

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only
received APR 19 1984
date entered

1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common Historic Resources of Moccasin Bend MRA

2. Location

5 sites

not for publication
called me, Hamilton 4/19/84
N/A not for publication

street & number



city, town Chattanooga

N/A vicinity of

state Tennessee

code 047

county Hamilton

code 065

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public | <input type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resource Area | <u>N/A</u> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant land |

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Public Ownership--see continuation sheet

street & number N/A

city, town N/A

N/A vicinity of

state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Hamilton County Courthouse

street & number Georgia Avenue

city, town Chattanooga

state Tennessee 37402

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Moccasin Bend, Unknown National Treasure of Chattanooga
has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982-83 (See bibliographic references) federal state county local

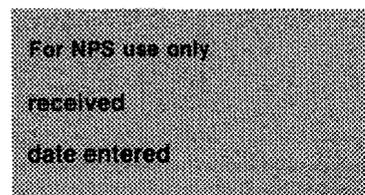
depository for survey records Tennessee Division of Archaeology

city, town Nashville

state Tennessee 37201

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The sites located on Moccasin Bend are owned by three public entities:

Joint ownership by the City of Chattanooga, and Hamilton County and by the State of Tennessee.

City of Chattanooga
101 Municipal Building
Chattanooga, TN 37402

Hamilton County Government
Office of the County Executive
208 Courthouse
Chattanooga, TN 37402

State of Tennessee
Department of Finance and Administration
Division of Real Property Management
1700 James K. Polk Building
Nashville, TN 37203

7. Description

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Summary Description

Moccasin Bend Multiple Resource Area is [redacted] Moccasin Bend, a major feature on the Tennessee River adjacent to metropolitan Chattanooga, Tennessee. Based on archival research and archaeological field research conducted by the Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association, the area contains three significant individual sites known as the Vulcan Site, the Mallards Dozen site and the Hampton Place Site. It also contains an archaeological district containing seven burial mounds and a historical district of Civil War earthworks associated with the significant federal victories in the battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga. Hampton Place (40HA146), the premier archaeological site, has been demonstrated to have intact burned houses containing late prehistoric artifacts and extensive quantities of Spanish artifacts dating from the sixteenth century. Considerable evidence leads to an inference that Moccasin Bend was either visited by the DeSoto and/or Juan Pardo expeditions or the Indians of Hampton Place site had ready access to the Spanish trade items. Historians have contended that the Spanish expeditions came through this general area.

The Vulcan site (40HA140) contains buried archaeological remains of the Archaic and Woodland periods including a Terminal Archaic period house pit dated to 1335 B.C.

The Mallards Dozen site (40HA147) [redacted] contains deep stratified Woodland deposits including architectural features dated at A.D. 405 and distinct Archaic period levels.

Original Physical Appearance

Eastern Tennessee can be divided into three distinct geographical areas based on general landforms. The Blue Ridge Mountain chain, which includes the Great Smoky Mountains, forms the easternmost area. To the west of the Blue Ridge lies the Valley and Ridge area, so named due to a series of parallel valleys and ridges some of which run from northern Georgia to Pennsylvania. To the west of the Valley and Ridge is the Cumberland Plateau which is marked by a relatively continuous bluff or escarpment as much as a 1000 feet higher than the adjacent valley. The Cumberland Escarpment presented a formidable barrier to east-west transportation throughout history and probably prehistory as well. At the point where the Tennessee River, a major tributary of the Ohio River, cuts through the escarpment, it forms Moccasin Bend, a large open agriculturally productive area which has been intermittently occupied for the past 10,000 years.

Geography has played a key role in the historical development of Moccasin Bend. At the time of earliest known human use, the archaeological Archaic Period (10,000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.), the river would sweep south along Stringers Ridge carrying sand and silt, then curve west around the foot of Lookout Mountain and continue northward. The impact with Lookout Mountain and influx of water and silt from Lookout Creek caused the river to slow down and release part of its sand and silt load on the west side of Stringers Ridge leaving

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a wide level bottom. At times of relatively high water flow, the bottomland was dissected to create an island on what is now the westernmost part of the bend.

This part-time island and other areas on the floodplain afforded the Archaic Indians attractive campsites so that during this period of first occupation the bend would have seen a series of camps constructed by bands of nomadic hunters and gatherers. In the later Archaic period, around 2000-1000 B.C., more permanent camps were present as shown by the remains of a dwelling at the Vulcan Site (40HA140).

Still later in time, during the archaeological Woodland Period, (1000 B.C. - A.D. 1000), the bend was occupied by Indians who had invented pottery making and primitive horticulture and had developed a complex social and political system in which extensive exotic material trade networks played a major role. During Woodland times, villages were established on the bend at the Vulcan, (40HA140), Mallards Dozen, (40HA147), and Hampton Place, (40HA146), sites.

In the later part of this period, a person [REDACTED] would have seen various groups of Woodland Indians burying their dead by constructing mounds of earth over the deceased. At least seven of these mounds were constructed at sites 40HA133, 40HA141, 40HA142, 40HA143, 40HA144 and 40HA145.

Later after periodic flood waters had deposited additional layers of sand and silt covering up the remains of previous camps and villages, the bend was occupied by agriculturally oriented Indians.

During this period, known to archaeologists as the Mississippian (A.D. 1000 to first European contact), [REDACTED] would have seen clusters of houses built of vertical posts interwoven with cane and plastered with mud, roofed with native grasses surrounded by a palisade of vertical logs. Fields of corn, squash and beans would lie outside the palisade and there would also be a few individual houses scattered around the area.

Sometime in the middle to late sixteenth century, many or all of the houses in the village areas now known as the Hampton Place site burned, preserving some of their contents and affording a glimpse of the way Indians lived at this critical time of first contact with European explorers.

The river flood waters again covered the village remains and when the first settlers came, Moccasin Bend was attractive farm land. Its next period of historical significance came during the Civil War when U.S. Army troops constructed artillery positions on Stringers Ridge to protect supply routes leading into Chattanooga and to bombard Confederate positions [REDACTED]

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Resource Components Present in Area

Architectural Resources

There are no historic architectural properties present in the Moccasin Bend Multiple Resource Areas.

Historical Resources

The bend achieved historical significance during the battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga in late 1863. [REDACTED] on Moccasin Bend Historic District contains federal Army earthworks constructed during the Chattanooga campaign and occupation. These positions were used in the bombardment of Confederate batteries [REDACTED] and in the protection of major supply routes to federal forces in Chattanooga.

Included in the district are seven historic sites consisting of earthwork features of artillery batteries, (sites 40HA131, 40HA132, 40HA135, 40HA137, and 40HA138) and bivouac areas (40HA134, 40HA136, and 40HA137). All of the sites lie above the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is presently covered with mixed hardwood forest with no modern architectural intrusions.

Archaeological Resources

The significant known archaeological resources in Moccasin Bend are three individual sites, Vulcan, Mallards Dozen, and Hampton Place, and a Woodland Mound District that contains seven mounds.

The three individual sites are [REDACTED] [REDACTED] The Vulcan site (40HA140) is stratified with distinct Terminal Archaic Period and Middle/Late Woodland components. Subsurface testing revealed undisturbed midden deposits, structure hearth features and evidence of a Late/Terminal Archaic pit house structure radiocarbon dated at 1335 B.C. Middle Woodland pottery sherds were recovered from upper levels of the site.

General classes of archaeological data present on this site include subsistence data such as faunal, floral, and midden deposits; architectural data such as structure floors, pit houses, and hearths; culture chronology data such as charcoal in association with features and decorated ceramics.

Mallards Dozen site (40HA147) is a large, deeply and well-stratified site with an Early or Middle Archaic occupation as well as a concentrated Middle Woodland deposit. Testing discovered a distinct Middle Woodland structure radiocarbon dated at A.D. 405.

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Data classes present on this site include subsistence related food refuse, architectural features, floral and faunal remains, radiocarbon samples and ceramic and lithic artifacts. Buried paleosols indicate the geomorphological development of the bend and define surfaces that were stable long enough to form soil horizons.

The most significant site on Moccasin Bend is Hampton Place (40HA146), a proto-historic period Mississippian village apparently occupied in the sixteenth century. Although earlier Archaic and Woodland components are present in buried and separate strata, the primary component consists of two distinct habitation areas. Archaeological testing has shown the site to contain a large number of burned structures. In fact, all of the structures examined to date have been burned thus giving rise to the inference that it may represent two areas of a village frozen in time by conflagration. This would be remarkable in and of itself as an archaeological site with data categories represented as items in contemporaneous use, but this site also appears to have been in trade contact with or visited by sixteenth century Spanish explorers.

Professional archaeological testing carried out in December 1982 recovered European made artifacts in place on a burned house floor. Radiocarbon dates from this house were A.D. 1565 and A.D. 1430. Further archaeological testing in the spring of 1983 demonstrated that the two site areas were each surrounded by a palisade and the general structural arrangement in each area appeared to be characterized by a "big House," a plaza, and smaller semi-subterranean pit houses. This pattern as described in archaeological literature is referable to the Late Mississippian Mouse Creeks phase (McCollough and Bass 1983).

The Hampton Place site contains unparalleled archaeological data on the initial influence European culture had on the indigenous Indian culture. Additional data on the early use of bison east of the Mississippi River can be derived from identified bison bones. (McCollough and Bass 1983 Appendix 1). Extensive occurrence of human burials may also indicate proto-historic diseases as shown in skeletal pathologies.

Woodland Mound Archaeological District

_____ of Moccasin Bend is a complex of seven mounds, which although eroded and partially excavated by a 1915 archaeological expedition (Moore 1915), make up a district of special use sites. These mounds (40HA133, 141, 142, 143, 144, and 145) collectively may yield significant data on the Middle and Late Woodland period (A.D. 300 - A.D. 1000). Based on other regional examples of this type of site, the mounds are expected to contain evidence of stages of construction, a primary "high status" burial and secondary burials in the mound fill. Even those sites which have been altered should contain information on construction techniques and other structural data. One of the mounds (40HA144) is also reported to contain a number of historic coffins, possibly Union Army casualties of the _____ action.

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Cultural Resource Surveys on Moccasin Bend

The first reported archaeological investigations on the bend were conducted by Clarence B. Moore, a well known archaeologist who travelled the Tennessee River in 1914-15. Moore tested in various areas including Hampton Place and the burial mounds [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] His work (Moore 1915) is reported in the publication "Aboriginal Sites on Tennessee River,"

The second archaeological project on Moccasin Bend was carried out in 1964 as part [REDACTED] Approximately 400 feet of river bank was removed. The University of Tennessee Department of Anthropology conducted limited salvage excavations of scattered Woodland and Mississippian features in this area. The work is reported in Graham (1964).

The Historical Resources of Moccasin Bend Multiple Resource Area nomination is primarily based on survey efforts of the Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association (CRAA). This local non-profit group comprised of interested citizens, and professional archaeologists commissioned a historical background report and an archaeological field survey. The historical background report entitled "Background Data Concerning Cultural Resources on Moccasin Bend, Hamilton County, Tennessee" (Evans and Karhu-Welz, 1982) was prepared primarily by Mr. E. Raymond Evans, a Chattanooga ethnohistorian and anthropology graduate student. It summarizes the previous historical and archaeological research.

The archaeological field survey was conducted during December 1982 and the spring of 1983 under the direction of Dr. M.C.R. McCollough, a Chattanooga professional archaeologist who is the Technical Director and Chief Archaeologist of CRAA in an unpaid public service capacity. The survey, subsurface testing, artifact analysis, and publication of results - "Moccasin Bend, The Unknown National Treasure of Chattanooga" (McCollough and Bass 1983) was conducted with funds provided by the CRAA.

Limitations to the Data Collected in the Area

The archaeological data synthesized in this nomination is based on professional archaeological investigations and systematic subsurface testing. The sites included in the nomination are those which sufficient information was collected to assess significance. However the work conducted to date should be considered as reconnaissance level investigations and as such there are areas within the study area which may contain undiscovered sites. Future archaeological research may locate sites which also meet National Register criteria.

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Summary of Alterations to Moccasin Bend Resource Area

For an area in close proximity to a major city, Moccasin Bend has remained relatively free of modern development. The land of the bend was sold to the United States government by the Cherokee as part of treaties concluded in 1817 and 1819 (Royce 1887: 84-110). A portion of the multiple resource area was reserved by John Brown, a local Cherokee Indian. It was later sold to white settlers and probably cleared for agriculture in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

In the twentieth century the bend continued its agricultural character and no large scale construction occurred until 1960 with public acquisition and the development of Moccasin Bend Mental Health Facilities in the toe of the bend. Other developments include two additions to the mental health facilities, the city owned Moccasin Bend Golf Course, and installation of radio antennae on a 12 acre tract.

In 1963, construction of Interstate 24 on fill across the Tennessee River resulted in the removal of the river bank on the southwest margin of Moccasin Bend (Graham 1964) and the resultant spoil material was deposited on the upper portion of the area near the present radio towers.

Specifically with regard to archaeological sites on the bend, [REDACTED] (Evans and Honerkamp 1981) and illegal digging by relic collectors at Hampton Place between 1974 and 1982 selectively destroyed approximately 700 human burials. No vandalism has occurred at the site since November 1982 when public awareness was raised and surveillance by the CRAA began.

The Hampton Place site (40HA146) has been intruded by two construction projects. [REDACTED]

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | |

Specific dates 1300 B.C. 16th C. **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary

The historical resources of Moccasin Bend consist of the remains of Civil War fortifications that played a major role in the U.S. Army campaign and occupation of Chattanooga. These sites which include gun emplacements and bivouac areas are associated with the military events of late 1863 and the subsequent battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga. The sites make a historic district that retains its setting, integrity, and association with these significant military events and meet National Register criterion 36CFR60.4b.

The archaeological resources of Moccasin Bend are significant for the information they are likely to yield on the prehistoric and proto-historic lifeways of Chattanooga's first inhabitants. Buried archaeological remains found at the Vulcan site and Mallards Dozen site contain significant information on Archaic period (10,000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.) subsistence, architecture, technology and social practices. The Woodland period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000) is also represented by both habitation and mortuary sites; these are likely to contain information on subsistence, architecture, technology, exotic materials trade networks, and mortuary practices.

The Mississippian period is represented by an extremely significant site now known as Hampton Place (40HA146). This site is multicomponent but also contains a stratigraphically separate protohistoric village which has a large number of burned houses, palisaded enclosures, and a settlement plan characteristic of the Mouse Creek phase. Adding to these impressive data categories is the presence of large quantities of European/Spanish made artifacts in place on burned house floors and as burial associations. Since the Mouse Creeks component appears to have been frozen in time in the sixteenth century by extensive burning of the village there is an unparalleled opportunity to address research questions pertaining to the initial influence European culture and diseases had on the native people; the route of the DeSoto and Don Pardo Spanish explorations; status and rank differences reflected in each site subarea and overall internal site structure. The presence of palisade fortification may also yield information on large group interactions and warfare. One hypothesis has been presented that palisaded sites occur on boundaries between culture areas. The presence of bison bones in good context will expand the knowledge on the distribution and use of this late appearing faunal resource.

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Current preservation and planning efforts on Moccasin Bend include active community involvement by the Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association, a local non-profit group dedicated to the preservation of archaeological resources. In 1982 the city and county governments formed the Moccasin Bend Task Force which was charged with the responsibility of recommending the best form of development for the city and county owned property. The task force has considered cultural resources in its deliberations and formally endorsed the nomination of sites to the National Register of Historic Places. The task force has not made any recommendations for future development/preservation of the area.

The Hampton Place site (40HA146) is currently under consideration for nomination as a National Historic Landmark, an action appropriate due to its significance to the understanding of the Spanish exploration of the eastern United States and potential research on protohistoric acculturation.

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Evans, E. Raymond and Jeffrey L. Brown

1977 Report of an Intensive Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Expansion of the Moccasin Bend Wastewater Treatment Plant. Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga. Submitted to Hensley-Schmidt Inc. Chattanooga. Copy on file Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Evans, E. Raymond and Vickky Karhu-Welz

1982 Background Data Concerning Cultural Resources on Moccasin Bend, Hamilton County, Tennessee. Ms. prepared for the Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association, on file, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Evans, E. Raymond and Nicholas Honerkamp

1981 Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Resources in the Chattanooga Area and an Assessment of Four Prospective Sites for the Proposed River Port at Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. Submitted to Sverdrup & Parcel and Associates, Inc. Nashville. Copy on file, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Evans, E. Raymond, Vicky Karhu-Welz, and Victor P. Hood

1982 Archaeological Investigations of the Area to be Affected by the Proposed Moccasin Bend Force Main, Hamilton County, Tennessee. Submitted to Hensley-Schmidt Inc. Chattanooga. Copy on file, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Govan, Gilbert E. and James W. Livingood

1977 The Chattanooga Country 1540-1976. 3rd ed. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Graham, J. B.

1964 The Archaeological Investigation of Moccasin Bend (40HA63), Hamilton County, Tennessee. Report of Investigations No. 1. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Moore, Clarence B.

1915 Aboriginal Sites on Tennessee River. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 2nd series 16(3): 169-428.

Royce, Charles C.

1887 The Cherokee Nation of Indians. Bureau of American Ethnology 5th Annual Report. Washington.

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Moccasin Bend Multiple Resource Area

State Hamilton County, TENNESSEE

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Vulcan Archeological Site (40HA140) | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>5/22/84 G.A. Stewart</u> Attest _____ |
| 2. Hampton Place Archeological Site (40HA146) | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>5/22/84 G.A. Stewart</u> Attest _____ |
| 3. Mallards Dozen Archeological Site (40HA147) | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>5/22/84 G.A. Stewart</u> Attest _____ |
| 4. Stringer Ridge Historic District | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>5/22/84 G.A. Stewart</u> Attest _____ |
| 5. Woodland Mound Archeological District | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>5/22/84 G.A. Stewart</u> Attest _____ |
| 6. | | Keeper _____ Attest _____ |
| 7. | | Keeper _____ Attest _____ |
| 8. | | Keeper _____ Attest _____ |
| 9. | | Keeper _____ Attest _____ |
| 10. | | Keeper _____ Attest _____ |