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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
other names/site number Circle Cemetery, Laurel Branch Cemetery

2. Location

street & number Circle Cemetery Lane NA not for publication
city or town Briceville NA vicinity
state TN code TN county Anderson code 001 zip code 37710

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Sawyer 1/30/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register.
 other,
(explain:)

for
Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper
3-15-06 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
--------------	-----------------	--

		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A

roof N/A
other stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History _____
 Other: Labor History _____
 Commemorative Landscape _____

Period of Significance

1911-1955 _____

Significant Dates

1911 _____

Significant Person

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

N/A _____

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local Government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
Name of Property

Anderson, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than two acres Lake City 137 NW

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>753068</u>	<u>4006713</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tony N. VanWinkle
organization East Tennessee Development District date October 2005
street & number P.O. Box 249 telephone 865/273-6003
city or town ALCOA state TN zip code 37701-0249

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Roger Hooks, Caretaker
street & number P.O. Box 162 telephone 865/426-7644
city or town Briceville state TN zip code 37710

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
Anderson County, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION

The Cross Mountain Miners' Circle is located just south of the unincorporated town of Briceville, off State Route 116 in north-central Anderson County. Situated on the western slope of Walden Ridge within the Coal Creek Valley, the Cross Mountain Miners' Circle is a discreet site within the larger cemetery, the latter established sometime after the interment of the miners. Miners were transported to this location for burial after the fatal 1911 explosion at the Cross Mountain Mine, located a short distance from the town of Briceville. The Miners' Circle is a distinctive, self-contained site within the larger cemetery. The most conspicuous unifying features of the site are the circular burial pattern/grave marker arrangement, the inscribed date of 1911 featured on every marker therein, and the central commemorative obelisk.

The twenty-one gravesites within the cemetery are arranged in a full, though irregular inner circle and a partial outer circle. Marker types vary greatly and include simple pedestals; pedestals with cable molding and open and closed books; arched and simple tablets; woodmen of the world markers; and a few distinctive markers. All of the monuments are of local Tennessee marble, likely processed and dressed in Knoxville. At the center of the circle is a large commemorative obelisk erected by the United Mine Workers of America shortly after the interment of the miners and manufactured by the Tennessee Marble Works of Knoxville. Three of the flat surfaces of the central obelisk feature the inscribed names of all eighty-four miners who died in the Cross Mountain mine explosion of December 9, 1911, indicating which are buried here and which at "nearby" cemeteries. Inexplicably, the inscription on the central obelisk lists the names of thirty-one miners here interred, though only twenty-two are evident (of the twenty-one stones, one marks the resting place of two brothers). The face of the monument features a crossed pick and shovel, the material symbol of occupational identity and solidarity, and an epitaph that reads: "In memory of the miners who lost their lives in Cross Mountain Mine Disaster Dec. 9, 1911." Funded by the United Mine Workers of America, the exact date for the obelisk's erection is unknown, but it is presumed to have been very shortly after the burials.

The individual grave-markers and mortuary symbolism are typical of early 20th century grave markers in form, though several feature initials identifying them with the UMWA, or United Mine Workers of America. In addition to a few singularly distinctive markers, the cemetery also contains two Woodmen of the World markers with their characteristic tree stump form. In their arrangement the graves herein represent a distinctive kind of symbolism adopted and executed to commemorate and memorialize a collective tragedy within this singular occupational culture.

The Cross Mountain Miners' Circle of 1911 has a local antecedent and sister site in the Fraterville Miners' Circle Cemetery near Lake City (NR 1/5/05). The latter commemorates the first mining disaster in the immediate area (in 1902) and the worst in Tennessee mining history. The Fraterville Circle provided the immediate prototype from which Cross Mountain was likely conceptualized. Circle cemetery formations, however, have been utilized in other commemorative contexts as well. In Mt. Olivet Cemetery (NR

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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
Anderson County, Tennessee

11/25/05) in Nashville confederate soldiers are buried in a circle formation. In Calvary Cemetery in Memphis, a circle of markers memorializes a group of priests who died during that city's ravaging yellow fever epidemics of the 1870s. Thus circle cemetery formations in general are used in the memorialization of a shared fate brought about by tragedy, hardship, or disaster. Additionally, the miners' circles of Anderson County are said by some to symbolize solidarity and equity—all the miners lived and worked together as equals and would remain so in death¹. Other accounts, especially those referencing the Fraterville Circle at Leach Cemetery, suggest the circle arrangement was employed simply for the purpose of saving space in the cemetery. The former account of the symbolism of the miners' circle seems more likely considering what is known about occupational solidarity among historic coal mining populations. Furthermore, in the case of Circle Cemetery, the Miners' Circle graves are in fact the first interments within the larger cemetery, thoroughly discrediting the space saving theory.²

¹ Phone interview with Wally Presley, Lake City, Spring 2004

² The Cross Mountain circle developed differently than the Fraterville circle, where the cemetery was there first.

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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
Anderson County, Tennessee

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cross Mountain Miners' Circle is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion A for its significance in local and regional labor and social history and under Criterion C for its representation of a commemorative cemetery landscape. As one of only two known collective memorializations of historic Tennessee mine disasters; as a distinctive local attempt to commemorate and remember that disaster; and as one of only a few material remnants of the area's once booming coal mining industry, Anderson County's miners' circles are among the region and the state's most important and heretofore under-represented property types. While the general area surrounding the circle site served as location for several of the most significant and tragic events in the labor history of Tennessee, amid one of the state's most important historic coal-mining regions, little material evidence of that history remains. As a highly distinctive and poignant commemorative form, the Cross Mountain Miners' Circle is likewise noteworthy and deserving of recognition. This site, along with the National Register listed Fraterville Miners' Circle, continues to be recognized locally as a commemoration of the mining tragedy. The property retains a high degree of integrity.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Coal Mining Industry in Anderson County

Settled around 1790, Anderson County was officially created from parts of Knox County in 1801. The nexus of earliest settlement radiated primarily along the course of the fertile Clinch River Valley in the central and southern sections of the county. In contrast, before the immediate post-Civil War years, that rugged section of Anderson County west and northwest of Walden's Ridge was only sparsely populated. This was of course due to the nature of the land—rocky and steep, with infertile, shallow soil, it provided little attraction to what was an overwhelmingly agricultural society in the antebellum years. After the Civil War, however, northern land prospectors, many of them former Union soldiers, either returned south themselves or sent their capital to finance new industrial enterprises predicated on the vast untapped resources of the southern highlands. Timber and coal were chief among these.

One such industrialist/pro prospector was Joseph Richards, a Welsh-born immigrant who came south to Knoxville from Pennsylvania in 1866. Richards, highly experienced in the iron and associated coal industries of both his Old World homeland and Pennsylvania, was among the founding principals of the Knoxville Iron Company (NR 3/25/82), that city's leading industry from 1870 through the Depression.³ Central to the production of iron in this era was the heat-energy derived from coal. The Knoxville Iron Company's rolling mill and foundry were fortuitously located within a reasonable distance of the coal reserves in the Cumberland Mountains of Anderson County, and those of the Coal Creek watershed

³ Rabun, J.S., National Register Nomination for "Knoxville Iron Foundry Complex"—Nail Factory and Warehouse (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Commission, 1980).

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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
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specifically. The iron company opened one of the earliest known commercial coalmines in the upper Coal Creek Valley.

The upper reaches of the Coal Creek Valley lie just west and south of Lake City, between the coal bearing eastern escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau and the western slope of Walden Ridge. Accessible to Lake City through a small gap in Walden Ridge, the upper valley encompasses the headwater regions of Coal Creek, Laurel Fork and Beech Grove Fork and includes the largest historic coal mining communities in the county—Briceville, Fraterville, The Wye, and Beech Grove.

The proximity of an essential raw natural resource to the center of industrial consumption that characterized the Coal Creek Valley was distinctive among coal mining districts in the greater Southern Appalachian region. As local historian James Overholt asserts, “Unlike many parts of West Virginia and eastern Kentucky, where commercial centers were far away from many of the coal deposits, and rail construction was difficult, railroads could be run from Knoxville to Coal Creek with relative ease—making Coal Creek Valley one of the earliest coal districts in Appalachia.”⁴ Thus, while small-scale mining of coal for personal use had occurred in Anderson County perhaps in the early nineteenth-century, it was not until the arrival of Knoxville’s iron industry in the post-bellum era that large-scale commercial exploitation of coal reserves began.

The same features that made the link between Knoxville’s iron industry and Anderson County’s coal an advantageous situation for industrial developers quickly attracted the attention of others eager to cash in. Henry Wiley, an Anderson County leader who had fought for the Union during the war, returned home to complete the first thirty miles of railroad line between Knoxville and Coal Creek in 1869.⁵ He and partner Williams S. McEwen formed the Coal Creek Mining and Manufacturing Company shortly thereafter, leasing local mining lands in the Coal Creek Valley to smaller coal operators.

By the 1870s, numerous coal-mining companies were operating in the area. In this decade and continuing into the 1880s, as noted by James Overholt, “Companies such as Knoxville Iron Company, East Tennessee Coal Company, Coal Creek Coal Company, and Black Diamond Coal Company had, by then, moved in and started their operations, the first ones located near the village of Coal Creek, and others opening up as railroad construction permitted, extending outward toward Briceville on one side and Beech Grove on the other.”⁶ All of these towns had become typical industrial boomtowns by the end of the 1880s. Supporting the rapid growth of the towns was the local production of two hundred thousand tons of coal per year by 1880. “Indeed,” continues Overholt, “throughout that period, until about 1903, ‘Anderson County led all other counties of the state in the production of coal.’”⁷

⁴ Overholt, James, *Anderson County, Tennessee: A Pictorial History* (Oak Ridge: Children’s Museum of Oak Ridge, 1989), pp. 34.

⁵ Bell, Augusta Grove, *Circling Windrock Mountain* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1998), pp. 172-173.

⁶ Overholt, James, pp. 34.

⁷ *ibid*, pp. 37.

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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
Anderson County, Tennessee

In 1888, future senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio oversaw the extension of a spur line into Slatestone and Tennessee hollows at the foot of Cross Mountain (where the 1911 explosion would occur). A veteran officer in the Union Army, Brice was a powerful financier who served on the board of directors of both the Wileys' Coal Creek land company and the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad. The town that arose at the mouth of Slatestone Hollow to accommodate a growing population of miners was named Briceville, serving as a sort of trophy for Brice, an expression of the paternalism and cultural authority his enterprise represented.

Although Anderson County was the state's leading producer of coal in this era, the financial rewards would remain illusory to most of the miners themselves. Growing malcontent among miners related to matters of fair wages and decent working conditions would precipitate the first strikes in the area in 1876. The mining companies answered by importing convict labor to perform the work for the cost of leasing the prisoners from the state. This practice was actively encouraged by the state as it kept the cost of prisons down while simultaneously generating revenues. As writer Augusta Grove Bell noted of the convict lease system, "The system was not only profitable, the idea of using convicts as virtual slave labor also fit easily into an economy that only a few years before was based on actual slavery. Just as important, convict labor offered the ultimate return on investment so crucial to the state's postwar recovery."⁸

The free miners were incensed by the convict lease system and launched into a series of increasingly violent retaliatory actions that finally escalated into the armed conflict known as the Coal Creek War of 1891-1892. After a large number of convict laborers were freed from stockades by armed free miners in 1891, Governor James Buchanan sent in the state militia to quell the rebellion. After considerable resistance by the military force of free miners, the militia finally succeeded in putting down the uprising. The convict lease system would continue for another four years, but the Coal Creek War led to the eventual abolition of the system and the construction of Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary and its associated state-operated coal mines there in 1898.

Not only were fair wages and working conditions deplorable in these early years of the mining industry, but also safety regulations were non-existent. The captains of industry readily demonstrated how little they were concerned with decent working conditions or fair wages and did even less to insure the basic safety of the mines, especially if any such effort could potentially cut bottom line profits. It would take the great advances in the worker's rights movements initiated by national labor organizations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to finally change this situation. Still, the first attempt at establishing governmental regulatory authority for the coal mining industry, in the form of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, was not instituted until 1910. Even then, their role was strictly advisory, with the agency finally gaining right of entry without the mine owner's consent (and the authority to exact real reform) in 1941. Thus, Cross Mountain and other mines in the Coal Creek Valley had operated for years without much concern for overall safety, daily hazards, or potentially tragic industrial accidents. Not even the Fraterville and Cross Mountain explosions of 1902 and 1911, respectively, would result in immediate regulations or oversight of operating conditions.

⁸ Bell, Augusta Grove, pp. 179

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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
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Such was the nature of the local coal mining industry on the eve of the greatest mining disaster in the South up to that time. But it was in this very same shared occupational experience that miners found common identity and unity. As historian Crandall Shifflett suggests, "Common dangers and risks characterized this industrial occupation. Mine work engendered a sense of cohesiveness and group solidarity that set coal miners apart, even from many other industrial workers."⁹

The Cross Mountain Mine Explosion

The Cross Mountain Mine had been in operation since 1888 when Calvin Brice had a spur line extended into Slatestone Hollow at the foot of Cross Mountain (the highest point between the Smoky Mountains and Black Hills).¹⁰ Much like the indirect cause of the explosion nine years earlier at the Fraterville Mine, the Cross Mountain Mine (also popularly known as the Slatestone Mine) had accumulated copious amounts of highly volatile coal dust within its shaft system from years of excavation. However, the explosion at Fraterville had changed little about the working conditions within the local mines.

On Saturday, December 9, 1911, the Cross Mountain Mine erupted in a violent explosion. The Bureau of Mines inspector later wrote of the incident, "The ignition was thought to have been caused by an open light, although there was also evidence that a blown-out shot of black powder may have ignited gas and dust."¹¹ Whatever the exact cause, eighty-four men and boys perished there. A tragedy to be sure, but in contrast to Fraterville where one-hundred eighty-nine miners died, the Cross Mountain Disaster's occurrence on a Saturday likely spared many lives. For while many miners still worked on the weekend there were, nonetheless, far fewer miners than would have been present on a typical weekday.

As mine rescue worker Philip Francis recollected, "On arriving at the mine, the same sorrowful scene greeted us. Women and children were weeping and all in great distress."¹² Like the scene at Fraterville, however, the disaster at Cross Mountain quickly escalated into public spectacle. Mine rescue workers executed their search and rescue only after the ventilation fan, destroyed in the explosion, was replaced to ensure the expulsion of the deadly after-damp—the accumulated volatile gases released by the explosion. A swelling crowd gathered to observe—some waiting to learn of the fate of family members and friends, others were there for no other reason than to satisfy a curiosity. Augusta Grove Bell writes, "Fires built to fight off the wet cold made an eerie scene as night came on and coffins were stacked higher and higher waiting to be filled and hauled on flatcars out of the valley." She continues, "The first three bodies were brought out the mine about midnight to the hysterical cries of waiting kinfolk. Hope began to dwindle."¹³

⁹ Shifflett, Crandall A., *Coal Towns: Life, Work, and Culture in the Company Towns of Southern Appalachia, 1880-1960* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1991), pp. 101.

¹⁰ Bell, Augusta Grove, pp. 176

¹¹ U.S. Department of Labor, *Historical Summary of Mine Disasters in the United States, Volume I—Coal Mines—1810-1958* (Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1998), pp. 53.

¹² Dominick, George D., ed., *Seventy Years in the Coal Mines*. Unpublished manuscript assembled by Louis Smith, pp.140.

¹³ Bell, Augusta Grove, pp. 205

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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
Anderson County, Tennessee

When Sunday arrived, the crowd at the mine opening had grown even larger, and church services were conducted on site by the local preacher. As the day wore on, two additional bodies were removed from the mine. Then on Monday, much to the astonishment and delight of the crowd, five miners emerged from mine alive. They would be the only survivors, however, as rescue operations continued for another week and day, until Tuesday, December 19. After the ten-day rescue effort, the bodies of eighty-four men and boys were pulled from the Cross Mountain Mine.

Most of the victims were buried in various family and church cemeteries around the area, including the cemetery at Briceville Community Church (NR 7/24/03), at Leach Cemetery (the home of the Fraterville Miners' Circle), at Longfield Cemetery (off Norris Highway in Anderson County) and others. A number of the miners, however, were transported to a brow on the western slope of Walden Ridge where they were buried together. The circular burial pattern united by a central obelisk featuring a crossed pick and shovel and the names of all eighty four miners killed in the explosion stands today, as it did when the dirt was still freshly turned, as a powerful symbol of occupational and community solidarity in the face of tragedy. Of course, all of the grave markers feature the same date of death—December 9, 1911.

The Cross Mountain Miners' Circle is one of the few material traces of this regions rich late nineteenth/early twentieth century coalmining heritage. As a symbolic statement, the cemetery attests to the camaraderie and cohesiveness of this historic occupational culture, the community that sustained them, and the shared circumstances that unified them all, in life as in death.

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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
Anderson County, Tennessee

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The circumference of the miners' circle itself forms the boundary within the larger 5.1 acre tax parcel #41.

This boundary includes the circle formation only and none of the extraneous and more recent gravesites of the larger Laurel Branch/Circle Cemetery.

The scale for this map is 1" = 400.' This is the only scale map available for the rural part of Anderson County.

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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
Anderson County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo by: Tony VanWinkle
Date: 5/05-6/05
Neg: Tennessee Historical Commission

#1 of 23
Overview from S side

#2 of 23
Overview from SW side

#3 of 23
Overview from S side

#4 of 23
Overview from N side

#5 of 23
Overview from N side

#6 of 23
Overview from W side

#7 of 23
Overview from W side

#8 of 23
Central Obelisk

#9 of 23
Obelisk and inner circle, N

#10 of 23
Obelisk and inner circle, NW

#11 of 23
Obelisk and inner circle, W

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Cross Mountain Miners' Circle
Anderson County, Tennessee

- #12 of 23
Detail, individual markers, W side

- #13 of 23
Detail, Crossed pick and shovel, epitaph, Obelisk

- #14 of 23
Detail, epitaph on Obelisk

- #15 of 23
Central Obelisk

- #16 of 23
Detail, individual markers, N side

- #17 of 23
Detail, Woodmen of World markers, N side

- #18 of 23
Outer and inner circles, from N side

- #19 of 23
Detail, individual markers, SW side

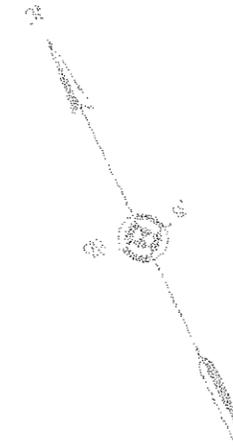
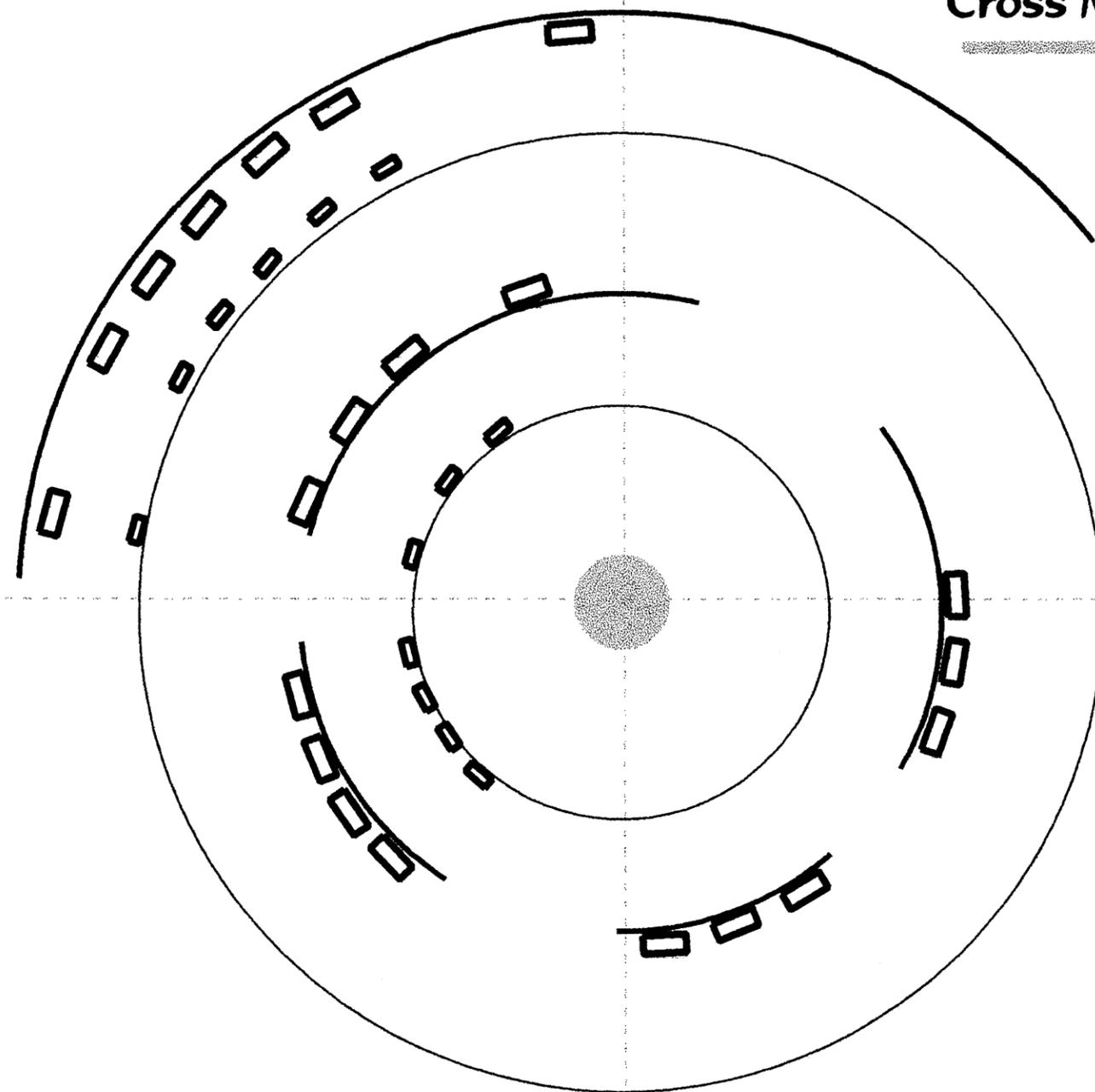
- #20 of 23
Detail of individual markers, SE side

- #21 of 23
Inner and outer circles, N side, from center

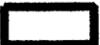
- #22 of 23
Detail, individual markers

- #23 of 23
Detail individual markers

Cross Mountain Miner's Circle Cemetery



LEGEND

-  Central Monument (Obelisk)
-  Headstone
-  Footstone

DR By: M Childress

Scale is Proportional

August 2, 2005