

Geophysical Survey and Genealogical Research at Multiple Historic Cemeteries, Gallatin Fossil Plant, Sumner County, Tennessee

Wood Project No.: 7361191224 & 7361191227
Wood Cultural Report of Investigations No.: 2019-051
Lead Federal Agency: Tennessee Valley Authority



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January 2020



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January 2020



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

From April to September 2019 Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) conducted geophysical and civil surveys as well as genealogical research for several cemeteries located at the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) Gallatin Fossil Plant in Sumner County, Tennessee. This work was completed to provide a detailed cemetery inventory at the Gallatin Fossil Plant for future resource management purposes. Geophysical surveys were conducted at Cemetery (Unknown) (40SU265), McCrary Cemetery (40SU266), Franklin Cemetery (40SU267), Odom Bend Cemetery (40SU275), Harper Cemetery, and Carmichael Cemetery. Genealogical research was performed for Cemetery (Unknown), McCrary Cemetery, Franklin Cemetery, Robert Bailey Cemetery (40SU271), and Unnamed Cemetery No. 10. An evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was conducted for Carmichael Cemetery.

Results of the geophysical surveys identified several additional unmarked probable burials as well as several areas with the potential to contain additional burials at each of the six surveyed cemeteries. A cemetery limit was created for each of the surveyed cemeteries based on an approximate 10 m buffer of all probable and potential burials. The cemetery limits also include the existing fence at Carmichael Cemetery and the former cemetery limits observed in the geophysical data at Odom Bend Cemetery. A geophysical survey and an area of avoidance has previously been completed at the Bailey Cemetery (Martin 2018). Avoidance is recommended at each cemetery based on this buffered boundary.

Previous surveys (McKee 2011, Barrett 2012, and Bradley et al. 2016) have recommended that Bailey, Unknown, McCrary, Franklin, Odom Bend, and Harper cemeteries to not be eligible for the NRHP. The current plan for these cemeteries is for removal and relocation. Therefore, TVA is planning to conduct additional research regarding each of the six cemeteries and reconsider their NRHP eligibility status. The Carmichael Cemetery has not been previously evaluated for the NRHP. Wood recommends that Carmichael Cemetery is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D as significant information regarding the history of Gallatin, TN could be yielded as a result of a thorough archaeological removal process.

Genealogical research was completed at five of the cemeteries. A list of the former owners and a narrative was created for Cemetery (Unknown), McCrary Cemetery, Franklin Cemetery, Robert Bailey Cemetery, and Unnamed Cemetery No. 10. Efforts were made to identify descendants of those interred. Additional research is recommended to identify additional descendants.

The availability of data during the initial genealogical research was limited due to many factors. Since the original efforts, other avenues have been identified that, with more resources, time, and planning, could provide a much better understanding of the people interred at the cemeteries, potential next of kin, the cemeteries themselves, and the communities as a whole. Some of these additional avenues include conducting oral histories with locals, some of whom have already been identified and others who are reachable, scouring additional archival sources, such as African American obituaries, and by reaching out to other sources in the community. It is believed that with this additional effort, more data on these cemeteries and communities could be uncovered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

From April to September 2019 Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) conducted multiple investigations on a total of eight cemeteries located at the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) Gallatin Fossil Plant in Sumner County, Tennessee (**Figure 1.1**). Geophysical surveys were conducted at Cemetery (Unknown) (40SU265), McCrary Cemetery (40SU266), Franklin Cemetery (40SU267), Odom Bend Cemetery (40SU275), Harper Cemetery, and Carmichael Cemetery (**Figure 1.2**). Genealogical research was conducted for Cemetery (Unknown), McCrary Cemetery, Franklin Cemetery, Robert Bailey Cemetery (40SU271), and Unnamed Cemetery No. 10 (see **Figure 1.2**). Additionally, an evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was conducted for Carmichael Cemetery.

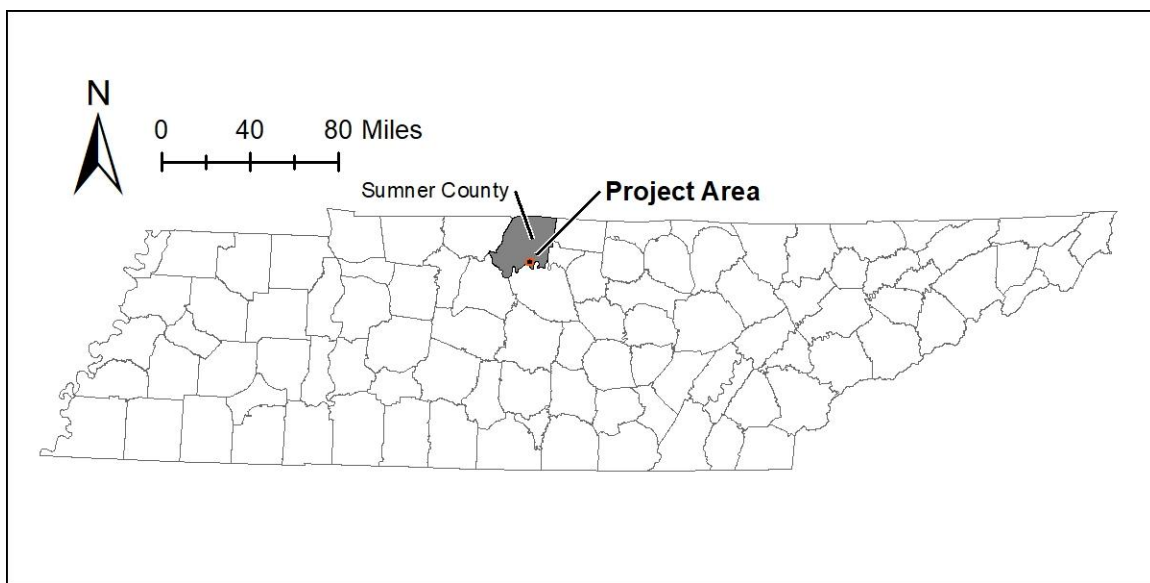
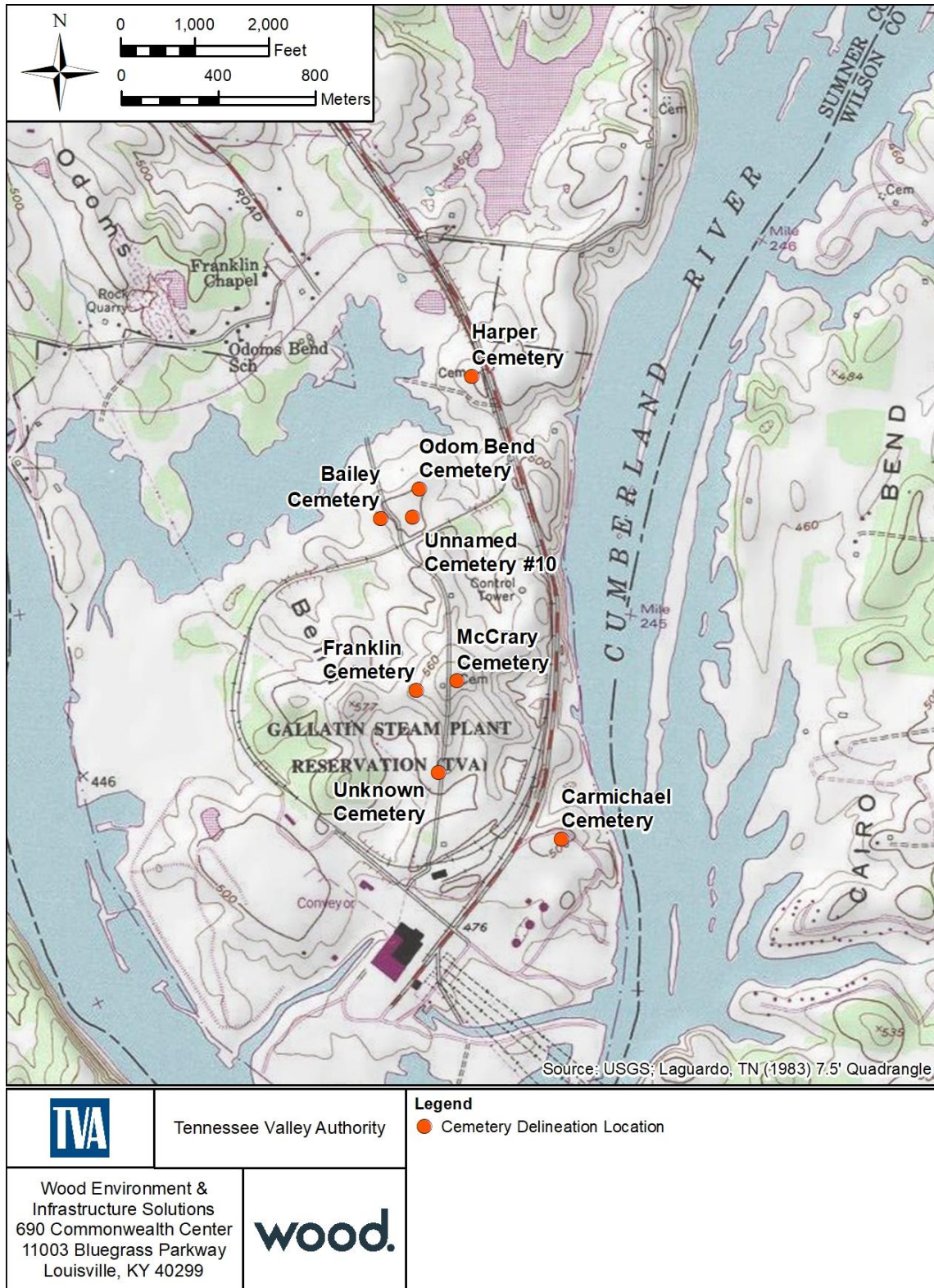


Figure 1.1. Location of Project Area in Sumner County, TN.

1.1 Geophysical Investigations

The purpose of the geophysical investigations was to attempt to define the breadth of potential historic graves located at the cemeteries and to provide a maximum approximate boundary at each location for said graves. A proper buffer could then be established in order to avoid disturbance of probable and potential burials. Groundtruthing occurred in select areas of each cemetery after the analysis of the geophysical results. Areas were selected based on the geophysical survey results where anomalies were found to contain readings inconsistent of predicted burial values or where anomalies differed in size, shape, or orientation from predicted attributes. Groundtruthing consisted of probing with a tight interval pattern using a 4-foot (ft) tile probe to record differences in the resistance of the anomaly and surrounding soil matrix.

Detailed notes and photographs were taken of all formal and fieldstone markers recorded at each cemetery (**Appendix A**). A civil survey recording all probable and potential burial



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Figure 1.2. Location of the eight project cemeteries at TVA Gallatin Fossil Plant.

locations was completed at all six of the cemeteries that geophysical surveys were completed at well as Bailey Cemetery, that had been previously surveyed (Martin 2018). A detailed map was produced for each cemetery noting burial locations and the type of any associated markers (**Appendix B**).

1.2 Genealogical Research

In July 2019, Wood historians conducted in-depth archival research on five historic cemeteries located at the Gallatin Fossil Plant, Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee. This genealogical research was conducted at the request of TVA for the potential landfill construction that would impact the McCrary/McCreary Cemetery, Franklin Cemetery, single grave of Robert Bailey, the Unnamed No. 10 cemetery, and Cemetery (Unknown). As a result, TVA may elect to disinter graves at these cemeteries and reinter them at another cemetery outside the area of impact. The purpose of the research was to attempt to identify the individuals buried there, to uncover information about them, and to attempt to identify any potential living descendants.

During the course of the research Wood interviewed local historians and residents, visited local repositories, and examined numerous resources in person and online. This information was collected and used to compose a historic context of the area where the Gallatin Fossil Plant is located, to create conveyance tables that identify the owners of the properties on which the cemeteries are located, and to assemble a narrative of each of the individual cemeteries. Although all efforts were made to identify the descendants of those interred at each of the cemeteries, this was not always possible. The lack of records, the nature of the communities that existed in the area, and the diaspora of local residents after the acquisition of land by the Tennessee Valley Authority made it difficult to find descendants. However, the research identified those who were potentially buried in each cemetery which makes it possible to still find descendants. It is recommended that newspaper advertisements and other such efforts be taken to fully exhaust all avenues.

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2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1 Sumner County, Tennessee

Although there were many settlers living in the area as early as 1783, the area was primarily wilderness, and it wasn't until 1786 that the North Carolina General Assembly established Sumner County, naming it after General Jethro Sumner from the Revolutionary War (Lester 2011). In 1789, North Carolina ceded its western land to the U.S. government, and Sumner County became part of the Southwest Territory, also known as the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio (Vincent 2015). On June 1, 1796, Tennessee became the 16th State to the Union, and Sumner became the second oldest county, after Davidson, in Middle Tennessee (Vincent 2015). The boundaries of the county continued to change as, in 1799, Wilson and Smith counties were carved out of Sumner County, as well as Macon and Trousdale counties later on (Cisco 1909). Cairo was originally chosen to be the county seat and court was held there from 1800 to 1802 (Cisco 1909). Gallatin was officially established as the county seat in 1801 (Vincent 2015). Early settlement in Sumner County occurred along transportation lines such as rivers, streams, established trails, and eventually, wagon roads. Early settlement was often associated with constructed forts used as a line of defense against the native inhabitants.

The first half of the nineteenth century in Sumner County was a time of growth and development, save for a short (2-year) agricultural depression in the early 1820s and a cholera outbreak in the mid-nineteenth century (Lester 2011). During this century, the county economy was supported by agriculture, timber, and thoroughbred horse breeding. Corn, tobacco, and wheat were principal crops for the county, as well as cotton towards the southwest (Killebrew 2015). As land was being cleared, timber became a large commodity. Several landowners were able to create large estates through raising thoroughbred horses and plantation-style farms (Lester 2011). It was a common practice by family farmers to enlist the assistance of additional farm hands, slaves, or tenants (McKee 2010). By the 1820s, roads through the county had been improved, a stagecoach line, river trade, and ferry services had been created, and thirty additional communities had been established (Lester 2011). Slaves made up approximately one-third of the overall population, with this population likely related to the growth in agriculture.

Sumner County residents fought in several wars throughout the county's history, including the War of 1812, the Seminole War of 1836, the Mexican-American War, and the Civil War (Lester 2011). The county sent 821 men to Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812, three companies of men for both the Seminole War of 1836 and the Mexican-American War, and over 3,000 soldiers from the county fought in the Civil War (Lester 2011).

Following the Civil War, a large population of freed black citizens living in Sumner County established a handful of communities including Village Green and Free Hill (Lester 2011). In 1868, the *Sumner County Colored Agricultural Fair* was first hosted in Gallatin (Ligon 2014). This fair was created by and for Black citizens of Sumner County and was held annually from 1868 to 1976 (Ligon 2014). By the early 1900s, Black residents had established schools, churches, a variety of businesses, and even a baseball team, the Travelers (Lester 2011).

Agricultural production for the county expanded in the 1920s, when Portland began growing strawberries as an export crop (Lester 2011). Thoroughbred horse breeding was also emphasized in the late 1920s with the development of the *Southland Grasslands Hunt & Racing Foundation*. In the early 1950s, there was a large housing boom and an influx of new jobs associated with the Old Hickory Dam built on the Cumberland River by the US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE). Following dam construction, TVA established a steam electric generating plant in adjacent Gallatin, which greatly boosted the county economy (Lester 2011).

2.2 City of Gallatin, Tennessee

Gallatin has been the official county seat for Sumner County since 1801. In the late eighteenth century, though the town had not yet been established, many families lived in the area. Most of the earliest settlers to the Gallatin region were given land warrants that they received during the Revolutionary War (Cisco 1909). Some of these settlers included James Cartwright, James McCann, John and Joseph Byrns, Benjamin Williams, John Edwards, Samuel Wilson, John Hall, and James Trousdale (Cisco 1909). The Elliott and Odom families were two prominent families that had moved into the Gallatin region in the late eighteenth century. These two families owned land that stretched from Gallatin to three miles west of the city. Both families became wealthy landowners who profited from farming and raising thoroughbred horses (Cisco 1909).

In 1799, land commissioners were appointed to purchase 60 acres of land where a county seat could be established (Cisco 1909). They purchased this land from James Trousdale (Cisco 1909). On November 6, 1801, Gallatin was officially recognized as the permanent Sumner county seat, and on November 7, 1815, the town was incorporated (Cisco 1909). Gallatin was named after Albert Gallatin, who served as U.S. Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1813 (Vincent 2015; City of Gallatin 2015).

By 1830, Gallatin had a population of over 660 people, with about a third being African American (McKee 2010). At this time, the town was home to a chair factory, several stores, three academies, and approximately 100 houses (McKee 2010). By 1858, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad had been completed which improved trade between Gallatin and the surrounding area (McKee 2010). In 1873, the population of Gallatin was over three thousand, and by this time Gallatin had a wool factory, a foundry, a cotton factory, and another railroad, the Cumberland and Ohio line, was under construction (Rural Sun 1873).

In the months leading up to the Civil War, the citizens of Gallatin tried at first to remain neutral, but eventually fully supported the Confederacy once the war began (Lester 2011). In February 1862, Gallatin, a strategic location due to the Louisville and Nashville railroad and its position on the Cumberland River, was captured by the Union Army. Confederate forces took control of Gallatin in July 1862, but the Union Army retook the city in November of the same year and held it throughout the rest of the war. Following the Emancipation Proclamation, Union troops set up a "contraband camp" of slaves who had fled to the army in Gallatin. The camps fed and housed the now freed slaves, likewise setting up schools to educate both adults and children. Following the war, there was an influx of freedmen moving from farms into town, while Caucasian citizens

tended to move from town out to farms to avoid the occupying Union troops still living in Gallatin (Durham 1999).

By 1913, the construction of an electric streetcar had been completed so that citizens living in Gallatin could ride to and from downtown Nashville (McKee 2010). The line was shut down in the mid-1930s, as automobiles became the common mode of transportation (McKee 2010). In 1928, the Kraft Cheese plant was opened in Gallatin, which increased the production of dairy products (Lester 2011).

The economy of Gallatin was further enhanced by the damming of the Cumberland River by the USACE and the associated construction of the TVA Gallatin Steam Plant (Lester 2011). The steam plant was one of a series of coal-fired steam plants constructed to meet the post-World War II energy demands (TVA 1967). That Gallatin Steam plant, located on a peninsula landform on the north side of the Cumberland River, was well placed in terms of easy rail access, good proximity to the market and fuel sources, and availability of needed water resources. During the 1950s and 60s, TVA began acquiring land for establishment of the plant, as well as for associated right-of-way and access routes. Numerous houses and associated buildings were located on this acquired land and many were used to house construction crews prior to completion of the plant (Hockersmith et al. 2013). Some residences, particularly along old Coles Ferry Road, which historically ran centrally through the peninsula, were used as temporary hospitals, personnel buildings, workshops and storage buildings. Most of these buildings were vacant by 1953, and all were eventually razed. Many cemeteries were recorded within the acquired land parcels, all but two of which were preserved in place. A rail spur was created from the existing Scottsville branch of the Louisville and Nashville rail line through the plant for efficiency of loading and unloading. Historic Coles Ferry Road was replaced by Steam Plant Road, which linked the plant directly to TN Highway 25. Much of the area used for construction of the plant was graded and/or filled prior to building construction. This plant, now called the Gallatin Fossil Plant, is still in operation today.

2.3 Odoms Bend

The peninsula formed by the bend in the Cumberland River, where the TVA Gallatin Fossil Plant is currently located, was historically known as Odoms Bend. The area gets its name from Eli Odom, a wealthy white landowner whose family had been some of the earliest settlers in Sumner County. Eli's parents, James and Rhonda Odom, moved to Sumner County in the late eighteenth century from South Carolina with their sons, Harris and Eli, and their daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah (Cisco 1909). The Odoms "represented the highest type of what Roosevelt calls "the backwoodsmen,"" and along with one other family, the Elliotts, owned "all the land from the town of Gallatin to about three miles west, extending from the Nashville Pike north to the Douglass Pike" (Cisco 1909).

Eli Odom was the wealthiest man in the county after the Civil War (Kenneth Calvin Thomson Jr. 2019). Eli married Catherine Phagan Odom and the two of them had one child, Eleanor Katherine Odom, in 1841. Eleanor went on to marry Charles Trousdale and they had two children, Fergus Julian Trousdale, who died a year after birth, and Katherine Trousdale (Findagrave.com). Katherine

Trousdale inherited everything from her grandfather, Eli, when he passed in 1866, making her one of the wealthiest women in the county (Kenneth Calvin Thomson Jr. 2019).

Most of the land in what would be known as Odoms Bend was sold to various settlers during Eli's lifetime. After the Civil War, several African American communities began to settle in the area, many of whom were freed slaves and worked the land as sharecroppers. Odoms Bend became one of these early African American communities. Among Odoms Bend's early settlers were "Buck Odom, Bill J. Franklin, Gabriel Wiley, Tom Jay (Franklin), Frank Cantrell, Levi Anderson and Tom Green" (The Teachers and Jeanes Teacher of Sumner County, School Year 1944-1945, 1945). Research shows that although many of "the homes were poor, lacking in sanitation, and (had) crowded living quarters," by the 1940s, "80% of the people own(ed) their homes" (The Teachers and Jeanes Teacher of Sumner County, School Year 1944-1945 1945). Some of the other early families in the area include the Robbs, Polites, and Hudsons (Velma Brinkley 2019). This land was available to African Americans, because the lots were hard to work and not ideal agricultural land. Nevertheless, the people in Odoms Bend, along with other African American settlements in the area such as Pilot Knob, Avondale, and Cedar Grove, maintained tightknit communities. Many of the white families lived north of Odoms Bend along Coles Ferry Pike.

The African American population around Odoms Bend was substantial, and they were close with neighboring communities as well, such as Pilot Knob. Many of these early families intended to work the land and keep it within their families for as long as possible, which led to the practice of small family burials in the area. This practice goes back centuries. However, as many of the poor African American families lacked the funds to erect elaborate fences or purchase extravagant headstones and footers, graves were marked with nondescript stones and their locations were passed down through oral tradition. Some of the cemeteries were associated with churches, such as the Franklin Chapel Cemetery, linked with the historically African American church that still stands today, while others were community based and retained the name of their associated communities, such as the Odoms Bend Cemetery, also known as the Hudson Cemetery, and the Pilot Knob Cemetery (Snider and Yorgason 1981a). Still, other plots were located near family farms and houses, with little to no identifying information still associated with them.

In 1952, TVA began acquiring all of the land on the peninsula on which Odoms Bend is located to make way for the new Gallatin Fossil Plant. Many of the existing large tracts were still held by wealthy white landowners who were leasing the land out while others had been subdivided and belonged to the African American families who settled there. During this process, some cemeteries were relocated to protect them from damage while others were left undisturbed. Detailed data on many of these cemeteries, especially the plots that lacked identifying information, was mostly lost. While some of the descendants relocated to areas just north of the newly acquired TVA property, others moved far away. Some information on African Americans in Odoms Bend was misconstrued in the records because of the practice of neglecting to submit deeds for African Americans. Often, even though land was bought, deeds would never be officially filed, which effectively stole money and land from African Americans in the area. There is still a large African American population in the northern portion of Odoms Bend to this day.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Geophysical Survey Methods

The first step of the remote sensing survey was to establish a series of 10-x-10 meters (m) survey grids at each cemetery location. At the Cemetery (Unknown), nine grids were established with the eastern edge of the survey area along a north/south running gravel road, and the northern boundary along an east/west running gravel road that accesses the former firing range area measuring 30 m north to south by 30 m east to west. At McCrary Cemetery, three additional survey grids were placed along the northern edge of the 2018 survey area. The total collection area from both surveys measures 40 m north to south by 30 m east to west. At Franklin Cemetery, a total of 12 grids were established with the northern edge of the collection area along an east/west running road. The survey area encapsulated the known graves by roughly five to ten meters with the overall collection area measuring 40 m north to south by 30 m east to west. Additional collection grids were not continued further to the south due to a moderate slope and a former two-track road. At Odom Bend Cemetery, 13 additional grids were established along the three sides of the previous 2018 geophysical survey area. Three additional grids were located along the center of the southern survey limits, five grids were placed along the eastern limits, and five grids were placed along the previous northern survey limits making the total survey area approximately 70 m north to south by 50 m east to west. At Carmichael Cemetery, a total of 12 grids were centered on the existing fenced area and encapsulated the known graves by roughly five to ten meters with the collection area measuring 40 m north to south by 30 m east to west. At Harper Cemetery, a total of 20 grids were roughly centered in the cleared and maintained lawn area parallel to the existing north/south running access road. The survey area encapsulated the known graves by roughly nine to ten meters with the collection area measuring 50 m north to south by 40 m east to west. Measuring tapes were used to layout the grid corners and a Trimble GeoXT submeter GPS unit was used to record select grid corners. This GPS data was later used to georeference the geophysical survey data and the cemetery sketch maps of the surface features located at each cemetery.

The next task of the survey involved the collection of two RM15 electrical resistance data sets at each cemetery. The geophysical survey data was collected at approximate depths of 50 centimeter (cm) and 100 cm below surface. By collecting multiple depths, vertical differences in both possible soil composition and moisture levels can be compared further aiding in identifying potential grave shafts. Measured ropes, marked every 1.0 m, were used to guide the instrument across each 10-x-10 m grid, ensuring proper placement throughout the survey area. The RM15 data collection methodology utilized a transect spacing of 50 cm and a collection interval of 25 cm. The data was processed with GEOPLOT 3.0 using standard processing techniques including despiking, to remove small data spikes, low and high pass filtering, to remove collection noise and any geologic trends, respectively, and finally interpolating on the y axes to improve overall image and interpretation quality. This resulted in the final processed data set for each cemetery having 25 cm (10 in) resolution.

Groundtruthing was the final task of the survey and occurred in select areas of each cemetery after the analysis of the geophysical results. These groundtruthing areas were selected from the

geophysical survey results where anomalies were found to contain readings inconsistent with predicted burial shaft readings or where anomalies differed in size, shape, or orientation from predicted attributes. Additional groundtruthing probes were located within voids of identified grave rows as well as the terminal ends of grave rows. Groundtruthing consisted of using a 4-foot (ft) tile probe to probe every 20 to 25 cm along transects that were placed every 50 cm within selected areas. Variations in the resistance to the tile probe between the selected areas and the general soil of the area were noted. Areas that contained significantly lower soil resistance and had a size consistent with a burial were noted as Probable Burials. Areas that only had a slight difference in soil resistance between it and the surrounding matrix, but still contained electrical resistance values consistent with other surrounding burials were categorized as Potential Burials. The remaining areas that showed no difference in resistance to the tile probe were excluded from further examination. Caution should be used at the ends of each identified grave row as there is a potential for additional burials, which were not detected either during the geophysical survey or during groundtruthing. Several factors may lead to burials not being detected by either the geophysical survey or the groundtruthing survey. Previous cultural activities, such as access roads, paths, or nearby construction activities may obscure the subtle differences in electrical resistance readings or the alter the natural compaction of the soil. Environmental factors that may hamper burial identification include large or numerous tree roots, previous tree throws, large rock inclusions, and animal burrows.

3.2 Genealogical Survey Methods

The purpose of this in-depth, genealogical research was to attempt to identify the individuals buried in each of the five cemeteries, to uncover information about them and the cemeteries in general, and to attempt to identify any potential living descendants. A historian with Wood made two separate mobilizations to Sumner County in order to complete all of the research necessary. Before commencing with the in-person research, a study of online resources as well as other materials took place in order to become adequately familiar with the area so that unnecessary time would not be needed once in the field. Additionally, attempts were made to contact local historians who might be able to assist with the research upon arrival in Sumner County. These efforts were taken in the hopes of enhancing the productivity in the field by eliminating a portion of the work beforehand.

Once in Sumner County, a great deal of the research was conducted at the R.J. "Hank" Thompson Building, which houses the Sumner County Archives. The Sumner County Archives likewise houses many valuable resources, such as family vertical files, genealogical family histories, death records, maps, manuscripts, etc. While in Sumner County, in-person interviews were conducted with multiple local historians as well as one phone interview with a confirmed family member of an individual interred in one of the cemeteries. Other historic sites and repositories were visited while in the area to further expand the knowledge of Gallatin, Sumner County, and the communities around the cemeteries. A full list of resources consulted during the research is provided below in **Table 3.1.**

Table 3.1. Resources Consulted during the In-Depth Genealogical Research.

Name of Source	Author	Type of Source	Year
Books, Bulletins, Pamphlets, and Reports			
<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Stockpile Area at the Gallatin Fossil Plant, Sumner County, Tennessee</i>	Jared Barrett and Jeff Holland with TRC Environmental Corporation	Cultural Resource Management Report	2012
<i>Historic Sumner County, Tennessee with Genealogies of the Bledsoe, Cage and Douglass Families and Genealogical Notes of Other Sumner Families</i>	Jay Guy Cisco	Book	1909
<i>1914-1955 Sumner County, Tennessee African American Death Certificates</i>	Michael Denning	Book listing all of the known African American Death Certificates in Sumner County, Tennessee	2008
<i>Sumner County, Tennessee Cemetery Records</i>	Margaret Cummings Snider and Joan Hollis Yorgason	A book compiled from a detailed survey of nearly 600 cemeteries in Sumner County which contains roughly 30,000 names and dates	1981
<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey, Southern Portion of the Rail Loop Parcel at the Gallatin Fossil Fuel Power Plant, Sumner County, Tennessee</i>	Larry McKee with TRC Environmental Corporation	Cultural Resource Management Report	2011
A Study of the Negroes in Sumner County	The Teachers and Jeanes Teacher of Sumner County, School Year 1944-1945	A section within <i>A Brief Study of the History of Sumner County</i> , a bulletin compiled by the Sumner County Schools to "supply needed information on the history of Sumner County"	1945
Collections at the Sumner County Archives			
Sumner County Death Certificates and Records	Sumner County	Death Certificates and Records	Multiple
Sumner County Archives Family Vertical Files	Multiple	Family Vertical Files	Multiple
Sumner County Archives Genealogical Collection of Family Histories	Multiple	Family Histories	Multiple
Sumner County Newspaper Collections	Multiple	Newspapers	Multiple
Interviews			
Kenneth Calvin Thomson, Jr. Sumner County Historian President of the Sumner County Historical Society Chairman of the Gallatin Historical Commission	NA	Interview	2019
Velma Brinkley: Local Historian Specializing in African American History African American Community Contact	NA	Interview	2019
Alene Walker via Velma Brinkley: Ms. Walker is a 100-year-old African American woman born and raised in Odoms Bend. While Wood did not interview her directly, Ms. Brinkley took a list of questions prepared by Wood to Ms. Walker and reported her answers back.	NA	Interview	2019

Name of Source	Author	Type of Source	Year
Yvonne McCrary: Local DAR Member Wife of Ellis James McCrary, Grandson of Robert "Robin" McCrary	NA	Interview	2019
Maps			
Cumberland River Survey for Navigation, Flood Control, Power Development, and Irrigation	United States Army Corps of Engineers	Map	1930
Map of Cumberland River between Nashville and Sumner County	United States Army Corps of Engineers	Map	1930
Map of Sumner County, Tennessee from New and Actual Surveys	D.G. Beers and Co.	Map	1878
Sumner County, Tennessee Cemetery Records Map	Margaret Cummings Snider And Joan Hollis Yorgason	Map	1981
TVA Acquisition Map	TVA	Map	1952
TVA Acquisition Map Update	TVA	Map	1962
TVA Robert Bailey Cemetery #7	TVA	Map	1954
Online Resources			
Ancestry.com	Ancestry.com	Online genealogical website, the world's largest online history resource	2019
FamilySearch.org	Service provided by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	Online website that includes a large variety of sources	2019
FindAGrave.com	FindAGrave.com	Online crowd-sourced repository that helps the public access information about cemeteries and individuals buried there around the world	2019
Other Resources			
Sumner County Deed Records	Sumner County, Tennessee Register of Deeds	Deed Records	1787- 1967
United States Federal Census: 1870- 1940	United States Census Bureau	Federal Census	1870- 1940

To compile the individual narratives in an attempt to uncover who might be buried in each cemetery, the first step was to look to the previous reports and the TVA acquisition maps from 1952. Figuring out who owned each plot of land before TVA acquired the property provided the researcher a place to begin the deed research. This research was completed in order to compile conveyance tables to show who owned the land previously. This information was then utilized, along with other information on the area to discern to whom the cemeteries likely belonged and who was buried there. Upon distinguishing the individuals and families that are likely buried in each cemetery, other resources, such as census data, family histories, etc., were used to learn as much about them as possible in an attempt to assemble a cohesive narrative. Lastly, this information was taken to local historians and individuals who are well-known in the different local communities with the hopes of identifying any known descendants.

All of the cemeteries are located in District 3 of Sumner County, Tennessee on land that TVA acquired around 1952 (**Figure 3.1** and **Figure 3.2**).

It should be noted that it was common practice for deeds not to be properly administered to African Americans in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Frequently, an African American man or woman would pay for or inherit land, but a lawful deed was never created or submitted, leaving no official record of ownership. While this was sometimes remedied decades later by heirs, it can be presumed that there were many cases that were never corrected, effectively denying land to African Americans that they had bought and paid for. Practices such as this were aimed at keeping African Americans subjugated and were commonplace in the American South after Reconstruction. This could explain why so many large tracts in the area in question belonged to wealthy whites, despite the overwhelmingly large African American population.

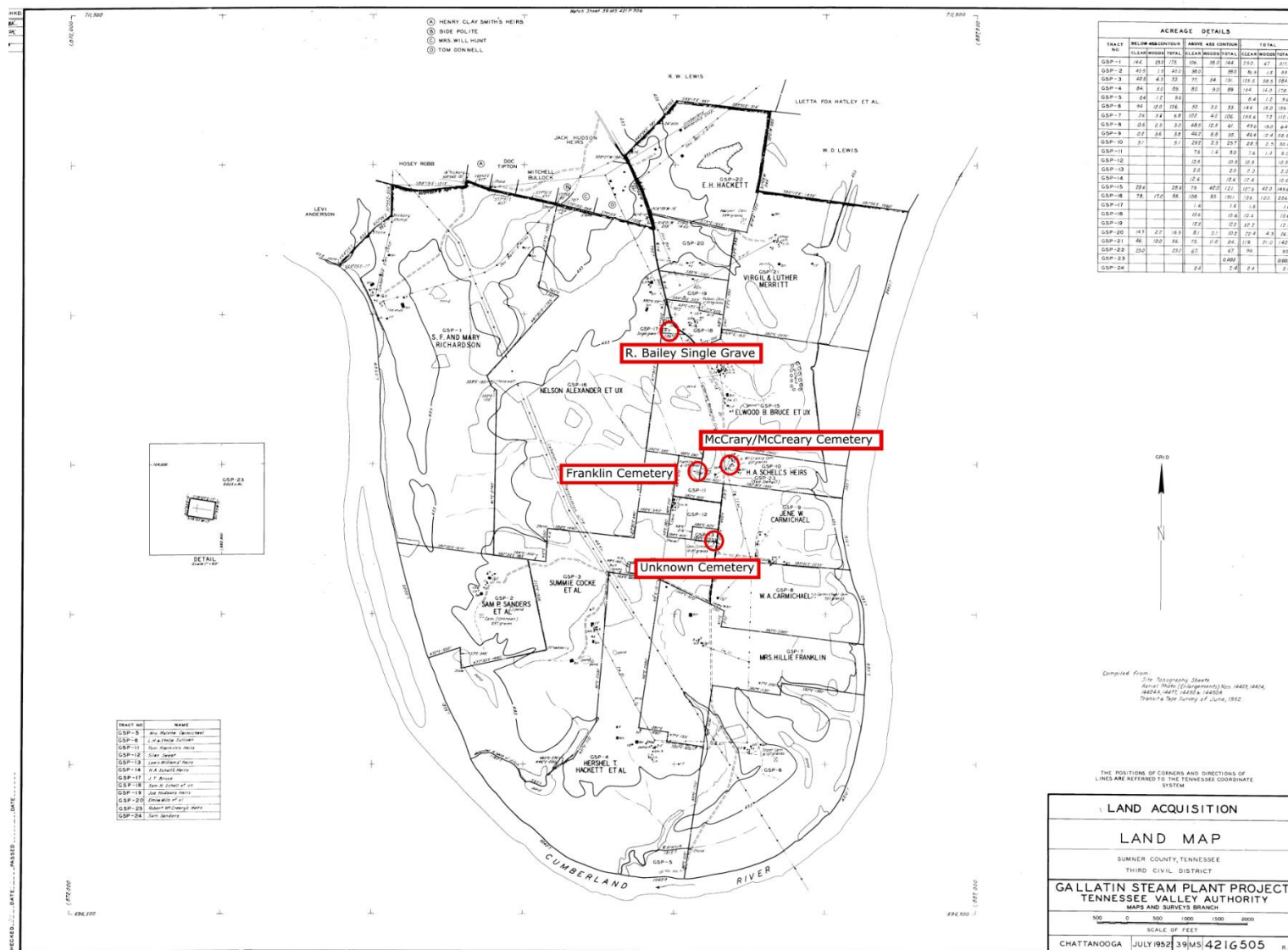


Figure 3.1. 1952 TVA Acquisition Map Showing the Location of the Four of the Five Cemeteries (Unnamed No. 10 Missing)



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4.0 GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS / CARMICHAEL CEMETERY NRHP EVALUATION

4.1 Cemetery (Unknown), Site 40SU265

Cemetery (Unknown) is in a wooded area just south of a former gun range (**Figure 4.1**). Gravel roads are located along the north and east sides of the cemetery. The eastern portion of the cemetery is relatively level, but the landform begins to slope down to the west in the central and western portions of the survey area. A collapsed and mostly buried wire fence runs east to west near the southern portion of the cemetery area. This fence line roughly corresponds to the property boundary denoted on the 1952 TVA Land Acquisition Map. At the time of the current survey, six burial locations were marked with fieldstone markers associated with depressions, and an additional six depressions do not have any associated markers. Cemetery (Unknown) was determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a result of a previous survey (McKee 2011).



Figure 4.1. Overview of the Cemetery (Unknown) location facing south.

The orientation of the survey grid was established roughly north to south corresponding to the overall limits of the observed depressions and the overall landform. This orientation made the best use of the number of grids needed to survey the known graves as well as provided a seven to ten-meter buffer around any known grave. When analyzing the data, the east to west orientated anomalies and the north to south rows of anomalies are immediately identifiable (**Figure 4.2**), though no formal cemetery limits were observed. Three north to south running rows of anomalies can be identified within the geophysical data. The probable burial anomalies corresponded in size, shape and resistance values of predicted grave shafts. Overall a total of 17 burial locations were identified, with nine probable burial anomalies and eight potential burial anomalies (see **Appendix A**) were observed in the 50 cm and the 100 cm data sets (**Figure 4.3**). These probable burial anomalies correspond to the recorded depressions and markers observed at the cemetery both during this survey as well as the previous archaeological survey (McKee 2011). Additional

potential burial anomalies are generally located within gaps of the observed grave rows or at the ends of existing rows. However, two potential burial anomalies are located further to the west along the south side of the collapsed fence. Groundtruthing examined several areas within the survey grids but did not rule out any of these noted potential burials. Wood recommends developing a buffer of 10 m of all probable and potential burial locations to avoid impacting any additional burials not identified in the remote sensing data (see **Figure 4.3**). This buffered area will help ensure avoidance of any further outliers.

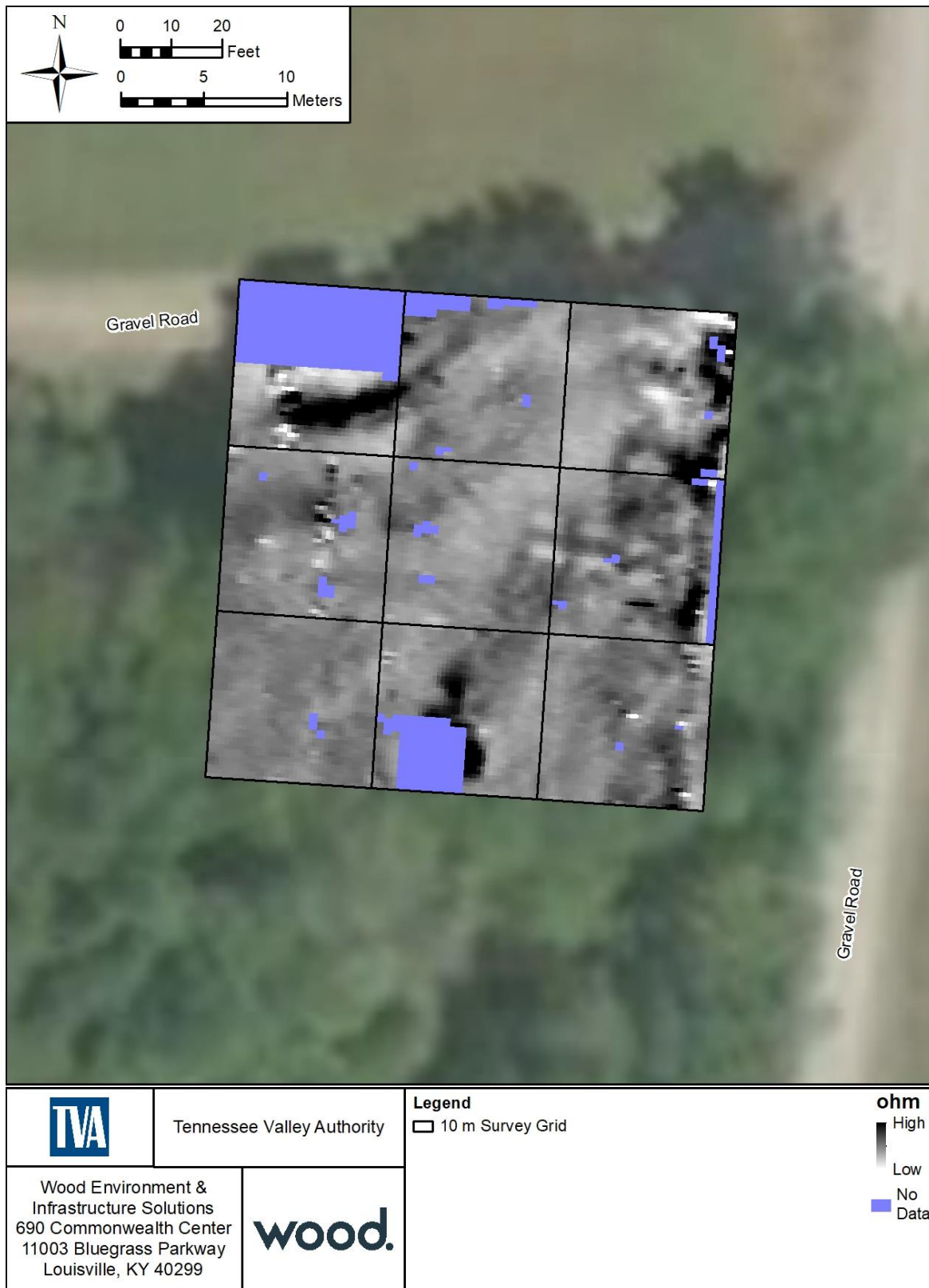


Figure 4.2. Electrical resistivity data at 100 cm depths at Cemetery (Unknown).

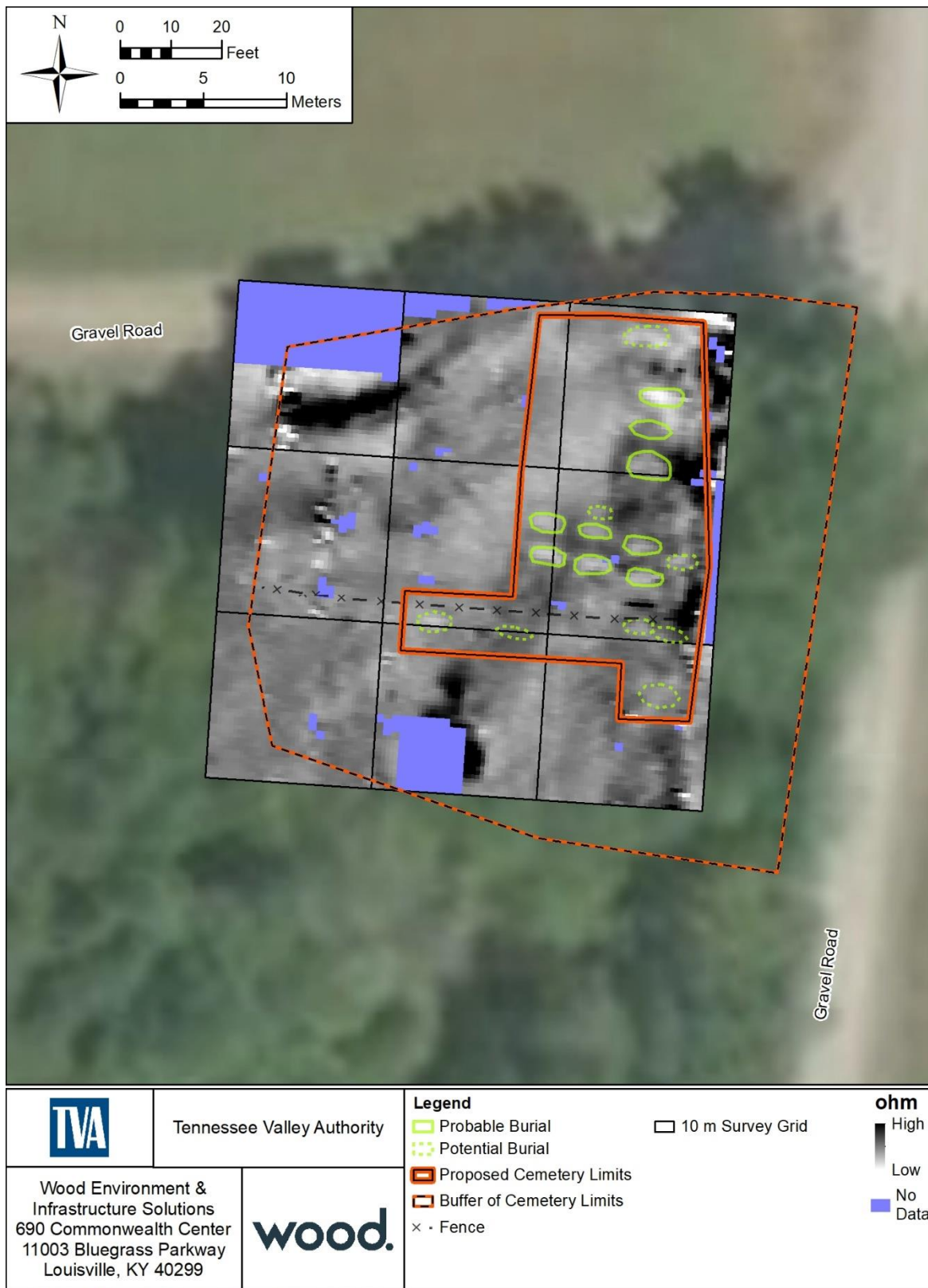


Figure 4.3. Electrical resistivity results and proposed cemetery limits at Cemetery (Unknown).

4.2 McCrary Cemetery, Site 40SU266

McCrary Cemetery is located on a level portion of a maintained lawn at the top of a large hill with a metal sign denoting the approximate location of the cemetery (**Figure 4.4**). No grave markers, depressions, or other indications of burials are present within the survey area; however both the 1952 TVA Land Acquisition Map and notes and mapping from the 1954 TVA Grave Removal project indicate that there are at least 25 burials located here. A gravel road runs along the south side of the survey area and an additional gravel road and gravel parking area for a large communication tower are located immediately west of the survey area. Rock outcrops are present in the western portion of the survey area. McCrary Cemetery was determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a result of a previous survey (McKee 2011).



Figure 4.4. Overview of the marked McCrary Cemetery location facing southeast.

The orientation of the original 2018 geophysical survey grid was approximately north to south with the predicted orientation of any burials being east to west. The orientation of the collection grid made the best use of the number of survey grids that could be placed in the field due to the bordering gravel roads to the west and south of the cemetery area. Three additional survey grids were placed along the northern edge of the previous collection area. This area was cleared of a moderate to heavy amount of understory that was present during the 2018 survey. No additional burial anomalies or formal cemetery limits can be identified within the 2019 geophysical survey data. Three anomalies had previously been identified as probable burials within the 50 cm and 100 cm data sets of the 2018 survey data that are consistent in size, shape and resistance readings of predicted grave shafts (**Figure 4.5**). These three anomalies are located immediately east of the cemetery marker sign and in close proximity to each other. As previously mentioned, the McCrary Cemetery is located near a large communication tower. During the survey, its sporadic transmissions caused a great deal of interference with the readings of the electrical resistance meter. Care was taken to minimize the impact of the communication tower, consisting of only

surveying during intervals when the tower was not transmitting, but survey results were greatly hampered. Further hindrances at this cemetery were sections of outcropping bedrock, located primarily within the western survey grids, highlighting the variability of soil depth and electrical resistance values in the area. Groundtruthing examined the three identified burials as well as several additional areas. The three identified burials had inconclusive results due to rocky subsoil and compacted conditions. The additional areas investigated by groundtruthing did not identify any further potential burial anomalies. Due to the variation in soil depth and rocky inclusions at this cemetery location, groundtruthing had limited success. Wood recommends developing a buffer of approximately 10 m of all probable burial locations to avoid impacting any additional burials not identified in the remote sensing data (**Figure 4.6**). This buffered area will help ensure avoidance of any further outliers.

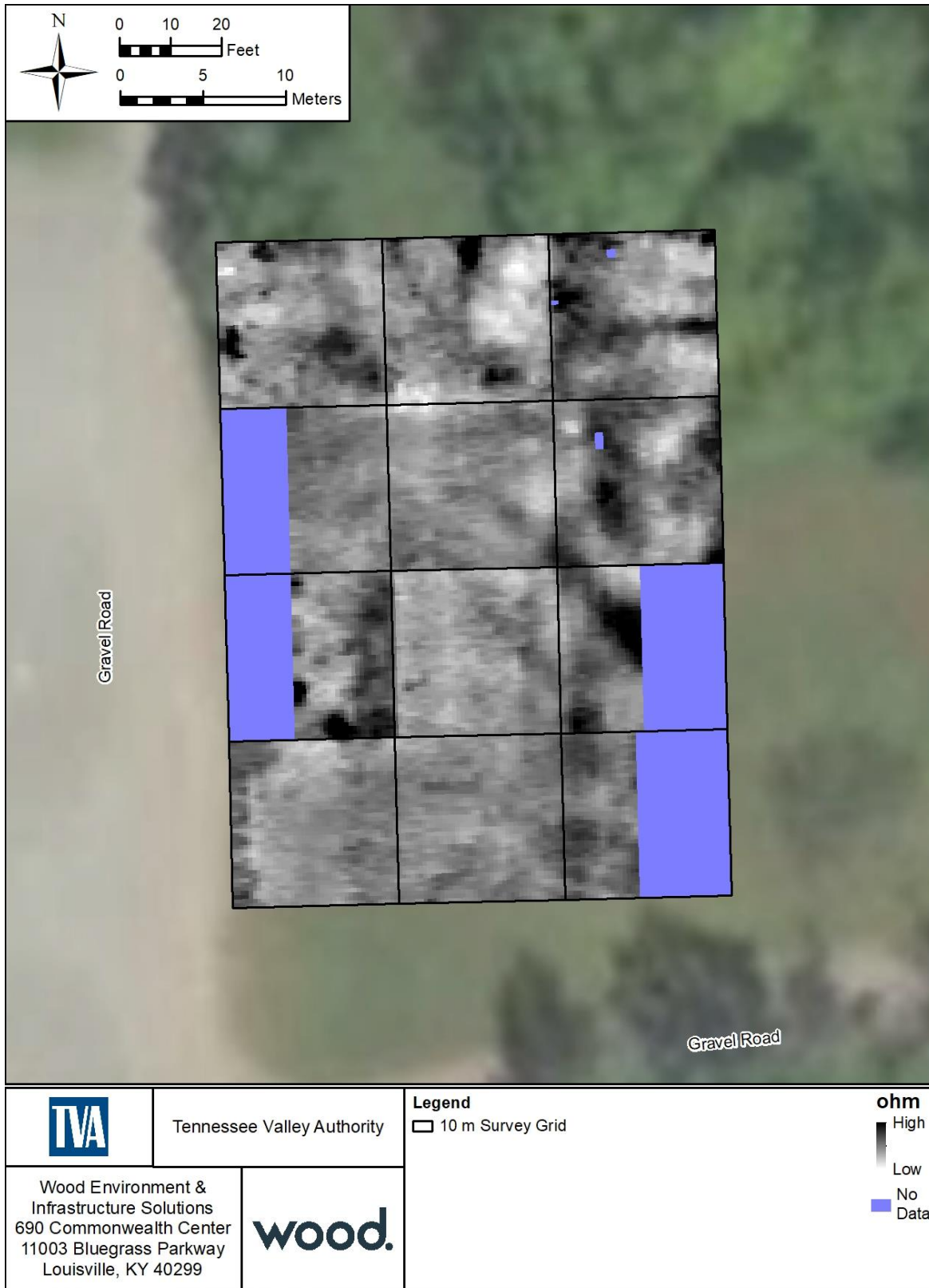


Figure 4.5. Electrical resistivity data at 50 cm depths at McCrary Cemetery.

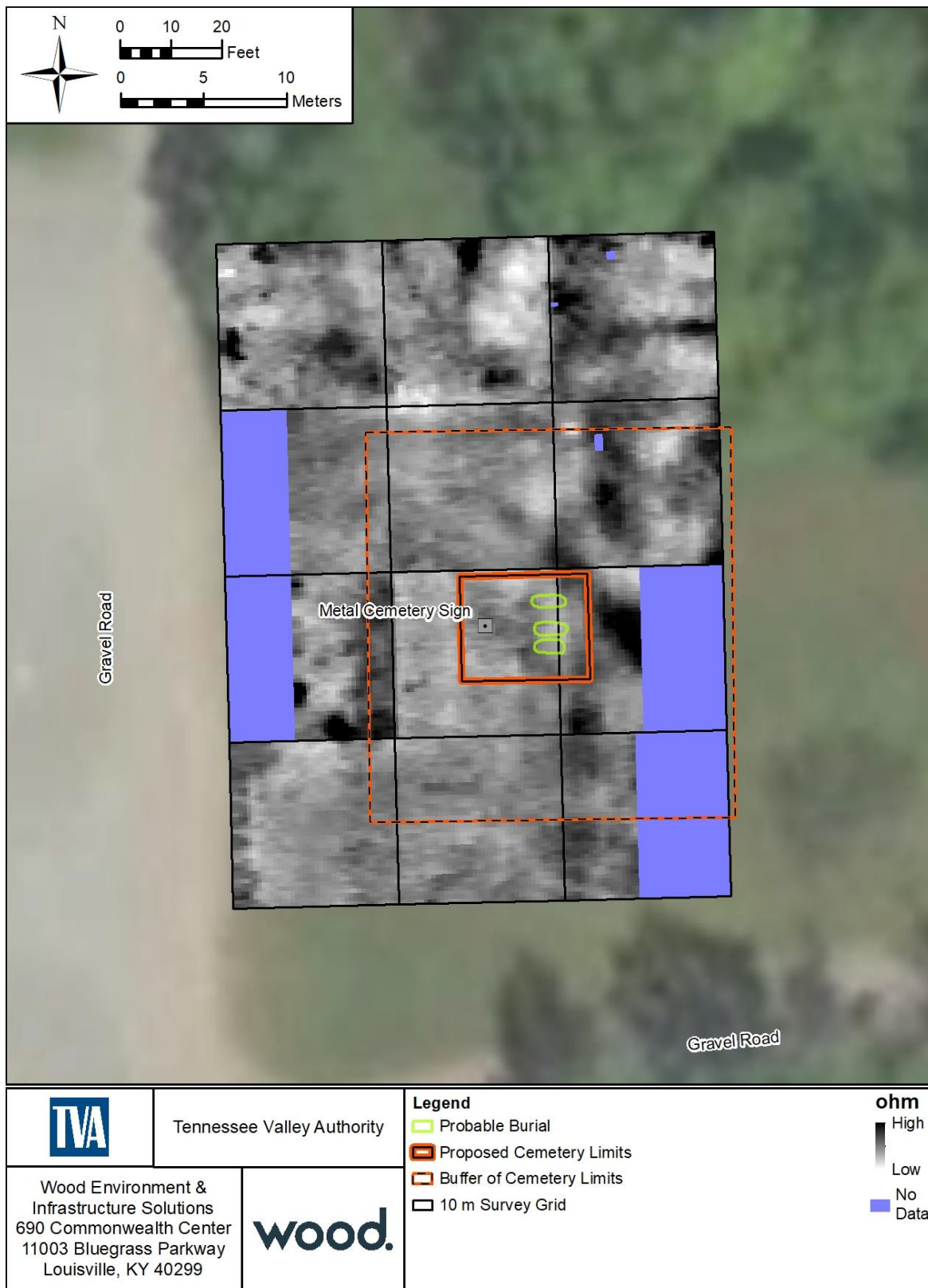


Figure 4.6. Electrical resistivity results and proposed cemetery limits at McCrary Cemetery.

4.3 Franklin Cemetery, Site 40SU267

Franklin Cemetery is in a wooded area with a small amount of undergrowth just west and downslope from the communication tower (**Figure 4.7**). A gravel road and ditch are located directly north of the survey area. The cemetery is relatively level, though the overall landform has a slight slope down to the west. A collapsed wire fenceline runs north to south through the eastern portion of the cemetery area. This fence line roughly corresponds to the property boundary denoted on the 1952 TVA Land Acquisition Map. Within Franklin Cemetery, four burials have formal or fieldstone headstones, four additional graves have fieldstone footers (see **Appendix A**), and six depressions were observed at the time of the survey. Franklin Cemetery was determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a result of a previous survey (McKee 2011).



Figure 4.7. Overview of the Franklin Cemetery facing northeast.

The orientation of the survey grid was established roughly north to south corresponding to the overall limits of the observed depressions, the overall landform, and bounding roads. This orientation made the best use of the number of grids needed to survey the known graves as well as provided a five to ten-meter buffer around any known grave. The grid was also oriented roughly parallel to a collapsed fence line running north to south immediately east of the easternmost grave row identified by McKee (2011). When analyzing the data, the east to west oriented anomalies and the north to south rows of anomalies are immediately identifiable, though no formal cemetery limits were observed (**Figure 4.8**). Three north to south running rows of anomalies can be identified within the geophysical data. Overall a total of 28 burial locations were identified, with 23 probable burial anomalies and five potential burial anomalies were observed (see **Appendix B**) in the 50 cm and the 100 cm data sets (**Figure 4.9**). The probable burial anomalies corresponded in size, shape and resistance values of predicted grave shafts. These 23 probable burial anomalies include the 15 previously recorded depressions and markers observed at the

cemetery during the previous archaeological survey (McKee 2011). However, six probable burial anomalies, not associated with previously identified burials, are located in a previously unidentified row east of the collapsed fence line. Two probable burials not associated with previously identified burial locations or the newly identified eastern row, as well as five additional potential burial anomalies, are located within gaps of the observed grave rows or at the ends of existing rows. Groundtruthing was used on areas throughout the cemetery that had inconclusive geophysical survey results and to further verify probable burial anomalies, but due to variability or soil resistance and gravel inclusions the groundtruthing was not able to eliminate the remaining potential burial locations. Wood recommends developing a buffer of approximately 10 m of all probable and potential burial locations to avoid impacting any additional burials not identified in the remote sensing data (**Figure 4.9**). This buffered area will help ensure avoidance of any further outliers.

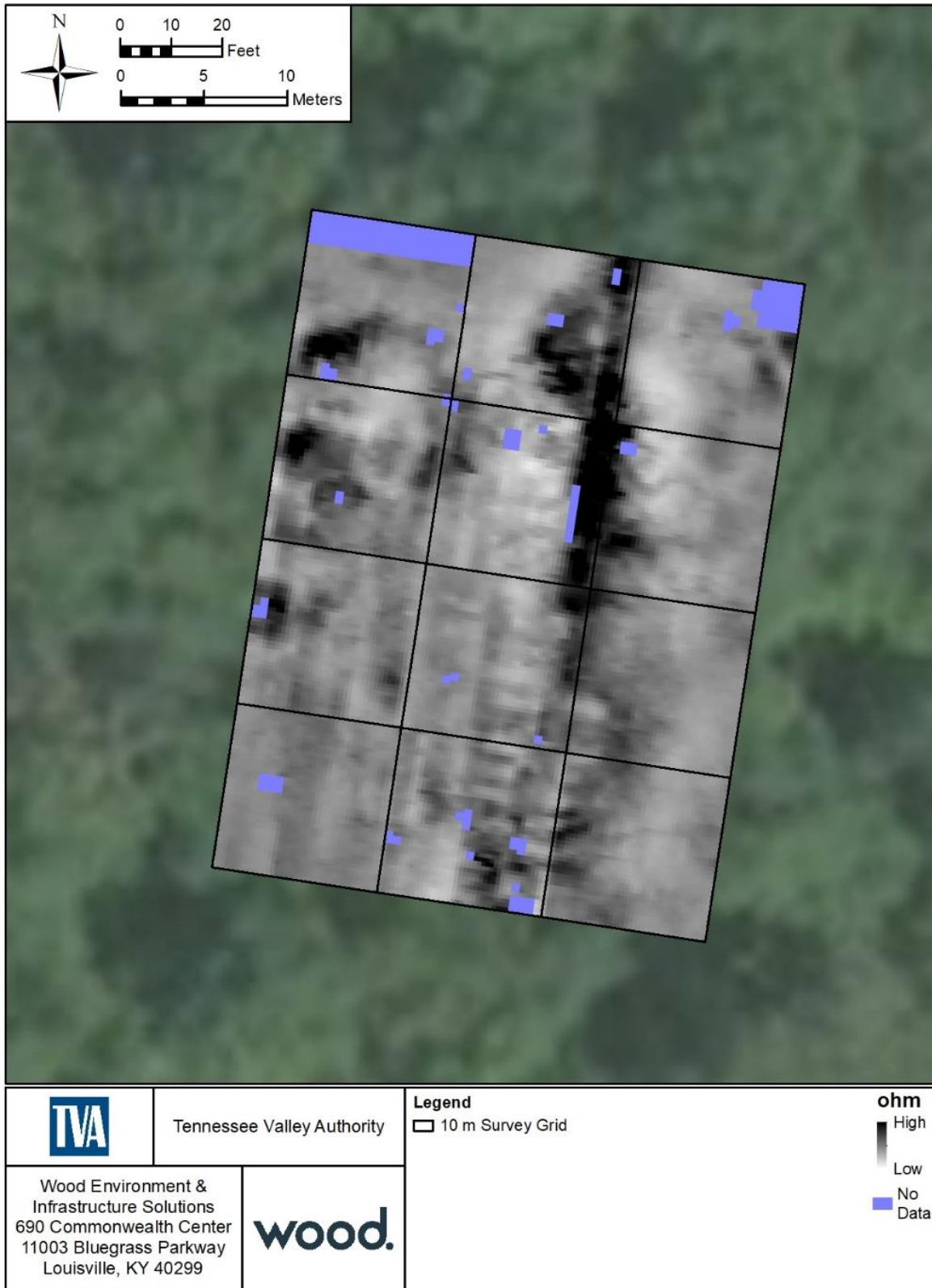


Figure 4.8. Electrical resistivity data at 50 cm depths at Franklin Cemetery.

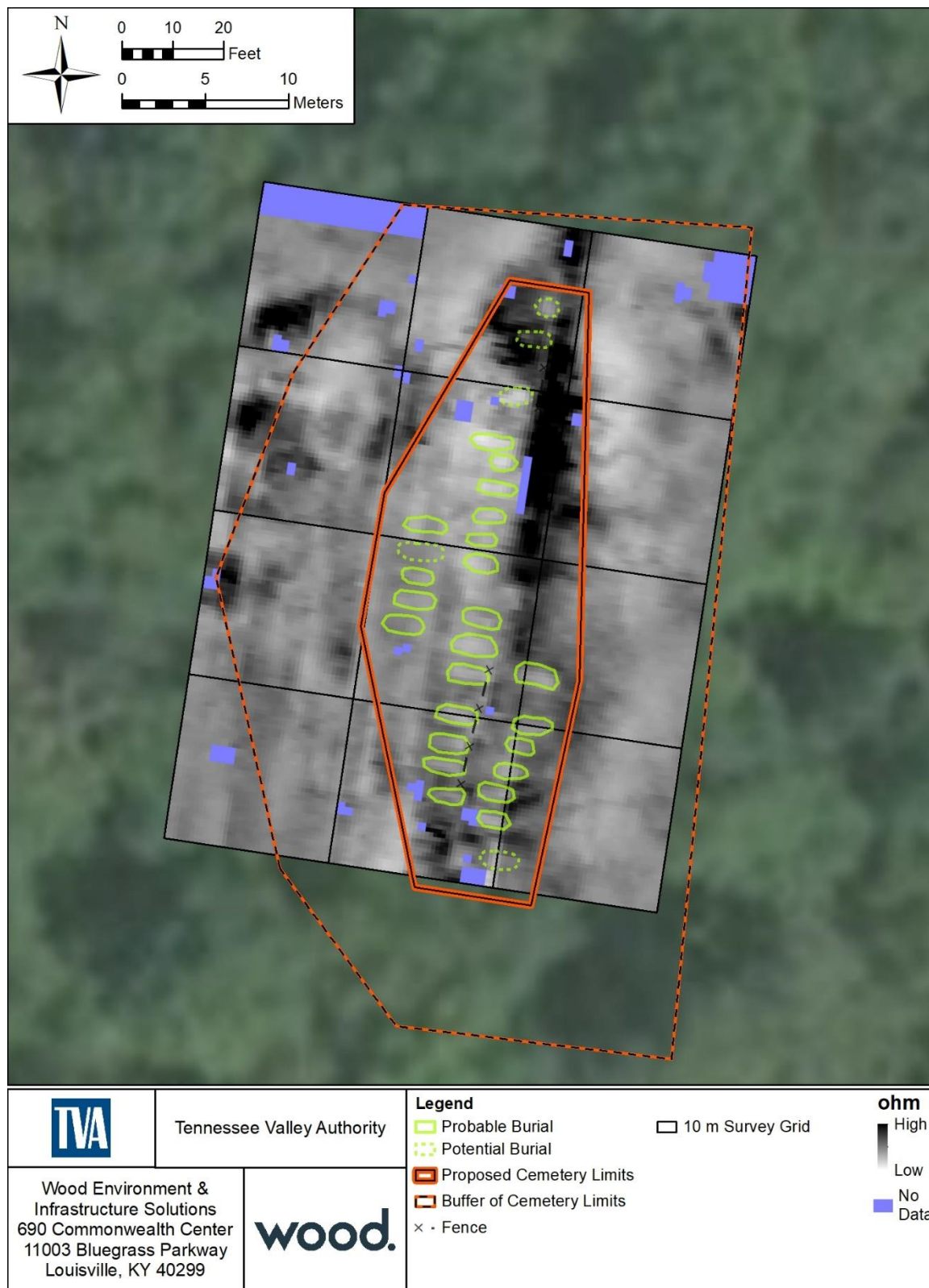


Figure 4.9. Electrical resistivity results and proposed cemetery limits at Franklin Cemetery.

4.4 Odom Bend Cemetery, Site 40SU275

Odom Bend Cemetery, alternatively known on other maps as Hudson Cemetery, on the 1962 TVA Land Acquisition Map, and Hutson Cemetery, on the 1952 TVA Land Acquisition Map, is located on a slightly northeastern sloping landform that is heavily wooded with tertiary growth and a small amount of understory (**Figure 4.10**). A collapsed wire fence runs east to west near the southern end of the cemetery and a low rock wall runs north to south near the western limits of the cemetery. Both the fence and wall roughly correspond to the property boundary denoted on the 1952 TVA Land Acquisition Map. At Odom Bend Cemetery, six burials had formal headstones with inscriptions, 24 burials had a combination of fieldstone headstones and/or footstones, three burials had concrete block headstones and footstones (see **Appendix A**). Inscriptions date the burial years between 1901 and 1947. Additionally, a total of 71 depressions were recorded within the survey area. Odom Bend Cemetery was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP during a previous survey (Barrett 2012).



Figure 4.10. Overview of the Odoms Bend Cemetery facing north.

The orientation of the original 2018 geophysical survey grid was established roughly north to south corresponding to the overall limits of the observed depressions and the overall landform. This orientation made the best use of the number of grids needed to survey the known graves as well as provided a seven to ten-meter buffer around any known grave. During the current survey, an additional 13 grids were established along the north, east, and south sides of the previous 2018 survey area. Three grids were placed along the previous southern edge, five grids were extended along the previous eastern limits, and five grids were placed along the previous northern edge. When analyzing the data, the east to west orientated anomalies and the north to south rows of anomalies are immediately identifiable as well as a possible former cemetery limit or fence line (**Figure 4.11**). Seven north to south running rows of anomalies with several outlier anomalies were observed. In general, these anomalies corresponded in size, shape and resistance values of predicted grave shafts. Overall a total of 98 burial locations were identified, with 76 probable

burial anomalies and 22 potential burial anomalies were observed (see **Appendix B**) in both the 50 cm and the 100 cm data sets (see **Figure 4.12**). The majority of the probable burial anomalies correspond to the 68 observed depressions and markers observed at the cemetery during the previous archaeological survey (Barrett 2012). Additional probable and potential burial anomalies are generally located within gaps of the observed grave rows or at the ends of existing rows, though one probable burial anomaly is located further to the southwest, just outside of the possible former cemetery limits.

Groundtruthing was used on areas throughout the cemetery that had inconclusive survey results and to further verify probable burial anomalies. Though some areas were able to be ruled out as burials, groundtruthing was not able to conclusively eliminate the remaining potential burial locations. Wood recommends developing a buffer of approximately 10 m of all probable and potential burial locations as well as the former cemetery limits to avoid impacting any additional burials not identified in the remote sensing data (**Figure 4.12**). This buffered area will help ensure avoidance of any further outliers.

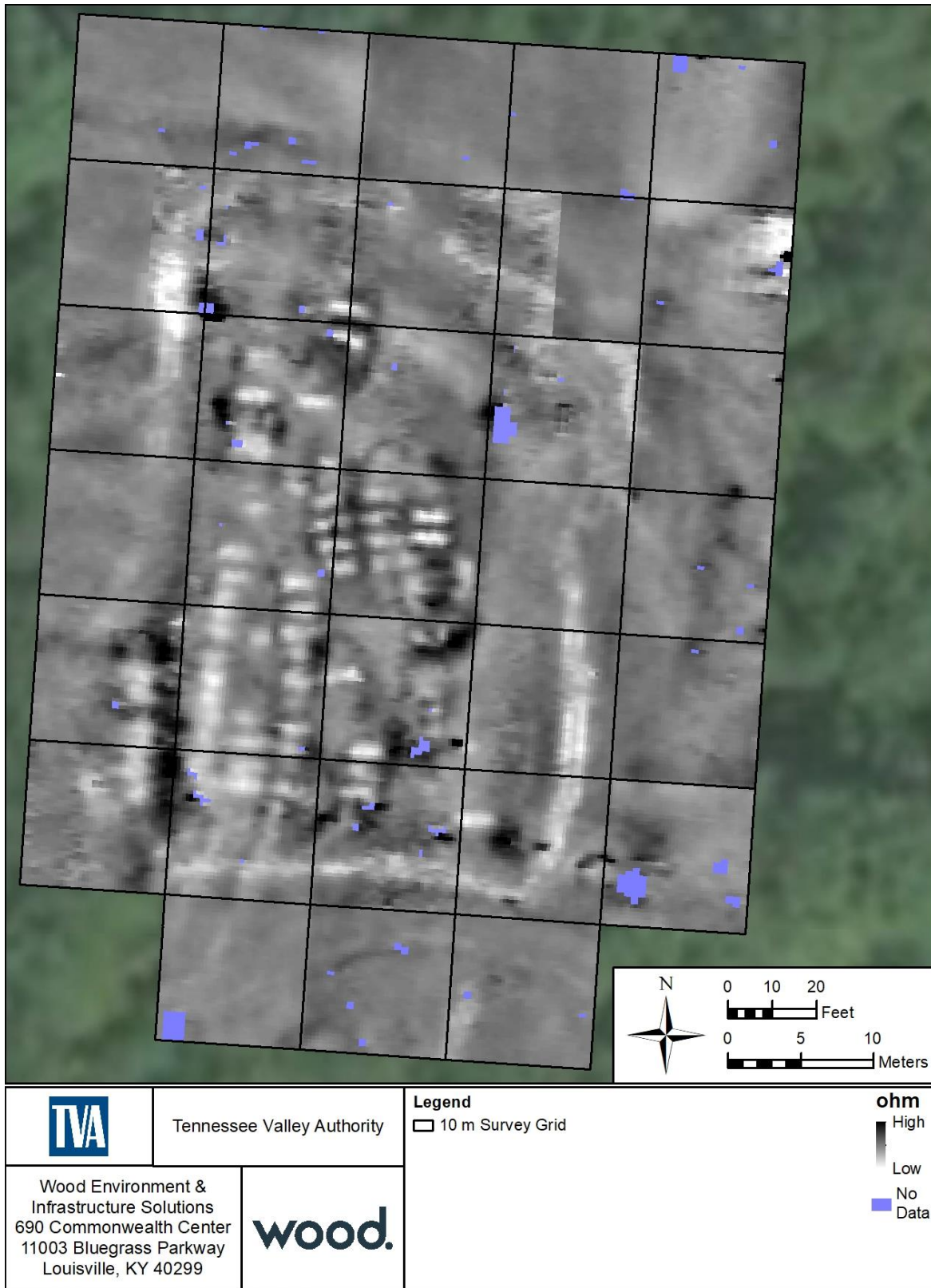


Figure 4.11. Electrical resistivity data at 100 cm depths at Odom Bend Cemetery.

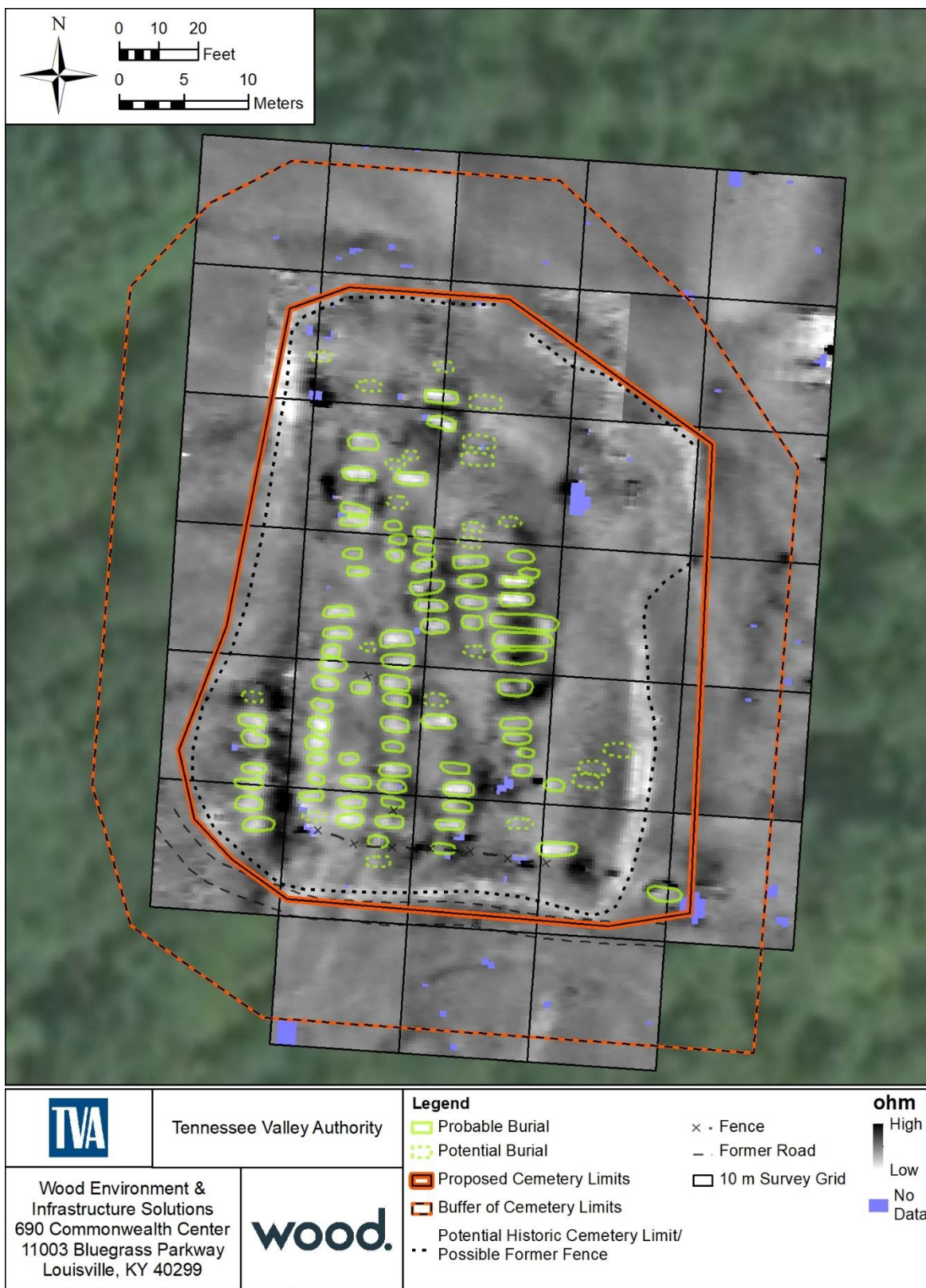


Figure 4.12. Electrical resistivity results and proposed cemetery limits at Odom Bend Cemetery.

4.5 Harper Cemetery

Harper Cemetery is located in a level, maintained lawn and bordered by a gravel access road to the west and south, and a narrow tree line to the east (**Figure 4.13**). The northern end of the survey area gently slopes down to the north. At Harper Cemetery, there are 10 burials that have headstones with inscriptions, 39 burials have associated fieldstone headers and/or footers, and 17 depressions were observed (see **Appendix A**). Additionally, 14 small, metal marker stakes were recorded in association with the marked graves. Inscriptions date the burial years between 1810 and 1951, though Sanders Cemetery, formerly located in the western portions of the TVA Gallatin Fossil Plant and Unnamed Cemetery No. 1 from Wilson, TN have been previously reinterred at this cemetery. Harper Cemetery was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP during a previous survey (Bradley et al. 2016).



Figure 4.13. Overview of Harper Cemetery facing southwest.

The orientation of the survey grid was established roughly north to south corresponding to the overall limits of the observed markers and depressions and the maintained area of the landform. This orientation made the best use of the number of grids needed to survey the known graves as well as provided a nine to ten-meter buffer around any known grave. When analyzing the data, the east to west orientated anomalies and the north to south rows of anomalies are immediately identifiable (**Figure 4.14**). Six north to south running rows of anomalies with several outlier anomalies were observed. In general, these anomalies corresponded in size, shape and resistance values of predicted grave shafts. Overall a total of 102 burial locations were identified, with 84 probable burial anomalies, including one larger area of multiple burials, 18 potential burial anomalies, including two larger potential burial areas (see **Appendix B**) were observed in both the 50 cm and the 100 cm data sets (**Figure 4.15**). The one large probable and two large potential burial areas have similar geophysical readings of individual burials, but no further divisions can

be seen within the data in order to separate it into multiple individual burials. Due to their overall size and shape, the three larger probable and potential burials areas at Harper Cemetery may contain up to 15 burials. Though most of the potential burial anomalies are located at the ends or within gaps of existing burial rows a partial row of potential burials, one of the larger sized potential burial areas and one probable burial, are located east of the easternmost marked row of burials.

Groundtruthing was used on areas throughout the cemetery that had inconclusive geophysical survey results to further verify any probable and potential burial anomalies. Groundtruthing was able to exclude some areas, but it was not able to conclusively eliminate the remaining potential burial locations or two larger potential burial areas. Wood recommends developing a buffer of approximately 10 m of all probable and potential burial locations to avoid impacting any additional burials not identified in the remote sensing data (see **Figure 4.15**). This buffered area will help ensure avoidance of any further outliers.

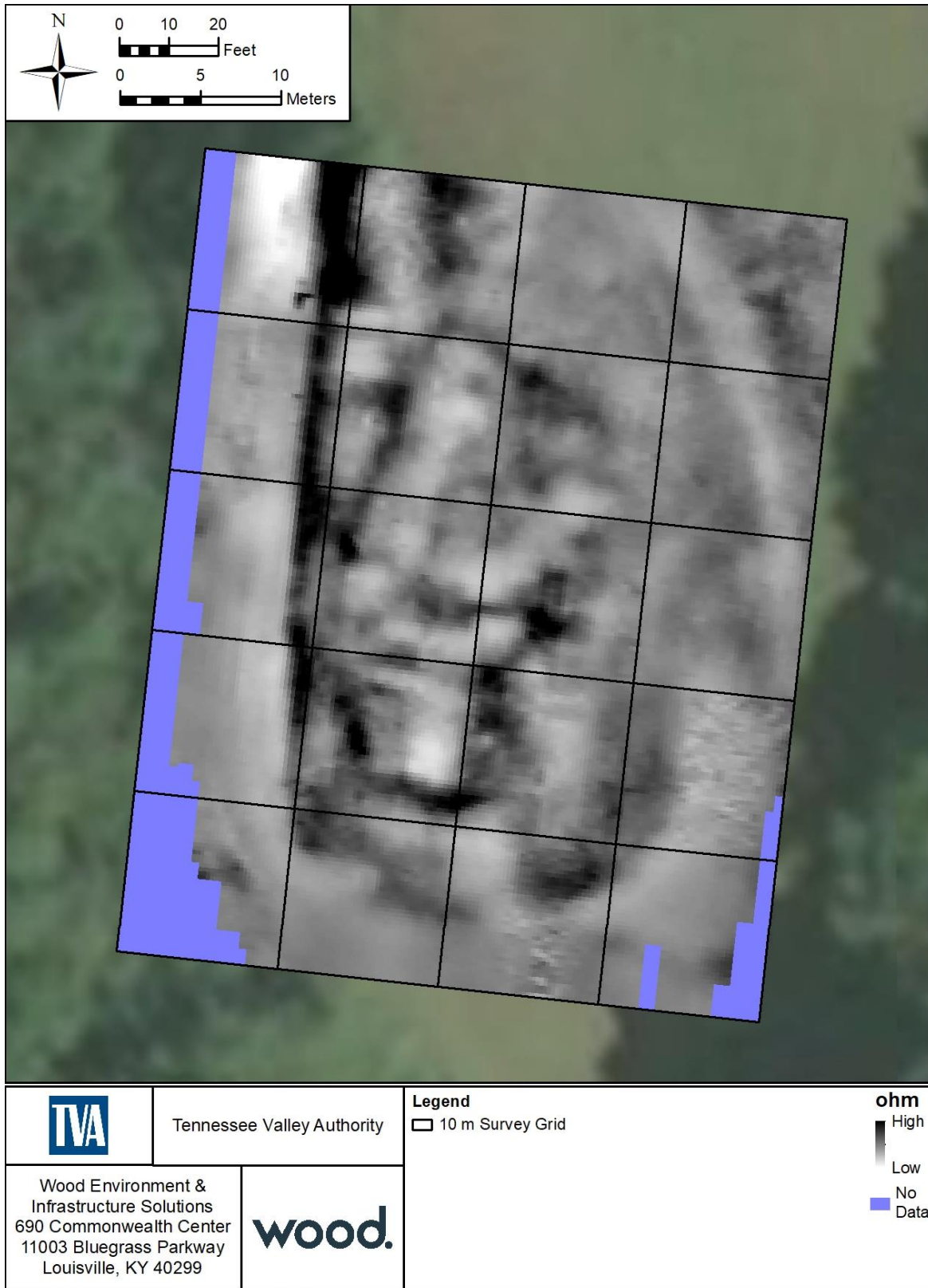


Figure 4.14. Electrical resistivity data at 50 cm depths at Harper Cemetery.

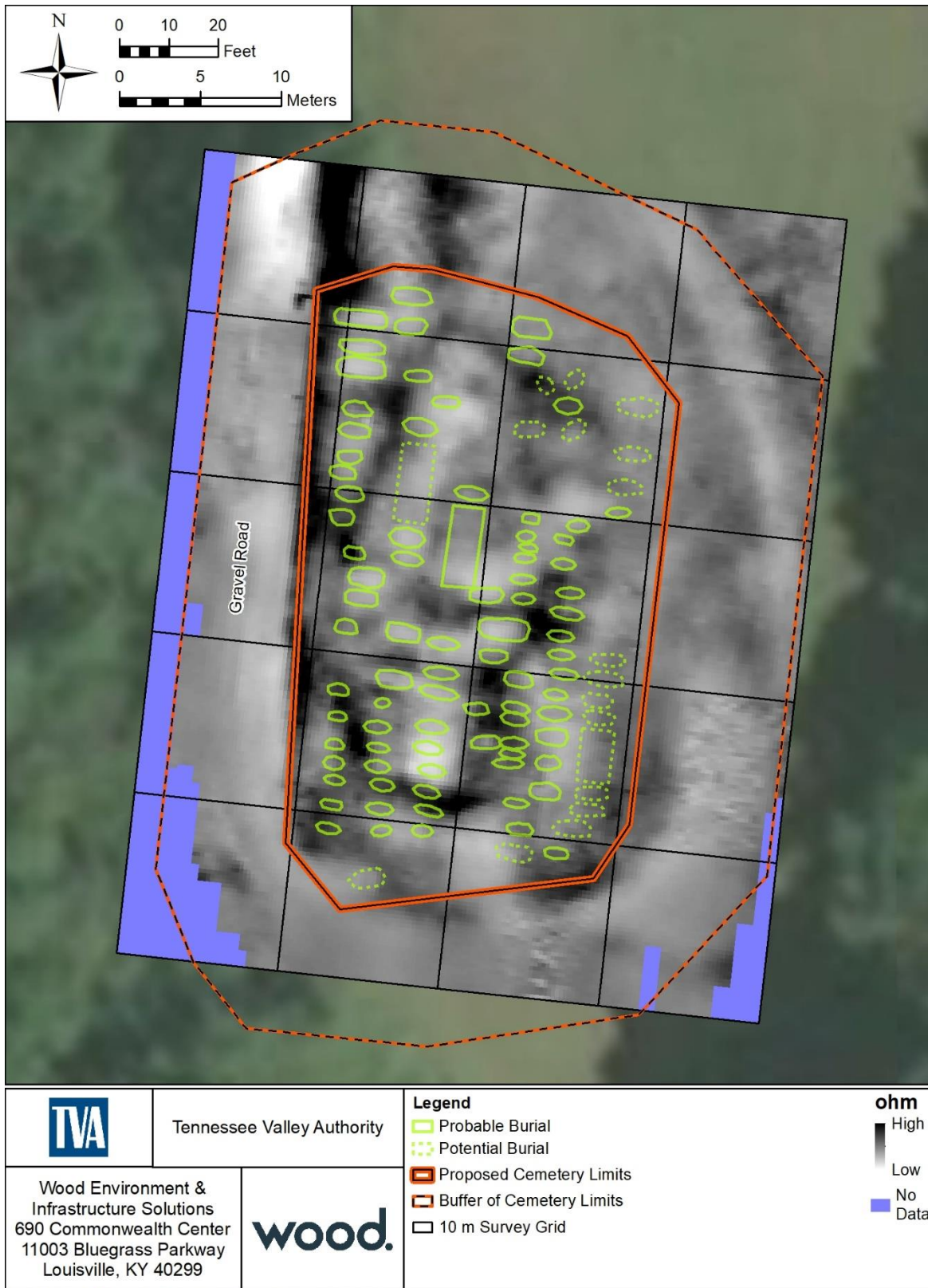


Figure 4.15. Electrical resistivity results and proposed cemetery limits at Harper Cemetery.

4.6 Carmichael Cemetery

4.6.1 Geophysical Results

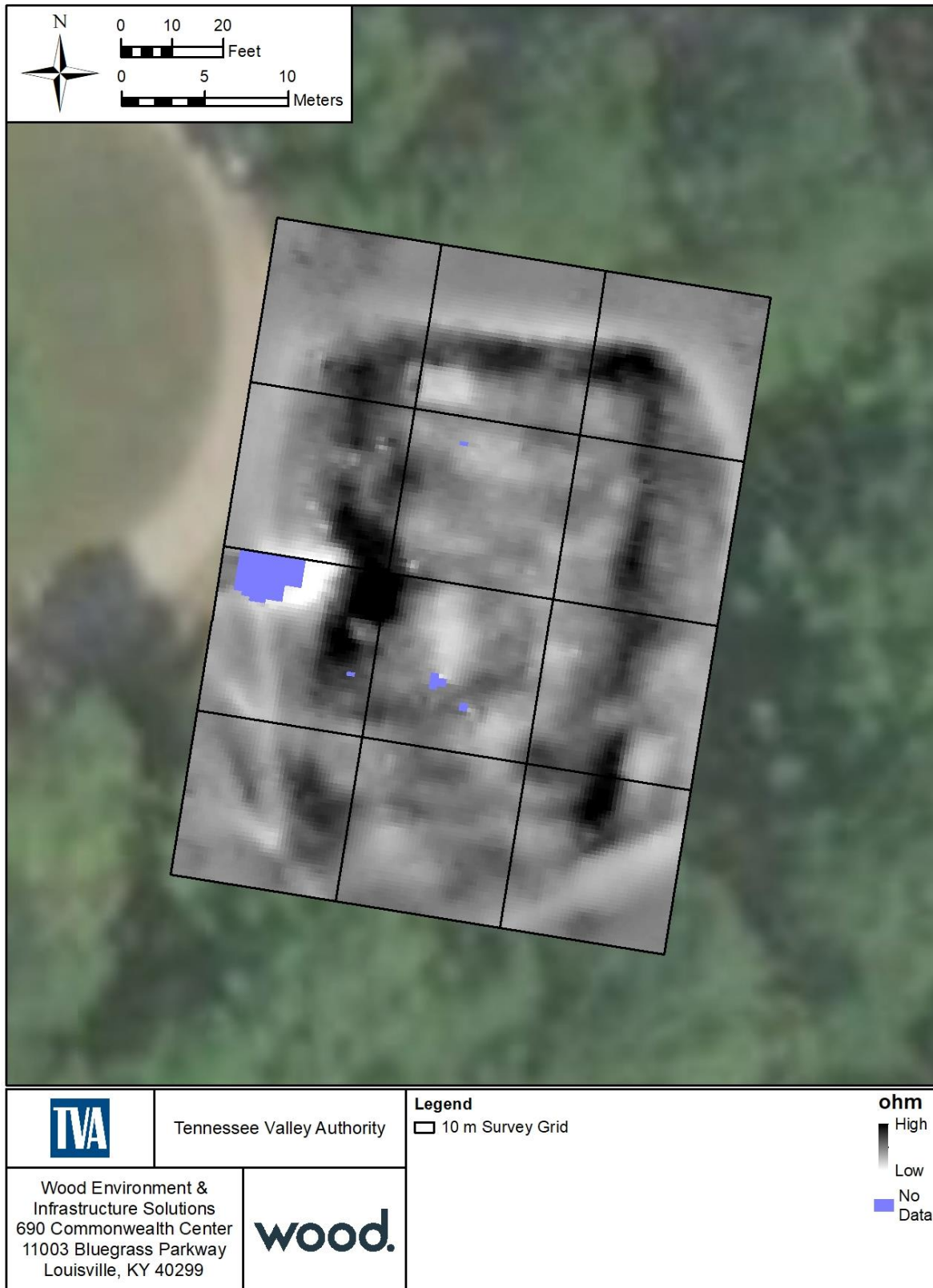
Carmichael Cemetery is located in a level, maintained lawn and contained within a single wire cable fence (**Figure 4.16**). Several mature trees are located within the cemetery fence, and a wooded area exists to the north, east, and south of the maintained lawn. At Carmichael Cemetery, there are 18 burials that are associated with headstones containing inscriptions, eight burials have associated fieldstone headers and/or footers, and 9 depressions were observed (see **Appendix A**). Inscriptions date the burial years between 1856 and 1967.



Figure 4.16. Overview of the Carmichael Cemetery facing north.

The orientation of the survey grid was established roughly north to south corresponding to the existing fence, overall limits of the observed markers and depressions as well as the overall landform. This orientation made the best use of the number of grids needed to survey the known graves as well as provided a five to ten meters buffer around any observed grave. When analyzing the data, the east to west orientated anomalies and the north to south rows of anomalies are immediately identifiable as well as the current cemetery fence line (**Figure 4.17**). Six north to south running rows of anomalies with several outlier anomalies were observed. In general, these anomalies corresponded in size, shape and resistance values of predicted grave shafts. Overall a total of 65 burial anomalies were recorded, with 52 probable burial anomalies, 11 potential burial anomalies, and two larger potential burial areas were observed (see **Appendix B**) in both the 50 cm and the 100 cm data sets (**Figure 4.18**). The two larger possible burial areas have similar geophysical readings of individual burials, but no distinct divisions can be seen within the data in order to separate it into multiple individual burials. Due to their overall size and shape, the two larger possible burials areas at Carmichael Cemetery may contain up to 6 burials. All of the probable burial anomalies, two possible burial anomalies and two

possible burial areas are located within the current cemetery fence line, while eight possible burial anomalies and one possible burial area are located immediately outside the current fence. Groundtruthing was used on areas throughout the cemetery that had inconclusive survey results and to further verify probable burial anomalies. Groundtruthing was not able to eliminate the remaining probable or potential burial locations and areas. Wood recommends developing a buffer of 10 m (33 ft) of all probable and potential burial locations to avoid impacting any additional burials not identified in the remote sensing data. This will help ensure avoidance of any further outliers.



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Figure 4.17. Electrical resistivity data at 50 cm depths at Carmichael Cemetery.

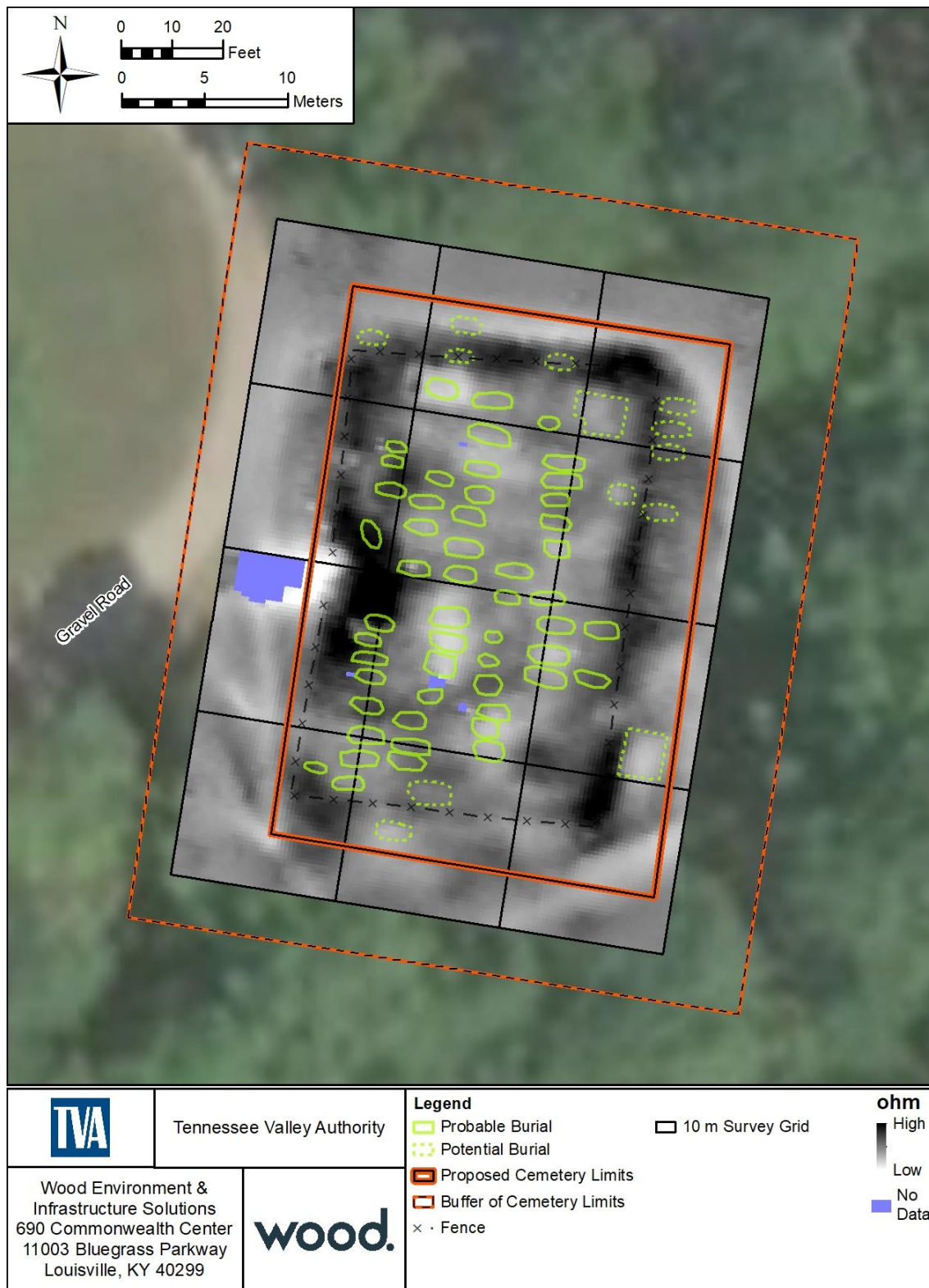


Figure 4.18. Electrical resistivity results and proposed cemetery limits at Carmichael Cemetery.

4.6.2 Research and NRHP Evaluation

The Carmichael Cemetery is located on a 62.5-acre tract of land acquired by TVA in 1952 from W.A. and Mary Nell Carmichael (Sumner County Courthouse, Gallatin, Tennessee (SCC): 1952: Deed Book (DB) 150:311) (**Figure 4.19**). The land had belonged to a Carmichael since as early as 1883 when James W. Carmichael acquired the property from the heirs of Andrew Soper (SCC: 1883: DB 35:485). On the 1878 Map of Sumner County compiled by D.G. Beers and Co., James Soper, Andrew's brother, had a homestead in the approximate location on this tract of land. From this point on, the property remained in the family and was known in the official record as the old Andrew Soper Homestead and as such a more appropriate name for the cemetery would be the Soper Cemetery. In 1916, Isabel Carmichael, the daughter of Andrew Soper and wife of James W. Carmichael, purchased the property at a special auction from the County Court Clerk and Special Commissioner (SCC: 1916: DB 78:116). When Isabelle passed away in 1934, the property passed to two of her sons, William A. Carmichael and Jene Carmichael who split the property evenly, with Jene getting the northern 62.5 acres and W.A. Carmichael receiving the southern half, which contains the cemetery (SCC: 1934: DB 107:438). According to the TVA Land Acquisition Map of 1952, the tract of land on which the cemetery is located was bounded by Jene W. Carmichael's land to the north, Summie Cocke et. al's. land to the west, Hillie Franklin's land to the south and the Cumberland River to the east.

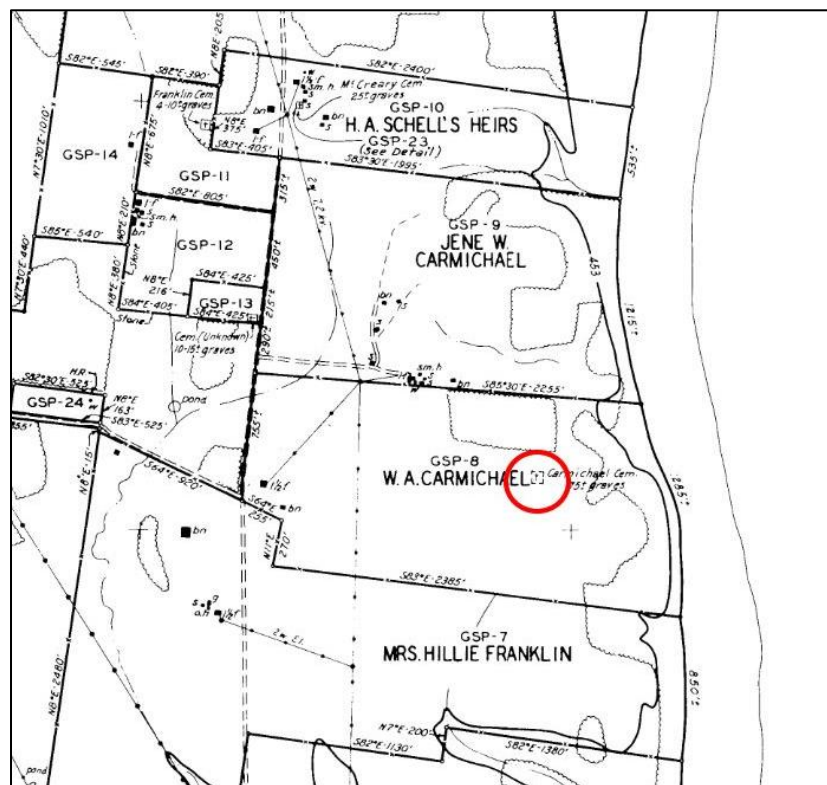


Figure 4.19. Carmichael Cemetery as shown on the 1952 TVA Land Acquisition Map.

According to the current survey, there are at least 65 burials located at the Carmichael Cemetery. Of these, 19 have legible inscriptions, two of which share a headstone (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.20**). In-depth research of the nineteen individuals shows that they are all related and can be traced

back to John Oney and Matilda Soper. According to the legible headstones, the earliest burials occurred in the mid-nineteenth century, as early as 1856 with the latest occurring as recent as 1967. While there are several worked headstones located in the cemetery, the majority of the burial plots are either not marked or have crude stone markers, some of which have been broken or buried over the years, that lack any inscriptions or identifying features.

Table 4.1. Legible Inscriptions on Stone Markers in Carmichael Cemetery

Grave Number	Name	Dates
3	Willie Bruce	March 26, 1885 – July 2, 1913
7	Harry Carmichael	1890 – 1948
8	Bennie Carmichael	January 23, 1887 – August 7, 1899
9	Woodmen of the World Memorial – J.W. Carmichael	September 15, 1852 – June 23, 1915
10	Louise Isabel Carmichael	May 31, 1862 – June 1, 1934
11	Ladye Belle Schell	April 9, 1894 – May 12, 1928
17	Mary Schell Watson and William Curry Watson Sr.	November 13, 1896 – November 12, 1954 and October 13, 1894 – March 5, 1967
22	Thomas S. Watson	November 16, 1837 – July 24, 1896
23	Sarah Elizabeth Downs	January 31, 1857 – November 22, 1882
41	Susan Soper	August 16, 1858 – January 10, 1862
42	Malinda L. Soper	May 31, 1850 – April 17, 1856
44	Benjamin Franklin Soper	December 25, 1856 – March 13, 1907
48	Henry Hayden Rutledge	April 27, 1854 – January 25, 1925
49	Annie Rutledge	August 8, 1855 – October 10, 1900
50	Baby infant son of HH and AE Rutledge	NA
51	Walter; little son of HH and AE Rutledge	NA
55	Andrew Soper	November 30, 1824 – May 19, 1879
56	Eliza Soper	February 22, 1821 – July 13, 1909

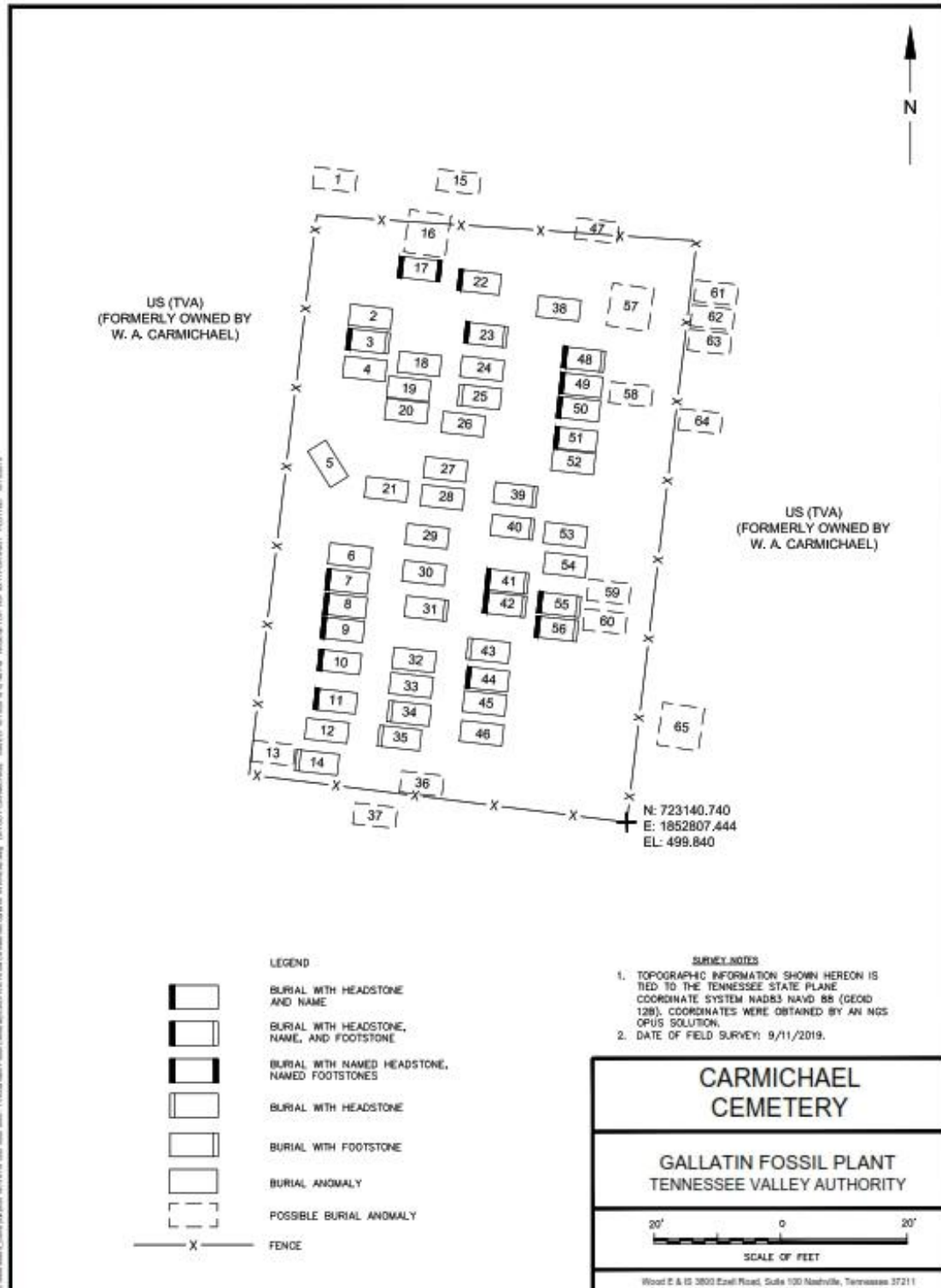


Figure 4.20. Map showing the layout of the 65 identified graves.

All of the worked headstones that are still legible belong to members of some of the area's notable and wealthy families, which would explain the indulgences. These families, namely the Sopers, the Bruces, and the Carmichaels were wealthy landowning families who were prominent around the region, specifically in Sumner County and Odoms Bend. All of these families intermarried, sometimes more than once, which accounts for the repeated presence of these names in a rural cemetery.

The individuals buried at the Carmichael Cemetery trace their collective roots back to the Soper family who moved to Sumner County in the early nineteenth century. John Oney Soper and his wife Matilda had at least four children, James, Andrew, Elizabeth and Benjamin. By 1850, James had moved out but Andrew and his new wife, Eliza Bruce Soper, lived with John, who worked as a carpenter, and Matilda. The following year, the 1860 Federal Census shows that James and Andrew were neighbors and they were both farmers. By this time, their father was living on James' farm. It is presumed that Andrew's vast amount of land contains the 125 acres that contains the Carmichael Cemetery and that would later be divided in half by W.A. and Jene Carmichael because, when Andrew passed away in 1879, he was buried in this cemetery and given a formal headstone (**Figure 4.21**).

Andrew's wife, Eliza, who was a member of another prominent landowning family in Sumner County, the Bruce's, outlived Andrew by three decades. Initially, Eliza continued to live in the place where her and Andrew had built their homestead with her children, Benjamin Soper, Andrew Soper Jr., and Isabelle (Isabele) "Belle" Soper (US Census 1880). However, in 1883, she sold the land to her daughter Isabelle and J.W. Carmichael, her new son-in-law, after which she proceeded to live with them until her passing in 1909. Eliza is also buried in the Carmichael Cemetery (**Figure 4.22**).

At least four of Andrew and Eliza's children are also buried at the Carmichael Cemetery; Benjamin Franklin, Malinda L., Susan, and Louise Isabel Carmichael. Malinda passed away a less than a month before her sixth birthday and Susan passed at the age of three (**Figure 4.23** and **Figure 4.24**). Ben Soper was a farmer in 1880 at the age of 23 and by 1900, he was enumerated as a 41-year-old, married contractor with six children; Ollie (14), Lissie (11), Nellie (10), Ben (9), Earl (4), and Herschell (1) (US Census 1880; 1900). Ben's wife was named Sarah Soper and her mother Amanda Stuart and her brother Clarence Stuart lived with them in 1900, the latter of whom worked as a farm laborer. Ben passed away in 1907 (**Figure 4.25**). The last of the four children buried in this cemetery with intact, legible headstones is Louise Isabel Carmichael (**Figure 4.26**).



Figure 4.21. View of Andrew Soper's headstone, facing west.



Figure 4.22. View of Eliza Bruce Soper's headstone, facing west.



Figure 4.23. View of Melinda Soper's headstone, facing west



Figure 4.24. View of Susan Soper's headstone, facing west.



Figure 4.25. View of Benjamin Franklin Soper's headstone, facing west.



Figure 4.26. View of Louise Isabel Carmichael's headstone, facing east.

Louise Isabel "Belle" Carmichael was born in 1862 and married her husband, James W. Carmichael in 1881. James Carmichael was born in West Virginia and worked as a farmer in 1900 and owned their homestead, presumably the same that was purchased from Andrew Soper's heirs that Andrew himself had built. In 1900, James and Isabel lived with their eight kids; Gertrude (17), Willie (15), Minnie (13), Harry (10), Jene (8), Lady (6), Anna (4), Hayden (1), as well as Isabel's mother, Eliza. William "Willie" and Jene are the two sons who owned the property before TVA's acquisition in 1952. In 1910, the family still lived on this property with James working as a farmer and Isabel as a grocer. James and Isabel are each buried in Carmichael Cemetery along with at least three of their children; Harry, Bennie, and Ladye. James' headstone, which is shaped like stacked logs, and the commemorative engraving indicates that he was a member of the Woodmen of the World fraternal organization (**Figure 4.27**).



Figure 4.27. View of James W. Carmichael's headstone, facing east.

Of the three Carmichael children who are known to be buried at the Carmichael Cemetery, Bennie passed away at the age of 12 in 1899 (**Figure 4.28**). Ladye, whose name appears throughout the records with many different spellings, married John Cantrell Schell in 1910. The Schell family lived next to the Carmichael family on Coles Ferry Pike around the turn of the century and the two families lived next to several African American families who had moved to the area following emancipation. John Cantrell worked as a farm engineer and in 1920, Ladye and John had two daughters together, Ellen (7) and Mary (4). Ladye passed away in 1928 at the age of 34 and was buried in the Carmichael Cemetery (**Figure 4.29**). John survived her by several decades and was buried in the Gallatin City Cemetery when he passed in 1972. Harry Carmichael was born in either 1889 or 1890, as the records differ, and he passed away in 1948 (**Figure 4.30**). During his life, Harry worked as a farm laborer and was married to Nellie Carmichael. The two of them had one daughter, Anna. Harry's marker that is present at the Carmichael cemetery is a modern headstone. However, research shows that Nellie's headstone, that is located at Bushs Chapel Cemetery in Sumner County, Tennessee, also has Harry's name shown. It is likely that Harry was buried at Carmichael yet depicted on his wife's headstone to honor him and a modern marker was placed at his actual resting place as a memorial.



Figure 4.28. View of Bennie Carmichael's headstone, facing east.



Figure 4.29. View of Lady Belle Schell's headstone, facing east.



Figure 4.30. View of Harry S. Carmichael's headstone, facing east.

Nellie Mai Carmichael's maiden name was Downs. Although Nellie was not buried in the Carmichael Cemetery, another legible headstone shows that a Sarah Elizabeth Downs, wife of Andrew Jackson Downs, was (**Figure 4.31**). Andrew Jackson Downs was the grandson of John Oney and Mary Soper, making him the nephew of Andrew Soper and the first cousin of Louise Isabel Carmichael. Sarah, his first wife who is buried in the Carmichael Cemetery, passed at the age of 25. Andrew Jackson Downs went on to marry two more times, fathering a total of nine children, none of whom were with Sarah.



Figure 4.31. View of Sarah Elizabeth Downs' headstone, facing west.

There is a marker for Willie Bruce in the Carmichael Cemetery. Willie worked as a farmer on his father's farm until he passed away in 1913 (**Figure 4.32**). Willie Bruce's parents were the very famous Sumner County resident, William Blakemore Bruce, and his wife Jennie Bruce, both of whom are buried at the Gallatin City Cemetery. Jennie's full name, prior to her marriage was Mary Jane "Jennie" Downs, making her the daughter of Elizabeth Soper and William Downs, the granddaughter of John Oney and Matilda Soper, the sister of Andrew Jackson Downs, the niece of Andrew and Eliza Bruce Soper, and the first cousin of Louise Isabel Carmichael. In addition to being married to the granddaughter of John and Matilda Soper, William Blakemore Bruce was also the brother of Eliza Bruce Soper, the wife of Andrew Soper. This means that he was married to his sister's niece. While this seems odd by today's standards, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in rural America, families were large and options for significant others was limited.



Figure 4.32. View of Willie Bruce's headstone, facing west.

One of the other upright, highly decorated headstones belongs to Thomas Samuel Watson, who was born in 1837 and died in 1896 (**Figure 4.33**). Thomas was married to Louisa Downs Watson who was the daughter of William Downs and Elizabeth Soper. Thomas and Louisa had at least three children together, Charles, Mildred, and William Thomas Watson. Louisa passed away in 1870 and Thomas went on to remarry Georgetta Well Bay. The youngest son of Thomas and Louisa, William Thomas Watson, a farmer, had six children, one of whom was William Curry Watson, who along with his wife Mary Schell Watson, is also buried in the Carmichael Cemetery (**Figure 4.34**). It is likely that Mary Schell was related in some way to Lady Belle Schell, who would have been first cousins with William Thomas.



Figure 4.33. View of Thomas S. Watson's headstone, facing west.



Figure 4.34. View of William Curry and Mary Schell Watson's headstone, facing east.

The final set of burials with legible headstones all belong to the Rutledges. Henry Hayden Rutledge was a farmer who was born in 1854 and was married to Ann “Annie” Eliza Rutledge. Ann’s maiden name was Soper and was the daughter of Andrew Soper Sr. and Eliza Bruce Soper, making her the sister of Isabelle Soper Carmichael and the first cousin of Mary Jane Jennie Downs, Andrew Jackson Downs, and Louisa Downs. Ann passed away in 1900 and Henry remarried a woman named Jennie A Raymond. Henry and Ann are both buried in the Carmichael Cemetery along with their two children Walter and an unnamed infant (**Figure 4.35** through **Figure 4.38**).



Figure 4.35. View of Henry Rutledge’s headstone, facing west.



Figure 4.36. View of Annie Rutledge’s headstone, facing west.



Figure 4.37. View of Walter Rutledge's headstone, facing west.



Figure 4.38. View of the unnamed infant of Henry and Annie Rutledge's headstone, facing west.

The types of headstones reflect the status of those interred. It was commonplace for poorer families and temporary tenants to use unworked stone markers to denote the location of burials, thus the identities of those buried in plots with such markers belonged to tenant workers or squatters and therefore are unknown and the likelihood for identification is improbable. The aforementioned families and individuals singled out in this report were specifically researched because their elaborate headstones identified them as being interred in the Carmichael Cemetery. It is likely that, due to the familial nature of the cemetery, some of the other children and spouses of those specifically mentioned above whose headstones legibly identify their final resting places were also buried in the Carmichael Cemetery but their headstones have either been removed, broken, or weather-beaten over time to make identification impossible.

NRHP Recommendations

The most recent National Register Bulletin #41 "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places" states for a cemetery to be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, it must be shown to demonstrate significance under one of the four basic Criteria (A, B, C, or D) [Potter and Boland 1992]. Due to the sentimental nature of cemeteries and burials, it is understandable that individuals with a direct link will rarely remain objective and instead assign their own personal significance to the site. Therefore, cemeteries and burials are rarely considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, thus necessitating the addition of the special criterion considerations, namely Criteria Considerations C and D. These special Criteria Considerations are not to be confused with the four main criteria of eligibility. Instead, they exist as additional criteria to ensure that sites that are typically not considered eligible, such as cemeteries, birthplaces, religious structures etc., demonstrate sufficient significance to warrant eligibility. Thus, Criteria Considerations C and D, the two that apply to cemeteries, are also used to determine a cemetery's significance. However, according to Bulletin #41, the special requirements of Criteria Considerations C and D do not apply to archaeological sites, or cemeteries that are eligible under Criterion D of the four basic Criteria.

The Carmichael Cemetery is a mid-sized, rural, family cemetery with a mixture of both elaborately designed headstones with inscriptions that are still legible as well as unmarked and unworked fieldstones. The dissimilar grave markers along with the diverse demographic of this area the turn of the twentieth century leads one to believe that this cemetery was utilized by both wealthy white landowners as well as poorer African Americans. The use of unworked fieldstones, as seen in other small rural cemeteries around Odoms Bend, is indicative of a lack of wealth, and the overwhelming African American population as observed in the US Census Records, alludes to the fact that many of these unmarked graves were in fact for African American residents. The belief that this cemetery was used by both wealthy whites as well as poorer African Americans, who likely worked the land for the wealthy white landowners, makes this cemetery an interesting study in rural Tennessee at this time.

Using the four criteria for listing on the National Register, Wood recommends that the Carmichael Cemetery is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Under Criterion A, B, and C, the cemetery is recommended ineligible, however, given that plans currently include the direct impact of removal and relocation, Wood asserts that it is eligible under Criterion D because this process it is likely to

yield information important to the history of Gallatin, Sumner County, and the region as a whole. The Carmichael Cemetery could yield significant information through a thorough archaeological investigation as the cemetery represents the integration of different races and social classes in rural Tennessee around the turn of the century. The comingling around the Odoms Bend area included freed slaves living in the same general vicinity as the wealthy white aristocratic class who once owned them. The period in American history stretching from Emancipation through Reconstruction was a turbulent time and the presence of communities like those represented in this cemetery living alongside one another is historically relevant.

The archaeological research potential of the cemetery is enhanced by associated oral history and the strong existing archival record of the interred. The immense research value takes several forms that meet Criterion D of the NRHP. The diverse demographic composition of the cemetery suggests a study of mortuary customs reflective of social status and ethnicity would be invaluable. These studies include grave markings, mode of burial, casket hardware, and grave offerings. The skeletal biology of the population holds enormous research potential as well, providing information on the health of the cemetery population. Biological studies would provide information on specific mortality patterns, diseases and occupational hazards of the interred. Due to the oral and archival data associated with the cemetery, identifying specific individuals in unmarked graves becomes possible, providing great comfort to families of the deceased. The historical record on Odoms Bend and the people who lived there, namely the African American community, is severely lacking and as a result, little is known about the residents, their socioeconomic status, their way of life etc. can be greatly enhanced through archaeological investigations.

It should be noted that the list of legible headstones was presented to local historians in the hopes that information could be collected, and several potential points of contact were identified of individuals who are either related to those buried in the cemetery or who have close relationships with the families of those buried there. Wood collected the information for these potential local references, however they were not contacted as part of this effort. Should Carmichael Cemetery get slated for removal and relocation, these contacts would be a starting point to identify next of kin.

5.0 GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH RESULTS

While conducting research of the individuals and communities who inhabited the land on which the TVA Gallatin Fossil Plant now operates, an in-depth look into the deed books was necessary. In doing so, a great deal of information on the land and the individuals who were selling it to TVA was acquired. This information, along with other valuable data that can be found when combing through deed records, was not only used to assist in the research of the individuals who might be buried in the various cemeteries on TVA property, but it also helps shine light on the demographics of the region, the relationships between families in the area, as well as many other social and economic factors that informed the lives of the people. A brief summary of 21 TVA land acquisitions from 1952 can be found in **Table 5.1**. It should be noted that this table does not contain every land conveyance that took place between TVA and the people of Gallatin or Sumner County Tennessee, but rather it is a representative sample taken from several acquisitions that took place on the peninsula where the Gallatin Fossil Plant now operates.

Table 5.1. Amount TVA Paid Per Acre.

Deed Book	Tract Number	Cost	Acreage	Cost per Acre	Grantor	White or African American
151:438	GSP 1	\$54,415.00	317	\$171.66	S.F. and Mary Richardson	White
151:122	GSP 2	\$14,456.00	83	\$174.17	Sam P Sanders et. al.	African American
150:331	GSP 4	\$42,373.00	185	\$229.04	Hershel T. Hackett et. al	White
151:94	GSP 5	\$2,050.00	9.6	\$213.54	Malvina Carmichae	White
151:95	GSP 6	\$30,536.00	159	\$192.05	L.H. and Stella Sullivan	White
151:124	GSP 7	\$20,012.50	112.8	\$177.42	Hillie Franklin	White
151:91	GSP 8	\$10,210.00	64	\$159.53	W.A. Carmichael	White
151:92	GSP 9	\$9,565.00	58.8	\$162.67	Jene Carmichael	White
150:315	GSP 10 & 14	\$9,202.00	42	\$219.10	H.A. Schell's Heirs	White
151:475	GSP 11	\$712.50	9	\$79.17	Tom Franklin's Heirs	African American
151:126	GSP 12	\$1,860.00	10.5	\$177.14	Silas Sweat	African American
151:272	GSP 13	\$350.00	2	\$175.00	Henry Cantrell's Heirs	African American
150:319	GSP 15	\$25,501.00	150	\$170.01	Elwood B. Bruce	White
151:198	GSP 16	\$32,795.00	266	\$123.29	Nelson Alexander et. ux.	White
151:201	GSP 17	\$600.00	1.6	\$375.00	J.T. Bruce	White
151:472	GSP 18	\$5,375.00	9.5	\$565.79	Sam N. Schell et. ux	White
151:534	GSP 19	\$2,582.00	12.2	\$211.64	Joe Hudson's Heirs	African American
151:276	GSP 20	\$5,430.00	26.7	\$203.37	Elmira Mills et. al	African American
150:325	GSP 21	\$23,530.00	145.35	\$161.89	Virgil and Luther Merritt	White
151:278	GSP 22	\$20,910.00	90	\$232.33	E.H. Hackett	White
150:335	GSP 24	\$255.00	2.4	\$106.25	Sam Sanders	African American

5.1 Cemetery (Unknown), Site 40SU465

The Cemetery (Unknown) is located within plot GSP-13 on the 1952 TVA Acquisition Map (**Figure 5.1**). The cemetery is referred to as the Cemetery (Unknown) because that is how it is named on the TVA map. Unlike the prior cemeteries, there are no records of this cemetery and no legible inscriptions on the markers and stones.

The land on which the Cemetery (Unknown) is located first shows up in the deed record in 1879 when James Soper conveys the property to Andrew Soper (SCC: 1879: DB 32:415) (**Table 5.1**). Less than two months later, the property transfers from the Andrew Soper Estate to Lewis Williams (SCC: 1879: DB 32:509). This is where a large gap in the record appears. The next deed referencing GSP-13 is in 1952 when the heirs of Henry Cantrell sold the property to TVA (SCC: 1952: DB 151:272). The 1952 deed, conveying the property to TVA, explains that the land was acquired by Henry Cantrell, but a deed was never executed. The deed explains that Henry Cantrell's heirs acquired the property by "intestate succession from Henry Cantrell who died about 1930 and who at that time had held said property in continuous adverse possession under claim of ownership exclusive of all other persons for more than thirty years" (SCC: 1952: DB 151:272). While the record is unsure of the exact time of Cantrell's acquisition, it asserts that he owned the property outright. This could very likely be an instance where a deed was intentionally never executed for Cantrell because he was an African American. The practice of deliberately neglecting to issue a legal deed to an African American who fairly purchased the property was commonplace and used as a method of oppression. All too often, African Americans who bought property from white landowners were under the impression that the land was rightfully theirs. However, in an act of Jim Crow era subjugation, the formal and legal paperwork was never issued and therefore, in the eyes of the law, the African American had no legal claim on the land. In some cases, as with Robert Hood, this was rectified by heirs of the offending party, but there were likely many instances where this was not the case. The presence of a cemetery was not noted in any of the deeds.

The earliest owners of this property indicated in the records was the Soper family, a wealthy white family that acquired a lot of land from Eli Odom dating back to 1853. James Soper is shown in the 1878 Map of Sumner County, Tennessee that depicts large residences and landowners. Andrew Soper married Elizabeth (Eliza) Soper, and their daughter married a Carmichael. The Soper family is all buried either in the Carmichael Cemetery or in the Soper Cemetery. Lewis Williams was the next to acquire the land, but he does not show up anywhere in the records and it is unclear how long he owned it before Henry Cantrell attained it. It is believed that Williams was either a white landowner from outside the county who sold the property to the Cantrells without issuing them a deed, or that he was an African American who gave the land to the Cantrells. The latter could explain the absence of Williams from the record.

Henry Cantrell was an African American man who lived in District 3 for at least the second half of his life, beginning as early as 1880 (US Census 1880). Henry shared the Cantrell name with a wealthy white family in the area and could have been a freed slave who kept the surname of the family he served. Over the years, Henry had at least two wives as well as several children and grandchildren, some of whom are enumerated in the 1952 deed to TVA. In 1880, Henry was married to Judy Cantrell and they lived with their six children: Frank, Anthony, Henry Jr., Louise, Sallie, and Elen (US Census 1880). By 1900, Henry was a widowed 67-year-old who was working as a day laborer and living alone in a house he owned (US Census 1900). Ten years later, he was remarried to Alice Cantrell, and he worked on a farm that he owned (US Census 1910). Although the 1952 deed estimated that Henry died around 1930, Tennessee Death Records show that he passed on May 9, 1911 at 81-years-old. If Henry Cantrell occupied the land on GSP-13 for thirty years prior to his death, then he acquired it shortly after it was transferred to Lewis Williams. This

remains consistent with Lewis Williams' absence from the record and the presence of Henry in the area as early as 1880.

After Henry Cantrell passed away, his children continued to live in the area. Henry Jr. was living in the area and working as a day laborer in 1900, having started a family of his own (US Census 1900). Anthony Cantrell lived in the 3rd District in 1920 and he worked as a farm laborer and lived alongside two of his brothers, Henry Jr., and Ned, and several members of the Middleton family, whose name is mentioned among Henry's heirs in the 1952 deed (US Census 1920). Anthony is still shown as a farm laborer living in the area in 1930 (US Census 1930). Henry Jr. passed in 1932 and Anthony passed away in 1938. Several members of the Cantrell family are recorded as being buried in the Peach Valley Cemetery. Little is known about the Peach Valley community other than the fact that it was an African American community with close links to the Odoms Bend community (Velma Brinkley 2019).

It is believed that the Cemetery (Unknown) was established during the occupancy of the Cantrell family. It is very possible that Henry Cantrell was buried there along with any other family members who passed away during their tenancy. The records show that several later members of the Cantrell family are buried in Peach Valley Cemetery, but its location is unknown. While one might want to believe that this Cemetery (Unknown) is the Peach Valley Cemetery, this is unlikely, as there are Death Certificates dating from 1953 indicating people being buried in Peach Valley. This is one year after TVA purchased GSP-13. However, the inconsistency of the records, the longevity of the Cantrell's possession, and the large number of family members in the immediate vicinity suggest that the Unnamed Cemetery belonged to that family.

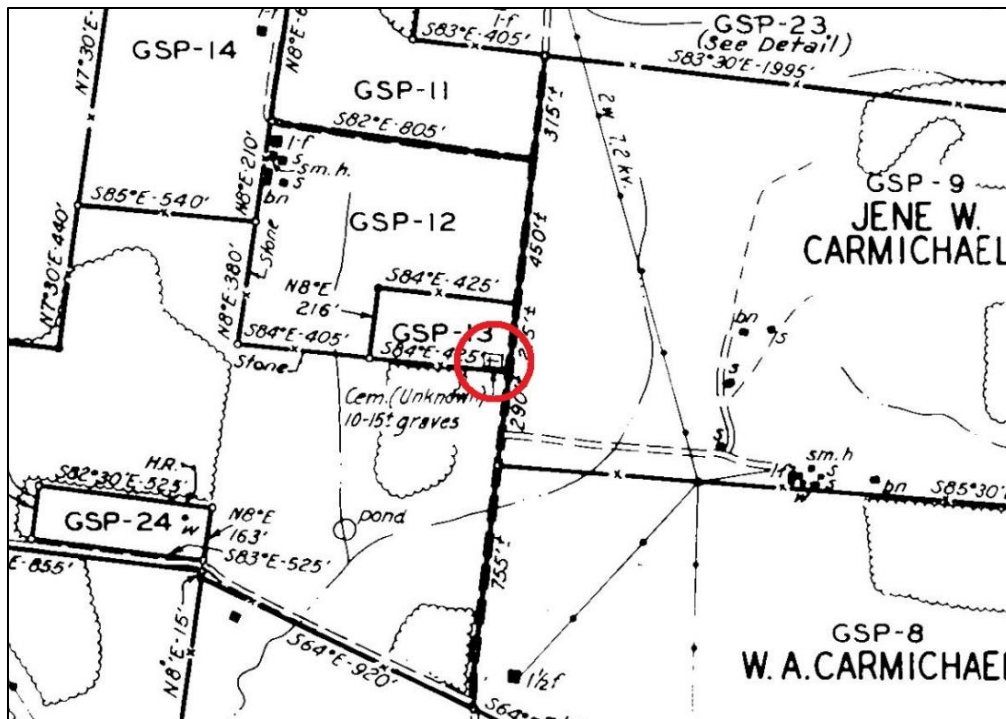


Figure 5.1. View of the TVA Land Acquisition Map showing the Cemetery (Unknown).

Table 5.2. Conveyance History for GSP-13.

Reference	Instrument Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description
James Soper (Soaper) was a large landowner and is shown on the 1878 Map – Andrew Soper also acquired a lot of land					
DB 32:415	Deed	6/29/1879	James Soper	Andrew Soper	James Soper has bargained and sold to Andrew Soper a tract of land containing 141 ½ acres more or less in District 3.
DB 32:509	Deed	8/12/1879	Andrew Soper estate	Lewis Williams	Eliza Soper, the administrator of Andrew Soper's estate, sold to Lewis Williams a certain tract or parcel of land in District 3 in Sumner County, Tn containing two acres, more or less
DB 151:272	Deed	10/3/1952	Anthony Cantrell, Jr., Sallie Cantrell, Henry Cantrell, Jr., Katherine Middleton, John Henry Jenkins, and Claude Ferguson	USA	GSP-13 "A tract of land lying in the Third Civil District of Sumner County, State of Tennessee, on the right side of the Cumberland River, approximately 4 ¾ miles southeast of Gallatin and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centerline of a road and in the prolongation of a fence line, a corner of the lands of Jene W. Carmichael, and Summie Cocke et al; thence with Summie Cocke et al's line and the fence line N. 84 dgreess W., 425 feet to a point, a corner of the lands of Summie Cocke et al and Silas Sweat; thence with Silas Sweat's line...containing 2.- acres more or less" "The last registered instrument relating to the property embraced herein was a General

Table 5.2. Conveyance History for GSP-13.

Reference	Instrument Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description
					Warranty Deed found in Deed Book 32, Page 509 in the Register's Office of Sumner County, Tennessee. The Grantors herein named acquired same by intestate succession from Henry Cantrell who died about 1930 and who at that time had held said property in continuous adverse possession under claim of ownership exclusive of all other persons for more than thirty years"
TVA Acquisition Map	Map	1952	Lewis Williams' Heirs	TVA	Land is shown as belonging to Lewis Williams' Heirs Prior to being acquired by TVA

5.2 McCrary Cemetery, Site 40SU266

The McCrary/McCreary Cemetery is shown as plot GSP-23 on the 1952 TVA Acquisition Map. Other reports incorrectly show this cemetery as located within GSP-10, but upon closer inspection, the cemetery itself is a separate plot that is encompassed on all sides by GSP-10 (**Figure 5.2** and **Figure 5.3**). The dual name used in this report is a result of the inconsistency in the records. The cemetery marker that is still present at the site spells the last name as "McCrary." However, all of the deed records spell it "McCreary" and, subsequently, the TVA Acquisition Map shows the latter spelling. Wood spoke to a descendant of the family, Yvonne McCrary, who confirmed that her branch of the family spelled it without the "E" but that the spelling varied within the family (Yvonne McCrary 2019).

The land on which the McCrary/McCreary Cemetery is located first shows up in the deed record in 1885, when John S. Bender sold the land to Mary Ann Anderson (Sumner County Courthouse, Gallatin, Tennessee (SCC): 1885: Deed Book (DB) 36:427) (**Table 5.2**). Ms. Anderson kept this property, totaling 20 acres, more or less, until 1902, when she sold it back to John S. Bender (SCC: 1902: DB 51:415). Bender owned the land for nearly two years before he sold the property, totaling 24 acres, to Robert McCreary (McCrary) (SCC: 1904: DB 61:105).

Robert "Robin" McCrary was born in 1839 in Smith County, Tennessee. Robert served during the Civil War; however, while records are unclear on the details of his service, including which side he fought for. It is likely that he served in the Confederate Army. In 1865, Robert married Mary Massey and they had several children together, including James Robert, William Miller, Ulyssus G., John W., Martha J., Edward Eugene, Mary Burnett, Nettie, and Ellis (Ancestry.com). The McCrary/McCreary family moved to Sumner County in the late nineteenth century and Robert passed away in 1905, one year after purchasing the land on which the cemetery is located.

In 1909, Ed McCreary, along with Robert's other heirs, sold their father's land to Grant Alexander. However, this deed specified that the parcel exempted "the land where the said Ed McCreary's father Robert McCreary is buried" (SCC: 1909: DB 61:306). The land was conveyed back to Ed McCreary less than a month later and the family held onto the plot until Robert's heirs sold it to

H.A. Schell Jr. in 1920 (SCC: 1909: DB 61:335; SCC: 1920: DB 82:574). In 1910, Mary McCreary is enumerated in the census records as still living on the land with her daughter Nettie Petty, and three grandchildren, Osha and Edgar Petty, and Eddie McCreary (US Census 1910). In 1914, during the second period of ownership, Mary McCrary passed away and was buried next to her late husband. When Ed McCreary et. al. sold the land to Schell, the deed contained the following, "[t]he only reservation made by above heirs is a small tract where Robert McCreary Sr. and wife Mary McCreary is buried; same is under fence about 20 x 20ft" (SCC: 1920: DB 82:574). Schell owned the land until TVA acquired it around 1952, and it is his land that completely surrounds GSP-23, the land that continued to be exempted from the deeds that contained Robert and Mary's graves.

Today, the land is marked by a memorial sign reading "Mary and Robin McCrary." Although the TVA Acquisition Map states that the McCrary/McCreary Cemetery contains upwards of 25 graves, the information in the deeds along with the testimony of a widow of Robert and Mary's grandson suggests that the only people interred here are Robert and Mary (Yvonne McCrary 2019). A conveyance table for this property can be found in **Table 5.1**.

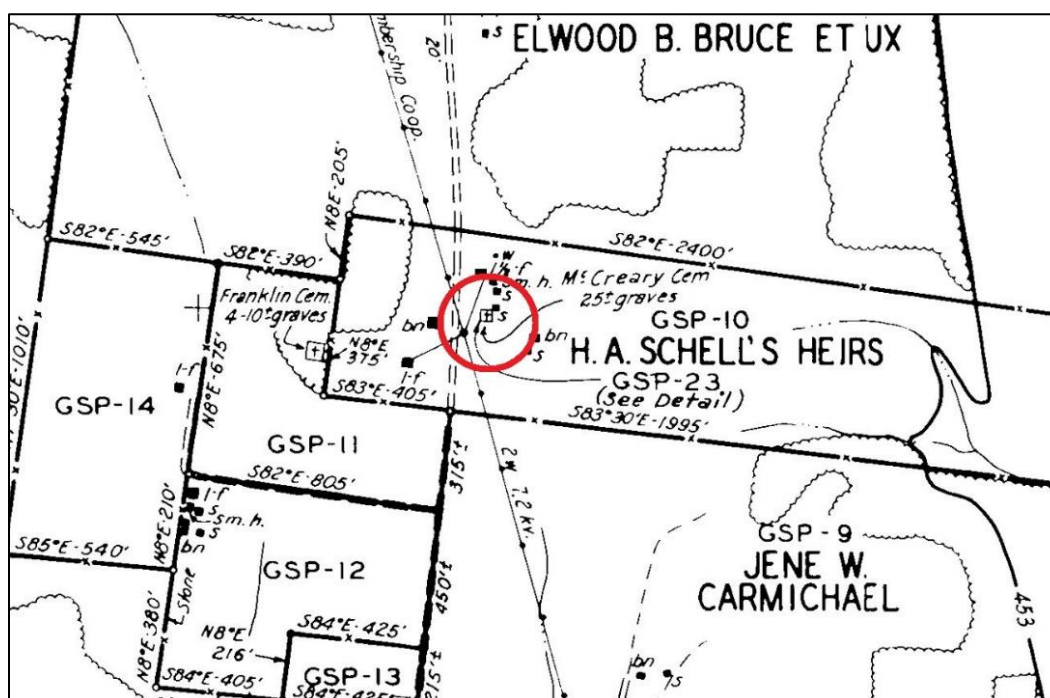


Figure 5.2. View of the TVA Land Acquisition Map showing the McCrary/McCreary Cemetery.

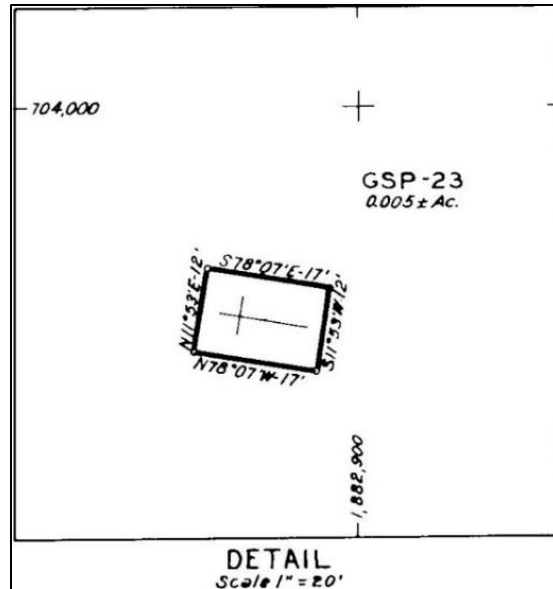


Figure 5.3. Detail from the TVA Land Acquisition Map showing GSP-23, the lot on which the McCrary/McCreary Cemetery is located.

Table 5.3. Conveyance History for GSP-23.

Reference	Instrument Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description
Nothing before this – not sure how Bender acquired it					
DB 36:427	Deed	1/2/1885	John S. Bender	Mary Ann Anderson	"Parcel of land containing 24 acres more or less and bounded as follows: beginning at a point on the bank of Cumberland river at low water mark on a ravine the northeast corner of the Soaper Road, running with said tract N 88 3/8 west 123 7/8 poles to a rock planted on the west side of the Gallatin and Coles Ferry Pike"
B 51:415	Deed	12/13/1902	Mary Ann Anderson	John S. Bender	"A parcel of land situated on the west bank of the Cumberland River in Sumner County, Tennessee, bounded on the north by the lands of Bruce, on the west by the Gallatin and Coles Ferry Pike, on the south by the lands of Carmichael, and on the east by the Cumberland River containing 20 acres more or less"
DB 61:305	Deed	9/28/1904	J.S. Bender et. ux.	Robert McCreary	"A certain described tract on parcel of land situated in 3 rd District of Sumner County and State of Tennessee containing 24 acres more or less and bounded as follows: On the north by the lands of Bruce, on the east by the Cumberland River, on the south by the lands of Carmichael, and on the west by the Gallatin and Coles Ferry Pike"
DB 61:306	Deed	10/11/1909	Ed. McCreary et. al	Grant Alexander	A parcel of land situated in the 3 rd District containing 30 acres more or less, "except the land where the said Ed McCreary's father Robert McCreary is buried said land expressly reserved and is not a part of this conveyance" Bounded on the north by Bruce, on the south by Carmichael, on the east the river and on the west by Franklin (colored)
DB 61:335	Deed	10/26/1909	Grant Alexander	Ed. McCreary	Same tract that was deeded to Grant Alexander on 10/11/1909 on DB 61:306 Grant appears to be nullifying the previous deed
DB 82:574	Deed	3/8/1920	Ed McCreary and wife et. al. (Ed and wife Bessie, Bob McCreary, Will McCreary, Nettie Petty, Ellis McCreary, Uliss McCreary, Mattie Walker)	H.A. Schell Jr.	A certain tract in the 3 rd district bounded on the north by Bruce, south by Carmichael and Franklin, East by Cumberland River, and west by Bruce and Franklin. Said land is divided by Coles Ferry Pike consisting of 30 acres more or less. Tract of land known as Robert McCreary, Sr. Dec'd. The only reservation made by above heirs is a small tract where Robert McCreary Sr. and wife Mary McCreary is buried; same is under fence about 20 x 20 ft. A lien is retained on land for all purchase money and int.
DB 89:450	Release	4/17/1922	Ed McCreary et. al	H.A. Schell	Same as above

Could not locate the deed showing that TVA acquired the cemetery itself					
TVA Acquisition Map	Map	1952	Robert McCreary's Heirs	TVA	Land is shown as belonging to Robert McCreary's Heirs Prior to being acquired by TVA

5.3 Franklin Cemetery, Site 40SU267

The Franklin Cemetery is located within plot GSP-11 on the 1952 TVA Acquisition Map (**Figure 5.4**). The cemetery is known as the Franklin Cemetery because there is at least one grave marker with "Franklin" still legible, and a branch of Franklins are believed to be buried here. Of the African Americans that settled in Odoms Bend, there were several Franklins. It is unclear whether all of these individuals were related, or if they adopted the surname of a mutual slave-owner, which, in this case, could have very possibly been the James Franklin family. James Franklin was one of the largest slaveowners in Sumner County and his brother, Isaac, was a partner of Franklin & Armfield, who sent more African Americans to the slave markets than any other firm (Ball 2015). James Franklin and his descendants lived in Gallatin.

The land on which the Franklin Cemetery is located first shows up in the deed record in 1899, when a man named Tom Franklin acquired the property from the Sumner County Circuit Court Clerk. The deed mentions that this land was originally "sold to the Treasurer of the State for delinquent taxes on property assessed to Eliza Franklin (col.) for the year 1896" (SCC: 1899: DB 47:146) (**Table 5.3**). A detailed search did not uncover any reference to the land prior to this transaction, so it is unclear how or when Eliza Franklin acquired the property. The property does not show up again in the records until 1952 in a Deed and Declaration of Taking that shows TVA acquiring the land from a long list of Tom Franklin's heirs, including several "unknowns" (SCC: 1952: DB 151:475). The 1952 TVA Acquisition Map lists Tom Franklin's Heirs as the grantee. The 1952 deed mentions that the land was acquired by TVA and "is subject to such rights as may be vested in third parties to a right of way for a road, subject to outstanding rights in a cemetery" (SCC: 1952: DB 151:475). Nothing else relating to the cemetery is mentioned.

Little is known of Eliza Franklin other than she was an African American woman. There was one reference to a young African American girl named Lizzie Franklin in 1870, but she was only five at the time and is likely not the right person. During this time, there were many Franklins who settled in the Odoms Bend area. There were Franklins among the earliest African Americans to settle there and they numbered so many at one point that the Franklin Chapel was named after them (Velma Brinkley 2019). The Franklins were prevalent in many of the early Census records of the area, and although direct relationships were not always apparent, they were all presumably close to one another, and possibly related in some way.

Tom Franklin, who acquired the land in 1899, is enumerated in the 1900 Census as a 70-year-old African American man who owned his house and lived with his son Linsey, a day laborer, daughter-in-law, Ophelia, and his grandson, Isaac (US Census 1900). Linsey Franklin was still living on this farm in 1910, although his wife had passed away in the intermediate years (US Census 1910). During these years, according to the census records, the Franklins lived near many of the other African American families that were prevalent in this cemetery research, such as other Franklins,

Cantrells, Odoms, Hoods, Hudsons, and Polites. Furthermore, the Deed and Declaration of Taking specifically mentions Isaac Franklin, son of Lindsay (Linsey) Franklin, first among the heirs of Tom (SCC: 1952: DB 151:475). Many of these local African American families intermarried frequently; thus, other heirs have surnames consistent with other local families, such as Robb and Harris. It is likely that Tom is buried in this cemetery, along with other family members who lived in the area, such as Ophelia, who passed between 1900 and 1910.

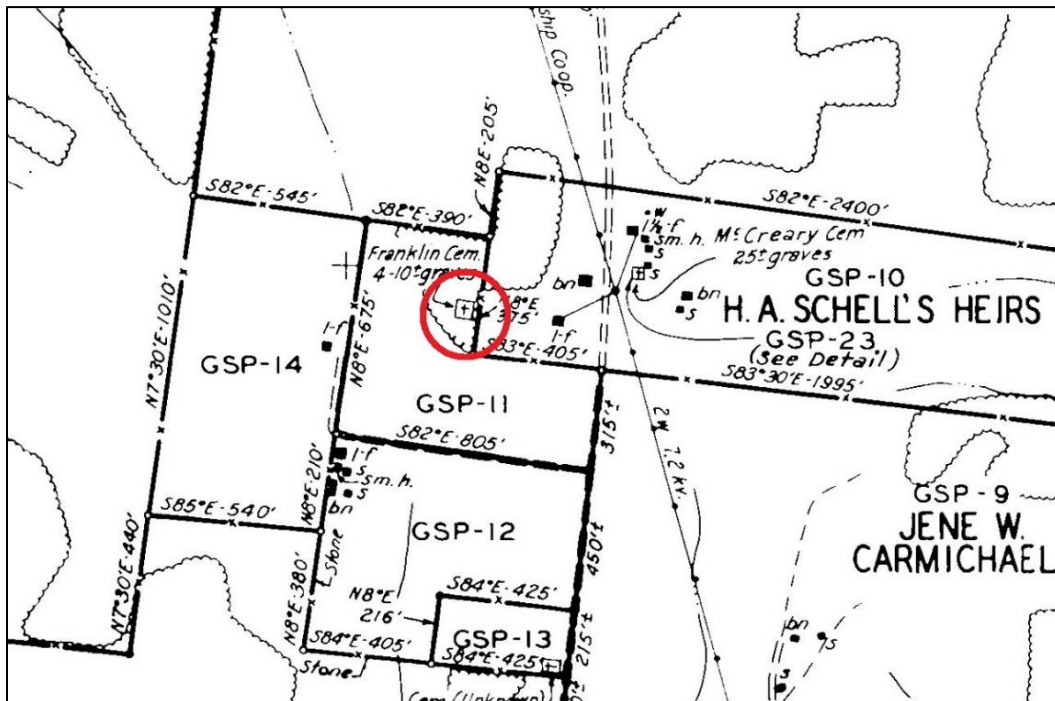


Figure 5.4. View of the TVA Land Acquisition Map showing the Franklin Cemetery.

Table 5.4. Conveyance History for GSP-11.

Reference	Instrument Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description
DB 47:146	Deed	9/20/1899	Sumner County Circuit Court Clerk	Tom Franklin	"A tract of land containing nine acres more or less situated and lying in the 3 rd Civil District of Sumner County and bounded as follows to wit, on the north by Donnill (sp?), on the south by Harvey, on the east by Pike, and on the west by Darnell. Sold to the Treasurer of the State for delinquent taxes on property assessed to Eliza Franklin (col.) for the year 1896, on 6 th day of September, 1897"
DB 151:475	Deed and Declaration of Taking	11/26/1952	Tom Franklin's Heirs: Isaac Franklin (son of Lindsay Franklin), Freddie Harris, Bertha T. Franklin, Julius Franklin (son of Tommie Franklin, Sr.), Henrietta	TVA	GSP-11 "A tract of land lying in the Third Civil District of Sumner County, State of Tennessee, on the right side of the Cumberland River, approximately 4 ½ miles southeast of Gallatin" Bound by the lands of Jene W. Carmichael on the east, H.A. Schell's Heirs to the northeast and west, Elwood B.

Table 5.4. Conveyance History for GSP-11.

Reference	Instrument Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description
			Koger, Silas Robb, Willie Mae Wilks, Robert Franklin, Jr., Lena Holleman, Vernon Holleman, Lula Franklin, Unknown Widows and Heirs of Alfred Franklin, Isaac Franklin (son of Tom Franklin), and Tommie Franklin, Jr., Unknown Husband and Heirs of Susie Franklin, Unknown Heirs of Tommie Franklin, Sr., Eliza Franklin Holleman, Sallie B. Franklin, Julius Franklin (son of Tom Franklin), William Henry Franklin, Lena Franklin Smith, and Prescilla Franklin, Unknown Heirs of Tom Franklin		Bruce et. ux. to the north, and Silas Sweat to the south containing 9 acres more or less.
TVA Acquisition Map	Map	1952	Tom Franklin's Heirs	TVA	Land is shown as belonging to Tom Franklin's Heirs Prior to being acquired by TVA

5.4 Robert Bailey (Single Grave), Site 40SU271

The Robert Bailey (Single Grave) is located within plot GSP-17 on the 1952 TVA Acquisition Map (**Figure 5.5**). This grave is listed as belonging to Robert Bailey because of a 1954 survey completed by TVA that names it as such (TVA 1954) (**Figure 5.6**). The land on which the Robert Bailey grave is located first shows up in the deed record as early as 1914, when Ed McCreary (McCrary) et. al., sold the land to his uncle, Walter Wallace (SCC: 1914: DB 79:471) (**Table 5.4**). Walter and his wife Nannie sold it five years later to J.H. Woods who turned around and sold it to J.T. Bruce in 1920 (SCC: 1919: DB 79:482; SCC: 1920: DB 86:272). Bruce owned the land until he sold it to TVA in 1952 (SCC: 1952: DB 151:201). The 1952 deed mentions that the land was acquired by TVA and "is subject to such rights as may be vested in third parties to rights of way for an electric power distribution line and a road, and the right of access to a grave of an unknown person" (SCC: 1952: DB 151:201).

As the ownership of this parcel changed hands, it is very likely that the people who owned the land lived there, all of whom were white. Walter Wallace is enumerated in several census records as living in District 3 alongside other individuals who were known to live in the area, both African American and white. Similarly, J.T. (Julius Trousdale) Bruce and his whole family lived in the vicinity.

Bruce's father, William Bruce, owned a large farm in 1900 and 1910 and several of his children settled on their own farmland as they grew up. William was "a prominent citizen of the 3rd district" and was buried in the Gallatin City Cemetery upon his death in 1918 (Findagrave.com). Just to the south of J.T.'s lot, his brother, Elwood B. Bruce, held a large tract of land (TVA Land Acquisition Map 1952). Although the Bruce's likely lived and farmed this land, none of them were buried here.

Robert Bailey shows up in the census records once, in 1920 (US Census 1920). In this census, Robert Bailey is enumerated as a 71-year-old African American man who rents his home and works out as a farm laborer (US Census 1920). Bailey is listed as living with his wife, Susie (41), and their four children: Walter (15), Robert G. (10), Benie (5), and Charlie (4). Furthermore, the Bailey family is enumerated on the census book just one page away from J.T. Bruce, the man on whose property Bailey is supposedly buried, which signifies that they lived in close proximity of each other. Alene Walker, a 100-year-old African American woman who was born and raised in Odoms Bend, remembers Robert Bailey as an elderly man who lived in a shack and would ride his mule to town to collect food for his chickens. She believes that it is very likely that he was buried on the land where his shack was located (Velma Brinkley 2019). Therefore, it is very possible that Robert Bailey was renting a small section of land from J.T. Bruce and that he worked Bruce's farm. Bailey, who passed away sometime after 1920, was likely buried in the spot where he lived. Since his wife was much younger than he was, she probably survived him and moved somewhere else with her children. This burial is unlikely to be recorded anywhere, as was common among poor African Americans in the area.

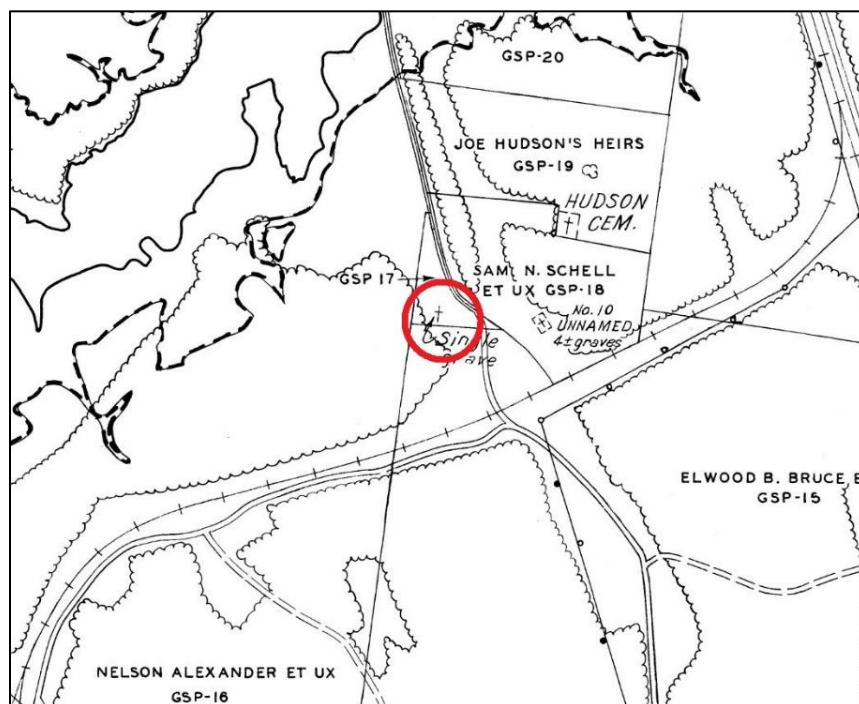


Figure 5.5. View of the TVA Land Acquisition Map showing the Single Grave associated with Robert Bailey.

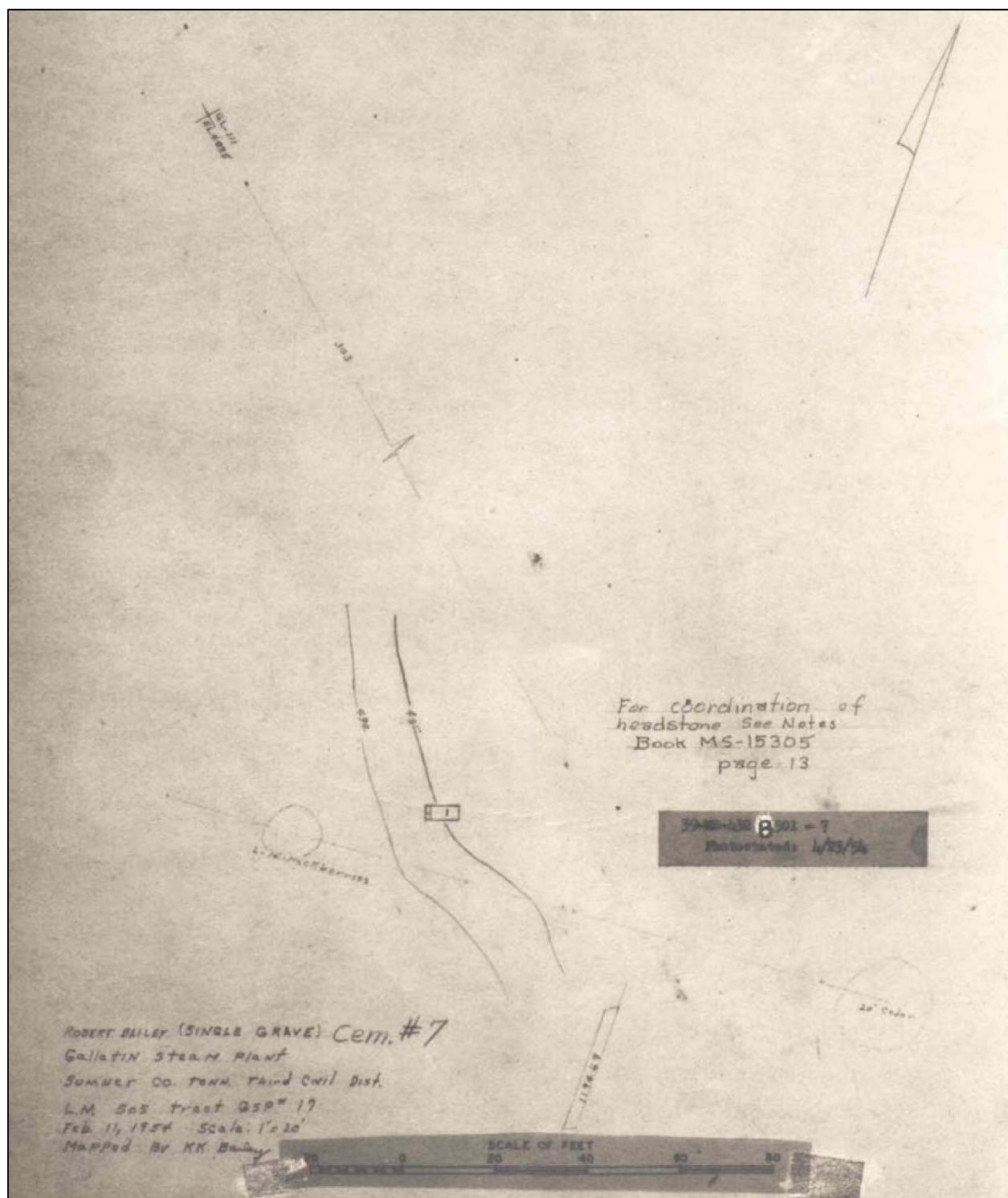


Figure 5.6. Original 1954 TVA Survey of the Robert Bailey Grave (TVA 1954).

Table 5.5. Conveyance History for GSP-17.

Reference	Instrument Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description
DB 79:471	Deed	1/23/1914	Ed McCreary et al (Ed McCreary, Will McCreary, U.S. McCreary, J.R. McCreary, Marth Jane Walker, Mary Brunett Petty, Ellis McCreary)	Walter Wallace	Tract of land in 3 rd District bounded on the north by Pike, south by Bruce, west by Peabody, east by Pike containing one acre more or less.
DB 79:482	Deed	4/5/1919	Walter and Nannie Wallace	J.H. Woods	"Bounded on the north by Pike; south by Bruce; west by Peabody, and East by Pike, and containing one and one-half acres more or less" Included in DB 79 pg 471
DB 86:272	Deed	10/5/1920	J.H. Woods	J.T. Bruce	"Bounded on the north by Pike; south by Bruce; west by Peabody; and east by Pike, and containing one and one-half acres, more or less" Same as DB 79 pg 482
DB 151:201	Deed	10/15/1952	J.T. Bruce	USA	GSP-17 "A tract of land lying in the Third Civil District of Sumner County, State of Tennessee, on the right side of the Cumberland River approximately 4 miles southeast of Gallatin and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the center line of a county road and in the prolongation of a fence line a corner of the lands of Sam N. Schell et ux and Elwood B. Bruce et ux; thence with Elwood B. Bruce et ux's line and the fence line N. 86 degrees W., 400 feet to a fence intersection, a corner of the lands of Elwood B. Bruce et ux and Nelson Alexander et ux; thence with Nelson Alexander et ux's line and a fence line N. 7 degrees 30' E., 495 feet to a point; thence N. 80 degrees E., 25 feet to a point in the center line of a country road, a corner of the land of Nelson Alexander et ux and Sam N. Schell et ux; thence with Sam N. Schell et ux's line and the center line of the county road as it meanders in a southeasterly direction approximately 640 feet to the point of beginning, and containing 1.6 acres more or less" Same property conveyed to J.T. Bruce by J.H Woods by deed dated 10/5, 1920 in DB 86 pg 272
TVA Acquisition Map	Map	1952	J.T. Bruce	TVA	Land is shown as belonging to J.T. Bruce Prior to being acquired by TVA

5.5 Unnamed No. 10

The Unnamed No. 10 Cemetery is located within plot GSP-18 on the 1952 TVA Acquisition Map (**Figure 5.7**). The cemetery is referred to as the Unnamed No. 10 Cemetery because that is how it is named on the TVA map. Unlike the prior cemeteries, there are no records of this cemetery and no legible inscriptions on the markers and stones.

The land on which the Unnamed No. 10 Cemetery is located first shows up in the deed record in 1880, when James J. Turner and P.H. Harlan sold the land to Thomas P. Reed (SCC: 1880: DB 33:238) (**Table 5.5**). Thomas Reed held the land for four years before he sold it to Robert Hood (SCC: 1884: DB 88:134). The records indicate that when Robert Hood initially purchased the land from Thomas Reed, an official deed was not issued and thus the transaction held no legal weight. This practice was commonplace when African Americans sought to purchase property. In the late nineteenth century, especially in the South after Reconstruction, there were frequent attempts by white citizens to obstruct efforts made by African Americans to better themselves and further their lots in society. Whether this occurred from an unfortunate oversight or was a deliberate attempt to cheat Robert Hood is unclear. However, in 1921, a formal deed remedying the omission was executed from the heirs of Thomas Reed to Mr. Hood (SCC: 1921: DB 88:134). The land was then willed to Robert's wife, Louise (Lou) Hood, in 1922 after Robert passed (SCC: 1922: Will Book (WB) 7:287).

After Louise sold the land, it was conveyed to a long list of other prevalent Odoms Bend individuals, many of whom owned it for fewer than three years. First, Jack Hudson acquired it in 1932 (SCC: 1932: DB 104:192). The Hudson family was established in the area with the Odoms Bend Cemetery, which is located just north of GSP-18, alternatively known as the Hudson (Hutson) Cemetery in some records. James William Hudson then sold the land to Ed and Lula Wilks in 1944, who then sold it to Elwood Bruce the following year (SCC: 1944: DB 127:420; SCC: 1945: DB 129:406). Bruce, who owned a large tract adjacent to GSP-18, sold the land to Sam N. Schell in 1948 and it remained in the Schell family until TVA acquired it in 1952 (SCC: 1948: DB 139:345; SCC: 1949: DB 143:171; SCC: 1952: DB 150:323). Schell originally agreed to an option for TVA to purchase the property, however five months later, a Declaration of Taking was issued for the property that listed Tom Grant, Carrie Wright, Lillian Branch, William Kennedy, Johnnie Johnson and unknown heirs of Daysy Mitchell, Qena Mae Kennedy, and Jocie Franklin as defendants in the case. This record also shows the land in question consisting of 10.6 acres as opposed to the 9.5 mentioned in the earlier documentation. No further documentation could be found on the additional defendants. This deed mentions that the land was acquired by TVA and is "subject to such rights as may be vested in third parties to rights of way for a telephone line, an electric power distribution line, a road, and outstanding burial rights in existing graves and access thereto" (SCC: 1952: DB 151:474).

Throughout the years and the frequent transfers of the property, the only family who would have likely used the property for a family cemetery is the Hood family. The families who owned the property prior were buried elsewhere and the only occupant following the Hood family who owned it for any length of time was the Hudson family, who had their own cemetery. Furthermore, Robert Hood's death and burial is not shown in the African American Death Certificate and

Cemetery Records and was likely never recorded (Denning 2008). This practice was frequent among rural families, especially in African American communities. The family likely buried their loved ones in a special plot on their land that they reserved for themselves.

Robert Hood first shows up in the Census records in 1870 as a 29-year-old farm laborer who was married to a woman named Lina and owned \$200 in real estate (US Census 1870). Over the years, the records are inconsistent on Robert's race, with some listing him as black, while others denote him as mulatto, or mixed race. In 1870, Robert Hood is enumerated alongside other notable Odoms Bend residents such as the Andersons and the Cantrells, indicating that they were neighbors. In 1880, Robert was listed as a laborer, and is also visible on the 1880 Agricultural Census (US Census 1880). Robert Hood then purchased the property from Thomas Reed in 1884 and spent the remainder of his life on his farm. In 1910 he was enumerated as living on a farm that he owned with his wife Louisa and ten years later he is still there at 80-years-old (US Census 1910 and 1920). Robert Hood passed away in 1922 and his property passed on to his wife. Louise appears to have moved in with her daughter and son-in-law by 1930 and passed not long after that (US Census 1930).

There was limited access to some of the records regarding Robert Hood. Brief glimpses of these records indicate that he might have fought for the Union army in the Civil War and travelled to England with his wife for unknown reasons, but these could not be substantiated (Ancestry.com, US, Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865; Ancestry.com, New York, Passenger and Crew Lists [including Castle Garden and Ellis Island], 1820-1957).

Additional information obtained by TVA includes a cemetery survey completed in 1970 of Unnamed No. 10 Cemetery. This survey lists another potential family who might be buried in the cemetery. While the aforementioned genealogical information identified the Hood family as those who are potentially interred in this cemetery, the 1970 survey identifies the Bullock family. The survey shows that there are four burials, two of which belong to Bob Bullock and his wife Paliney Bullock while the other two could potentially be their children. The number of burials corresponds with the TVA Land Acquisition Map, however, there is no additional information on where the names of the Bullocks came from because the survey specifically says that the names could not be identified with the graves.

Preliminary research shows that an African American man named Bob Bullock did in fact live in the area with his wife Palina in 1900. He was a 54-year-old farmer who owned his house. Census records show that he was the neighbor of Joe Hudson (Hutson) and members of the Bruce family, both of whom owned property neighboring the tract on which the Unnamed No. 10 Cemetery is located. However, the 1910 census shows that Robert Hood was also a neighbor of Joe Hudson and other families known to be associated with the area. At this point, it is unclear whether the bodies buried here belong to members of the Bullock Family or members of the Hood Family.

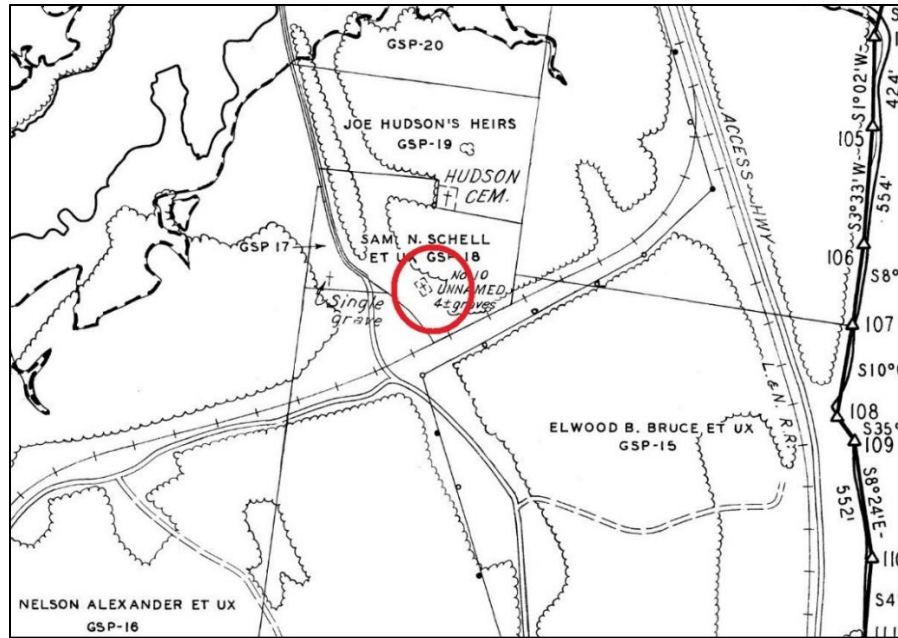


Figure 5.7. View of the TVA Land Acquisition Map showing the Unnamed No. 10 Cemetery.

Table 5.6. Conveyance History for GSP-18.

Reference	Instrument Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description
DB 33:238	Deed	6/1/1880	James J. Turner and P.H. Harlan	Thomas P. Reed	Illegible. Scan of the deed is blurry.
DB 88:134	Deed	1884 & 3/5/1921	Thomas P. Reed & Mrs. M.C. Reed, Frank H. Reed and Mrs. Ella Pigue and husband, J.A. Pigue	Robert Hood	"Whereas, in 1884, Thomas P. Reed sold to Robert Hood, colored, the hereinafter described tract of parcel of land and the said Robert Hood at once went into possession thereof, but by some inadvertence or oversight no deed was executed and delivered by the said Reed to the said Hood, but the said Hood has paid to the said Reed the purchase money for said tract of land" therefore, the remaining heirs, Mrs M.C. Reed and two children, F.H. Reed and Mrs. Ella Pigue, hereby transfer and convey unto the said Robert Hood the following tract of land "Beginning at a state, formerly hickory and white oak, corner to the Odom tract on the west side of Cole's Ferry Road, running east 56 poles to a state; th, 25 ½ poles to a stake; th, west 30 poles to the center of Cole's Ferry Road; th, with said road in a northwesterly direction 36 ½ poles to the beginning, and containing seven acres"
Will Book 7 Page 287	Will of Robert Hood	Written 3/22/1916 Executed 12/18/1922	Robert Hood	Louise Hood	Robert Hood of Gallatin Tennessee leaves to his wife Louisa (Louise) Hood all of the property of which he possessed including 7 acres in District 3 where he resided in 1916 and another plot, also in District 3, near Jay-town consisting of 4 acres

Table 5.6. Conveyance History for GSP-18.

Reference	Instrument Type	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description
DB 104:192	Deed	1/27/1932	Louise Hood	Jack Hudson	The lifetime interest in Seven acres on the Coles Ferry Pike in the 3 rd District of Sumner County and bounded on the north by Hudson and Baber, south Bruce, east by Moss, and west by Coles Ferry Pike: same land willed by husband Robert Hood recorded in Will Book 7 page 287
DB 127:420	Deed	8/30/1944	James William Hudson	Ed and Lula Wilks	7 acres known as the Life Estate of Lue Hood. Bounded on the north by the land of Joe Hudson, on the south by Elwood Bruce, on the east by Zack Schell, and on the west by Coles Ferry Pike.
DB 129:406	Deed	10/20/1945	Ed and Lula Wilks	Elwood B. Bruce et. ux.	7 acres, bounded on the north by the lands of Joe Hudson; on the south by the lands of Elwood Bruce, on the east by the lands of Zack Schell, and on the west by Coles Ferry Pike. Known as the Robert Hood place and inherited by Lula Wilks as the life estate of Lue Hood shown in DB 127:420
DB 139:345	Deed	10/16/1948	Elwood B. and Annie Bruce	Sam N. Schell	Two tracts of land: 7 acres bounded on the north by the land of Joe Hudson; on the south by Elwood Bruce, on the east by Zack Schell, and on the west by Coles Ferry Pike, known as the Robert Hood Place and same as found in DB129:406, 2.5 acres known as the Jim Baber property which was purchased by the grantors from W.A. Guild It is unlikely that the cemetery is located in the 2.5 acres as in DB 104:192, it states that the Baber property is above the seven acres and the cemetery is on the lower half of the property
DB 143:170	Deed	11/23/1949	Sam Schell et. ux.	Z.B. Schell	Same tract of land conveyed to Sam Schell by Elwood Bruce and wife in DB 139:345
DB 143:171	Deed	11/25/1949	Z.B. Schell	Sam N. Schell et. ux.	Same tract as granted to Z.B. Schell by Sam N. Schell et. ux. In DB 143:170
DB 150:323	Deed Option	6/18/1952	Sam N. Schell heirs	TVA	GSP-18 Same tract as granted to Sam N. Schell by Z.B. Schell in DB 143:171
DB 151:472	Deed and Declaration of Taking	11/26/1952	Sam N. Schell, Stella Lee Schell, Tom Grant, Carrie Wright, Lillian Branch, William Kennedy, Johnnie Johnson, Unknown heirs of Daysy Mitchell, Qena Mae Kennedy, and Jocie Franklin – defendants	TVA Plaintiff	GSP-18 – containing 10.6 acres.
TVA Acquisition Map	Map	1952	Sam N. Schell et. ux.	TVA	Land is shown as belonging to Sam N. Schell et. ux. Prior to being acquired by TVA

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

From April to September 2019 Wood conducted multiple investigations on a total of eight cemeteries located at the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) Gallatin Fossil Plant in Sumner County, Tennessee. Geophysical surveys were conducted at Cemetery (Unknown) (40SU265), McCrary Cemetery (40SU266), Franklin Cemetery (40SU267), Odom Bend Cemetery (40SU275), Harper Cemetery, and Carmichael Cemetery. Additionally, an evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was conducted for Carmichael Cemetery. Genealogical research was performed for Cemetery (Unknown), McCrary Cemetery, Franklin Cemetery, Robert Bailey Cemetery (40SU271), and Unnamed Cemetery No. 10.

The geophysical surveys of the six cemeteries identified a maximum of 329 individual probable and potential burials (see **Table 6.1**). Cemetery (Unknown) had 17 burial locations, McCrary had three burial locations, Franklin Cemetery had 28 burial locations, and Odom Bend Cemetery had 98 burial locations. Harper Cemetery contained a maximum of 114 burials with 99 individual burial locations as well as one probable and two potential larger burial areas containing up to 15 additional burials. Carmichael Cemetery contained a maximum of 69 burials with 63 individual burial locations as well as two potential larger burial areas containing up to six additional burials. All stone markers were mapped photographed and any inscriptions or additional information was recorded. Any depression at the cemetery locations that may be associated with a burial were also mapped and recorded. While the geophysical survey can provide vast amounts of information, it must be understood that it cannot assure the identification of every burial at a cemetery due to a variety of environmental and cultural issues. The recommendations provided from the survey will provide a better understanding of burial layout but should not be considered a guarantee of presence or absence of grave locations. Based on the results of the geophysical survey, an approximate 10 m buffer of all burial locations and former or existing cemetery limits was developed at each cemetery. Wood recommends avoiding impact within the buffered areas to ensure the avoidance of any unrecorded burial outliers.

Table 6.1. Summary of Probable/Potential Burials for each cemetery.

Cemetery	Probable Burials.	Potential Burials	Probable and Potential Burial Areas/Maximum Burials	Total of Combined Burials
Unknown (40SU265)	9	8	-	17
McCrary (40SU266)	3	0	-	3
Franklin (40SU267)	23	5	-	28
Odom Bend (40SU275)	76	22	-	98
Harper	83	16	1 Probable Area/6 Burials 2 Potential Areas/9 Burials	114
Carmichael	52	11	2 Areas/6 Burials	69
TOTAL	246	62	5 Areas/21 Burials	329

Previous surveys (McKee 2011, Barrett 2012, and Bradley et al. 2016) have recommended that Bailey, Unknown, McCrary, Franklin, Odom Bend, and Harper cemeteries to not be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The current plan for these cemeteries is for removal and relocation. Therefore, TVA is planning to conduct additional research regarding each of the six cemeteries and reconsider their NRHP eligibility status. The Carmichael Cemetery has not been previously evaluated for the NRHP and it is also slated for eventual removal. During the course the current survey work, extensive background research was conducted for Carmichael Cemetery. Wood recommends that Carmichael Cemetery is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D as significant information regarding the history of Gallatin, TN could be yielded as a result of a thorough archaeological removal process.

During the in-depth genealogical research, Wood found that many of the records were lacking regarding the African American experience in Odoms Bend. This area of Odom's Bend was largely populated by African Americans historically and, just north of the TVA property, it still is today. Looking at Census records shows the overwhelming African American population in the area which, according to the local historian, was triggered by the relocation of many Freedmen following the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation. When comparing the African American cemetery/death certificate records with the County-wide cemetery survey that was completed in 1981, many of the African American cemeteries were never listed in the county survey and access to cemeteries on federal fossil plant property was likely limited. Many of these family cemeteries are unknown and unrecorded which explains their omission from the survey. Additionally, the absence of African American death certificates prior to 1914 further complicated this investigation. The fact that these would have been poorer African American families explains the simple stone grave markers instead of the elaborate or worked stone markers that were readily available at the time. It was also commonplace for African American families to create small family plots, which might've been lost over time as descendants move or land is sold.

Out of the five cemeteries genealogically researched and documented separately in this report, two have a more detailed history of the people interred there, the McCrary/McCreary Cemetery and the Robert Bailey (Single Grave) burial. While the number of estimated burials in the McCrary/McCreary Cemetery is inconsistent in the records, all of the sources agree on the two main burials. The other three cemeteries, the Franklin Cemetery, the Unnamed No. 10 Cemetery, and the Cemetery (Unknown), are on properties with long, continuous periods of occupancy that suggest the presence of family plots: Tom Franklin's Family, Robert Hood's family, and Henry Cantrell's family, respectively. Furthermore, the genealogical research into the family histories provides a narrative that attempts to identify the individuals buried there. In four of the five cemeteries, the individuals buried there are likely African Americans which explains the conditions, the lack of records, and the absence of adornment. Similar to the lack of records for African American deaths and cemeteries, the presence of African Americans in general in the records in rural Tennessee is severely lacking. These individuals lived here during a time of slavery, war, and the unstable and ugly years after Reconstruction. Their presence was not always welcomed and

their omission from the records is indicative of this. These exclusions make finding detailed information and making identifications almost a century later difficult.

While trying to uncover the locations of some of these cemeteries and the identities of the people buried there, Wood met with Velma Brinkley, a local African American historian who is very active in the community today and discussed the holes in the records at length. Ms. Brinkley emphasized the fact that many of the former residents of Odoms Bend left Sumner County entirely and those who stayed are unlikely to be familiar enough with their family histories to identify themselves as descendants. Furthermore, she highlighted other hurdles one faces in this research such as name changes, a practice that was common among freedmen to distance themselves from the surnames of their oppressors, lack of proper record keeping, and muddled family histories as a result of the circumstances and the times. Ms. Brinkley, eager to help and personally invested in the cause, then took a list of several pointed research questions to elderly African Americans who remain in the area, most notably Ms. Alene Walker, a centenarian who was born and raised in Odoms Bend. Ms. Brinkley returned with information that confirmed her initial theories that while some of the original African American families of Odoms Bend still have a presence, the connection with the area's history is strained. This is in-part due to the diaspora experienced in the mid-twentieth century, the hardships that have been faced, and the lack of documentation.

Wood also met with County and City Historian, Mr. Kenneth Thomson who was integral to the research. Mr. Thomson was a valuable resource regarding the prominent families of Gallatin, and he was able to assist on many levels of the on-site research. Wood presented both Mr. Thomson and Ms. Brinkley with lists of names of individuals who were identified in the research as well as individuals whose names appear either on legible headstones or who were enumerated as being interred in one of the cemeteries in the hopes that next of kin might be identified or that more information could be attained on those in question. All of the available information on the five cemeteries that had in-depth genealogical research completed separately has been gathered at this stage, however there is likely more valuable information available should more efforts be made in the future, this includes information on the individuals interred in the cemetery and information on potential next of kin. With the Carmichael Cemetery, it should be noted that the list of legible headstones was presented to the local historians and several additional contacts were gathered of individuals who are either related to those buried in the cemetery or who have close relationships with the families of those buried there. Wood collected the information for these potential local references, however they were not contacted as part of this effort. Should Carmichael Cemetery get slated for removal and relocation, these contacts would be a starting point to identify next of kin.

Ms. Brinkley and Mr. Thomson, along with other prominent individuals and historians, is arranging the erection of a monument for unidentified African American burials in the Gallatin City Cemetery, of which there are over five hundred. Given the nature of the cemeteries on TVA

property and the uncertainty surrounding those buried there, this section of the Gallatin City Cemetery would make an ideal spot for re-interment.

Availability of data during the initial genealogical research effort was limited partly due to time constraints owing to the number of cemeteries, scheduling, and overall awareness of accessible data and potential data outlets. As with most in-depth research efforts, other opportunities for investigation that could potentially yield valuable information are obtainable but were either learned about too late in the original effort or were sidelined in lieu of other available avenues. It is believed that with adequate resources, time, and planning, these potential outlets could provide critical data that would greatly benefit the undertaking. Some of these avenues include:

- Reaching out to local churches, specifically the First Baptist Church on East Winchester Street, as it is the historically African American church, of which many of the elderly members grew up in the area. Additionally, the Franklin Chapel Baptist Church is located just outside of Odoms Bend and is still in use, albeit occasionally, today.
- Set up oral history interviews with individuals that were either identified late in the research phase, who have been identified since the initial fieldwork, or who have yet to be identified. Oral histories are great resources and have the potential to yield valuable information on the history of the area, demographics, and any identifiable next of kin.
- Scour the African American obituary records of Sumner and the surrounding counties for individuals identified in the research or their relatives. The Sumner County Archives has a collection of some of the African American obituaries that has been briefly studied, but a more thorough investigation of this collection, and others like it, could garner significant results.
- Reach back out to local contacts. While in the field, the availability of time with the contacts was limited due to their schedules, health, and previous engagements. Further utilization of these contacts could result in additional contacts and useful information.
- As the case with most in-depth historical research, the deeper one digs, the more potential avenues present themselves. Wood is confident that by exploring these other research outlets and making more local contacts, further avenues, and thus more data, will become available.

While few potential next of kin were identified for the majority of the individuals believed to be buried in the various cemeteries, the aforementioned avenues and a more in-depth study on the information outlined in this report would likely lead to identifying living relatives and next of kin for many of the interred individuals.

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APPENDIX A – Inventory of Burial Markers

Cemetery (Unknown)**Table A.1. Cemetery (Unknown) Burial Marker Descriptions**

Burial Number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
1	None	None	N/A
2	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
3	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
4	None	None	N/A
5	None	None	N/A
6	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
7	None	None	N/A
8	None	None	N/A
9	None	None	N/A
10	None	None	N/A
11	None	None	N/A
12	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
13	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
14	Fieldstone Footer	None	Upright
15	None	None	N/A
16	None	None	N/A
17	None	None	N/A

McCrary Cemetery**Table A.2. McCrary Cemetery Burial Marker Descriptions**

Burial number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
1	None	None	N/A
2	None	None	N/A
3	None	None	N/A

Franklin Cemetery

Table A.3. Franklin Cemetery Burial Marker Descriptions

Burial Number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
1	None	None	N/A
2	None	None	N/A
3	None	None	N/A
4	None	None	N/A
5	None	None	N/A
6	None	None	N/A
7	None	None	N/A
8	Formal header and footer	Rooney(?) Franklin; no discernible birth or death date; footstone not inscribed	Both upright
9	Formal header and footer	No inscription visible during survey	Headstone fallen; footstone upright
10	None	None	N/A
11	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
12	None	None	N/A
13	None	None	N/A
14	None	None	N/A
15	Fieldstone header	None	Upright
16	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
17	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
18	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
19	None	None	N/A
20	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
21	None	None	N/A
22	None	None	N/A

Burial Number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
23	None	None	N/A
24	None	None	N/A
25	None	None	N/A
26	None	None	N/A
27	None	None	N/A
28	None	None	N/A



Figure A.1. View of Burial 8 headstone at Franklin Cemetery, facing west. Burial 8 headstone reads "R(?) Franklin."

Bailey Cemetery

Table A.4. Bailey Cemetery Burial Marker Descriptions

Burial number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
1	Fieldstone header and footer	None	upright

Odom Bend Cemetery

Table A.5. Odom Bend Cemetery Burial Marker Descriptions

Burial Number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
1	None	None	N/A
2	None	None	N/A
3	None	None	N/A
4	None	None	N/A
5	None	None	N/A
6	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
7	None	None	N/A
8	None	None	N/A
9	None	None	N/A
10	None	None	N/A
11	None	None	N/A
12	Formal headstone, shared with Burial 13 and formal footstone	Husband; Payne; Dec 1859 – death date illegible “Their deeds yet (illegible)”	Headstone fallen
13	Formal headstone, shared with Burial 12 and formal footstone	Wife; Payne; 1872-1933	Headstone fallen
14	Formal headstone	Mary E; Dau of R. and M.A. Rains; born Jan 24 1899 died Apr 12 1901; “gone but not forgotten”	Upright
15	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
16	None	None	N/A
17	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
18	Fieldstone header	None	Upright
19	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright

Burial Number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
20	None	None	N/A
21	None	None	N/A
22	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
23	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
24	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
25	None	None	N/A
26	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
27	None	None	N/A
28	None	None	N/A
29	None	None	N/A
30	None	None	N/A
31	None	None	N/A
32	Fieldstone header	None	Upright
33	None	None	N/A
34	None	None	N/A; near rock pile
35	None	None	N/A
36	None	None	N/A
37	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
38	None	None	N/A
39	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
40	None	None	N/A
41	Formal header and footer	Headstone reads: "Emma Hudson 1882-1946"; footer reads: "E.H."	Both upright
42	Formal header and footer	Headstone reads: "Marguerite Morrow Nov 7 1878 – Mar 9 1947"; footstone reads: "wife"	Both upright

Burial Number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
43	None	None	N/A
44	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
45	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
46	None	None	N/A
47	None	None	N/A
48	None	None	N/A
49	None	None	N/A
50	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
51	None	None	N/A
52	None	None	N/A
53	None	None	N/A
54	None	None	N/A
55	None	None	N/A
56	None	None	N/A
57	None	None	N/A
58	None	None	N/A
59	None	None	N/A
60	None	None	N/A
61	None	None	N/A
62	None	None	N/A
63	None	None	N/A
64	None	None	N/A
65	None	None	N/A
66	None	None	N/A
67	None	None	N/A
68	None	None	N/A
69	Formal header and footer	Header reads: "Emma Harris; July 3 1880 – Mar 25 1917"; footstone reads: "E.H."	Upright
70	None	None	N/A
71	None	None	N/A
72	None	None	N/A

Burial Number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
73	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
74	None	None	N/A
75	None	None	N/A
76	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
77	Fieldstone header	None	Upright
78	None	None	N/A
79	None	None	N/A
80	None	None	N/A
81	None	None	N/A
82	Fieldstone footer, buried	None	Upright
83	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
84	Concrete block header and footer	None	Upright
85	Concrete block header and footer	None	Upright
86	Concrete block header and footer	None	Upright
87	Fieldstone header	None	Upright
88	None	None	N/A
89	Fieldstone header	None	Upright
90	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
91	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
92	None	None	N/A
93	None	None	N/A
94	None	None	N/A

Burial Number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
95	None	None	N/A
96	None	None	N/A
97	None	None	N/A
98	None	None	N/A



Figure A.2. View of Burials' 12 and 13 headstone at Odom Bend Cemetery, facing east. Burials 12 and 13 headstone name reads "Husband and Wife Payne."



Figure A.3. View of Burial 14 headstone at Odom Bend Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Mary E; Dau of R. and M.A Rains."



Figure A.4. View of Burial 41 headstone at Odom Bend Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Emma Hudson."



Figure A.5. View of Burial 41 footstone at Odom Bend Cemetery, facing west. Footstone reads "E. H."



Figure A.6. View of Burial 42 headstone at Odom Bend Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Marguerite Morrow."



Figure A.7. View of Burial 42 footstone at Odom Bend Cemetery, facing west. Footstone reads "Wife."



Figure A.8. View of Burial 69 headstone at Odom Bend Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Emma Harris."



Figure A.9. View of Burial 69 footstone at Odom Bend Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "E. H."

Harper Cemetery

Table A.6. Harper Cemetery Burial Marker Descriptions

Burial Number	Marker type	Inscription	Condition
1	Formal header	John E Sanders; Tennessee; PVT Co C 368; Infantry; World War I; August 12 1895 – August 21 1951"	Upright, facing west
2	None	None	N/A
3	Formal header and footer	Priscella Donnell; 1855- 1895; footstone: P.D.	Both stones upright; headstone faces west; footstone faces east
4	None	None	N/A

Burial Number	Marker type	Inscription	Condition
5	None	None	N/A
6	None	None	N/A
7	None	None	N/A
8	None	None	N/A
9	None	None	N/A
10	None	None	N/A
11	None	None	N/A
12	None	None	N/A
13	None	None	N/A
14	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
15	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
16	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
17	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
18	Fieldstone header and footer	Adjacent metal marker reads "11-5-70"; rest of marker illegible	Upright; partially buried
19	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
20	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
21	None	None	N/A
22	None	None	N/A
23	Fieldstone header	None	Upright; partially buried
24	Fieldstone header	None	Upright

Burial Number	Marker type	Inscription	Condition
25	None	None	N/A
26	None	None	N/A
27	None	None	N/A
28	None	None	N/A
29	None	None	N/A
30	None	None	N/A
31	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
32	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
33	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
34	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
35	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
36	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
37	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright; partially buried
38	None	None	N/A
39	None	None	N/A
40	Formal header and footer	Jesse Gwin; born Nov 2 1826 died July 4 1869; footer reads "J.G."	Upright
41	Formal header and footer	Miss T. J. Harper; born Aug. 13 1833 Died Aug. 22	Header fallen; footstone upright

Burial Number	Marker type	Inscription	Condition
		1850; footstone reads "T.J.H."	
42	Formal header and footer	James Harper; June 1786 – March 1810	Both upright
43	Formal header and footer	Dr L.F. Harper; Born March 10 1829 Died Sept 3, 1860; other letters illegible	Both upright
44	Formal header and footer	Sallye Harper; born April 17 th 1805 – died Sept 30 th 1860	Both upright
45	Formal header and footer	Jesse Harper; Born Dec 1 1786 Died May 9 1828; footer inscribed with "J.H."	Both upright
46	Formal header	Miss E.C. Harper born March 13 1835; the rest of headstone is below ground	Upright
47	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright
48	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
49	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
50	None	None	N/A
51	None	None	N/A
52	None	None	N/A
53	None	None	N/A
54	None	None	N/A

Burial Number	Marker type	Inscription	Condition
55	None	None	N/A
56	None	None	N/A
57	None; fieldstone 1 m west	None	N/A
58	Fieldstone header	None	Upright
59	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
60	None	None	N/A
61	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
62	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
63	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
64	None	None	N/A
65	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
66	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
67	Fieldstone header and footer	None	N/A
68	Fieldstone header	None	N/A
69	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
70	Fieldstone footer	None	Upright

Burial Number	Marker type	Inscription	Condition
71	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
72	None	None	N/A
73	None	None	N/A
74	None	None	N/A
75	Formal header and footer	Hanna Baker; April 4 1877 – April 11 1915; footstone reads "H.B."	Both upright
76	None	None	N/A
77	None	None	N/A
78	Fieldstone header	None	Upright, partially covered
79	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
80	Fieldstone header	None	Upright
81	None	None	N/A
82	Fieldstone header	None	Upright
83	Fieldstone header	None	Upright
84	None	None	N/A
85	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
86	Fieldstone header and footer	None	Upright
87	None	None	N/A
88	None	None	N/A
89	None; adjacent fieldstone	None	N/A
90	None	None	N/A

Burial Number	Marker type	Inscription	Condition
91	None	None	N/A
92	None	None	N/A
93	None; adjacent fieldstone	None	N/A
94	None	None	N/A
95	None	None	N/A
96	None	None	N/A
97	None	None	N/A
98	None	None	N/A
99	None	None	N/A
100	None	None	N/A
101	None	None	N/A
102	Fieldstone header	None	Upright



Figure A.10. View of Burial 1 at Harper Cemetery, facing east. Headstone name reads "John E. Sanders."



Figure A.11. View of Burial 3 at Harper Cemetery, facing east. Headstone name reads "Priscella Donnell."



Figure A.12. View of Burial 3 footstone at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Footstone reads "P.D."



Figure A.13. View of Burial 40 headstone at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Jesse Gwin."



Figure A.14. View of Burial 40 footstone at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Footstone reads "J. G."



Figure A.15. View of Burial 41 headstone at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "T. J. Harper."



Figure A.16. View of Burial 41 footstone at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Footstone reads "T. J. H."



Figure A.17. View of Burial 42 headstone at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "James Harper."



Figure A.18. View of Burial 42 footstone at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Footstone reads "J. H."



Figure A.19. View of Burial 43 at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Dr L. F. Harper."



Figure A.20. View of Burial 44 at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Sallye Harper."



Figure A.21. View of Burial 45 at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Jesse Harper."



Figure A.22. View of Burial 46 at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Miss E. C. Harper."



Figure A.23. View of Burial 75 headstone at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Hannah Baker."



Figure A.24. View of Burial 75 footstone at Harper Cemetery, facing west. Footstone reads "H. B."

Carmichael Cemetery

Table A.7. Carmichael Cemetery Burial Marker Descriptions

Burial Number	Marker Type	Inscription	Condition
1	None	None	N/A
2	None	None	N/A
3	Formal header and footer	Willie Bruce; Mar 26 1885 – July 2 1913	Both upright
4	None	None	N/A
5	None	None	N/A
6	None	None	N/A
7	Formal header	Harry Carmichael; 1890-1948	Upright
8	Formal header	Bennie Carmichael; Born Jan. 23 1887 died Aug. 7 1899; Borne by angels' hands – away to a home of peace and love	Upright
9	Formal header	Woodmen of the World Memorial – J.W. Carmichael; born Sept 15 1852 died June 23 1915; headstone carved into shapes of logs	Upright
10	Formal header	Mother; Louise Isabel Carmichael; May 31, 1862 – June 1, 1934; the flowers we place upon her Burial may wither and decay,	Upright

		but love for mother who sleeps beneath will never fade away	
11	Formal header	Mother; Ladye Belle Schell; born April 9, 1894 died May 12, 1928; on back of headstone, an inscription reads: "She was unfit to dwell with clay, for sin too pure, for earth too bright, God hath called her hence away, placed on her head a gem of light."	Upright
12	None	None	N/A
13	None	None	N/A
14	Possible fieldstone header	None	Possible stone is mostly buried below the surface
15	None	None	N/A
16	None	None	N/A
17	Formal header and two footers	Watson; Mary Schell Nov 13 1896 – Nov 12 1954; Wm. Curry Sr. Oct 13 1894 – Mar 5 1967; footstones read "Mother" and "Father"	All three stones upright, "father" footstone partially buried
18	None	None	N/A
19	None	None	N/A

20	None	None	N/A
21	None	None	N/A
22	Formal header	Thomas S. Watson Born Nov. 16, 1837 – Died July 24, 1896 “How desolate our house bereft of thee” Handshake carved at top of headstone.	Upright
23	Formal header and footer	Sarah Elizabeth – wife of A. Downs; born Jan 31 1857 died Nov 22 1882; rest of inscription illegible	Surrounded by stone fence holders; fence has since been removed; all stones upright
24	None	None	N/A
25	Possible header or footer associated with burial	None	Stone is mostly below surface
26	None	None	N/A
27	None	None	N/A
28	None	None	N/A
29	None	None	N/A
30	None	None	N/A
31	Possible fieldstone footer	None	Mostly buried
32	None	None	N/A
33	None	None	N/A
34	Fieldstone header	None	Mostly buried
35	Fieldstone header	None	Mostly buried
36	None	None	N/A
37	None	None	N/A

38	None	None	N/A
39	Possible fieldstone footer	None	Mostly below surface
40	Possible fieldstone footer	None	Mostly below surface
41	Formal header and footer	In memory of Susan Soper; born Aug 16 1858 died January 10 1862; rest of inscription illegible; sunburst design carved into headstone	Both upright
42	Formal header and footer	In Memory of Malinda L Soper; born May the 31 1850 Died April 17 1856; She was unfit to dwell with clay, for sin too pure, for earth too bright, and death who called her hense away placed on her head a gem of light	Both upright
43	Formal header	None	fallen
44	Formal header	Benjamin Franklin Soper; Born Dec 25 1856 died Mar 13 1907; in memory of our dear father	Upright
45	None	None	N/A
46	None	None	N/A

47	None	None	N/A; along present-day fence
48	Formal header and footer	Henry Hayden Rutledge; born April 27 1854 died Jan 25 1925; He was too good, too gentle and fair, to dwell in this cold world of care	Both upright
49	Formal header	Annie Rutledge; Wife of H.H. Rutledge; Aug 8 1855 – 10 Oct 1900; She was too good, too gentle and fair, to dwell in this cold world of care	Headstone broken and leans against its platform; footstone upright
50	Formal header	Baby infant son of H.H. and A.E. Rutledge; another little angel before the heavenly throne	Upright
51	Formal header	Walter; little son of H.H. and A.E. Rutledge; no dates	Broken
52	None	None	N/A
53	None	None	N/A
54	None	None	N/A
55	Formal header and footer	Andrew Soper; born Nov 30 1824 died May 19 1879; blessed are the dead who die in the lord;	Both upright

		wings carved into headstone	
56	Formal header and footer	Eliza; Wife of Andrew Soper; born Feb 22 1821 died July 13 1909; to forget is vain endeavor, Love's remembrance lasts forever	Both upright
57	None	None	N/A
58	None	None	N/A
59	None	None	N/A
60	None	None	N/A
61	None	None	N/A
62	None	None	N/A
63	None	None	N/A
64	None	None	N/A
65	None	None	N/A



Figure A.25. View of Burial 3 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Willie Bruce."



Figure A.26. View of Burial 7 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing east. Headstone name reads "Harry S Carmichael."



Figure A.27. View of Burial 8 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing east. Headstone name reads "Bennie Carmichael."



Figure A.28. View of Burial 9 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing east. Headstone name reads "J.W. Carmichael."



Figure A.29. View of Burial 10 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing east. Headstone name reads "Louise Isabel Carmichael."



Figure A.30. View of Burial 11 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing east. Headstone name reads "Lady Belle Schell."



Figure A.31. View of Burial 17 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Mary Schell Watson and W.M. Curry Watson."



Figure A.32. View of Burial 17 Footstone 1 at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Footstone 1 reads "Mother."



Figure A.33. View of Burial 17 Footstone 2 at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Footstone 2 reads "Father."



Figure A.34. View of Burial 22 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Thomas S Watson."



Figure A.35. View of Burial 23 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing east. Headstone name reads "Sarah Elizabeth Downs."



Figure A.36. View of Burial 41 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Susan Soper."



Figure A.37. View of Burial 42 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Malinda Soper."



Figure A.38. View of Burial 44 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Benjamin Franklin Soper."



Figure A.39. View of Burial 48 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Henry Hayden Rutledge."



Figure A.40. View of Burial 49 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Annie Rutledge."



Figure A.41. View of Burial 50 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Baby Infant Son of H.H. and A.E. Rutledge."



Figure A.42. View of Burial 51 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Walter; little son of H.H. and A.E. Rutledge."



Figure A.43. View of Burial 55 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Andrew Soper."



Figure A.44. View of Burial 56 headstone at Carmichael Cemetery, facing west. Headstone name reads "Eliza Soper."

APPENDIX B – Civil Survey Maps

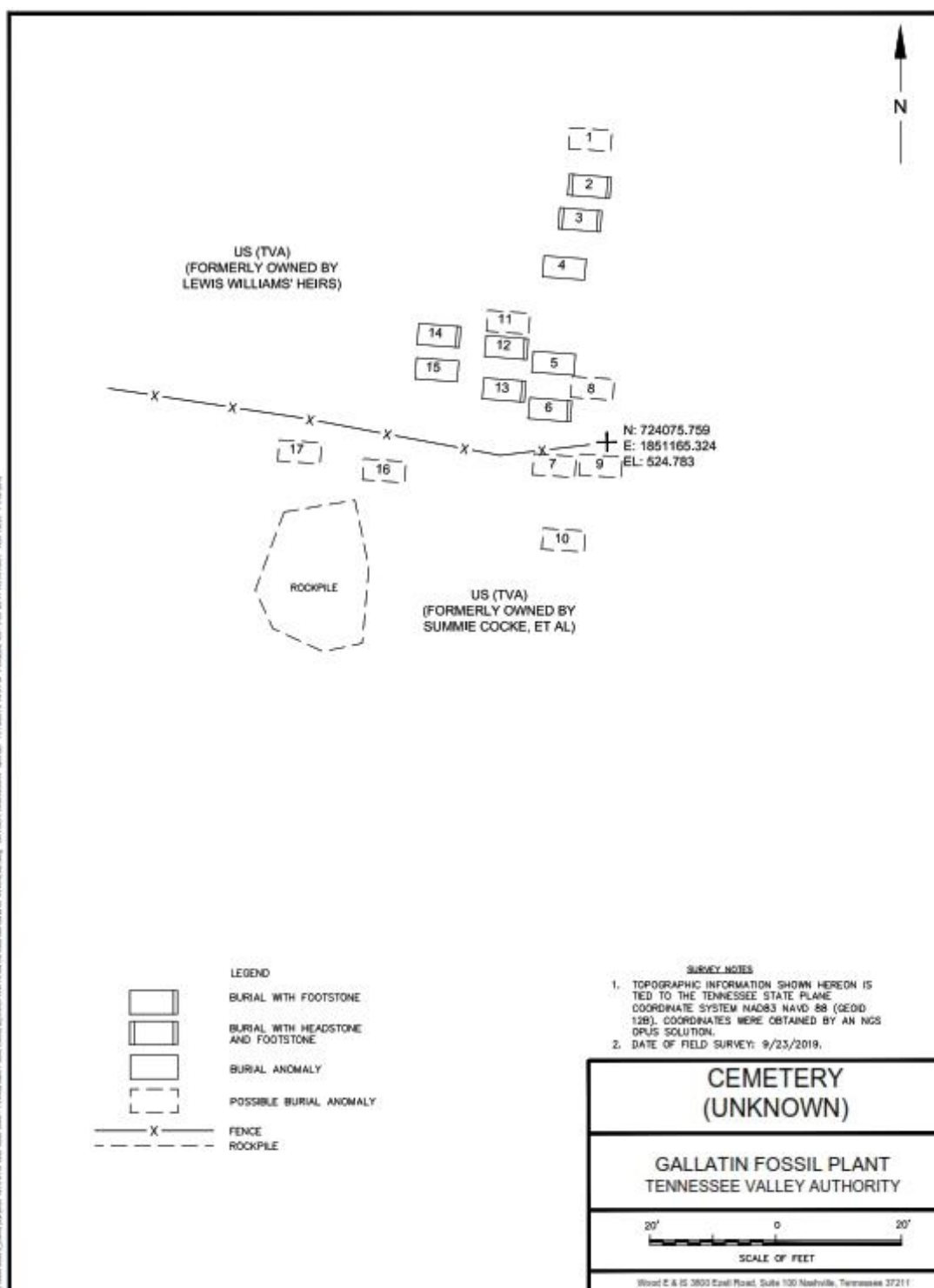


Figure B.1. Civil Survey Map of 17 burial locations at Cemetery (Unknown).

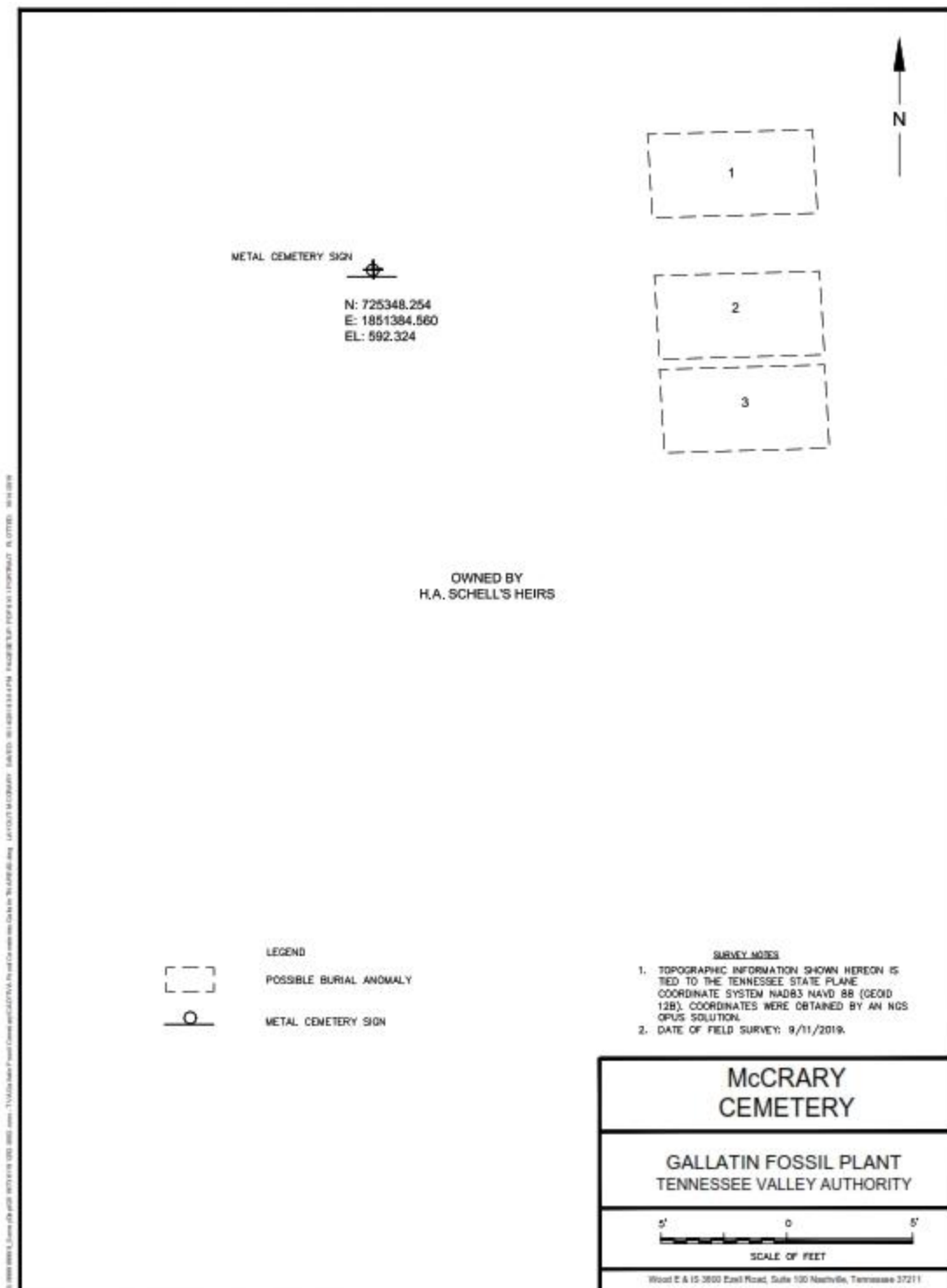


Figure B.2. Civil Survey Map of 3 burial locations at McCrary Cemetery.

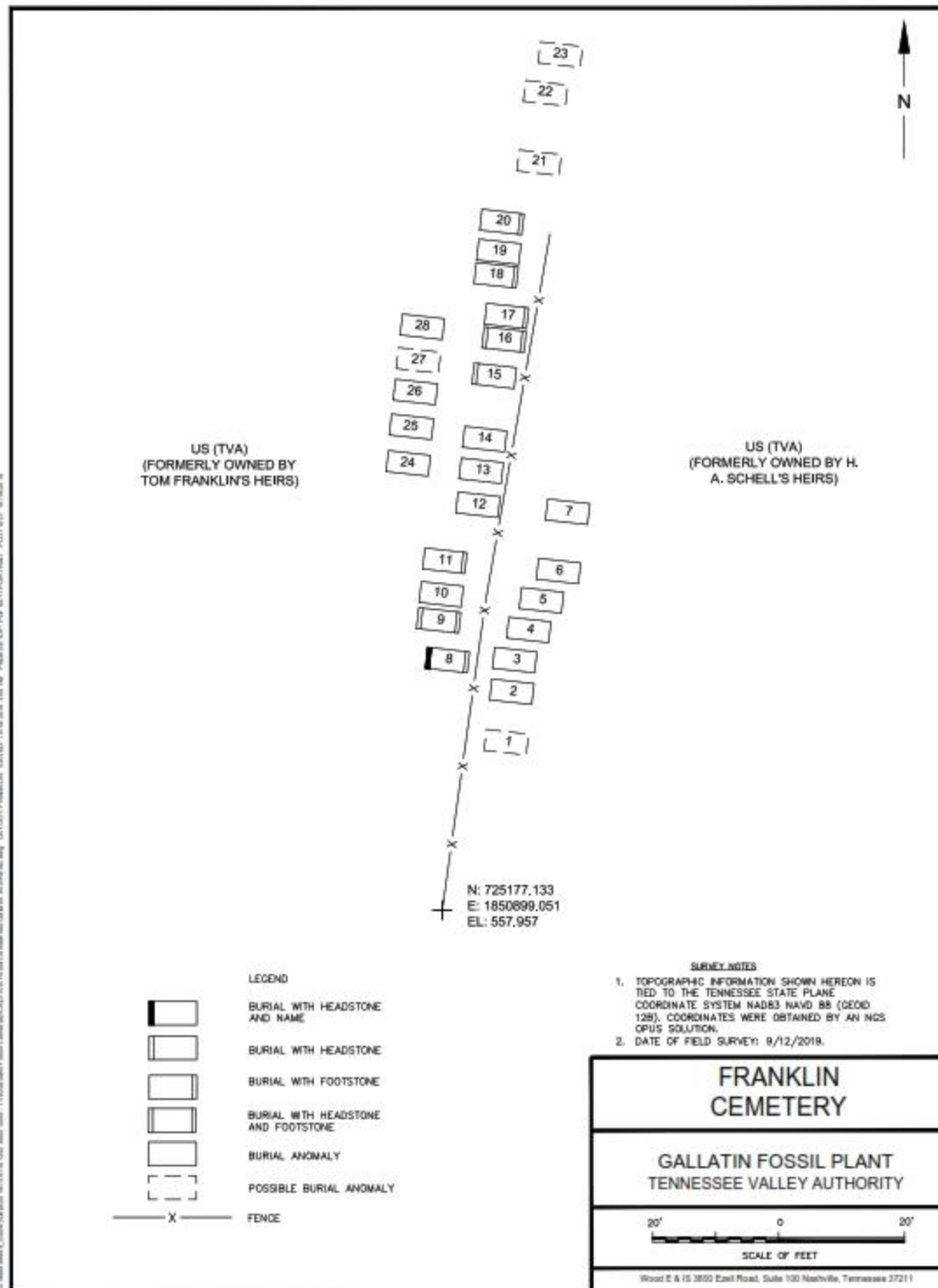


Figure B.3. Civil Survey Map of 28 burial locations at Franklin Cemetery.

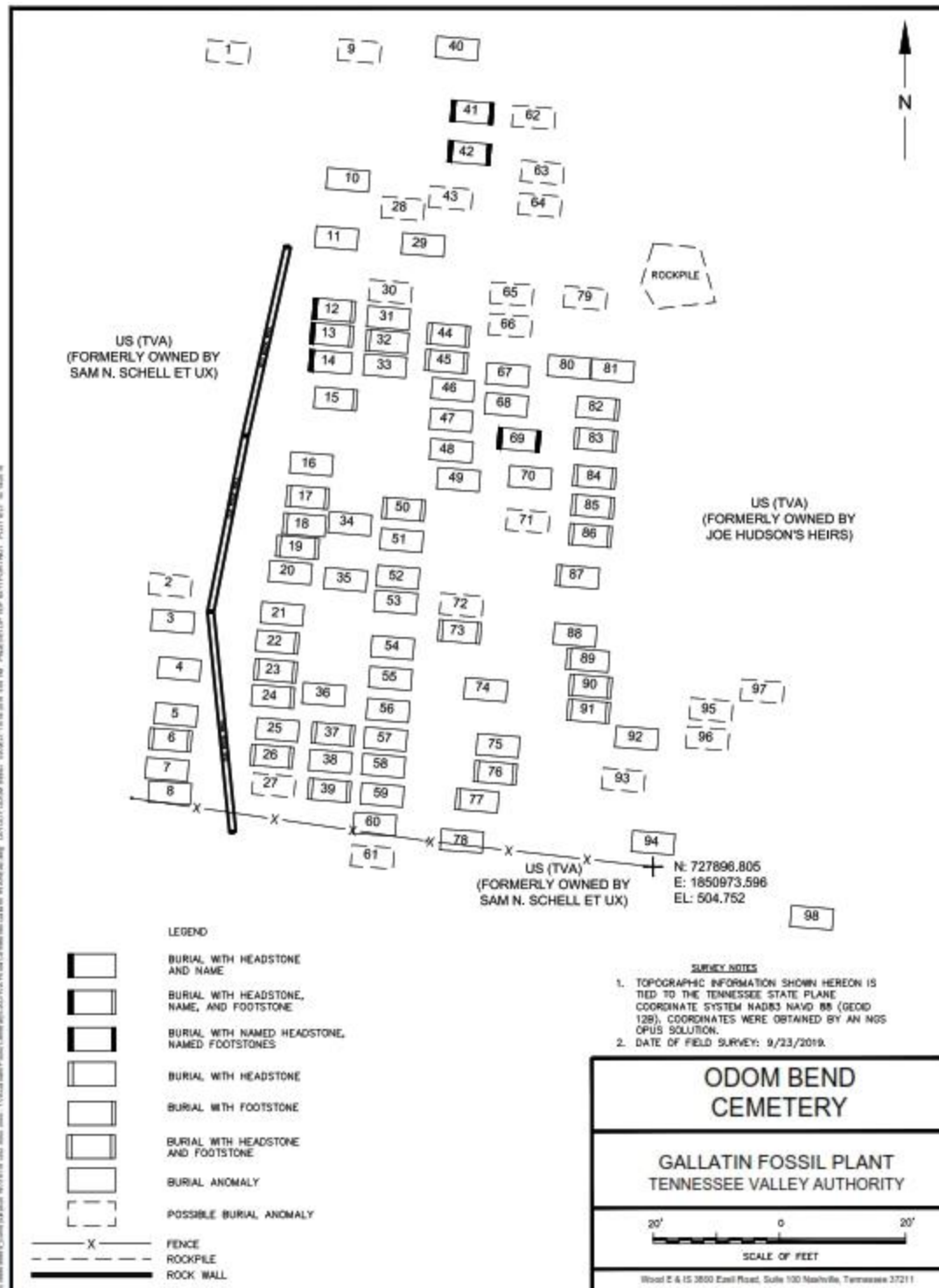


Figure B.4. Civil Survey Map of 98 burial locations at Odom Bend Cemetery.

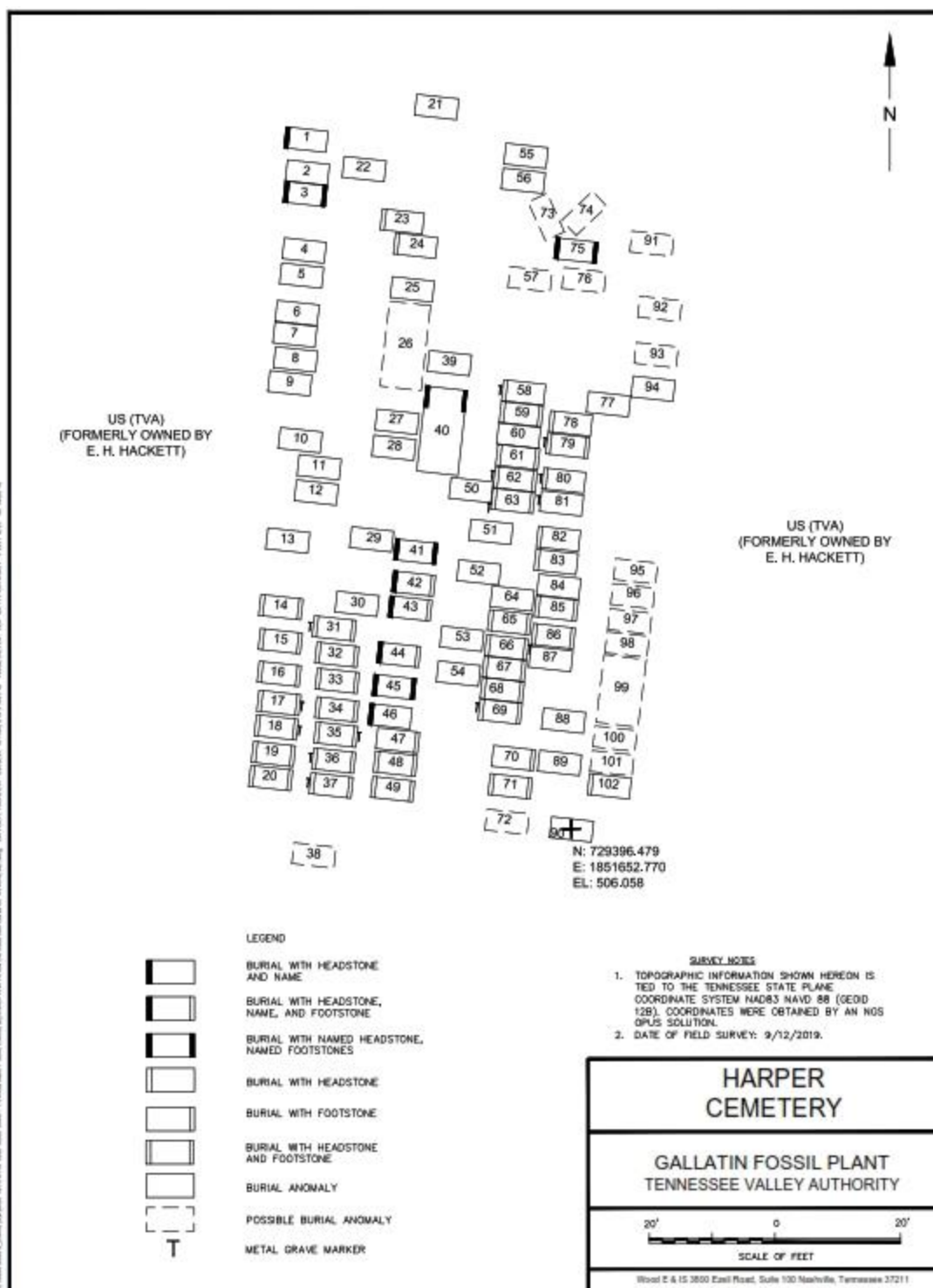


Figure B.5. Civil Survey Map of 102 burial locations at Harper Cemetery.

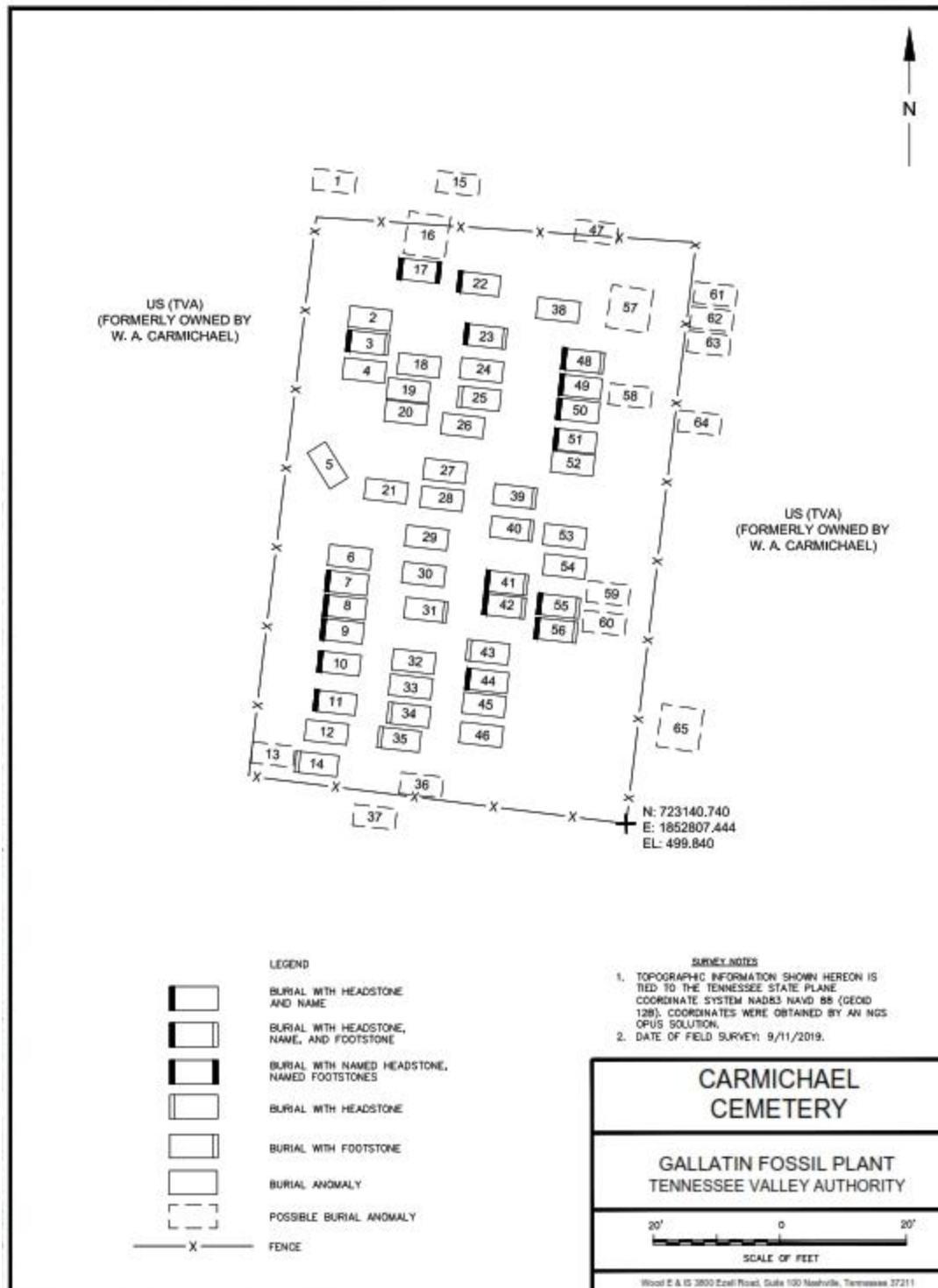


Figure B.6. Civil Survey Map of 65 burial locations at Carmichael Cemetery.

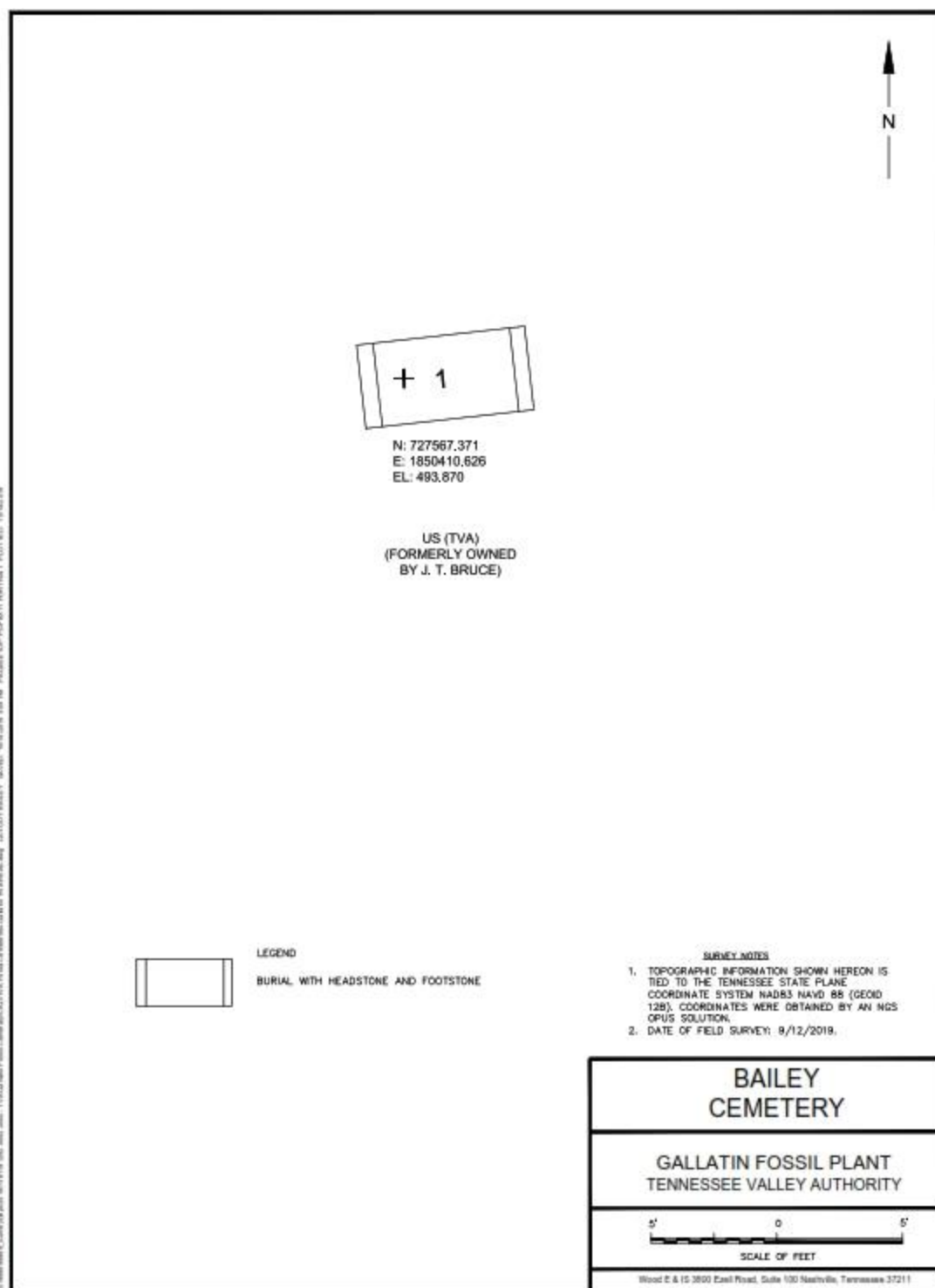


Figure B.7. Civil Survey Map of single burial locations at Bailey Cemetery.