole, measuring approximately 6 x 6 feet and located west of the house, was also identified.

The probable source of water for the occupants was a spring erupting from a rock overhang approximately 30 meters south of the house. This overhang was discharging a substantial amount of water, especially for the month of August.

937B: A second limestone foundation was located approximately 9 meters northeast of the house corner and may have been a shed or smokehouse. A depression, probably a privy, was located northeast of this location.



Plate 113: 937A - View looking south at house site.



Plate 114: 937A - View looking south at overhang and spring.

INVENTORY NO(S): 939A

SITE NO: 40RE197

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
939A	Dwelling	Foundation only	E	N	35° 58' 20.0"	84° 21' 3.0"

939A: This house site consists of the remains of a large ell-shaped structure with a limestone foundation. The main portion of the house faced south with exterior limestone rock chimneys on each end. The ell portion also had a limestone rock chimney on the north end and a cellar entrance on the west side. Rock piers across the front of the house and on the east side addition revealed the location of porches. The house was measured but the very heavy successional growth around the structure made it impossible to accurately measure and evaluate. The estimated dimensions are 35 feet across the front by 50 feet along the left elevation. It is likely that the house had two stories (DuVall 1992k:17).

The water source for the house occupants was probably a large spring located approximately 30 meters north and east of the house.

This is probably associated with the Gallaher family, based on the location of the Gallaher Cemetery and probable mill site (40RE200) on the East Fork Poplar Creek.



Plate 115: 939A - View looking north at foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 939B

SITE NO: 40RE200

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
939B	Mill	Foundation only	E	N	35° 58' 8.3"	84° 21' 13.1"

939B: This is a former mill site located on East Fork Poplar Creek that was originally observed and described during a survey of the East Fork Poplar Creek floodplain by DuVall (1992k). The site encompasses an approximately 10 x 15-meter area and consists of portions of a dam foundation and two mill stones lying within the stream bed. No structural evidence was observed beyond the mill dam foundation. However, a mounded area approximately 5 meters south of the creek bank appeared to be the terminus of the dam foundation. Although unlikely, DuVall (1992k) determined that it was possible that some structural evidence may be covered by soil and vegetation on the mound.

"Immediately behind the mounded area is an overflow channel or old roadbed. Due to time and numerous flooding episodes it could not be determined if this was a former road or part of the mill race.

"A search of existing files did not identify any references to this mill. However, there could possibly be some confusion between this mill site and site 40RE195 which lies approximately one mile downstream. It appears that both mill sites fell within the boundaries of the Thomas Gallaher tract" (DuVall 1992k).

INVENTORY NO(S): 941A

SITE NO:

Inv. No	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
941A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 58' 27.0"	84° 20' 38.0"

941A: This is the remains of a house site with a limestone rock chimney base and brick chimney remains. The dimensions of the house could not be accurately determined, although a partial foundation is in place. No evidence of a cellar or any outbuildings was observed.

A dry-laid limestone rock wall is located along a nearby road and appears to have been constructed as a retaining wall. The road is depressed at this point.



Plate 116: 941A - View looking south at foundation and chimney base.

INVENTORY NO(S): 941B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
941B	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 58' 28.0"	84° 20' 44.0"

941B: This former house site had been heavily damaged by logging operations during pine bark beetle remediation activities. The site was located very close to an access road and had been further damaged by grading. Several large holes with occasional limestone rock and metal gutters were present. Several artifacts were observed including one tan/black stoneware shard, one milk glass canning lid, one whiteware shard, and one tan stoneware bowl rim. No artifacts were collected.

This site appeared to have been destroyed and no photo was taken.

INVENTORY NO(S): 942A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
942A	Dwelling	Not visited	ND	N	35° 58' 52.0"	84° 20' 28.0"

**942A:** Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 942B

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
942B	Dwelling	Not visited	ND	N	35° 58' 47.0"	84° 20' 55.0"

942B: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 950A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
950A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 15.8"	84° 22' 55.5"

950A: Steep rock masonry steps lead from East Fork Road up a steep bank to a graded bench. The bench area is heavily overgrown, with only the remnants of a brick chimney base remaining. There was no clear-cut evidence of any foundation, and the rubble is probably the result of the chimney fall.

This site appears to have been relatively compact based on the available living area. The location had been excavated from the hillside with approximately 25-30 feet of flat area made available for the house. No cellar depression or outbuilding evidence was observed.



Plate 117: 950A - View looking south at chimney fall.

INVENTORY NO(S): 953A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
953A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 51.7"	84° 22' 13.5"

953A: This site was identified during the inventory. The site consists of a large limestone chimney base and partial chimney and deep cellar depression. The limestone rocks were rough dressed with part of the firebox intact. There were no visible piers or foundations to indicate the size of the house. The orientation of the house was roughly north-south with the cellar slightly offset to the east. No evidence of an outside entrance to the cellar was present. Based on the coordinates provided by Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) for 953A, this structure should be located immediately adjacent to State Route 95 approximately 0.25 mile southeast of its actual location, indicating a typographical error in their survey document.



Plate 118: 953A - View looking north at chimney base and cellar.

INVENTORY NO(S): 953B, C

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
953B	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 55.0"	84° 21' 50.0"
953C	Barn	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 57' 55.0"	84° 21' 50.0"

953B: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling; however, this structure could not be relocated. Because this structure is within a rural historic district, future efforts should be made to relocate the structure to determine if it has any physical remains.

953C: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only barn; however, this structure could not be relocated. Because this structure is within a rural historic district, future efforts should be made to relocate the structure to determine if it has any physical remains.

INVENTORY NO(S): 954A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
954A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 58' 4.0"	84° 21' 29.1"

954A: This site consists of a partial foundation, cellar depression, and rock masonry steps. Yucca and other domestic plants are located in the area along with numerous bottles, jars, and objects. This structure probably dates to the twentieth century.

INVENTORY NO(S): 961A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
961A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 58' 23.0"	84° 20' 51.0"

961A: This is the remains of a large house. The foundation remains are limestone masonry encircling a deep cellar depression in the southwest corner. No dimensions of the foundation could be taken due to dense vegetative cover in the area; however, an estimate would place the footprint at approximately 30 x 45 feet. The general area contains a large amount of ornamental plants and numerous glass jars (Mason, twist-top jars, and bottles). This house probably dates to the twentieth century.

The Rather Cemetery (AEC 63) lies at the top of the hill to the south of the house site.



Plate 119: 961A - View looking southwest at limestone foundation.

INVENTORY NO(S): 965A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
965A	Dwelling	Could not relocate	N	N	35° 58' 36.0"	84° 20' 21.0"

965A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling. This structure is located adjacent to or within a power line right-of-way that is extensively overgrown with kudzu and brambles. Although a site review revealed no evidence of the structure, existence of the structure cannot be ruled out due to the field conditions of the site.

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
975A	Dwelling	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 34.0"	84° 21' 29.0"
975B	Undetermined	Foundation only	N	N	35° 57' 52.3"	84° 21' 28.5"

975A: This site consists of a probable twentieth century house site/farmstead (DuVall 1992k:13). This assessment was based on observed cultural material (jars, metal buckets, appliances, etc.) scattered about the yard area. That the house had been bulldozed was evidenced by the movement of formed concrete foundations and several clearing piles scattered about the yard. The house area is now in a clearing surrounded by planted pines.

The remaining concrete foundation measures about 35 feet long on the north side with an opening to the cellar on the east side. A filled-in cistern lies 6 meters south-southeast of the foundation with a drilled well located 2 meters southeast of the cistern.

975B: The only other evidence of support features was a small 3 x 4-foot foundation located approximately 50 meters southeast of the house foundation.

Other disturbances to the site include numerous circular holes on the north and south sides of the site. The origin and function of the holes are unknown; however, it appeared that most had been excavated after the removal of the house. The holes ranged in size from 3 to 6 feet in diameter with depths up to 3 feet. Many of the holes held standing water.



Plate 120: 975A - View looking at general site area.

INVENTORY NO(S): 975C

SITE NO: 40RE195

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
975C	Mill	Foundation only	E	N	35° 57' 55.2"	84° 21' 34.1"

975C: Located on East Fork Poplar Creek, this is a former mill site that was originally observed and described during a survey of the East Fork Poplar Creek floodplain by DuVall (1992k). The site encompasses an approximately 30 x 25-meter area and consists of a collapsed dam (possibly a log crib), timbers which may represent the penstock remains, foundations, rubble, and two mill stones.

"The foundations and mill stones lie on a relatively flat bank area with several small rises which may represent rock rubble from foundations or other structural elements. The mill stones lie approximately 7 meters from the edge of East Fork Poplar Creek. A large, rock rubble pile originating on the flat bank currently is spread down the steep bank and into the creek. This may be the result of bank erosion and the slumping of the rubble. Just downstream of the rubble, several timbers jut from the bank. The regular patterns of the timbers and an iron spike (probable anchor) suggest that this may have been the penstock or other structural element.

"The mill dam, which has collapsed, lies approximately 30 meters upstream of the timber framing. The dam was identified from limestone rubble on each bank with a linear pile of limestone running across the bottom of the creek. The width of the creek at this point was estimated at 9 to 10 meters.

"The mill (both grist and sawmill) was most likely established by John Nail, Sr., sometime between 1801 (date deed records begin for Roane County) and 1838 (time of the first mention within the historical record). After the death of John Nail, Sr., his wife Jane Nail conveyed the property to John Nail, Jr., on September 10, 1838. This conveyance was probably the result of the fact that John Nail, Jr., was serving as trustee for the estate, since his brothers James, David, and Alexander also conveyed their 1/5 share to him between September 10, 1838, and August 27, 1840. The property was sold to Thomas Gallaher and Jacob Carmichael" (DuVall 1992k).



Plate 121: 975C - View looking at mill stones.

INVENTORY NO(S): 1016A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
1016A	Dwelling	Not visited	ND	ND	35° 56' 4.0"	84° 25' 21.0"

1016A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a partially standing dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 1020A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
1020A	Dwelling	Not visited	ND	ND	35° 56' 49.0"	84° 24' 51.0"

1020A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 1026A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
1026A	Dwelling	Not visited	ND	ND	35° 55' 54.0"	84° 25' 32.0"

1026A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated this structure was a foundation-only dwelling.

INVENTORY NO(S): 1036A

SITE NO:

Inv. No.	Function	Condition	NRHP Status		Latitude	Longitude
			Individual	District		
1036A	Undetermined	Not visited	ND	ND	35° 56' 48.0"	84° 24' 29.0"

1036A: Fielder, Ahler, and Barrington (1977) indicated that this was a foundation-only structure of undetermined function.

## **2A. ADDITIONAL PRE-WORLD WAR II STRUCTURES**

This section is intended to provide an inventory and description of pre-World War II structures on the ORR that are identified since the completion of this report in September, 1995.

2A-2

### 3. RECONNAISSANCE RESULTS - PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

The purpose of this section is also twofold. First, this section provides a compilation of all previously recorded and inventoried prehistoric archeological sites on the ORR. A comprehensive summary of the sites is provided in Table 3.1, and the location of the sites is shown in Fig. 3.1. The format of this section is designed to provide a quick reference to sites that may be located within potential project or development areas and to allow updating of the document as additional sites are located and identified. The sequence in which the sites are presented is numerical in order, using the inventory numbers assigned to the sites by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA).

The second purpose of this section is to provide the results of a recent evaluation of the known prehistoric archeological sites on the ORR. The purpose of that evaluation was to observe, record, and document the present condition of the sites and to determine site eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP based on present condition of the sites, reported artifact assemblages, estimated period of occupation, and degree of previous disturbance to the sites. During the evaluation, an attempt was made to assess the remains of the sites without performing intrusive sampling activities. No collections were made from the sites since many of the sites are protected by security fences or natural vegetation. If cultural material was observed during the field review, the general nature of the material was recorded in the field notes. Physical remains and the degree of previous disturbance, if any, were the primary factors for evaluation.

This section provides for each site (1) the site inventory number; (2) the archeological site name, if previously assigned; (3) a table summarizing NRHP status and coordinates of the site; (4) a brief description of the site; and (5) the name of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangle within which the site is located. A few representative photographs of the sites are also provided. Abbreviations under cultural affiliation are used and follow the convention of E.=Early, M.=Middle, and L.=Late. Abbreviations under NRHP status are also used and follow the convention of N=No and E=Eligible.

The archeological sites inventory prepared by Fielder (1974) was used as the primary resource for locating the sites. The reported location and mapped configuration of each site was taken from the TDOA site files and digitized into a geographical information system (GIS). During the evaluation, the reported coordinates of some sites were found to inaccurate. The map locations of these sites were corrected using the GIS and the coordinates (i.e., latitude and longitude) of all sites subsequently extracted. Therefore, the coordinates reported herein for many of the sites are more accurate than those previously recorded.

Prehistoric archeological sites located on the ORR that are identified and evaluated after the finalization of this report are to be added to this inventory under Section 3A, Additional Prehistoric Archeological Sites.

Table 3.1. Prehistoric archeological sites on the ORR

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	USGS 7.5' Quad.	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP Status
40AN8	Undetermined	Lovell	35° 56' 57.8"	84° 13' 4.5"	N
40AN20	Woodland, Mississippian, and Euroamerican	Lovell	35° 56' 43.9"	84° 14' 32.7"	E
40AN21	L. Woodland	Lovell	35° 59' 36.9"	84° 11' 44.7"	N
40AN22	L. Woodland	Lovell	35° 58' 21.8"	84° 13' 6.9"	N
40AN25	Woodland	Lovell	35° 58' 48.3"	84° 11' 55.3"	E
40AN26	Undetermined	Lovell	35° 58' 45.2"	84° 12' 9.9"	N
40AN27	L. Woodland	Lovell	35° 57' 59.6"	84° 13' 10.3"	E
40AN29	M. and L. Woodland	Lovell	35° 57' 41.4"	84° 13' 21.5"	N
40AN30	Undetermined	Lovell	35° 57' 12"	84° 13' 8"	N
40AN31	Undetermined	Lovell	35° 57' 18.9"	84° 13' 6"	N
40AN68	Undetermined	Lovell	35° 59' 39.2"	84° 14' 25"	N
40RE27	Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 53' 26.7"	84° 19' 26.9"	E
40RE86	Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian	Elverton	35° 54' 55.1"	84° 26' 6.7"	E
40RE87	Undetermined	Elverton	35° 55' 46.7"	84° 25' 11.4"	E
40RE88	Undetermined	Elverton	35° 55' 55.5"	84° 24' 46.3"	N
40RE89	L. Mississippian	Elverton	35° 54' 38.7"	84° 24' 28.7"	N
40RE90	L. Woodland	Elverton	35° 54' 44"	84° 24' 43.7"	N
40RE96	Undetermined	Bethel Valley	35° 53' 45.7"	84° 15' 56.5"	N
40RE97	Undetermined	Bethel Valley	35° 54' 0.2"	84° 16' 22.2"	N
40RE98	Undetermined	Bethel Valley	35° 54' 11.9"	84° 17' 3.9"	N
40RE99A	Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 52' 44.9"	84° 16' 44"	E
40RE99B	L. Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 52' 39.6"	84° 16' 59.1"	E
40RE100	Undetermined	Bethel Valley	35° 53' 20.9"	84° 18' 45.5"	N
40RE101	Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 54' 3.9"	84° 20' 1"	E
40RE102	Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 54' 11.3"	84° 20' 31.9"	N
40RE103	E. Archaic	Bethel Valley	35° 54' 4.3"	84° 21' 5.7"	N

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	USGS 7.5' Quad.	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP Status
40RE104	Undetermined	Bethel Valley	35° 54' 1.2"	84° 21' 45.5"	N
40RE109	E., M., and L. Archaic; E. and L. Woodland, and Mississippian	Elverton	35° 55' 24.8"	84° 24' 42.5"	E
40RE110	Woodland	Elverton	35° 55' 10"	84° 24' 56.8"	E
40RE111	Archaic and Woodland	Elverton	35° 55' 35.5"	84° 24' 32.3"	E
40RE112	Undetermined	Elverton	35° 55' 32.2"	84° 25' 40.5"	E
40RE114	Woodland	Elverton	35° 55' 4.3"	84° 26' 5.8"	E
40RE117	Undetermined	Bethel Valley	35° 53' 4.6"	84° 16' 59.8"	N
40RE126	Pale-Indian?, Archaic, M. and L. Woodland, and Mississippian	Elverton	35° 55' 8.9"	84° 23' 54.2"	N
40RE127	Undetermined	Elverton	35° 55' 57.8"	84° 24' 14.5"	N
40RE131	L. Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 53' 53.1"	84° 19' 45.1"	N
40RE132	Archaic and Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 54' 8.3"	84° 19' 25"	N
40RE133	Undetermined	Bethel Valley	35° 55' 1.2"	84° 20' 18"	N
40RE134	Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 58' 16.3"	84° 20' 46.4"	N
40RE135	Undetermined	Elverton	35° 54' 42.9"	84° 23' 54.8"	N
40RE138	Paleo-Indian through Mississippian	Elverton	35° 54' 35"	84° 23' 36.9"	E
40RE194	Undetermined	Bethel Valley	35° 55' 2.9"	84° 17' 50.3"	N

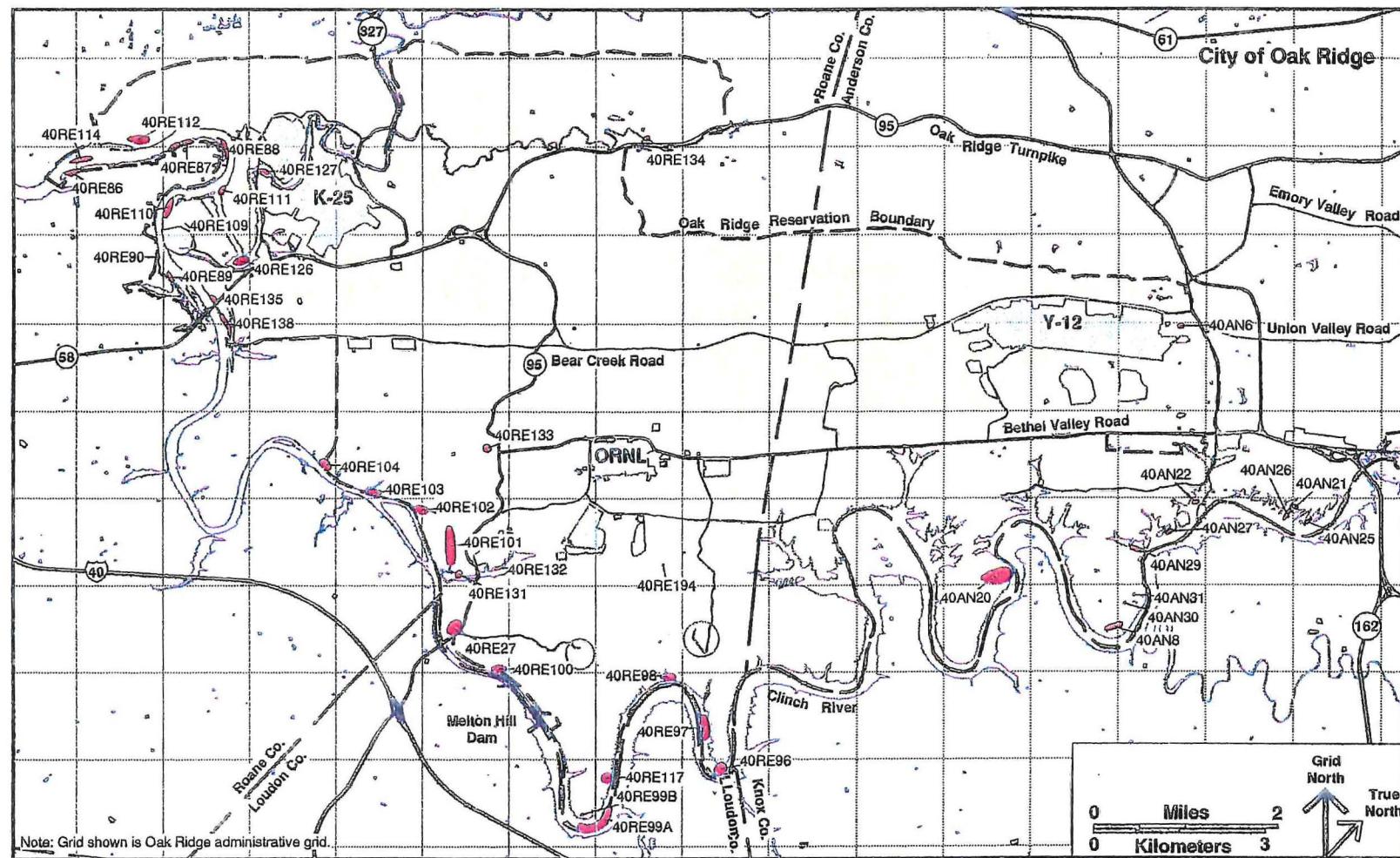


Fig. 3.1. Location of prehistoric archeological sites on the Department of Energy Oak Ridge Reservation.

SITE NO: 40AN8 (Freels Bend Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN8	Undetermined	N	35° 56' 57.8"	84° 13' 4.5"	Lovell

40AN8: This site consists of a scatter of cultural material on the right bank of the Clinch River. Fielder (1974) indicated that the area was in pasture at the time the site was identified. The site is mapped on the sloping portion of the ridge at 900 feet above-mean-sea-level (AMSL) contour. This area was observed during the recent evaluation. No cultural material was observed in a road or around a pond that is shown on the topographic map within the site boundaries. It is likely that the site lies at or below the normal pool elevation near the 800-foot AMSL contour. This needs to be verified prior to any decision on the disposition of the site.



Plate 122: 40AN8 - View looking east at terrain of map location.

SITE NO: 40AN20 (Bull Bluff Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN20	Woodland, Mississippian, and Euroamerican	E	35° 56' 43.9"	84° 14' 32.7"	Lovell

40AN20: The location of this site is in question. The field review of the map location, along with a plotting of longitude-latitude coordinates, places this site on a very steep, rocky slope (Plate 110). With the exception of a narrow strip of rocky land (estimated at 10 meters wide) on the present bank, the area is basically unsuitable for habitation. Records indicate that McNutt and Graham (1961) tested the site area, which contained evidence of Woodland, Mississippian, and Euro-American period occupations.

The field records should be checked to verify the exact location of the site.



Plate 123: 40AN20 - View looking south at terrain of map location.

SITE NO: 40AN21 (Crawford Farm Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN21	L. Woodland	N	35° 59' 37.0"	84° 11' 44.7"	Lovell

40AN21: This site was excavated by Webb (1938:180-185). The site consisted of two burial mounds. Mound 1 contained a total of 23 burials, while mound 2 contained the remains of 19 individuals. Webb noted that all burials in both mounds were in a poor state of preservation. Although no period assignment was made for the mounds, a Late Woodland period date is suggested, based on the recovered artifacts.

The site was completely excavated. No additional archeological investigations are warranted on this site.



Plate 124: 40AN21 - View looking northwest at terrain of map location.

SITE NO: 40AN22 (Freels Farm Mound Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN22	L. Woodland	N	35° 58' 21.8"	84° 13' 6.9"	Lovell

40AN22: This site was completely excavated by Webb (1938: 186-189) and is now inundated by Melton Hill Lake.

The mound was located in a bottom approximately 400 meters from the Clinch River. The mound was circular and measured approximately 12 meters by 2.3 meters in height. A total of 17 burials were identified within the mound. The mound contained a single pit excavated below the original ground surface. This interment probably represented the first burial within the mound. The body had been placed within the pit and covered with a large pile of rock. Webb suggested that the mound was similar to the Crawford Creek Mounds.

SITE NO: 40AN25 (Crawford Farm Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN25	Woodland	E	35° 58' 48.3"	84° 11' 55.3"	Lovell

40AN25: This site was recorded by Fielder (1974) and described as a probable Woodland period site. The site is described as lying partially above the normal pool elevation (pasture) extending below the normal pool within the fluctuation level of Melton Hill Lake. Cultural material recovered consisted of 64 pieces of lithic debitage.

There is some discrepancy between the map location and the river mile designation. The map location places the site near river mile 42.7 instead of 43.1. The location needs to be verified.

No further archeological investigations are recommended at this time.



Plate 125: 40AN25 - View looking north at terrain of map location.

SITE NO: 40AN26 (Peters Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN26	Undetermined	N	35° 58' 45.2"	84° 12' 9.9"	Lovell

40AN26: This site was recorded by Fielder (1974). This site is located on a peninsula-like extension of land formed when the area was inundated. The site lies above pool in grass and weed cover and along the shoreline. The original survey identified a low density of cultural material on the shoreline. The site does not appear to be extensive in horizontal coverage.

No additional archeological investigations are warranted based on the current status of the development of the area. Should an action involve the site area, additional investigations to determine the extent and condition of the site are recommended.

SITE NO: 40AN27 (Scarboro Creek Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN27	L. Woodland	E	35° 57' 59.6"	84° 13' 10.3"	Lovell

40AN27: This site consists of two small mounds identified during Fielder's survey (1974). The mounds were small but appeared to be intact. Mound A, the largest, measured approximately 1.5 meters high, while mound B measured approximately 0.7 meters higher than the surrounding ground surface. Fielder suggested that the mounds were Late Woodland in origin.

The site area also contained evidence of earlier occupations, possibly Early Woodland. The area at the time was in pasture and light pine and hardwood cover. The current reconnaissance revealed that the site area was in a state of vegetational recovery and was thick with briars, sumac, and assorted weeds (Plate 111).

Based on Fielder's evaluation, the site is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Due to the potential for human burials, security personnel should investigate any activity observed on the site area.



Plate 126: 40AN27 - View looking west at present vegetative cover.

SITE NO: 40AN29 (Van Gilder Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN29	M. and L. Woodland	N	35° 57' 41.4"	84° 13' 21.5"	Lovell

40AN29: This site is located primarily within the pool of Melton Hill Lake. A small portion of the site may lie above normal pool levels. Fielder (1974) indicated that the site was probably attributable to Middle and Late Woodland occupation, based on the artifact assemblage. However, no ceramics were recovered.

The area above normal pool levels was in heavy successional growth. Observation from both the shoreline and from the land side indicated that the site was heavily eroded.

Based on the low potential for development, it is not recommended that additional archeological investigations be conducted on the site.



Plate 127: 40AN29 - View looking northwest at terrain and vegetative cover of map location.

**SITE NO: 40AN30 (Huddleston Site)**

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN30	Undetermined	N	35° 57' 12.0"	84° 13' 8.0"	Lovell

**40AN30:** This is a low-density site located in an upland setting. Fielder (1974) identified the site while it was in corn and hay. A surface collection of the site recovered 20 artifacts with no diagnostics.

The site has probably been destroyed based on its location and history of cultivation. The current survey revisited the site and found it in hay. The soils appeared shallow and gravelly in some areas.

No further archeological investigations are recommended for this site.

**SITE NO: 40AN31 (Langley Site)**

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN31	Undetermined	N	35° 57' 18.9"	84° 13' 6.0"	Lovell

**40AN31:** This site was identified by Fielder (1974) from a plowed cornfield. The surface collection included five lithic artifacts of indeterminate cultural affiliation. Similar in setting to 40AN30, the site was of low density and had very little soil development due to years of cultivation.

No further archeological investigations are recommended for this site.

**SITE NO: 40AN68**

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40AN68	Undetermined	N	35° 59' 39.2"	84° 14' 25.0"	Lovell

**40AN68:** This site was originally recorded by DuVall (1992k). The site is located on a flat rise overlooking East Fork Poplar Creek. Cultural material was very light and widely scattered in the areas available for surface reconnaissance. The rise crest had suffered disturbance due to the construction and eventual removal of a small research facility at the site. Some brick, tile, and concrete are now exposed on the surface. Other disturbances at the site include a gravel access road and turnaround area.

Cultural material identified included three bifacial thinning flakes and four core reduction flakes. The cultural material was returned to the site.

Based on observed conditions, this site has probably been destroyed and is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**SITE NO: 40RE27 (Lee Farm Site)**

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE27	Woodland	E	35° 53' 26.7"	84° 19' 26.9"	Bethel Valley

**40RE27:** Current description of this site place it in the vicinity of both sides of the confluence of the Clinch River and White Oak Creek. It is apparent that the downstream section has been destroyed by construction activities. Fielder (1974) describes the site as two distinct units. The first is a habitation at the mouth of White Oak Creek. The second is a burial mound complex consisting of three mounds located in an upland setting. The mound area was described as an area covered with heavy vegetation; primarily pines. The 1941 site survey records indicated that the mounds were approximately 3-feet high. Neither Fielder (1974) or this survey could relocate the mounds due to the heavy vegetation in the area.

Fielder (1974) indicated that a surface collection was made and one test excavation was made to check the cultural stratigraphy at the habitation site. All indications point to a Woodland Period occupation at the site.

This survey revealed extremely heavy vegetation over the entire area between White Oak Creek and State Route 95. The ground surface was obscured throughout by pines in the uplands and successional growth on the floodplain of the Clinch River. The boundaries of this site cannot be confirmed based on prior descriptions and the current vegetation conditions. It is recommended that any planned disturbance of the area involve an intensive archeological survey of the area to relocate the mounds and investigate the habitation site. Based on prior descriptions, there is a high probability that human burials are present on the site.

SITE NO: 40RE86

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE86	Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian	E	35° 54' 55.1"	84° 26' 6.7"	Elverton

40RE86: This site is located on a probable second terrace of the Clinch River, with portions lying within the normal pool level of Watts Bar Lake.

The pedestrian evaluation identified fire-cracked rock and several chert flakes on the shoreline. The beach area was receiving a substantial amount of deposition in the form of sand and debris. The above pool area was heavily overgrown in pines, mixed hardwoods, and weeds.

The potential exists for buried cultural deposits on this site based on its position southeast of Brashear Island, and GAI (1981) suggested that human remains may be present on the site. The suggested cultural affiliations for the site include Archaic, Early Woodland, and a possible Late Mississippian village site.



Plate 128: 40RE86 - View looking northeast along shoreline of the Clinch River.

SITE NO: 40RE87 (Campbell Farm Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE87	Undetermined	N	35° 55' 46.7"	84° 25' 11.4"	Elverton

**40RE87:** This site was originally recorded by Nash (1941). The area was identified from shell and lithic debris observed in a cultivated field. The site now lies partially within the fluctuation levels of Watts Bar Lake. The evaluation did not identify any cultural material on the shoreline due to the deep sediment deposition along the beach. Heavy loads of sand and debris have collected on the beach, preventing any assessment. The area above pool was heavily overgrown. Based on recent investigations, this site is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The location of this site at the normal pool elevation of Watts Bar Lake would probably protect it from any development



Plate 129: 40RE87 - View looking southeast at Clinch River shoreline at map location.

SITE NO: 40RE88

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE88	Undetermined	N	35° 55' 55.5"	84° 24' 46.3"	Elverton

**40RE88:** This site is a reported prehistoric village site located on the left bank of the Clinch River at mile 11.5 at the apex of Campbell Bend. This site measured approximately 250 by 100 feet and was located on the high floodplain/first terrace of the Clinch River. Nash (1941) reported sparse cultural material from the site.

The recent survey examined the shoreline of the Clinch River within the boundaries of the site. Heavy deposition of sediments prevented an accurate observation of the site. The area above pool was under heavy vegetation consisting of mixed hardwoods and thick understory. Based on previous investigations, this site does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 130: 40RE88 - View looking northwest along shoreline of Clinch River.

SITE NO: 40RE89 (Roberts Branch Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE89	L. Mississippian	E	35° 54' 38.7"	84° 24' 28.7"	Elverton

40RE89: This site was originally recorded by Nash (1941) and revisited by Fielder (1974). The site is located on the west side of Roberts Branch approximately 125-150 meters from the original (pre-inundation) confluence of the Clinch River and Roberts Branch.

The current investigations quickly identified the site area based on mussel shell along the beach. Further investigations identified lithics, shell-tempered ceramics, fire-cracked rock, and bone. Some possible stratigraphy in a probable buried A Horizon was observed along the beach. A feature marked by mussel shell was also observed in the vertical bank. Only Mississippian period ceramics were observed during the current visit. However, based on the attractive location of the site, it is probable that several cultural periods may be represented at the site.

Fielder (1974:34) indicated that the site represents a Dallas village site and that informants had estimated that over 200 burials had been removed from the site.

The site has the potential to contain buried cultural horizons. Likewise, based on the number of human burials dug by looters, the site still has the potential to contain human burials. The site should be treated as a cemetery with like protection. No evidence of looting was observed during the recent evaluation. The above-ground area was heavily overgrown with weeds, briars, and trees.

**SITE NO: 40RE90 (Roberts Branch Mounds Site)**

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE90	L. Woodland	N	35° 54' 44"	84° 24' 43.7"	Elverton

**49RE90:** This site was originally recorded by Nash (1941). Fielder (1974) revisited the site and placed several test units. The low mounds identified during the 1941 survey could not be identified.

The site may be mislocated on the topographic maps. The map location places the site downstream of site 40RE89, not inland as described by Nash (1941) and Fielder (1974). The possible location is a small clearing (noted on 1968 USGS quadrangle) on the west side of Roberts Branch approximately 200 meters south of 40RE89. The current map location places the site in the overflow channel created by the Clinch River and Roberts Branch. A steep slope borders the floodplain to the south.

If this site is mislocated, the site lies outside the jurisdiction of DOE-ORO. The property now is controlled by the Boeing Corporation.

**SITE NO: 40RE96 (Hickory Creek Bend Site)**

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE96	Undetermined	N	35° 53' 45.7"	84° 15' 56.5"	Bethel Valley

**40RE96:** This site was located on the floodplain of the Clinch River. The site was inundated by the construction of Melton Hill Lake.

The site that was originally recorded by Nash (1941) did not contain sufficient diagnostic materials to determine cultural affiliation(s).

No further archeological investigations are required.

**SITE NO: 40RE97 (Hickory Creek Site)**

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE97	Undetermined	N	35° 54' 0.2"	84° 16' 22.2"	Bethel Valley

**40RE97:** This site was located on the floodplain of the Clinch River. The site was inundated by the construction of Melton Hill Lake.

No further archeological investigations are recommended for this site.

**SITE NO: 40RE98 (Atchely Site)**

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE98	Undetermined	N	35° 54' 11.9"	84° 17' 3.9"	Bethel Valley

**40RE98:** This site was located on the floodplain of the Clinch River. The site was inundated by the construction of Melton Hill Lake.

No further archeological investigations are recommended.

SITE NO: 40RE99A, B (Melton Hill Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE99A	Woodland	E	35° 52' 44.9"	84° 16' 44"	Bethel Valley
40RE99B	L. Woodland	E	35° 52' 39.6"	84° 16' 59.1"	Bethel Valley

**40RE99A and B:** This floodplain village site was inundated by the construction of Melton Hill Lake and could not be evaluated. Fielder (1974) indicated that a mound was associated with the village site. The mound was located during the current investigations.

The mound is located on the ridge line above the floodplain and just east of a TVA power line easement. The mound measures approximately 12 meters in diameter with a height of approximately 1.5 meters. A large oak grows out of the north-northwest side of the mound.

An approximately 4 x 6-meter L-shaped trench has been excavated into the mound. The trench begins on the south apron and extends to the center. The shorter trench extends west for approximately 4 meters. The investigations appear to be systematic and were possibly conducted by a professional; however, no mention of any test excavations on the mound have been identified in the literature.

No cultural material or stratigraphy was noted in the profiles, but the excavations appeared to be old. No attempt was made to investigate the mound.

The site area should be defined on maps and avoided by development. Based on the probable Late Woodland period association and the amount of undisturbed deposits, human burials may be present.

The trench should be back-filled with sterile soil to prevent further degradation.



Plate 131: 40RE99B - View looking west at mound.



Plate 132: 40RE99B - View looking south at mound.

**SITE NO: 40RE100 (Bogle Ferry Site)**

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE100	Undetermined	N	35° 53' 20.9"	84° 18' 45.5"	Bethel Valley

**40RE100:** This site has been destroyed by the placement of fill for the dam access road.

No further archeological investigations are recommended.

SITE NO: 40RE101 (White Oak Bottom Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE101	Woodland	E	35° 54' 3.9"	84° 20' 0.9"	Bethel Valley

40RE101: The site is located on the floodplain and terraces of the Clinch River. The area is now in successional growth and pine plantation. The vegetation did not allow a visual inspection of the site. However, Nash (1941) indicated that the site dated to the Woodland period. A portion of the site is located in a radiological research area and had been contaminated.

Fielder (1974) investigated the site by the excavation of five 1-meter-square test units. The artifacts recovered (n=451) were encountered below the plowzone, but no midden was identified.

Fielder recommended that additional archeological investigations be conducted if any action is planned within the site area. The current investigations concur with this recommendation.

The current field investigation concluded that there is a potential for buried cultural deposits near the front edge of the terrace. Because this is the main location of the radiological studies, however, contamination may prohibit any surface or subsurface investigations in this area.

Portions of the site are located within a secured area.

SITE NO: 40RE102 (McKinney Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE102	Woodland	N	35° 54' 11.3"	84° 20' 31.9"	Bethel Valley

40RE102: This site was originally located by Nash (1941) and assigned to the Woodland period. Fielder (1974) reevaluated the site and found it under heavy pine forest cover. The current reconnaissance found that the same conditions prevail.

Based on observations on other portions of the ORR, it is likely that the site has experienced serious damage or may have been destroyed during the preparation of the tract for the planting of pines. It has been observed that major clearing of hardwoods and/or successional growth is undertaken prior to the planting of pine seedlings. The results of the clearing often appear as long windrows of mounded earth at approximately 100-meter intervals in the larger pine plantations or as clearing piles in the smaller pine thickets.

The site has apparently been mislocated in the TDOA files. The current maps place the site in a drain way approximately 150 meters west-northwest of the described location.

A search of the shoreline adjacent to the site was negative.

SITE NO: 40RE103 (Thacker Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE103	E. Archaic	N	35° 54' 4.3"	84° 21' 5.7"	Bethel Valley

40RE103: This site is located in a heavily vegetated area on the right bank of the Clinch River. A patrol road passes through the center of the site. The area is highly deflated, with rock and gravel exposures present.

Fielder (1974) revisited the site and collected the site. Shovel tests excavated at the time failed to recover any cultural material. The site probably dates to the Early Archaic period.

SITE NO: 40RE104 (Clough Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE104	Undetermined	N	35° 54' 1.2"	84° 21' 45.5"	Bethel Valley

**40RE104:** This site is located on the right bank of the Clinch River. The site was originally recorded by Nash (1941), surveyed and tested by Schroedl (1972), and reevaluated by Fielder (1974). The conclusions from the investigations were that the site contains sparse cultural material and no subsurface features.

The site area is presently divided between the ORR and TVA land. The area is under heavy successional growth and pine trees. No cultural material was observed on the beach section of the site.

No additional investigations are recommended for this site.

SITE NO: 40RE109A, B (Gallaher Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE109A, B	E., M., and L. Archaic, E. and L. Woodland, and Mississippian	E	35° 55' 24.8"	84° 24' 42.5"	Elverton

**40RE109A and B:** This site encompasses two distinct areas along Watts Bar Lake. The site was originally identified by Nash (1941) and was reported to contain a mound. Fielder (1974:42-43) investigated the site by surface collecting and excavation of test units. The test units (Area A) revealed deposits to a depth of 1.5 meters, which at the time was the depth of the water table. Those excavations revealed that the site was occupied during the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Woodland periods.

Area B, which lies on a knoll inland from Area A, contained shallower deposits with no recovery of sub-plowzone cultural material. This area of the site contained Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Woodland cultural material. No mound was identified on either area.

The site was investigated as part of the K-25 cultural resources survey (Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team 1995). Two deep tests, one each in Areas A and B, were placed to evaluate the potential for buried cultural deposits. The tests revealed two distinct buried cultural components on Area A. One was at 19 cm below the present surface (bs) and one at 82 cm bs. No cultural deposits were observed on Area B.

Both areas have the potential to provide significant archeological data. Development of the site area should be avoided in lieu of additional archeological evaluation of both areas. The relocation of the reported mound should also be attempted.

SITE NO: 40RE110 (Steam Plant Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE110	Woodland	E	35° 55' 10.0"	84° 24' 56.8"	Elverton

**40RE110:** This site was originally reported by Nash (1941) as consisting of a village site and two eroded mounds. Fielder (1974) revisited the site area and found that a large volume of rubble fill had been placed on the site. He recovered a single Woodland period projectile point/knife and a pitted cobble.

The site area was revisited by the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995), which found identical conditions. The present survey observed the area during drawdown, but no cultural material was observed along the shoreline.

The mounds were reported to have been approximately 2000 feet inland from the site. This entire area has been heavily damaged, and it is likely that the mounds have been destroyed. It is also possible that, based on the distance from the reported village area, the mounds may be related to a different site.

Based on the amount of fill that covers the area, it is unlikely that additional damage to the site is imminent. In the unlikely event that the area is scheduled for development, the cultural deposits should be assessed utilizing deep testing methods.

SITE NO: 40RE111 (Browder Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE111	Archaic and Woodland	E	35° 55' 35.5"	84° 24' 32.3"	Elverton

40RE111: This site was originally recorded by Nash (1941) as a small village site. Fielder (1974) revisited the site and identified a possible cultural level to a depth of 40 cm bs. The Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995) also revisited the site under drawdown conditions and determined that the site contained a denser concentration of cultural material over a larger area than previously thought. Observed materials included concentrations of fire-cracked rock and lithic debris (including thermally altered chert) along the levee. Cultural material was also observed between a slough and adjacent uplands.

The current evaluation observed similar conditions with fire-cracked rock and lithic debris along the beach area (riverside). The site has a good potential to contain undisturbed cultural deposits.

SITE NO: 40RE112

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE112	Undetermined	E	35° 55' 32.2"	84° 25' 40.5"	Elverton

40RE112: Nash (1941) reported that this site included an approximately one-half-acre village site along the right bank of the Clinch River. The site extended approximately 300 meters along the bank and encompassed a large shell scatter. The general nature of the area prior to inundation was that of rolling upland terraces.

The current evaluation observed the original levee area during drawdown. Fire-cracked rock, lithicdebitage and ceramics (Long Branch Fabric Marked and quartz/chert-tempered cord and fabric marked) were scattered along the beach. The shoreline area is susceptible to currents, water fluctuations, and wave action from boat traffic. This was reflected in the scoured nature of the below-pool section. A remnant section of levee is present on the east end of the site area.

Site 40RE112 is map located in the Tennessee site files as inland in an upland setting approximately 200 meters northeast of the probable location based on descriptions. This needs to be verified and corrected on the site maps.

This site based on the levee location may contain buried cultural deposits.



Plate 133: 40RE112 - View looking northwest at shoreline.

SITE NO: 40RE114 (Brashear Island)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE114	Woodland	E	35° 55' 4.3"	84° 26' 5.8"	Elverton

40RE114: This site was originally recorded by Nash (1941) as a woodland village site encompassing the area of what is presently known as Brashear Island. Nash estimated the site to be approximately 1500 x 200 feet.

The present survey indicated that Brashear Island is under very heavy successional growth consisting of briars and young hardwoods. A shoreline survey of the island revealed fire-cracked rock, light lithicdebitage, and occasional ceramic shards on the beach around most of the island. No obvious cultural features were observed. Although this site is easily accessible, no evidence of looting was observed on the shoreline or the island proper. Based on previous investigations and the present evaluation, the site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to the probability of intact cultural deposits.



Plate 134: 40RE114 - View looking southeast at island.

SITE NO: 40RE117 (Gravel Hill Cave)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE117	Undetermined	N	35° 53' 4.6"	84° 16' 59.8"	Bethel Valley

40RE117: This site lies approximately 30 meters from the Clinch River on a steep slope. The site consists of a two-chamber cave. Cultural material of indeterminate origin was identified in the cave. The Tennessee site form indicated that the site was investigated by The University of Tennessee in 1958, but no report of those investigations has been located at this time.

Since the site has been previously investigated, it is unlikely that sufficient remains exist to provide additional archeological data. However, the records from the previous investigations should be reviewed prior to making any determination of site disposition.

SITE NO: 40RE126 (Poplar Creek Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE126	Paleo-Indian?, Archaic, M. and L. Woodland, and Mississippian	N	35° 55' 8.9"	84° 23' 54.2"	Elverton

40RE126: This site was reported by Fielder (1974) during a drawdown period of Watts Bar Lake. His observations included six fire-reddened areas and artifacts (n=243) dating from Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Mississippian periods. Fielder's observation suggested that the potential for buried cultural deposits was low, based on the observed clay deposits.

An attempt by Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995) to evaluate the site by boat was aborted due to high water and saturated soils. No cultural material was observed from the boat.

Based on the location of this site within the normal fluctuation level of Watts Bar Lake and within an area susceptible to heavy currents, the site has probably been scoured. The potential for surviving cultural deposits is very low. The significance of this site is in question at this time.

SITE NO: 40RE127

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE127	Undetermined	N	35° 55' 57.8"	84° 24' 14.5"	Elverton

**40RE127:** This site was originally reported by Fielder (1974) as a sparse lithic scatter. The site was revisited by the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995), who noted several pieces of thermally altered chert and a scatter of fire-cracked rock.

Based on the low density of cultural material and the low potential for undisturbed cultural deposits, no further investigations were recommended for this site.

SITE NO: 40RE131 (White Oak Creek Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE131	L. Woodland	N	35° 53' 53.1"	84° 19' 45.1"	Bethel Valley

40RE131: This site was reported by Fielder (1974) as a probable disturbed site based on numerous eroded areas. The artifact density was low (n=9) with a suggested Late Woodland cultural affiliation.

The site is now located in a growth of planted pines. In all likelihood, the site has sustained further damage from that reported by Fielder during the planting of the pines.

No further archeological investigations are recommended for this site.

**SITE NO: 40RE132**

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE132	Archaic and Woodland	N	35° 54' 8.3"	84° 19' 25.0"	Bethel Valley

**40RE132:** This site was reported by Fielder (1974) as located in portions of the Burial Ground 6, now located in WAG 2. The site had been heavily damaged by the burial ground and associated activities. Follow-up testing was initiated by the mechanical stripping of the plowzone to subsoil. The resultant exposure failed to identify any archeological features.

SITE NO: 40RE133 (Bethel Valley Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE133	Undetermined	N	35° 55' 1.2"	84° 20' 18.0"	Bethel Valley

40RE133: This site was reported by Fielder (1974) as a low-density lithic scatter, possibly a chipping station located within a transmission line easement. The site area was in grass and weeds.

No further archeological investigations are recommended. The location of the site within a transmission line easement would suggest that the site area had been cleared.

SITE NO: 40RE134 (East Fork Site)

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE134	Woodland	N	35° 58' 16.3"	84° 20' 46.4"	Bethel Valley

40RE134: This site was reported by Fielder (1974) as a probable Woodland period site. The site was identified during clearing operations for a pine plantation. The site area was probably former pasture or cultivated land based on the presence of a concrete silo on the north edge of the site. The site also lies just south of the Rather Cemetery.

The heavy disturbance from clearing and the planting of pines has probably destroyed the potential for the site to provide significant archeological data. No further archeological investigations are recommended for the site.

SITE NO: 40RE135

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE135	Undetermined	N	35° 54' 42.9"	84° 23' 54.8"	Elverton

40RE135: This site was reported by Fielder (1974) based on the presence of a single artifact. The Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995) revisited the area but found no evidence of cultural material or potential for buried cultural deposits.

The current study investigated the shoreline and, likewise, found no evidence of a site.

No further archeological investigations are warranted for this site.

SITE NO: 40RE138

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE138	Paleo-Indian - Mississippian	E	35° 54' 35.0"	84° 23' 36.9"	Elverton

**40RE138:** This site was originally recorded by Fielder (1975). Fielder observed cultural material along the beach for a distance of approximately 500 meters. Recovered cultural material included artifacts from the Paleo-Indian through Mississippian periods. The potential for stratified deposits was present due to the location of the site on the alluvial terrace of the Clinch River.

This site was revisited by the Jacobs Environmental Restoration Team (1995) on April 13, 1994, but they were unable to investigate the site due to high water levels in the Clinch River. The above-pool area was observed on April 14, 1994, by the placement of a single core to observe the potential for buried deposits. Jacobs investigations revealed that all cultural material at the site may be confined to the upper 23 cm of the deposits. However, the potential for cultural material below the depth of the core taken by Jacobs (approximately 2 meters below ground surface) was not evaluated.

Based on limited investigations at this site, additional testing is recommended should the site be impacted by future development plans. Therefore, the site has been determined to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to the potential for intact cultural deposits.

SITE NO: 40RE194

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Latitude	Longitude	USGS 7.5' Quad.
40RE194	Undetermined	N	35° 55' 2.9"	84° 17' 50.3"	Bethel Valley

40RE194: This site was reported by DuVall (1992a) during a survey of the SWSA 7. The site was identified from a series of shovel tests placed on an x/y axis across a low terrace. Cultural material was also recovered from the eroded south slope of the terrace. Cultural material was very light and was considered low density. The soils were very shallow (6 cm) and heavily eroded, with numerous roots. The subsoil was a yellow clay with gravel inclusions. Melton Branch was located approximately 40 meters south of the site area.

No further archeological investigations are recommended for this site.

### **3A. ADDITIONAL PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES**

This section is intended to provide an inventory and description of prehistoric archeological sites on the ORR that are identified since the completion of this report in September, 1995.

3A-2

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

During the evaluation of previously recorded and inventoried archeological sites on the ORR, 254 pre-World War II structures and 44 prehistoric archeological sites were surveyed during the period June to November 1994. The evaluation focused on the relocation and evaluation of previously documented sites recorded during the early 1970s (Fielder 1974, 1977) to (1) verify their location, (2) determine the amount of physical disturbance or natural degradation to the sites since they were last described, and (3) determine the eligibility of the sites for inclusion in the NRHP both individually and within a district. NRHP eligibility determinations are based on the potential of the sites/districts to yield information important in prehistory or history pursuant to 36 CFR 60.4(d).

The evaluation identified two potential historic districts within the ORR, the Wheat Community Historic District and the Gravel Hill Historic District. The Wheat Community area has been heavily damaged by construction activities at the K-25 Site over the years and during the construction of adjacent highways and roads. However, some foundations of houses and businesses that once occupied the landscape remain intact, while others display at least some evidence of their remains. In addition, the George Jones Memorial Baptist Church and Cemetery, an extant NRHP-included property, is located within the district on the old Gallaher Ferry Road.

The Wheat Community was located east of Poplar Creek and south of East Fork Poplar and Bear creeks. The Wheat Community was a thriving community centered on the Blair Road and Gallaher Ferry Road intersections. The community was named after its first postmaster, Frank Wheat, and consisted of a number of residences, businesses (e.g., service station, post office, and store), two churches, and the Wheat School, formerly Roane College. The boundary of the proposed district is presented in Fig. 4.1, which is defined by the outer boundary of the tracts on which structures found to be contributing to the district are located. Table 4.1 lists the individual tracts that compose the district and the individual structures within the tracts that contribute to the district.

An area of the ORR closely associated with the Wheat Community is located along East Fork Poplar Creek to the northeast of the Wheat Community center. The area extends from the confluence of Poplar Creek and East Fork Poplar Creek to east of the Rather-Hembree Cemetery, south to the Oak Ridge Turnpike (State Route 95), and north along an indefinite ridge boundary (Fig. 4.2).

The area contains a number of relocated structures dating from ca. 1840 to the late 1930s, including two mill sites (40RE195 and 40RE200), four known cemeteries (Rather-Hembree, Silvey, Carmichael/McKamey, and Gallaher), and a Pratt pony truss bridge built by the Champion Bridge Company, Wilmington, Ohio, ca. 1925.

In addition to containing several significant Historic Period structures, this area of the ORR has the second highest potential, second to the Clinch River valley, for containing prehistoric archeological sites. Fielder (1974) identified site 40RE134 when a portion of this area had been cleared and plowed for a pine plantation. DuVall (1992k) conducted a nonintrusive survey of the East Fork Poplar Creek floodplain and lower terrace/slope sections from its confluence with Poplar Creek to the Y-12 Plant. The survey scheme observed primarily the floodplain environs where environmental restoration activities would be conducted if contamination should be detected. Two sites, 40AN67 and 40AN68, were identified on rises adjacent to the creek.

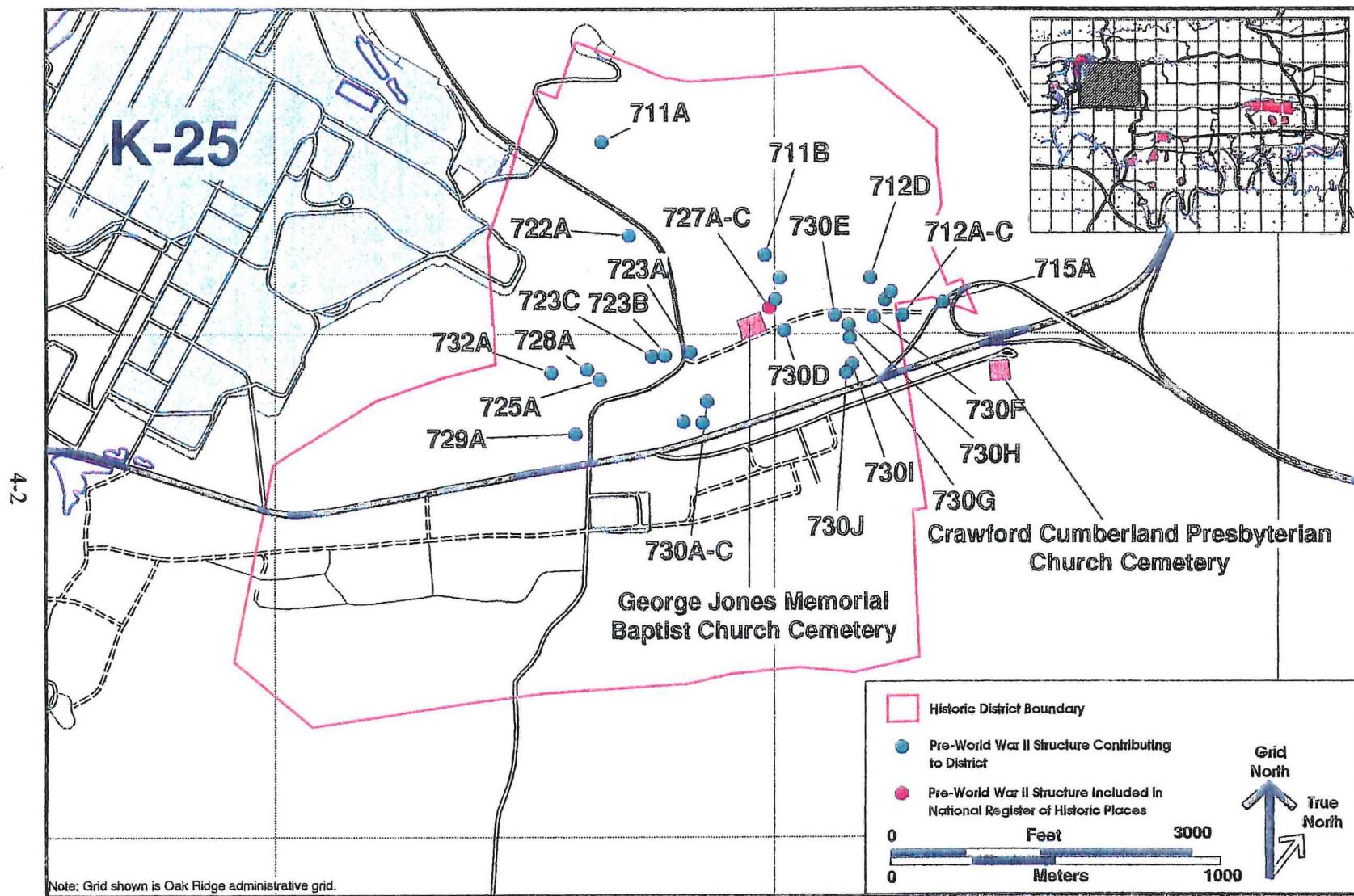


Fig. 4.1. Location of proposed Wheat Community Historic District.

Table 4.1. Tracts that compose the proposed Wheat Community Historic District and those structures within the tracts that contribute to the district

Tract No.	Acquired from	Size (acres)	Contributing structures
711	J. E. Arnold et al.	140.3	711A and 711B
712	Julia Waller	22.7	712A, 712B, 712C, and 712D
715	Crawford Cumberland Presbyterian Church	2.0	715A
722	Sallie Belle Patton et vir.	5.3	722A
723	C. N. McKinney et ux.	7.0	723A, 723B. and 723C
725	Ralph L. Phillips	15.0	725A
726	C. C. Watson et ux.	2.1	
727	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	11.1	727A, 727B, and 727C
728	Warren E. Jones	7.0	728A
729	Mattie E. Thomas et vir.	33.3	729A
730	Roane County Board of Education	252.3	730A, 730B, 730C, 730D, 730E, 730F, 730G, 730H, 730I, AND 730J
732	Edgar W. Arnold et ux.	227.0	732A
771	Allen Watson	2.0	
773	Kings Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church	1.2	

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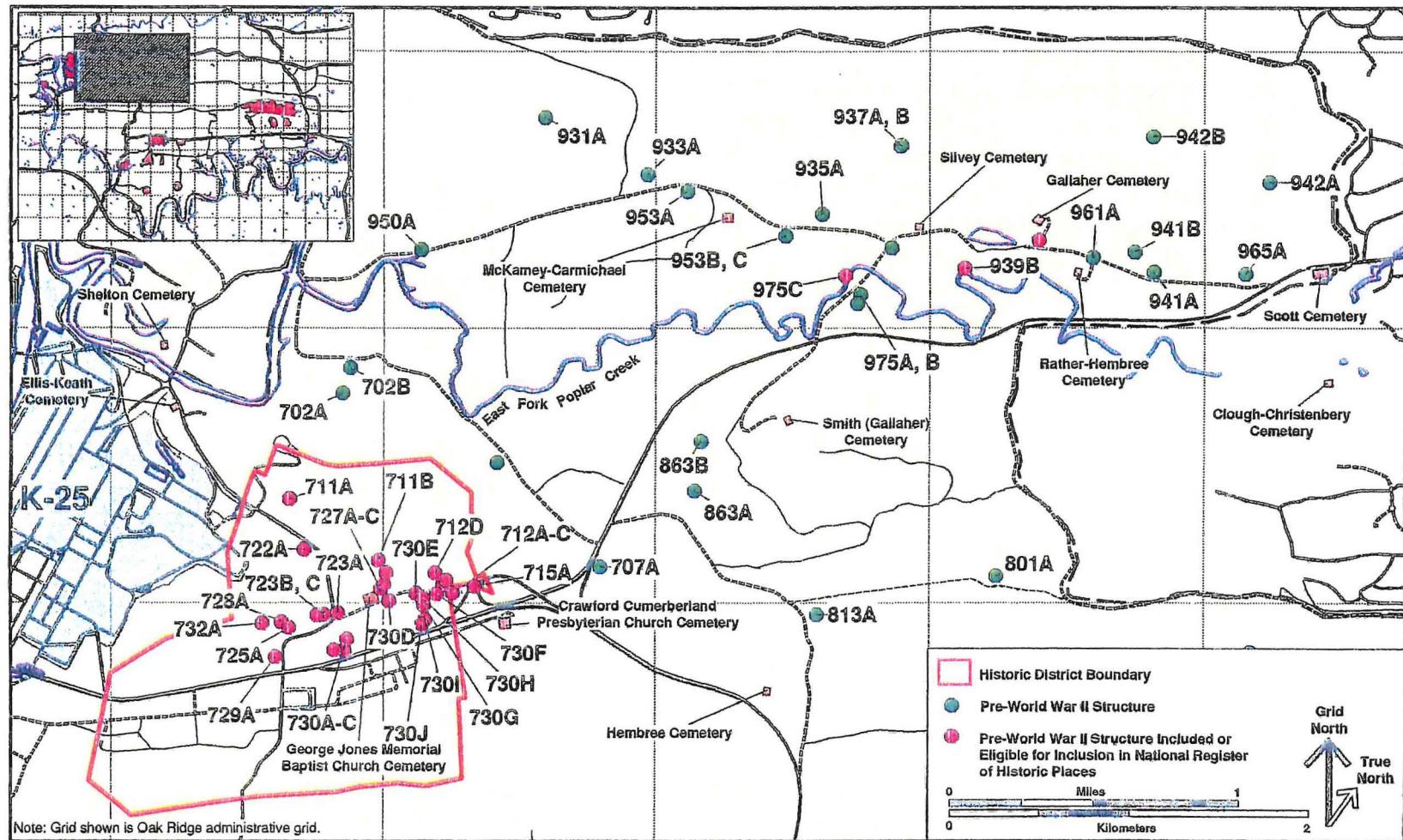


Fig. 4.2. Known pre-World War II structures and prehistoric archeological sites in and around East Fork Poplar Creek.

Numerous potential prehistoric and historic site areas on the low terraces and adjacent uplands are present in the East Fork Poplar Creek valley and, specifically, within this area due to the lack of encroachment from development activities. Furthermore, Fielder (1974) stated that site 40RE134 "is important because it demonstrates that there are sites located away from the main river area. If the rest of the interior valley region were in a comparable condition . . . then many more sites would have been located." Therefore, careful consideration should be given if development activities are proposed in this area.

The Gravel Hill Historic District is located south of the ORNL main facilities complex along and south of Copper Ridge. The general boundaries encompass the area from approximately 700 meters east of White Wing Road (State Route 95), east along the ridge crest of Copper Ridge, south to a point on the Clinch River near river mile 27, and west along an irregular line and south of the Tower Shielding Facility (Fig. 4.3). The boundary of this district was defined similar to that of the Wheat Community Historic District. Table 4.2 lists the individual tracts that compose the district and the individual structures within the tracts that contribute to the district.

The area that encompasses the district contained a number of rural farmsteads, a school, a church, and a cemetery. Structures within the district vary from foundation-only remains to fully standing. This area was spared the major disturbance associated with the extensive clearing and construction activities that took place during the Manhattan Project and later events on the ORR. The Tower Shielding Facility is located adjacent to the district, but much of the disturbance associated with its construction is confined to areas within the security-fenced region that surrounds the facility (see Fig. 4.3).

A number of Historic Period sites on the ORR have been determined to be individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or are already included in the NRHP; some fall within the proposed historic district boundaries. A listing of these sites/structures is provided in Table 4.3, and their locations are shown in Fig. 4.4.

The evaluation of prehistoric archeological sites was limited and did not involve intrusive sampling. The focus of the investigation was to locate and verify that the sites (1) have been properly map located, (2) had not been changed or altered since they were last investigated and described, and (3) were not being vandalized. In general, the majority of the prehistoric archeological sites on the ORR that are considered to be significant lie along the Clinch River and Poplar Creek.

All of the sites previously identified on the ORR and currently under the jurisdiction of DOE-ORO were visited. All known sites are currently either inundated or under successional growth or forest cover, and several have been disturbed and/or destroyed by construction or development activities. Table 4.4 lists those sites that are considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP pursuant to 36 CFR 60.4, and their locations are shown in Fig. 4.5. Those sites determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP primarily lie along the shoreline of the Clinch River, with several in the Poplar Creek area. Many of these sites are susceptible to the fluctuation of Melton Hill and Watts Bar lakes and boat traffic. This situation likely causes more disturbance to the shoreline sites than looting by artifact collectors. It may be appropriate that some of the more sensitive sites be evaluated to determine the rate of erosion in the area and to determine if stabilization of the archaeological deposits is warranted.

Any proposed construction, development, or transfer of land on or in the vicinity of the known sites should result in further evaluation of the impacted properties. Boundaries established in site reports

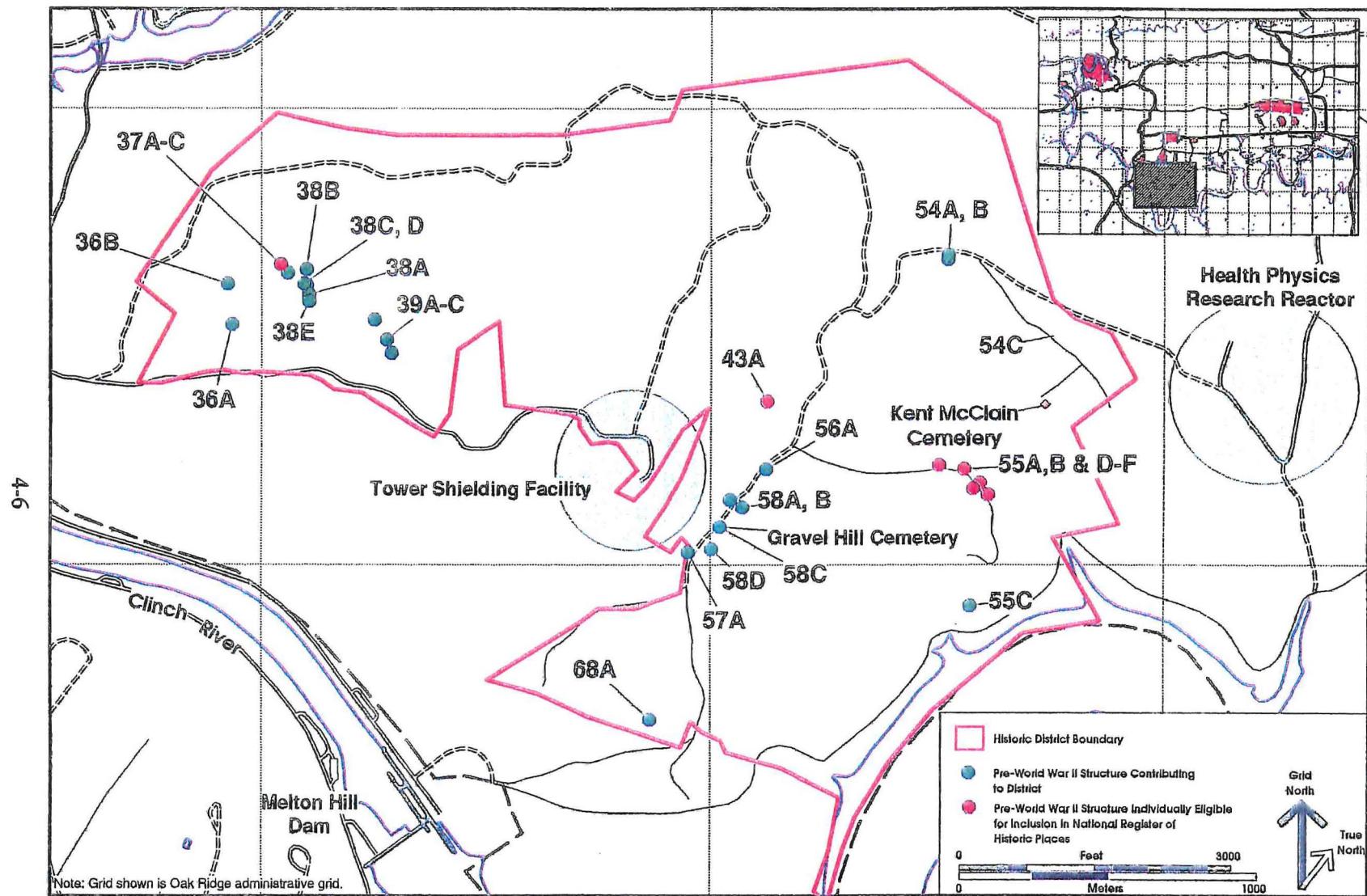


Fig. 4.3. Location of proposed Gravel Hill Historic District.

Table 4.2. Tracts that compose the proposed Gravel Historic District and those structures within the tracts that contribute to the district

Tract No.	Acquired from	Size (acres)	Contributing structures
36	Carl McKeehan et ux.	52.1	36A and 36B
37	Carl McKeehan et ux.	37.8	37A, 37B, and 37C
38	A. L. Babb et ux.	37.0	38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, and 38E
39	James Comer et ux.	109.0	39A, 39B, and 39C
41	R. M. Fritts et ux.	148.5	
42	Ernest Fritts	78.0	
43	Ernest Williams et ux.	142.0	43A
54	M. Kent McClain et ux.	89.5	54A, 54B, 54C
55	Allison & Charlotte Clough	146.3	55A, 55B, 55C, 55D, 55E, and 55F
56	Roane County Board of Education	0.5	56A
57	TRS. Methodist Episcopal Church	0.8	57A
58	M. J. Atchley	214.5	58A, 58B, 58C
68	J. A. Peterson et al.	36.3	68A

Table 4.3. Pre-World War II structures on the ORR determined to be individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP

Inv. No.	Function	Present condition	NRHP status
16A	Church	Standing	I
16B	Gravehouse	Standing	I
16C	Gravehouse	Standing	I
25A	Dwelling	Foundation only	E
25B	Smokehouse	Foundation only	E
25C	Barn	Partially standing	E
33B	Dwelling	Foundation only	E
33C	Root cellar	Foundation only	E
33D	Crib	Foundation only	E
33E	Barn	Foundation only	E
37A	Storage	Could not relocate	E, C
37B	Dwelling	Foundation only	E, C
43A	Dwelling	Foundation only	E, C
44C	Dwelling	Foundation only	E
52C	Dwelling	Foundation only	E
52D	Dwelling	Foundation only	E
52E	Barn	Foundation only	E
52F	Silo	Standing	E
54C	Dwelling	Foundation only	E
55A	Dwelling	Partially standing	E, C
55B	Barn	Partially standing	E, C
55D	Firebox	Foundation only	E, C
55E	Shed	Foundation only	E, C
55F	Shed	Foundation only	E, C
151A	Barn	Foundation only	E
151B	Dwelling	Foundation only	E
151C	Shed	Standing	E
151D	Henhouse	Partially standing	E
610B	Dwelling	Foundation only	E

Inv. No.	Function	Present condition	NRHP status
610C	Barn	Foundation only	E
610D	Dwelling	Foundation only	E
610E	Barn	Foundation only	E
610F	Shed	Foundation only	E
610H	Dwelling	Foundation only	E
640A	Dwelling	Not visited	I
640B	Smokehouse	Standing	I
727A	Church	Standing	I, C
939A	Dwelling	Foundation only	E
939B	Mill	Foundation only	E
975C	Mill	Foundation only	E

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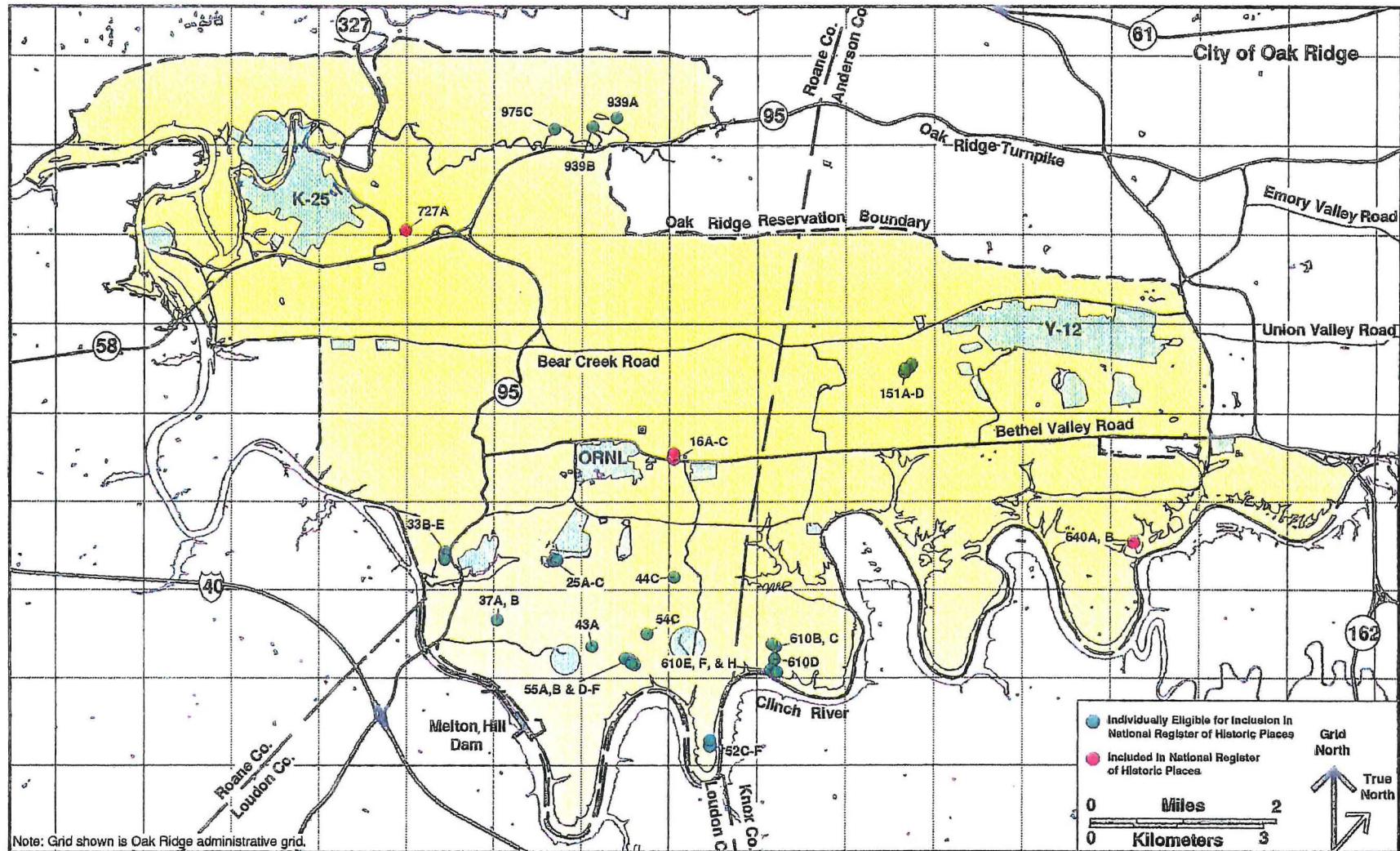


Fig. 4.4. Location of pre-World War II structures on the Department of Energy Oak Ridge Reservation included in and individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 4.4. Prehistoric archeological sites on the ORR determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	USGS 7.5' Quad.	Latitude	Longitude	NRHP status
40AN20	Woodland, Mississippian, and Euroamerican	Lovell	35° 56' 43.9"	84° 14' 32.7"	E
40AN25	Woodland	Lovell	35° 58' 48.3"	84° 11' 55.3"	E
40AN27	L. Woodland	Lovell	35° 57' 59.6"	84° 13' 10.3"	E
40RE27	Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 53' 26.7"	84° 19' 26.9"	E
40RE86	Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian	Elverton	35° 54' 55.1"	84° 26' 6.7"	E
40RE87	Undetermined	Elverton	35° 55' 46.7"	84° 25' 11.4"	E
40RE99A	Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 52' 44.9"	84° 16' 44"	E
40RE99B	L. Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 52' 39.6"	84° 16' 59.1"	E
40RE101	Woodland	Bethel Valley	35° 54' 3.9"	84° 20' 1"	E
40RE109	E., M., and L. Archaic, E. and L. Woodland, and Mississippian	Elverton	35° 55' 24.8"	84° 24' 42.5"	E
40RE110	Woodland	Elverton	35° 55' 10.0"	84° 24' 56.8"	E
40RE111	Archaic and Woodland	Elverton	35° 55' 35.5"	84° 24' 32.3"	E
40RE112	Undetermined	Elverton	35° 55' 32.2"	84° 25' 40.5"	E
40RE114	Woodland	Elverton	35° 55' 4.3"	84° 26' 5.8"	E
40RE138	Paleo-Indian through Mississippian	Elverton	35° 54' 35"	84° 23' 36.9"	E

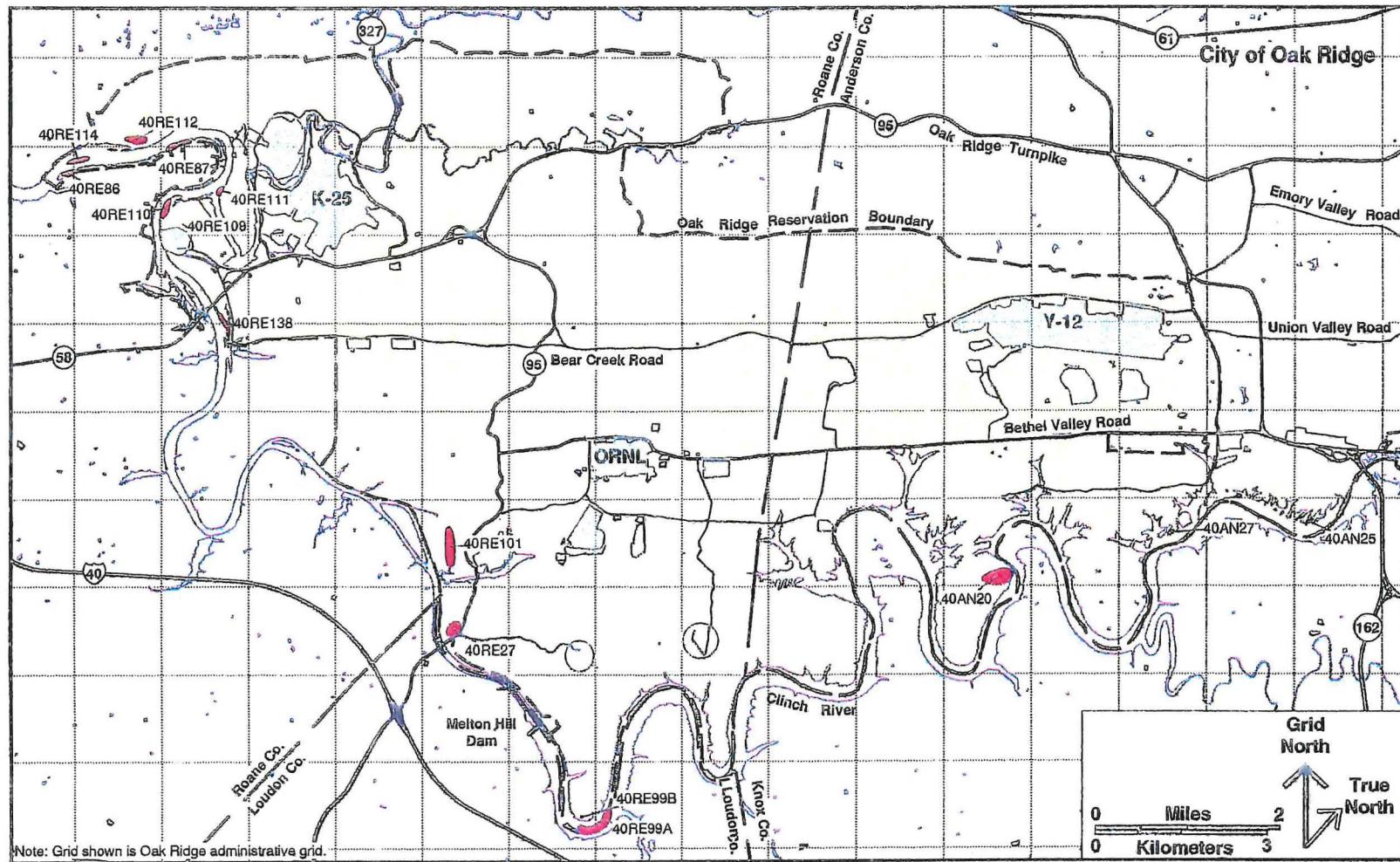


Fig. 4.5. Location of prehistoric archeological sites on the Department of Energy Oak Ridge Reservation determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

and site file maps should be considered a general location and should not be considered definitive since many of the map locations were completed in the 1940s and may have been transposed to other maps several times in the last 50 years. Phase II testing on any of the shoreline and terrace sites should be considered appropriate under such circumstances.

A minimal number of prehistoric archeological sites have been recorded in the interior portions of the ORR. Several possible explanations for this exist. First, the three industrial complexes occupy a large portion of several valleys that could have provided suitable terrain and surface water access for prehistoric peoples. However, the industrial complexes, although large, comprise only a small portion of the resultant disturbance observed in areas peripheral to these complexes (satellite areas). Therefore, it is possible that a large number of prehistoric archeological sites could have been present in the valleys but were destroyed by the construction of the industrial complexes and satellite areas such as borrow areas, substations, landfills, and pine plantations.

Second, the remaining uplands (ridgetops and slopes) are dry and highly deflated. In many cases chert gravels are exposed on the ridgetops, while shales are exposed on the lower slopes. Access to water in these environs is limited and generally confined to small springs that may or may not be a continuous source of water. It is likely that any prehistoric archeological sites located along the ridgetops would be of ephemeral nature.

Third, systematic surveys to date have concentrated only on those areas of the ORR that are proposed for development in the near future and, therefore, have only involved the investigation of a mere fraction of the ORR. Future surveys with research designs developed to evaluate the remainder of the ORR are recommended to adequately assess the prehistoric archeological resources on the ORR.



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## Department of Energy

Oak Ridge Operations  
P.O. Box 2001  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831—

November 28, 2000

Mr. Joseph Garrison  
Tennessee Historical Commission  
Department of Environment and Conservation  
2941 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

Dear Mr. Garrison:

### ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OAK RIDGE RESERVATION

Enclosed is a copy of an archeological report prepared by Duvall and Associates for the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR). The Department of Energy Oak Ridge Operations proposes to use this report for determinations of National Register eligibility of archeological resources that may be affected by future proposed actions at the ORR.

If you have comments or questions related to this archeological report please call me at (865) 576-9574.

Sincerely

Ray T. Moore  
DOE ORO Cultural Resources  
Management Coordinator

Enclosure

cc w/enclosure:  
EC Document Center Bldg. 9734, MS 8130

cc w/o enclosure:  
Thompson Lois, EH-232, HQ/FORS  
F. G. Gosling, HR-76, HQ/FORS  
Nick Fielder, Tennessee Division of Archeology



Letter to Mr. Joseph Garrison from Ray T. Moore

Subject: **ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OAK RIDGE RESERVATION**

bcc w/o enclosure:

Sheila Thornton, Bldg. K-1550-U, MS 7234

Jennifer Webb, Bldg. 9115, MS 8219

James Hall, Bldg. 1061, MS 6429

Mick Wiest, Bldg. 9116, MS 8098

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