

Archaeological Assessment and Report of  
Investigations Involving Sweetwater  
Creek Watershed (PL-566), Philadelphia,  
Loudon County, Tennessee.  
Order Number 40-4741-1-214

E. Raymond Evans  
and  
Nicholas Honerkamp

April 21, 1981

Report prepared for:  
Soil Conservation Service  
Attn: James R. Bankston  
675 U.S. Courthouse  
Nashville, TN 37203

C O N T E N T S

Abstract..... 1  
Introduction..... 2  
Background Research..... 6  
Field Reconnaissance and Testing..... 20  
Conclusions and Recommendations..... 30  
Sources..... 33  
Appendix I: Scope of work..... 35  
Appendix II: Vitae, E. Raymond Evans..... 40  
Appendix III: Vitae, Nicholas Honerkamp..... 50  
Appendix IV: Site Form ..... 59  
Note: Project maps enclosed separately.

## Abstract

An archaeological survey-reconnaissance of the Sweetwater Creek project area, located in Philadelphia, Tennessee, was conducted by one of the authors during April, 1981. At least 15 archaeological sites were defined in the project area on the basis of combined documentary and archaeological evidence. These include three nineteenth century mill sites, a historically significant spring, and at least eleven domestic-craft occupations. In addition, the presence of a Civil War battlefield in the project area is strongly inferred, although its exact location has not been defined archaeologically; no evidence of prehistoric occupations was noted. It is recommended that all sites in the project area be preserved. Secondary testing and/or mitigation of the archaeological resources will be required if preservation of the sites is not feasible. It is further recommended that the town of Philadelphia, including the project area, be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District.

## Introduction

In March, 1981, a request for archaeological services was made to the Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Through subsequent correspondence (IA-UTC March 24, 1981 and USDA-SCS April 6, 1981) agreement was reached to provide such services as outlined in Appendix I.

The study area consists of a strip approximately four hundred feet wide and one and two tenths miles long centered on Sweetwater Creek in the town of Philadelphia, Loudon County, Tennessee. This area is located approximately four miles south of the Tennessee River in the central region of east Tennessee. Philadelphia is a short distance west of State Highway 11 approximately half a mile north of the boundary between Loudon and Monroe Counties. The only tributary of Sweetwater Creek in the study area is called Bacon Creek (see Figure 1). The area is characterized by open farm land and a semi-rural community with little modern industrial or urban development.

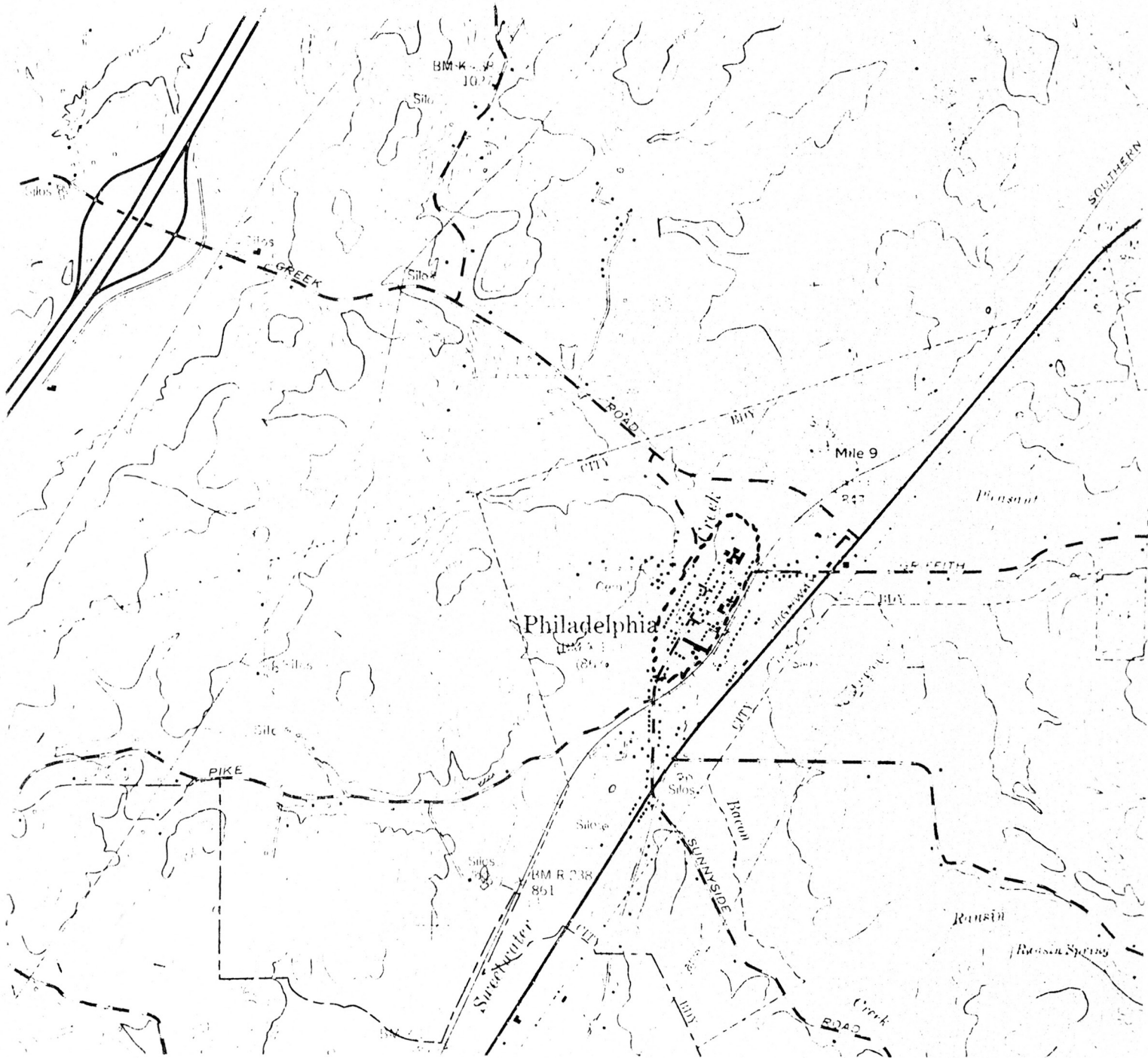


Figure 1: Philadelphia quadrangle, No. 131-NW, 1974 edition.

As outlined in Appendix I, the project consisted of all operations necessary to develop an archaeological assessment and report for the project area. This end was accomplished in three phases, including: (1) a review of published materials and unpublished archival and documentary data pertaining to the historical and archaeological background of the study area in particular and the surrounding area in general, (2) interviews with local residents, historians, archaeologists and relic collectors, and (3) an intensive field reconnaissance including a pedestrian survey of the total study area with sub-surface testing in the form of hand excavated units as deemed necessary. Work began on April 12, 1981 and all phases of the study were completed on April 21, 1981. Phase one and phase two will be described in detail below under the heading "Background Research" and the third phase will be described fully in the section on Field Reconnaissance.

All aspects of the study were conducted under the direction of Dr. Nicholas Honerkamp, Director of the Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. E. Raymond Evans conducted the archival research, literature review, and field interviews. The

field reconnaissance was conducted by E. Raymond Evans, assisted by Ms. Loretta Lautzenheiser. For a full description of the professional qualifications of these individuals, see Appendix II and III. All work was conducted in accordance with the professional guidelines for such studies set forth in Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regulations 36 CFR Part 800, and was in compliance with state law (Tennessee Code Annotated 468, Senate Bill 790) and with the standing guidelines established by the Tennessee Historic Preservation Officer.

### Background Research

At the beginning of the project a check was made with the Tennessee State File of Archaeological Sites in Nashville (Kutriff, personal communication), Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee at Knoxville (Reed, personal communication), and the McClung Museum in Knoxville (Polhemus, personal communication). Information received from these sources indicate that no prior archaeological work has been conducted in the study area, and no prehistoric sites have been reported in the area.

The study area is a portion of the so called "Hiwassee Purchase," obtained by the United States government from the Cherokee Nation in accordance with a treaty concluded February 27, 1819 and commonly called the "Calhoun Treaty" (Royce 1888: 91-100). Early land records indicate that a few Cherokee mixed-bloods owned land in Philadelphia, and some may have been there prior to the Calhoun Treaty (Alexander, personal communication). Two Cherokee mixed-bloods, Eldridge and Wilkinson, obtained 640 acre reservations near the study area in accordance with the terms of the Calhoun Treaty. The Eldridge Reservation was located approximately 3 miles northwest of Philadelphia (see Figure 2).



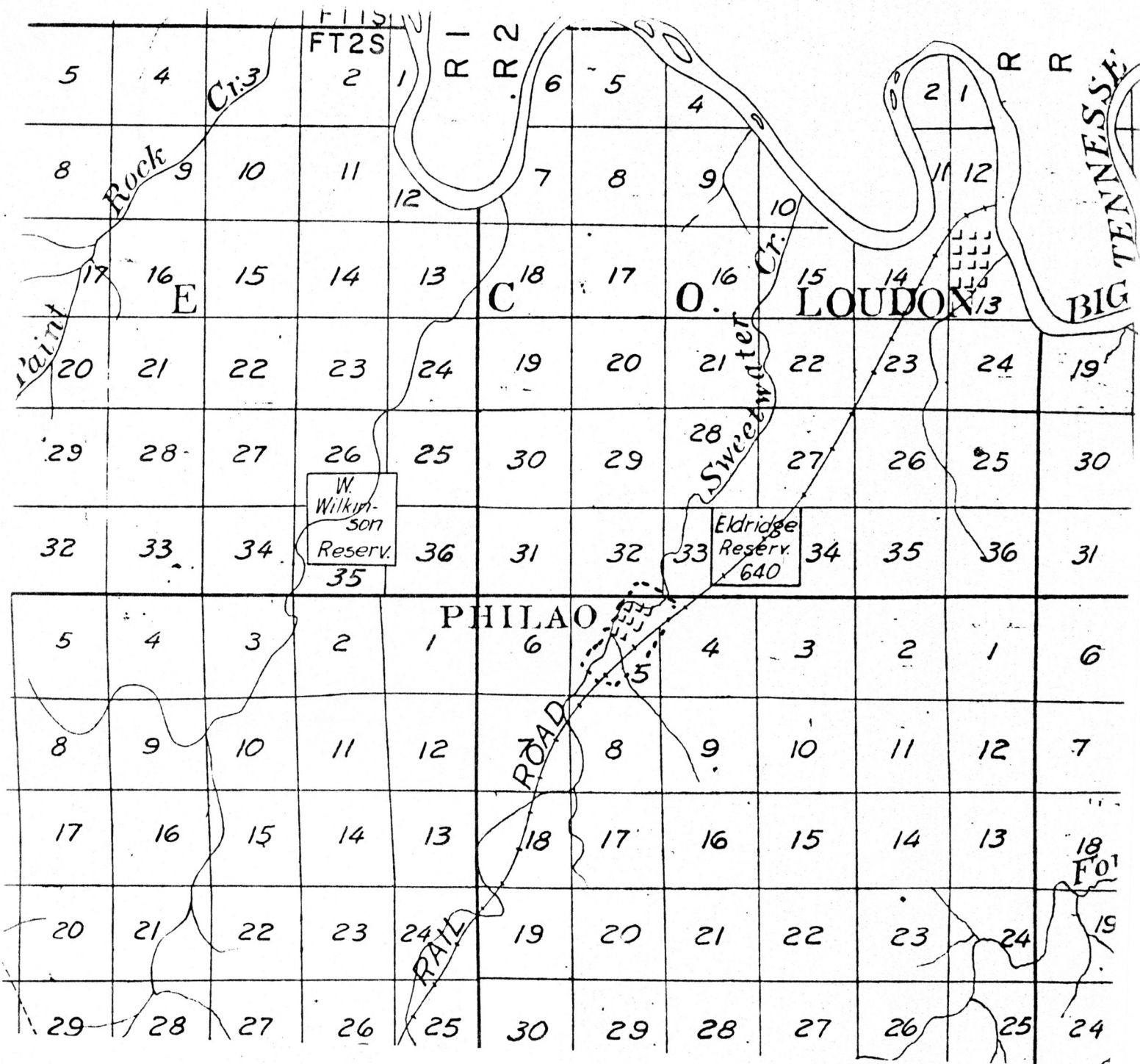


Figure 2: Philadelphia area as shown on the Hiwassee Purchase Map. Traced by Tennessee Valley Authority from map compiled from survey of 1851. Copy made June 18, 1935.

The study area became a part of Roane County, Tennessee following the Hiwassee Purchase. In April, 1822, the town of Philadelphia was created by William Knox. The original plat map of the town (see Figure 3) indicates that the street arrangement and lot designations are essentially unchanged today. Lots one through eleven will be of direct concern to the present project. The first lot was purchased by James Price. His brother, Joseph Price, purchased lot two. The third lot was owned by Jacob Pearson, who also purchased lots ten and eleven. Lot four was owned by Jacob Harliss, and James Gambel purchased lot five. Lot eight was owned by James Nelson, and lot nine by Matthew Nelson (Loudon County Deed Books; Alexander, personal communication). The records indicate that these first residents of Philadelphia were prosperous businessmen. Matthew Nelson was the entry taker for all land sales in the Hiwassee Purchase. Jacob Pearson was a millwright who established a grist mill on Sweetwater Creek to the west of his property. His stately home, "Elmwood," (see Figure 4) is still standing today. Jacob Harliss was a cobbler. In 1837, Matthew Nelson sold lot nine to Henry Ault, who operated a brickyard on the site. In the early 1840's Walter F. Lenoir established the "Grove

*Sanctus in Cantu*

*West*



*West*

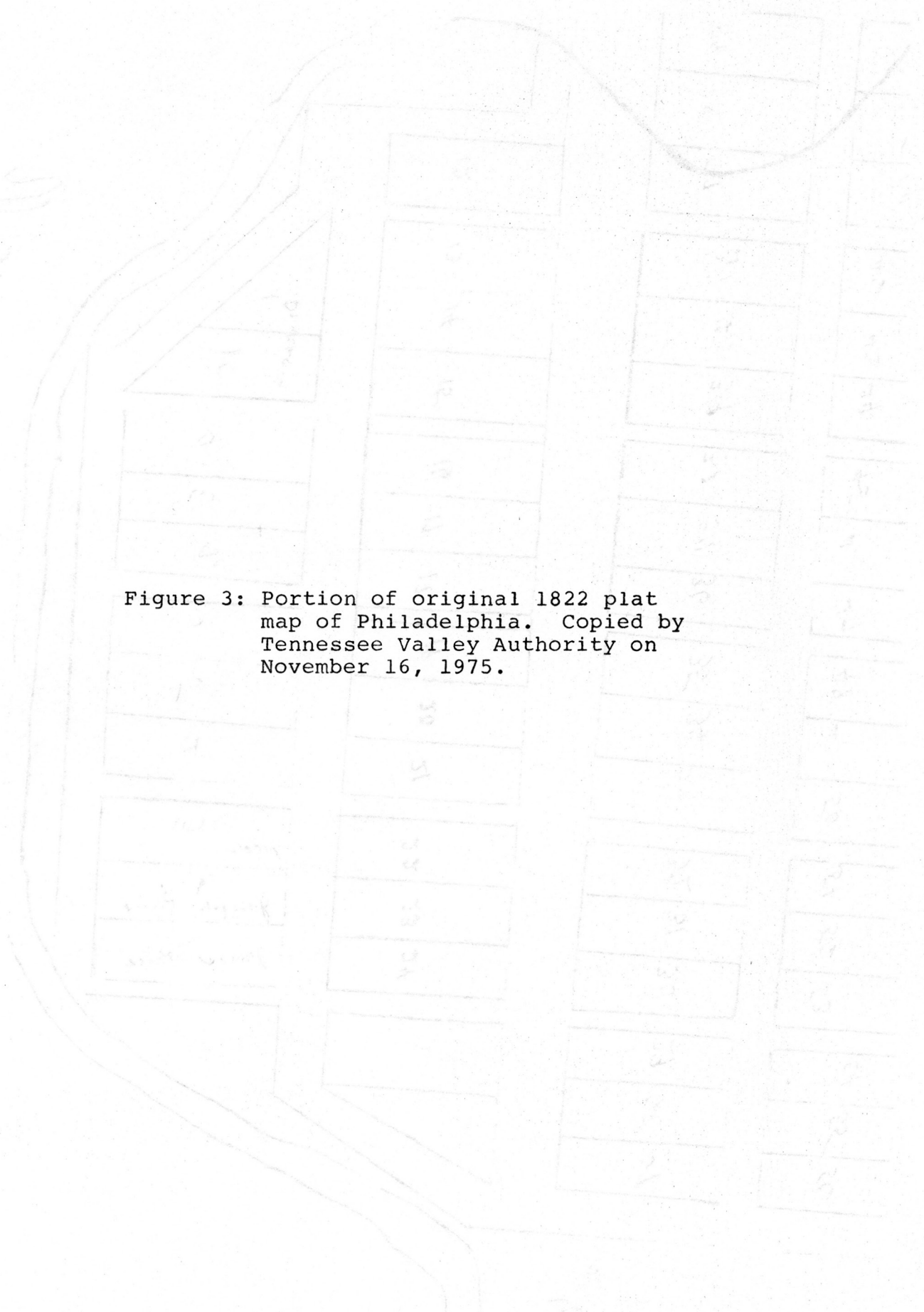


Figure 3: Portion of original 1822 plat map of Philadelphia. Copied by Tennessee Valley Authority on November 16, 1975.

Hill" plantation (see Figure 5) on the west side of Sweetwater Creek at the north end of the town (Hiwassee Chapter, DAR 1962:25-26).

During the decades preceding the Civil War, there appears to have been a trend for the owners of lots one through eleven to relocate further east, possibly due to the annual flooding of Sweetwater Creek. In 1856 Jacob Harliss relocated his cobbler shop east to lot twenty-three, selling lot four to Columbus Bogart, who in turn sold it to James Brazelton who was designated "a slave." In 1860, lot two was obtained by the African Benevolent Society. Similarly, lot nine was sold to William and Elias Lenore, designated "colored."

During the Civil War, most of the white residents of Philadelphia supported the Confederacy. Wright (1908: 222) states that military action occurred at Philadelphia during the war on September 27, October 15, 20, 25, 26, December 2, 1863 and on March 1, 1865. Much of this was in the form of minor engagements or guerrilla activity. The major battle occurred on October 20, 1863.

This part of east Tennessee was occupied by Union forces during the summer of 1863. Three infantry units were located north of Philadelphia near Loudon in fortified

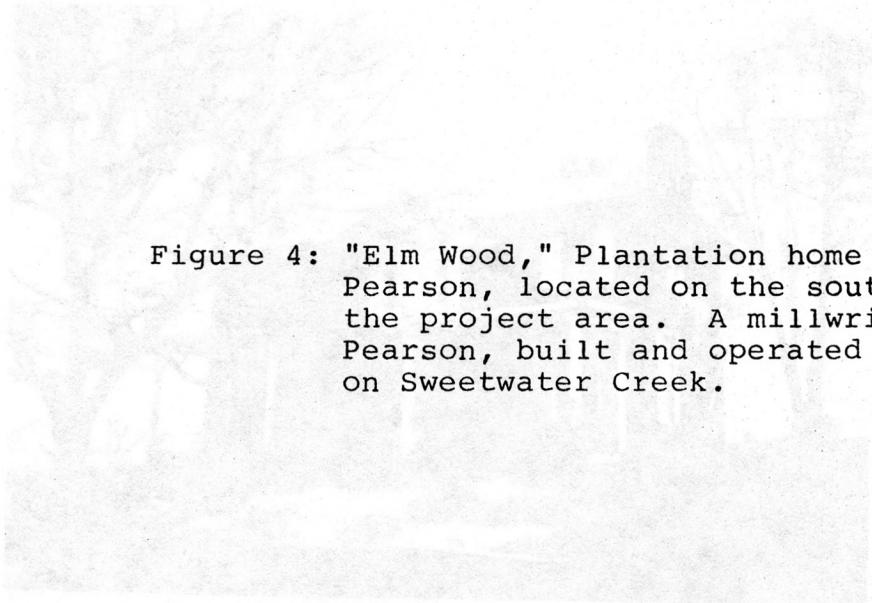


Figure 4: "Elm Wood," Plantation home of Jacob Pearson, located on the south end of the project area. A millwright, Pearson, built and operated a mill on Sweetwater Creek.

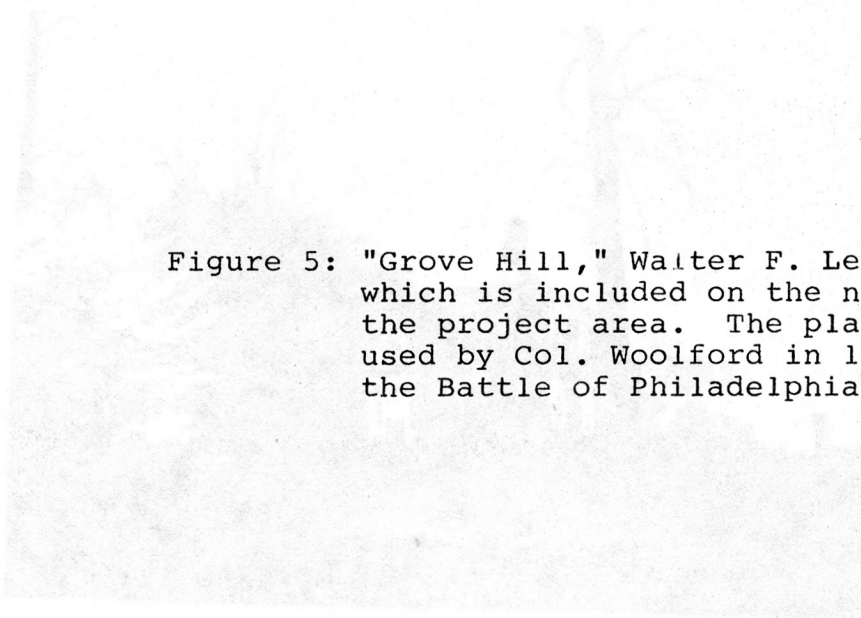


Figure 5: "Grove Hill," Walter F. Lenoir Plantation which is included on the north end of the project area. The plantation was used by Col. Woolford in 1863 prior to the Battle of Philadelphia.



positions (McQueen, personal communication), and Philadelphia was occupied by a Brigade of Cavalry consisting of the First, Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry Regiments and the Forty-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry Regiment. The Brigade was commanded by Colonel Frank Wolford, who made his headquarters at Grove Hill, the Lenoir estate. Most of the men were encamped near the big spring on the east side of Sweetwater Creek.

Confederate forces moved north from Chattanooga, following their victory at Chickamauga in September, 1863. A Confederate Cavalry Brigade, composed of the Eighth Tennessee and First Georgia Cavalry Regiments with elements of the Ninth Tennessee Regiment and Sixth Battalion, attacked Philadelphia from two directions on the morning of October 20, 1863. The fighting lasted much of the morning and ended with a Confederate victory.

Copies of the official reports of the battle by the commanding officers of both sides are available in the archives of the Chickamauga National Military Park, Chickamauga, Georgia. Colonel Frank Wolford's report, written at Loudon, October 20, 1863, stated:

About ten o'clock this morning I got information that about 1,500 Rebels had attacked my wagon train, six miles from camp. I sent Colonel Adams with the First and Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, who got in the rear



of the enemy and were cut off by some 3,000 Rebels. I soon after got information that a large body of Rebels were coming up from Sweetwater. I then mustered up the rest of my men, amounting to about 700, and attacked them and drove them back several times. After driving, they re-enforced, attacking us from every side. Our artillery fired their last round. I rallied my men and charged through, saving most of /my/ men and several prisoners. We had several killed and several taken prisoner. I am confident we killed more of them, and took more prisoners than they did of us. We have lost some of our wagons and baggage and some of our artillery -- perhaps all of it. The enemy are in large force, both infantry and artillery, with several heavy pieces of the latter.

The return of casualties in the Union forces stationed at Philadelphia, dated October 20, 1863, was as follows:

Killed: 1 officer and 6 enlisted men.  
Wounded: 1 officer and 24 enlisted men.  
Captured or Missing: 7 officers and 440 enlisted men.

Total 479.

On the same day, Colonel George G. Dibrell, commanding officer of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate) filed the following report to General Stevenson:

Headquarters, Second Cavalry Brigade  
Philadelphia, October 20, 1863, 5P.M.

Dear Sir:

The Colonel commanding instructs me to say that he engaged the enemy in front of this place at 8 O'clock to-day. After a sharp artillery duel of an hour or more the guns of Colonel Morrison's Brigade were heard in the enemy's rear. Colonel Dibrell immediately charged into the town. The enemy was completely routed. We captured all his wagons, ambulances, tents, cooking utensils, all his

artillery, about 400 prisoners and at least that many small arms. The colonel cannot speak too highly of his officers and men. The rout is not yet over; prisoners, horses and mules are hourly coming in. Our loss is nothing.

By order of Colonel G. G. Dibrell, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade. Dixon A. Allison, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel J. J. Morrison, commanding officer of the First Georgia Cavalry, apparently also claiming command of the Second Cavalry Brigade, filed the following report:

Headquarters, Second Cavalry Brigade  
Lenoir's House, Philadelphia, Tenn.  
October 20th, 1863

General:

I have the honor to state that, agreeable to your instructions, I succeeded in getting between Philadelphia and Loudon, after making a march of fifty miles in fifteen hours. Found the enemy (Colonel Wolford's Brigade) in line of battle. Sent one regiment to Loudon to make demonstration to prevent Colonel Wolford's force being augmented by forces from Loudon. I attacked him at once with the remainder of my forces, numbering 1,200. After a very severe fight, with twice my number pitted against me, supported by six pieces of artillery, I succeeded in completely routing him, capturing all of his artillery (6 pieces), entire wagon train, with many fire-arms and ammunition. Captured 400 prisoners. My loss will foot up 10 killed, 68 wounded and 70 missing. The whole command acted very gallantly. I will report at full at earliest opportunity.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. J. Morrison, Colonel  
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade

P.S. Colonel Wolford fell back in great confusion upon

four regiments of infantry at Loudon. Night prevents me from pursuing him.

Expecting a counterattack from the Union forces at Loudon, the Confederates withdrew to Sweetwater. About a week later, after having received Colonel Wolford's report, Major General A. E. Burnside described the battle of Philadelphia as follows in his report to General U. S. Grant.

On the 20th instant, Colonel Wolford's Cavalry Brigade, at Philadelphia, was surprised by the enemy's cavalry and driven back to Loudon, with the loss of six mountain howitzers and a considerable number of men. Colonel Wolford reports his loss at 100. The enemy has been driven back again beyond Philadelphia, and are said to be concentrating at Sweetwater a heavy force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The reports of the number of the enemy are indefinite, except as to the presence there of Stevenson's Division of Infantry and some 3,000 or 4,000 cavalry. I have re-enforced the garrison of Loudon and shall leave for there at once; from there I will endeavor to telegraph you more definitely. We have had a good deal of rain. Trains /are/ late, and I fear much of our supplies will be very badly delayed by high water and bad roads. It is reported from several sources that a considerable force under Joe Johnston has left Bragg's army.

In November, 1863, the Confederate forces bypassed Philadelphia on the way north in advance of Longstreet's unsuccessful assault on Knoxville. The departure of regular troops in the area was followed by a raid by pro-Union guerrillas. They looted the Lenoir estate at

"Grove Hill," and rode out of Philadelphia to the east (Hiwassee Chapter, DAR 1962:26). They were observed by Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Williams. The following description of the subsequent events was provided later by Mr. Williams (Lenoir 1916:402-404):

I went (post haste) to Sweetwater to notify General Vaughn, who was there reorganizing his regiment, which had not been exchanged after the Battle of Vicksburg. General Vaughn, after getting the information, at once took command of a company or small squadron of cavalry, of the 8th Tennessee, commanded by Captain McGentis containing also a few soldiers from different commands, who chanced to be on hand, and started after the bushwhackers. I had just got to Sweetwater off of Wheeler's raid and volunteered to go along. I took supper at Madisonville with Bob Houston who went with us. We rode to near Coco Creek that night where the command rested until near morning. Meantime I had scouted the country and found that the bushwhackers had struck the old turnpike road at Coco Creek and gone on in the direction of North Carolina. Dressed as a Yankee soldier I acted as scout and went on in advance of General Vaughn and the command to locate the crowd. We overtook them at Evans' Mill on Beaver Dam Creek, in Cherokee County, N.C. When I rode into them I turned back and notified General Vaughn, when he notified Captain McGentis to charge them at once. We killed two and captured seventeen, including Lieutenant Conley, a Yankee officer with Bryson. We lost one man killed. I chased Bryson some distance but he, being better mounted than I, got away from me in the mountains. Captain Jim Taylor, with a squad of Indians, trailed him across the mountains a few days afterwards, perhaps the next day, and killed him on Coco Creek, near where he lived.

Following the war, there was none of the internal strife that characterized most of the south during reconstruction.

Both Blacks and whites seem to have adjusted to their new roles with little difficulty. There was an increase in population during this period and in 1870 the study area became part of the newly created Loudon County. A large scale timber industry developed in the surrounding area during the closing decades of the nineteenth century. Other industrial developments included at least two more grist mills established by Scott and Stanfield. During this period the original lots one through eleven became the main street for the Black community of Philadelphia, with a general store, a dry cleaning establishment and other small businesses. The pre-Civil war Presbyterian Church on Spring Street, complete with slave balconies, became an all-Black church (Rutledge, personal communication). In the early twentieth century Ed Waller built a textile mill east of Spring Street that dominated the economic life of Philadelphia for more than half a century. Later operated by Earl Barger, the textile mill is now closed (Know, personal communication).

### Field Reconnaissance

During this phase of the study the entire project area was subjected to a surface reconnaissance and several local residents were interviewed. In order to check for possible prehistoric materials, sub-surface testing in the form of small hand excavated units was conducted in the open areas on the end of the project area. No prehistoric materials or features were noted.

Three mill sites were noted on the southern end of the study area. In the area designated on the map as "old concrete mill dam" there are traces of an earlier stone dam, and building foundations are located on the east side of the creek (see Figure 6). At the point designated "old concrete mill base" there are remains of at least two separate mills. Foundation stones and hewn timbers are present on the west side of the creek with a stone dam upstream. On the east side, near the concrete slab, there are large cut stone foundations with a horizontal shaft (probable penstock) projecting from the buried foundations and traces of a dam on the tributary branch (see Figure 7).

Another significant feature noted is the large spring and spring-house foundations (see Figure 8). This was a communal spring and provided the entire town with water

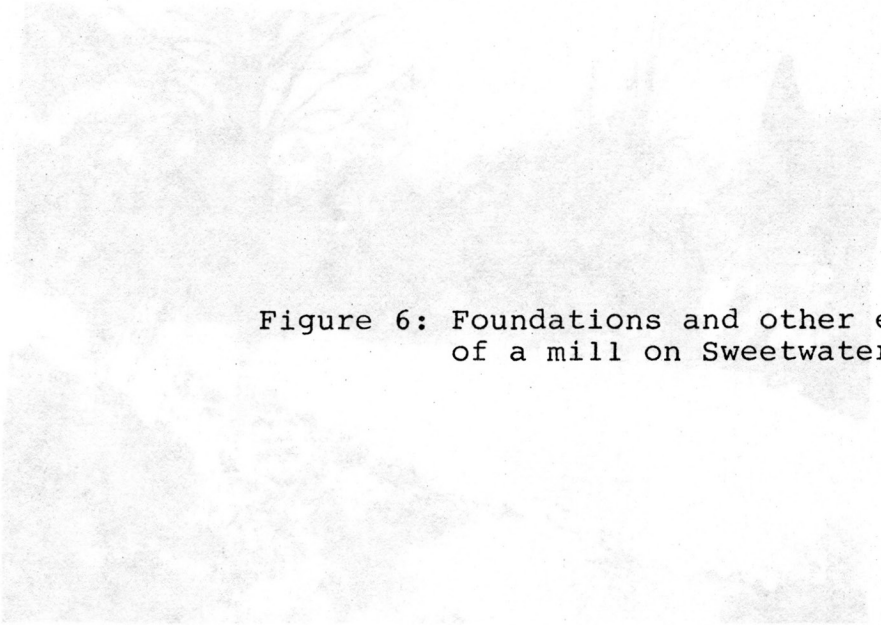


Figure 6: Foundations and other extant remains  
of a mill on Sweetwater Creek.

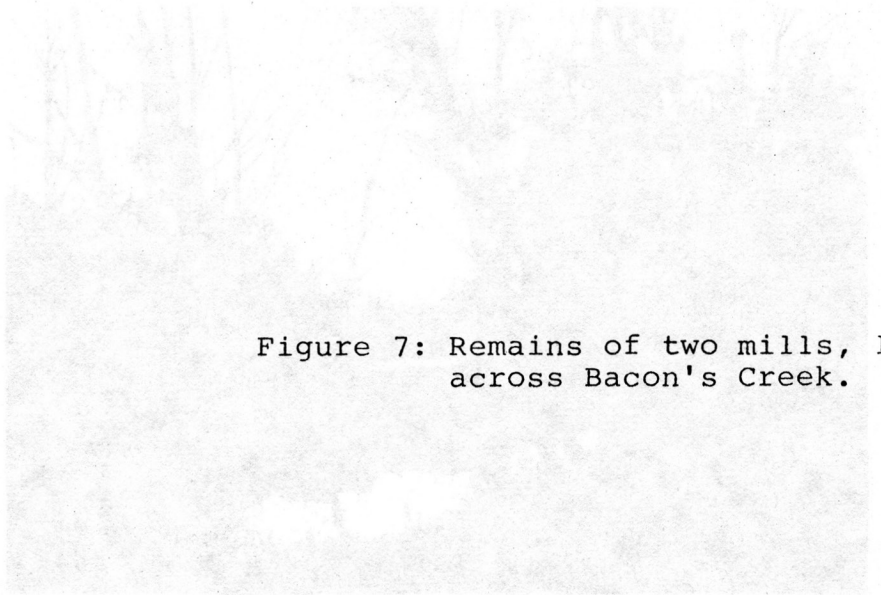


Figure 7: Remains of two mills, looking west  
across Bacon's Creek.





until the mid-1950's. Examination of the project area behind the houses on First Street indicates that there has been a gradual build up of three to four feet of alluvium in the area (Figure 9). This is well illustrated by the Barns House (Figure 10), a pre-Civil war structure still standing that has an added floor slightly above the present ground level. Inside, however, the floor comes to within six or eight inches of the top of the original fireplace. Preservation of cultural materials and features along the entire length of the original lots one through eleven is therefore expected to be excellent.

As a final note on the field reconnaissance, it may be observed that the character of the community has changed little from the nineteenth century. There have been minor material changes. The former blacksmith shop, for example, that was operated into the 1950's, is now an auto repair shop (see Figure 11). Similarly, the once prestigious Presbyterian Church is now called "Faith Chapel" (see Figure 12). Nevertheless, these small changes only serve to reinforce social solidarity of the community. Almost all the current residents are descendants of the people who were in the area in 1850 and all seem to have a strong sense of community identity and pride in their heritage.

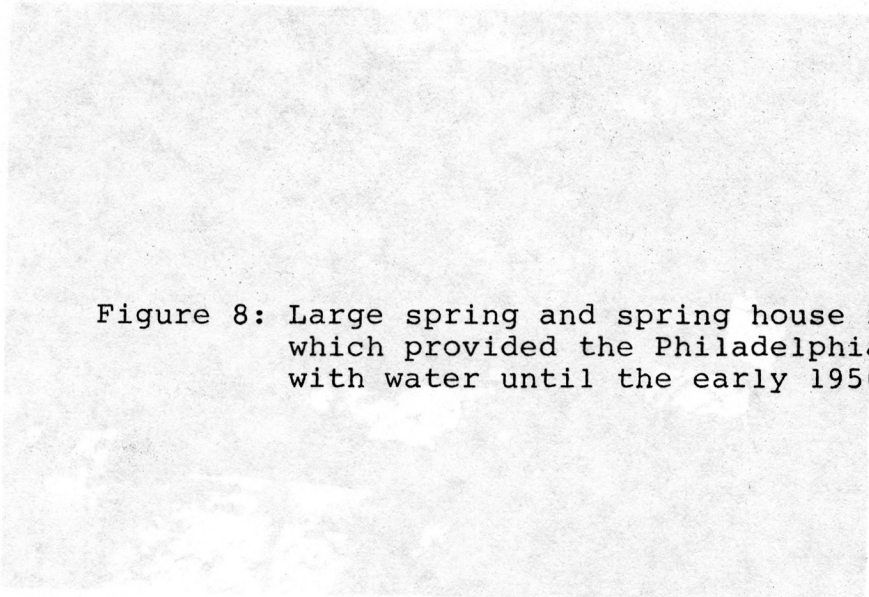


Figure 8: Large spring and spring house foundations which provided the Philadelphia community with water until the early 1950's.

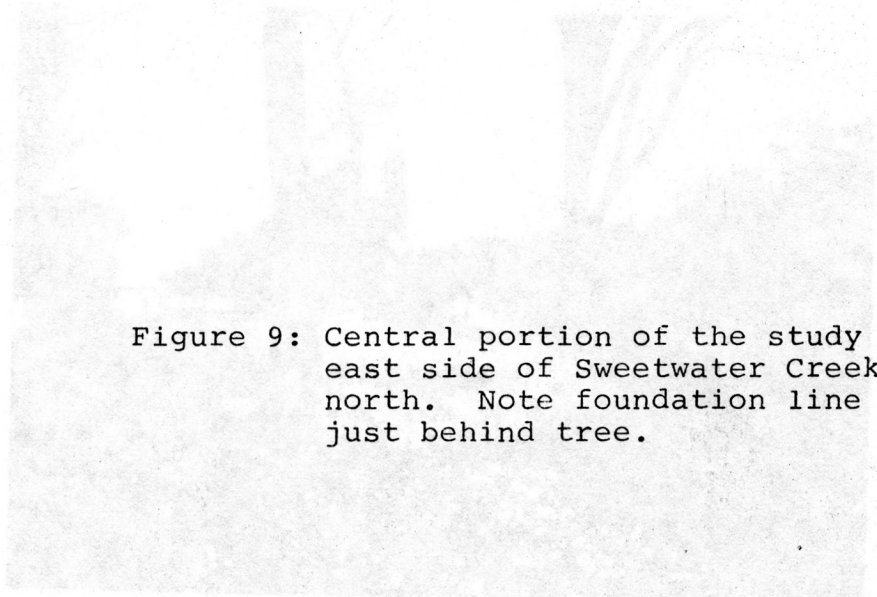
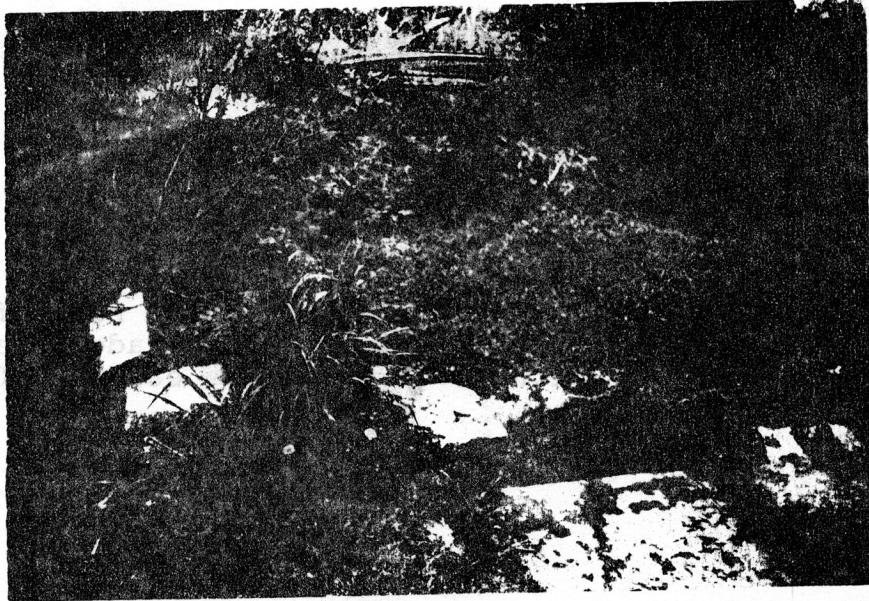


Figure 9: Central portion of the study area on the east side of Sweetwater Creek, facing north. Note foundation line in foreground just behind tree.



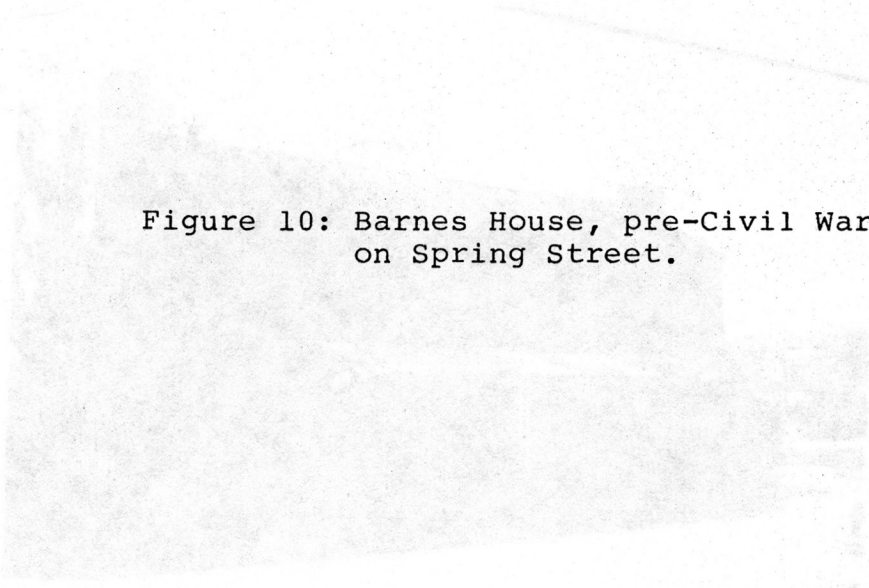


Figure 10: Barnes House, pre-Civil War structure  
on Spring Street.

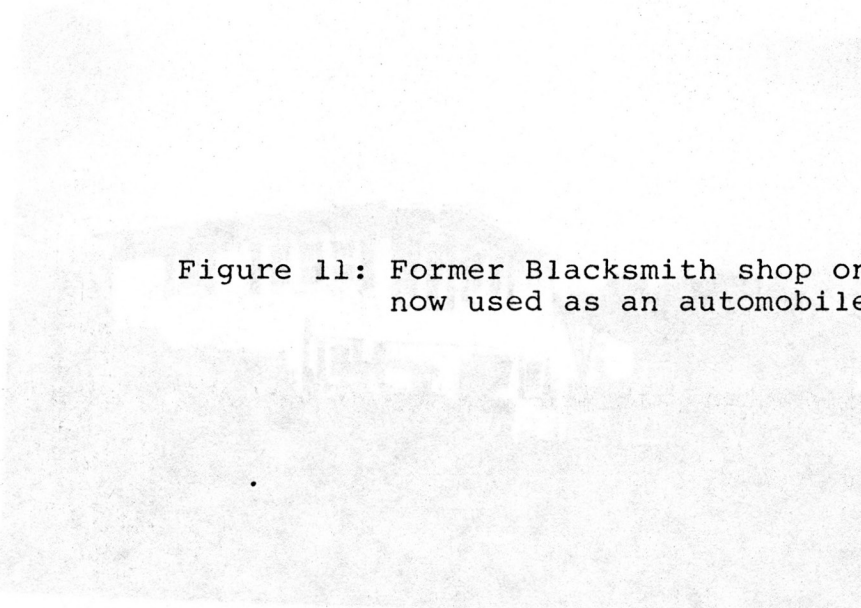


Figure 11: Former Blacksmith shop on Spring St.,  
now used as an automobile repair shop.

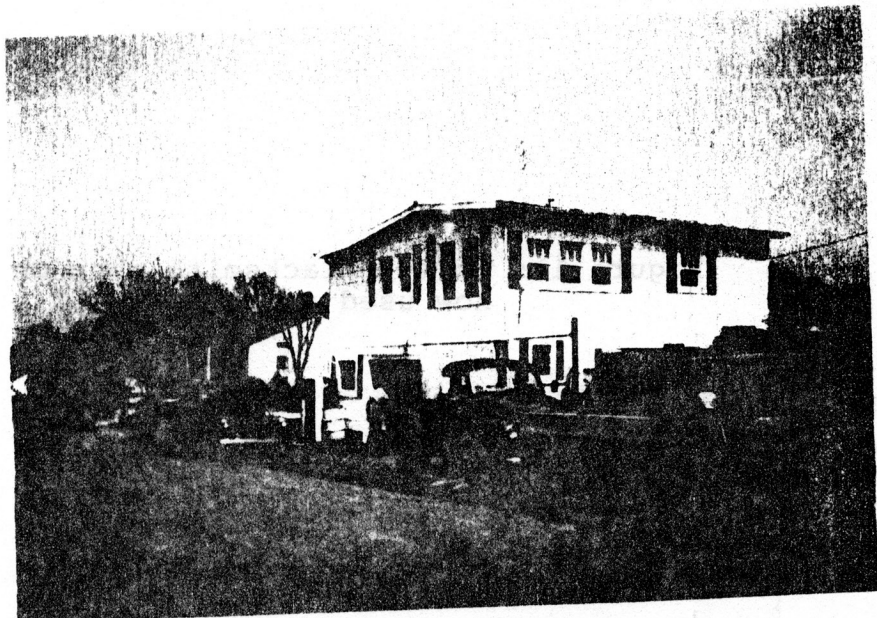
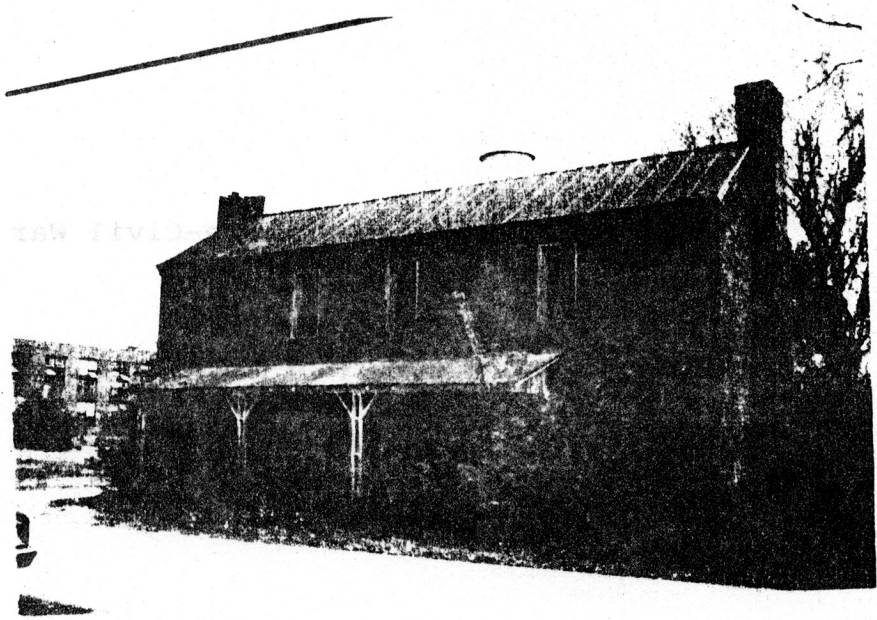
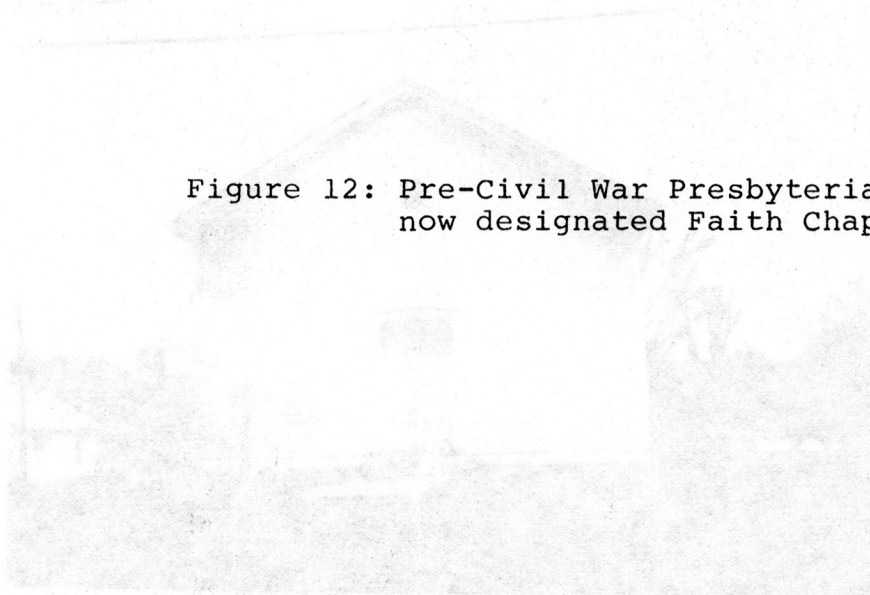
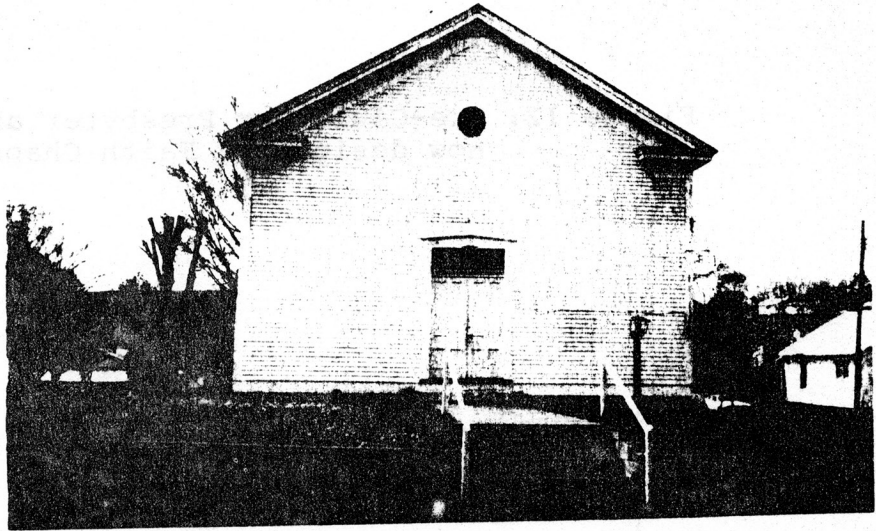


Figure 12: Pre-Civil War Presbyterian Church,  
now designated Faith Chapel.





### Conclusions and Recommendations

On the basis of the data set forth above, it is the professional opinion of the authors that the entire study area represents a site of extreme archaeological significance in accordance with existing state and federal regulations defining such sites. The area offers an unparalleled opportunity to recover meaningful scientific data regarding the domestic life-ways and social and technological development of American life from the early nineteenth century to the present. In addition, the site is well documented as the location of a Civil War battle involving cavalry units with a high probability of action occurring along the entire length of the study area.

Based on the documentary and archaeological data we believe that the project area is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places due to its significance in the economic, social, and military history of the town of Philadelphia and the State of Tennessee. We therefore recommend that the entire study area be preserved.

If preservation of the cultural resources is not possible, we make the following recommendations in order to avoid negative impact on the historical and archaeological resources at the site:



1. More intensive archival research should be conducted, specifically involving land and probate records pertaining to the study area in both Loudon and Roane Counties, and including any other data source that may be available.

2. A magnetometer study should be made over the entire project area. This will be the most efficient way to recover data relating to the Civil War battle. This study should be followed by test excavations to archaeologically define the areal extent of the battlefield areas and to ascertain the condition of the archaeological resources present.

3. Extensive archaeological test excavations should be made in all areas to be impacted by the project to determine the location and extent of all features to be affected. This will include privies, stables, refuse repositories, work areas, etc. In addition, exploratory work should be conducted on the three mill sites.

4. Provisions should be made to insure that proposed work immediately north of the town spring does not affect this significant feature.

These four recommendations should be implemented at the earliest possible time. In addition, provisions should be made to implement the following well in advance of any

proposed work in the study area:

5. Total mitigation-data recovery of all features noted during the implementation of the above recommendations in areas to be impacted by the proposed project.
6. Full analysis of all cultural materials recovered during the above and preparation of a detailed report of the findings.
7. The nomination of Philadelphia to the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District.

## Sources

### Personal Communication:

Carl Kutriff, Staff Archaeologist  
Tennessee Division of Archaeology  
Nashville, Tennessee.

Pat Coats, Director of State Site File  
Tennessee Division of Archaeology  
Nashville, Tennessee.

Richard Polhemus  
McClung Museum  
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Ann Reid, Archaeologist  
University of Tennessee  
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Edmund McQueen  
Loudon County Historian  
Loudon, Tennessee.

Rhea Alexander, Historian  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
Loudon, Tennessee.

Anne Blair Waller  
(former postmistress)  
Philadelphia, Tennessee.

Tommy and Carrie Rutledge  
Spring Street  
Philadelphia, Tennessee.

Bertha James  
Philadelphia, Tennessee.

Ms. George Martin  
Philadelphia, Tennessee.

Ms. Ruby Knox  
Philadelphia, Tennessee.

## Sources

### Archival collections:

Loudon County Deed Books A, B, and D.  
Loudon County Court House  
Loudon, Tennessee.

Lobrary and Archives  
Chickamauga National Military Park  
Chickamauga, Georgia.

Tennessee Valley Authority (Mapping Division)  
Broad Street  
Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Historical Collections  
Chattanooga Public Library  
Chattanooga, Tennessee.

### Published Sources:

Hiwassee Chapter, D.A.R.  
1962 Beloved Landmarks of Loudon County,  
Tennessee, private publication,  
Loudon.

Wright, Marcus J.  
1908 Tennessee in the War: 1861-1865.  
Ambrose Lee Publishing Company,  
New York.

Lenoir, William B.  
1916 History of Sweetwater Valley, private  
publication, Richmond.

Civil War Centennial Commission  
1964 Tennesseans in the Civil War, Vol. I.  
Civil War Centennial Commission,  
Nashville.

Appendix I:  
Scope of Work

PL-566 Watershed  
Requirements and Conditions Archaeological Investigations  
Evaluation, Study, and Report - Sweetwater Creek Watershed  
Monroe, Loudon, and McMinn Counties, Tennessee

---

Scope of Service

To furnish all personnel, equipment, accessories, materials, supplies, space, and transportation to investigate, evaluate, and prepare a report to define the quantity and quality of the archaeological resources in the Sweetwater Creek project, as defined below:

- A. General: The work covered by this contract shall consist of all operations described below as necessary to develop an archaeological assessment and report for the project area.
  1. Organize and conduct on-the-ground surveys and investigations within the watershed boundary as delineated by the watershed map. Special attention will be given to the areas in which the environment and topography were suitable for occupation by prehistoric peoples. Test pitting shall be conducted in order for an adequate assessment of individual sites if the field investigation indicates a location of significant value.
    - a. Detail on-the-ground surveys and investigations shall be made for the channel work areas shown on the land rights work maps. The level of surveys and investigations shall be of sufficient detail and intensity to insure that no archaeological sites of value will be affected or the excavation and removal of findings may be required.
      - (1) As shown on the maps work areas may be disturbed within the boundary on either side of the channel.
      - (2) The work area is located along approximately 1.2 miles of Sweetwater Creek in the town of Philadelphia.

- b. Plan and conduct the work in such a manner so as to comply with State Law (Tennessee Code Annotated 468 Senate Bill 790) and Federal Antiquity Act, and other existing regulations and laws pertaining to archaeological investigations.
- c. Search and examine available published and unpublished archaeological literature and materials which pertain to the study area.
- d. In addition to the on-the-ground survey, the field investigators shall contact local artifact collectors, farmers, and others for information on archaeological sites in the watershed. To the greatest extent possible, this information will be field checked.
- e. For materials found in or at test site(s), prepare a physical structure of the site in which found. Compare the site in which material was found with other known sites or collections within the study area or within the region in which the study area is located.
- f. Report: An original on bond paper and 3 copies of a final narrative report, typed on 8x10 or 8x10 1/2 inch paper.
- g. The report shall include:
  - (1) On the government-furnished land rights map, show and code identify each archaeological site location which was found during the study.
  - (2) In the narrative section and for each significant archaeological site shown on the maps, by the contractor, the contractor shall prepare a description of the site, photographs as appropriate, list materials found, evaluate site, a statement of potential archaeological significance of the site to the area and conclude with recommendations concerning future excavation or conservation of any significant site.

(3) All artifacts are the property of the appropriate landowner as shown on the land rights work map. The district conservationist for Loudon County must be contacted to assist in obtaining a release for these items.

(4) A bibliography of published and unpublished references.

B. Materials to be furnished by the Government:

The following materials are to be furnished by the government:

1. Watershed map on which has been delineated roads, railroads, urban areas, stream courses, landmarks, houses, and the flood plain.
2. Soils information is available at the SCS district office in Loudon, Tennessee.

All of the material furnished by the Government will be returned by the Contractor after the completion of the contract.

No copies will be made without approval of the Contracting Officer,

The district conservationist for Loudon County is as follows:

Mr. Frank R. Parris

Bacon Building, Vonore Road

P. O. Box 247

Loudon, TN 37774

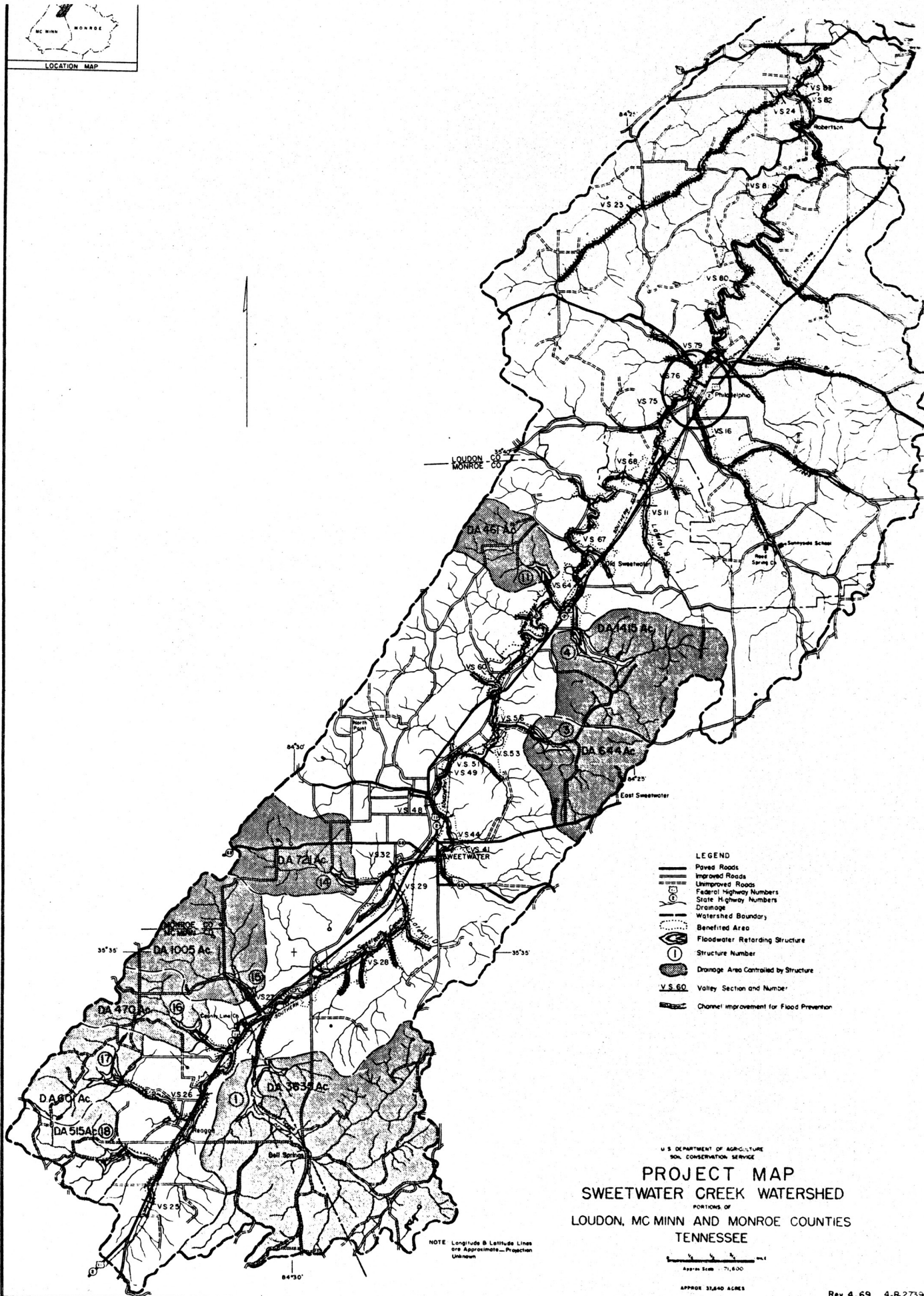
Phone: (615) - 458-2306

Prior appointment coordination may be necessary.





LOCATION MAP



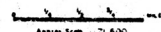
- LEGEND**
- Paved Roads
  - Improved Roads
  - Unimproved Roads
  - Federal Highway Numbers
  - State Highway Numbers
  - Drainage
  - Watershed Boundary
  - Benefited Area
  - Floodwater Retarding Structure
  - Structure Number
  - Drainage Area Controlled by Structure
  - V.S. 60 Valley Section and Number
  - Channel improvement for Flood Prevention

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

## PROJECT MAP

### SWEETWATER CREEK WATERSHED

PORTIONS OF  
LOUDON, MC MINN AND MONROE COUNTIES  
TENNESSEE



APPROX 31,840 ACRES

NOTE Longitude & Latitude Lines are Approximate - Projection Unknown

Appendix II:  
Vitae, E. Raymond Evans

CURRICULUM VITAE

E. Raymond Evans

Personal Data:

Name: Estill Raymond Evans  
Social Security No.: 411-64-4081  
Date of Birth: March 15, 1939  
Current Residence: 501 Reed's Lake Road  
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37415  
Family Status: wife - Shirley R. Evans  
children - Emmaline R. Evans (age 14)  
- Edwin R. Evans (age 12)

Educational Background:

B. A. - Sociology and Anthropology  
(Magna Cum Laude) 1980  
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Currently working toward an M.A. in Anthropology  
University of Tennessee at Knoxville

Military Background:

United States Marine Corps. 1957 - 1964

Research Interests:

- A) Cherokee Ethno-history
- B) Historic Archaeology
- C) Material Folk-Culture

Professional Organizations:

Tennessee Anthropological Association: 1975 - present  
Board of Directors: 1976 - present  
Organizational Committee: 1975

Tennessee Archaeological Society: 1968 - 1975  
Associate Editor: 1971 - 1975  
Board of Directors: 1973 - 1975  
Vice President: 1973 - 1974

Oklahoma Historical Society: 1975 - present

National Historical Society: 1975 - present

Research Experience:

Archaeological survey of proposed wastewater facilities in Duncan Park, Catoosa County, Georgia, for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Victor P. Hood, Principal Investigator. (August 1980).

Archaeological testing of interceptor sewerline near the Silverdale Confederate Cemetery, Hamilton County, Tennessee, for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Major C. R. McCullough, G. A. I. (July 1980).

Field interviews, data analysis and production and direction of a series of video-tapes on folk-medicine with Karen Shelley and Clive Kileff, for Tennessee Committee for the Humanities, Dr. Clive Kileff, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. (April - September 1980).

Archaeological survey of proposed landfill area on Chattanooga Creek, Hamilton County, Tennessee, for Tennessee Valley Authority, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. (March 1980).

Archaeological survey of proposed expansion at Lakeshore Marine, Hamilton County, Tennessee, for Corps. of Engineers, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. (January 1980).

Field interviews, data analysis and production and direction of a video-tape on folk-medicine with Karen Shelley and Clive Kileff, for Tennessee Committee for the Humanities, Dr. Clive Kileff, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. (November 1979 - February 1980).

Archaeological Survey of Highway #27 relocation alternatives in Chickamauga National Military Park, for National Park Service, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. (August 1979).

Archaeological survey of proposed wastewater facilities on North Chickamauga Creek, Hamilton County, Tennessee, for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. (June 1979).

Archaeological monitoring of water line construction in Chickamauga National Military Park, Walker County, Georgia, for National Park Service, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. (June 1979).

Archaeological survey and archival research on Cherokee related sites in lower East Tennessee, (Polk, Bradley, Rhea, Hamilton, and Marion Counties) for Tennessee Conservation Department, Victor P. Hood, Division of Archaeology. (February - November 1979).

Archaeological Survey of proposed wastewater facilities in Summit area, Hamilton County, Tennessee, for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. (October 1978).

- Archaeological survey of proposed wastewater facilities in Collegedale, Hamilton County, Tennessee for Owen and White, Inc., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Dec. 1978)
- Archaeological survey of proposed wastewater facilities at Duncan Park and McDonald Acres Subdivisions, Catoosa County, Georgia, for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Oct. 1978)
- Archaeological survey of proposed wastewater treatment plant expansion at Chickamauga, Walker County, Georgia, for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Sept. 1978)
- Documentary research and preparation of background material in connection with displays for Museum of the Cherokee Indian, Cherokee, North Carolina, Dr. Duane King, Director (June - July 1978)
- Archaeological excavations on five prehistoric sites to be affected by Appalachian Corridor "J" for Tennessee Department of Transportation, Sequatchie County, Tennessee, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (March - April 1978)
- Archaeological survey and test excavations of proposed wastewater facilities in Meigs County, Tennessee, for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Feb. 1978)
- Archival research and preparation of a background report on the Hiwassee Garrison Site, Rhea County, Tennessee for Tennessee Department of Conservation, Harry Williamson, Division of Planning, Tennessee Department of Conservation (Dec. 1977 - Jan. 1978)
- Archaeological survey of proposed Mountain City airport, Johnson County, Tennessee for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Nov. 1977)
- Archaeological survey of area to be affected by Walnut Street Bridge replacement, Hamilton County, Tennessee for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Sept. 1977 - Oct. 1977)
- Archaeological survey of proposed wastewater facilities in Sequatchie County, Tennessee for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Aug. 1977)
- Archaeological survey of proposed water and wastewater facilities in Chickamauga, Georgia for Walker County Commission, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Aug. 1977 - Sept. 1977)
- Consulting services and archival research in conjunction with establishing routes used during the Cherokee removal in 1838 for Tennessee Department of Conservation, Harry Williamson, Division of Planning, Tennessee Department of Conservation (July 1977)

- Archaeological excavations on sites to be affected by Moccasin Bend Wastewater Treatment Plant expansion in Hamilton County, Tennessee for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (July 1977)
- Archaeological survey and test excavations of proposed Rivermont Park site for city of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (June 1977)
- Archaeological survey of Baylor Lake area, Hamilton County, Tennessee for Stein Construction Co., Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (June 1977)
- Archaeological survey of proposed Coal Processing Facilities, Marion County, Tennessee for Fuqua Energy Inc., Donald B. Ball, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (April 1977)
- Archaeological survey and test excavations of proposed Highway 27 relocation project, Walker County, Georgia for National Park Service, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Nov. 1976 - April 1977)
- Archaeological survey of proposed routes of Appalachian Corridor "J" for Tidwell Associates, consultants to Tennessee Department of Transportation Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Oct. 1976 - Nov. 1976)
- Archaeological survey with test excavations of upper South Chickamauga Creek for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., consulting engineers to the city of Chattanooga Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Sept. 1976)
- Archaeological survey of proposed wastewater facilities in Tyner area, Hamilton County, Tennessee for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., consulting engineers to the city of Chattanooga, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Aug. 1976)
- Research and writing scripts for a series of tapes on Cherokee history and culture for the Museum of the Cherokee Indian, Cherokee, North Carolina, Dr. Duane King, Director (March - April 1976)
- Archaeological survey with test excavations of proposed Central Avenue project Hamilton County, Tennessee for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., consulting engineers to the city of Chattanooga, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Dec. 1975)
- Archaeological survey of proposed wastewater facilities in Bradley and McMinn Counties, Tennessee for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., consulting engineers, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Aug. - Sept. 1977)

- Archaeological survey with test excavations of lower South Chickamauga Creek, Hamilton County, Tennessee for Hensley-Schmidt, Inc., consulting engineers to the city of Chattanooga, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (June 1975)
- Archaeological salvage excavations on Genoco Oil Co. property, Hamilton County, Tennessee, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (May 1975)
- Archival research and preparation of a manuscript report on Archaeological Resources in the Chattanooga Area now on file with the Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (April 1975 - May 1975)
- Archaeological survey of Moccasin Bend, Hamilton County, Tennessee, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (April 1975)
- Archaeological survey of Williams Island, Hamilton County, Tennessee, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (March 1975)
- Participated in archaeological excavations at the Gordon-Lee site in Walker County, Georgia, Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Dec. 1974 - Jan. 1975)
- Archaeological survey of Burns Island, Marion County, Tennessee, Victor P. Hood, University of Tennessee at Knoxville (Aug. 1974)
- Archaeological survey of Long Island, Marion County, Tennessee and Jackson County, Alabama, Donald B. Ball and Victor P. Hood, University of Tennessee at Knoxville (Feb. 1975; May 1974; March 1974)
- Participated in archaeological excavations at the King Site, Floyd County, Georgia, Patrick Garrow, Berry College, Rome, Georgia (June 1974; April 1974; August 1973)
- Participated in archaeological excavations at the Tunacunnhee Mounds Site in Dade County, Georgia, Dr. Joseph Caldwell, University of Georgia (May 1973 - July 1973)
- Participated in archaeological excavations at the Momen Site, Floyd County, Georgia, Victor P. Hood, University of Tennessee at Knoxville (March 1973 - April 1973)

Museum Experience:

Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga,  
Dr. Jeffrey L. Brown.

General lab work and analysis of archaeological materials recovered in the course of environmental impact contracts. (1975 - present).

Establishment and maintenance of a general site file with emphasis on historic and industrial sites in the Chattanooga area. (1975 - present).

Museum of the Cherokee Indian, Cherokee, North Carolina, Dr. Duane King

Archival research and preparation of a series of tapes for audio-visual presentations on Cherokee history and culture. (February - May 1976).

Editorial consulting services in conjunction with publication of The Journal of Cherokee Studies. (1976 - present).

Aniyunwiya Museum, Sequoyah Caverns, Alabama, Kenneth E. Pennington

Archival research and preparation of general display materials. (1973 - 1974).

Bibliography of Published Works:

- 1979 "Tsali: The Man Behind the Legend," (co-authored with Duane King) Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. IV, No. 4, pp. 193-240.
- 1979 "History in the Making: Cherokee Events as Reported in Contemporary Newspapers," (co-authored with Duane King) Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 51-118.
- 1979 "Sketches of Cherokee Characteristics," (Editor) Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. IV, No. 1, pp. 10-20.



- 1979 "The Graysville Melungeons: A Tri-racial People in Lower East Tennessee,": Tennessee Anthropologist, Vol. IV, No. 1, pp 1-31.
- 1978 "The Trail of Tears: Primary Documents of the Cherokee Removal" (co-Editor), Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. III, No. 3, pp 131-190.
- 1978 "The Palen Fence: An Example of Appalachian Folk Culture," Tennessee Anthropologist, Vol. III, No. 1, pp 93-99.
- 1978 "The Battle of Lookout Mountain: An Eyewitness Account": (Editor) Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. III, No. 1, pp 49-53.
- 1978 The Hiwassee Garrison Site: A Potential for an Archaeological Interpretation of Three Historic Communities, on file with the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Planning, 96 pp.
- 1977 "Highways to Progress: Nineteenth Century Roads in the Cherokee Nation," Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. II, No. 4, pp 394-400.
- 1977 "Historic Documentation of the Grant Expedition Against the Cherokees, 1761," (co-authored with Duane King) Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. II, No. 3, pp 272-275.
- 1977 "Stephen Foreman," Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. II, No. 2, pp 256-264.
- 1977 "Fort Marr Blockhouse: The Last Evidence of America's First Concentration Camps," Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. II, No. 2, pp 230-240.
- 1977 "Preliminary Report on an Experimental Stone Box Burial," (co-authored with H.C. Brehm), Tennessee Anthropologist, Vol. II, No. 1, pp 16-23.
- 1977 "Following the Rainbow: Cherokee in the California Gold Fields," Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. II, No. 1, pp 170-175.
- 1977 "Dragging Canoe," Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. II, No. 1, pp 176-189.
- 1977 "Membership Participation," Newsletter of the Tennessee Anthropological Association, Vol. II, No. 5, pp 1-3.
- 1976 Potential for Archaeological Interpretation at the Hamilton County Park, on file with the Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, 53 pp.

- 1976 "The Strip House in Tennessee Folk-Architecture", Tennessee Folklore Society Bulletin, Vol. XLII, No. 4, pp 163-166.
- 1976 "Rob Benge", Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. I, No. 1, pp 98-109.
- 1976 "The Long Island Mounds: Marion County, Tennessee - Jackson County, Alabama," (co-authored with Donald B. Ball and Victor P. Hood), Tennessee Anthropologist, Vol. I, No. 1, pp 13-47.
- 1976 "The Death of John Walker Jr.: Political Assassination or Personal Vengeance?", (co-authored with Duane King), Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. I, No. 1, pp 4-16.
- 1976 "Ostenaco", Journal of Cherokee Studies, Vol. I, No. 1, pp 41-54.
- 1975 Woodland Ceramics in the Chattanooga Area, Miscellaneous publication of the Chattanooga Chapter of the Tennessee Archaeological Society, Chattanooga, 18 pp.
- 1975 "Pottery Typology: Pickwick Complicated Stamped," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XX, No. 4, pp 38, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1975 "Enforcement of Tennessee's Antiquities Law," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XX, No. 3, pp 21, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1974 "Pottery Typology: Hiwassee Island Red on Buff," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XIX, No. 12, pp 117, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1974 "The Thurston Tablet," Published in 20 parts, TAS Newsletter, Vol. XIX and Vol. XX, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1973 Tunacunhee Mounds, Tribute Press, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 18 pp.
- 1973 Nickajack: Cave, Town and Dam, (Edited) Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1973 "A Middle Woodland Mound Complex," TAS Newsletter, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Vol. XVIII, No. 5, pp 97-99, Knoxville.
- 1973 The Moundville Complex in the Pickwick Basin, 322 pp (Edited) 322 pp, Tribute Press, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
- 1973 "Prehistoric Food in Tennessee," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVIII, No. 5, pp 38, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.

- 1973 A Voice From the Past, 50 pp, Tribute Press, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
- 1973 "The Human Skull," (co-authored with Dr. William M. Bass) TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, pp 31-36 and Vol. XVIII, NO. 3, pp 58-60, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "Copena: A Middle Woodland People," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 1, pp 7-9, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "Shell Artifacts," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 2, pp 16-18, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "How Old Is It?" TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 3, pp 28-29, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "Pottery Typology: Wright Check Stamped," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 5, pp 49, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "Pottery Typology: Hamilton Cord Marked," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 6, pp 58, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "Requiem for Chief Joseph," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 7, pp 61-70, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "Pottery Typology: DeArmond Incised," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 7, pp 69, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "Prehistoric Food in Tennessee: Acorns," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 8, pp 80, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "The Glory That Was Greece," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 9, pp 81-85, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 Ten Years of the Tennessee Archaeologist: Selected Subjects, Editor, 482 pp, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "Prehistoric Food in Tennessee," TAS Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 12, pp 114, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Knoxville.
- 1972 "Probing the Past in Dade County," Published in five parts by the Dade County Sentinel, Trenton, Georgia.
- 1972 The Last Ten Thousand Years in the Chattanooga Area, 56 pp, Miscellaneous publication of the Chattanooga Chapter of the Tennessee Archaeological Society, Chattanooga.
- 1972 Recording Archaeological Data in the Field, 10 pp, Miscellaneous publication of the Chattanooga Chapter of the Tennessee Archaeological Society, Chattanooga.

Appendix III:  
Vitae, Nicholas Honerkamp

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Nicholas Honerkamp

March 1981

### I. General Information

Address: Department of Sociology-Anthropology  
104 Brock Hall  
University of Tennessee-Chattanooga  
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

Telephone: 615-755-4325

Date and Place of Birth:  
February 13, 1950, Cincinnati, Ohio

Marital Status:  
Married to Robin L. Smith

Present Position:  
Joint appointment as Assistant Professor of  
Anthropology - Director, Institute of Archae-  
ology, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

### II. Education and Degrees

Terry Parker High School, Jacksonville, Florida (1964-1968)

Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois (1970)

University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida (1968-1972),  
B.A. in Anthropology (1972); M.A. in Anthropology (1975);  
Ph.D. in Anthropology (1980)

### III. Professional Training and Experience

Director, Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga (3/4 time). Responsibilities include management of day-to-day operations of the Institute and staff (three full-time, five part-time employees); supervision of full-time archaeological conservation laboratory; curation of major documentary collection on industrial archaeology; writing competitive proposals for contract archaeology; supervise analysis of archaeological data recovered

### III. Professional Training and Experience (continued)

from current contract projects; write, edit preliminary and final reports for current contract projects; currently responsible for contracts totaling over \$200,000.00. December 1980 to present.

Assistant Professor of Anthropology (1/4 time), University of Tennessee-Chattanooga. Teach introductory archaeology course to undergraduates; develop introductory anthropology course; teach Southeastern Prehistory to undergraduate student (special topics course); develop Bluff Furnace Site research design (19th century blast furnace site in Chattanooga) for future archaeological field school; community service.

Archaeology Editor, Florida Journal of Anthropology. Work involved selection and editing of manuscripts submitted for publication. 42 weeks, September 1979 to October 1980.

Computer consultant, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Teach Department staff how to use IBM 360/ATS text editing program for preparation of documents. 10 weeks, March - June 1980.

Research consultant, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Archival research and report concerning historic resources on St. Simons Island, Georgia for the Bay Colony Company. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks. 2 weeks, December, 1979.

Laboratory technician, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Analysis of artifacts and faunal assemblages, preparation of maps, photographs, report on British colonial site at Fort Frederica National Monument (Ph.D. dissertation) for the National Park Service. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks. 50 weeks, July 1979 - present.

Assistant Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Position included duties as field director and supervisor of excavation at Fort Frederica National Monument, St. Simons Island, Georgia (Dobree Site). Involved planning and implementation of field research design, teaching 16 archaeological field school students in excavation methods, mapping, photography, artifact analysis; teaching course in archaeological method and theory to field school students; laboratory analysis of artifacts, archival research. For the National Park Service. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks. 31 weeks field, 28 weeks analysis, April 1978 - July 1979.

III. Professional Training and Experience (continued)

Archaeological surveyor at Kings Bay Naval Base, St. Marys, Georgia. Field survey to locate prehistoric and historic sites, analysis of artifacts for the United States Navy. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks, Supervisor: Robin L. Smith. 11 weeks, January - March 1978.

Field director and supervisor for excavation in Alachua County, Florida. Test excavation at prehistoric Deerhaven Site, laboratory analysis of artifacts, preparation of report for the Gainesville Regional Utilities Board. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks. 11 weeks, September - December 1977.

Student assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Work involved organizing and coordinating movement of Archaeological Research Collection to new laboratory at UF. 8 weeks, July - August 1977.

Teaching assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Assist instructor in teaching World Prehistory course to 30 undergraduates, make up and grade tests, give three lectures per week. Instructor: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks. 10 weeks, April - June 1977.

Principal archaeological surveyor of Eagle Lake, Florida, and environs for Sverdrup & Parcel and Associates, Inc. Survey and preparation of report concerning impact of wastewater treatment project on archaeological resources. 1 week, March 1977.

Teaching assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Assist instructor in teaching introductory course in Physical Anthropology to 250 undergraduates, grade exams/quizzes/homework, teach four lab sessions/week. Instructor: Dr. Leslie S. Lieberman. 10 weeks, January - March 1977.

Teaching assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Same duties as above, 300 students. Instructor: Dr. Leslie S. Lieberman. 11 weeks, September - December 1976.

Principal archaeological surveyor of Williston, Vermont, and environs for Engineers, Inc. of Vermont. Survey and preparation of report concerning impact of wastewater treatment project on archaeological resources in Williston area. 1 week, August 1976.

### III. Professional Training and Experience (continued)

Field supervisor for University of Vermont Archaeological Field School in Burlington, Vermont. Test excavations and survey to locate prehistoric and historic sites in modern urban environment. Director: Dr. Marjory W. Power. 3 weeks, July 1976.

Laboratory technician, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Conservation/preservation of artifacts from Mulberry Grove National Register Site for BASF-Wyandotte Corporation. 4 weeks, April 1976.

Archaeological co-surveyor, with Robin L. Smith, of Mulberry Grove National Register Site, Monteith, Georgia. Survey and location of historic and prehistoric components, archival research, laboratory analysis, preparation of report for BASF-Wyandotte Corporation. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks. 15 weeks, December 1975 - March 1976.

Laboratory technician, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Work involved documentary research, analysis and curation of artifacts, preparation of maps, photographs, written report (M.A. thesis) on excavation of British colonial site at Fort Frederica National Monument, St. Simons Island, Georgia, for the National Park Service. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks. 30 weeks, April - September 1975.

Field director and supervisor for excavation at Fort Frederica National Monument (M.A. thesis research). Excavation of Hird Site for the National Park Service. Work involved teaching two field school students, two volunteers excavation methods, mapping, artifact analysis. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks. 10 weeks, January - March 1975.

Field director and supervisor for excavation at Savannah, Georgia. Extensive test excavation of urban Savannah Riverfront to locate historic components, laboratory analysis, archival research, and preparation of EIS concerning archaeological resources in redevelopment area for Gunn and Meyerhoff, Inc. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks. 8 weeks, June - August 1974.

Student assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Work included design and construction of motorized sifting screens, drafting, artifact curation, and miscellaneous duties in Archaeology Laboratory. 24 weeks, September 1973 - May 1974.



### III. Professional Training and Experience (continued)

Principal investigator, field supervisor for salvage excavation in Burke County, Georgia. Plan and implement research design of salvage project, artifact analysis, preparation of report on prehistoric Brown's Cabin Site for the Georgia Power Company. 4 weeks, December 1973 - January 1974.

Archaeological field laborer at Fort Caroline National Monument, Jacksonville, Florida. Test excavation and survey to locate Fort Caroline site for the National Park Service. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks, Supervisor: Steven Ruple. 3 weeks, September 1973.

Research consultant, Florida State Museum, Gainesville, Florida. Laboratory analysis of artifacts from prehistoric Sycamore Site for the Florida Division of Archives, History, and Records Management. P.I.: Dr. Jerald T. Milanich. 8 weeks, July - August 1973.

Volunteer archaeological field laborer at St. Simons Island, Georgia, with the University of Florida Archaeological Field School. Excavation of Archaic, Proto-historic, and Plantation period sites. Co-P.I.'s: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks, Dr. Jerald T. Milanich. Field Supervisors: Dr. John S. Otto, Dr. Rochelle Marrinan. 2 weeks, June 1973.

Principal archaeological surveyor of Vogtle Nuclear Plant, Burke County, Georgia. Field survey, artifact analysis, preparation of EIS concerning archaeological resources for the Georgia Power Company. 3 weeks, May - June 1973.

Archaeological field laborer at St. Augustine, Florida. Excavation, artifact analysis of Spanish colonial site for the University of Florida. P.I.: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks. Supervisor: Dr. Kathleen Deagan. 9 weeks, March - May 1973.

Field supervisor for excavation near Chattahoochee, Florida. Salvage excavation of prehistoric site for the Florida Division of Archives, History, and Records Management. Work involved teaching excavation techniques, mapping, photography to 10 laborers. P.I. and Field Director: Dr. Jerald T. Milanich. 10 weeks, January - March 1973.

Archaeological field laborer at Alexander Springs State Park, Florida. Test excavations to locate prehistoric sites for the Florida Division of Archives, History, and Records Management. P.I. and Supervisor: Ray Willis. 2 weeks, August 1972.

### III. Professional Training and Experience (continued)

Archaeological field laborer at Ichucknee Springs State Park, Florida. Test excavations to locate prehistoric sites for the Florida Division of Archives, History, and Records Management. P.I. and Supervisor: John Clauser. 3 weeks, June - July 1972.

Archaeological field laborer at St. Augustine, Florida, with the University of Florida Archeological Field School. Excavation of Spanish colonial site. Director: Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks, Supervisors: Carl McMurray, Bruce Council. 10 weeks, April - June 1972.

### IV. Professional Associations

American Anthropological Association  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for Historical Archaeology  
SOPA (Field Research, Historical Archaeology)

### V. Papers Presented

1976 Alkaline Glazed Stoneware in a Colonial Context: The Evidence at Fort Frederica, Georgia. Presented at the 1976 meetings of the Conference on Historic Site Archeology, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

1979 Social Status as Reflected by Faunal Remains From an Eighteenth Century British Colonial Site. Presented at the 1979 meetings of the Conference on Historic Site Archeology, St. Augustine, Florida.

1980 Eighteenth Century British Colonial Adaptations on the Coast of Georgia: The Faunal Evidence. Co-author, Elizabeth J. Reitz. Presented at the 1980 meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

### VI. Publications

1977a Colonial Life on the Georgia Coast: The Thomas Hird Family. St. Simons Island, Georgia: Fort Frederica Association.

1977b Review of: Method and Theory in Historical Archeology, Stanley South. The Florida Journal of Anthropology 2(2): 33-34.

## VI. Publications (continued)

- 1980a Social Status as Reflected by Faunal Remains From an Eighteenth Century British Colonial Site. Conference on Historic Site Archeology Papers 1979, edited by Stanley South, in press.
- 1980b Eighteenth Century British Colonial Adaptations on the Coast of Georgia: The Faunal Evidence. Co-author, Elizabeth J. Reitz. In *Forgotten Places and Things: Archaeological Perspectives on American History*. Albert E. Ward, ed. Albuquerque: The Center for Anthropological Studies. In press.

## VII. Manuscripts

- 1975 Above-Ground Archeology at Fort Frederica National Monument. National Park Service Report, Fort Frederica National Monument, St. Simons Island, Georgia.
- 1975 The Material Culture of Fort Frederica: The Thomas Hird Lot. M.A. thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida.
- 1976 An Archeological Assessment of the Cultural Resources at Mulberry Grove Plantation, Chatham County, Georgia. Co-author Robin L. Smith. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.
- 1980a The Search for the "British Barnyard Complex" at an Eighteenth Century British Colonial Site on the Coast of Georgia. Co-author Elizabeth J. Reitz. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia.
- 1980b Frontier Process in Eighteenth Century Colonial Georgia: An Archeological Approach. Ph.D dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida.

## VIII. Successful Grant Applications

- 1977 Timucua-Spaniard Interaction in Early Seventeenth Century Florida: An Archeological Perspective (with Charles H. Fairbanks). National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C.

VIII. Successful Grant Applications (continued)

1978 Research Proposal for the Patterson Lot Excavation, Fort Frederica National Monument, St. Simons Island, Georgia (with Charles H. Fairbanks). National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee.

IX. Principal Fields of Interest

Historical archaeology  
Archaeological theory  
Industrial Archaeology  
Conservation/preservation of artifacts

X. Special Skills

Extensive experience with several computer programs: SAS, SYMAP, SCRIPT and ATS (text editing); familiar with SPSS.

XI. References

Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks: Department of Anthropology  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida 32611  
904-392-2031

Dr. Kathleen A. Deagan: Department of Anthropology  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida 32306  
904-644-4281

Dr. H. Russel Bernard: Chair, Department of Anthropology  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611  
904-392-2031

Dr. Jerald T. Milanich: Chair, Department of Social Sciences  
Florida State Museum  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida 32611  
904-392-1721

Appendix IV:

Site Form

STATE OF TENNESSEE--SITE SURVEY RECORD

County Loudon Reporter's No. USDA-SCS-1 Site No. 40 LD 128

Type of Site Nineteenth century town site

Past/Current Names (if any) Philadelphia

Cultural Type(s) Euro-American/Afro-American

Quadrangle Philadelphia, TN No. 131-NW Edition 1974

Site Location N. Lat. 35 Deg. 40 Min. 45 Sec.  
W. Long. 84 Deg. 24 Min. 15 Sec.

Verbal Description of Location The site is located on the east site of Sweetwater Creek approximately half a mile north of the Loudn-Monroe County line and .2 of a mile east of Highway #11.

Elevation \_\_\_\_\_

Nearest Water Sweetwater Creek Dist. and Direction on site

Site Description The town was established in 1822 by William Knox. Present street alignment conforms to original 1822 plot map (attached). In addition to domestic sites, there is a brick kiln site, 3 mill sites, the site of a cobbler shop, etc. There was also a reasonably large Civil War battle on the site October 20, 1863.

Dimensions/Est. Area Approximately three hundred acres.

Density/Distribution Surface Material No artifacts noted on surface but there are numerous structural remains and features on the site.

Stratigraphy Noted (if any) Three to four feet of aluvium over most of the site.

Ground Cover Open pasture land north and south of town, grass and small shrubs on back lots.

Damage/Potential Damage Some of the early lots along Sweetwater Creek may be damaged by channel improvement activity.

Owner (Name/Address) Various - see attached sheet

Tenant (Name/Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Informant (Name/Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Reported By E. Raymond Evans Date of Survey April 18, 1981

Other Members of Party Loretta Lautzenheiser

Site No. 40 LD 128

Cultural Remains Present (circle appropriate category and quantify, if possible).

1. Lithic waste (flakes, cores) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Projectile points, point fragments \_\_\_\_\_
3. Other chipped stone tools \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ground stone tools \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ceramics \_\_\_\_\_
6. Animal bone \_\_\_\_\_
7. Shell \_\_\_\_\_
8. Human burials \_\_\_\_\_
9. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
10. Historic materials \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks on collections No collection

Location of collection No collection

Other collections from site (name/address) None

Previous excavation/survey None

Photos Yes, Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Special instructions for relocating site in field \_\_\_\_\_

Recommendations for further work (if any) Extensive salvage excavations should be conducted prior to any form of construction or channel improvements.

Additional remarks (may include sketch map of site). Attach tracing from USGS quad map, if possible, and any other material as needed.

See attached maps.

Supplementary data on the  
site of Philadelphia, Tennessee

This early nineteenth century town is a significant part of the historic and archaeological cultural resources of the state. The portion of the original town covered by the present study is the section of lots along Sweetwater Creek, originally numbered one through eleven. These lots were occupied in 1822 by affluent white business men. There was some commercial and industrial development including mills, a brick yard and a cobbler's shop. During the mid-nineteenth century, these lots began to be sold to Blacks, with one being acquired by the African Benevolent Society. Following the Civil War, this section of lots became the main street of the local Black community with general stores, a dry-cleaning establishment and other businesses. Today, it is a residential district occupied by both whites and blacks. The character of the town has changed little from the nineteenth century period. The local blacksmith's shop was in operation until about thirty years ago (it is now an automobile repair shop), and until the 1950's the town water supply was obtained from a large communal spring. Annual floodings of Sweetwater Creek have been characterized by a pattern of deposition rather than erosion leaving the archaeological record of the town's development buried beneath three to four feet of aluvium.



The archaeological significance of the site is self apparent, since it provides a unique opportunity to study in detail the full spectrum of social and technological change in a small southern town. In addition, a Civil War battle occurred on the site. A number of historic structures are still standing and others, like the massive foundations of the spring house, are still partly intact. It is strongly recommended that every effort be made to preserve these historic structures and that any developmental work in the area be preceded by intensive archaeological mitigation programs.