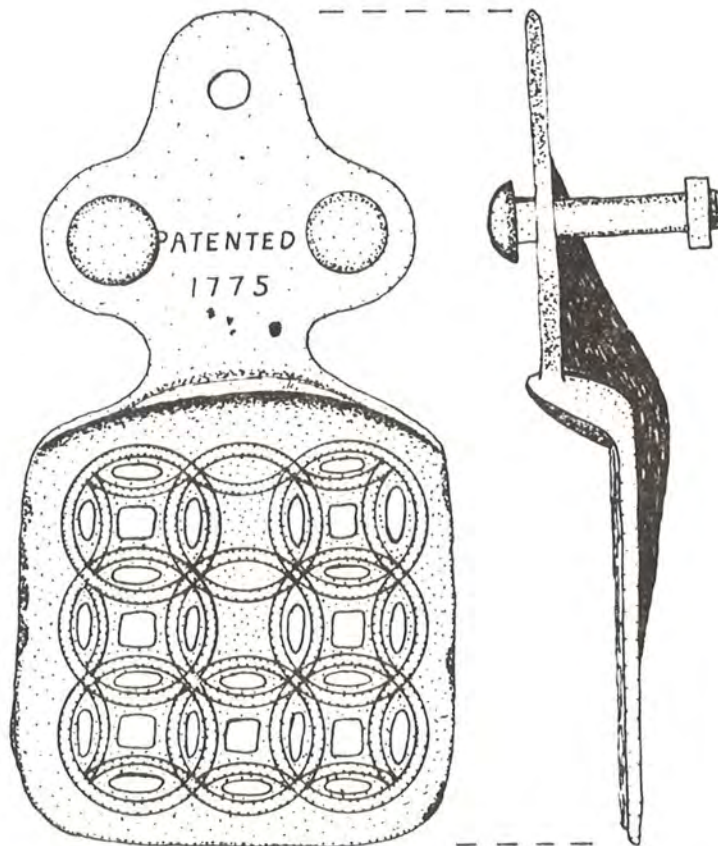


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**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF THE
DAVY CROCKETT BIRTHPLACE
STATE HISTORIC AREA,
GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE**



1980

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF THE DAVY CROCKETT
BIRTHPLACE STATE HISTORIC AREA, GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Samuel D. Smith
Division of Archaeology
Tennessee Department of Conservation

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Tennessee Department of Conservation

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INTRODUCTION

Early in 1977, while plans were being made to conduct an archaeological project at the Carter House site in Carter County, it was determined that another state-owned historic site in upper East Tennessee was in need of such assessment. The Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area in Greene County had been administered by the Tennessee Department of Conservation for several years, but no comprehensive study of the property had ever been conducted.

Through the efforts of Walter L. Criley, Director, and Spencer D. Boardman, Program Administrator, Division of Planning, Tennessee Department of Conservation, state funding was made available during the summer of 1977 to carry out an archaeological assessment of the Davy Crockett Birthplace site. Archaeological excavations at the site were conducted, under the writer's supervision, from June 6, 1977 to July 19, 1977. Toward the end of this period, a transition was made to the Carter House in Elizabethton, where a second archaeological project was undertaken. A report describing the Carter House project has recently been completed (Smith 1979).

Unlike the Carter House, for which a detailed historical study was available before the archaeological project was started, the Davy Crockett Birthplace site had never received any systematic historical background study. It thus became the writer's responsibility to see that such information was obtained. Both before and after the period of archaeological testing, I spent the equivalent of approximately four weeks conducting this research at the State Library and Archives in Nashville and at the Greene County Courthouse in Greeneville. This report concerns not only the information obtained by the archaeological testing but also the rather large volume of historical information that was collected.

My efforts to develop an understanding of the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area were aided by the advice and assistance of many people. I am extremely grateful to T. Elmer Cox, Greene County Historian, for his consultation and continued interest in the project. Two members of the Stonecypher family, nineteenth to mid-twentieth-century owners of the site, were especially helpful to me. Both Janet Pauline Stonecypher and Richard W. Stonecypher provided some important information about the site. Other Greene County residents to whom I am indebted for information and assistance are Carl Lee Bailey, Myrtle Bass, Memory Carter, Bob Coppedge, Mr. and Mrs. Duey Hensley, John Jones, Henry Keebler, and D. L. Remine.

The problem of obtaining a crew to carry out the archaeological testing was largely solved for me by Anthony P. Cavender, then instructor of Anthropology at East Tennessee State University. With his assistance, Cecil Ward Weems and Stevan R. Jackson, were hired as crew supervisors, and Frank F. Faniola, James M. Fletcher, Lisa N. Murray, Maryanne C. Rozier, Kathy M. Wheelock, and Penelope D. White were employed to fill the regular crew member positions. During the project, I was especially fortunate to have the assistance of Dr. John S. Otto as research assistant. This made possible the continued supervision of work at the Davy Crockett Birthplace during the transition to the Carter House site.

Space for equipment storage and a field laboratory at the Davy Crockett Birthplace site was provided by the Division of Parks and Recreation, Tennessee Department of Conservation. Our efforts were also aided by the assistance of Zeb McCloud, Parks and Recreation's site superintendent.

Much of the processing, cataloging, and analysis of the Davy Crockett Birthplace artifacts was completed in East Tennessee, largely under the supervision of John S. Otto. Upon my return to the Division of Archaeology in Nashville, I was assisted by Stephen T. Rogers and Barbara Hoagland in the completion of these tasks and preparing the final versions of the site maps. Ann Toplovich of the Tennessee Historical Commission assisted with the proofreading of the final draft of the report. The report was typed by Mary Lee Derryberry of the Division of Archaeology.

This report begins with a description of the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area. This is followed by a discussion of the historical information relative to the questions concerning David Crockett's place of birth and subsequent use of the site. A summary is then presented of the archaeological information obtained during the testing of several individual site areas.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area is composed of 65.8 acres of land in eastern Greene County, along the right or north (actually north and east) bank of the Nolichucky River. This tract is bounded on its south edge by Big Limestone Creek, which enters the Nolichucky at this point. One-half mile north of the mouth of Limestone Creek, the Nolichucky, which flows out of North Carolina in a generally northwestern direction, makes a sharp bend to the southwest and proceeds in this general direction until it becomes part of the French Broad River (Fig. 1)

Most of the site area consists of first and second alluvial terraces, composed of sandy loam soils (Edwards 1947: Sheet 32). This takes the form of a broad alluvial plane that constricts toward the north edge of the site. To the east of this plane, the site area includes a portion of the adjoining rolling to hilly ridgeland that is characteristic of Tennessee's Valley and Ridge physiographic region (Miller 1974:3). The site's bottomland is well suited for farming and has been intensively cultivated since before the middle of the nineteenth century.

The boundaries of the state-owned tract forming the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area are shown in Figure 2, an early version of the Department of Conservation's site redevelopment plan, and Figure 3, the base map for the archaeological work conducted in 1977. Within this tract there are remains of human activity spanning several periods of time from at least a thousand years B. C. to the twentieth century.

An abundance of prehistoric Indian sites along the Greene and Washington County portion of the Nolichucky River has been demonstrated in a recent survey (McIlhany 1978). Sites were found that span all of the major prehistoric time periods, Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Within the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area a major prehistoric site had previously been identified and recorded in the state archaeological site file as site 40GN12. This appears to include a series of overlapping components reflecting scattered occupation of both the first and second terraces, from the south end of the present campground to Limestone Creek on the south. These remains seem to be most concentrated on the first terrace in the area around the David Crockett birthplace cabin reconstruction (Fig. 3), and occupation during the Woodland (ca. 1000 B.C. - A.D. 1000) and Mississippian (ca. A.D. 1000 - A.D. 1500) periods are indicated.

These prehistoric remains fall within the general area designated Area A during the 1977 archaeological project (Fig. 3). Area A also includes the traditional location of David Crockett's birthplace cabin and some later building sites pertaining to the descendants of Samuel Stonecypher. Historically, Area A and what was designated Area B are closely connected. Area designations "C" and "D" were also used to identify other locations of specific historic period activity.

To understand the significance of these area designations, some historical background information is in order.

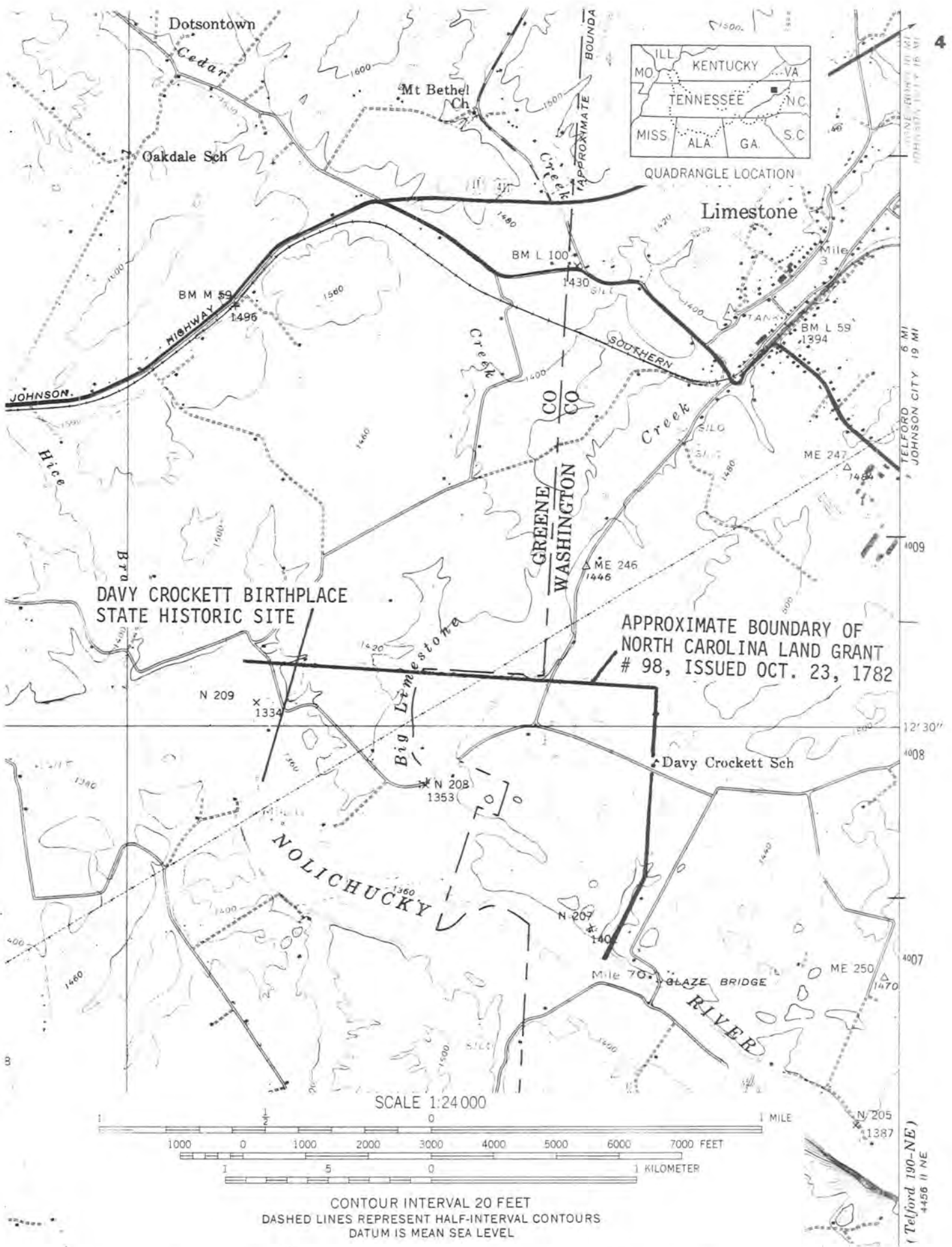


Figure 1. Location of the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area. Portion of 1939 (photorevised 1971) Chuckey Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey.

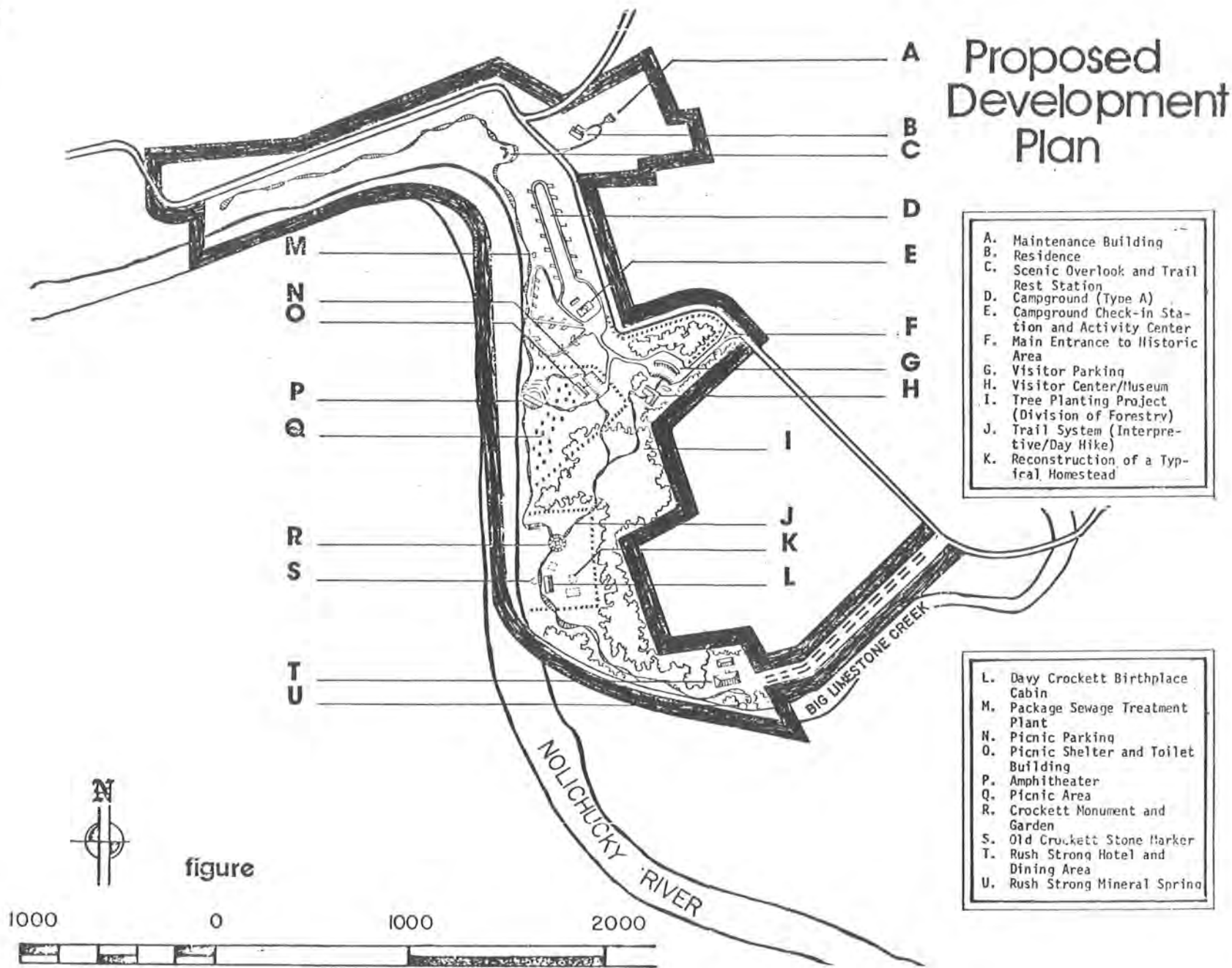


Figure 2. Tennessee Department of Conservation redevelopment plan for Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area showing site boundaries and existing and proposed buildings and features (early 1977 proposal, no longer under consideration in this form).

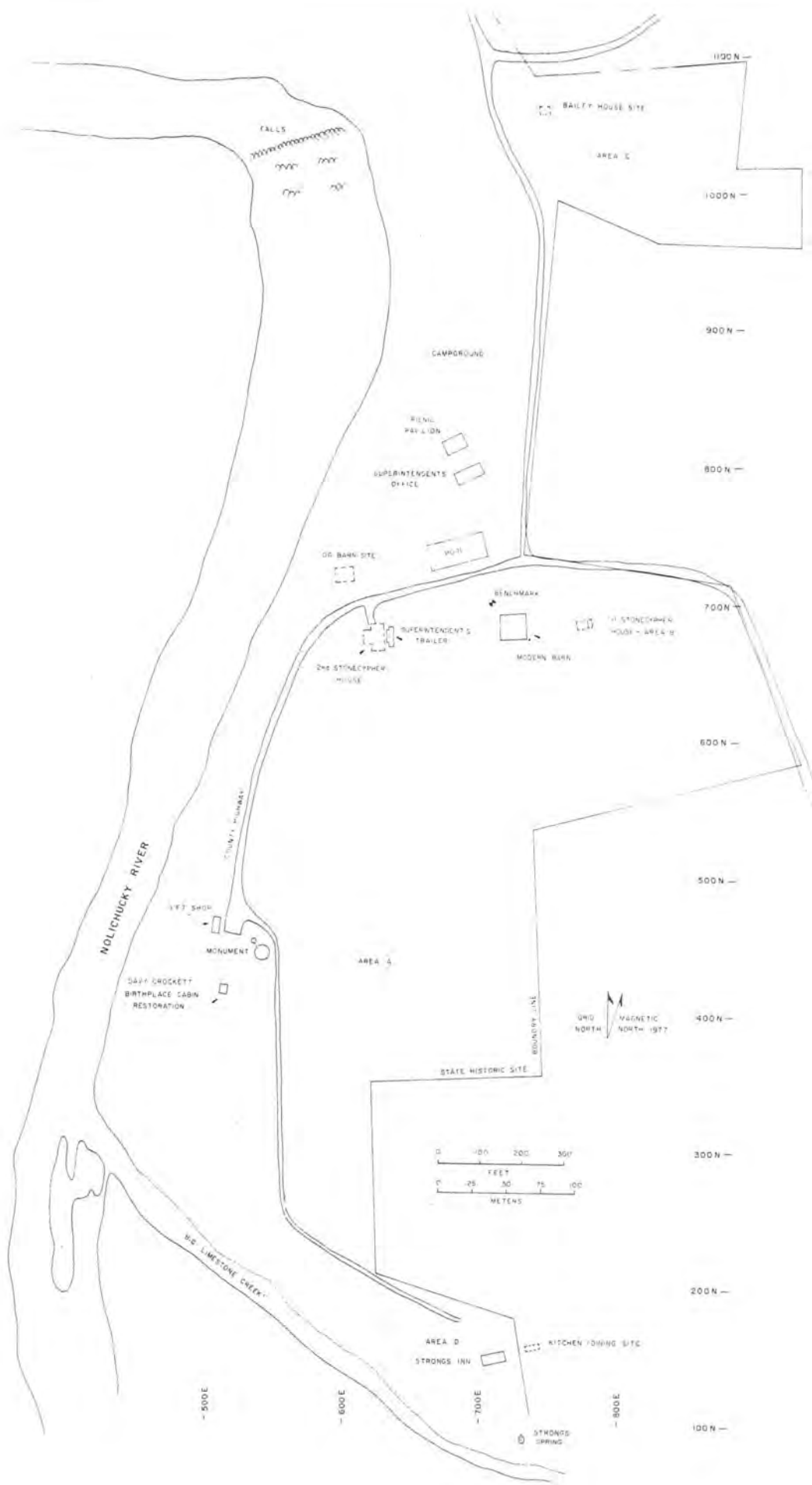


Figure 3. Archaeological base map for the 1977 test excavations. Shows area designations, existing buildings and features, historic building locations, and overall site grid plan (100 meter intervals).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE DAVY CROCKETT BIRTHPLACE STATE HISTORIC AREA

The history of the land that composes the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area is best viewed in terms of four "phases" that relate to different periods, different areas of the site, and different people. Information about the site area was derived by working backward in time through the available records, but the presentation given here begins with the earliest information and proceeds forward.

Early History of the Land that now Includes the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area, Questions Concerning David Crockett's Birthplace, and Subsequent Veneration of the Traditional Birthplace Site

The first European settlements in what is now northeast Tennessee date from around 1769, and these were clearly encroachments on lands belonging to the Cherokee Indians, whose major towns were by then located some distance to the south. Subsequent events pertaining to the "Watauga Settlement" (Dixon 1976), in what is now Carter County, also affected the emergence of a "Nolichucky Settlement", which included the land under consideration in this report. In 1772, the Watauga Association was formed, following an agreement with the Cherokee that permitted the settlers to lease the land. This was followed in 1775 by actual purchase of the land.

Meanwhile, to the south on the Nolichucky, a settlement was emerging under the influence of Jacob Brown.

In 1771, Jacob Brown, an itinerant merchant from South Carolina, who had made previous trips with his pack horse into the Cherokee country, bought squatter rights on the Nolichucky from one John Ryan. Brown was attracted to the Nolichucky by the broad bottoms along the river where it left the mountains ... With him he brought some North Carolina farmers, including William Clark and William Closin, said to be Regulators.

Brown was attracted also by prospects of trade with the Indians, and he opened a store on the north bank of the Nolichucky just over the ridge from Sinking Creek on the Watauga. A gunsmith and a blacksmith as well as a small trader, Brown found his services much in demand by Indians who hunted in the area, and he soon ingratiated himself with them. The Nolichucky settlement was not originally part of the Watauga Association, but during the American Revolution it became closely identified with it (Dixon 1976:11).

Brown soon made a lease agreement with the Cherokee similar to that negotiated by the Wataugans, and in March of 1775 he purchased from the Indians two adjoining tracts of land covering a large expanse of territory on both sides of the Nolichucky above and below the mouth of Limestone Creek (Fink 1962:238-242). Brown's purchase (as well as the Watauga

purchase) was considered illegal by the British authorities; however, this did not prevent Brown from rapidly subdividing and reselling portions of his tracts to other settlers. To secure these sales, Brown issued his own "Indentures."*

In 1776, conflicts with the Cherokee Indians led the Watauga and Nolichucky settlers to petition the North Carolina Assembly to allow them to become the Washington District of North Carolina. This was granted, and in 1777 the area changed from Washington District to Washington County (Fink 1962:244).

In 1777, North Carolina passed a law

authorizing sale of 640 acres of land to each settler at fifty shillings per hundred acres, plus a hundred acres more at this price for his wife and each child. Land offices were to be set up across the state, including one west of the mountains, and John Carter became the public entry taker at the office at Sycamore Shoals. The state required the settlers on the Watauga and Nolichucky to take new titles, but gave preference to those who had acquired their holdings through Charles Robinson, trustee during the previous two years (Dixon 1976:53).

Both before and after 1777, deeds for the Watauga and Nolichucky settlers were placed in the "Watauga Purchase Book," also referred to as "Old Record Book A." The original is believed lost, but a handwritten copy does exist ("Watauga Purchase Book," copied from Old Record Book A, Tennessee State Archives). In this copy, Jacob Brown's 1775 purchases from the Cherokee Indians are recorded, starting on page 115 (entered August 10, 1779), and both before and after this point there are deeds from him to other settlers on the Nolichucky. In the latter part of this book there are copies of North Carolina land grants, which the recipients were required to file with the county.

Land transactions on the Nolichucky were subsequently recorded in the Washington County deed records (Deed Book A begins in October, 1782) until 1783. In April of 1783, Greene County was created. The first Greene County court sessions were held at the house of Robert Carr, and by 1785 this same location had become the town of Greeneville (Goodspeed 1887:885), which continues to serve as the county seat. What is now the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area remained in Greene County, which was part of North Carolina until 1784, part of the State of Franklin from 1785 to 1789, part of the Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio from 1790 to 1796, and part of the State of Tennessee from June 1, 1796 (Folmsbee et al. 1969:48-112).

*A copy of one of Jacob Brown's indentures was supplied to the writer by T. Elmer Cox, Greene County Historian. This document, signed by Brown and dated May 9, 1776, is for a tract of land on the south side of the Nolichucky, just across the river from the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area.

This brings us to the question of specific early ownership of the land forming the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area.

A trace of deed records for the main portion of the historic site area led to North Carolina Land Grant Number 98, issued October 23, 1782, but bearing an entry date of May 25, 1778. A copy of this grant may be found in the Tennessee State Archives land grant records (North Carolina Land Grants, Book 4, p. 35), and a copy was duly filed in the county records ("Watauga Purchase Book," copied from Old Record Book A, p. 197, Tennessee State Archives). A copy of the plat that accompanies the original warrant for this grant was obtained from the Secretary of State's Office in Raleigh, North Carolina. This plat is reproduced here as Figure 4, and its approximate outline in relation to a modern map is shown in Figure 1. Interestingly, the north boundary of this grant is still visible on a 1937 aerial photograph obtained from the Tennessee Valley Authority (Fig. 5, # 1).

The recipient of North Carolina Land Grant Number 98 was George Gillespie (sometimes spelled Gallispie, Gelaspie, Gellespie, Gillaspie, Gillispie, or Glaspie). Colonel George Gillespie owned several large tracts of land in the Nolichucky-Limestone Creek area. His tract at what is now the community of Limestone, two miles northeast of the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area (Fig. 1), is said to have been purchased from Jacob Brown. Gillespie is believed to have settled at this spot in 1772 and his massive stone house, reportedly built in 1792, still stands and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Inventory and Nomination Form, National Register of Historic Places, copy filed at Tennessee Historical Commission).

While there is no indication that George Gillespie ever lived on the 394 acre North Carolina Grant Number 98, the portion of this tract that now includes the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area remained in the Gillespie family until it was sold to Samuel Stonecypher in 1824.

What has been demonstrated by the tracing of deeds is that George Gillespie was the owner of the site where David Crockett is traditionally thought to have been born, and this ownership began some four to eight years earlier than Crockett's accepted date of birth. According to the narrative of his life, Crockett gave his birthdate as "the 17th of August, in the year 1786 ... according to the best information I have received on the subject" (Shackford and Folmsbee 1973:17).

Concerning his place of birth, Crockett states that "At that time my father lived at the mouth of Lime Stone, on the Nola chucky river." He then goes on to relate a childhood event concerning his brothers almost going over some nearby falls in their father's canoe (Shackford and Folmsbee 1973: 17-18). This may well have been the present series of rapids, which in early deeds are described as "falls," located just before the sharp bend in the Nolichucky, north of the mouth of Limestone Creek (Fig. 3 and Fig. 5).

Figure 5. Aerial photograph obtained from Tennessee Valley Authority showing the area now included in the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area as it appeared in 1937: 1 = old north line of North Carolina Land Grant No. 98, 2 = traditional location of David Crockett birthplace cabin, 3 = Samuel Stonecypher log house, 4 = Stonecypher frame house, 5 = Stonecypher log barn, 6 = Stonecypher frame barn, 7 = Strong's Inn, 8 = Bailey House.



Unfortunately, Crockett's description is not detailed enough to permit the identification of an exact location (he does not specify which side of the Nolichucky or if it was above or below the mouth of Limestone Creek). With the additional knowledge that the present state-owned tract is part of George Gillespie's 1782 grant, this leaves tradition as the only non-archaeological source for the specific location of the house in which David Crockett was born.

The present writer has made an attempt to determine what county records exist for David Crockett's father, John Crockett. A John Crockett, interpreted by Shackford (1956:5) as being David's father, appears in the Washington County Court records in 1778 (Washington County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1778-1798, Vol. 1, p. 46, Tennessee State Library). Then, beginning in 1785, John Crockett appears frequently in the Greene County records in the late 1780s (Greene County minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions 1783-1796, pp. 40, 47, 50, 53, 61, 62, 63, 79, 80, 83, 114, 137, and 139, Tennessee State Library) and on into the 1790s.

The earliest relevant land record for John Crockett appears to be North Carolina Land Grant Number 1050, received and recorded in 1792 (Greene County Deed Records, Book B, pp. 289-290).^{*} This was soon followed by two other grants, all in the northwest part of Greene County. This is in agreement with David Crockett's statement that soon after the time of his birth the family moved to another part of Greene County, about ten miles above Greeneville (Shackford and Folmsbee 1973:20).

It seems reasonably clear that the Crockett family lived on the Nolichucky a relatively short time, probably no longer than 1785 to 1792, and it appears that they were not the owners of the site where they lived during that period.

While there are various local versions of the story concerning an eighteenth-century Crockett cabin, the tradition has perhaps been most generally maintained by members of the Stonecypher family. It is presented here as provided to me by Richard W. Stonecypher, a great grandson of Samuel Stonecypher:

...[at the time in question] there stood a cabin and fur house of a John Crockett. This was located along the river and up on the bank on high ground above what was known as the upper spring. This was where the present Crockett marker showing the birthplace of Davy Crockett, Aug. 17, 1786, is located.

This cabin and fur house were torn down leaving only a stone used as a door step as a marker. The logs and stones were moved and used to build the first Stonecypher residence. This was located on the hill about 300 feet to the left from the point where you enter the farm to go to the Park on the river on high ground. This was the first Stonecypher house (Stonecypher 1977).

^{*}David Crockett's biographer (Shackford 1956:6) notes that John Crockett did purchase a tract of land in 1783 in Sullivan County, which he then resold in 1787. Shackford, however, does not address the question of John Crockett's ownership or non-ownership of land on the Nolichucky.

Possibly, it was this remaining door step from the Crockett cabin that had provided one of the "landmarks" referred to in connection with the first major celebration of David Crockett's birthday (Fig. 6). In a newspaper article chronicling this 1889 celebration, it is noted that "the site, determined by landmarks noted by old residents who remember the ruins of the cabin, is distinguished by a large rectangular rock on which is inscribed 'Davy Crockett was born here Aug. 17, 1786'" (Herald and Tribune, August 22, 1889).

Obviously the inscribed stone (Fig. 7), which is still located on the site (Fig. 2, S), was present by 1889. There is some suggestion that it may have been placed here as part of a less publicized 1886 centennial celebration of the birth of David Crockett (T. Elmer Cox, Greene County Historian, personal communication). According to Stonecypher family tradition, the stone used for the inscription was "brought from the lower part of the farm called the shoals ... about 1889" (Stonecypher 1977).

This same marker stone formed the focal point for a renewed interest in David Crockett's birthplace inspired by the Walt Disney "King of the Wild Frontier" productions of the 1950s. The photograph shown in Figure 7 was taken just a few weeks before the beginning of the Davy Crockett Birthplace Association's reconstruction activities. This association, formed in 1955 under the auspices of the Andrew Johnson VFW Post 1990, Greenville, and the Limestone Ruritan Club, obtained an option (from the Stonecypher family on July 18, 1955) for a 3.3 acre tract of land surrounding the marker. By August, 1956, a reconstruction of a David Crockett birthplace cabin was complete, the logs and stones for the chimney having been obtained by dismantling the old Stonecypher log house (Fig. 5, #3). This reconstruction (Fig. 8) was patterned after a still standing Greene County log cabin believed to date from the late eighteenth century (Minutes and Correspondence of the Davy Crockett Birthplace Association; T. Elmer Cox, Greene County Historian, personal communication).

A summary of subsequent events is as follows:

August 17, 1958 - Official dedication of the "Davy Crockett Birthplace Park." This marked the beginning of renewed annual celebrations at the site (Historical Program of Dedication of the Davy Crockett Birthplace Park, 1958).

Late 1950s and early 1960s - Probably during this period the birthplace marker (Fig. 7) was moved to a semi-upright position on the west side of the Cabin reconstruction (Fig. 2, S). The Davy Crockett Birthplace Association became affiliated with the State of Tennessee, and an adjoining 10.6 acres were purchased from the Carter family (part of the old Stonecypher farm) to add to the 3.3 acre tract surrounding the birthplace marker stone. One or more log houses were purchased in Greene County and brought to the park for constructing a gift shop (Fig. 3) near the birthplace cabin reconstruction (Minutes and Correspondence of the Davy Crockett Birthplace Association).

Late 1960s - Construction was started on the elaborate monument (Fig. 2, R and Fig. 3) to David Crockett, located northeast of the

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD."

W. A. NELSON, President.

H. C. REMINE, Vice-President.

Q. J. STOUT, Sec. & Treas.

* ————— THE ————— *

Davy Crockett Historical Society,

Gordially Solicits the Presence of Yourself and Friends at the

Celebration of the 103rd Anniversary of his Birth,
AT HIS BIRTHPLACE, NEAR

Lincolnton, East Tennessee, August 17th, 1889.

Preparations are being made to have the grandest demonstration ever held in East Tenn.

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Figure 6. Celebration notice for 103rd anniversary of the birth of Davy Crockett, 1889. Front and rear of copy obtained from Richard W. Stonecypher, Toledo, Ohio.



Figure 7. Davy Crockett birthplace marker stone. View facing north, May 12, 1955 (Tennessee State Archives Photograph Collection). Copy used in McBride (1967: 11); lettering on stone retouched in photograph.

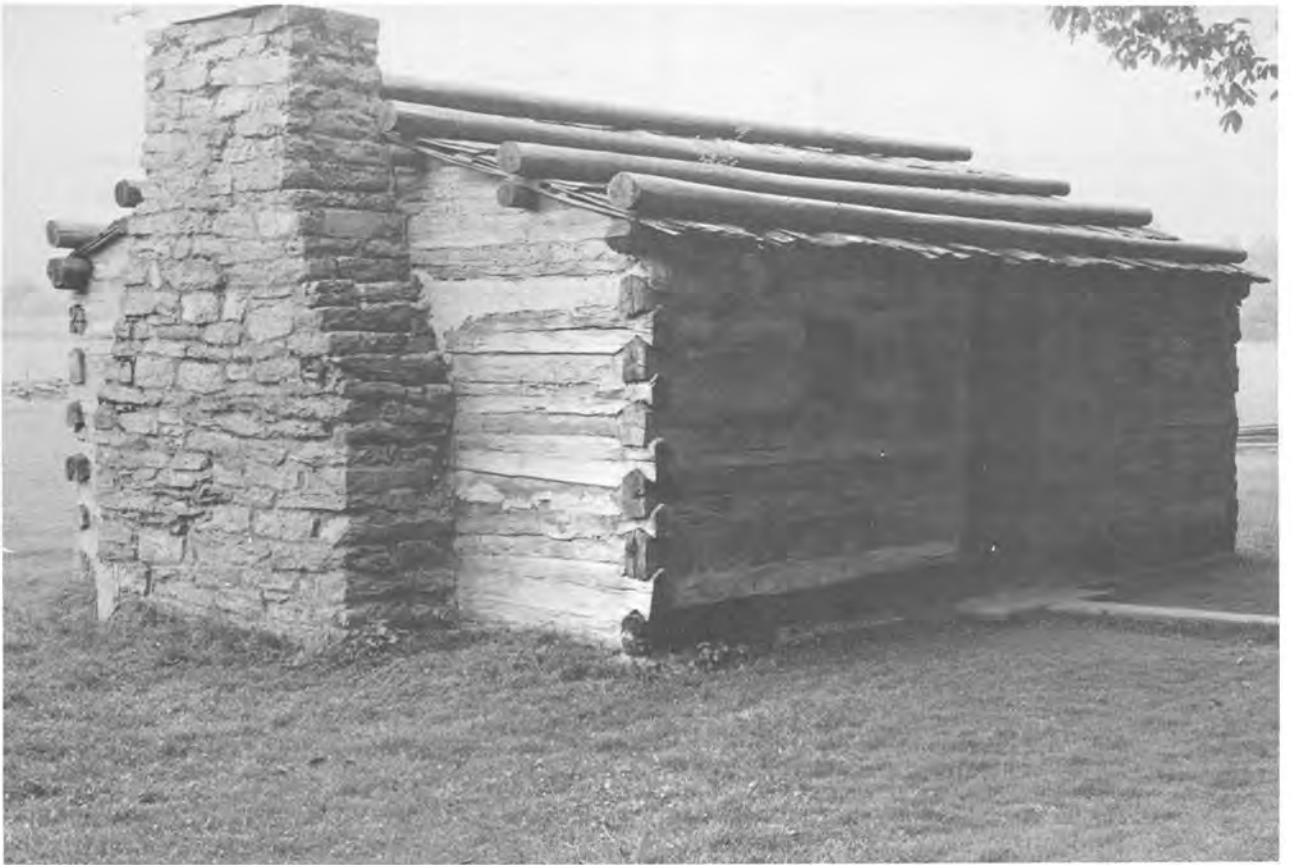


Figure 8. Davy Crockett birthplace cabin reconstruction. View is facing southeast, 1977.



Figure 9. Log cabin built by Samuel Stonecypher ca. 1824. Ca. 1955 photograph provided by Tennessee Department of Tourist Development. View is facing northwest.

reconstructed cabin (Davy Crockett Birthplace Annual Celebration Programs). A modern campground and associated facilities (Fig. 3) were established on the northern portion of what is now the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area. This was a project of the Unaka Company, Inc., carried out on a 51.9 acre tract purchased from the Stonecypher family in 1968 (Collins 1975).

1970s - In the early 1970s, efforts were made to have the State of Tennessee assume full responsibility for maintaining the Davy Crockett Birthplace Park. This transition was completed in 1973. The site (13.9 acres) was officially taken over by the Tennessee Department of Conservation and the Davy Crockett Birthplace Association was dissolved. In 1976, the 51.9 acre Unaka Tract was added to the state holdings. These combined tracts, totaling 65.8 acres, are now classified as a State Historic Area within the Tennessee Outdoor Recreation Area System (Tennessee Department of Conservation, 1977).

The Stonecypher Family and Farm, 1824 - 1968

In his will, Absalom Stonesifer (1769-1851) (family name later spelled Stonecypher) lists his children Betsy, Sarah, Rebecca, Henry, John, and Samuel (Greene County Will Books, January, 1828 - February, 1873, p. 378). It is the son Samuel who is of concern here. In the early 1820s, he was associated with his father in the operation of a gun-powder manufactory near Babbs Mill, in north Greene County, but this operation had changed hands by 1825 (American Economist, 1822, No. 16, Vol. 1, p. 100 and 1825, No. 156 and 158). Perhaps this was one of the factors that caused Samuel Stonecypher to leave the Babbs Mill area.

Based on the United States Census reports, Samuel Stonecypher was born in Tennessee in 1796. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of the Tennessee State Militia on October 15, 1821, he married Jane Marsh on September 30, 1825, and his death occurred sometime around 1867 (U. S. Census reports, Greene County; Greene County deed, tax, and marriage records; copy of Samuel Stonecypher's militia commission provided by Richard W. Stonecypher).

On January 25, 1824, Samuel Stoncypher purchased from George H. Gillespie, the grandson and heir of Colonel George Gillespie, for \$1,400, the following portion of old North Carolina Land Grant Number 98 (Fig. 1, Fig. 4 and Fig. 5):

...on the North side of Nolachucky River, and west of big limestone creek. Beginning at a forked white oak in the bank of said River near the big falls Thence East one hundred and eighty seven poles to the center of big limestone creek, thence with the meanders of the center of said creek to John Snapps line near a black oak on the west side of said creek to a stake, thence with Snapps line south twenty nine degrees west to the center of said creek to a stake near two Red buds and white walnut Snapps corner, thence down with the meanders of the center of said creek to the River, thence with the meanders of the River to the beginning, containing one hundred and twenty one acres (Greene County Deed Book 13, p. 308).

This 121 acre tract included all of the present Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area except for some land north of the north line (part of the same north line enclosing the original North Carolina grant, Fig. 1 and Fig. 5, #1). It was on this tract that Samuel Stonecypher settled with his new bride, the daughter of Henry Marsh, and it was here that he remained until the time of his death. As noted earlier, according to family tradition, Samuel Stonecypher used the remains of a Crockett cabin to construct his home (Fig. 3 and Fig. 5, #3). This log building, presumably built during or shortly after 1824, continued to stand until 1956, when it was used by the Davy Crockett Birthplace Association to recreate the Davy Crockett cabin (Fig. 8). Fortunately, a short time before its removal, probably in 1955, Paul A. Moore of the Tourist Development Division (then in the Tennessee Department of Conservation) recorded it by way of the photograph shown in Figure 9.

Little is known concerning Samuel Stonecypher's early life on the Nolichucky, but on January 28, 1828:

The Jury appointed to view a road from Samuel Stonecyphers to the Brabson's Mill made their report in these words - December the 6, 1827 ... we the Jurors having viewed and marked out a road from Samuel Stonecyphers boat landing to the County line, we think the road of no other importance than to be opened and remain so ... [not wanting to] ... take hands off from the Stage Road ... [it is ordered that] ... said road be established a public road of the second class and that Samuel Stonecypher be appointed overseer of the same (Greene County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1828-1829, p. 27).

Between 1839 and 1841, Samuel Stonecypher obtained, through a series of complicated transactions, two additional tracts to adjoin his 121 acre farm. One of these, containing 71½ acres, is described as an "entry of NolaChucky River" or "including NolaChucky River" from a point near Feller's Mill upriver to the "Big Shoal" then on to "the ford at the mouth of limestone" (copy of original 1839 entry obtained from Richard W. Stonecypher; Greene County Deed Book 31, p. 355, and Book 44, pp. 337-338). The second tract, actually a composite of small tracts equaling 25 to 30 acres, was on the "North side of Nalachucky River," in the vicinity of the "falls" at the bend of the river and "near a channel that has been cleared out for Boats" (Greene County Deed Book 20, p. 397, 422, and 632, Book 31, p. 355, and Book 44, p. 337-338).

From the early 1840s to 1867, Samuel Stonecypher was taxed for these 217 acres (Greene County Tax Books, 1828-1892). His disappearance from the tax roll after 1867 suggests that he died about that time. The location of his grave is not known.

Perhaps the most interesting information concerning the affairs of Samuel Stonecypher is found in the Greene County "Bill of Sale Book No. 2" (Greene County Courthouse). In 1844 (p. 281), Stonecypher and Joseph Bruner entered into an agreement with Cornelius Smith to dig for salt water on Smith's plantation using Smith's equipment. If they found salt water then Smith was to share half the costs and profits from erecting a salt "manufactory." This agreement included a provision that if the auger broke in the hole they could surrender their claim. One year later (p. 313) Bruner turned over to Samuel Stonecypher all of his interest in the enterprise. Apparently

they had so far been unsuccessful in their search.

On January 17, 1845, Samuel Stonecypher entered into two indentures with Aaron Hammer. Both of these were to secure debts that Stonecypher owed his father-in-law, Henry Marsh. In one of these "deeds of trust" Stonecypher offered his three tracts of land to secure the payment of a \$721 note (Greene County Bill of Sale Book No. 2, p. 286). In the other, he offered a lengthy list of household and farm items to secure payment of \$234. This second document (Greene County Bill of Sale Book No. 2, pp. 283-284) is especially interesting in that it appears to describe most, if not all, of Samuel Stonecypher's major personal possessions:

Four head of horses, two of them Blind one a pony and one three year old & a brown color. Two sows and thirteen shoats, one heifer & three calves, thirty geese, three Bee stands, one corner cupboard, one set of "Chana" [China] ware. Two walnut tables. One loom and "geering," one womans Saddle. One big & one flax wheel, one Reel, Six hairs, two "Beadsteads," "Beads," and furniture, one Bureau, One Clock, one Rifle gun, one Mitchels Map of the U. S. with directory, one [Botty or Botly ?], history of U. S. One Davis plough, one iron tooth harrow, one wind mill, one cutting Box, one log chain, one two horse wagon, two pair of gears, one iron kettle.

Interestingly, some of these same items, in particular the books and the "big wheel," appear to have been purchased by Stonecypher at the 1840 estate sale of Jacob Earnest (Greene County Inventory and Sale, 1828-1843, p. 658).

By the terms of the 1845 indentures, Stonecypher had until January 1, 1847, to make good his debts to Aaron Hammer. No subsequent mention of the household and farm items has been found, but by 1859 the debt secured by the land had not been paid, and the land was sold by Hammer to Joseph Earnest (Greene County Deed Book 31, p. 355). The Earnest family lived directly across the river from the Stonecyphers, and it is unlikely that the Stonecypher family ever left their farm.* In 1873, Joseph H. Earnest sold back to four of Samuel Stonecypher's children all three tracts of their deceased father's land (Greene County Deed Book 44, pp. 337-338).

The members of the Stonecypher family and household are most clearly illustrated on the 1850 to 1900 United States Census reports (Greene County, District 15). This information is presented in Appendix A, which includes information concerning Samuel Stonecypher's farm, derived from the 1850 and 1860 "Productions of Agriculture" schedule.

*There are several stories remembered by older local residents concerning the Stonecyphers during the Civil War. All of them suggest the family still lived in the old log house.

Three of the sons, Henry, Jacob, and John, and the daughter, Elizabeth, were the grantees to their father's three tracts in 1873. In 1876, the 121 acre tract, referred to as "the old homestead farm of said Samuel Stonecypher" was partitioned, and John R. Stonecypher purchased 29 acres from his brothers and sister (Greene County Deed Book 44, p. 308). In like manner, John R. Stonecypher purchased 12.5 acres of the 25 acre tract known as the "Shoal tract" in 1880 (Greene County Deed Book 44, p. 309). This was followed by a similar purchase of 7 more acres of the 121 acre tract in 1892 (Greene County Deed Book 57, p. 382). These 48.5 acres later formed the bulk of the 51.9 acre Unaka Tract, which was discussed in the previous subsection, purchased from John R. Stonecypher's descendants.

Probably about the time of his first purchase in 1876, John R. Stonecypher built the initial part of his frame house near the river (Fig. 3 and Fig. 5, # 4). This was expanded around 1890 (Stonecypher 1977), and it is shown in the background of the photograph in Figure 7 (Fig. 10). The house, a log barn, and some other outbuildings were standing until 1968, when they were removed by the Unaka Company during construction of the campground. A copy of an early twentieth-century photograph of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stonecypher on the front porch of their house is shown in Figure 11.

John R. Stonecypher (1844-1929) is fondly remembered by older residents of the Davy Crockett birthplace community. It seems he achieved considerable local fame for his swimming and other aquatic abilities. The repertoire of "tricks" he is said to have performed for Sunday afternoon visitors to the Davy Crockett birthplace included swimming the Nolichucky numerous times, swimming the river on his back while eating a watermelon, and, by carrying a heavy stone, walking under water for long distances.

After John R. Stonecypher constructed his frame house near the Nolichucky, two of Samuel Stonecypher's other children, Henry and Elizabeth, continued to live in the old log house (see separate household listings shown on 1880 census, Appendix A). They never married and are still remembered in local stories as "Uncle Henry" and "Aunt Betty." They are buried in the Stonecypher section of Chuckey Cemetery Association with two small marker stones engraved simply "Uncle Henry Stonecypher" and "Aunt Betty Stonecypher."

The 1870 census lists Henry Stonecypher as a shoe and boot maker, and he is again listed in 1880 as a shoemaker (Appendix A). This work, according to older local informants, was carried out in the log house where Henry lived until he died. His death, according to a Greene County deed record (Book 57, p. 382), occurred on January 2, 1892. This same deed (for 7 acres) shows that Elizabeth Stonecypher was already deceased (ca. 1886, based on Greene County tax records), and this seven acre tract "being the part of said land upon which the old residence stands" was transferred to John R. Stonecypher by consent of Jacob Stonecypher and Sarah Bayless (nee Stonecypher), the remaining children of Samuel Stonecypher.

After the death of John R. Stonecypher in 1929 (his wife died in 1928), his 48.5 acre farm passed to his oldest son, Roscoe C. Stonecypher (1881 - 1964). In 1944 (Greene County Deed Book 157, p. 125), Roscoe Stonecypher purchased a small tract from Texie Bailey (Fig. 3, Area C). These four

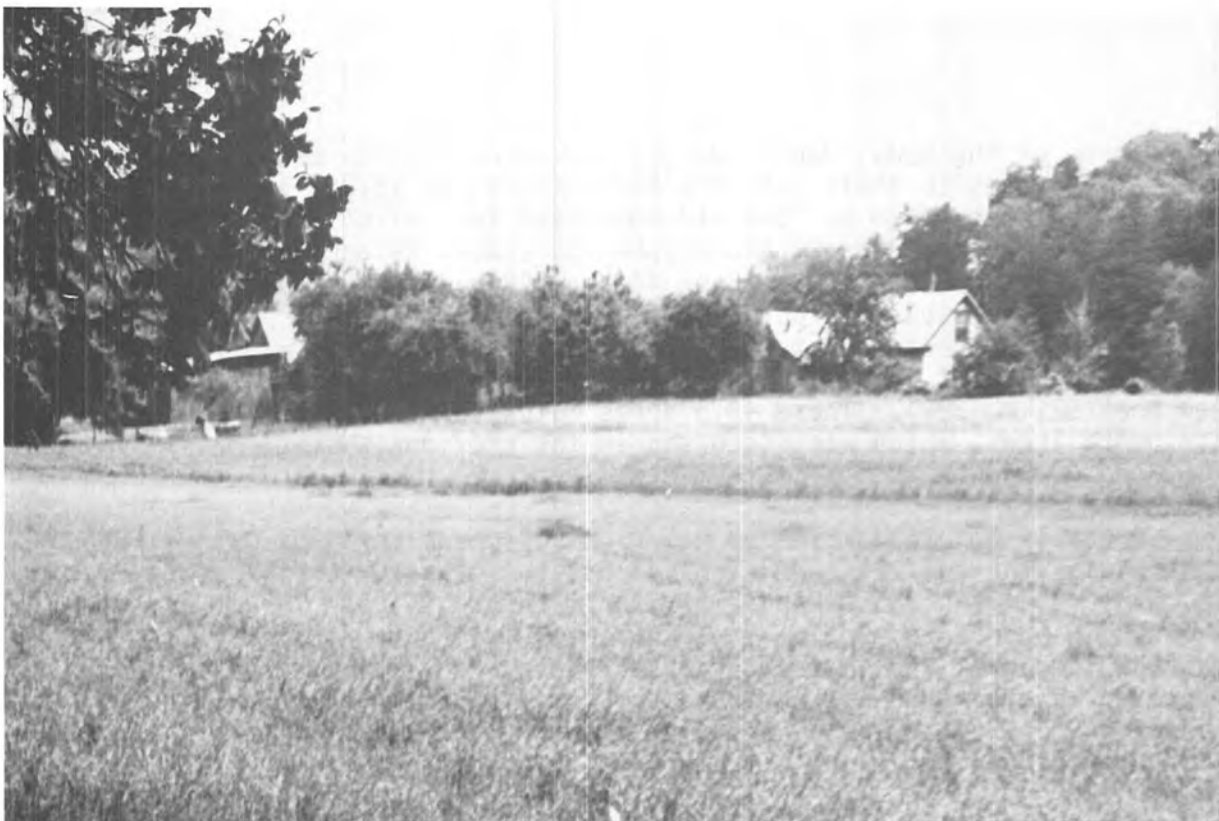


Figure 10. Second Stonecypher house and outbuildings. Enlarged portion of photograph in Figure 7 (Tennessee State Archives Photograph Collection).



Figure 11. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stonecypher on the front porch of the second Stonecypher house. Copied by the writer from the original made available by Janet Pauline Stonecypher.

tracts were then deeded to Roscoe Stonecypher's sons, Richard, Maynard, and Guy, in 1948 (Greene County Deed Book 171, p. 415). They sold 3.3 acres to the Davy Crockett Birthplace Association in 1955, and the remainder of the farm to the Unaka Company in 1968 (Greene County Deed Book 266, p. 162).

The Bailey House Site (Area C)
ca. 1860 - 1944

The house that was located in Area C (Fig. 3 and Fig. 5, #8) was not associated with the Stonecypher family, and the land surrounding the house did not become Stonecypher property until after the house was gone. Like the Stonecypher farm, this land was initially part of one of the Gillespie family grants.

In 1853, it was included in a 75 acre tract sold by George F. Gillespie to Hiram Remine (Greene County Deed Book 25, pp. 600-601). In 1860, Hiram Remine sold to Elizabeth Falls a 6½ acres portion of this tract, described as "near Gelaspies Falls" (Greene County Deed Book 31, p. 344). Elizabeth Falls died around 1879, but her tract was willed to her granddaughter, Minerva Falls (Greene County Tax Books, 1860-1879; Greene County Will Books, April, 1873 - March, 1893, p. 91). About 1881, a 1½ acre portion of this tract was sold to William Bass, and the remaining 5 acres passed to the children of Vance and Minerva Bass (nee Falls). In 1930, Rush, Robert, and Ella Bass sold the tract to Dewey Hensley. In 1933, Dewey Hensley sold it to J. N. and Texie Bailey, and it was conveyed to Roscoe C. Stonecypher in 1944 (Greene County Deed Book 123, p. 432, Book 128, p. 330, and Book 157, p. 125).

The house that stood on this tract burned to the ground in 1943 (Carl Lee Bailey, son of J. N. and Texie Bailey, personal communication). It is regarded by all of the older area residents interviewed as having been a very old house. There are local stories that suggest it was extant during the Civil War, and it seems likely it was built around the time of Elizabeth Falls' purchase of the land in 1860.

Elizabeth Falls, her son William Falls, and his daughter Minerva Falls are listed in the same household on the 1860 U. S. Census (Greene County, District 15, Dwelling #113). Their given ages are 74, 36, and 10, respectively, and William's occupation is listed as "miller." They appear again in 1870 (District 15, Dwelling #18) with William listed as a "cooper." By 1880 (District 15, Dwelling #131), Minerva had married Vance Bass, who is listed as a farmer, and they lived here until the late 1800s. Use of the house in the general period immediately before and after 1900 is not clear, but it served as the residence of two farm families, the Hensleys and the Baileys, from 1930 to 1943.

As previously indicated, this tract was included with the land the Stonecypher's sold to the Unaka Company, which was in turn sold to the Tennessee Department of Conservation in 1976. Recent survey of this 51.9 acre tract (Collins 1975:1-3) shows that it is about 1.7 acres larger than indicated by the older deeds.

Strong's Inn (Area D)
1889 - 1964

In 1964, a 10.6 acre tract was sold by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carter to the state of Tennessee (copy of deed dated May 12, 1964, belonging to Tennessee Department of Conservation). This tract constitutes the southern portion of what is now the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3) and included one of two buildings that once formed the Strong's Inn or Strong's Spring Hotel complex (Fig. 12 and Fig. 13).

These same eleven acres were formerly within Samuel Stonecypher's 121 acre tract purchased in 1824. After his children repurchased the 217 acre farm in 1873, the land soon began to be partitioned into smaller tracts. During the late 1870s and 1880s, the Greene County tax records list four parcels, averaging around forty acres each, belonging individually to Jacob, Henry, John R., and Elizabeth Stonecypher.

The 10.6 acre tract sold in 1964 includes most if not all of a 6 acre tract sold by Henry Stonecypher to William N. Collet in 1881 (Greene County Deed Book 44, p. 311). This was sold to William B. Glaze in 1885 and then to B. R. Strong on May 16, 1889 (Greene County Deed Book 49, p. 97-98, Book 53, p. 94-95). In the latter deed it is described as "the property known as 'Collet's Mineral Springs' situate in the 15th Civil District of Greene County Tennessee, adjoining the lands of W. B. Glaze known as the Mill Tract on the East, Henry Stonecypher on the North, and adjoining on the southerly boundary Big Limestone Creek and John A. Bayless."

The mill tract referred to had also been owned by Collet (Greene County Deed Book 49, pp. 97-98). The mill was located on Limestone Creek a few hundred feet above the mineral spring, and Collet is listed as its proprietor on the 1880 manufacturers' schedule. In that year he produced 1,000 barrels of wheat flour, 22,400 pounds of corn meal, 70,000 pounds of feed, and 100 pounds of hominy (1880 U. S. Census, Special Schedule of Manufactures, Greene County, District 15). Whether or not "Collet's Mineral Springs" was also a commercial operation is not clear, but the land was purchased by B. R. Strong for the sole purpose of creating a spa.

This was one of six tracts purchased by Strong in 1889 (Greene County Deed Book 53, p. 94, p. 174, p. 235, p. 236, and Book 54, p. 447), with most of the acreage coming from the Stonecyphers. This gave Strong, a wealthy Knoxville resident, approximately 47 acres on which to create his resort. Its founding is discussed in two contemporary newspaper articles. According to the Knoxville Journal (August 18, 1889):

Last Saturday an immense gathering assembled at Limestone Creek. Washington County has a Davy Crockett Historical Society, whose object is to perpetuate the memory of the good old man who achieved such distinction as a soldier and statesman, and stands in the forground of the pioneers who blazed the way for the great prosperity of the American people.



Former Operators

The two men shown in this group assembled outside the Strong's Spring Hotel were former operators of the resort when it was at the height of its popularity. The man in the rear at left is Thomas Klepper, one of the operators, and standing next to him is his wife. The man on the right is Tom A. Gillespie, the other operator of the hotel, with his wife standing next to him. Mrs. Sam Keebler of Limestone is standing in front of Klepper and his sister, Mrs. Ted ReMine, is at her left. Small boy at left is Thomas Gillespie. Mrs. Keebler said the picture was taken in 1911 or 1912 and a portion of the hotel can be seen at the extreme left.



Hotel Addition

The kitchen-dining room addition of the hotel can be seen in this picture and was taken after a snowfall. Buford Crumley, who had just returned from a hunting trip, is shown standing near the unit with his rifle and dog. The hotel was being used as a home at the time.

Figure 12. Strong's Inn photographs accompanying article by Coppedge (1977).



The old Rush B. Strong home, still standing from the 1889 Davy Crockett celebration.



Figure 13. Strong's Inn photographs. Left, photograph published in the Johnson City Press Chronicle, August 13, 1959. Right 1977 view of hotel remains, facing west.

The property formerly owned by the pioneer Crockett has passed recently into the hands of Rush B. Strong, and he has assisted the Historical Society in making the Anniversary and memorial celebration a much greater occasion than they could have done unaided. Preparations were made on a great scale. Descendants of the pioneer were invited from afar. The grounds have been made beautiful by bringing into play a liberal use of money. Art was brought to the assistance of nature. A celebrated mineral spring possessing undoubted medicinal properties has been made pleasantly available for human use. The spring has been neatly fenced in and the famous mineral water bubbles up clear and sparkling within a marble fount.

To the right of the well-trimmed woodland, Mr. Strong has erected two splendid big houses of the Swiss type architecture. They are roomy and commodious and would grace the city of Knoxville. Beyond these the soldier boys had pitched their tents. There were three Companies there ... The Taylor Rifles of Johnson City, Greeneville & Knoxville, headed by the Greeneville Band, they made an imposing and spirited picture.

It was dinner time when we arrived there, and the good people of Washington and Greene Counties had provided not only for themselves but also for the "Stranger within their gates." It is not an exaggeration to say there were 5,000 people on the grounds and none went hungry. After dinner preparation was made for the speaking.

[The speakers included] ... R. H. Crockett, the grandson of the pioneer.

Following this there was the Military Drill and a Sham Battle. The boys killed each other in great mimic style, and after exhausting their ammunition, the battle was declared a draw ... much to the relief of the trembling umpires.

This same event was described in a lengthy article in the Herald and Tribune (August 22, 1889). Additional information provided by this article is as follows:

Forty-seven acres of rich land, rolling in gentle undulations, comprise the Strong's Springs property, freely lent to the Davy Crockett Historical Society for the purpose of this celebration. On this property, just below the junction of Limestone creek with the Nolachuckey river, was Davy Crockett born. The site, determined by landmarks noted by old residents who remember the ruins of the cabin, is distinguished by a large rectangular rock on which is inscribed "Davy Crockett was born here August 17, 1786." The banks leading down to the creek and river are sharply sloping and in places precipitous, and foot paths of easy grade have been

cut in their face, leading back and forth in the grateful shade of mighty sycamores. Spring No. 1, the only one put on the market out of the twenty seven on the place, lies at the foot of this slope, on the brink of the creek, and was free to the guests all day. A record was kept of the water served out to their appreciative thirst; and at night the figures reached 4,300 gallons! 130 barrels!

Back from the water's edge, on a graceful knoll stood the hotel, and beyond with just enough slope and roll to keep it from being level lay the base ball and parade ground.

The buildings consist of a hotel and a kitchen and dining room, each building with a gambrel roof, and sheeted outside with perpendicular pine slabs with the bark still on. The wide window sashes swing on hinges, the pillars of the porches are made of tree trunks. The doors are hung with old fashioned hinges and the fastenings are wooden latches, with strings. The buildings, erected this summer are certainly as nearly in accord with the days of Davy Crockett as the demand for modern conveniences will allow. One of the posts in an upper room of the hotel is a stick of timber taken from the cabin in which Davy was born.

One of the rooms of the hotel is set apart as a museum of curiosities, and of mementoes of the days of Davy. One finds there a stone axhead weighing several pounds, used by Crockett in a battle with the Cherokees in 1820; a brass kettle used by Crockett's grandmother, who was butchered with her husband in their home where Rogersville now stands; a portrait of Crockett on cloth, Peale's famous oil portrait of the frontier congressman, besides a large number of other curios of great interest not connected with Crockett's history.

While all of this is of interest to an interpretation of this particular portion of the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area, it should be noted that the Strong's Spring establishment was not a unique concept. The attribution of curative powers to the waters of mineral springs dates from at least as early as 1810 in the Tennessee-Kentucky region. By the 1840s, the inhabitants of this region were much involved with the widespread medical practice known as hydropathy or hydrotherapy (Smith 1975:19). During the second half of the nineteenth century, the "water cure" was increasingly practised in the context of a resort, which often included a variety of recreational opportunities. At least 31 such watering spas operated in Middle Tennessee in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Thorne 1971), and comparable numbers must have existed in other parts of the State.

According to local tradition, Strong's Spring Hotel was active "until 1912 when a fatal shooting at the hotel ended in the closing of its doors" (Coppedge 1977). The property was, however, sold by B. R. Strong in 1908 (Greene County Deed Book 85, p. 315), and this may have been related to the general decline in acceptance of spas that occurred at this time.

During the first decade of the twentieth century, the ionic theory of molecules in solution had destroyed the validity of the water analyses of the previous centuries. The recognition of the microbial cause of many diseases demolished the concept of miasmas and humors previously held to be the offending agents in fevers, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases. The advent of psychiatry with its recognition of the emotional basis of hysteria and other neuroses defeated the previously held concepts. The rational basis of therapeutics, based upon a thorough knowledge of pathophysiology, along with the development of effective biological, chemical, hormonal, and antimicrobial agents annihilated any residual faith in the value of mineral waters (Thorne 1971:322).

Strong's six tracts were sold to B. E. Brabson and wife on August 29, 1908, and they in turn sold the property to C. N. Brown in December of 1909 (Greene County Deed Book 85, p. 1889-1890). Brown retained it until 1913, when he sold 41 acres to the Chuckey River Hydro-Electric Company (Greene County Deed Book 90, p. 120). This firm was based in Pennsylvania, and apparently they had some scheme to develop the property. This seems not to have occurred, for in 1914 they sold the 41 acre tract to Nola C. Stonecypher (Greene County Deed Book 148, p. 64). Nola Stonecypher (the daughter of Samuel Stonecypher's son Jacob) retained it until 1948, when it was included in two larger tracts conveyed to Sarah Jaynes (Greene County Deed Book 172, p. 100). It remained in Jaynes possession until 1951, when the two larger tracts went to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carter (Greene County Deed Book 179, p. 179). As previously noted, a 10.6 acre portion of the Carter land, now the south portion of the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area, was sold to the Department of Conservation in 1964.

The tract conveyed to the state included the still standing, though dilapidated, Strong's Inn but did not include the site of the kitchen-dining room building that stood immediately east of the hotel (Fig. 3 and Fig 12). Sometime before 1964, the remains of this building were leveled with a bulldozer.

After Strong's Inn ceased to be used as a public establishment, probably no later than 1912, it was used as the private residence of a series of families. Initially, it was the residence of a brother to Nola and Garfield Stonecypher, the unmarried children of Jacob Stonecypher, who lived in a house on the knoll to the north of Strong's Inn (unnumbered house shown in Fig. 5). Later a tenant family named Shelton lived in the old inn. They were followed by the Crumley family (Richard W. Stonecypher, personal communication; Fig. 12).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF THE DAVY CROCKETT BIRTHPLACE STATE HISTORIC AREA

The archaeological test excavations conducted in 1977 were carried out in reference to the Department of Conservation's proposed development plan. Some of the major aspects of this plan are indicated in Figure 2. As of the present time (1980), funding for such a development scheme has not been forthcoming. Hopefully any future plan will be formulated with due consideration for the archaeological remains that are now known to exist.

At the start of the 1977 archaeological work a permanent bench mark (concrete and brass) was established near the northwest corner of the frame tobacco barn just south of the entrance to the park (Fig. 3). This was designated point 700 North, 700 East, and it was used as the starting point for an overall metric grid system. In order to project from this point a transit survey line that would transect the entire length of the state owned tract, the 700E line was aligned $16\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west of 1977 magnetic north. This 700E grid line was eventually surveyed to point 1100N700E, just north of Area C, and point 100N700E, near Strong's Spring. From the base line, right angle turns were made to establish grid segments and individual test squares in the different site areas.

The 700N700E bench mark was assigned an approximate elevation of 414 meters (1,358 feet M. S. L.), and it was used as the starting point for transit elevation measurements. No overall contour map was drawn, but an enlarged portion of the topographic map shown in Figure 1 was used for comparative purposes during the field work. The basic excavation units were two-meter squares designated by the stake (grid intersection point) at the southwest corner of each square. Most of the squares were excavated using a "grid-balk" system (described in Smith 1976:93-94), which results in the initial removal of soil from an area only 1.70 m square. Wherever possible the soil in each square was removed by natural levels, and in most cases it was screened through wheelbarrow screens with $\frac{3}{8}$ inch mesh.

Area A Survey and Test Excavations

The Area A designation includes a large portion of the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area, from the modern campground on the north to Limestone Creek on the south (Fig. 3). As previously noted, Area A contains the remains of what seem to be a series of prehistoric occupation components, previously recorded as prehistoric archaeological site number 40GN12.

In order to provide some assessment of these prehistoric remains, as well as a brief look at two of the historic site problems, a series of wide spaced test squares were excavated. Five of these two-meter squares were located in the large open field on the second terrace above the Nolichucky River, and a sixth two-meter square was excavated on the first terrace near the David Crockett birthplace cabin reconstruction. The position of these squares may be seen by reference to the base map (Fig. 3).

Square 698N690E

Only 13 historic artifacts (1 salt-glazed stoneware sherd, 2 fragments of glass, 5 wire nails, and 5 metal fragments), a prehistoric projectile point, and 5 chert chips were found in this square, located 10 m west of the primary bench mark. It quickly became apparent that there were no undisturbed cultural deposits at this location. This spot seems to have been scraped to subsoil in connection with the construction of the campground in 1968.

Square 688N630E

This square was located near the north end of the site superintendent's trailer and in the general backyard area of the second Stonecypher house. We expected to encounter a considerable amount of debris from this house, but such was not forthcoming. Only about thirty historic items (mostly fragments of glass and miscellaneous metal items) were found, and these seemed to be in a disturbed context. A later examination of this area indicated that displaced debris probably once associated with the second Stonecypher house is now scattered along the riverbank northwest of the house site. Evidently, at the time of construction of the campground, the Stonecypher house and outbuildings, or whatever remained of them, were pushed away with a bulldozer, which was also used to level the terrain from here to the north edge of the campground. This must have displaced not only the building remains but most of the associated topsoil and historic period artifacts.

Square 688N630E produced a moderate concentration of prehistoric items: 1 partial projectile point, 3 partial chert bifaces, and 265 chert chips (the by-products of aboriginal tool making). As with the historic material, however, these items seemed to have been displaced, partly by the bulldozer but also by heavy cultivation.

Square 650N642E

This spot was far enough south of the second Stonecypher house site to have been little affected by the presumed bulldozer activity, yet all of the items found seemed to be from a disturbed context. As with other Area A test squares on the second terrace, there was approximately 20 cm (8 inches) of disturbed tan-sandy-loam soil overlying a clayey subsoil. This upper level contained most of the artifactual material, but these same items had been well mixed by years of intensive cultivation.

Only a few historic items were found in this square (10 fragments of glass and three partial cut nails). Prehistoric items were also less common than in Square 688N630E (1 grit-tempered ceramic sherd and 135 chert chips).

Square 550N652E

Except for three insignificant metal items, this square produced only prehistoric material. As in the preceding squares most of the cultural material came from a 20 to 30 cm tan-sandy-loam plowzone. This square did show an increase in prehistoric ceramic sherds (20 undecorated sand-tempered, 7 undecorated limestone-tempered, 2 sand-tempered cord-marked, and 1 undecorated grit-tempered). It also produced 1 chert biface and 61 chert chips.

Square 380N660E

This square was located just north of an east jog in the state property line. The same stratigraphic situation was found as in the second terrace squares to the north. Almost all of the cultural material came from a 20 to 30 cm thick tan-sandy-loam plowzone, which overlies a somewhat clayey, sterile subsoil. Only one historic item was found in this square (a dark-glazed redware sherd), and prehistoric items were also relatively sparse. Prehistoric items recovered are ceramic sherds (9 undecorated limestone-tempered, 2 undecorated sand-tempered, 1 sand and limestone-tempered cord-marked, 1 grit-tempered cord-marked, and 1 grit-tempered fabric impressed). There are also 3 chert nodule fragments and 19 chert chips.

Square 416N516E

This square was placed near the back wall of the David Crockett birthplace cabin reconstruction. This was done to determine the nature of the aboriginal remains on the first terrace and to check for debris that might pertain to an eighteenth-century cabin.

While the stratigraphic situation at this spot was a little more complex than on the second terrace, most of the material recovered was still from a disturbed context. The first terrace is subject to periodic flooding, and alluviation combined with long years of cultivation has resulted in a very deep plowzone. This dark-sandy-loam plowzone is covered by a layer of recent alluvium, and overlies a thick deposit of lighter colored sandy-loam undisturbed soil (Fig. 14). Several distinct plow scars were visible in the top of this lower zone, at a depth of 40 cm (16 inches) below the surface. Artifactual material became very sparse at this point. To make sure that no underlying cultural deposits were present, the southwest quarter of the square was excavated to a depth of 60 cm, then a smaller cut was made in the southwest corner to a depth of 100 cm (Fig. 14). Only sterile subsoil was encountered at these lower depths.

Nothing was found in this square to help verify the hypothesis that an early Crockett cabin was located at this spot. Level 1 produced 8 very recent items, and a fragment of clear glass, possibly from a lamp chimney, came from the plowzone (Level 2).

4 16N5 18E

4 16N5 17E

4 16N5 16E

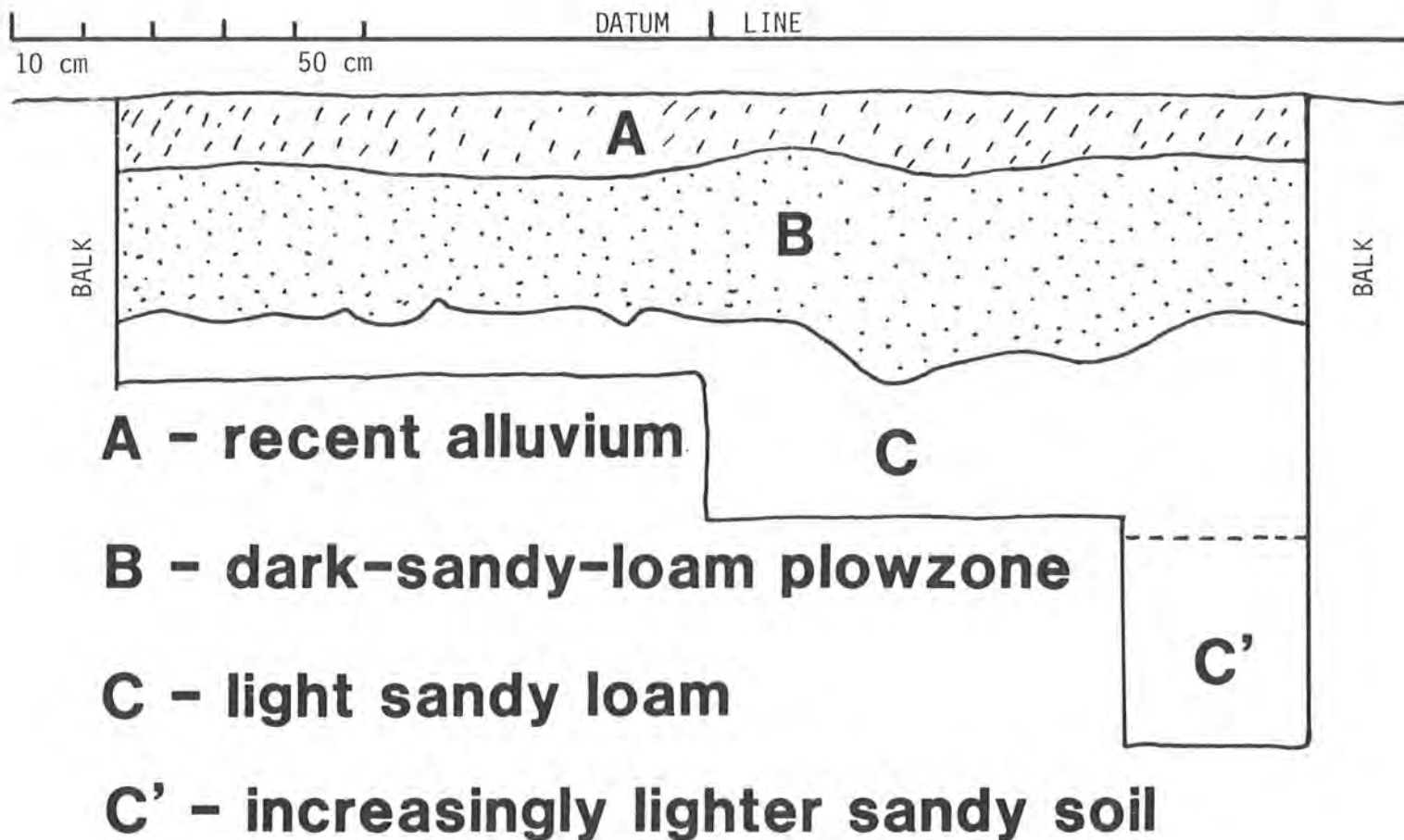


Figure 14. South profile of Square 416N516E.

The number of prehistoric items recovered from this square show a dramatic increase over what was found in the second terrace squares. Level 1, which included part of the top portion of the plowzone, produced 96 ceramic sherds (36 undecorated sand-tempered; 18 undecorated limestone-tempered; 3 undecorated grit-tempered; sand-tempered paste: 14 check-stamped, 8 cord-marked, 2 brushed, 1 fabric-impressed, 1 simple-stamped; limestone-tempered paste: 7 fabric-impressed, 6 cord-marked). This same level produced 438 chert chips, 2 partial chert bifaces, and 5 partial projectile points. These partial points all appear to represent general Woodland period types.

Level 2 of this square yielded 248 ceramic sherds (102 undecorated limestone-tempered; 91 undecorated sand-tempered; 7 undecorated grit-tempered; sand-tempered paste: 6 cord-marked, 6 fabric-impressed, 5 check-stamped, 1 brushed; limestone-tempered paste: 10 cord-marked, 1 brushed). There are also 9 chert nodules, 3 chert bifaces, and 327 chert chips. The chert material from this square, as well as elsewhere on the site, is predominantly a dark to light gray in color.

Level 3 of this square contained only a few items that had intruded into an otherwise sterile subsoil. These include 2 sherds undecorated limestone-tempered, 2 sherds undecorated grit-tempered, 1 sherd undecorated grit-tempered, and 66 chert chips.

Area A Metal Detector Survey

Our failure to find artifactual material that could be associated with an original Crockett cabin in the test square near the cabin reconstruction led us to briefly consider an alternate hypothesis suggested by a local informant. This hypothesis was that the David Crockett birthplace cabin may have been located on the second terrace above the point where the reconstructed cabin now stands.

To test this idea a metal detector survey was made within a 25 m wide strip extending along both sides of the 645E line from 350N to 550N (Fig. 3). Within this strip 36 readings were recorded, and a sample of 24 of the metallic items producing the readings was excavated. These items ranged from very modern (beer cans, etc.) to nineteenth or early twentieth-century farm items such as horseshoes, fence wire, harness buckles, and chain links. There were also a number of randomly scattered nails. The most significant thing about these items was their generally random distribution (Fig. 15). No single heavy concentration that might suggest a building site is apparent.

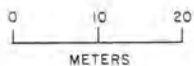
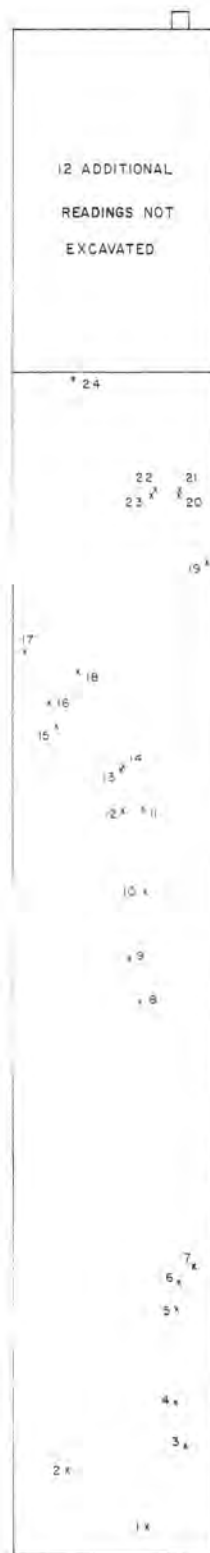
Summary Comments Concerning Area A

Test excavations in Area A were widely spaced and non-intensive. This was necessitated by the relatively short time frame for completing the project. The overall objective was to provide a general assessment of the nature and extent of archaeological remains present.

The prehistoric site (or sites) within Area A is still difficult to assess based on the relatively small areas tested. Apparently the major occupation occurred during the Woodland period (ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). The rather large proportion of limestone-tempered wares recovered may suggest

DAVY CROCKETT BIRTHPLACE
 AREA A
 METAL DETECTOR SURVEY
 JULY 7, 1977

NOS. = ITEMS EXCAVATED FROM PLOW ZONE



600 E

650 E

700 E

Figure 15. Area A metal detector survey.

that the heaviest occupation was during the latter part of this period (McIlhany 1978:24). There is also a suggestion of continued occupation during the Mississippian period (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500). This is based on the presence of shell-tempered pottery, described in the original site report (State-Wide Archaeological Site File, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, number 40GN12), and found in very limited quantity during 1977 near Strong's Inn (Area D).

The major focal point for this prehistoric settlement activity seems to have been on the first terrace in the general vicinity of the David Crockett birthplace cabin reconstruction. As will be discussed later there are also indications of substantial prehistoric occupation of the Strong's Inn area. Whether these represent two discrete occupation loci or a continuous occupation concentration between these two points remains to be determined. It is the writer's somewhat tentative conclusion, based on surface observations as well as the test pits, that the entire bottom area between Limestone Creek and the modern campground was the scene of several successive occupations, resulting in a series of overlapping components. Unfortunately, much of the archaeological information that could once have been interpreted has been destroyed by intensive cultivation.

The historic site areas located in Area A have likewise been greatly altered. The second Stonecypher house site, and all of the bottom land area to the north of here, was drastically modified during construction of the modern campground. Thus the northern portion of Area A has little, if any, remaining archaeological potential.

Perhaps the most perplexing Area A problem concerns the assumed cabin site of the John Crockett family. Oral tradition, the only source available, indicates that a cabin and possibly another building (a "warehouse" or "fur house" according to tradition) stood on the bank of the river near the "upper" or "warehouse" spring. This spring is still active during wet periods and flows out of the river bank slightly north of the birthplace marker stone and reconstructed cabin.

The one test square excavated in this area failed to produce any positive results, but obviously such a limited approach to the problem should not be interpreted as having proven anything. Ideally this problem should be approached on a more extensive scale. This was not attempted in 1977 because the area was not threatened by the proposed development plan, and such an approach would have required more time to reach any meaningful conclusion than was permissible in the context of a general assessment of the entire park.

Area B Test Excavations

As previously discussed, the Stonecypher log cabin (Fig. 9) was still standing until 1956 when it was used to recreate the David Crockett birthplace cabin near the river. It had been used as the residence of Samuel Stonecypher and his children from about 1824 until the 1890s. Subsequently it was used as a "barn" or general farm storage building.

The approximate location of this building was determined from the 1937 aerial photograph (Fig. 5, #3), but it was desirable to precisely locate this spot on the ground because of the planned development of a parking lot in this general area (Fig. 2, G). We also wished to learn as much as possible about the nature of the archaeological remains produced by the occupants of this cabin.

In Tennessee, archaeological work on historic domestic sites has been largely restricted to upper-class homes, generally the homes of prominent individuals whose life records are perpetuated by some local historical association. By all indications, the Samuel Stonecypher family was typical of middle-class nineteenth-century farm families of rural Greene County, and perhaps representative of such families in a much wider area of upper East Tennessee. The opportunity to excavate this house site thus produced the expectation of considerably expanding the archaeological data base from which we attempt to draw meaningful conclusions concerning past life-ways. This excavation represents one of the very few archaeological attempts to deal with a middle-class farm site that has ever been carried out in Tennessee.

Area B Test Squares

Before excavation, the probable spot where the Stonecypher log cabin had stood was indicated on the ground by a 6 to 8 m diameter mound of stone and other debris that had evidently been left at the time the building was dismantled. An initial 2 m test square (Square 682N750E) was placed to the west of this mound (Fig. 16), far enough from the more concentrated debris to give some idea of what the general site area was like. Scattered historic artifacts were found in a 7 cm thick clayey-loam topsoil level, which overlies a sterile red clay subsoil.

Square 682N756E was next excavated, at what was thought to be one edge of the building site. Essentially the same stratigraphic situation was found here as in Square 682N750E, but there was a notable increase in historic artifactual debris.

Square 682N760E was next excavated, and it showed a striking decrease in the number of artifacts recovered. These came from a layer of brown sandy-loam soil that rested on the sterile clay subsoil and varied in thickness from 3 cm on the west to 12 cm on the east. This appears to have been a humic soil that accumulated under the floor of the Stonecypher cabin while it was in use. Our later conjectural outline of the cabin (Fig. 16) indicates this square was mostly within the area covered by the building. The smaller quantity of artifacts recovered, as compared to Square 682N756E, probably also reflects the fact that more debris accumulated around the cabin than under its floor.

Square 682N762E and adjoining Square 682N764E were next excavated, followed by the excavation of the balk between these squares. Beginning at the west edge of these two units, the same type of brown sandy-loam "under-the-floor" soil was found as in Square 682N760E. Moving into Square 682N764E, this level

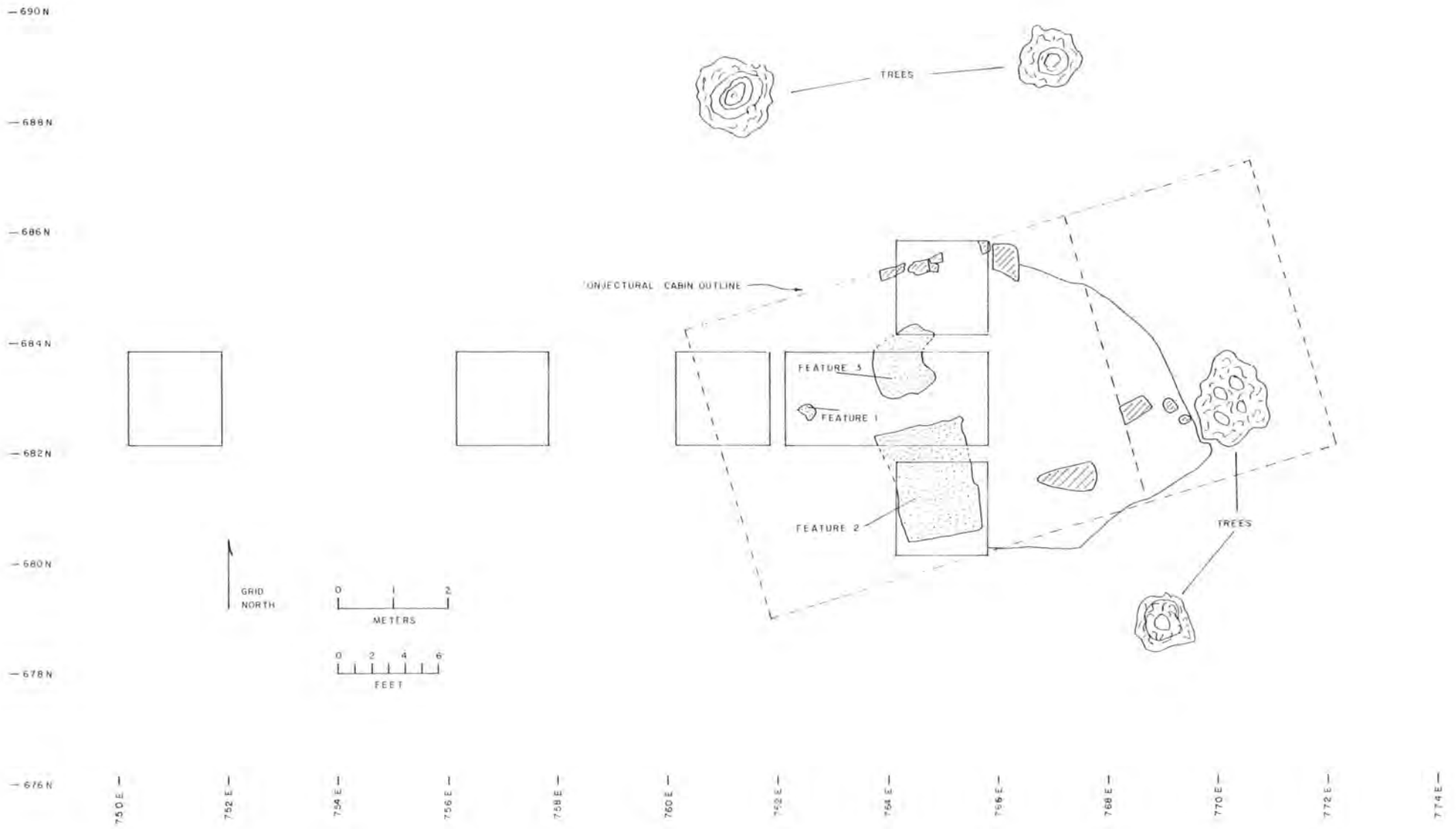


Figure 16. Area B test squares and conjectural outline of Stonecypher log cabin.

became mixed with the concentrated debris levels forming the low mound mentioned above. Basically, this mound was composed of 2 to 3 layers of ashy soil and stone (much riddled with woodchuck burrows) and had a maximum thickness of about 40 cm near its center. It also contained a large quantity of mostly metallic artifacts, very mixed in age, from nineteenth century to modern. As suggested above, this debris mound is attributed to the dismantling of the cabin in 1956.

Once the overlying levels in these two squares had been removed, three distinct features were visible in the clay subsoil (Fig. 16). Feature 1 was a small pit-like depression in Square 682N762E. Its soil fill contained a mixture of mortar, charcoal, and shale fragments, but no other artifactual material. It appears to have been a filled-in under-the-floor disturbance of little if any significance.

Square 680N764E was excavated in order to more fully expose Feature 2 (Fig. 16 and Fig. 17). This is a small storage cellar that was dug into the clay subsoil and probably was once accessible by a trapdoor in the floor of the cabin. It was rectangular in shape, approximately 2 m (6½ feet) by 1.5 m (5 feet), and 46 cm (18 inches) deep. Two distinct layers of fill were excavated from this cellar. Level A, a mottled clay soil containing much organic matter, was approximately 20 cm thick. Underneath was a brown sandy fill (Level B), approximately 26 cm thick. Apparently this lower level had accumulated after the storage cellar ceased to be used but before the cabin was dismantled. The upper fill was then deposited at a later date, possibly when the cabin was removed.

Feature 3, encountered in square 682N764E, extended beyond the north edge of this square, and Square 684N764E was excavated to more fully define it and a linear arrangement of stones. The latter (Fig. 16) are believed to be part of an irregular foundation for the cabin, and they were used to define its probable north edge. Feature 3 was an irregular depression with a maximum depth of 20 cm, filled with a dark-brown sandy-clay-loam, containing nineteenth-century artifacts. Its exact function is unknown, but it may have been an under-the-floor storage pit.

It had been our intention to carry a series of test squares across the full length of the probable cabin site. The finding of Feature 2 and Feature 3 prompted us to expand in a lateral direction, and the time required to excavate these squares prevented us from determining if some portion of the cabin's chimney base is still intact. If so, it would make possible a much more precise determination of the former outlines of the building.

South Area B Test Square

Immediately south of the knoll on which the Stonecypher cabin stood is another knoll, the center of the 1977 projected visitors' parking area (Fig. 2, D). In spite of a lack of information indicative of any occupation on this knoll, it was felt desirable to carry out some sort of archaeological testing here. A metal detector was used to scan the knoll for possible indications of historic period activity. This produced predominantly negative results. A 2 m test square (Square 590N780E) was also excavated and produced

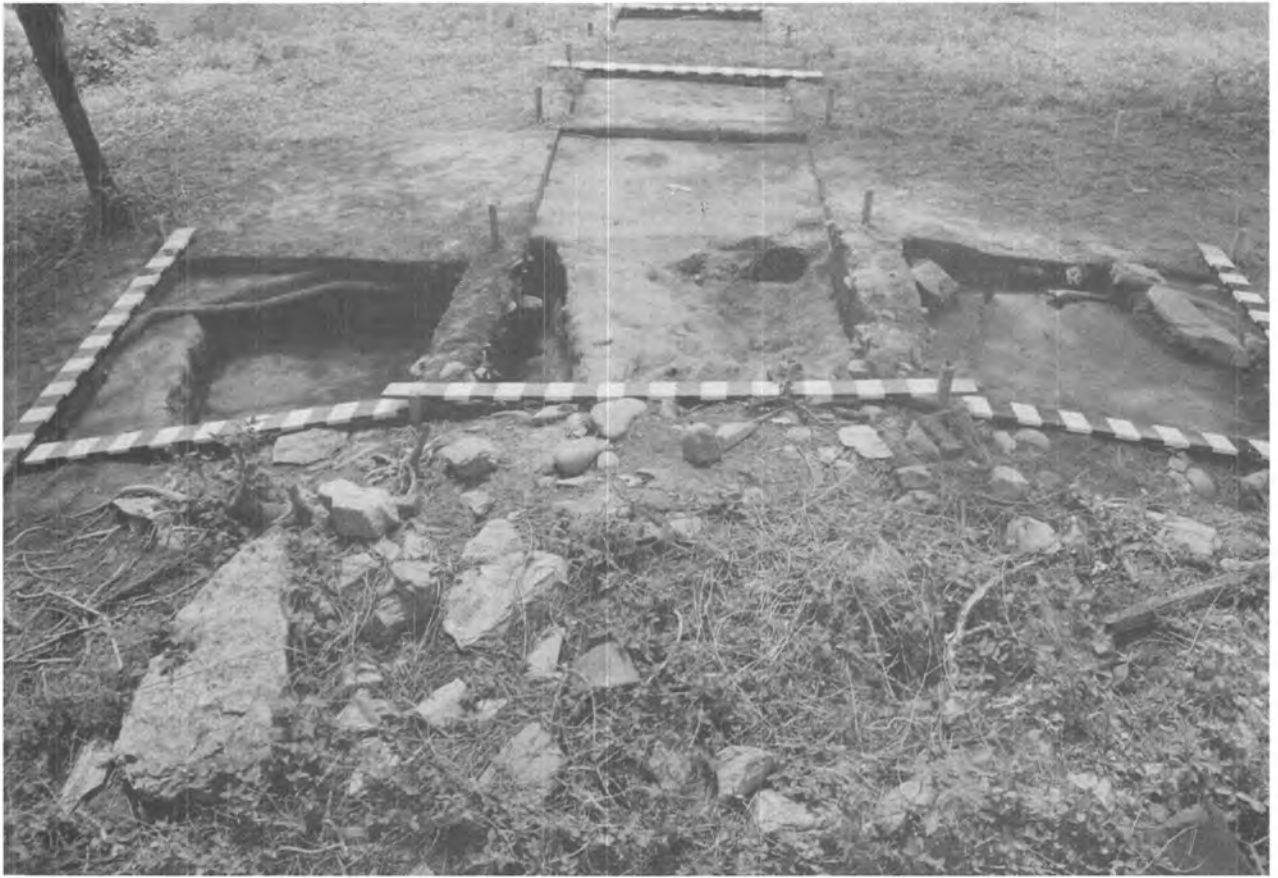


Figure 17. Two views of completed Area B test squares. Top view is facing grid west (magnetic WSW). Bottom view, emphasizing Feature 2 and Feature 3, is facing grid northeast (magnetic NNE).

only 2 historic period sherds (undecorated whiteware) and 10 chert chips. These came from a thin clayey plowzone overlying a sterile clay subsoil. The lack of any significant archaeological remains at this spot was thus confirmed.

Area B Artifacts

A total of 3,678 historic period artifacts were recovered from the Stonecypher cabin test squares. There were also 52 prehistoric chert chips and 8 individual prehistoric artifacts. Six of these Indian artifacts (including a partial polished celt, a partial bannerstone, and some projectile points) came from the upper fill of Feature 2. Evidently these items had been collected by one of the Stonecyphers and later became part of the general cabin debris left behind when the building was removed.

By far the most useful information derived from the Stonecypher cabin artifacts concerns the historic period ceramic sherds that were recovered. More than any other artifact class, these probably relate directly to the period when the building was used as a residence (ca. 1824 to 1892), and they provide one of the few such Tennessee ceramic collections attributable to a middle-class farm family. The information derived from this collection has already been presented in preliminary form (Smith 1978), and it is further discussed in the present report in Appendix B.

A summary of the artifacts excavated is presented in Table 1. Most of the test squares located on the spot where the Stonecypher cabin had stood were excavated in more than one level, but these levels (as many as 4 in Square 684N766E) have been merged into upper (Zone I) and lower (Zone II) zones in the table. While many of these items date to the period of occupation, many others relate to the subsequent use of the cabin as a farm storage building. Because of this, and the somewhat limited nature of the test excavations completed, a detailed artifact discussion will not be presented in this report. A few additional summary comments do need to be made.

The 338 fragments of container glass are mostly from clear glass bottles and jars (76%). A low percentage of dark colored bottle glass suggests that much of the glass recovered was deposited late in the occupation period and during the post-occupation farm-storage period. There was also a complete absence of the dark-olive bottle glass associated with the consumption of wine and other spirituous beverages during the nineteenth century. This is a characteristic of this particular artifact collection that seems to distinguish it from contemporary upper-class collections known to the writer (eg. Smith 1976:164-169 and Dickson 1974:20).

The 23 buttons found in Area B are made of brass, sheet iron, bone, porcelain, and hard rubber. They are comparable to nineteenth-century types illustrated in Smith (1976:195-201).

Other items of personal adornment or usage include a partial brass spectacle frame, clothing buckles, and 2 bone comb fragments.

Table 1. Artifacts from Samuel Stonecypher cabin site (Area B).

Type of artifact	Sq. 682N 750E and 682N756E		Cabin Squares		Feature 2		Feature 3	General Surface	Total
	Level 1	Zone I	Zone II	Level A	Level B				
Ceramic sherds									
Refined earthenware	16	18	4	14	8	6	30	96	
Coarse earthenware	14	8	1	15	2	4	18	62	
Stoneware	1	4					5	10	
Porcelain							1	1	
Glass container fragments	57	205	15	49	5	1	6	338	
Window pane fragments	26	70	10	45	18			169	
Nails									
Wire (complete and head portion)	42	79	10	33	1			165	
" (shank portion)	2	8	4	11				25	
Roofing	3	4	2					9	
"Modern" machine-cut	60	77	19	58	21	2		237	
" (shank portion)	37	48	12	30	10	1		138	
L-headed	4	7						11	
Early machine-headed cut	4	3		1				8	
Machine-cut with handmade head	5	2	1	1				9	
Miscellaneous	1	2		1				4	
Screws and bolts		11		1				12	
Farm tools and equipment		6	1	1				8	
Stove fragments		4						4	
Tinware and sheet metal fragments	249	1154	263	498	93	1		2258	
Miscellaneous metal	7	12	4	7	4	1		35	

--continued--

Table 1. "continued"

<u>Type of artifact</u>	Sq. 682N 750E and 682N756E		Cabin Squares		Feature 2		Feature 3	General Surface	Total
	Level 1	Zone I	Zone II	Level A	Level B				
Firearms equipment (cartridges, etc.)	2	1		1	2				6
Buttons	1	2	3	11	6				23
Personal adornment		1		3	1				5
Miscellaneous historic (probably 19th cent.)		6		1					7
Miscellaneous modern	1	29	6	2					38
Aboriginal									
Chert chips	27	15	6	1	3				52
Other stone artifacts				6					6
Ceramic sherds			2						2
<u>Weight in grams</u>									
Mortar and/or chinking		998.5	449.9	449.5	270.6	317.8			2486.3
Brick and brick rubble	13.1	51045.6	2831.5	1656.3	18.9	3.2			55568.6
Wood charcoal & wood		489.8	84.6	142.0	124.8	73.6			914.8
Bone & shell	1.7	125.3	33.2	105.0	202.2	19.5			486.9
<u>Total</u>									
Items counted	559	1776	363	790	174	16	60		3738
Items weighed	14.8	52659.2	3399.2	2352.8	616.5	414.1			59456.6

The nails recovered show a predictable range of types corresponding to the known period during which the building was used. For additional discussion of these types, reference may be made to Nelson (1968).

A rather large quantity of metal debris, categorized as farm tools and equipment and miscellaneous metal, was associated with the cabin site. Many of these items came from the mound of debris left near the center of the site. Some of these items include: an iron block and tackle, 3 iron hinges, a lead fishing weight, an iron fish hook, a plow share, a harrow "tooth," 4 cast metal stove parts (including the words "STEEL NO. 12 BEAM VULCAN"), 1 iron chain link, several iron brace-like objects, and 2 cast iron wagon or buggy steps.

These last two items came from Zone 1 of the cabin site squares. They are more or less identical, and one of them has the still legible stamp "PATENTED 1775" (Fig. 18).

Though the United States' system of granting patents did not begin until 1790, in England the practise dates from the seventeenth-century. This English system was also used by her colonies (Adams 1963:223), so that it is difficult to know whether the patent referred to was American or English. It should also be obvious that the date patented could be many years earlier than the date the step was manufactured, and many more still before it became part of the archaeological record. Late nineteenth-century advertisements for "Market and Pleasure Wagons" (Israel 1976) show a very similar type of step at the front of these vehicles. We can only wonder if perhaps these are the steps to Samuel Stonecypher's "two horse wagon" (see p. 20).

Additional Comments Concerning the Area B Cabin Site

In spite of the availability of the ca. 1955 photograph of the Stonecypher cabin (Fig. 9), the cabin's directional orientation was not initially known to us. On the basis of the archaeological work, plus discussions with area residents, it was concluded that the front of the cabin had faced southeast with the chimney and the shed-like attachment on the northeast side. The conjectural outline shown in Figure 16 is based on archaeological and photographic information, plus measurements taken from the Davy Crockett Birthplace cabin reconstruction (according to informants the Stonecypher cabin logs were used in this reconstruction without any major alterations of their length). Presumably the below ground portion of the Stonecypher cabin chimney may still be intact, and this should be the next feature investigated if any future archaeological work is carried out at this spot. Defining the chimney location would make it possible to precisely define the cabin outline, and this would greatly facilitate a more complete functional interpretation of the artifactual remains. A more complete artifact collection from this site would be desirable for the reasons previously stated and in terms of the hypothesis discussed in Appendix B.

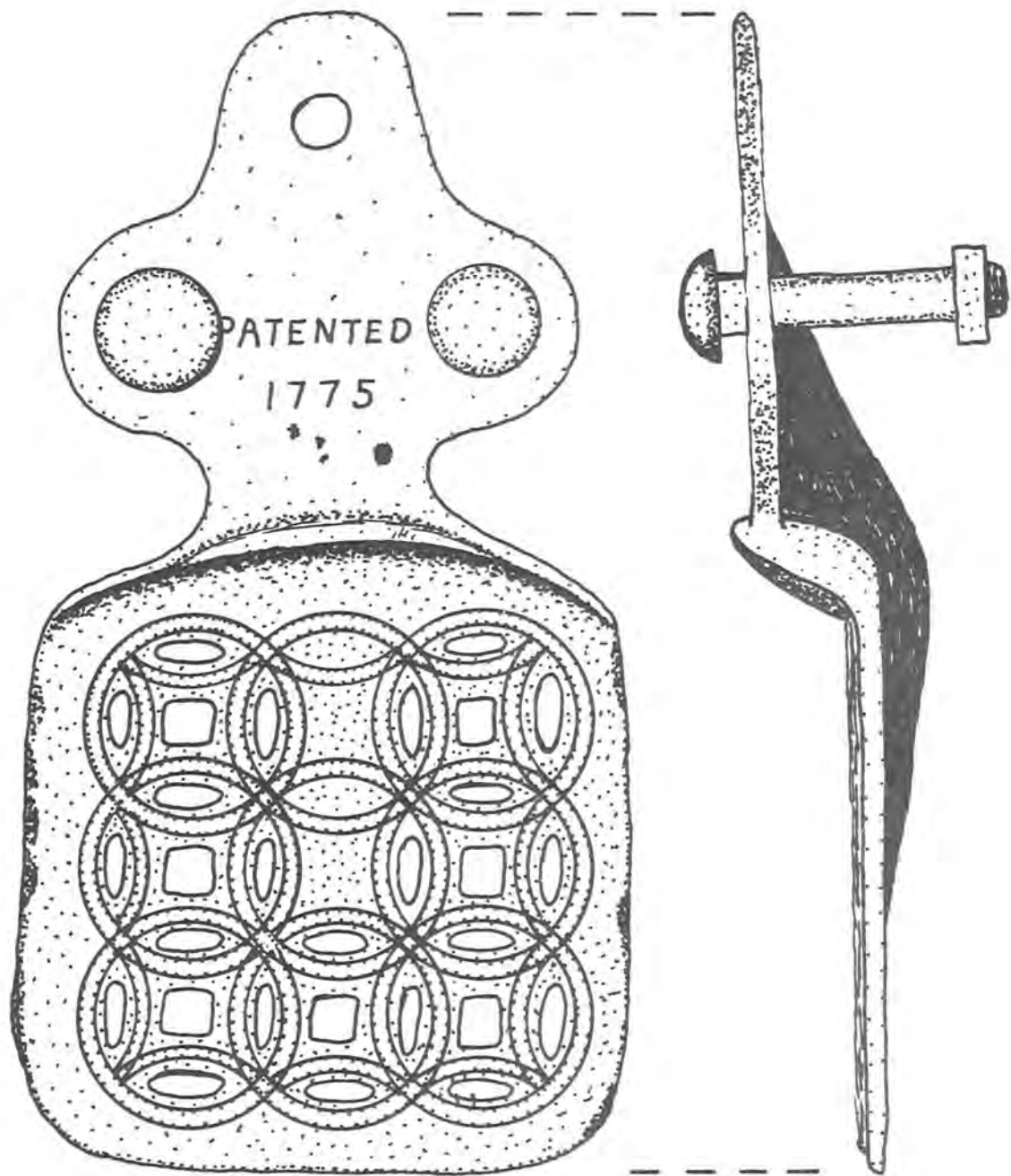


Figure 18. Probable wagon or buggy step from Area B cabin site (actual size).

Area C Test Excavations

As discussed in the historical background section, the Area C house (also referred to as the Bailey House) may have been constructed as early as 1860, and it stood until 1943, when it burned. The indicated succession of owner/occupants includes Elizabeth Falls and her son William, Elizabeth Fall's granddaughter (Minerva Bass) and her family, the children of Minerva and Vance Bass, Dewey Hensley and his wife, and finally the J. N. Bailey family.

The approximate location of this house was determined from the 1937 aerial (Fig. 5, #8), and test excavations were initiated to determine its precise location and associated artifactual remains. Five two-meter squares were completed at this location and are shown as square outlines in Figure 19.

The first three squares excavated (1057N730E, 1059N730E, and 1061N730E) were assumed to be located near the former front (west) portion of the house. While work here was in progress, Mr. Dewey Hensley agreed to accompany the writer to the site. With his help the approximate outlines of the house were established. Mr. Hensley also pointed out the cellar that was once under the house (a spot heavily overgrown in 1977) and noted that it had been filled-in using the stones from the house's chimney. The conjectural plan of the house shown in Figure 19 is based on information provided by Mr. and Mrs. Hensley and Miss Myrtle Bass. The house was of frame construction and, besides the downstairs rooms shown in Figure 19, it had one large room upstairs.

Following excavation of the three squares on the west edge of the house site, two additional squares (1061N736E and 1061N738E) were excavated near the former back edge of the house. Artifactual material, particularly heat deformed glass, was relatively concentrated in Square 1061N736E but was very sparse in Square 1061N738E. This provided support for the correctness of the conjectural back line of the house shown in Figure 19. There were over 1,000 pieces of window pane (mostly deformed by heat) in Square 1061N736E; and, according to the informants, there was a large glass window in the south end of the kitchen-dining room portion of the house.

In all of these squares there was approximately 10 to 15 cm of dark humic soil resting on a hard, dense clay (or siltstone) subsoil. This humic layer (occupation zone) was thinnest in Square 1057N730E and Square 1061N738E, areas outside the spot where the house stood.

One additional test square was dug in Area C. This was a one-meter square (1049N764E) placed at the approximate location of the residence building that was proposed for this area (Fig. 2, B). This revealed only an 18 cm plowzone with sparse cultural material.

Artifactual material recovered during the Area C test excavation is shown in Table 2. The most interesting pattern concerns the distribution of glass, particularly heat modified glass, which seems to support the correctness of the conjectural outlines established for the house. Ceramic material, while somewhat sparse, suggests a ware distribution pattern similar to Area B (see Appendix B).

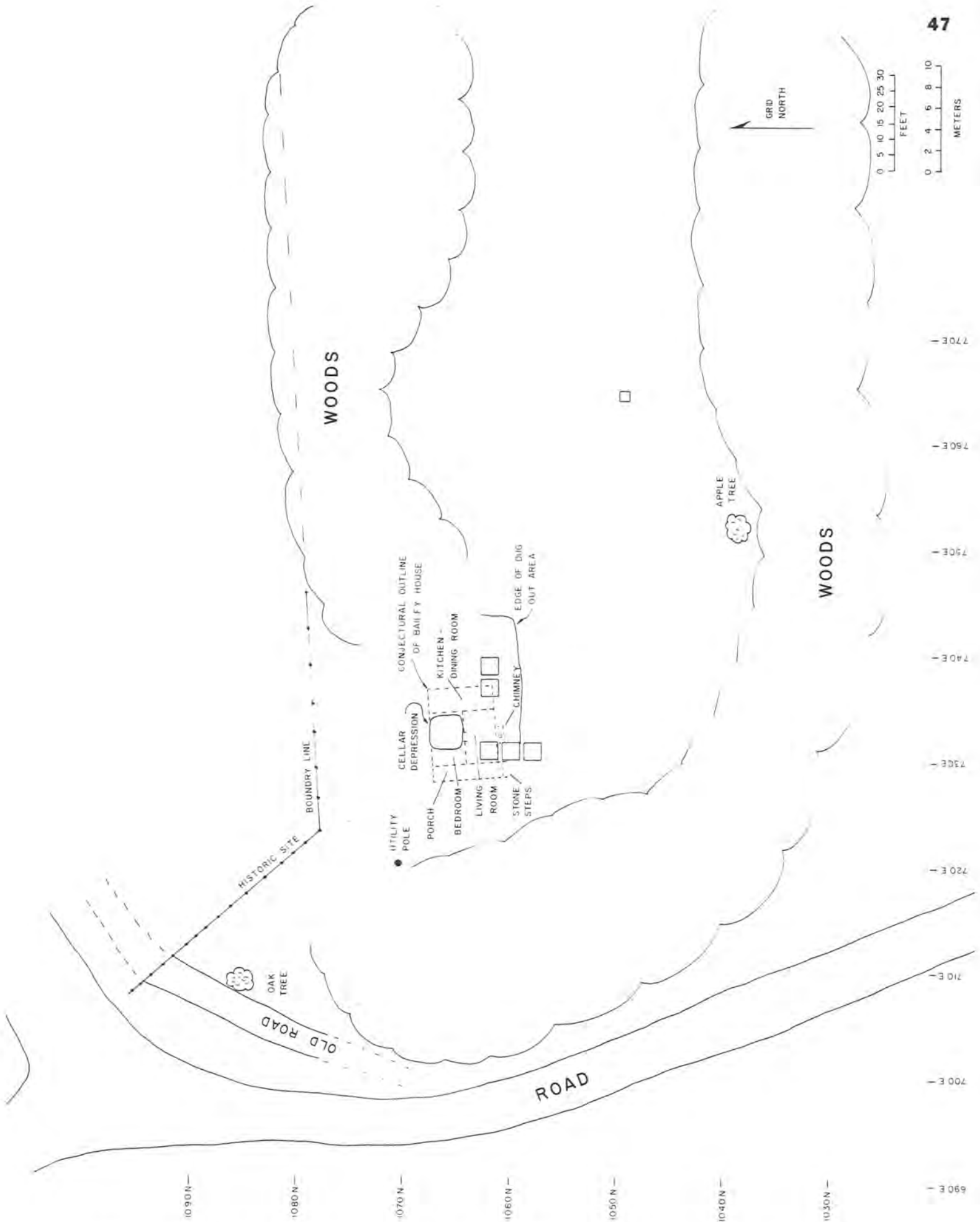


Figure 19. Area C test excavations and conjectural outline of house.

Table 2. Artifacts from Bailey house site (Area C).

Type of artifact	Square 1057N730E	Square 1059N730E	Square 1061N730E	Square 1061N736E	Square 1061N738E	Square 1049N764E	Total
Ceramic sherds							
Refined earthenware	11	3	1	6	1	3	25
Coarse earthenware	1	7	5				13
Stoneware	3	2		1			6
Glass container fragments	107 (2)	271 (182)	813 (594)	98 (88)	5 (2)		1294 (868)
Window pane fragments	9		53 (44)	1056 (888)			1118 (932)
Nails							
Wire (complete and head portion)	33	103	90	75		2	303
" (shank portion)	2	33	6	9			50
Roofing		3	7				10
"Modern" machine-cut	15	110	63	16			204
" (shank portion)	10	38	49				97
Screws and bolts		1	1				2
Tinware fragments	13	15	3	2			33
Miscellaneous metal	6	14	5	6	1	1	33
Firearms equip. (.32 & .38 cal. cart.)	7						7
Buttons		4					4
Personal adornment (inc. shoe fragments)	11		1				12
Miscellaneous historic	1	1	1				3
<u>Weight in grams</u>	*	*	*	*			
Total -----	229	605	1098	1269	7	6	3214

() = number that are deformed as a result of heat

* = less than 50 gm plaster, coal, and charcoal

Other artifacts, particularly the nails, indicate that the collection is representative of the occupation span suggested by the historical documentation.

Not shown in Table 2 are 176 chert chips, resulting from prehistoric activity in this area. Most of these (N = 161) came from the plowzone level of the small test square (1049N764E) east-southeast of the house site. These probably represent scattered stone working activities attributable to the prehistoric occupants of the nearby bottom land site(s).

While the history of this house and its associated five acre tract is somewhat peripheral to the main line of historical events for the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area, the site does preserve a record of a specific period and "phase" of rural East Tennessee life. As such, it should be preserved, with care taken to avoid any damage that might result from construction activity in the general area.

Area D Survey and Test Excavation

Time did not permit an extensive archaeological investigation of the Strong's Inn area. The site redevelopment plan considered in 1977 (Fig. 2) did include the suggestion that a replica of the kitchen-dining room building might be rebuilt north of the still standing inn (Fig. 12 and Fig. 13). A single two-meter square (166N700E) was placed about 16 m north of the northwest corner of Strong's Inn to determine what kind of archaeological remains were present in this area.

Unfortunately for the archaeological record, this area seems to have received some of the most intensive cultivation carried out in the bottom land. A substantial quantity of both historic period and aboriginal artifacts were found, but these were mixed together in a single plowzone, the base of which was 46 cm (18 inches) below the surface. At the base of this level, three parallel scars running in a northeast-southwest direction were visible in the underlying subsoil. These plow or subsoiler scars were spaced 40 to 50 cm apart.

Obviously then, the archaeological record around Strong's Inn has been much altered. As previously noted, the kitchen-dining building remains (Fig. 3) were pushed away with a bulldozer before the state's purchase of the Strong's Inn tract in 1964. A visual inspection of this area, which is outside the state property, indicates that little surface debris was left behind. Subsequent heavy cultivation on the west, north, and east sides of the inn seems to have destroyed all intact archaeological levels except, presumably, in the area immediately adjacent to and under the building.

Square 116N700E yielded approximately 1,250 historic period items. The bulk of this collection is composed of fragments of glass (N = 1,002) from bottles, jars, and window panes. There are 50 historic period ceramic sherds, and 198 (+) metal and miscellaneous items. The mixed nature of this material, and the fact that much of it dates from the period after the inn was operating as a commercial establishment, prevents it from having any major interpretive value.

Square 166N700E also produced 710 prehistoric items (121 ceramic sherds, 9 partial projectile points, 3 chert bifaces, and 577 chert chips). Over 100 of the ceramic sherds are from undecorated sand or grit tempered vessels, but there are a few incised or fabric impressed specimens. There are also 7 limestone tempered sherds and 2 that appear to have been shell tempered (the shell having leached out). These last two items, as well as 1 or 2 of the small triangular points, suggest a slight continuation of occupation into the Mississippian period. As in Area A, however, the major occupation here seems to have been during the Woodland period.

In addition to the Area D test square some general survey work was carried out in this area. This included two separate features associated with Strong's Inn.

The spring that was the focal point for activity in this area was not readily visible in 1977. According to the 1889 Knoxville Journal article (p. 27) the spring was "neatly fenced in and the ... water bubbles up ... within a marble fount." During the course of the archaeology project, the writer brought several older local residents to the site and asked them to point out the spot where the spring had been (two informants remembered the marble fount and thought that it would still be present, though perhaps buried). Invariably, all of the informants after arriving at the site were confused about the location of things as they now appear. However, after spending several minutes adjusting to the changes, almost all of these individuals selected a 2 to 3 feet deep depression, located in the flat below (southeast of) the inn, as the probable spot. Later an examination of the lower portion of the creek bank immediately south of this depression revealed that there are two hewn logs imbedded in the bank with a small spring flow coming out of the bank below these logs.

It thus appears that the depression (shown in Fig. 3) is the spot where the spring was once accessible. To test this further, a 3 foot steel probe was used to determine if some portion of the marble fount was still present. In the deeper portions of the depression the probe penetrated a wet, gravel impregnated soil, but no indications of any larger stones were found. The only conclusion that can be made at this time is that the fount was removed sometime during the first half of the twentieth century.

Another Area D interpretive problem concerns the base of some type of stone monument located on the south edge of the old access road that leads from Strong's Inn along the north side of Limestone Creek, out to the main road (Fig. 2). This limestone base is approximately 130 m east of the inn, and it measures 1.05 m (3½ feet) square. It is flat on top with a 20 cm square depression at the northwest corner. Possibly this base once supported some type of obelisk, and it may have marked the main entrance to Strong's property. There may or may not be some connection between this remnant and an August, 1890 handbill advertising the "Laying of the Cornerstone of a Monument in Memory of the Hero of the Alamo" (copy appearing in the 1964 program of the Davy Crockett Birthplace Annual Celebration). How far this project progressed is uncertain, but the idea was revived in 1964 and led to the building of the elaborate monument located near the Davy Crockett birthplace cabin reconstruction (Fig. 2, R and Fig. 3).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The 65.8 acre tract that forms the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area was examined in terms of its historical background and from the standpoint of the various cultural remains present within several sub-areas. Archaeological remains were found to be quite varied, ranging in time from around 1000 B.C. to the twentieth century. The integrity of these remains is variable. Their potential for future interpretation and type of protection needed can best be summarized in terms of the specific site areas.

Area A

This area includes both historic and prehistoric remains. Most of the aboriginal occupation seems to have occurred during the Woodland (ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000) period, with perhaps some Mississippian (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500) period activity. In all of the locations tested, the aboriginal occupation level or levels were found to have been disturbed by intensive cultivation. It is, however, possible that in some parts of Area A there may still be undisturbed occupation levels that can be found and interpreted. Even where all cultural material appears to have been mixed into a single plowzone, the possibility exists for undisturbed sub-plowzone features such as storage pits and posthole patterns remaining from aboriginal structures. It is thus important that any future construction work in this area be planned with due consideration for possible impact on such deep remains.

The historic period archaeological remains in Area A have been greatly altered by modern events. Archaeological remains of the second Stonecypher house and its associated outbuildings appear to have been damaged to the extent that no meaningful archaeological interpretation is now possible. The only possibility would be if, as in the case of the prehistoric occupation, there are some remaining early features (eg. trash pits) that were deep enough to survive the house's demolition and the preceding and subsequent deep plowing.

Area A also holds the potential for answering the most critical interpretive question relative to the existence of the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area. This of course is whether or not there are some remains of an eighteenth-century cabin that will support the tradition that David Crockett was born here in 1786. The brief test excavation conducted in 1977 was simply non-conclusive. It is recommended that a separate excavation directed specifically toward answering this question should be planned. Even if the presumed cabin site has been much disturbed by cultivation (and this would be the logical assumption), if such a site once existed, there should still be at least a moderated concentration of household debris indicative of the 1780s. Ideally, a project devoted to testing for such remains should be initiated before any additional site development is permitted in the vicinity of the birthplace cabin reconstruction.

Area B

The site of Samuel Stonecypher's ca. 1824 log cabin provided a focal point for much of the archaeological work conducted in 1977. Even so, what was accomplished amounts to no more than a test excavation. A more complete collection of artifacts associated with this site and a more precise determination of the building outlines would be desirable. Also unanswered are questions concerning outbuildings and other features that may have been associated with the cabin at different times. This is considered one of the most significant historic period site remains included in the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area, and it is strongly recommended that every effort be made to preserve the site intact for additional interpretation.

Area C

Basically the same recommendation can be made for Area C as for Area B. The Area C house site (ca. 1860 to 1943) is representative of a small, rural domestic occupation and deserves to be preserved for future additional interpretation. A maintenance building and site superintendent's residence proposed for this area could be one of the first redevelopment-plan facilities that will actually be built. If this occurs, an effort should be made to see that buildings and access roads are designed to avoid the historic site.

Area D

In terms of prehistoric archaeological remains, Area D and Area A can probably be regarded as parts of the same site, which does appear to have contained more than one component. In both areas, these remains were found to have been badly disturbed.

Similarly, historic period debris around the still standing Strong's Inn has been mixed into a single plowzone. There should, however, be some intact remains (both historic and prehistoric) directly adjacent to and under the building. Some discussion has occurred concerning a possible restoration of Strong's Inn. This, or any other modification of the present building, should be carried out with at least some thought given to the role that archaeology might play in interpretation or salvage of information that might be adversely impacted.

APPENDIX A

STONECYPHER FAMILY CENSUS INFORMATION

Samuel Stonecypher appears on the 1830 and 1840 United States censuses for Greene County, but these provide only the name of the head of the household and the sex and age range of each household member. Beginning in 1850, the census information is much more specific. Information concerning the Stonecypher family was found for each decennial census from 1850 to 1900 (the last census available to the public). Information extracted from Schedule 1, the general population census, is presented first. This is followed by information transcribed from the 1850 and 1860 schedules for agricultural production.

United States Census - Schedule 1
Greene County
From Tennessee State Library Microfilm Copies

1850

<u>Dwelling No. 2106</u> <u>Family No. 2106</u>	<u>Age</u> <u>Sex</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Real</u> <u>Estate</u>	<u>Place</u> <u>of</u> <u>Birth</u>	<u>Attended School</u> <u>Within the Year</u>
Samuel Stonecypher	54 M	Farmer	1,500	Tenn.	
Jane	50 F			"	
Elizabeth	24 F			"	
Absalom	22 M	Farmer		"	
Henry	20 M	Farmer		"	
Sarah	14 F			"	X
Jacob	12 M			"	
John	6 M			"	

1860

District 15
Post Office - Rheatown

<u>Dwelling No. 101</u> <u>Family No. 96</u>	<u>Age</u> <u>Sex</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Real</u> <u>Estate</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Personal</u> <u>Estate</u>	<u>Place</u> <u>of</u> <u>Birth</u>	<u>Attended School</u> <u>Within the Year</u>
Samuel Stonecypher	64 M	Farmer	6,000	800	Tenn.	
Jane	59 F	Domestic			"	
Elizabeth	29 F	Domestic			"	
Absalom	28 M	Farmer			"	
Jacob	21 M	Farmer			"	
Henry	29 M				"	X
John	15 M	Farmer			"	
Alada Bayless	4 F				"	

1870
District 15

<u>Dwelling No. 122</u> <u>Family No. 122</u>	<u>Age</u> <u>Sex</u> <u>Color</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Real</u> <u>Estate</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Personal</u> <u>Estate</u>	<u>Place</u> <u>of</u> <u>Birth</u>	<u>Attend. Sch.</u> <u>Within Yr.</u>
			6,000	1,000	Tenn.	
Stonesipher, Mary *	69 FW	Keeping House			"	
" , Elizabeth	43 FW				"	
" , Absalom	41 MW	Farmer			"	
" , Henry	39 MW	Shoe & Boot Maker			"	
" , Jacob	29 MW				"	
" , John	24 MW				"	
Bayless, Elida	14 FW				"	X
" , Elizabeth	11 FW				"	X
Bowers, Elize	63 FW				"	

* Listed as Jane on all other censuses

1880
District 15

<u>Dwelling No. 139</u> <u>Family No. 140</u>	<u>Age</u> <u>Sex</u> <u>Color</u>	<u>Married</u> <u>or</u> <u>Single</u>	<u>Relation</u> <u>to</u> <u>Head</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Disability</u>	<u>Place</u> <u>of</u> <u>Birth</u>
Henry Stonecypher	49 WM	S	Head	Shoemaker	Paralysis in leg	Tenn.
Elizabeth "	53 WF	S	Sister	Keeping House		"
Lida Bayless	23 WF	S	Niece			"
William Bass	24 WM	S	Servant	Farm Laborer		"
George Marsh	17 WM	S	Cousin			"

<u>Dwelling No. 140</u> <u>Family No. 141</u>	<u>Age</u> <u>Sex</u> <u>Color</u>	<u>Married</u> <u>or</u> <u>Single</u>	<u>Relation</u> <u>to</u> <u>Head</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Place</u> <u>of</u> <u>Birth</u>
John R. Stonecypher	35 MW	M	Head	Farmer	Tenn.
Nancy B. "	23 FW	M	Wife	Keeping House	"
James D. "	2 MW	S	Son		"
Stanley F. "	10/12 MW	S	Son		"

1890

Not Available - Destroyed by Fire

1900
District 15

Summary of relevant information not apparent from earlier census reports:

John R. Stonecypher, age 57, born April 1843, married 23 yrs., farmer, owns farm
 Nannie B. Stonecypher, age 41, Born June 1858, mother of 12 children - 10 living
 Roscoe C. Stonecypher, son, age 19, born April 1881, at school
 Clara C. Stonecypher, daughter, age 16, born June 1883, at school
 Henryetta Stonecypher, daughter, age 13, born January 1887, at school
 Ola P. Stonecypher, daughter, age 11, born January 1889, at school
 John R. Stonecypher, son, age 9, born February 1891, at school
 Rufus D. Stonecypher, son, age 6, born June 1893
 Brownlaw Stonecypher, son, age 4, born June 1895
 Sarah Stonecypher, daughter, age 2, born October 1897
 Orba Stonecypher, son, age 10/12, born July 1899

U. S. Census - Schedule 4, Productions of Agriculture
 Greene County
 From Tennessee State Archives Microfilm Copies

1850

Accession No. 192, Reel 2, p. 325, No. 9

Samuel Stonecypher:

Acres Improved - 80	Sheep - 19
Acres Unimproved - 67	Swine - 33
Cash Value of Farm - 1,500	Value of Livestock - 285
Value Farming Implements & Machinery - 70	Wheat, bushels of - 104
Horses - 5	Rye, bushels of - 0
Asses and Mules - 0	Indian Corn, bushels of - 2,000
Milch Cows - 4	Oats, bushels of - 200
Worken Oxen - 0	Rice, lbs. of - 0
Other Cattle - 6	Tobacco, lbs. of - 0

1860

Accession No. 192, Reel 7, District 15, p. 3, No. 26

Samuel Stonecypher:

Acres Improved - 80	Swine - 12
Acres Unimproved - 70	Value of Livestock - 500
Cash Value of Farm - 6,000	Wheat, bushels of - 250
Value of Farm Implements & Machinery - 100	Rye, bushels of - 0
Horses - 5	Indian Corn, bushels of - 600
Asses and Mules - 0	Oats, bushels of - 100
Milch Cows - 3	Rice, lbs. of - 0
Worken Oxen - 0	Tobacco, lbs. of - 0
Other Cattle - 3	Ginned Cotton - 0
Sheep - 19	Wool, lbs. of - 30

APPENDIX B

CERAMICS AND STATUS: THE SAMUEL STONECYPHER CABIN SITE COLLECTION

As noted earlier, the archaeological testing conducted in 1977 at the site of Samuel Stonecypher's log cabin (Area B) represents what is still, for Tennessee, a unique type of historic period archaeological project. A recent review of the existing literature for historical archaeology in Tennessee (Smith 1980) indicates that, out of approximately 106 reports concerning survey and excavation of historic period archaeological remains, only a very few deal with non-Indian, middle or lower-class domestic sites. There are approximately 37 excavation reports that have been completed that deal with Anglo or Afro-American sites. Of these, 52 percent concern plantation or other upper-class sites, 33 percent concern fort or other military sites, 10 percent concern industrial or public-function type sites, and only 5 percent (N = 2) concern small domestic sites. The paradox of course is that by far the most common type of historic period site in Tennessee is the small, single-family dwelling site.

In view of this limited data base, it was assumed that an inductive examination of the artifacts that would be obtained from the Stonecypher cabin site would lead to at least some hypothesis concerning nineteenth-century, rural middle-class behavior, as it is expressed in the archaeological record. It soon became apparent that, especially in terms of the type distribution of the ceramic wares being recovered, the Stonecypher cabin site collection was unlike collections familiar to the writer in terms of his experience with "historic" (i.e., wealthy owner) domestic sites.

The question of individual social status can be addressed in several ways. For most of Tennessee, continued residence in a log cabin (a small, one or two room, one or one and one-half story house) after the first third of the nineteenth century can almost certainly be assumed to mean that the individual in question had not achieved upper-class social-economic status. The most generally available indicator of status for persons living during the nineteenth century is ownership of land and other personal possessions.

For the 1850s and 1860s, there are land-size figures that have been determined for East Tennessee land owners (Owsley 1965:220-221) that can be grouped in various ways. For example, 43 to 46 percent of the landowners during this period owned no more than 200 acres of land, 15 to 17 percent owned 201 to 300 acres, and 32 to 34 percent owned 301 to 5,000+ acres. Samuel Stonecypher's ownership of 217 acres during this period thus places him near the median point on this scale.

Samuel Stonecypher also appears to have been near average in terms of value of real estate and personal property during the mid-nineteenth century. The 1850 census (Appendix A) includes only the value of real estate; but, for 1860, both real estate and personal estate values are given (state-wide there was a major increase in land values from 1850 to 1860).

Using the 1860 census, a computation was made for District 15 of Greene County, Stonecypher's home district. There were 218 heads of households in District 15 in 1860. Of these, 111 owned real estate, and the average value of

these tracts was \$3,314. Stonecypher's real estate value is listed as \$6,000 (Appendix A). * For this same year, 195 persons in District 15 are listed with valuations of their personal estates, and the average value of these was \$1,235. Stonecypher's personal estate was valued at only \$600. While Samuel Stonecypher was above average in terms of the value of his land, he was below average in terms of the value of his other possessions. This seems to balance in such a way as to again assign him to a middle-class social-economic position.

The basic hypothesis to be advanced here is that Samuel Stonecypher's middle-class economic position (ca. 1824 to 1867) and, presumably, the continuation of a comparable life-style by Elizabeth and Henry Stonecypher (ca. 1868 to 1892) resulted in the accumulation of an archaeological record that is distinguishable from that found on other socially different Tennessee domestic sites. As stated, the most readily apparent distinction observed was for the ceramic sherds recovered.

The 169 sherds found in 1977 (summarized in Table 1; examples in Fig. 1A) are from the same types of vessels that were in common use throughout the South, and beyond, during the nineteenth century. Typically there are refined earthenwares (primarily plain and decorated whitewares, with some plain and decorated pearlwares, and almost no creamware), mostly British export wares, and one sherd of blue decorated porcelain. The coarse earthenwares (mostly glazed redwares) and the stonewares (salt and slip-glazed) are also commonly found on many types of nineteenth-century sites. What is different, by comparison with most of the sites previously investigated, is the percentage relationship between the major ware groups. Coarse earthenwares and stonewares, the wares commonly produced by America's regional pottery industries, account for 42.6 percent of the Stonecypher cabin site sherd collection.

As soon as the analysis of the Area B artifacts was begun, this was recognized as a comparatively high percentage of these wares. It was assumed to mean that the Stonecypher's were more dependent on a market-system that included large quantities of these wares, and it was further assumed that this was reflective of a general pattern that could be recognized by examining other sites. Toward this end, a general distribution chart was previously prepared using all relevant Tennessee excavation reports (Smith 1978). This chart has been modified, and is presented here as Table 1A.

Though the site excavation data base is much smaller than would be desirable, the pattern seems clear and simple. Upper-class domestic sites or site activity areas of an upper class nature show a very high incidence of porcelain and refined earthenware. As there is a decrease in assumed social status, there is an increase in the frequency of occurrence of coarse earthenwares and stonewares.

*As discussed in the historical background section, Samuel Stonecypher's land was technically not his after 1859, when it was sold to his neighbor Joseph Earnest to pay off Stonecypher's note to Aaron Hammer. There must have been some tacit agreement between Stonecypher and Earnest permitting Stonecypher to retain all of his rights. The Stonecypher family continue to appear as owners of the property in subsequent census and tax records.

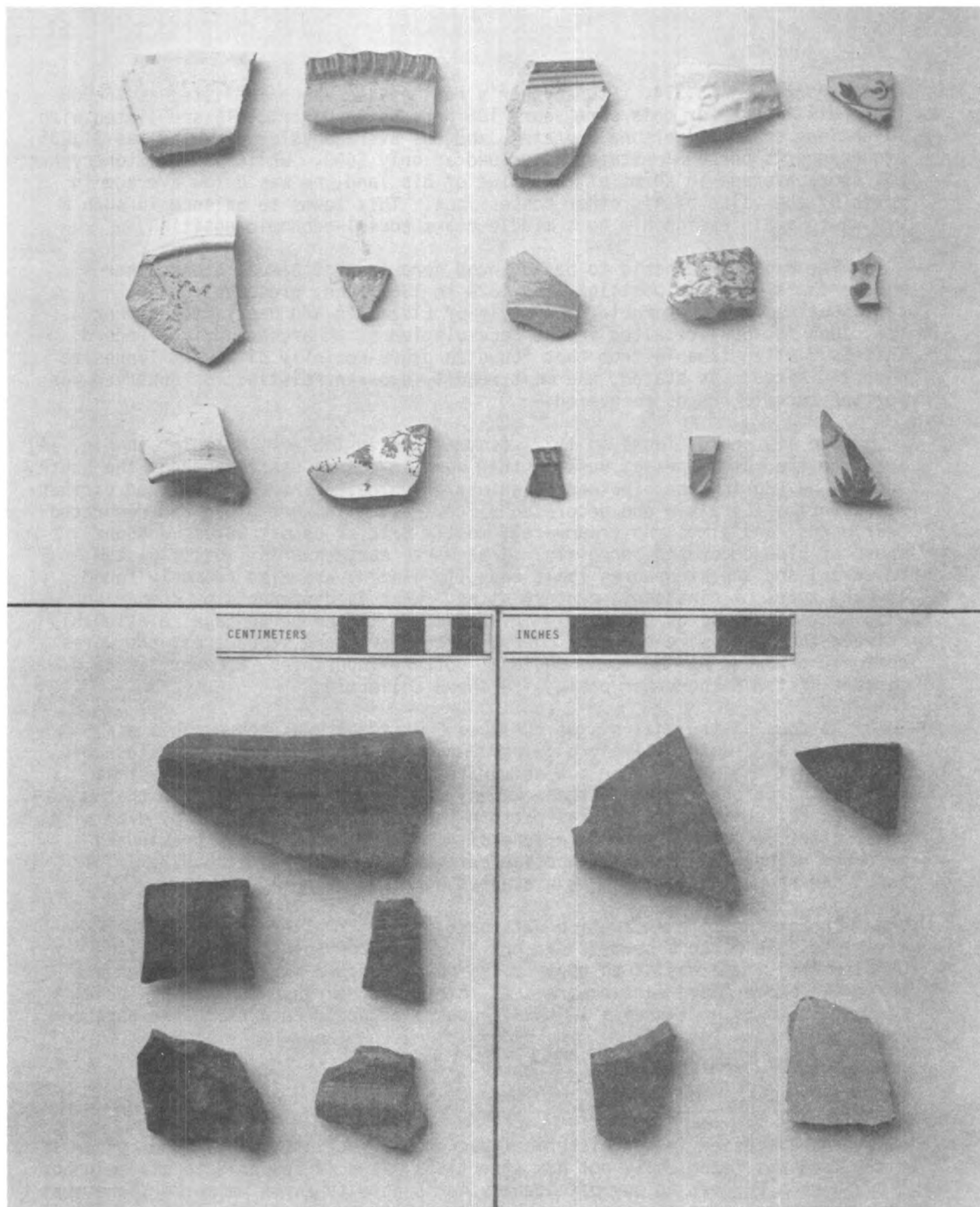


Figure 1A. Representative ceramic sherds from Area B. Upper, refined earthenwares; lower left, coarse earthenwares (glazed redwares); lower right, stonewares.

Table 1A. Tennessee domestic-site ceramic-ware distributions.

SITE/PROVENIENCE	REPORTED BY	SITE TYPE, PERIOD, & ASCRIBED SOCIAL STATUS	%		%		SHERD TOTAL	
			PORCELAIN	REFINED EARTHENWARE	COARSE EARTHENWARE	STONEWARE		
EAST TENNESSEE SITES								
RAMSEY HOUSE, KNOX COUNTY, FRONT PORCH AREA	DICKSON - 1974	LATE 18th CENTURY UPPER-CLASS HOUSE, OCCUPIED INTO 20th CENTURY	11.8 90.9	79.1 ca.	3.5 9.1	5.6 ca.	144	
RAMSEY HOUSE, KNOX COUNTY, REAR OF KITCHEN	NATIONAL HERITAGE - 1976	(SAME AS ABOVE)	ca. 9.0 90.0	81.0 ca.	ca. 6.0 10.0	4.0 ca.	? *	
SAM HOUSTON SCHOOLHOUSE, BLOUNT COUNTY	DICKSON - 1977	19th CENTURY LOG SCHOOL, ALSO USED AS A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, ca. 1800-1930	11.5 88.5	77.0	5.3 11.5	6.2	113 **	
CARTER HOUSE, CARTER COUNTY, MAIN HOUSE AREA	SMITH - 1979	LATE 18th CENTURY "MANSION," OCCUPIED UNTIL MID-20th CENTURY	4.7 87.9	83.2	10.5 12.1	1.6	4827	
NEATHERLAND INN, SULLIVAN COUNTY, VARIOUS FEATURES, MOST 19th CENTURY	BENTHALL - 1973	PROMINENT 19th CENTURY INN, USED AS A MULTI-FUNCTIONAL RESIDENCE UNTIL MID-20th CENTURY	6.4 85.1	78.7	10.2 14.9	4.7	4738	
EXCHANGE PLACE SULLIVAN COUNTY, NE OF HOUSE	WENTWORTH - 1973	19th CENTURY "FRONTIER PLANTATION," MOST OF SAMPLE FROM "COOK'S CABIN"	1.6 77.7	76.1	15.4 22.3	6.9	547	
HARRISON BRANCH, MONROE COUNTY, UPPER LEVELS	SCHROEDL - 1975	DEBRIS FROM A PROBABLE EARLY 19th CENTURY ANGLO-AMERICAN FARM DWELLING	0.0 69.9	69.9	20.1 30.1	10.0	279	
DAVY CROCKETT BIRTHPLACE, AREA B	this report	ca. 1824 to 1892 MIDDLE-CLASS FARMER'S LOG CABIN SITE (see text)	0.6 57.4	56.8	36.7 42.6	5.9	169	
DAVY CROCKETT BIRTHPLACE, AREA C	this report	ca. 1860 to 1943 MIDDLE-CLASS FARM HOUSE SITE (see text)	0.0 56.8	56.8	29.6 43.2	13.6	44	
HARRISON BRANCH, MONROE COUNTY, FEATURE 33	CHAPMAN - 1977	FILL FROM STONE CELLAR, EARLY 19th CENTURY (PROB. SAME SITE AS SCHROEDL 1975)	0.0 54.9	54.9	22.2 45.1	22.9	153	
MIDDLE TENNESSEE SITES								
HERMITAGE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, MAIN HOUSE BASEMENT & KITCHEN	BROWN - 1972	UPPER-CLASS PLANTATION MANSION, 1822-1850s WITH MINOR OCCUPATION TO 1890s, HOME OF PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON	30.7 98.5	67.8	0.0 1.5	1.5	976	
CASTALIAN SPRINGS, SUMNER COUNTY, "SCHOOL SITE"	SMITH - 1975	19th CENT. MINERAL SPRINGS SPA, SITE OF LOG CABIN USED AS GUEST COTTAGE, DOCTOR'S OFFICE, & SCHOOL, ca. 1830-99	0.1 95.6	95.5	1.8 4.4	2.6	1450	
HERMITAGE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, AREA A	SMITH - 1976	FIRST HERMITAGE LOG CABIN COMPLEX, JACKSON RESIDENCE 1804-1820s, SLAVE QUARTERS 1820s-1850s	5.5 91.9	86.4	4.4 8.1	3.7	4675	
CASTALIAN SPRINGS, SUMNER COUNTY, SLAVE CABIN # 2	Smith - 1975	ca. 1830-1860 CABIN SITE, ONE OF SEVERAL LOCATED WEST OF HEALTH SPA INN	5.9 91.5	85.6	1.7 8.5	6.8	118	
HERMITAGE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, AREA B	SMITH, ET AL. - 1977	BRICK CABIN SITES, SLAVE OCCUPATION FROM 1830s, CONTINUED BLACK OCCUPATION TO EARLY 1920s	4.8 90.0	85.2	3.9 10.0	6.1	1047	
MCCUTCHEM HOUSE SITE, DAVIDSON COUNTY	79-197 ***	EARLY 19th-20th CENT. BRICK FARM HOUSE SITE, PROBABLY UPPER MIDDLE-CLASS	8.8 86.3	77.5	3.8 13.7	9.9	364	
SEVIER PARK, DAVIDSON COUNTY, E. OF MAIN HOUSE	HINSHAW - 1976	19th CENT. URBAN ESTATE, OCCUPIED UNTIL MID-20th CENT., SAMPLE FROM AREA AROUND LOG OUTBUILDINGS	31.8 82.9	51.1	8.3 17.1	8.8	578 ****	
BRAKE SITE, STEWART COUNTY	MORSE & MORSE - 1964	POSSIBLE LATE 18th or EARLY 19th CENT. LOG CABIN SITE, OCCUPANTS UNKNOWN	2 PIECES OF SINGLE PEARLWARE PLATE, FRAGMENTS OF ABOUT 12 LATE MISSISSIPPIAN INDIAN VESSELS POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED, IMPLICATIONS UNCERTAIN					

Table 1A. (continued)

<u>SITE/PROVENIENCE</u>	<u>REPORTED BY</u>	<u>SITE TYPE, PERIOD, & ASCIBED SOCIAL STATUS</u>	<u>% PORCELAIN</u>	<u>% REFINED EARTHENWARE</u>	<u>% COARSE EARTHENWARE</u>	<u>% STONEWARE</u>	<u>SHERD TOTAL</u>
WEST TENNESSEE SITES							
J. NEWELL HOUSE SITE, GIBSON COUNTY	79-189 ***	MIDDLE-CLASS FARMER'S HOUSE SITE, 1870s	7.4	72.9	0.0	19.7	81
			80.3		19.7		
D. CROCKETT HOUSE SITE, GIBSON COUNTY	79-183 ***	MIDDLE-CLASS FARM HOUSE SITE, ca. 1830s- 1920s	4.4	70.2	0.9	24.5	114
			74.6		25.4		
J. RAINES HOUSE SITE, GIBSON COUNTY	79-178 ***	MIDDLE-CLASS FARM HOUSE SITE, 19th CENT. TO 1930s	2.0	68.7	0.0	29.3	99
			70.7		29.3		

KEY

- * - SHERD TOTAL NOT GIVEN IN REPORT
- ** - EXCLUDING SHERDS IDENTIFIED AS "20th CENTURY"
- *** - DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY SURFACE COLLECTION ACCESSION NUMBER
- **** - EXCLUDING NUMEROUS FRAGMENTS OF FLOWER POTS AND FEATURE 5, A ca. 1902 FILLED-IN GREENHOUSE PIT

It should be noted that this pattern seems to apply most directly to differences in Anglo-American status. The information available for Tennessee slave occupation sites suggests that the ceramic assemblages associated with these sites do not differ greatly, at least in terms of earthenware-stoneware vs. whiteware-porcelain, from the assemblages more directly related to the slave owners. This no doubt reflects a widespread southern phenomenon whereby "the table wares of the slave cabins represent a gradual discard from the big house of the plantation" (Fairbanks 1974:82). For at least one site (the Hermitage - Table 1) there was a notably larger quantity of porcelain found in direct association with the main house than in other areas of the plantation site. This presumably reflects an intra-site pattern also observed on a South Carolina plantation investigated by Lewis (1979:17):

The occurrence of porcelain as a percentage of the total ceramics within each area [of Middleton Plantation] offered us one criterion for determining the status of the persons who once lived there. The use of porcelain would obviously have been much greater among those who shared an English cultural heritage, and with it the custom of social tea drinking, for porcelain was used chiefly in the manufacture of "tea wares."

At the time the hypothesis presented here was first advanced very little was known concerning the distribution of local pottery making operations in Tennessee. Information is now available (Smith and Rogers 1979) that shows in what parts of the state locally made earthenwares and stonewares were most commonly produced (in general, from the early 1800s to 1920s, there were three regional concentrations of manufacturers in East, Middle, and West Tennessee; stoneware was produced in all regions but earthenwares were most commonly produced in East Tennessee, in small amounts in Middle Tennessee, and not at all in West Tennessee). Greene County, for example, was a major upper East Tennessee center for both earthenware and stoneware production. While it is believed that the markets for these wares were broad enough to make them available in almost any county, there is a probability that the proposed domestic-site ceramic-ware pattern will vary in relation to the local ceramic manufacturing pattern. In the case of the Stonecypher cabin ceramic collection, its full significance will not be clear until excavation data is available from some upper-class domestic site in the same general neighborhood.

The proposed "domestic-site ceramic-ware pattern" should have implications beyond the state of Tennessee. Local stoneware and earthenware potters were scattered across the South during the nineteenth century. If the buyers of these wares in Tennessee were more commonly members of the vast middle-class, then such was probably the case elsewhere. * If the frequency of these wares on historic sites in Tennessee can help us to define the social status of the former occupants, then such should be the case over a much wider area of the United States.

* Another way of viewing this is that while upper-class households as well as middle and lower-class households were users of locally produced ceramic jugs, jars, churns, etc., the upper-class owned more ceramic wares of all types, resulting in a decreased relative frequency of coarse earthenwares and stonewares in upper-class site debris concentrations.

APPENDIX C

AREA B FAUNAL REMAINS

Preservation of bone was very poor in all areas of the Davy Crockett Birthplace State Historic Area where excavations were conducted in 1977. The only area that produced enough faunal material to provide some indication of past diet was Area B. The 486.9 gm of bone and shell listed in Table 1 were examined by Emanuel Breitburg (formerly zooarchaeologist for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, now with the Center for Archaeological Investigations, Carbondale, Illinois). Based on his examination of this collection, consisting of 314 elements, Mr. Breitburg prepared the table presented here as Table 2A.

Table 2A. Faunal remains recovered from Samuel Stonecypher cabin site (Area B).

	682N750E	CABIN SQUARES		FEATURE 2		FEATURE 3	TOTAL
	682N756E	ZONE I	ZONE II	LEVEL A	LEVEL B		
	LEVEL 1						
<i>MAMMALIA-MAMMALS</i>							
<i>Bos taurus</i> , Domestic cow		2	1				3
<i>Sus scrofa</i> , Domestic pig	2	3	2	4	4	22	37
<i>Procyon lotor</i> , Raccoon		21	1				22*
<i>Rattus cf. norvegicus</i> , Brown rat		7	2	1		1	11
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> , Squirrel						1	1
<i>Cricetidae</i> , Mouse		1					1
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> , Rabbit		12	7	1		8	28
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i> , Mole				1			1
SUBTOTAL	2	46	13	7	4	32	104
<i>AVES-BIRDS</i>							
<i>Gallus gallus</i> , Domestic chicken	1	4	2	1	2	15	25
<i>PISCES-FISH</i>							
<i>Moxostoma spp.</i> , Redhorse spp.						1	1
<i>INDETERMINATE</i>							
Large mammal fragments	3						3
Mammal fragments	16	4	5	6		34	65
Small mammal fragments	3		1			3	7
Small rodent						4	4
Mammal/Bird fragments	2	2				7	11
Bird fragments	1	3	4	1		3	12
Eggshell fragments	1	3	1	2			7
Turtle fragments		1		1			2
Fish fragments			1				1
Bivalve fragments	7	2		59		4	72
SUBTOTAL	33	15	12	69		55	184
TOTAL	36	65	27	77	6	103	314

* Includes the semi-articulated hindquarters of a raccoon and a partial immature skeleton of a raccoon - probably intrusive (post-occupation period) remains.

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