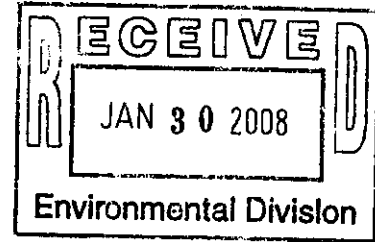




TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442
(615) 532-1550



January 28, 2008

Mr. Gerald Kline
Tennessee Department of Transportation
Environmental Planning and Permits Division
Suite 900, James K. Polk Building
505 Deaderick Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0334

RE: FHWA, ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, SOMERVILLE BELTWAY/SR-15,
UNINCORPORATED, FAYETTE COUNTY

Dear Mr. Kline:

At your request, our office has reviewed the above-referenced archaeological survey final report in accordance with regulations codified at 36 CFR 800 (Federal Register, December 12, 2000, 77698-77739). We find that the report meets the Tennessee SHPO Standards and Guidelines For Archaeological Resource Management Studies.

If project plans are changed or archaeological remains are discovered during construction, please contact this office to determine what further action, if any, will be necessary to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

EPM/jmb



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
SUITE 900 - JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0334

October 4, 2007

Mr. E. Partick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

**Re: The Proposed State Route 460, Somerville Bypass, From State Route 15 West of
Somerville to State Route 15 East of Somerville, Fayette County
PIN 101607.00; PE# 24092-1203-14**

Dear Mr. McIntyre,

Enclosed is a draft phase 1 archaeological assessment report of the proposed TDOT State Route 460 Somerville Bypass project in Fayette County. Personnel with Weaver & Associates LLC performed all aspects of the assessment. We have read the report and concur with the conclusion that there are no archaeological historic properties in the project's area of potential effect (APE). Consequently, it is our opinion that no further archaeological investigations are warranted on the project.

Pursuant to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, please review the enclosed report and provide me with your comments. If there are any questions, please contact me at 741-5257. I appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

Gerald W. Kline
Transportation Specialist I
Archaeology Program Manager

GWK

cc: Ms. Jennifer Barnett, TDOA, w/enclosure
Archaeology File: 96080

Final Report

**A Phase I Archaeological Assessment:
State Route 15 (Somerville Beltway)
Fayette County, Tennessee**

**TDOT Project No. 24092-1203-14
PIN 101607.00**

TDOA Permit No. 000600

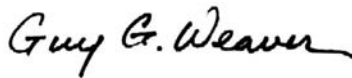
**Work Order 004
Agreement No. E1062**

Submitted to:
Tennessee Department of Transportation
Environmental Division
Suite 900, James K. Polk Building
505 Deaderick Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0334

On Behalf of:
Tennessee Division
Federal Highway Administration

Submitted by:
Weaver & Associates, LLC
2563 Broad Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38112

Prepared by:
Warren J. Oster, Guy G. Weaver, and Anna R. Inman



Guy G. Weaver, RPA
Principal Investigator

November 2007

Management Summary

At the request of the Tennessee Department of Transportation, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted by Weaver & Associates, LLC, along portions of the proposed State Route 15 (Somerville Beltway) in Fayette County. The project area consists of three segments, comprising two proposed interchanges (Segments 1 and 2), located along the original proposed southern corridor (Alternate 1, surveyed in 1995), and a new alternative corridor (Segment 3), which runs north of Somerville. The total centerline distance is approximately 8.5 miles long (13.7 km) with a right-of-way (ROW) measuring 300 feet (91.4 m) wide for most of its length. Adjoining tracts for the development of access ramps total 43.6 acres (17.7 hectares). The entire project area encompasses 371.8 acres (150.7 hectares).

The primary goal of the Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey is to identify and assess all archaeological resources within the project area that are listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, pursuant to the criteria set forth in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as codified in 36 CFR 800 (64 FR 27044, May 18, 1999).

Investigations included an extensive review of the literature and site records prior to fieldwork. Field methods consisted of systematic shovel testing and intensive surface inspection in areas of good surface visibility along the proposed ROW. Fieldwork was conducted from July 23 to August 8, and August 21, 2007.

The survey identified 13 sites within or adjacent to the project area, six of which were assigned state site numbers (40FY447 to 40FY452). Three sites are prehistoric or have prehistoric components, and four have historic components (pre-1933) represented. Site 40FY450 has a standing structure present. Sites 40FY447, 40FY448, 40FY449, 40FY450, 40FY451 and 40FY452 have low research potential and are recommended not eligible for National Register listing. No further archaeological work is recommended at these sites, and the project should be allowed to proceed as planned.

The remaining seven sites, identified only by their field numbers, represent twentieth century occupations and were not assigned state archaeological site numbers by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is recommended they be considered not eligible for the National Register.

Acknowledgments

Weaver & Associates, LLC, would like to take this opportunity to thank the individuals who contributed to the successful completion of this project. We would like to thank TDOT archaeologists Jim Moore and Gerald Kline for the opportunity to be of service and for their logistical support throughout the project. Thanks are also extended to Suzanne Hoyal, Site Files Curator at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA), for the assignment of state site numbers. Acknowledgements also are given to the personnel at the Tennessee Historic Commission (THC) and the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA), for their assistance during the literature and records search.

Several members of Weaver and Associates' staff contributed on this project. Guy G. Weaver served as Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Parris Stripling researched the site files, historical maps, and properties at the TDOA, THC, and TSLA in Nashville. Warren Oster and Anna Inman served as field directors, with a field crew including Wes Burnham, Patti Hutchins, Zach Konkol, Nicole Palmer, Jesse Weaver, and Harrison Witt. Lab work was conducted by Anna Inman, Bryan Stetzer, and Harrison Witt. Warren Oster and Anna Inman produced the report and graphics. Administrative support, editing, and report production assistance were provided by Carmen Dickerson.

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Chapter I. Introduction

This report documents a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed State Route 15 (alternative) bypass in Somerville, Fayette County, Tennessee. Weaver & Associates, LLC, conducted the survey at the request of the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) in July and August 2007. The primary goal of the Phase I survey is to identify, record, and assess all cultural resources within the project area that are listed on, eligible, or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), pursuant to the criteria set forth in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as codified in 36 CFR 60.4.

Identified on TDOT aerial plans as State Route 460, the project area includes the entire length of the proposed right-of-way (ROW) north of the current SR-15 and the town of Somerville (designated Segment 3); and two separate tracts for the development of access ramps, one of which is located along SR-15 1.5 miles east of Somerville (designated Segment 2), and the other along State Route 76, one mile south of SR-15 (designated Segment 1) (Figures 1a and 1b). The project area encompasses 371.8 ac (150.7 ha), comprised of approximately 8.5 mi (13.7 km) of ROW, measuring 300 ft (91.4 m) wide throughout most of its length. The two large tracts for access ramps cover an area of 43.6 ac (17.7 ha). The route crosses the Loosahatchie River both west and east of Somerville, Smart Creek north of the town, and skirts the floodplain of Jones Creek west of the town.

The investigations included a review of the literature and site records prior to fieldwork, the results of which were submitted in a report to TDOT on July 17, 2007, prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The field survey was conducted July 23 to August 8, 2007, with additional site delineation conducted on August 21. Archaeological methods consisted of an intensive surface inspection at an interval no greater than 15 meters, and/or systematic shovel testing at an interval no greater than 20 x 20 m throughout the project area, with shovel testing of archaeological sites reduced to a 10-meter interval along two perpendicular axes across the site. At the time of the survey, much of the project area consisted of cultivated farmland, and surface visibility here was excellent. Areas of insufficient surface visibility were in pasture/fallow or in woodland.

The literature and records search indicated that 12 previously-recorded sites are located within 2 km (1.2 mi) of the project area. None of these sites are within or immediately adjacent to the current project area, and were not revisited.

Field investigations identified six archaeological sites that contained prehistoric or historic period (pre-1933) components, with an additional seven sites that represent more recent, twentieth century occupations.

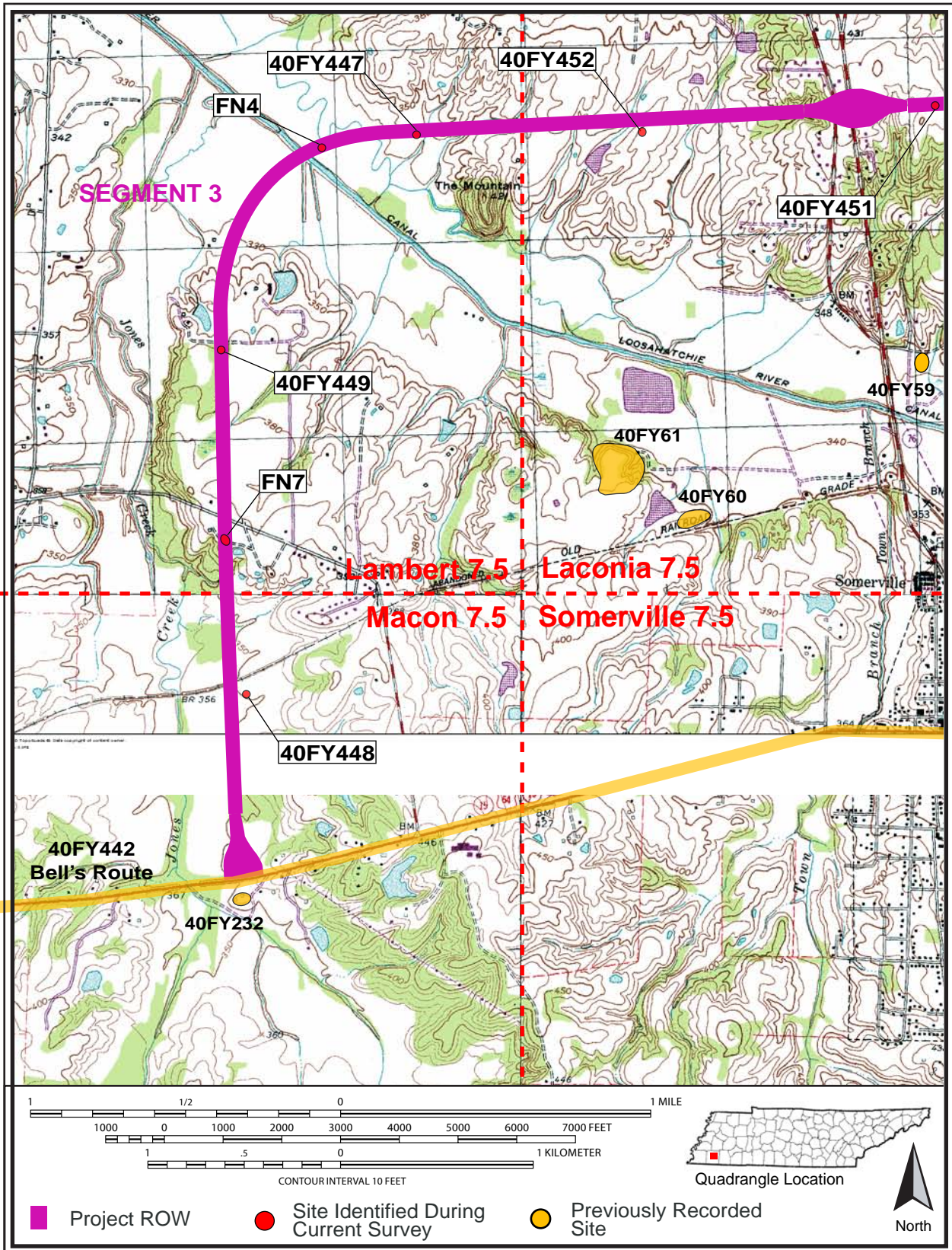


Figure 1. Project Location, West (USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Laconia, Tenn. [1952]; Lambert, Tenn. [1952]; Macon, Tenn. [1965]; and Somerville, Tenn. [1965]).

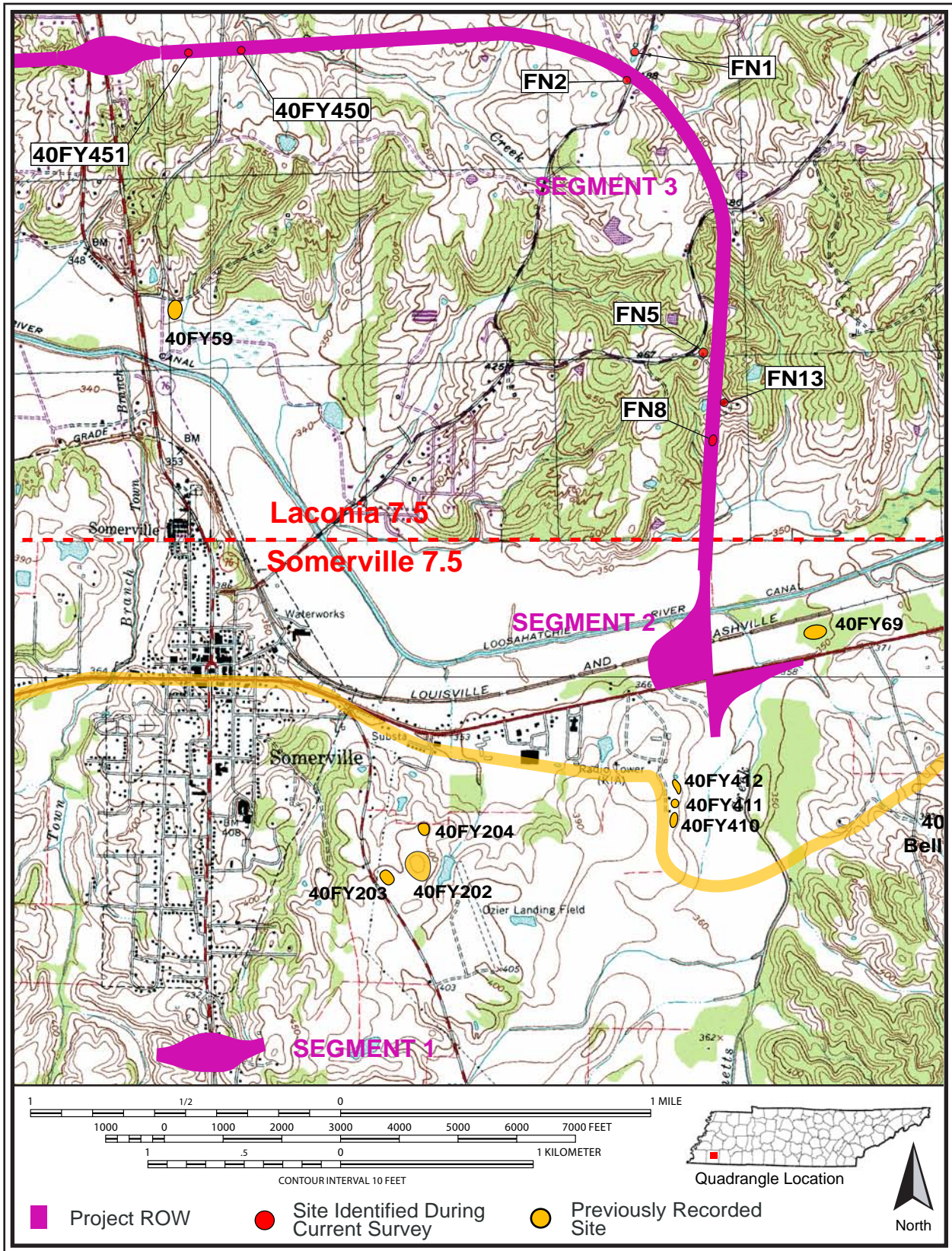


Figure 2. Project Location, East (USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Laconia, Tenn. [1952]; and Somerville, Tenn. [1965]).

Site 40FY447 represents a prehistoric open habitation, located in a cotton field at the edge of the Loosahatchie River floodplain. A Swan Lake type PP/K found on the surface is indicative of the Middle Woodland period. Other artifacts include ferruginous siltstone tools and debitage. Shovel testing of the site indicates the site has been severely impacted from farming activities. 40FY447 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 40FY449 is a Middle Woodland period occupation located in a forested parcel on an upland ridgetop. Two shovel tests uncovered grog/bone tempered and sand tempered ceramics. No intact deposits or features were found, and results of shovel testing on the landform suggest the presence of such deposits is unlikely. 40FY449 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Sites 40FY448, 40FY450, 40FY451, and 40FY452 represent historic period occupations, dating as late as the early or middle twentieth century. All that remained of sites 40FY448 and 40FY451 are surface artifact scatters, while a standing structure is present at site 40FY450. Structures are depicted at these four sites on a circa 1923 map of Fayette County. Site 40FY452 also contained an undetermined prehistoric component, represented by several pieces of debitage and a biface fragment found on the surface. The sites are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

The other seven sites (FN1, FN2, FN4, FN5, FN7, FN8, FN13) represent middle to late twentieth century occupations. FN5 and FN13 have standing structures present. Structures do not appear at these site locations on any early maps of the area. The sites were not assigned state site numbers, and are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Chapter II. Environmental Setting

Geology, Physiography, and Hydrology

Fayette County lies in the southwestern corner of Tennessee and occupies a total land area of 450,560 acres (704 square miles). The county is situated in the Coastal Plain physiographic region of Tennessee, an area characterized by low elevation and relief (Miller 1974). During the Late Cretaceous Period and much of the Tertiary Period, the region was covered by the sea. As a result, Fayette County is underlain by Coastal Plain marine sediments (Flowers 1964). During the Pleistocene epoch, loess was deposited on top of the marine sediments across most of the county and ranges in depth from twelve feet in western Fayette County to seven feet in eastern Fayette County. Many of the soils associated with the region developed from these loess deposits, though marine sands can be seen on strong slopes.

The Coastal Plain is divided into two smaller segments: the West Tennessee Plain and the West Tennessee Uplands. The project area is part of the West Tennessee Plain, which is moderately dissected with gently rolling hills (Flowers 1964). Elevation ranges from 270 to 600 feet above mean sea level. Fayette County is in the Mississippi River watershed and has numerous streams, the smallest of which are frequently dry during summer months. The primary water source near the project area is the Loosahatchie River, which drains the central and northwestern portions of Fayette County. Large flood plains composed of silty loess and sandy marine sediments run parallel to the river on both sides, and older channels and stream terraces can sometimes be seen on topographic maps and aerial photographs.

Soils

The project area surrounding State Route 15 falls within three distinct soil associations: Grenada-Memphis-Loring, Lexington-Ruston, and Waverly-Falaya-Collins (Flowers 1964). The Grenada-Memphis-Loring complex, which covers more than half of Fayette County, is associated with level to undulating areas and low, wide-topped hills. Most Grenada-Memphis-Loring soils are well drained and fertile, though susceptible to erosion if left unmanaged. Lexington-Ruston soils are found on low, narrow ridges and moderately steep slopes. A thick layer of loess is normal on ridge tops, with sandy materials from the Coastal Plain on the slopes. Soils are most fertile in the bottomland and on gentle slopes. The Waverly-Falaya-Collins association is found in wide, level flood plains along the major rivers and their tributaries. Many soil types within the complex consist of recently deposited alluvium, and a significant portion of the area is prone to flooding.

Over thirty soil types have been documented in the project area (Table 1). Most of the soils are deep to moderately deep, with a sandy bed of Coastal Plain materials at four to six feet. Drainage varies substantially according to soil type, ranging from poorly drained soils that are waterlogged much of the year to well drained soils that are suitable for farmland. All of the soils are acidic, and the majority of them contain a clay fragipan at approximately two feet. Soils in the bottomlands are composed of recently deposited alluvium, and subsoils are often mottled (Collins,

Falaya, Henry, and Waverly series). A few soils formed in thick deposits of loess or windblown materials (Calloway, Lexington, Loring, and Memphis series), particularly along the ridge lines. Gullied areas are found throughout the project area, and soils here are mostly destroyed due to erosion. A small percentage of cleared land is comprised of sandy alluvium. The surface layer, which is about eighteen inches thick, contains at least eight inches of sand mingled with loam. Much of this land displays a sandy layer that is two to three feet thick on top of other soil types.

Table 1. Soil Types in the Project Area.

Symbol	Soil Type
CaB	Calloway silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
CaB2	Calloway silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
Cm	Collins fine sandy loam, local alluvium
Co	Collins silt loam
Cu	Collins silt loam, local alluvium
Fa	Falaya fine sandy loam
Ff	Falaya fine sandy loam, local alluvium
Fm	Falaya silt loam
Fu	Falaya silt loam, local alluvium
GaB	Grenada silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
GaB2	Grenada silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
GaB3	Grenada silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded
GaC3	Grenada silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded
GaD	Grenada silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes
GaD3	Grenada silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded
GbB2	Grenada silt loam, terrace, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
GgC	Grenada-Gullied land complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes
GgD	Grenada-Gullied land complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes
Gn	Gullied land, sandy
Gs	Gullied land, silty
He	Henry silt loam
Ho	Henry silt loam, overwash
LcB3	Lexington silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded
LcD3	Lexington silty clay loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded
LeF	Lexington-Ruston complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
LeF3	Lexington-Ruston complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded
LfD	Lexington-Ruston-Gullied land complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes
LfF	Lexington-Ruston-Gullied land complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
LoB	Loring silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
MeB	Memphis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Sa	Sandy alluvial land
Wv	Waverly silt loam

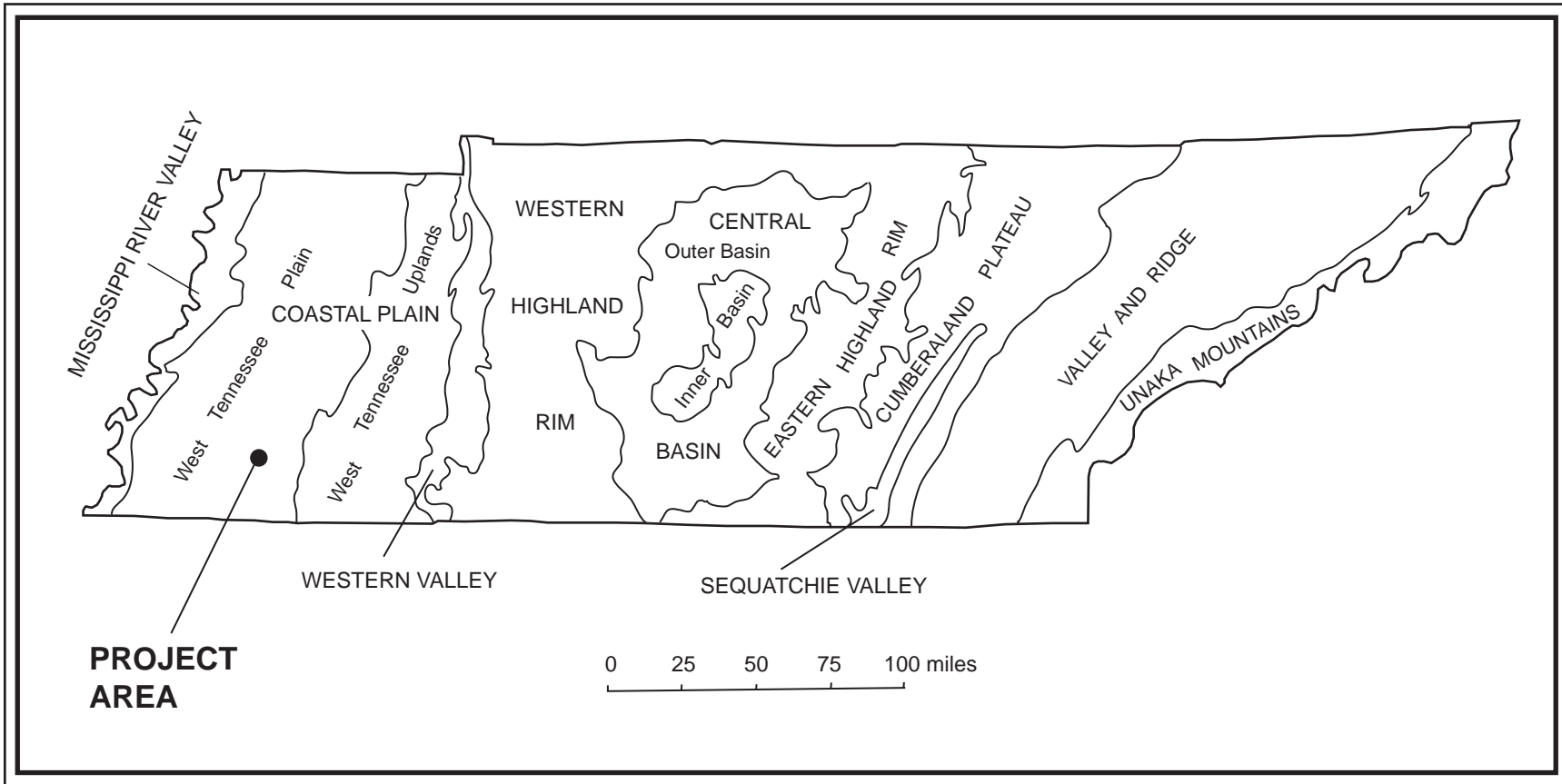


Figure 3. Generalized Physiographic Map of Tennessee (after Miller 1974:2)

Climate

Fayette County is characterized by hot summers and mild winters (Flowers 1964). The average daily temperature during summer months ranges from 65 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, while winter temperatures are normally between 32 and 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Rarely do temperatures exceed 100 degrees or fall below 0 degrees. The annual precipitation is 53.12 inches. Storms are common in winter and early spring, and the majority of rainfall occurs during those months. Autumn months generally see the least amount of precipitation. Growing season is at least 200 days each year, and the soil typically freezes to a maximum depth of three inches. Because the summer months tend to be fairly dry, plants rely on soil moisture from June through September, but irrigation can be used to maintain soil moisture content and ensure maximum growth in periods of drought (Flowers 1964).

Flora and Fauna

Paleobotanical studies for the West Tennessee area (Delcourt and Delcourt 1978, 1981; Delcourt et al. 1978, 1980) suggest that oak-pine forests and prairies dominated the region from about 26000 to 20000 BC. An increase of northern pines and spruce tree species from 20000 to 15000 BC indicates that conditions became cooler and moister. Mastodon remains from about 15000 BC were recovered with extensive botanical remains along Nonconnah Creek (Brister et al. 1981; Delcourt et al. 1980). During the glacial period, the loess hills of West Tennessee offered an environment that encouraged mixed deciduous forests to persist in certain favorable areas. A climatic warming trend began by 15000 BC, and a number of deciduous species, including ash, oak, hickory, birch, and walnut, began to replace the colder climate conifer species. Warmer and drier conditions of the Mid-Holocene Hypsithermal prevailed from 7000 to 3000 BC for the Mid-South and had dramatic effects on plant and animal communities, as well as on human settlement patterns. Forest cover began to decline and grasses became more prevalent. Climatic and floral patterns similar to modern conditions were in place by about 3000 BC.

The project area is located in the Mississippi Embayment section of the Western Mesophytic Forest Region as defined by Braun (1964:157) and is considered part of the Carolinian Biotic Province by Dice (1943:16) or the Tulip-Oak Forest as described by Shelford (1974:35). Before development of the area in modern times, the landscape was predominately deciduous oak-hickory climax forests along stream terraces and in the loess hills. Bottom land areas, natural levees, and alluvial ridges along major drainage systems contained species such as sweetgum, bottom land oaks, ash, locust, honey, and hackberry. Lower inundated areas support cypress, water oak, willow oak, tupelo gum, birch, cottonwood, sycamore, and other water-tolerant hardwood species. These environments are home to a variety of animal species, including white-tailed deer, opossum, raccoon, rabbit, fox, beaver, black bear, wolf, bobcat, otter, turtle, and squirrel. Turkey and deer were an important source of food for local inhabitants, as were migratory waterfowl, including ducks and geese. Streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds provided bass, catfish, sunfish, crappie, drum, buffalo, gar, and other aquatic resources.

Chapter III. Cultural Context

Prehistory

The prehistoric sequence in the eastern United States is traditionally divided into four major periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. In the Mississippi River Valley and the areas immediately surrounding it, these periods represent approximately 14,000 years of human adaptation. Each period is characterized by stylistic variation in artifact assemblages, subsistence habits, and settlement patterns.

Paleoindian Period (ca. 12000 - 8000 BC)

The earliest documented prehistoric occupations in the region are associated with the Paleoindian Period. Traditional interpretations define the Paleoindian Period as a time in which small, mobile bands subsisted on a diet dominated by large game, such as mastodon (*mammot americanum*), ground sloth (*Megalonyx* sp.), and ancient bison (*Bison antiquus*)—species that became extinct at the end of the Pleistocene. In the Eastern Woodlands, small game and plant resources were just as important as large game animals. Paleoindian groups in this region likely existed on a varied diet of indigenous berries, fruits, grasses, and nuts, in addition to turkey, deer, rabbit, and other faunal resources. Paleoindian lithic assemblages are characterized by large, lanceolate projectile points, unifacial side scrapers, snub-nosed scrapers, drills, and graters. The Paleoindian Period can be subdivided into three stages based on the morphological changes of hafted bifaces (Anderson 1989), although this has not yet been confirmed by radiocarbon dates. Fluted Eastern Clovis points are associated with the Early Paleoindian Period (ca. 9500-9000 BC). During the Middle Paleoindian Period (ca. 9000-8500 BC), point types include Beaver Lake, Cumberland, Folsom, Redstone, and Quad. Late Paleoindian Period (ca. 8500-8000 BC) points resemble Plano forms and include such types as Plainview, Browns Valley, Agate Basin, and Hell's Gap.

Few Paleoindian sites have been excavated in the Mid-South, and diagnostic projectile points from this area usually occur as isolated surface finds. Exceptions include the Paleoindian occupation at the Pierce site in Chester County, Tennessee (Broster and Adair 1975), and the Johnson site near Nashville (Broster 1989; Broster et al. 1991; Broster and Norton 1990, 1992).

Dalton Complex (ca. 8000 - 7000 BC)

Transitional between the Late Paleoindian and Archaic periods, the Dalton Complex is defined on the basis of the unfluted, lanceolate Dalton projectile point/knives. Other elements of Dalton assemblages include a flake and blade industry, end scrapers and, perhaps the most notable, the woodworking adze (Goodyear 1982). Dalton period social groups are presumed to be mobile hunters and gatherers (for discussions on the settlement system, see Morse and Morse 1983, 1996; Schiffer and House 1975). Hunting strategies centered on the white tail deer.

Table 2. Chronological Chart.

		Central Mississippi Alluvial Valley	West Tennessee Plain	Western Tennessee River Valley	Middle Tennessee
2000	Historic	Quapaw, Oliver			
1000	Mississippian	Armored, Nodena, Walls, Kent, etc.	(Obion)	Kroger's Island Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh)	Thruston Dowd
	Late Woodland	Coahoma, Baytown, Dunklin		Harmon Creek Complex Decatur	Mason Owl Hollow
A.D./B.C.	Middle Woodland	Prairie, Keller, Dorr, Massey, Helena, etc.	(Pinson)	Copena Britt's Complex (Savanna)	McFarland
	Early Woodland	Turkey Ridge, Twin Lake, Boyd, Tidwell	Tchula/Lake Comorant Turkey Ridge	Colbert Hog Creek Complex	Neel
1000	Terminal Archaic	Norman, Hugo, Burkett (Teoc Creek)	Poverty Point Cane Creek, Nonconnah, Lambert, Kenton, etc.	Alexander Bluff Creek (Spring Creek)	Wade
2000	Late Archaic	Frierson	Benton Horizon	Ledbetter/Pickwick Horizon Benton Horizon	Ledbetter/Pickwick Horizon Benton Horizon
3000					
4000	Middle Archaic	Cache River (Denton, Rice)	White Spring/Sykes Eva-Morrow Mountain Horizon	White Spring/Sykes Eva-Morrow Mountain Horizon Eva Horizon	White Spring/Sykes Eva-Morrow Mountain Horizon
5000					
6000	Early Archaic		Bifurcate Horizon Kirk Horizon	Bifurcate Horizon Kirk Horizon	Bifurcate Horizon Kirk Horizon
7000					
8000	Dalton	L'Anguille			
9000	Paleoindian	Late	Planview, Browns Valley etc.		
		Middle	Beaver Lake, Cumberland, Quad, etc.		
		Early	Eastern Clovis		
10,000					

Thousands of Dalton points have been recovered, and hundreds of sites reported in the Mid-South. In Missouri, the Bloomfield Ridge phase has been defined along Crowley's Ridge (Williams 1954), along with the L'Anguille phase in Arkansas (Anderson et al. 1989; Morse 1973), and the Shaw phase in the Yazoo Basin of Mississippi (Brain 1970). Dalton sites east of the Mississippi River have been reported in Tennessee (Mainfort 1996; Smith 1971, 1996), Kentucky (Rolingson 1964; Rolingson and Schwartz 1966), and Illinois (Gramly and Funk 1991; Higgins 1990). Dalton occupations have been excavated at the Lace, Brand and Sloan sites in Arkansas (Goodyear 1974; Morse 1975; Morse and Morse 1983; Redfield and Moselage 1970) and the Lepold Site in the Ozark boarder area of Missouri (Price and Krakker 1975). Although technologically akin to the Paleoindian Period, assemblages from Dalton sites show adaptive patterns more similar to the later Archaic cultures.

Archaic Period (ca. 7000-500 BC)

During the Archaic period, populations gradually increased in most portions of the Mid-South. Settlement patterns suggest a generalized adaptation geared toward intensive exploitation of different broad environmental zones (Anderson and Hanson 1988).

Early Archaic period (ca. 7000-5500 BC) sites are recognized by a variety of projectile point forms, including Big Sandy, Kirk, Palmer, Plevna, Lost Lake, and Hardin variants, and occasionally other types. Tool forms include end scrapers and unifacial tools, along with large chipped stone choppers, pitted cobbles and manos (Morse and Morse 1983). Evidently, Early Archaic social units were comprised of small, highly mobile groups of hunters and gatherers. With the possible exception of site 40GB42 in Gibson County, Tennessee (Smith 1979a:20-21), no intact Early Archaic deposits have been excavated in West Tennessee.

The Middle Archaic period (ca. 5500-3500 BC) coincides with the Hypsithermal, during which time there was a warming and drying trend and a shift from forests to prairie grasslands over much of the region (McMillan and Klippel 1981; Morse 1982; Semken 1983). These climatic conditions ushered in dramatic changes in the settlement and subsistence systems. East of the Tennessee River and in northern Alabama, substantial midden deposits dating from this period provide evidence for intensive use and long duration of site occupancy, mostly along major river valleys (Nance 1987a, 1987b). Point types include Morrow Mountain variants, Eva, and Cypress Creek. In contrast, the Middle Archaic is poorly understood in the Central Mississippi River Valley. Some areas, such as the lowlands of northeast Arkansas, may have been deserted (Morse 1982; Morse and Morse 1983:99). Point types are thought to include basal notched Eva points and side notched Hickory Ridge and Cache River points. Smith (1996) has suggested that Haywood, Cypress Creek II, and possibly other side-notched projectile point forms characterize the Middle Archaic in West Tennessee. Middle Archaic site assemblages include a number of innovations, including groundstone artifacts, stone bowls, carved bone and mortuary items (e.g., Elliott 1989; Kwas 1981). Other tool forms include a diversity of scrapers, large chipped stone choppers, and plant processing tools such as metates and manos. The abundance of fire-cracked rock may result from stone boiling techniques with skin bags or wooden bowls prior to pottery innovations (Goodyear 1988).

The Late Archaic period (ca. 3500-1500 BC) is commonly characterized as a time of increased population density and exploitation of varied ecological zones, with regional and pan-regional exchange systems (Wyckoff 1984). In addition to hunting strategies focusing on large animals such as deer and turkey, the collection of nuts (especially hickory, walnut and acorn) were a major component of the diet during the Late Archaic. It is also during this period that semi-domesticated seeds and fruits such as chenopodium, goosefoot, gourd, sunflower, and squash become important (Kay et al. 1980; Watson 1985).

During the initial part of the Late Archaic period, between about 3500 and 3000 BC, the region east of the Mississippi River is marked by an increase in the number of sites. Gerald Smith (1979b, 1982, 1991) has proposed a pattern of seasonal rounds between the Tennessee River Valley and the interior loess hills of West Tennessee by peoples using a variety of Benton projectile points styles. These sites appear to be associated with the gathering and processing of hickory nuts. Closer to the Mississippi River and in the Upper Yazoo Basin, Denton, Opossum Bayou, Bartlett, and Big Creek projectile points may belong in this period (Connaway 1977; Smith 1979b, 1991).

In the Tennessee River Valley, post-Benton occupations are affiliated with a number of projectile point types, including Wade, Cotacco Creek, Ledbetter, Lick Creek, Pickwick and a variety of stemmed forms. In West Tennessee, the time between about 3000 and 1500 BC is less well-documented. Possible projectile point forms may include Bartlett points along the Mississippi River floodplain, and McIntire, var. A in the eastern uplands (Smith 1979b).

The Terminal Archaic period (ca. 1500-500 BC) in West Tennessee is marked by influences derived from the Lower Mississippi River Valley, as witnessed by the introduction of artifact types affiliated with the Poverty Point culture, centered in northern Louisiana and southern Mississippi (Connaway et al. 1977; Ford and Webb 1956; Webb 1977). Projectile point types include Pontchartrain, Lambert, and Delhi. Baked clay objects are also found on sites dating from this period, although their use continues into the Woodland period. Smith (1989) has proposed a number of local complexes along drainages in West Tennessee on the basis of variation in baked clay objects and projectile point type frequencies.

It was also during this time period that ceramic technologies were introduced in the middle and western Tennessee River valleys and the Upper Tombigbee Valley. Early ceramic complexes are associated with the fiber tempered Wheeler series and the sand tempered Alexander series. Evidently, the earliest ceramics in the Central Mississippi River Valley occurred many centuries later, and are affiliated with influences from the lower Mississippi delta region rather than the Tennessee River.

Woodland Period (ca. 500 BC - AD 900)

In general, the Woodland period is characterized by increased reliance on the gathering and gardening of seed plants and the adoption and refinement of pottery making (Dye and Galm 1986; Farnsworth and Emerson 1986; Ford and Quimby 1945). A wide range of site types are

found, ranging from mortuary and ceremonial centers, base camps, and short-term, special purpose sites.

The Early Woodland, or Tchula period (ca. 500 BC - AD 1), in the Mid-South is traditionally associated with the adoption of pottery. Tchula ceramics are plain, fabric impressed and cord-marked, and are tempered with clay and/or fine sand. Decorative types include Twin Lakes Punctated, Tammy Punctated, and Cormorant Cord Impressed (Jenkins et. al 1986; Rolingson and Jeter 1986; Weaver et al. 1996). Projectile points are variants of Adena, Gary, Mabin and Claiborne types (Cambron and Hulse 1975; Justice 1987). Baked clay objects continue to be used. Settlements are dispersed and include small upland sites as well as floodplain locations. Burial mounds have been identified in northern Mississippi during this time period, but not in West Tennessee. Distinctive regional expressions during the Tchula period include the Turkey Ridge (Phillips 1970; Weaver et al. 1996), Norman (Brookes and Taylor 1986), Boyd (Connaway and McGahey 1971) and Tidwell phases (Ford 1990; Weinstein 1991) of northern Mississippi and southwest Tennessee. In southeast Missouri, the Pascola and Burkett phases (Lafferty and Price 1996; Phillips 1970; Williams 1954) show similar developments. The most intensively investigated Early Woodland site to date for this region is the Fulmer site (40SY527), located on a finger ridge near the Loosahatchie River floodplain in Arlington, Tennessee (Weaver et al. 1996). Site 40SY636, a fairly large Woodland period site with Early and Middle Woodland components (Collins et al. 1999), is located south of the Wolf River at approximately 2 miles (2.5 km) to the east of the present Project Area.

During the Middle Woodland period (ca. AD 1-400), peoples in the Mid-South participated in the trade of ideas and materials within what is often referred to as the “Hopewell Interaction Sphere” (Caldwell 1964). The period is characterized by the development of an elaborate mortuary complex, including burial and platform mounds, log tombs and crematory structures. The great ceremonial center at Pinson, south of Jackson, Tennessee has numerous subconoidal and flat-topped mounds arranged over a large area within distinct subgroups (Broster et al. 1980; Mainfort 1980, 1986a, 1986b). Other important centers in the area include the Helena Crossing site on the eastern slopes of Crowley’s Ridge (Ford 1963), and possibly the Mound City group north of West Memphis in Crittenden County, Arkansas. In the loess and sand hills of West Tennessee and northeastern Mississippi, traditional clay tempered Tchula wares are gradually replaced by the sand tempered Baldwin series, affiliated with ceramics of the Miller series of the Tennessee/Tombigbee region. Cord marking increases in frequency over earlier plain and fabric impressed treatments (Smith 1996). In the Mississippi River Valley, clay tempered ceramics of the Marksville series include types such as Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, Marksville Incised, and Churupa Punctated.

By the Late Woodland period (ca. AD 400-900), a shift in settlement location has occurred with an increased emphasis on large floodplains. Settlement types include extensive villages, smaller hamlets, and extractive camps. Evidence for the introduction of the bow and arrow during the latter part of the period (Blitz 1988; Shott 1997) is marked by the presence of small triangular and other arrow points. The initial Late Woodland period in the Central Mississippi River Valley is characterized by grog tempered ceramics, including Baytown Plain and Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, accompanied by low frequencies of decorated wares. A number of distinct phases have been defined in the region, including the Coahoma phase in the Upper Yazoo Basin (Brookes

1988), the Baytown phase in Arkansas, and the Hoecake and Dunklin phases of southeast Missouri (Lafferty and Price 1996; Phillips 1970; Williams 1954). The latter distinguished by sand tempered ceramics.

Toward the end of the Woodland period, three distinctive developments appear in the Mid-South: Coles Creek in the Lower Yazoo Basin and south-central Mississippi River Valley; Plum Bayou in the Arkansas River lowlands; and what McNutt (1996:222) refers to as “Developmental Mississippian” to the north. Coles Creek culture is characterized by distinctive varieties and vessel forms of clay tempered ceramics, the beginnings of the sub-structure mound-and-plaza complex, and possibly an emphasis on maize agriculture. Local manifestations during the Coles Creek period include the Walnut Bend complex in northeast Arkansas, the Benjestown complex of western Shelby County, Tennessee, and Desoto County, Mississippi (McNutt 1996:224-225; Smith 1996:110), and the Peabody phase in the Upper Yazoo Basin (Brookes 1988; Phillips 1970).

Beginning about AD 700, peoples living in the Western Lowlands of southeast Missouri and the adjacent Ozark Plateau adopted the use of ground shell as a tempering agent in pottery. Shell tempered ceramics, a hallmark of the Mississippian period, first appear as the Varney Complex in northeast Arkansas during the Big Lake phase (Morse and Morse 1980, 1983, 1990). The complex extended east of the Mississippi River to the Reelfoot Lake area (Mainfort 1996) and to the Shelby Forest site north of Memphis (McNutt and Fain 1990).

Mississippian Period (ca. AD 900-1500)

The Mississippian period along the Mississippi River and its tributaries is traditionally characterized by a population increase, large mound-and-plaza village centers (some of which are fortified) commonly along floodplains, celestially aligned earthworks, innovations in ceramic technology, inter-regional exchange of exotic goods, and perhaps most notably, by complex, ranked societies, or chiefdoms. A reliance on maize horticulture is evident, supplemented by beans, squash, sunflower, persimmon, hickory, and acorn. Ground shell becomes the predominate tempering agent for pottery during the Mississippian period. Vessel forms include bowls, bottles, globular jars, plates, large shallow pans, and effigy forms decorated with a variety of incised, engraved and punctated design elements. Triangular Madison arrow points are typical, along with willow-leaf Nodena points and stemmed to corner notched forms such as Scallorn.

In the Mid-South, a number of local Mississippian period phases have been defined, each characterized by distinctive ceramic traditions. In the Memphis area, these include the Mitchell, Boxtown and Walls phases, best known from excavations at Chucalissa (Lumb and McNutt 1988; Nash 1972; Smith 1969, 1990). The large mound complex at Desoto Mounds Park in Memphis, now known as Chickasaw Heritage Park, may represent a major ceremonial center during this period (Weaver 1982). Other complexes of note include the Parkin, Kent and Nodena phases of northeast Arkansas (Morse and Morse 1983; Phillips 1970; Phillips et al. 1951), and the Hollywood, Parchman, Hushpuckena, and Quitman phases in northwest Mississippi (McNutt 1996). The Obion mound group in western Tennessee (Garland 1992) is a rare example of a

ceremonial center for the interior Tennessee Coastal Plain area in its Early Mississippian time frame (Mainfort 1985). The Early Mississippian Period is commonly identified by a heavy dependence of maize, the production of shell-tempered ceramics, and rectilinear houses. The Early Mississippian period becomes less understood further away from the Central Mississippi Valley, as does the Middle Mississippian. The Middle Mississippian Period is noted by more adaptation to maize and a general shift toward more agrarian subsistence, population increases, larger houses and storage pits, and palisade-fortified villages, as well as vessel forms and tool types (McNutt 1996). The Late Mississippian Period is characterized by often elaborate decorated ceramic vessels. Smith (1996) defines three primary Late Mississippian phases (Walls, Tipton, and Jones Bayou) for the West Tennessee region. Large areas devoid of Late Mississippian sites are addressed by Williams (1990) in his “Vacant Quarter Hypothesis.” Mainfort (1996), while providing an elaborate account of the temporal periods of West Tennessee, notes that more work is needed in West Tennessee before a complete understanding of the Late Mississippian Period can be fully understood.

Historic Period

The first European exploration of the Mid-South occurred when Hernando de Soto led a Spanish entrada through the region in 1542. There is much discussion and debate on where exactly de Soto’s expedition first crossed the Mississippi River, although the most current theories suggest the crossing occurred south of Memphis near the present-day community of Walls, Mississippi (Dye 1993). In any event, the effects of the entrada on local native populations appear to have been devastating. Between the time of de Soto and the exploration of Jolliet and Marquette, roughly 120 years later, the Central Mississippi River Valley had become largely depopulated due to the spread of European diseases among the native populations.

The Chickasaw occupied portions of what is now West Tennessee, including Fayette County during the early historic period (Anderson 1995). In 1682, the French explorer Robert Cavalier de La Salle made camp at the first Chickasaw Bluff in nearby Lauderdale County. It was from this stockade camp, named Fort Prudhomme, that La Salle made contact with the Chickasaw. The Wolf River, located south of the project area, was named by the explorer. Although La Salle never explored the river, he was informed of its location by an Indian in his company (West 1998). Throughout much of the 1700s, the French, British, and Spanish vied for the allegiance of the Chickasaw. The Chickasaw eventually sided with the British, and in the 1763 Treaty of Paris the French ceded to the British all their land claims east of the Mississippi River. Following the American Revolution, these lands were ceded to the new government of the United States, who made peace with the Chickasaw in 1786 (Anderson 1995).

In 1778, Henry Rutherford began surveying at Key Corner in what was then the western district of North Carolina, present-day west Tennessee. In 1796, Tennessee became a separate state. However, most of west Tennessee remained Indian Territory until 1818, when Andrew Jackson negotiated the Chickasaw Cession. The Chickasaw Nation gave up claim to 6,848,000 acres between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers in exchange for \$300,000 (Roper 1970; Sigafos 1979). As early as 1820, settlers began moving into the region, and in 1824, the Tennessee General Assembly established Fayette County from portions of Shelby and Hardeman Counties.

Fayette County was named after Marquis de la Fayette, a French nobleman, statesman, and Major-General during the Revolutionary War. In 1826, Somerville, the county seat, and LaGrange were incorporated. Somerville was named in honor of Lieutenant Robert Somerville, hero of the Battle of Tohopeka, or Horseshoe Bend, during the War of 1812. LaGrange was named for Fayette's ancestral home. Several restored antebellum homes are located within Somerville city limits, and antebellum plantations were scattered throughout the county prior to the Civil War. These antebellum plantations were worked by slaves, many of whom remained in the county after the war, becoming tenant farmers or sharecroppers.

Agriculture has long been the basis of economy in Fayette County. Until recently, cotton and corn were the primary crops grown, and cotton gins were located in nearly every town. The past few years have seen an increase in crop diversification, and soybean farms are more common now. Additionally, many landowners raise beef or dairy cows, or specialize in egg production. The county population in 2000 stood at 28,806.

Chapter IV. Goals and Methods

Research Design

The primary goal of this investigation was to provide information on the distribution of significant archaeological properties within the project area, an alternative route for the State Route 15 bypass (Somerville Beltway) in Fayette County, Tennessee.

The primary objective of this archaeological assessment was to identify archaeological resources within the APE that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or are eligible or potentially eligible for listing. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Tennessee Public Law 699, the effects of the proposed undertaking on identified archaeological resources must be evaluated and recommendations must be made for further archaeological resource management.

In addition to this primary goal of identification and interpretation of the archaeological remains present within the project area, this project was conducted under a long-term research design utilized by researchers at Weaver & Associates. Three broad research areas are addressed: 1) the refinement of regional chronology; 2) settlement studies, and; 3) site formation and preservation studies. Each of these three areas is briefly discussed below. These broad research domains cannot be addressed fully through investigation of a single set of sites at one locality. However, information generated by the present investigations can contribute to the growing body of regional data.

Chronology

Refinement of a local chronology linked to regional cultural/historical developments continues to be a major objective in western Tennessee. In a sense, all other research goals are based on temporal comparisons. Important objectives of this on-going research are the recognition and description of artifact assemblages that can be associated with specific time ranges and cultural affiliations. This is especially important with poorly known developments during the Archaic Period.

At a more local scale, concerted efforts are being made to differentiate sub-phases within larger periods and subperiods. For instance, previous attempts to subdivide Late Archaic and Early Woodland phases in western Tennessee have focused on the distribution and relative proportion of baked clay objects, ceramics, and projectile point styles (Smith 1979b, 1996). Because these studies utilized surface collections, with little to no subsurface testing, the conclusions offered from these studies have been criticized. Still, information gathered on artifact assemblages and associations during Phase I investigations can generate specific research questions that can be addressed through controlled excavations.

Settlement Studies

A number of models predicting site densities and location have been proposed for West Tennessee (Lafferty and House 1986; Morse 1982; Peterson 1979a, 1979b; Schiffer and House 1975; Smith 1978). Given the diversified distribution of natural resources within the region, it is expected there will be differences in the intensity of site use and the types of sites represented within resource zones, and that these patterns will change through time.

For example, prior to the Hypsithermal event, resource locations may have been less clustered. Settlement during the Paleoindian, Dalton, and Early Archaic periods are characterized by high group mobility, and site intensity of duration is expected to be roughly equal among all resource zones. Beginning with the Middle Archaic period, subsistence resources were probably concentrated inland among river valleys and major streams. Consequently, from the Middle Archaic through the Mississippian period, the intensity of site use is expected to be lower in the uplands resource zone compared to other resource zones. There is also evidence for growing populations and a shift toward increased sedentism through time.

A number of prehistoric site types have been recorded in West Tennessee, including open habitations situated on a variety of topographic features (alluvial terraces, ridge crests, ridge spurs). Site types also include cave/rock shelters, mounds and mound groups, and petroglyphs. Site function, or use, is more difficult to determine. Previous surveys in the region often use terms such as village, hamlet, hunting camp, lithic scatter, or habitation. The criteria used to determine these site functions are not always explicit. In the present investigations, we utilize a model of prehistoric site function modified from earlier models proposed by Binford (1980, 1982) and Ahler (1995; Childress and Weaver 1998; Reeder 1988). This model incorporates expected changes in the size, density, and distribution of cultural components, as a result of the shift from a residentially mobile pattern of residence during Paleoindian, Dalton, and Early Archaic times to a logistically organized system during and after the Middle Archaic period.

During the pre-Hypsithermal era, it is believed that human populations were organized into small groups, which moved frequently from camp to camp in order to exploit nearby resources. Smaller task groups may have separated from the larger group in order to exploit particular resources. Under this model, a residentially mobile system should result in a settlement pattern characterized by two sorts of occupations: *Residential Camps* and *Limited Activity Areas*. Residential camps are short-term occupations by an entire social group, and should be associated with relatively discrete, small to medium sized site areas. Artifact density should be low to moderate, but artifact diversity is often moderate to high, reflecting a wide range of activities conducted at the sites. Limited activity areas are short-term occupations by a subset of the social group, for the purpose of resource extraction (e.g., gathering camp, hunting camp, lithic processing site.). These sites are expected to be small in size with low artifact density and low artifact diversity.

Logistically organized systems may have developed in response to the shift from a uniform distribution of resources to one characterized by patchy resource distributions. Three idealized kinds of occupational sites are proposed for this system: *Base Camps*, *Field Camps*, and *Limited Activity Areas*. Base camps are long-term habitations by large groups, and should be associated

with relatively large, homogeneous artifact distributions. Both artifact density and artifact diversity should be high. Given the greater degree of sedentism, base camps may be expected to yield substantial midden deposits and/or feature complexes. Smaller groups continued to travel to extractive sites to exploit local resources, which were then transported back to the base camps. Field camps are specialized resource extraction encampments, perhaps seasonal in nature, which were repeatedly occupied by subgroups of the larger social groups. These sites are expected to be small to moderately sized occupations, with artifact density and artifact diversity intermediate between base camps and limited activity areas. Short-term resource extraction locales, similar to those found in residentially mobile systems, are also expected.

Site Formation and Preservation Studies

Phase I survey data can also be used to generate detailed interpretations of the natural and cultural factors responsible for differential visibility and preservation of archaeological sites. These factors include soil type, slope and aspect, sedimentation, and historic land use. In addition to recording these contextual factors, it is important to evaluate the discovery methods currently employed. The ultimate goal of this research, beyond generally characterizing the site formation processes in various environmental settings, is to provide a means for efficient discovery, evaluation, and protection of the areas' cultural resources.

Methods

Literature and Records Search

Prior to the archaeological fieldwork, Weaver & Associates conducted a literature and records search in order to identify recorded archaeological and historical properties within or near the APE, to develop cultural/historical contexts for the study area, and to identify high probability locations for archaeological sites. This information was collected from site files housed at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA), the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC), and the National Archaeological Database (NADB). This research was conducted July 6-10, 2007. Results of the literature and records search were submitted to the managing TDOT archaeologist in the form of a pre-field report, on July 17. The report included a summary of the archaeological background for the APE with expectations about the type, location, distribution, and preservation potential of archaeological resources that were likely to be encountered during the survey.

Field Methods

Fieldwork consisted of a systematic pedestrian survey within the project corridor. In areas of good visibility (greater than 25 percent) the ground surface was visually inspected by crewmembers spaced at no more than 15-meter (49 ft) intervals, providing full edge-to-edge coverage of the APE. Areas with less than 25 percent surface visibility and on generally level terrain (≤ 15 percent slope) were systematically shovel tested. Shovel tests were excavated at 20-

meter intervals (66 ft) along transects spaced no more than 20 m apart. Shovel tests were excavated to sterile subsoil or to the maximum effective depth of a standard shovel (i.e., about 0.75 meter), whichever came first. Soil was screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth, and, when artifacts were recovered, notes of provenience and stratigraphic location were recorded. Photographs showing the general survey area were taken in digital (JPEG) format. General notes of shovel test locations and the degree of ground visibility and terrain were recorded in field notes.

When an archaeological site was encountered, the distance between shovel tests was reduced to 10-meter (33 ft) intervals. A site datum and baseline, referenced to permanent or semi-permanent features of the landscape, was established for each site. Shovel tests were excavated along the baseline and along at least one line perpendicular to the baseline in a cruciform pattern in order to delineate site size and to determine subsurface characteristics. Shovel tests were excavated along the perpendicular lines until two negative shovel tests were encountered in each of the four directions. Within the site area, soils revealed in shovel tests were described using standard U.S. Department of Agriculture nomenclature, with soil colors recorded in the Munsell system (Munsell Soil Color Charts 1988). A sketch map of the archaeological site was prepared showing all shovel test locations and important natural and cultural features. Site photographs were recorded in high-resolution digital (JPEG) format. Location coordinates for the site datum were recorded using Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment.

Laboratory Methods

Following completion of the field investigations, artifacts and special samples were transported to Weaver & Associates' laboratory in Memphis for washing, cataloging, and analysis. Materials recovered in the course of this survey have been analyzed using standard references for southeastern prehistoric and historic period sites. For example, classes and types of lithic artifacts are defined on the basis of two principle criteria: raw material and the attributes suggestive of several lithic reduction techniques identified by a number of researchers (e.g., Crabtree 1972; Johnson 1981; Senenov 1964; Sullivan and Rozen 1985; Wilmsen 1970). These are then divided into two distinct classes of lithic artifacts: tools and debitage. Tools are defined as items intentionally shaped through knapping or through use in performing specific tasks. Debitage, including cores, flakes, and shatter, represent the lithic fragments produced as a by-product of tool manufacture. Likewise, prehistoric ceramic sherds are described by surface decoration and temper, and are placed in established types when feasible. Basic descriptive information such as artifact provenience, material type, artifact class, metric properties, and type/variety (if appropriate) was recorded. Artifact counts and weights were entered into Weaver & Associates' data management program in Microsoft *Access* for easy data manipulation and the production of artifact inventories and report tables.

All materials collected during the survey are considered to be the property of the State, and all cultural material plus field notes, project records and photographs will be curated with the TDOA upon project completion. Artifacts will be stored and prepared according to curatorial guidelines and standards set forth in TDOA (1997), Bartlett/THC (1999) and in 36 CFR 79.

Chapter V. Results

Description of the Project Area

The current project area is comprised of three segments: Segments 1 and 2 are located at proposed interchanges along the original Alternate 1 route south of Somerville (see Figures 1 and 2). Segment 3 is a new corridor, which runs north of the town.

Segment 1 is a group of four access ramps at the intersection of Alternate 1 and SR-76 on the south side of Somerville. The segment measures about 1,900 ft (0.58 km) in length and encompasses approximately 29.6 acres (12.0 hectares) in area. Segment 2 is the ramp at the intersection of Alternate 1 and SR-15 on the east side of Somerville. The segment measures about 1500 ft (457 m) in length) and encompasses an area of approximately 9.3 acres (3.8 hectares). Segment 3 consists of new ROW for a four-lane bypass encircling the west, north, and east sides of Somerville. The total centerline distance is approximately 7.9 miles (12.8 km) with a normal ROW width of 300 ft (91.4 m). The corridor encompasses an estimated area of approximately 289.3 acres (117.2 hectares), along with additional tracts totaling approximately 43.6 acres (17.7 hectares) for development of access ramps. The total Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project is approximately 8.54 miles (13.7 km) in length, encompassing an area of approximately 371.8 acres (150.7 hectares).



Figure 4. General View of the Project Area, Cotton Field. View to the West.

The route crosses several drainages, including the Loosahatchie River floodplain both west and east of Somerville, and Smart Creek. Also, portions of the survey area border the floodplains of Jones and Bennetts Creeks, located west and east of the town respectively. The project area consists predominately of upland ridges, broad divides, and toeslopes, with approximately 1.2 mi (2 km) of its 8.5 mi length, or 14 percent, located within a floodplain. At the time of the survey much of the land in the ROW was under cultivation (cotton, corn, and soybeans), but also included areas in secondary forest, fallow/pasture, and to a lesser extent residential property. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 320 ft at the northwestern part of the project area, to nearly 490 ft above mean sea level at the northeast corner of the project area.

Results of the Literature and Records Search

Background research conducted for the project area provided an archaeological context for the APE, and generated expectations about the type, location, distribution, and preservation potential of archaeological resources that were likely to be encountered during the field survey. Research was conducted July 6-10, 2007.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Five archaeological surveys have been conducted since 1979 in the project vicinity (Table 3). Drexel Peterson conducted surveys of the Wolf River and Loosahatchie River watersheds during the late 1970s for the USDA Soil Conservation Service. The Loosahatchie survey, which identified 120 sites and revisited an additional 14 sites, employed a survey method described as “random and intuitive” (Peterson 1979b:2). The stated objectives were to first, locate significant sites, and second, to sample the project area in order to develop a predictive model of site location among three designated zones in the watershed (floodplain, terrace, and upland zones).

Table 3. Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Project Vicinity.

Date	Author	Report Title	Comments
1979	D.A. Peterson	An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Loosahatchie Watershed	Sites 40FY202, 203, 204 recorded
1993	S.D. Moore	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed SR-15 Improvements, Somerville to Whiteville, Fayette and Hardeman Counties, Tenn.	Site 40FY69 revisit, no cultural materials noted
1994	S. Chapman, M. Standing, S. Moore	Archaeological Survey of Six + Acres between Somerville and Oakland, South of State Highway 64, North of Jones Creek, Fayette County, Tenn.	40FY232 recorded
1996	C. Koepfel, B.R. Collins, M. Childress	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed State Route 15 (US 64) Somerville Bypass in Fayette County, Tenn.	40FY410, 411, 412 recorded
1997	G.P. Smith	Phase I Archaeological Study for the Section 14 project, Town Creek at Somerville, Fayette County, Tenn.	Negative finding report

The southern portion of the currently proposed SR-15 (Somerville by-pass), not included in the current survey, has been the subject of a number of Phase I archaeological surveys. This southern corridor, also referred to as Alternate 1, branches off from the current SR-15 (also U.S. 64) about 1.9 miles (3.0 km) west of Somerville, proceeds through the south part of the town, then reemerges with SR-15 about 1.2 miles (2.0 km) east of town. Surveys for SR-15 improvements were conducted in 1993 (S.D. Moore) and 1996 (Koeppel et al.). The 1993 survey covered 12.5 linear miles of proposed ROW between Somerville and Whiteville, and included additional land for wetland mitigation, where site 40FY69 was located. This parcel, located along the Loosahatchie River drainage, is just east of the eastern terminus of the current proposed project, comprising the highway ramps identified as Segment 2. The 1996 survey examined several tracts to the west, south, and east of Somerville, totaling approximately eight linear miles. Fieldwork consisted of both intensive Phase I shovel testing and preliminary inspection of the project area. The survey identified three sites (40FY410, 40FY411, 40FY412) during an examination of high-probability landforms located just south of the Segment 2 portion of the current project area. It was noted that extensive shovel testing would be required along the Tract 2 and 3 portions of the survey area (Koeppel et al. 1996:ii), which were bordering the drainages and creek bottoms.

Additional archaeological investigations in the project vicinity include a survey of a six-acre lot (Chapman et al. 1994), adjacent to the western terminus (Segment 3) of the current project area, which identified site 40FY232; and a Phase I reconnaissance survey of approximately 1,800 feet of the Town Branch drainage south of SR-15 (Smith 1997), which failed to identify any significant cultural resources.

Other notable work in the area includes the Tennessee Division of Archaeology's (TDOA) study of the Trail of Tears in Tennessee (Nance 2001) and survey of Civil War period military sites in west Tennessee (Prouty and Barker 1996). The Trail of Tears (Bell's Route), 40FY422 in Fayette County, runs along Rehobeth Road and Armour Drive east of Somerville, before it merges with present-day SR-15 and continues westward through the town and into Shelby County. Just east of the Fayette County line, near the junction of Old Whiteville and Stewart Roads in Hardeman County, there is a very well preserved section of the trail, visible as a sunken dirt road (Nance 2001:37). Prouty and Barker identified 18 Civil War period military sites in Fayette County (40FY214 to 40FY231), none of which are in close proximity to the project area. These sites include long term encampments, headquarters, railroad guard posts, a short term military hospital, entrenchments, and other earthworks.

The relatively few cultural resources surveys conducted in the area are reflected in the low occurrence of archaeological sites within the immediate vicinity of the proposed ROW. Most of the surveys were on upland terraces overlooking some of the broader drainages in the project vicinity. The highest potential for prehistoric sites is along the alluvial terraces of the Loosahatchie River, Jones Creek, and Bennetts Creek floodplains, as well as the upland ridges and terraces bordering these drainages. There is also a moderate to high potential for buried archaeological deposits within the stream bottomlands, particularly along the old meanders of the Loosahatchie River.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Sites within 1.2 Mile (2 km) of the Project Area.

Site Number	Distance	Recorder/Date	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Eligibility
40FY59	0.7 S	R. Mainfort 1987	Open habitation	PH Woodland	Unassessed
40FY60	1.2 S	R. Mainfort 1987	Open habitation	PH Woodland	Unassessed
40FY61	1.0 S	G. DuVall 1985	Open habitation	Und. Prehist., 20C Afro-Amer./Euro-Amer.	Not eligible
40FY69	0.1 NE	G. Weaver 1979	Open habitation	Woodland, Miss.	Unassessed
40FY202	0.8 NE	D. Peterson 1979	Open habitation, other	Und. Prehist., Hist. non-Indian	Unassessed
40FY203	0.7 NE	D. Peterson 1979	Open habitation, untyped hist. scatter	Und. Prehist., Hist. non-Indian	Unassessed
40FY204	0.9 NE	D. Peterson 1979 R. Mainfort 1987	Open habitation	Early Archaic, Woodland	Unassessed
40FY232	<0.1 S	No name 1994	Indeterminate PH, rural domestic dump	Und. Prehist., Hist. 1933-present	Unassessed
40FY410	0.3 S	C. Koeppel 1996	Open habitation	Und. Prehist.	Unassessed
40FY411	0.2 S	C. Koeppel 1996	Hist. non-diagnostic scatter	Hist. non-Indian	Unassessed
40FY412	0.1 S	C. Koeppel 1996	Hist. non-diagnostic scatter	Hist. non-Indian	Unassessed
40FY442	0.0 S	B. Nance 2000	“Trail of Tears, Bell’s Route”	Hist. Indian, Hist. non-Indian	Unassessed

Twelve previously recorded archaeological sites are located within 1.2 miles (2 km) distance of the proposed ROW (Table 4). Two sites, 40FY69 and 40FY232, are located adjacent to the project area. Also, the Trail of Tears (Bell’s Route), 40FY442, runs along part of present-day SR-15 just south of the project area.

Site 40FY69 was identified in 1979 as a light prehistoric scatter (Weaver 1979). Prehistoric artifacts included Neely’s Ferry and Baldwin ceramics, as well as ferruginous sandstone and siltstone. Historic artifacts included clear glass bottle fragments and whiteware. It was noted that bulldozing had removed the topsoil. 40FY69 was revisited in 1993 by archaeologists from Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Moore 1993). The 1993 survey found no cultural material at the site, while erosion and agricultural disturbances were noted.

Site 40FY232 is just south of SR-15/U.S. 64 and the project area. The site was recorded by archaeologists from Panamerican Consultants, Inc. in 1994. Components represented at the site include an indeterminate prehistoric occupation and post-1933 rural domestic structure (outhouse) and trash dump. The site condition was noted as 76 to 99 percent disturbed, including mechanized earth moving and construction related disturbances. Although the site form lists the site as unassessed for NRHP eligibility, the recommendations in the report (Chapman et al. 1994:17) list the site as “ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.”

Potential Historic Period Cultural Resources

As part of the background research, records housed at the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA) and at the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) were examined, the major purpose of which was to identify possible historic period site locations within the current project area. The research included an examination of historic maps of the project area on file at the TSLA and historic survey forms and maps maintained by the THC. Table 5 presents a list of historical maps on file at the state library that were examined. A review of historical maps indicated several areas of historical interest distributed throughout the project area which might yield archaeological deposits.

Table 5. Historical Maps Reviewed (TSLA).

TSLA Map	Date	Surveyor/ Author	Map Title/Description	Comments
#397	1818 - 1819	n/a	11 th Surveyor's District, SW Sections	Includes parts of present-day Fayette, Tipton, Haywood, Shelby Cos.
#398	1818 - 1819	n/a	10 th Surveyor's District	Includes parts of present-day Fayette, Madison, Haywood, Hardeman Cos.
#1026	1836	n/a	Original Civil District Boundaries	No scale, map too general
#1027	1843	n/a	Fayette and Shelby Counties	No scale, shows general features and proposed new county b/t Shelby and Fayette Cos.
#1029	1936	n/a	Fayette County 1936	1 in = 1mi; shows roads, railroads, streams, schools, churches, sawmills, settlement names
#1030	1938	TN Hwy. Dept.	Fayette County, General Hwy and Transportation Map	1 in = ~1.5mi; 1938 map w/ 1950 civil district overlay
#1149	1843	J.T. Bryan	Fayette, Madison, Hardeman Cos.	Shows roads from Somerville to Jackson, no scale
#1334	1876	n/a	Fayette, Shelby, Hardeman, McNairy, Nashoba (prop.), and Bell (prop.) Cos.	1 in = 3mi scale, map shows divisions of counties, ranges, towns, sections, and proposed new counties
#1963	Ca. 1937	TVA	Fayette County map	Identical to map #1966, poorer quality
#1964	1923	C.C. Anderson and R. McD. Perrin	Fayette County 1923	TN Geol. Survey 1909-23
#1965	1935	n/a	Fayette County 1935	"T.E.R.A. No. 24" rural electrification map 1 in = 1mi
#1966	1937	Div. of Geology	Fayette County 1937	
n/a	1938	TN Dept. of Transportation	General Highway Map, Fayette County	General road map features
n/a	1955			General road map features
n/a	1964			General road map features
n/a	1970			General road map features
n/a	1983			General road map features
n/a	1984			General road map features

The earlier maps depicted general features such as county or district boundaries, settlements without individual structures, and major streams. The Anderson and Perrin map of Fayette County (1923) and the Tennessee Division of Geology map of the county (1937) provided useful site lead information (Figures 5 and 6). The 1923 map shows several structures spread out along the western portion of Segment 3 of the project area. These structures do not seem to correspond with contemporary structures depicted on the Lambert 7.5 minute quadrangle (USGS 1952b) (see Figure 1a). The structure depicted adjacent to the interchange at the north center section of Segment 3 may be one of the structures occupying the broad ridgetop depicted on the Laconia 7.5 minute quadrangle (USGS 1952a). There are also a couple of structures and a railroad depicted within Segment 1 of the project area south of Somerville. The railroad may correspond with the section of present-day State Route 76 as it passes through the project area, and one of the structures may be one depicted on the Somerville 7.5 minute quadrangle (1965b), located on a knoll between SR-76 and La Grange Road. About one-quarter mile south of Segment 1 of the project area stood Greenville College, listed as “Colored” on the 1923 and 1937 maps. The college was located in the vicinity of the present-day county training school, and should not be affected by the proposed highway construction.

The 1923 map also depicts the Loosahatchie River channel as it existed prior to being channelized. The old stream channel is depicted north of the existing canal in the areas where the proposed ROW crosses the river. The old meander is visible on the aerials of the project area, evident as a serpentine tree line in an agricultural field. The potential for prehistoric sites in these areas is considered high.

One area of historical interest is located in the northeast corner of Segment 3 of the project area, where the proposed ROW crosses Old Jackson Road. The 1923 map depicts a structure labeled “Mission Church.” This area corresponds to an unspecified primary and secondary structure depicted on the later Division of Geology map (1937), as well as a cluster of several structures on the Laconia quadrangle. The 1937 map also shows a cemetery immediately to the west of Old Jackson Road and the proposed ROW.

The 1937 Division of Geology map also shows several other structures spread out along Segment 3 of the project area, in the areas of Old Brownsville, Armoury, and Stroup roads, and Chapel Drive. Some of these may correspond with structures depicted on the 1923 or later maps as well. Notable differences between the 1923 and 1937 maps include the straightening and rerouting of the Old Stage and Somerville Roads, incorporated into Highway 64; and the straightening of Chapel Drive at the western part of the project area. The Trail of Tears, Bell’s Route, followed the original Old Stage and Somerville Roads. Between 1937 and the present, one notable difference is the development of State Route 76, which runs north-south through downtown Somerville and portions of the project area.

A review of the historic properties surveys and NRHP listings at the THC showed no significant properties in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Many of the buildings on the NRHP are within the Somerville Historic District, located over one-half mile north of the project area (Segment 1). The historic district contains approximately 100 buildings of historical significance, the majority of which are located around Court Square and along Main Street. The majority of the commercial buildings were constructed after 1880, while many of the structures, both

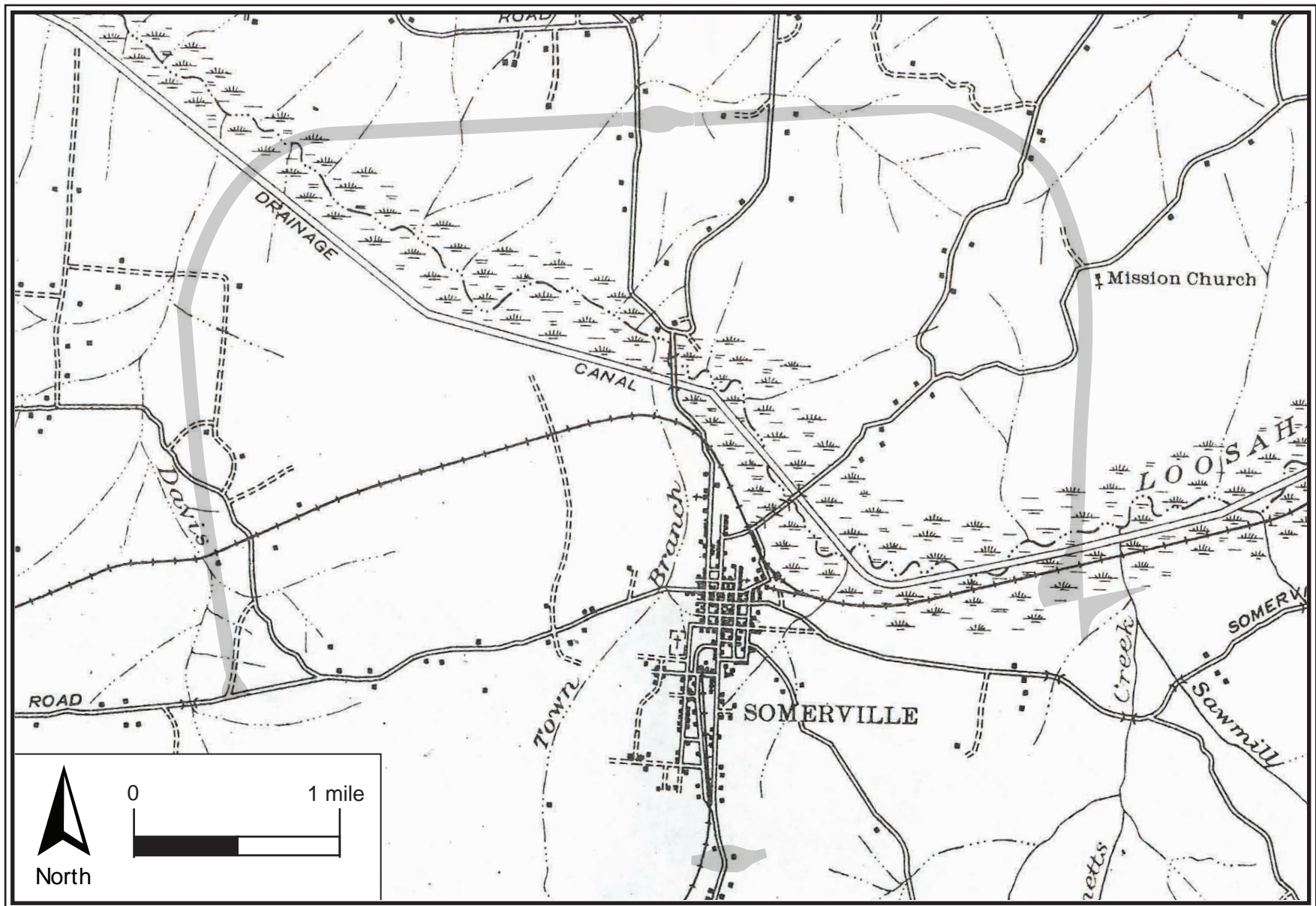


Figure 5. Circa 1923 map of Fayette County (Anderson and Perrin) with approximate location of project area shaded.

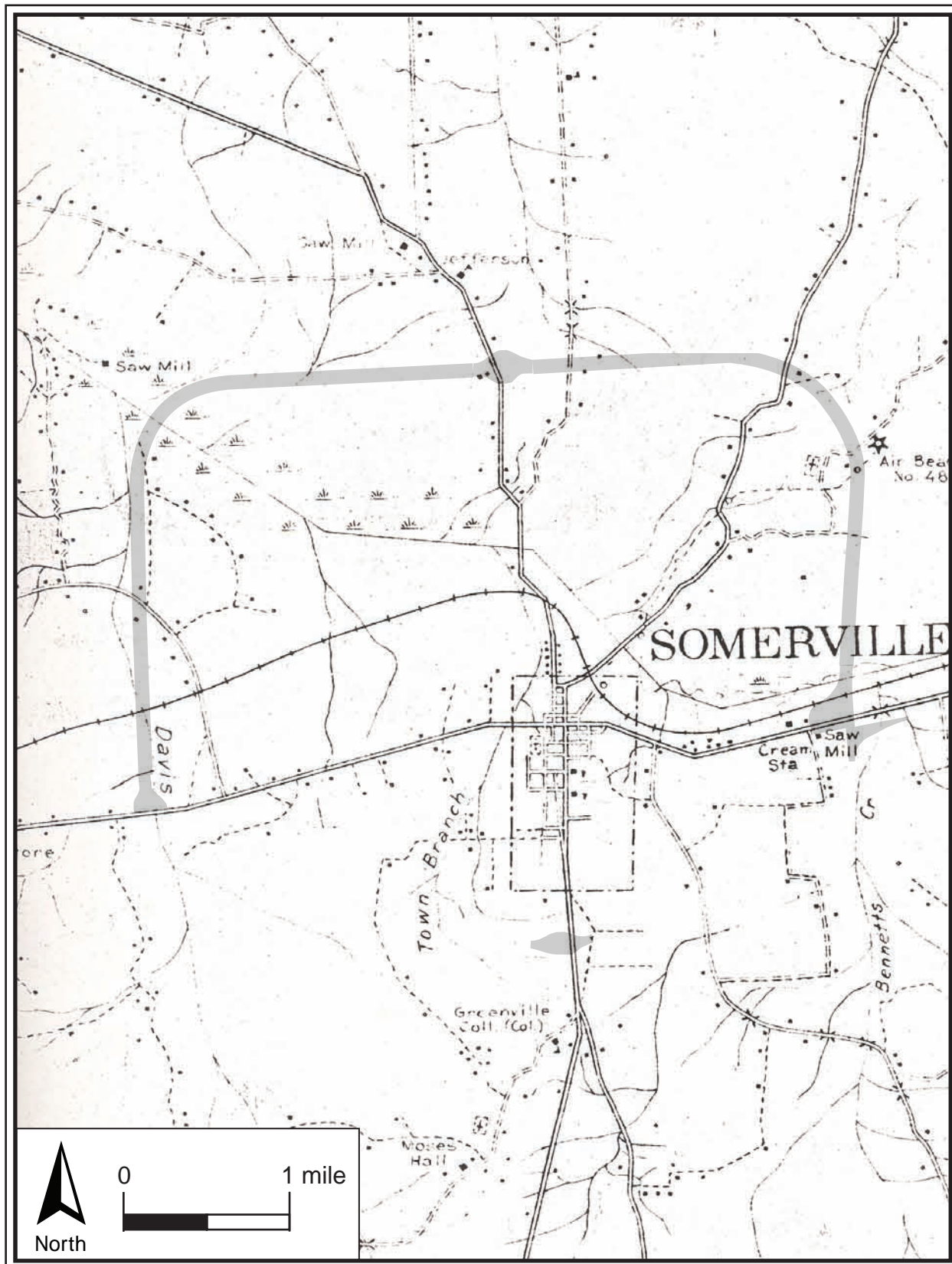


Figure 6. Circa 1937 map of Fayette County (Tenn. Division of Geology) with approximate location of project area shaded.

residential and commercial are from the Victorian Period (ca. 1840-1900) and reflect the influence of the Victorian Gothic and Italianate styles (Anonymous 1982). Other NRHP properties include the Lucerne Plantation, located approximately three miles north of the project area, and the town of Williston, about five miles south of the project area.

A review of the architectural structure surveys at the THC indicated no identified structures within the APE. There are a total of 12 structures within one mile of the project area, including a cluster of structures just south of Segment 1. Further information on these structures could not be collected from the THC at the time of the literature and records search (July 6, 9, and 10), as the microfilm reader was not available.

Mitigating factors that are assumed to have negatively affected site distributions within the APE include previous road construction and agricultural disturbances. However, the results of the pre-field research suggest that the area within the APE appears to have changed little since the 1930s, and is characterized by slow urban development.

Results of the Survey

Fieldwork was conducted July 23 to August 8, 2007, with a crew consisting of the field director, crew chief, and four archaeological technicians. Additional site delineation was conducted on August 21, with the principal investigator present. At the time of the survey, considerable portions of project area were under cultivation, consisting of mature corn plants, cotton, and soybeans. Cropland was often interspersed by narrow tracts of woodland/windbreaks. Other portions of the project area consisted of secondary forest, pasture/fallow, and to a lesser extent disturbed areas such as graded or filled tracts and residential areas. Generally, surface visibility in cropland was excellent (over 90%) and field methods here consisted mostly of an intensive surface inspection. In areas with insufficient surface visibility, comprising much of the forest and pastureland, systematic shovel testing was conducted.

Soils encountered in the shovel tests varied, depending on the landform and setting. Throughout most of the project area, however, soils typically consisted of yellowish brown or dark yellowish brown silty loam, overlying yellowish brown silt or clayey silt. The areas surveyed that were in cultivation often exhibited significant deflation due to agriculture and erosion.

Thirteen sites were identified during the field survey and were given the temporary field numbers FN1 to FN13. Six of these 13 sites were assigned the state site numbers 40FY447 to 40FY452. The remaining seven are considered too recent, as they represent post 1930s occupations, and are identified in this report only by their field numbers (WA-0229-FN__). A discussion of the sites follows.

Site 40FY447

Site Type: Prehistoric Open Habitation, Rural Domestic Dump

Component(s): Middle Woodland, Middle to Late Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is located in a cotton field within the proposed ROW (see Figure 1). It is situated on a low-lying terrace at the base of a broad upland toeslope, overlooking the Loosahatchie River floodplain. Somerville is about 4 km southeast of the site. The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 283426E, 3905558N.

Quad Name: Lambert, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SW)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 50 m NS by 50 m EW

Approximate Site Area: 1,960 square m

Topographical Location: Toeslope/terrace overlooking the Loosahatchie River floodplain

Elevation: Approximately 340 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Grenada silt loam (GbB2), terrace, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded; and Falaya fine sandy loam (Ff) local alluvium

Nearest Water: Loosahatchie River (old channel), about 260 m southwest of the site

Survey Method: Surface inspection, shovel testing

Site Condition: At the time of the survey, the site area was being cultivated in cotton. Surface visibility was excellent (>90%), with the area between the crop rows consisting of bare exposed soil. Results of shovel testing indicate the site has been significantly impacted from agricultural activity. Erosion was observed at the time of the survey, in the form of soil washing downslope, but no severe erosion in the form of rills or gullies was observed.



Figure 7. Site 40FY447. View to the South.

Discussion: 40FY447 is a multi-component site, consisting of a prehistoric Middle Woodland period open habitation and twentieth century rural dump. The site is situated on a low terrace at the bottom of a toeslope overlooking the Loosahatchie river floodplain. The river was channelized in the early 1900s, but the original river bed is evident 260 m (850 ft) southwest of the site. The elevation of the site is approximately 340 ft above mean sea level, with the floodplain at an elevation 330 ft.

The prehistoric component consists of a lithic scatter, characterized as low artifact density and diversity. Artifacts were found across the landform, in an area measuring about 50 m diameter. An expanded-stem PP/K found on the surface is diagnostic of the Middle Woodland period. The historic component consists of a negligible artifact scatter consisting of several pieces of whiteware and machine-made bottle glass. No structures are depicted in the site area on the USGS 7.5 Minute Series Lambert quadrangle (1952), or other historical maps examined during the literature and records search.

At the time of the investigation (July 24, 2007), surface visibility was excellent, with ground cover consisting of rows of budding cotton plants about 60 cm in height. Field methods consisted of an intensive surface inspection and shovel testing at 10-meter intervals in a cruciform over the landform (Figure 8). Eleven shovel tests were excavated, all of which were negative. A typical soil profile for the site consists of the following:

- 0-40 cm Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt loam with sand
- 40-45 cm Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clayey silt (subsoil)

Artifacts: Thirty three artifacts (24 prehistoric, nine historic) were recovered from the surface. A general grab sample of the site yielded mostly local ferruginous siltstone debitage, tools, and included several chert flakes. Prehistoric tools include a PP/K, siltstone abrader, siltstone backed knife, and siltstone hammerstone (Figure 9, a-d). The PP/K is characteristic of the Swan Lake type, and suggests a Middle Woodland period occupation (Cambron and Hulse 1975, Justice 1987). The PP/K, made of Fort Payne chert, exhibits extensive retouching (resharpening) and features what appears to be an intentional snap base. Historic artifacts were few, and may have been deposited on the terrace from further upslope—modern refuse was noted along a farm road leading to the site.

Table 6. 40FY447 Artifact Summary.

Artifacts	Weight (g)	Count
<i>Prehistoric Artifacts</i>		
PP/K, chert	3.2	1
Hammerstone, siltstone	113.8	1
Abrader, siltstone	110.6	1
Backed knife, siltstone	38.6	1
Bifacial tool fragment, siltstone	24.5	1
Unifacial scraper, siltstone	13.2	1
Primary flake, siltstone	55.0	3
Secondary flake, siltstone	52.4	3
Tertiary flake, siltstone	10.4	5
Tertiary flake, chert	1.4	3
Chipping shatter, siltstone	26.0	3
Fire-cracked rock, siltstone	3.4	1
<i>Historic Artifacts:</i>		
Plain whiteware	2.8	2
Machine-made bottle glass, clear	8.4	5
Machine-made bottle glass, lt. green (Coke™)	4.5	2
Total	468.2	33

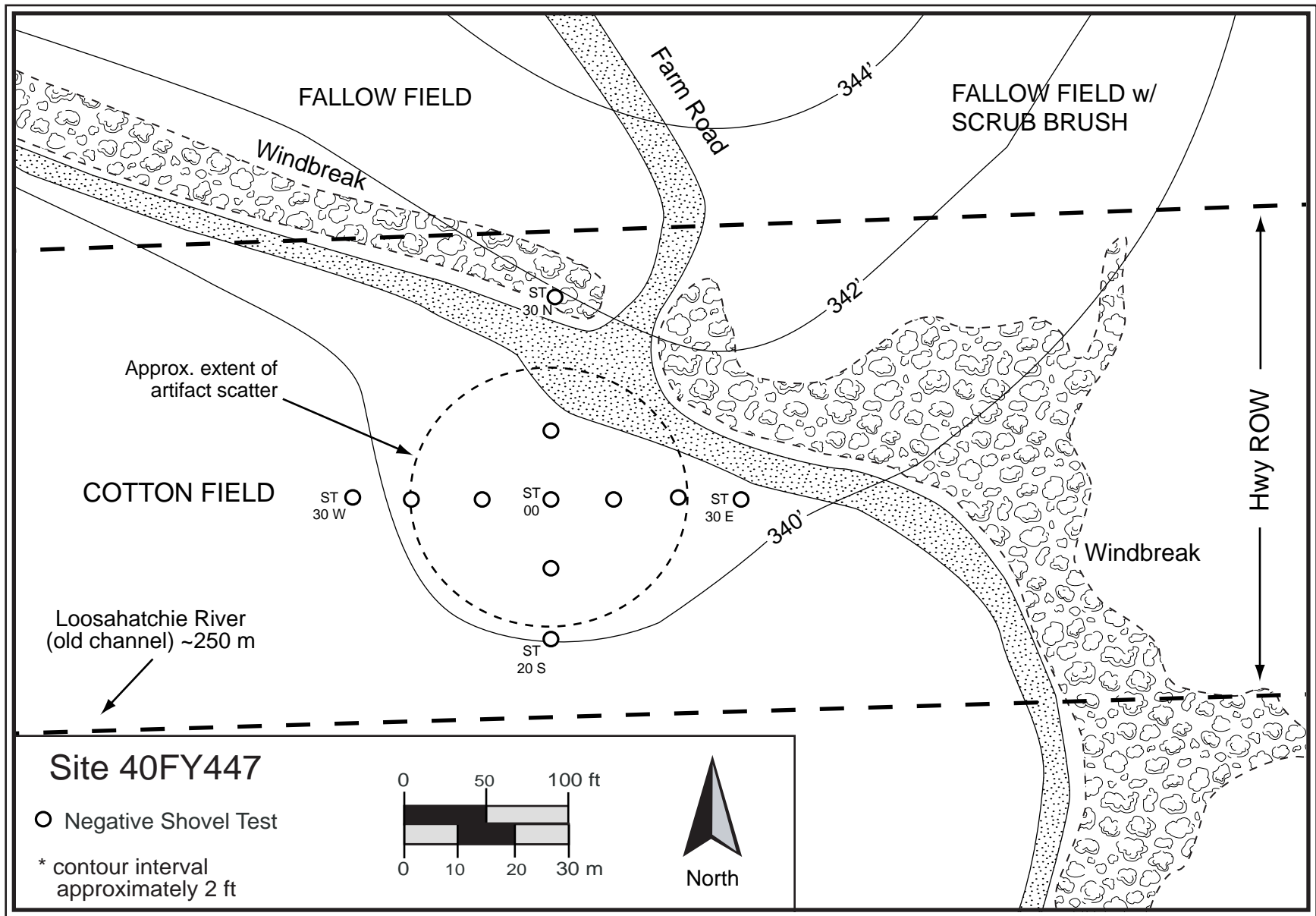


Figure 8. 40FY447 Site Plan.

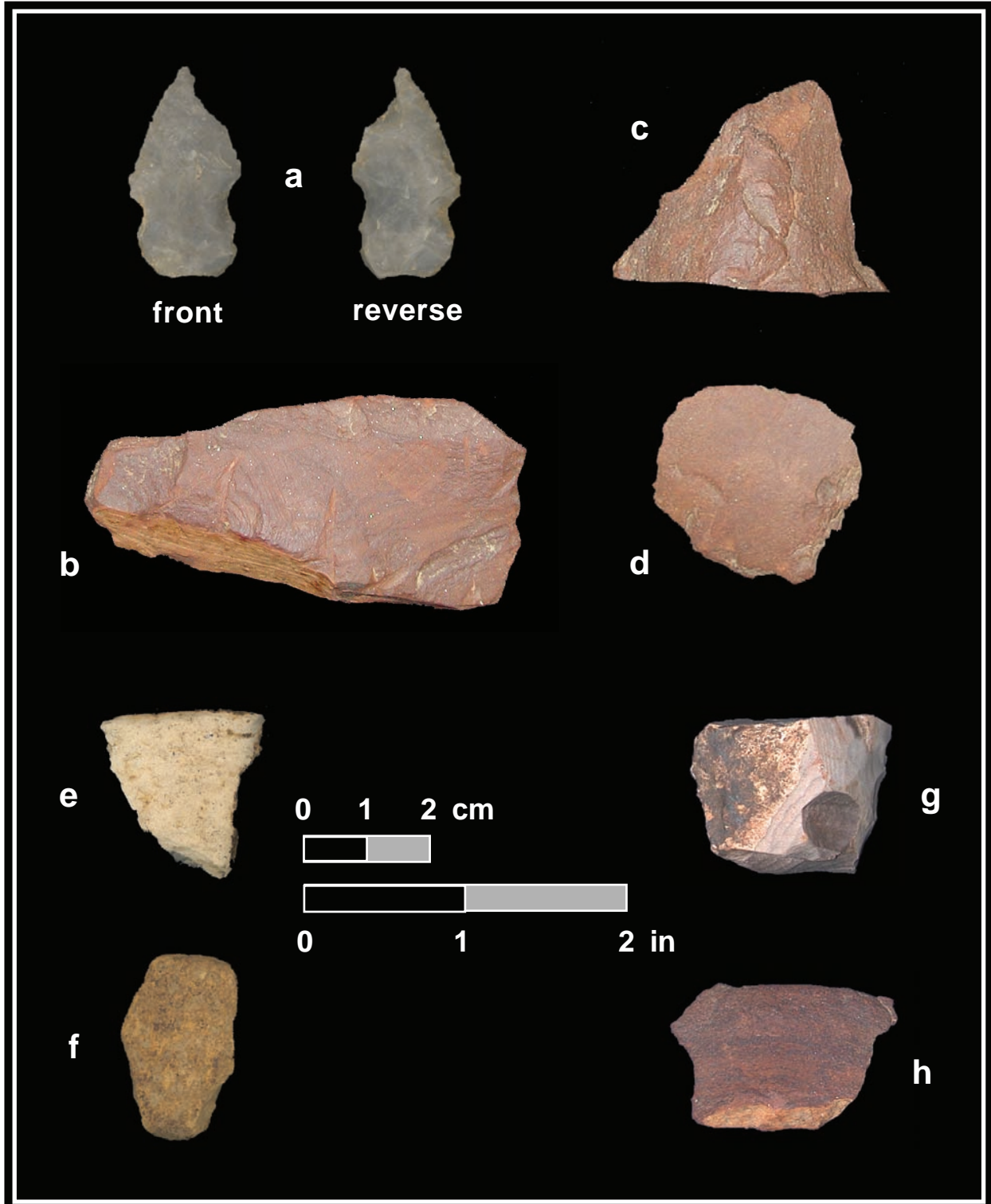


Figure 9. Select Artifacts. Site 40FY447: (a) Swan Lake type PP/K (Ft. Payne chert), general surface collection; (b) backed knife, general surface collection; (c) biface fragment, general surface collection; (d) primary flake, general surface collection. Site 40FY449: (e) grog/bone tempered plain sherd, ST 00; (f) fine and coarse sand cord marked sherd, ST 00. Site 40FY452: (g) bifacial tool fragment, general surface collection; (h) secondary flake, general surface collection.

Interpretations: 40FY447 is a multi-component site whose prehistoric component is small-sized, and characterized by low artifact density and diversity. A PP/K found on the surface is indicative of a Middle Woodland period occupation. The historic component is negligible, does not appear to be significant, and dates to the middle to late twentieth century. The site boundary was determined by the extent of the lithic scatter, with shovel tests excavated within the site boundaries negative for cultural materials. No intact deposits were encountered in shovel tests or surface inspections. The site has been significantly disturbed by agricultural practices and erosion, although very little erosion was observed during the site visit.

Recommendations: The presence of significant archaeological deposits at 40FY447 is considered unlikely, and the research potential of the site has been exhausted through Phase I documentation. It is recommended that the site be considered not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Site 40FY448

Site Type: Rural Domestic Artifact Scatter

Component(s): Early to Middle Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is located on a nearly level base of a toeridge at the edge of a cotton field bordering woodland, approximately 3.6 km (2.2 mi) west of Somerville (see Figure 1). It is at the eastern edge of the proposed highway ROW. The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 282458E, 3902676N.

Quad Name: Macon, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (424 NW)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 35 m EW by 15 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 525 square m

Topographical Location: Low-lying toeridge overlooking the floodplain of Jones Creek

Elevation: Approximately 350 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Grenada silt loam (GbB2), terrace, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Nearest Water: Jones Creek, about 300 m to the west of the site.

Survey Method: Surface inspection, shovel testing

Site Condition: At the time of the survey, surface visibility at the site was excellent (~90%). The site is evident only as a light artifact scatter on the surface, and results of shovel testing indicate that the site area has been severely impacted by agricultural activity. Brick and other artifacts found on the surface were small and fragmented, suggesting the site has been plowed over for an extensive period of time.

Discussion: 40FY448 consists of a historic period artifact scatter, distributed over an area roughly measuring about 35 m east-west by 15 m north-south. The site is situated at the nearly level base of a broad, gently sloping toeslope overlooking the Jones Creek floodplain. At the time of the site investigation (August 1, 2007), surface visibility was excellent, with ground cover consisting of budding cotton plants about 60 cm in height. Undergrowth in the secondary forest immediately to the south of the artifact scatter was moderate to heavy, consisting of thicket and tree saplings. No artifacts were recovered from the forested area, although an old fenceline just inside the tree line may be contemporaneous with the site. Fieldwork at the site consisted of an intensive surface inspection at an interval no greater than 15 m apart, and systematic shovel

testing of the site at 10-meter intervals in a cruciform over the site area. Ten shovel tests were excavated in the site area, all of which were negative for cultural materials (Figure 11). A soil profile taken at the center of the site consists of the following:

0-30 cm Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 mottled with 10YR 5/8) silt loam
 30+ cm Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay loam (subsoil)



Figure 10. Site 40FY448. View to the Northeast.

Artifacts: Artifacts found on the surface date from the early 1900s to the modern era. No artifacts were recovered in shovel tests. Additional artifacts noted but not collected include brick fragments, machine-made bottle glass, and plain whiteware.

Table 7. 40FY448 Artifact Summary.

Artifacts	Weight (g)	Count
Solarized bottle glass, unidentified	0.3	1
Machine-made bottle glass, clear	4.2	1
Machine-made bottle glass, amber	9.4	2
Plain whiteware	10.1	4
Hard paste porcelain, plain	0.5	1
Semi-vitreous porcelain, plain	15.6	1
Brown metallic glazed gray stoneware	3.9	1
Plate window glass	8.3	1
Coal	0.8	1
Total	53.1	13

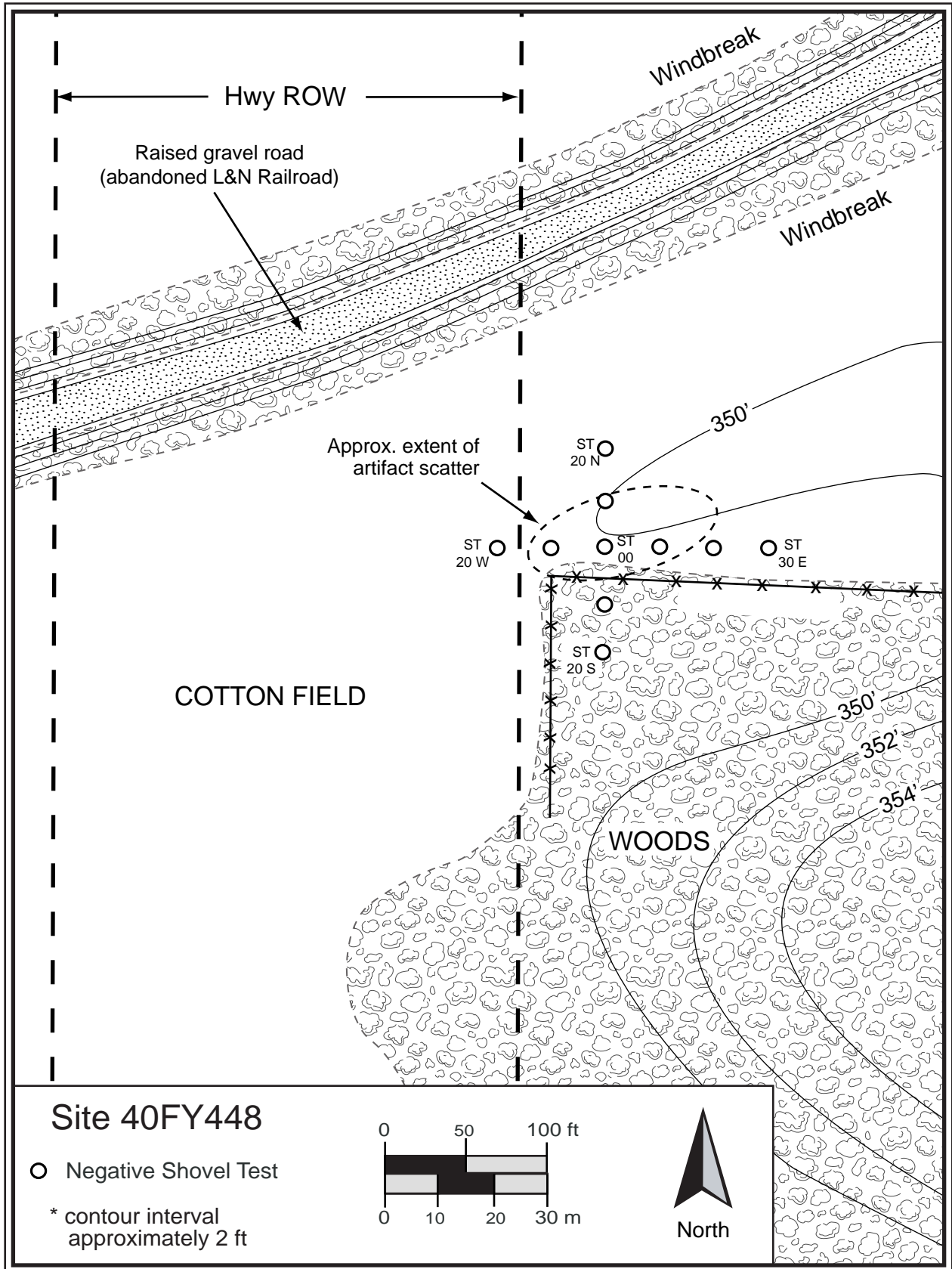


Figure 11. 40FY448 Site Plan.

Interpretations: 40FY448 is a historical artifact scatter, characterized as having low artifact density and diversity. Artifacts found at the site date from the early 1900s to middle twentieth century. This concurs with historical maps of the area. A structure is depicted at the site on the 1923 map of Fayette County (TN State Library and Archives map #1964), as well as on the circa 1956 aerial photograph of the area in the Soil Survey of Fayette County (Flowers 1964:sheet 32). The Macon 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1965) does not depict a structure at the site, and it is presumed to have been destroyed by this time. The site boundaries are based on the extent of surface artifacts. As currently defined, the site measures approximately 35 m EW by 15 m NS. The site has been significantly impacted from agricultural activity and erosion.

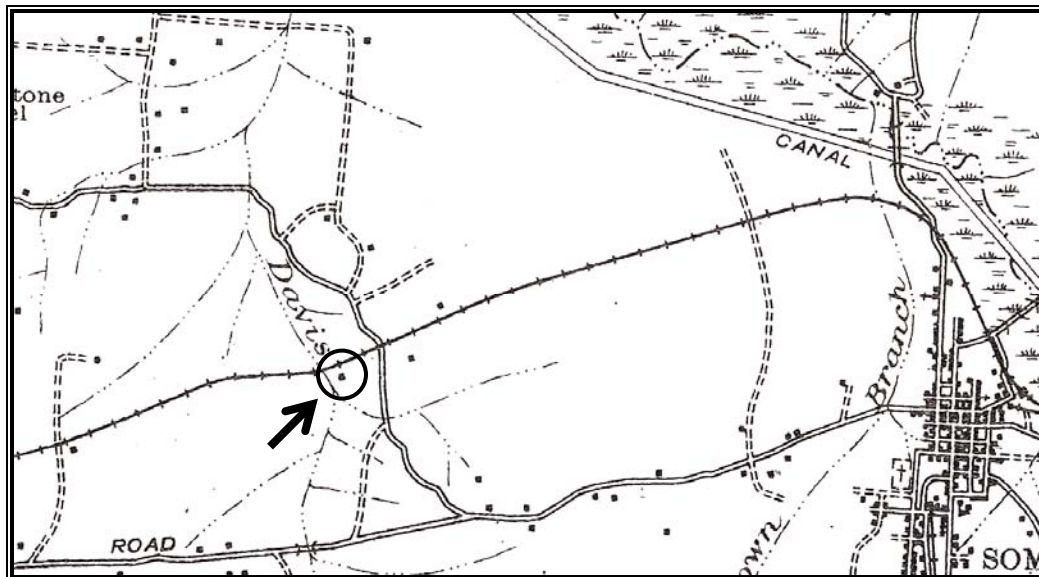


Figure 12. Detail of 1923 map showing structure at 40FY448 location (circled).

Recommendations: The presence of significant archaeological deposits at 40FY448 is unlikely, as suggested by the results of shovel testing and the low artifact density on the surface. The research potential of the site is limited and has been exhausted through Phase I documentation. It is recommended that the site be considered not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Site 40FY449

Site Type: Prehistoric Open Habitation

Component(s): Middle Woodland

Site Location: The site is within the proposed ROW. It is located in a forested stand bordering farmland about 4.3 km (2.7 mi) northwest of Somerville (see Figure 1). Moose Lodge Road runs about 40 m north of the site. The UTM coordinate of the site is (North American Datum 1927) Zone 16, 282388E, 3904469N.

Quad Name: Lambert, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SW)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 20 m NS by 20 m EW

Approximate Site Area: 315 square m

Topographical Location: The site is situated along the eastern edge of a broad, nearly level, upland ridge overlooking a small drainage. The ridge forms the western terminus of a series of connected broad upland ridges bordering the Loosahatchie River floodplain to the south. The Jones Creek floodplain borders the ridge to the west.

Elevation: Approximately 370 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Loring silt loam (LoB), 2 to 5 percent slopes, and Henry silt loam (He)

Nearest Water: Jones Creek is located approximately 480 m west of the site

Survey Method: Shovel testing and limited surface inspection

Site Condition: The vegetation on the site is mixed oak-hickory forest, and has not been farmed in recent times, as indicated by the large trees throughout the parcel. Farmland borders the forest to the east, west, and south. The site appears to have been minimally impacted, if at all, from nearby agricultural activity. Surface visibility was poor, with ground cover consisting of low-lying vegetation and leaf litter.

Discussion: 40FY449 represents a Middle Woodland period occupation, measuring approximately 20 m by 20 m. The site is on a forested ridge, at the western terminus of a series of connected broad upland ridges bordering the Loosahatchie River floodplain, which is about 600 m north of the site (Figure 14). The Jones Creek floodplain borders the ridge to the west. At the time of the site investigation (August 6, 2007), surface visibility was poor (<10%), with ground cover consisting mostly of leaves and humus. Undergrowth in the forest was sparse to moderate, comprised of low lying vegetation and tree saplings. Fieldwork consisted of systematic shovel testing at 20 by 20 m intervals on the landform, with an intensive surface inspection in areas with sufficient surface visibility, such as root balls, animal burrows, and eroded areas along the drainage. In addition to the shovel tests conducted on the landform at 20-meter intervals, 13 shovel tests were excavated at an interval of 10 m in a cruciform over the site area, two of which were positive. No midden or features were identified in any of the shovel tests, although one shovel test (ST 00) contained seven sherds. The soil profile of this shovel test consisted of the following:

0-15 cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt
15-25 cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam
25+ cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay loam.

Artifacts: Artifacts consisted of thirteen prehistoric ceramic sherds, twelve of which were recovered from shovel tests and two that were found on the surface. Ceramics include fine sand tempered, fine and coarse sand tempered, and grog/bone tempered wares, with surface treatments that include plain and cord marked (see Figure 9, e and f). No lithics were recovered at the site.

Table 8. 40FY449 Artifact Summary.

Artifacts	ST 00	ST 10E	Surface	Weight (g)	Total Count
Ceramic, grog/bone tempered, plain	5			12.7	5
Ceramic, fine & coarse sand tempered, cord marked	4			8.6	4
Ceramic, fine sand tempered, eroded		2	2	4.1	4
Total	9	2	2	25.4	13

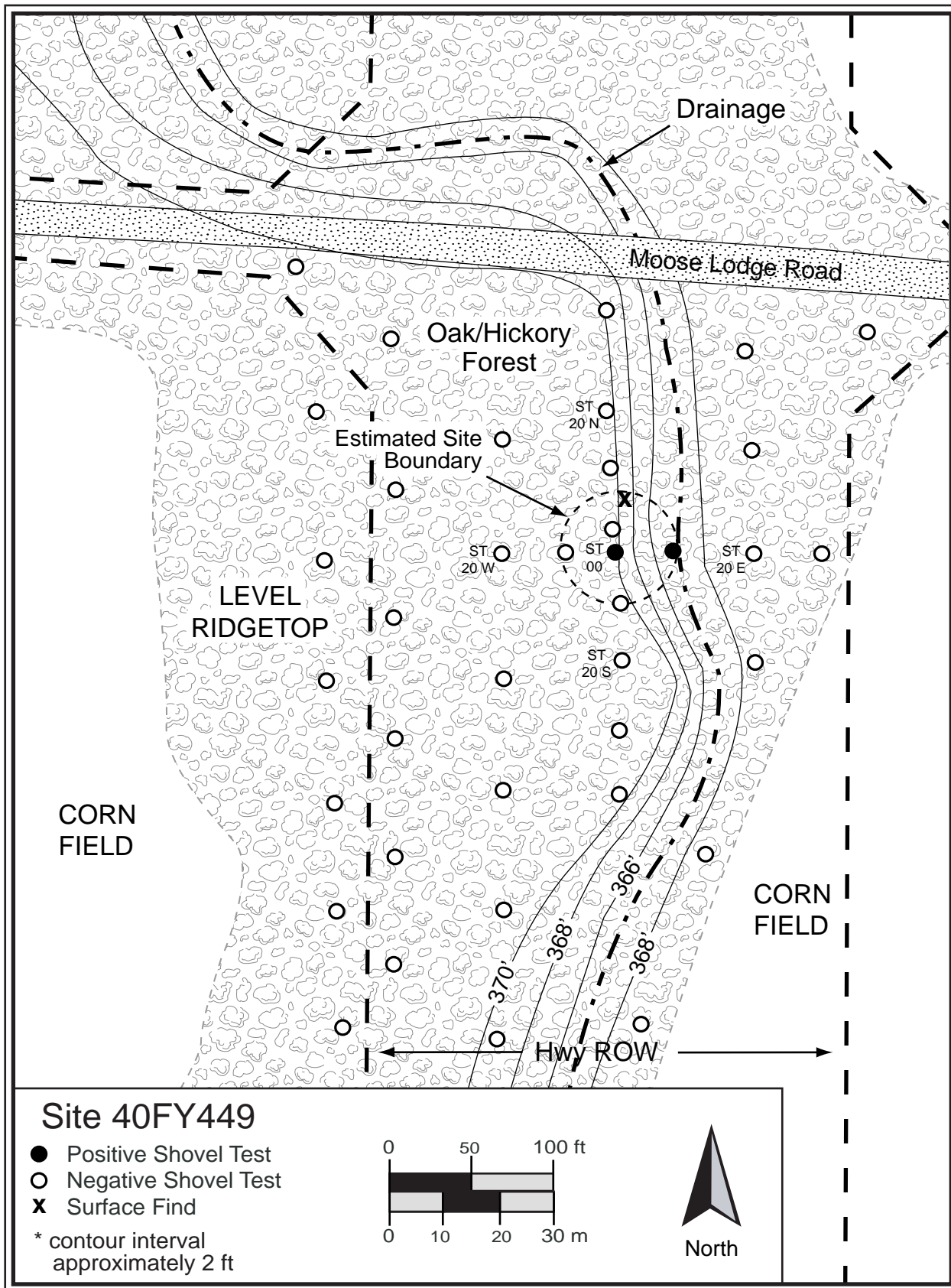


Figure 13. 40FY449 Site Plan.

Three sherds from ST 00 (mending to two sherds) are unusual in having a mixed temper of angular grog and calcined bone. These sherds have a fine micaceous sandy paste, and exhibit a thick, white clay slip on the interior and exterior surfaces, and a black, reduced core. They could be classified as Turkey Paw Plain (Jenkins 1981:157-163).

Four sherds from ST 00 have a fine micaceous, sandy paste of medium to coarse sand. A few sherds also have small calcined bone fragments. Exterior surfaces are eroded, but have linear depressions suggestive of cord marking. They can be classified as “Knob Creek” variant of the Baldwin series (Gerald Smith, in Weaver et al. 1996:107).

The remaining two sherds have fine micaceous sandy paste with eroded surface. They can be included in the Baldwin series.



Figure 14. Site 40FY449. View to the Southeast.

Interpretations: 40FY449 is a small Middle Woodland period site characterized as having moderate artifact density and low artifact diversity. Although one shovel test yielded seven artifacts, shovel testing did not uncover any prehistoric features or midden across the site or landform.

Recommendations: Based on the results of shovel testing, the probability for significant archaeological deposits at 40FY449 is considered unlikely. The research potential of the site is limited and has been exhausted through Phase I documentation. It is recommended that 40FY449 be considered not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Site 40FY450

Site Type: Rural Domestic Structure

Component(s): Early to Middle Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is located in a small fallow field on the finger of an upland ridge/interfluvium, approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) north of Somerville (see Figure 2). The fallow field is bordered by woodlands to the west, east, and north; and a soybean field to the south. An overgrown road trace, an abandoned portion of Stroup Road, is less than 100 m west of the site. The site is along the centerline of the proposed highway ROW. The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 286390E, 3905661N.

Quad Name: Laconia, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SE)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 50 m EW by 50 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 1,300 square m

Topographical Location: Narrow finger ridge overlooking Smart Creek

Elevation: Approximately 425 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Grenada silt loam (GbB3), 2 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded

Nearest Water: Smart Creek, about 150 m north of the site.

Survey Method: Surface inspection and shovel testing

Site Condition: The site's structure is in fair condition with no evidence of vandalism observed, although animals/livestock appear to have taken shelter there. The doors and windows of the structure have been removed. Portions of the landform surrounding the house to the west, east, and south exhibited deflation due to agricultural activity. An overgrown stand of locust and Osage orange trees occupies the level area to the north of the structure.

Discussion: 40FY450 consists of a standing primary structure, associated features, and a light historic period artifact scatter distributed over an area roughly triangular in shape, measuring about 50 m east-west by 50 m north-south. The house is situated on the top of a narrow finger ridge overlooking Smart Creek. At the time of the site investigation (August 7 and 21, 2007), surface visibility was poor (<10%), with ground cover consisting of field grass and patches of briars and brush. Cropland close to the house structure offered excellent surface visibility (>90%), as did a few bare patches surrounding the house. Fieldwork consisted of an intensive surface inspection in areas of good surface visibility at an interval no greater than 15 m apart, and systematic shovel testing of the site at 10-meter intervals in a cruciform over the site area and landform. Surface artifacts were scarce and were mostly found in an area within 10 m of the house.

The dominant feature of the site is a white painted cinderblock and concrete slab house, with a corrugated metal roof and brick chimney. The house measures approximately 12 m north-south by 8 m east-west, and has a narrow 2 m wide covered concrete slab porch along the west wall (front of the house). The house is divided into four rooms with a corrugated metal ceiling, electrical box with a single switch, and openings in the chimney in two of the rooms for a stovepipe. Features associated with the occupation include an unlined well, 1 m in diameter, located 12 m north-northwest of the structure; and a 1 m wide shallow depression about 12 m west of the structure on sloped ground. The remnant of a brick-lined well or other subsurface feature, about 0.7 m in diameter, was located approximately 40 m downslope and east of the structure (Figure 16).



Figure 15. Site 40FY450. View to the Southeast.

Approximately 14 shovel tests were excavated in the site area, only one of which was positive for cultural materials. A soil profile taken on level ground just north of the house structure consists of the following:

0-10 cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt loam
10+ cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey silt (subsoil)

Artifacts: Artifacts at the site date from the early 1900s to 1960. Artifacts from a general surface collection include three pieces of plain whiteware (weighing 13.8 g) and a 1935 U.S. penny. The shovel test (ST 20W), yielded two pieces of clear machine-made bottle glass (weighing 10.4 g), possibly from a mason jar. Artifacts noted but not collected include an embossed metal plate attached to a fallen utility pole on the site, dated 1904; and soft drink bottles (Coca-Cola, Dr. Pepper) found in the gully at the west edge of the site, bearing the dates 1952, 1954, 1955, and 1960.

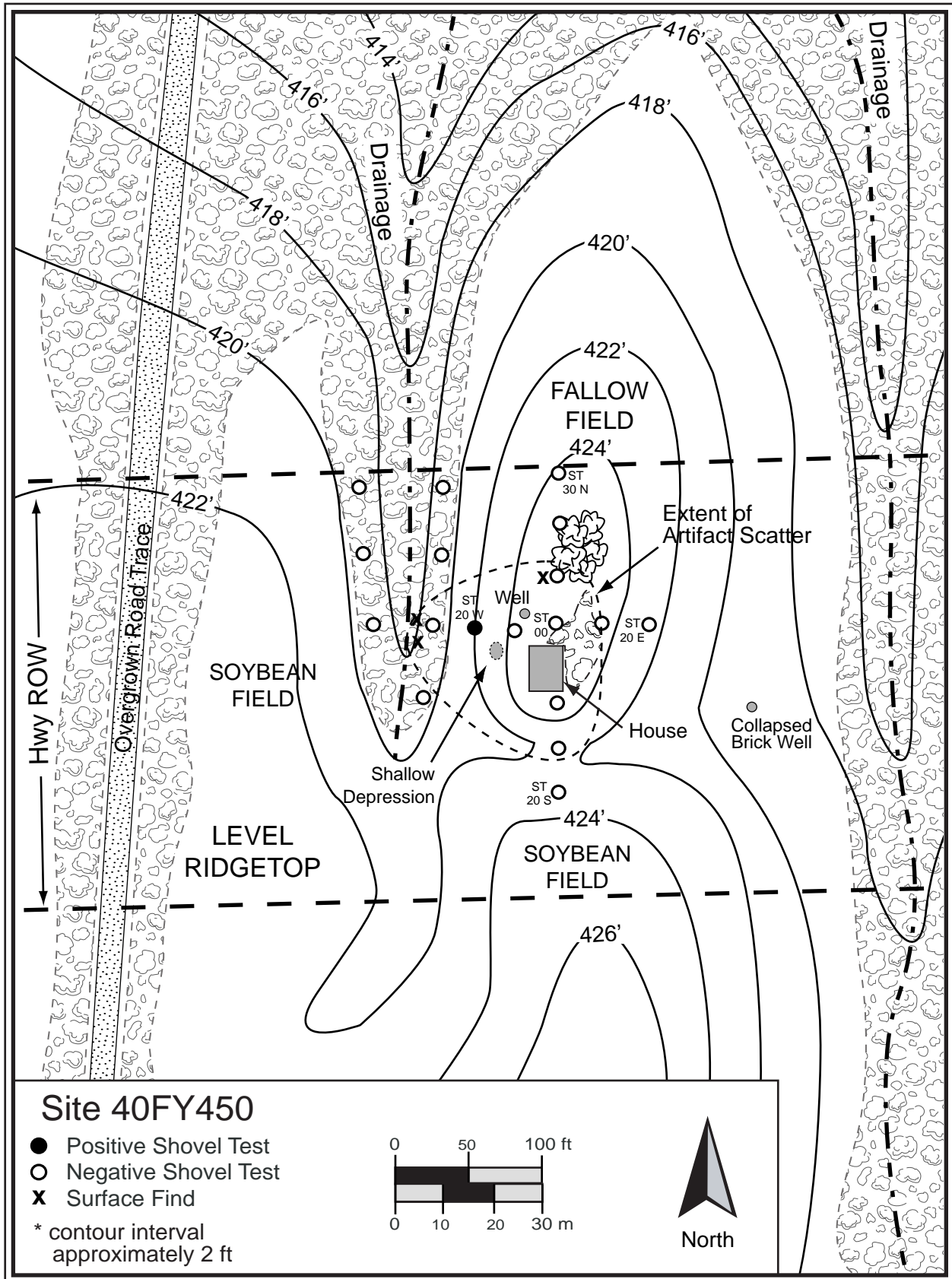


Figure 16. 40FY450 Site Plan.

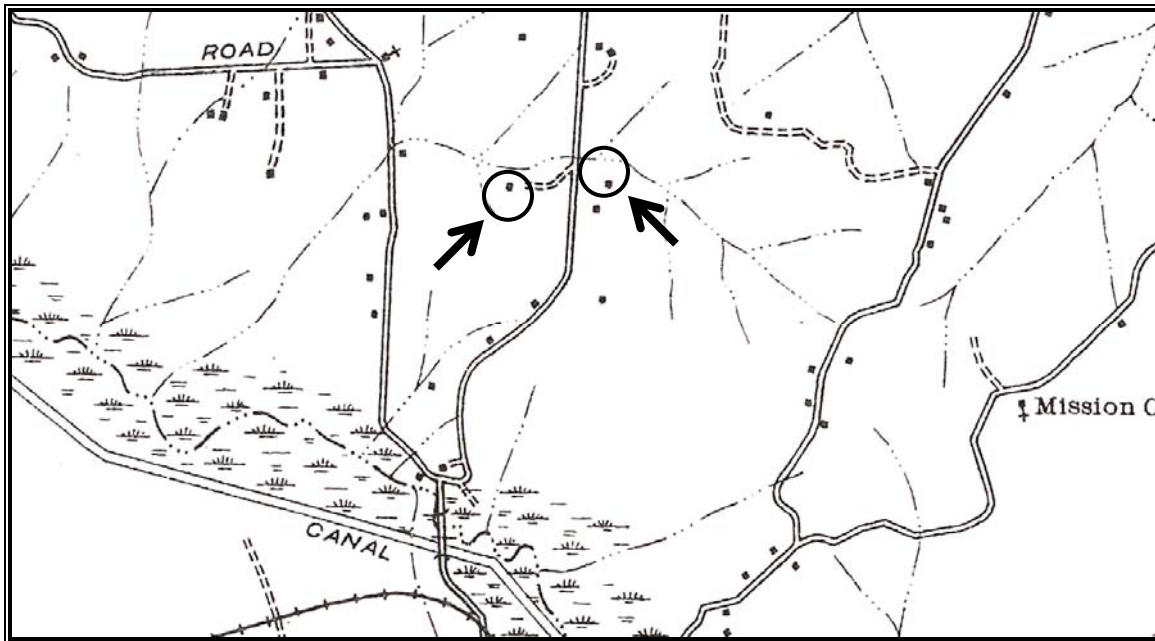


Figure 17. Detail of 1923 map showing structures at 40FY450 (right) and 40FY451(left).

Interpretations: 40FY450 likely represents the core area of a tenant farm, dating from the early to middle twentieth century. The site is characterized as having low artifact density and diversity. Dated artifacts found at the site were manufactured between 1904 and 1960. This concurs with historical maps of the area. A structure is depicted at this location on the 1923 map of Fayette County (TN State Library and Archives map #1964), as well as on the circa 1956 aerial photograph of the area in the Soil Survey of Fayette County (Flowers 1964:sheet 33). The site boundaries, as presently defined, consist of the house core area, and do not include the collapsed brick-lined “well” nor the area where a secondary structure (possible a barn) is depicted on early maps.

Recommendations: The presence of significant archaeological deposits at 40FY450 is unlikely, as suggested by the results of shovel testing and the low artifact density on the surface. The research potential of the site is limited and has been exhausted through Phase I documentation. It is recommended that the site be considered not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Site 40FY451

Site Type: Rural Domestic Artifact Scatter

Component(s): Early to Middle Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is located in a cotton field at the top of a knoll on a broad ridge/interfluvium, approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) north of Somerville (see Figure 2). State Route 76 is about 430 m west of the site. It is within the proposed highway ROW. The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 286144E, 3905617N.

Quad Name: Laconia, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SE)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 30 m EW by 55 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 1,400 square m

Topographical Location: Broad upland ridgetop overlooking Smart Creek

Elevation: Approximately 445 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Grenada silt loam (GaB2), 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Nearest Water: Smart Creek, about 350 m to the northeast of the site

Survey Method: Surface inspection, shovel testing

Site Condition: At the time of the survey, surface visibility at the site was excellent (~90%), with ground cover consisting of budding cotton plants. The site is evident on the surface as a moderately dense artifact scatter, and results of shovel testing indicate that the site area has been severely impacted by agricultural activity. Brick and other artifacts found on the surface were small and fragmented, suggesting the site has been plowed over for an extensive period of time.



Figure 18. Site 40FY451. View to the North.

Discussion: 40FY451 consists of a historic period artifact scatter, concentrated over an area measuring about 30 m east-west by 55 m north-south. The site occupies the highest point on a broad ridgetop/interfluvium separating the drainages of Smart Creek and the Loosahatchie River. The area surrounding the site is in cultivation, with several windbreaks and wooded drainages separating areas of farmland. At the time of the site investigation (August 7 and 21, 2007), surface visibility was excellent, with ground cover consisting of budding cotton plants about 75 cm in height. Fieldwork at the site consisted of an intensive surface inspection at an interval no greater than 15 m apart, and systematic shovel testing of the site at 10-meter intervals in a cruciform over the site area. Fifteen shovel tests were excavated in the site area, two of which

were positive for cultural materials (Figure 19). A soil profile taken at the center of the site (ST 00) consists of the following:

0-10 cm Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam
 10+ cm Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 with 10YR 5/4) silt (subsoil)

Artifacts: Artifacts recovered from the site (n=37) date from the early 1900s to the modern era. Only a small sample of the artifacts present on the surface was collected. Artifacts found in the two positive shovel tests (n=7) were collected.

Table 9. 40FY451 Artifact Summary.

Artifact	Surface	ST 30N	ST 10W	Weight (g)	Total Count
Machine-made bottle glass, light green	5			22.2	5
Machine-made bottle glass, aqua	2			25.5	2
Machine-made bottle glass, clear	4			7.3	4
Machine-made bottle glass, amber	2			2.8	2
Unidentified bottle glass, clear		3		4.3	3
Unidentified bottle glass, amber		2		0.8	2
Unidentified milk glass	1			0.8	1
Plain whiteware	7			26.8	7
Semi-vitreous porcelain, annular decorated	1			17.0	1
Salt glazed exterior/Albany interior gray stoneware	1			17.1	1
Albany slip on gray stoneware	1			14.7	1
Axe head, double-bit	1			1334.9	1
Cubical glass bead, green	1			1.3	1
Rubber shoe part	1			21.3	1
Car part, interior door handle	1			110.3	1
Common brick, fragment	2		1	90.0	3
Unidentified metal object			1	30.7	1
Total	30	5	2	1727.8	37

Interpretations: 40FY451 dates from the early 1900s to the modern era. The surface artifact scatter is characterized as having moderate artifact density and diversity, and the high proportion of kitchen class artifacts suggests a house structure stood at this location. A structure is depicted at the site on the 1923 map of Fayette County (TN State Library and Archives map #1964) (see Figure 15), as well as on the circa 1956 aerial photograph of the area in the Soil Survey of Fayette County (Flowers 1964:sheet 33). As currently defined, the site measures approximately 30 m EW by 55 m NS. Results of shovel testing indicate the site has been severely deflated from agricultural activity.

Recommendations: The presence of significant archaeological deposits at 40FY451 is unlikely, as suggested by the results of shovel testing. The research potential of the site is limited and has been exhausted through Phase I documentation. It is recommended that the site be considered not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

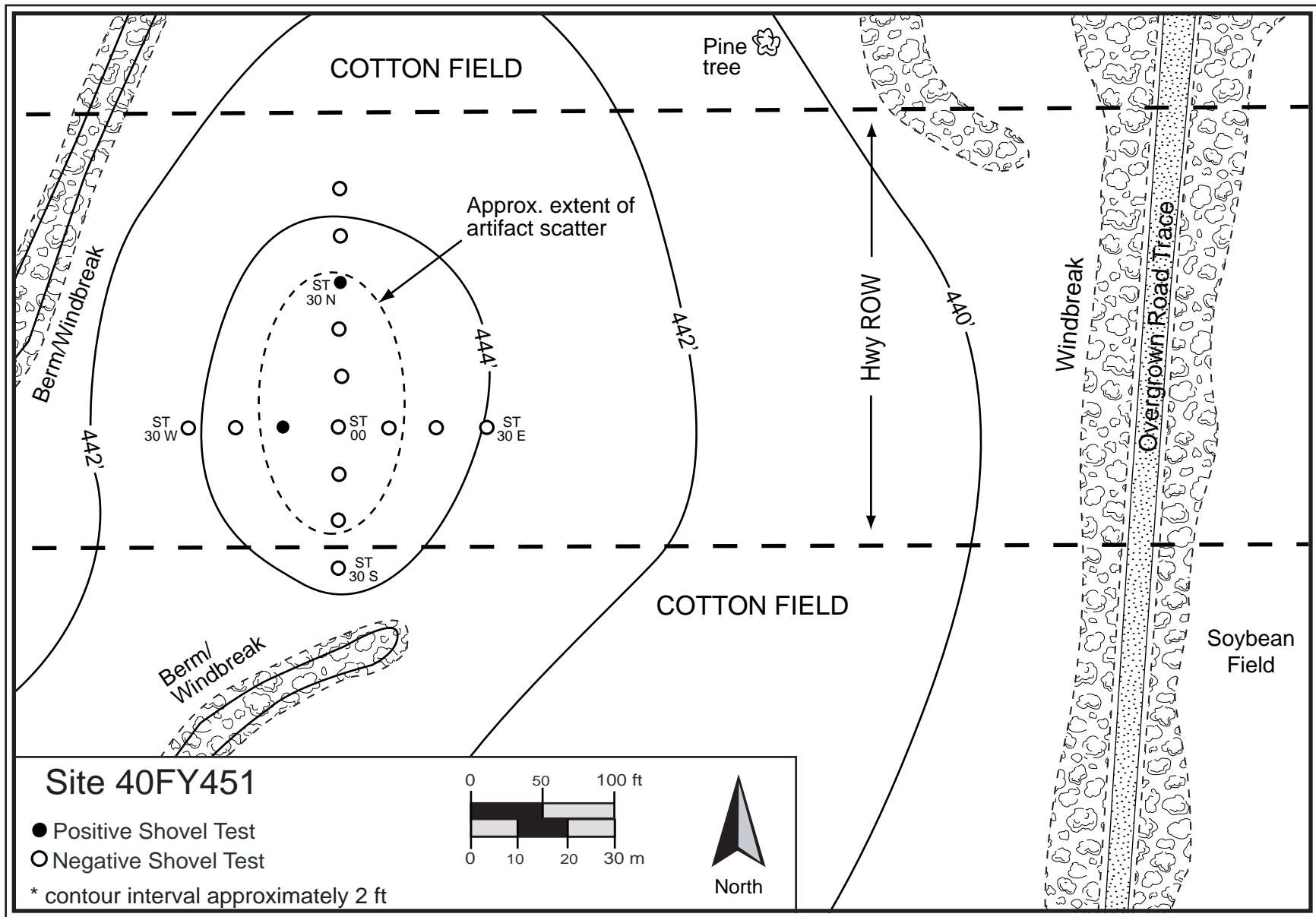


Figure 19. 40FY451 Site Plan.

Site 40FY452

Site Type: Prehistoric Open Habitation, Rural Domestic Artifact Scatter

Component(s): Undetermined prehistoric, Early to Middle Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is located in a fallow field at the level top of the western edge of a long upland ridge, approximately 3.3 km (2 mi) northwest of Somerville (see Figure 1). A small portion of the site extends into the southern edge of the proposed highway ROW. The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 284580E, 3905526N.

Quad Name: Laconia, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SE)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 50 m EW by 60 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 2,375 square m

Topographical Location: Broad top of a long ridge overlooking the Loosahatchie River floodplain

Elevation: Approximately 380 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Memphis silt loam (MeB), 2 to 5 percent slopes

Nearest Water: Loosahatchie River (original channel), 700 m south-southwest of the site

Survey Method: Surface inspection, shovel testing

Site Condition: The site is located at the edge of a fallow field. A farm road cuts through the site. Gully erosion was observed along the road at the northern part of the site, where the landform slopes down. The site area has been significantly impacted by agricultural activity and erosion.

Discussion: 40FY452 consists of prehistoric open habitation and a historic period artifact scatter distributed over an area roughly measuring about 50 m east-west by 60 m north-south. The site is situated at the western edge of a gently undulating broad upland ridgetop, north of the Loosahatchie River. At the time of the site investigation (August 8 and 21, 2007), surface visibility was mostly poor (<10%), with ground cover consisting of fallow field grass. Areas of excellent surface visibility (>90%) included patches of bare ground in the field and on the surface of the farm road cutting through the site. A woodland borders the site to the west. Work at the site consisted of shovel testing at 20-meter intervals in the fallow field, with an intensive surface inspection at an interval no greater than 15 m apart in areas of good surface visibility. Additional systematic shovel testing was conducted at a 10-meter interval in a cruciform over the site area. Surface artifacts were distributed along a 55-meter length of the road, with several prehistoric artifacts found within at the western part of the site (Figure 20). Seventeen shovel tests were excavated in the site area, five of which were positive for cultural materials. A soil profile taken at the center of the site (Shovel Test 10E) consists of the following:

0-7 cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) compacted silt loam (plowzone)
7+ cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt (subsoil).

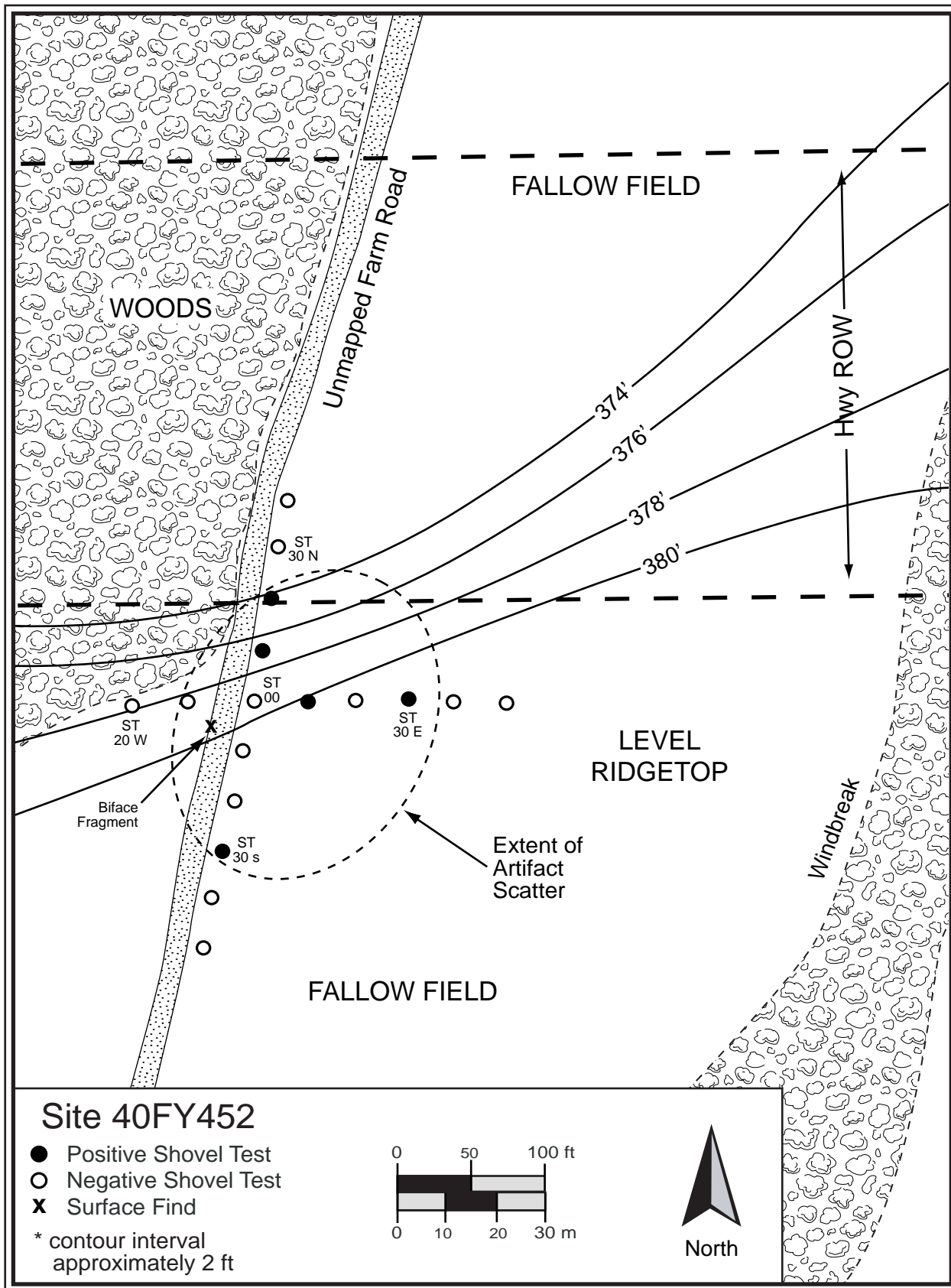


Figure 20. 40FY452 Site Plan.



Figure 21. Site 40FY452. View to the Northeast.

Artifacts: Prehistoric artifacts recovered at the site (n=3) consist of a bifacial tool fragment (chert) and lithic debitage comprised of ferruginous siltstone (see Figure 9, g and h). These were all found on level ground at the surface within a 10-meter diameter area. The historic artifacts found at the site date from the early 1900s to the modern era, and were concentrated on the surface on level ground on the ridge to just above the bottom of a slight incline. A sample (n=54) of the artifacts present on the surface were collected. Of the 17 shovel tests excavated across the site, five were positive for cultural materials and contained a total of 11 artifacts.

Table 10. 40FY452 Artifact Summary.

Artifact	Surface	ST 10N	ST 20N	ST 30S	ST 10E	ST 30E	Weight (g)	Total Count
Bifacial tool, fragment	1						12.5	1
Secondary flake	1						8.5	1
Chipping shatter	1						6.7	1
Machine-made bottle glass, opaque blue	2						8.6	2
Machine-made bottle glass, clear	6			1	1	1	37.0	9
Machine-made bottle glass, light green	2						33.9	2
Unidentified bottle glass, solarized	2	1		1			13.9	4
Unidentified bottle glass, amber	1						3.2	1
Unidentified bottle glass, dark green/olive	1						1.2	1
Unidentified bottle glass, clear			2			1	2.9	3
Milk glass canning seal	2						3.1	2
White glass cosmetic container	3						64.3	3
Whiteware, plain	2					1	12.3	3

Table 10 (continued). 40FY452 Artifact Summary.

Artifact	Surface	ST 10N	ST 20N	ST 30S	ST 10E	ST 30E	Weight (g)	Total Count
Transfer print whiteware (dark green)	1						0.7	1
Molded whiteware	1						1.0	1
Color glazed whiteware	4						12.5	4
Scallop rim/impressed curve line edge decorated whiteware (green)	1						1.1	1
Scallop rim/non-impressed edge decorated whiteware			1				7.7	1
Hard paste porcelain, plain	1						2.4	1
Semi-vitreous porcelain, plain	1						64.7	1
Salt glazed exterior/Albany interior gray stoneware	3						20.4	3
Blue decorated salt glaze gray stoneware	1						14.4	1
Albany interior/Bristol exterior on brown/buff stoneware	1						11.1	1
Brown metallic glaze on gray stoneware	1						6.5	1
Albany slip on brown/buff stoneware	3						32.8	3
Bristol slip on brown/buff stoneware	1						16.1	1
Brown metallic glaze on brown/buff stoneware	1						17.8	1
Misc. brown slip on brown/buff stoneware	1						6.4	1
Brass buckle	1						9.4	1
Metal harness part	1						22.8	1
Misc. machinery part	1						96.6	1
Battery part	1						2.7	1
Asphalt roofing	1						0.7	1
Glazed unbranded common brick, fragment	2						276.2	2
Unidentified common brick, fragment						1	0.7	1
1.6-2.0" cut common nail	1						3.9	1
2.1-2.5" wire common nail	1						2.9	1
Wire common nail, fragment	2						4.5	2
Plate window glass	1						1.0	1
Total	57	1	3	2	1	4	845.1	68

Interpretations: 40FY452 is a multi-component site consisting of an undetermined prehistoric open habitation and a historic period twentieth century occupation. The historic component dates from the early 1900s to the modern era, and is characterized as having moderate artifact density and moderate artifact diversity. Currently there are no structures or foundations present at the site. A structure is depicted at the site on the 1923 map of Fayette County (TN State Library and Archives map #1964), as well as on the circa 1956 aerial photograph of the area in the Soil Survey of Fayette County (Flowers 1964:sheet 33). The Laconia 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1952) does not depict a structure at the site. As currently defined, the site measures approximately 50 m EW by 60 m NS. Results of shovel testing and patches of ongoing erosion at the site indicate that the site area has been heavily deflated by agricultural activity. Additionally, brick and other artifacts found on the surface were small and fragmented, suggesting the site has been plowed over for a long period.

Recommendations: The presence of significant archaeological deposits at 40FY452 is unlikely, as the site has been significantly impacted from erosion and farming activity. The research

potential of the site is limited and has been exhausted through Phase I documentation. It is recommended that the site be considered not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

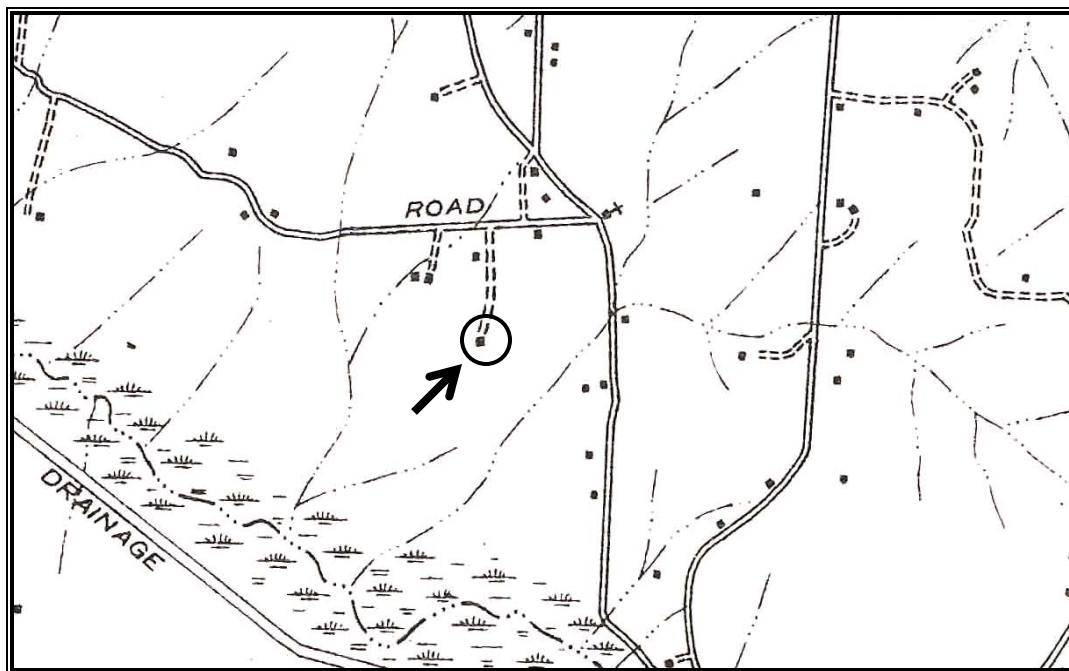


Figure 22. Detail of 1923 map showing structure at 40FY452 location (circled).

WA-0229-FN1

Site Type: Rural Domestic Dump

Component(s): Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is located in brush/woodland, situated in a gently sloping draw just below the top of a ridge, west of Old Brownsville road, about 3.8 km (2.4 mi) northeast of Somerville (see Figure 2). The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 288449E, 3905596N.

Quad Name: Laconia, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SE)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 25 m EW by 30 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 600 square m

Topographical Location: Gentle slope near crest of an extensive ridge

Elevation: Approximately 480 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Gullied land (Gs), silty

Nearest Water: Farm pond adjacent to the south

Survey Method: Surface inspection, shovel testing

Site Condition: At the time of the site investigation (July 24, 2007), surface visibility was poor (<10%), with groundcover consisting of grasses and low-lying vegetation. The site is in an area that has been heavily disturbed. Modern refuse was observed in the vicinity. The artificial pond located immediately to the south of the site, as well as another pond in the same draw to the north, indicate the area has been subjected to extensive earthmoving activity.

Discussion: FN1 consists of seven artifacts recovered from shovel tests, and a light surface scatter of artifacts and modern refuse distributed over an area measuring approximately 25 m EW by 30 m NS. There is no indication of a structure having been here, nor are there any structures depicted in this location on historic period or more recent maps. Soil excavated in shovel tests consisted of fill. Thirteen shovel tests were excavated in the site area, two of which were positive for cultural materials. A soil profile taken at the center of the site consists of the following:

0-10 cm	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam
10-30 cm	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silt loam



Figure 23. WA-0229-FN1. View to the East.

Artifacts: Materials recovered in two shovel tests include a bone fragment (weighing 0.2 g) and six pieces of rusted wire (weighing 36 g), possibly from a pail handle. Other uncollected material observed on the surface include machine-made bottles, modern drink cans, and plastic.

Interpretations: FN1 represents a rural domestic dump. Its location in a draw running parallel to the road and downslope from a farm pond suggests the artifacts may have been deposited from further upslope. Artifacts and modern refuse observed on the surface date from the twentieth century to the present, and may be associated with littering activity on Old Brownsville Road or from nearby modern occupations, one of which was recorded as WA-0229-FN2.

Recommendations: The site is not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

WA-0229-FN2

Site Type: Rural Domestic

Component(s): Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is located on a ridgetop just west of Old Brownsville Road, about 3.7 km (2.3 mi) northeast of Somerville (see Figure 2). The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 288419E, 3905449 N.

Quad Name: Laconia, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SE)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 35 m EW by 45 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 1,250 square m

Topographical Location: Gentle slope on south side of ridgetop

Elevation: Approximately 485 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Grenada silt loam (GaB3), 2 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded

Nearest Water: Farm pond about 50 m to the north

Survey Method: Surface inspection, shovel testing

Site Condition: At the time of the site investigation (July 24, 2007), surface visibility ranged from poor (<10%) to good (>75%). The site is located in both fallow field and woodland. Groundcover consisted of leaf litter, grass, and low-lying vegetation. The site is heavily disturbed, with push piles of concrete and other architectural debris. Modern refuse was observed throughout the site area.



Figure 24. WA-0229-FN2, push-pile. View to the East.

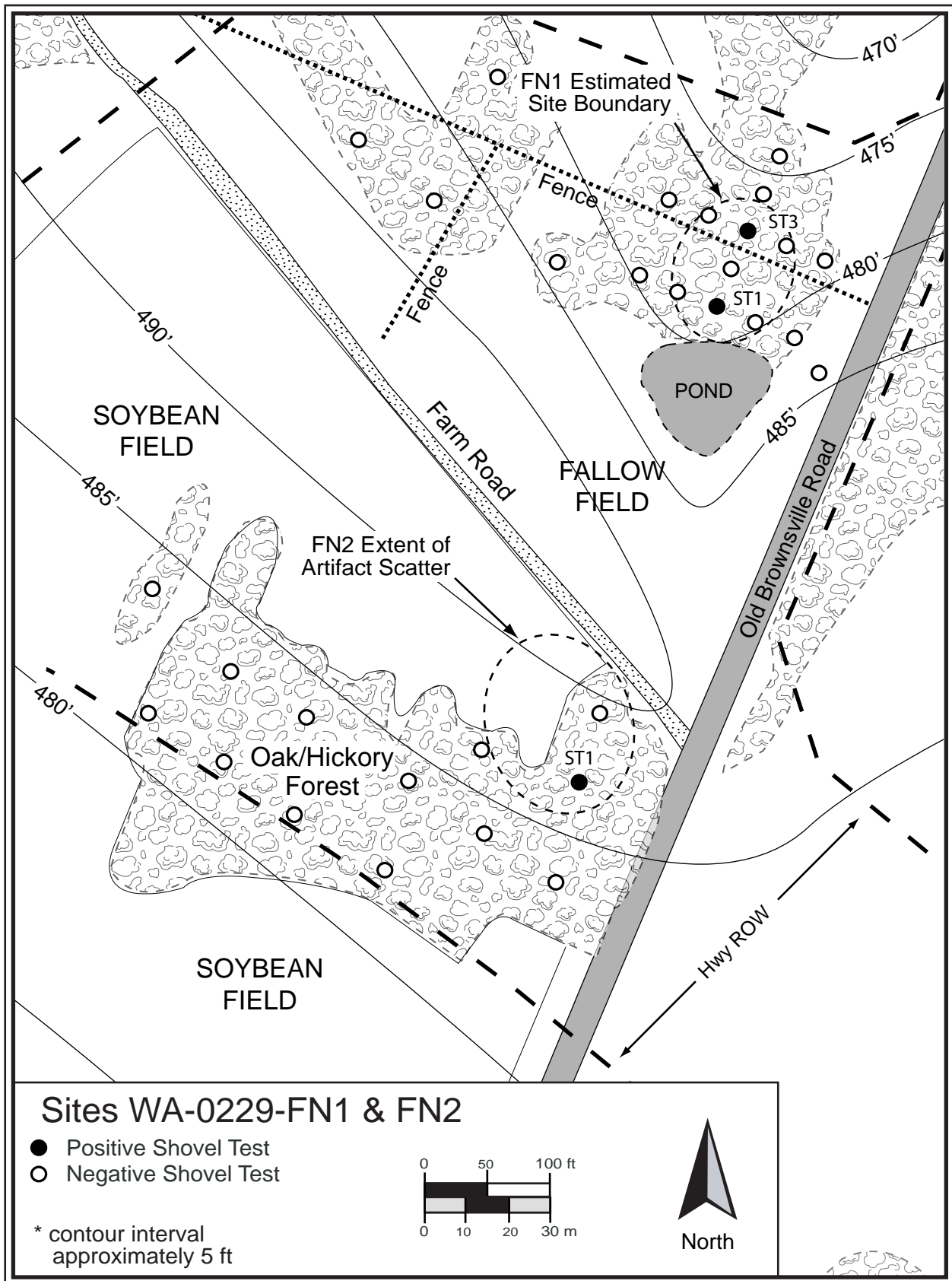


Figure 25. WA-0229-FN1 and FN2 Site Plan.

Discussion: FN2 contains the demolished remains of a structure, which is depicted on the Laconia 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1952). Large pieces of concrete slab, cinderblocks, lumber, and metal roofing were found within the site area, some in push piles that appear to have been made with a bulldozer. The site is located near the top of an extensive ridge, to the west of Old Brownsville Road and south of a farm/access road. A soil profile of the site consists of the following:

0-5 cm Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam
 5-20 cm Pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam

Artifacts: Artifacts recovered in one shovel test and on the surface date from the early twentieth century to the present day. A broken chert cobble found on the surface does not appear to be prehistoric, and may have been made by machinery or farm equipment. Other than the architectural debris on the surface, there were kitchen artifacts present.

Table 11. WA-0229-FN2 Artifact Summary.

Artifacts	Surface	Shovel Test 1	Weight (g)	Count
Tested cobble core	1		72.3	1
Machine-made bottle glass, clear	2	1	10.4	3
Plain whiteware	1		4.5	1
Whiteware, colored glaze	1		0.6	1
Albany slip on brown/buff stoneware	1		33.8	1
Unidentified nail, fragment		1	2.3	1
Common brick, fragment	1		97.0	1
Total	7	2	220.9	9

Interpretations: WA-0229-FN2 is a historical artifact scatter and the remains of a structure. The site is characterized as having low artifact density and low diversity. The site represents the primary structure depicted on the 1952 Laconia 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle, and artifacts at the site are contemporaneous with this period. As currently defined, the site measures approximately 35 m EW by 45 m NS.

Recommendations: The site is not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

WA-0229-FN4

Site Type: Rural Domestic Artifact Scatter

Component(s): Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is on a slight rise in a cotton field within the Loosahatchie River floodplain, about 4.3 km (2.7 mi) northwest of Somerville (see Figure 1). The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 282927E, 3905468N.

Quad Name: Lambert, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SW)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 30 m EW by 15 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 400 square m

Topographical Location: Floodplain of the Loosahatchie River

Elevation: Approximately 325 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Falaya silt loam (Fm)

Nearest Water: Loosahatchie River, about 75 m southwest of the site

Survey Method: Surface inspection, shovel testing

Site Condition: The site has been significantly affected by agricultural activities. At the time of the survey (July 26, 2007), surface visibility was excellent (~90%), with groundcover consisting of cotton plants.

Discussion: FN4 is a light surface artifact scatter. Fifteen shovel tests were excavated in the site area, two of which were positive. A soil profile taken at the center of the site consists of the following:

0-10 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam
10-15 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam



Figure 26. WA-0229-FN4. View to the North.

Artifacts: Artifacts observed on the surface, which were not collected, include a few pieces of machine-made bottle glass and a piece of plain whiteware. Two shovel tests were positive and contained a piece of clear machine-made bottle glass (ST 1), and a fragment from a milk glass canning seal.

Interpretations: WA-0229-FN4 is a historical artifact scatter. Artifacts suggest a twentieth century affiliation. The site is characterized as having low artifact density and low diversity. The Lambert 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1965) does not depict a structure at the site, and it is unlikely a structure was located here, given the site's location in the floodplain. The site may represent dumping activity or may have been deposited here from another location. As currently defined, the site measures approximately 30 m EW by 15 m NS.

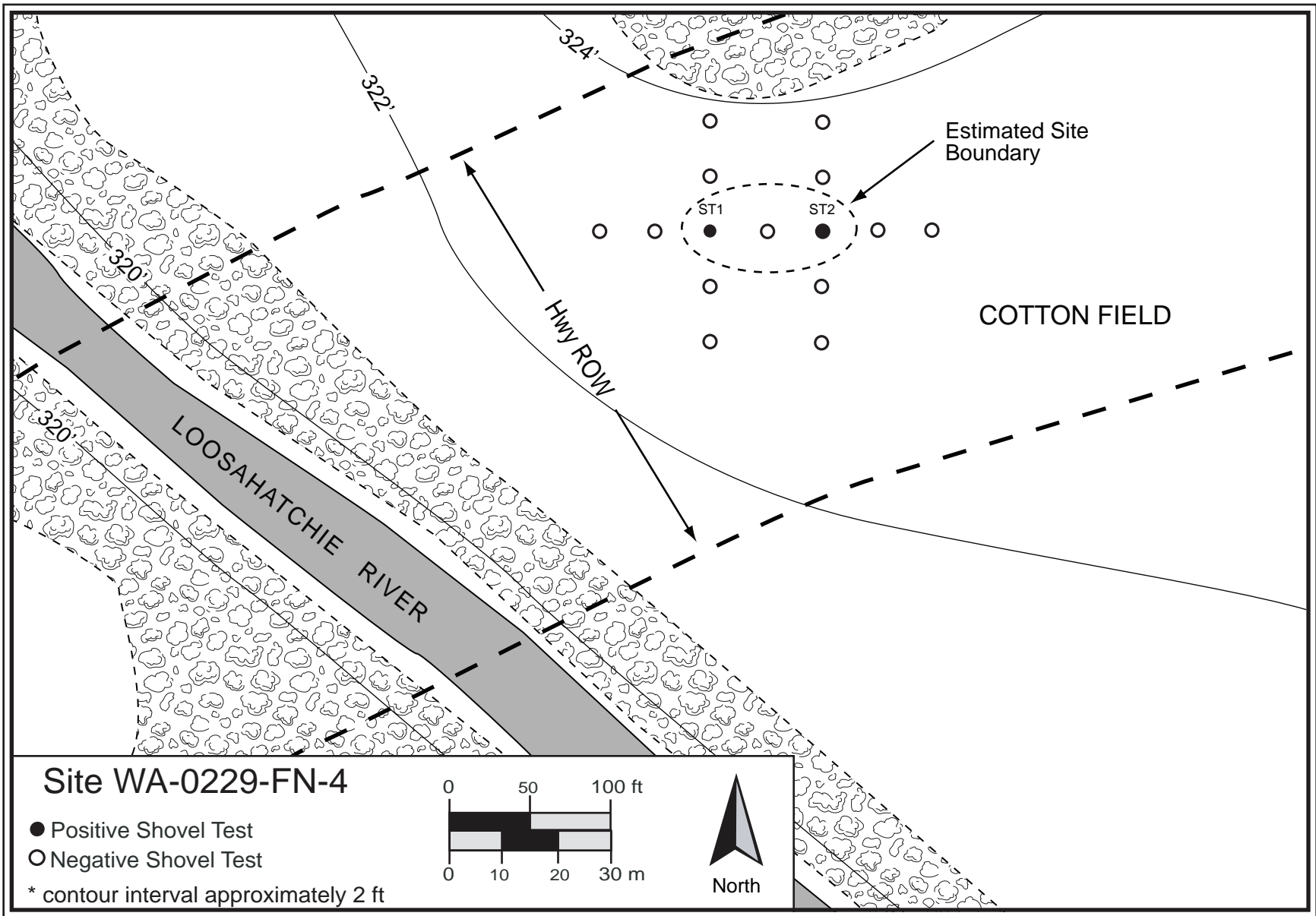


Figure 27. WA-0229-FN4 Site Plan.

Recommendations: WA-0229-FN4 is not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

WA-0229-FN5

Site Type: Rural Domestic Structure, Dump

Component(s): Middle to Late Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is located in an overgrown area just west of Old Jackson Road, about 3.0 km (1.9 mi) northeast of Somerville (see Figure 2). The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 288779E, 3904010N.

Quad Name: Laconia, Tenn. 7.5-Minute

Approximate Site Dimensions: 40 m EW by 40 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 1,250 square m

Topographical Location: Top of ridge spur

Elevation: Approximately 480 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Lexington silty clay loam (LcB3), 2 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded

Nearest Water: Farm pond, about 200m to the south

Survey Method: Surface inspection, shovel testing

Site Condition: At the time of the survey (August 2, 2007), the house structure at the site was in dilapidated condition, littered with trash, old clothes, mattresses and newspaper (circa 1989). The area surrounding the house is overgrown with brush and appears to have been used as a dumping ground in modern times. Push piles were observed in the area, and the slope to the east of the structure is dissected from erosion.

Discussion: FN5 is a standing tenant house structure, situated at the top of a ridge spur just east of where a farm road intersects with Old Jackson Road. The site is overgrown with brush and immature trees. An extensive artifact scatter/dump, about 40 m by 40 m, is distributed at the top of the landform to the north east and south of the house. The structure is standing, although in places it is leaning. The structure measures about 30 ft by 30 ft and is set on cinder block piers. It has four rooms, a front and back porch, and a pitched corrugated metal roof with a brick chimney. The exterior is sided with boards and covered with simulated brick tar paper. The interior is wall-papered. A soil profile taken to the west of the house consists of the following:

0-1 cm	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam
1-15 cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam

Artifacts: Artifacts found on the surface date from the middle 1900s to the present day. Artifacts were not collected, and include but are not limited to modern trash (cans, bottles, plastic), a broken toilet, metal roofing, wire fencing, metal enamel ware, metal pails and barrel straps, tires, a circa 1960s stove and refrigerator, a barrel type washing machine, old sofas, mattresses, and newspaper.

Interpretations: WA-0229-FN5 is an abandoned tenant house structure, associated artifact scatter, and modern dump. Artifacts found at the site date from the middle twentieth century to present. Map data suggest the structure was occupied during the 1950s. The Laconia 7.5-minute

USGS quadrangle (1952) depicts a primary structure at the site. The circa 1956 aerial photograph of the area in the Soil Survey of Fayette County (Flowers 1964:sheet 33) shows this structure in a large clearing.



Figure 28. WA-0229-FN5, Structure. View to the North.

Recommendations: The site is not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

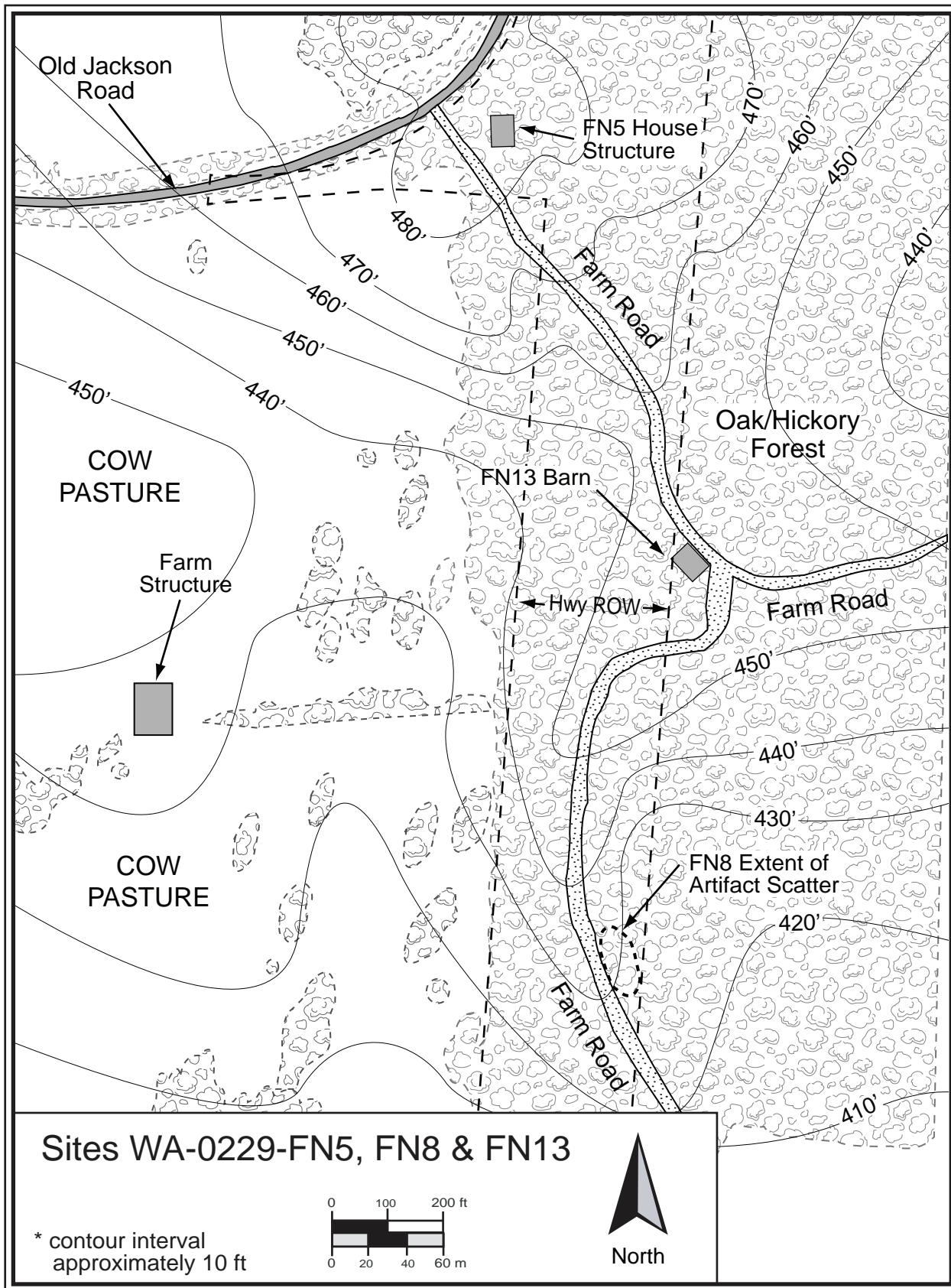


Figure 29. WA-0229-FN5, FN8, and FN13 Site Plan.

WA-0229-FN7

Site Type: Rural Domestic Artifact Scatter

Component(s): Early to Late Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is located at the southern edge of a broad ridge in a wooded parcel bordering corn fields, approximately 3.9 km (2.4 mi) west-northwest of Somerville (see Figure 1). Feathers Chapel Road runs about 80 m north of the site. The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 282365E, 3903478N.

Quad Name: Lambert, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SW)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 50 m EW by 30 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 1,250 square m

Topographical Location: Edge of broad upland ridgetop

Elevation: Approximately 390 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Memphis silt loam (MeB), 2 to 5 percent slopes

Nearest Water: Farm pond, about 60 m to the southeast

Survey Method: Surface inspection, shovel testing

Site Condition: At the time of the survey, surface visibility at the site ranged from poor (<10%), in the wooded parcel to excellent (>90%) at the edge of the cornfield and along a farm road bisecting the site. The site is evident as a moderately dense artifact scatter on the surface. Portions of the site are significantly impacted due to farming activities and erosion.



Figure 30. WA-0229-FN7. View to the Southwest.

Discussion: FN7 represents a rural domestic structure, dating from the early to late twentieth century. The site is located on level to gently sloping ground at the top of a broad upland ridge. Artifacts include a variety of kitchen and architectural artifacts, and indicate a primary structure stood at the site location. Several medium-sized and large walnut trees on the site appear to be contemporaneous with the site’s occupation. A soil profile taken at the center of the site consists of the following:

0-10 cm Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam
 10-19 cm Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay

Artifacts: Artifacts found on the surface date from the early twentieth century to the modern era. They include bottle glass, mason jars, metal cans, metal pails, metal enamel ware, an old refrigerator, wire common nails, metal roofing, rotten lumber, bricks, and cinder blocks. Artifacts bearing dates include a glass jar from the Sunnybrook Coffee Co. in Memphis, dated 1943; a Nehi soda bottle, dated 1973; and a Double-Cola dated 1970. A sample was collected for analysis (Table 12). A number of the artifacts were either burned or melted.

Table 12. WA-0229-FN7 Artifact Summary.

Artifacts	Weight (g)	Count
Machine-made bottle glass, clear	2.4	1
Machine-made bottle glass, milk glass	1.8	1
Unidentified bottle glass, solarized	10.9	1
Melted table glass	54.5	5
Unglazed stoneware bottle	8.6	1
Molded salt glazed white stoneware	3.1	1
Colored glazed domestic brown/buff stoneware	22.8	3
Plain gray ironstone	12.6	1
Burned white-bodied ceramic	6.6	1
Hard paste porcelain, decaled	23.8	3
Hard paste porcelain, plain	3.3	1
Ceramic flower pot	10.6	1
Spigot handle	86.2	1
Metal pintle	10.5	1
Unidentified metal object (pooled lead)	144.4	1
Total	402.1	23

Interpretations: WA-0229-FN7 is a historical artifact scatter and remains of a structure. The site is characterized as having moderate artifact density and moderate diversity. Artifacts found at the site date from the early to late twentieth century. The Lambert 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1952) depicts a primary structure at the site, as well as an associated secondary structure less than 100 m to the northwest. As currently defined, the site measures approximately 50 m EW by 30 m NS.

Recommendations: The site is not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

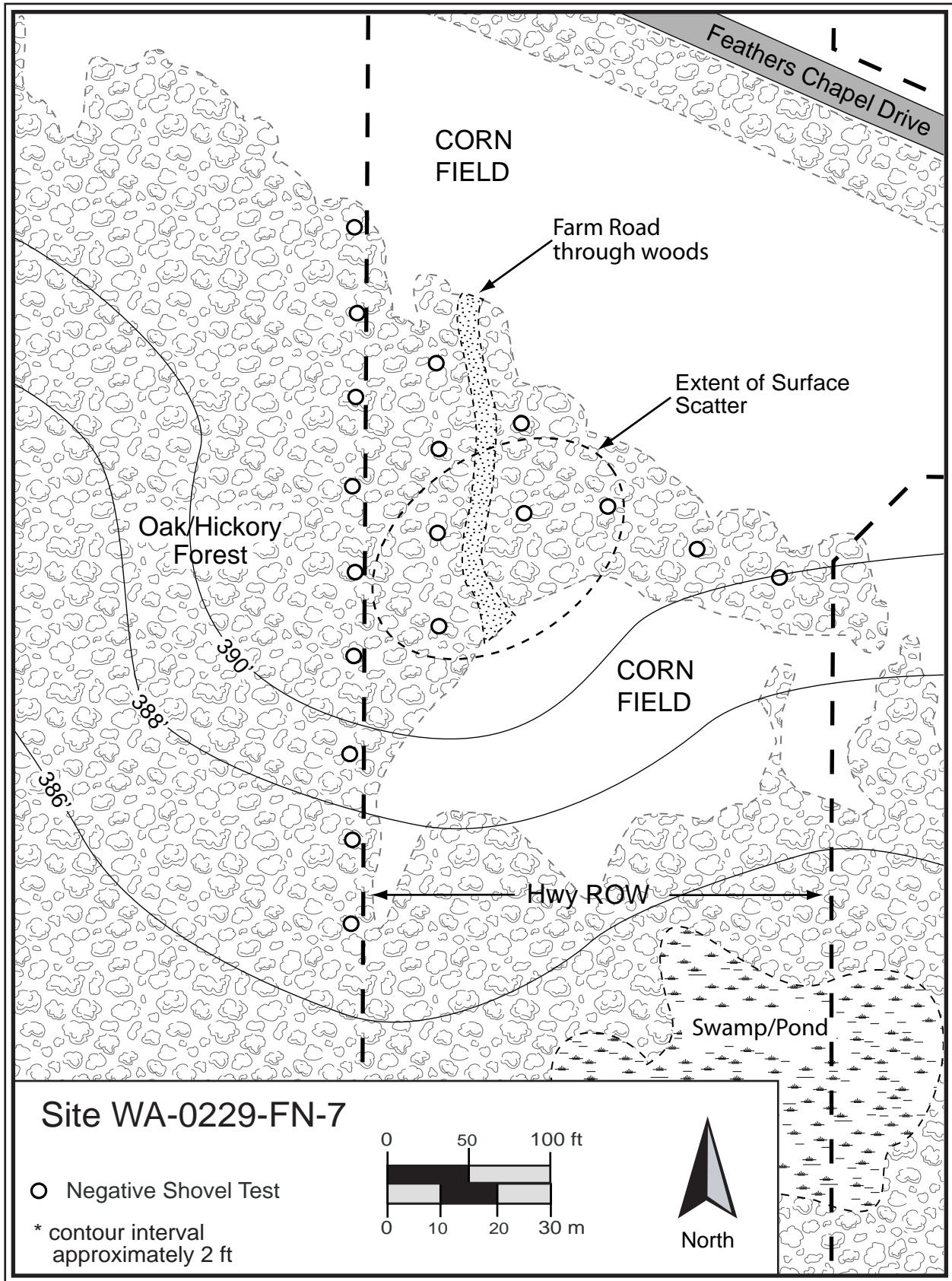


Figure 31. WA-0229-FN7 Site Plan.

WA-0229-FN8

Site Type: Rural Domestic Artifact Scatter/Dump

Component(s): Early to Late Twentieth Century

Site Location: The site is located along a farm road on a narrow sloping ridgetop, about 2.8 km (1.7 mi) northeast of Somerville (see Figure 2). The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 288825E, 3903528N.

Quad Name: Laconia, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SE)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 20 m EW by 40 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 700 square m

Topographical Location: Level shelf of a sloping ridgeline

Elevation: Approximately 430 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Lexington silty clay loam (LcB3), 2 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded

Nearest Water: Farm pond, about 160 m to the north

Survey Method: Surface inspection, shovel testing

Site Condition: The site is highly eroded, with portions of it extending into large gullies cutting into the eastern slope of the ridge. The ridgetop has very little topsoil present, and outcrops of siltstone occur in the site vicinity. Mounds of dirt and artifacts on the site are likely push/dozer piles. Groundcover consisted of brush, cedar trees, and other secondary growth species.

Discussion: FN8 represents a twentieth century occupation/structure that has been razed. Evidence of the destruction was observed as large push-piles and an artifact concentration, both of which are situated at the edge of the landform just east of a farm road and ridge crest (see Figure 29). Artifacts and larger debris, such as metal roofing and rain gutters, were scattered downslope and within several large gullies. Some debris, including tires, appears to have been dumped at the site in recent years. A soil profile taken at the center of the site consists of the following:

0-1 cm	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam
1+ cm	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) compact silt

Artifacts: Artifacts found on the surface date from the middle 1900s to the present day. A sample of artifacts present on the surface was collected (Table 13). Artifacts include modern cans, bottles, miscellaneous plastic, metal barrels, pails, common brick, whiteware, and ironstone ceramics. The two most common types of artifacts observed at the site are from the kitchen and architecture groups.

Table 13. WA-0229-FN8 Artifact Summary.

Artifacts	Weight (g)	Count
Solarized bottle glass, unidentified	23.0	1
Machine-made bottle glass, clear	37.4	4
Plain whiteware	32.4	7
Whiteware, molded/decals	6.4	1
Milk glass canning seal	8.8	1
Lead glazed ext./Albany int. brown/buff stoneware	15.3	1
Cast iron fragment	13.0	1
Total	136.3	16



Figure 32. WA-0229-FN8, push-pile. View to the North.

Interpretations: FN8 is characterized as having moderate artifact density and moderate diversity. The large proportion of kitchen artifacts at FN8 suggests a house structure was located at the site. The 1952 Laconia 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle depicts a primary structure adjacent to the site, along the west side of the farm road. Also, the circa 1956 aerial photograph of the area in the Soil Survey of Fayette County (Flowers 1964:sheet 33) shows this structure in a large cleared tract. The disturbed context of the site and push-piles suggest the structure was razed and the debris was pushed to the east side of the road and downslope, where the site was recorded. As currently defined, the site measures approximately 20 m EW by 40 m NS.

Recommendations: The site is not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

WA-0229-FN13

Site Type: Rural Domestic Structure (Barn)

Component(s): Twentieth Century

Site Location: The barn is located just west of a fork in a farm road leading down a sloping ridgetop, 300 m south of Old Jackson Road and about 2.9 km (1.8 mi) northeast of Somerville (see Figure 2). The UTM coordinate of the site (North American Datum 1927) is Zone 16, 288886E, 3903759N.

Quad Name: Laconia, Tenn. 7.5-Minute (423 SE)

Approximate Site Dimensions: 10 m EW by 10 m NS

Approximate Site Area: 100 square m

Topographical Location: Level shelf of a sloping ridgetop, where it splits into two ridge spurs

Elevation: Approximately 450 ft above mean sea level

Soil Type: Lexington silty clay loam (LcB3), 2 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded

Nearest Water: Farm pond, about 100 m to the west

Survey Method: Surface inspection

Site Condition: At the time of the survey (July 27, 2007), the barn structure at the site was in dilapidated condition, portions of which are leaning. The area surrounding the structure is overgrown with brush and tree saplings.

Discussion: FN13 is a dilapidated barn, situated adjacent to a fork in the road where the ridge splits into two spurs (see Figure 29). The site is overgrown with small trees and other secondary growth. The site measures about 30 ft by 30 ft, and consists of sheet metal and board over framing, with a corrugated metal roof. The structure is located just outside the current project area. A soil profile taken at the center of the site consists of the following:

0-8 cm	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam
8+ cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam



Figure 33. WA-0229-FN13. View to the Southwest.

Artifacts: No artifacts were collected or observed at the site.

Interpretations: WA-0229-FN13 is a standing barn structure. The Laconia 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1952) depicts a structure at the site. The map also shows a structure about 60 m to the east, which may be the residence associated with the barn. The Laconia 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1952) depicts a structure at the site. Also, the circa 1956 aerial photograph of the area in the Soil Survey of Fayette County (Flowers 1964:sheet 33) shows the site area as part of a large cleared tract.

Recommendations: The site is not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Chapter VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

At the request of the Tennessee Department of Transportation, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted by Weaver & Associates, LLC, along portions of the proposed State Route 15 (Somerville Beltway) in Fayette County.

The investigations included an extensive review of the literature and site records prior to fieldwork. Field methods consisted of systematic shovel testing and an intensive surface inspection in areas of good surface visibility along the proposed ROW. Fieldwork was conducted from July 23 to August 8, and August 21, 2007.

The survey identified 13 sites within or adjacent to the project area, six of which were assigned state site numbers (40FY447 to 40FY452). Three of these sites are prehistoric or have prehistoric components, and four have historic components (pre-1933) represented. Site 40FY450 has a standing structure. Sites 40FY447, 40FY448, 40FY449, 40FY450, 40FY451 and 40FY452 have low research potential and are considered not eligible for the National Register. No further archaeological work is recommended at these sites, and the project should be allowed to proceed as planned.

The remaining seven sites date from the twentieth century and were not assigned state site numbers, and as such are considered not eligible for the NRHP.

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