

Foundation Document

Camp Blount Historic Site

Fayetteville, Tennessee

March 2026



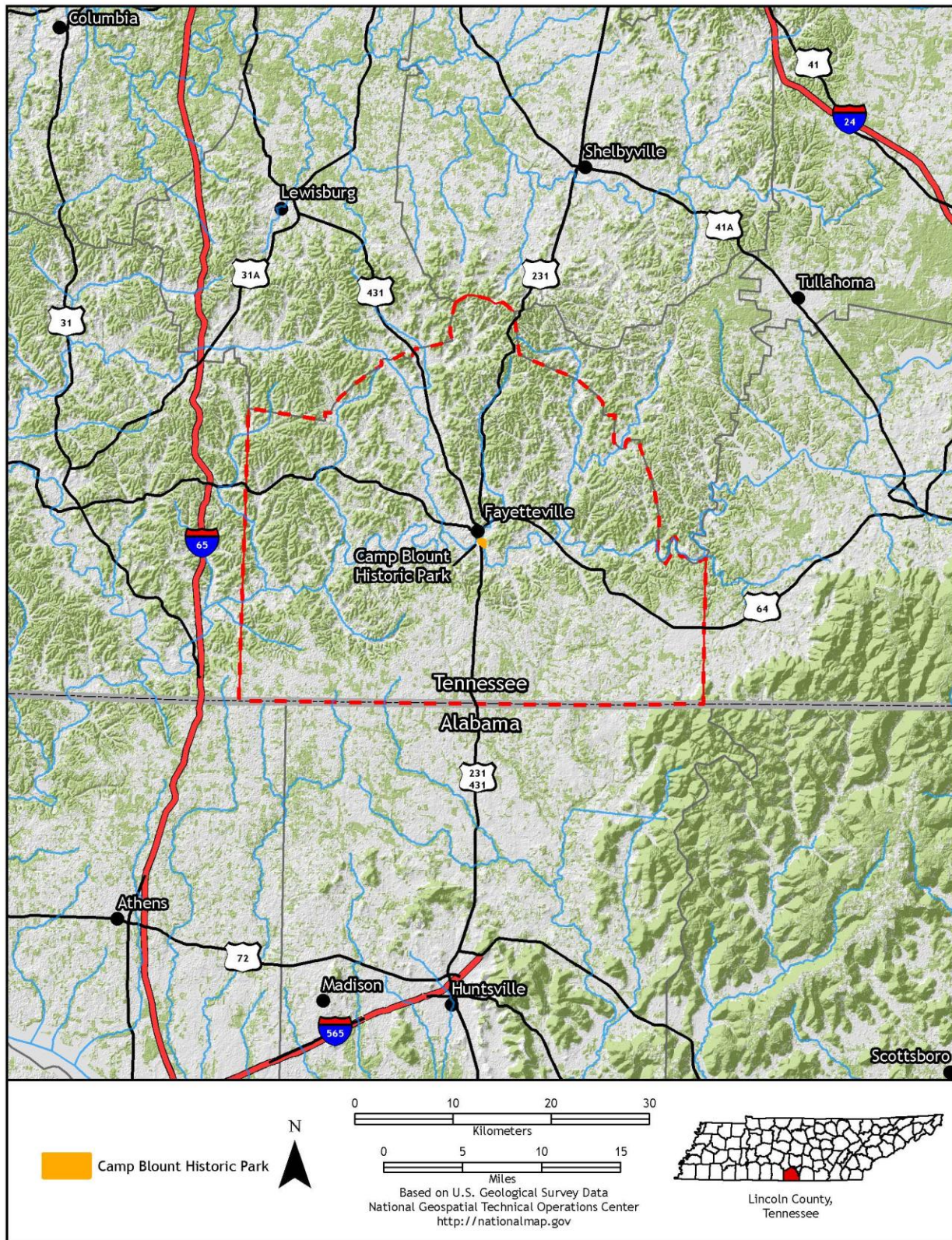


Figure 1. The Camp Blount Historic Site is situated within the heart of Lincoln County, Tennessee.

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MISSION OF THE TENNESSEE WARS COMMISSION

The Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) is an independent state agency administratively attached to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC). Established in 1919, the THC is federally designated as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The mission of the Tennessee Historical Commission is to:

- encourage the inclusive, diverse study of Tennessee's history for the benefit of future generations;
- to protect, preserve, interpret, operate, maintain, and administer historic sites;
- to mark important locations, persons, and events in Tennessee history;
- to assist in worthy publication projects;
- to review, comment on, and identify projects that will potentially impact state-owned and nonstate-owned historic properties;
- to locate, identify, record, and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all properties which meet National Register criteria; and
- to implement other programs of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Tennessee General Assembly enacted legislation in April 1994 creating the Tennessee Wars Commission (TWC), a division within the Tennessee Historical Commission. The Wars Commission's mission of preserving and interpreting Tennessee's military heritage is realized in part by funding grants, through civic and governmental engagement, education, and interpretation, and by way of conservation efforts. The Wars Commission has been charged with coordinating planning efforts, the preservation and promotion of structures, buildings, sites, and battlefields in Tennessee from the French and Indian War (1754-1763), American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), War of 1812 (1812-1815), Mexican-American War (1846-1848) through the Civil War (1861-1865) era. The Wars Commission is also charged with acquiring or providing funds for the acquisition of battlefields, cemeteries, Underground Railroad sites, and other properties associated with the aforementioned conflicts.

MANAGEMENT OF WARS COMMISSION PROPERTIES

The Tennessee Wars Commission takes great pride in its ability to preserve, promote, and manage historic sites and battlefields in Tennessee; however, to accomplish these goals, the TWC relies on preservation partnerships. TWC utilizes a triangular management strategy where the Wars Commission provides preservation advocacy, technical support, and site administration to local government entities that, in turn, provide a boots-on-the-ground management approach. These entities rely on partnerships with like-minded organizations that provide additional support with historic preservation initiatives. Since its founding, the Camp Blount Historic Site has been successfully administered by the City of Fayetteville, which is proudly supported by the Camp Blount Historic Site Association (CBHSA), a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

Having met planning benchmarks, site development and historical interpretation have grown and flourished under this triangular partnership. With the successful completion of project goals outlined in the 2011 Interpretative Plan, it is now time to develop a new planning document to help navigate future growth, education, and interpretation efforts. The 2026 Camp Blount Foundation Document will serve as the fundamental planning tool that will provide the Camp Blount Historic Site with this guidance and support for years to come. Additionally, the foundation document establishes a planning baseline from which all future planning documents are developed.



INTRODUCTION

According to the National Park Service (NPS), foundation documents are derived from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the historic site or battlefield. As the “gold standard” in the nation’s historic preservation efforts, the TWC has adopted the principles, organization, and much of the standardized language for NPS foundation documents. In keeping with the TWC’s efforts to maintain consistency in state-wide planning, the Camp Blount Historic Site’s foundation document follows the lead of the NPS in this document’s contents, formatting, organization, and language.

The core components of the foundation document are broken into two parts and include a brief description of the historic area or battlefield as well as information on the site’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretative themes. Part two includes a section attributed to special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, illustrates planning products to be developed, and contains the associated studies and data required for planning.

A foundation document begins with the establishment of a knowledgeable and invested group of stakeholders who help determine the most important attributes of the historic site or battlefield. This team helps to determine and to gather information about the historic area, which is then refined and integrated into the primary planning tool to help coordinate all kinds and levels of planning. This process aids owners, managers, community members, and the public in identifying and disseminating the essential characteristics necessary for consideration when determining future planning needs, outlining planning challenges, and protecting the resources and values that are integral to the site’s purpose and identity.



Figure 1. The Camp Blount Historic Site Breaks Ground, August 16, 2019.

PART 1: CORE COMPONENTS

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the site, site purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The War of 1812 holds particular significance in Tennessee's history, as the state produced historic icons such as Andrew Jackson, David Crockett, Sam Houston, and others through their various roles throughout the conflict. As the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812 approached, Tennessee's State Historian brought organizations associated with the war together in 2010 to discuss ideas and actions for appropriate commemoration. As a result, those involved resolved to celebrate the 200th anniversary and the state's contributions through public engagement and education. As its top priority, this group would come to be officially recognized as the Tennessee War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission and would seek the preservation of Camp Blount. Their efforts were paramount to securing Tennessee's significant role in the War of 1812.

For the next few years, the group continued its work to formulate ideas and advocate for recognition of Tennessee's War of 1812 contributions. Finally, on March 7, 2013, the Tennessee Legislature officially formed the Tennessee War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission through Senate Bill TNSB0118. The end of the War of 1812 occurred in 1815, which gave the Commission but a few years to achieve its objectives. Over the course of that time, the group achieved every goal despite no form of (consistent or recurring) state funding. Among those with local ties, the Committee brought its award-winning traveling exhibit and speaker symposia to Fayetteville through a partnership with the Fayetteville-Lincoln County Public Library. As part of local celebrations, in 2013, the Camp Blount site hosted a large living history event. The most significant accomplishment, however, was the group's success in securing the State's purchase of the Camp Blount site for historic preservation.

The Camp Blount Historic Site was established on October 15, 2015, following the purchase of its remaining 40 acres by the Tennessee Historical Commission, which utilized a combination of sources from a special state appropriation to the State Lands Acquisition Commission for obtaining historic properties, to THC dollars, and even included a private funding source. The Commission signed a management agreement with the City of Fayetteville in December 2015. The site was established to preserve, protect, and commemorate the contributions of notable

Tennesseans, such as General Andrew Jackson, David Crockett, and William Carroll, as well as the thousands of volunteer citizen soldiers who aided America's victory in the War of 1812. Although initially utilized during the War of 1812, it continued as a mustering site through the Civil War. The preserved boundary of the Camp Blount Historic Site encompasses 40 acres adjacent to the heart of the estimated 200-acre mustering site that has been lost to development.

In response to the Red Stick Creek attack on Fort Mims on August 30, 1813, the Tennessee State Legislature passed a retaliation bill that prompted Governor William Blount to order General Jackson to gather approximately 2,000 volunteers, soldiers, and militia to rendezvous in Fayetteville no later than October 4, 1813. Jackson's orders were to assist Colonel John Coffee in repelling an expected Creek attack in what is now Madison County, Alabama, just south of Fayetteville. Jackson and his men went south from Camp Blount on October 11, 1813, ultimately leading them to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Men gathered at Camp Blount once again in 1814, conducted the necessary muster, and marched south to assist General Jackson in the victory of New Orleans. Other notable mustering events at Camp Blount occurred in 1818 and 1836 in relation to military campaigns against the Seminoles in Florida. The mustering grounds ceased in use with the end of the Civil War.

In 2003, the heart of Camp Blount was documented by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology as containing historical components. More recent archaeological surveys within the Camp Blount Historic Site property have revealed Indigenous use of the location since the Archaic period, thus broadening the significance of the site beyond its military history. The Camp Blount Historic Site is located along U.S. Highway 231/431, approximately one-half mile southeast of historic downtown Fayetteville, within a bend of the Elk River.

The Camp Blount Historic Site Association (CBHSA) was formed in October 2017 for the purpose of promoting and fundraising for the development of the Camp Blount Historic Site as a significant historical and cultural resource. The CBHSA continues its mission by hosting public educational events, establishing informative walking trails, and raising awareness and funds for the site's continued progress. Conditional to the State's purchase of the Camp Blount site, the City of Fayetteville holds a maintenance contract with the Tennessee Historical Commission. Working with both the State of Tennessee and the City of Fayetteville, the CBHSA works to materialize the collective vision as the state's only preserved War of 1812 site.

SITE PURPOSE

The purpose statement identifies the specific reasons for the establishment of a particular historic site. The purpose statement for the Camp Blount Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development, as well as through collaboration with identified stakeholders. The Tennessee Legislature enacted

enabling legislation in 1969, 1970, 1991, and 1994 that provided the foundation for the State's purchase of the Camp Blount property (see Appendix A for enabling legislation documents and subsequent amendments). This statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important to the site.

The purpose of The CAMP BLOUNT HISTORIC SITE is to preserve and interpret the events, people, stories, and oral histories associated with the first Indigenous People and the Tennessee Volunteer Militias through the Civil War.



Figure 2. A live re-enactment of the Crossroads to Destiny Painting by artist David Wright. The painting is the artist's reimagining of Jackson's rendezvous at Camp Blount.

SITE SIGNIFICANCE

Significance statements express why a site's resources and values are important enough to merit preservation and development under the Tennessee Wars Commission, a division of the Tennessee Historical Commission. These statements are linked to the purpose of the Camp Blount Historic Site and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the site and why it is important within national and statewide contexts. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for the Camp Blount Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)



Figure 3. Camp Blount Historic Site Entryway.

1. The Camp Blount Historic Site is but one of multiple recognized locations possessing affiliation with the War of 1812, which encompassed the Creek uprising, second only to the Hermitage (Andrew Jackson's Nashville home).
2. In response to the Creek attack on Fort Mims, on September 24, 1813, Governor Blount ordered General Andrew Jackson to call for 2,000 volunteers and militia to rendezvous at Fayetteville. Heeding the call, thousands more men arrived at Camp Blount to serve under Jackson in the defense of Huntsville, Alabama. Many of those who mustered in Fayetteville continued their service under Jackson through the battles of Horseshoe Bend and New Orleans. The location was again used as a mustering ground during the Seminole Wars of 1818 and 1836, as well as the Civil War. Their contributions to these military victories elevate Camp Blount to national significance.
3. The presence of individuals such as General Andrew Jackson, William Carroll, and David Crockett at the site in 1813, along with thousands of Tennessee Volunteers, is significant to state history. The Camp Blount Historic Site preserves and shares their stories.
4. Archaeological studies have revealed material culture ranging from precontact Indigenous peoples to the Civil War era. Thus, through continued archaeological research, buried artifacts uncovered from the Camp Blount Historic Site offer opportunities to advance the understanding of human history and culture.

5. The Camp Blount Historic Site is a threatened historic resource, as the lasting 40 acres within its boundaries contain the only remaining associated landscape of the original War of 1812 mustering site. Commercial development continues to encroach on the property, thus threatening the further loss of prehistoric and historical remnants.
6. The Camp Blount Historic Site preserves and interprets the events, people, and stories associated with its use from prehistoric times through its history as a rendezvous site ending after the Civil War.



Figure 4. Historical interpreter at the Camp Blount Living History Event.



Figure 5. Site map showing existing infrastructure.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES & VALUES

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the historic site and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a site's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is significant about a specific state-owned or managed historic site. The Tennessee Historical and Wars Commissions are responsible for ensuring the preservation, conservation, authentic interpretation, and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the historic site and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the site's purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for the Camp Blount Historic Site:

- Mustering Site Landscape.** As a preventative measure during the Creek Wars, and in response to the events at Ft. Mims, Alabama, Governor Blount ordered General Andrew Jackson to seek volunteers to rendezvous in Fayetteville, Tennessee, in September 1813. By October, approximately 3,500 volunteers and militiamen were present at what became known as Camp Blount. The initial mission of these troops was to serve under Jackson in the defense of Huntsville, Alabama from Creek attacks. In October of the following year, volunteers totaling some 3,100 men mustered again under Jackson to march to Mobile in preparation for the British invasion of the Gulf Coast during the War of 1812. These citizen-soldiers served in battles at Pensacola and the Battle of New Orleans. The Camp Blount mustering site was utilized twice more during the Seminole Wars of 1818 and 1836. In June of 1861, Tennessee joined other Southern states in secession from the Union, and again Camp Blount served as a mustering and drill site as its volunteers joined ranks and left for battle. While major thoroughfares and commercial enterprises have encroached upon the rural remnants of this historical landscape, what remains as the Camp Blount Historic Site contains viewsheds inclusive of natural vegetation and the Elk River. These natural resources contribute to the character of the site and provide opportunities for nature-based visitor experiences, such as birdwatching and pedestrian trails. The protected landscape of the Camp Blount Historic Site also offers opportunities for commemorative development, such as historical markers and monuments.

- **Significant Individuals.** An interpretive trail through the heart of the Camp Blount Historic Site provides visitors with glimpses into the lives and services of multiple individuals who proved influential to national, state, and local history. Their stories of volunteerism, military, and political service provide a broader historical context to the site by incorporating those stories into their presence and/or relationship to Camp Blount. Significant national figures include Andrew Jackson, David Crockett, and Sam Houston, while Governors Willie Blount, William Carroll, and Tennessee politician William Hall represent influential state figures. The interpretive stories of Dr. Charles McKinney, the Fayetteville physician who treated Sam Houston at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend; John Coffee, who served in both the Creek War and War of 1812; and Isaac Roberts, a Maury County politician and general during the Creek War, serve as local figures significant to Camp Blount history. This fundamental resource provides visitors with an opportunity to gain deeper insights into Camp Blount's history through vignettes of the lives of individuals who played important roles within the history of our state and nation.
- **The First Tennessee Volunteer Commemorative Statue.** Camp Blount is recognized as the birthplace of Tennessee's moniker "The Volunteer State" because of the overwhelming response of volunteer citizen-soldiers that heeded Andrew Jackson's call in 1813. In his journal, Jackson referred to those gathered at the site as "my Tennessee volunteers." To commemorate those thousands of Tennesseans who gathered and mustered at Camp Blount in patriotism, the historical site erected The Volunteer Statue as a centerpiece of memorialization and celebration of those who heeded the call to action in various military conflicts. The statue also serves as an educational element to the site, as it depicts not one single person but instead a historically accurate representation of the tools and attire of Tennessee's soldiers during the early 1800s.



Figure 6. Gun firing demonstration as part of the annual Camp Blount Volunteer Days interpretive event.

- **Archaeological Resources and Material Culture.** Although what remains of Camp Blount is protected and preserved as a historic site, archaeological investigations have interpreted the heart of the muster grounds to have been located approximately one-quarter mile to the southwest and recorded as Site 40LN188. Today, the boundaries of this site are encompassed by portions of Lincoln County High School and commercial businesses along the southwest side of U.S. Highway 231-431 South. Moreover, material recovery from the area suggests that Camp Blount extended across the current highway to include the area now occupied by Wal-Mart, immediately adjacent to the Camp Blount Historic Site's southeastern boundary. Although the soil within the park's 40 acres has been heavily disturbed by agricultural activities and adjacent commercial construction, material culture of both Indigenous groups and mustering soldiers have been recovered by private citizens, with some artifacts reported to the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. Recent archaeological surveys have yielded little recovered material, yet the potential for further material recovery remains. As such, the Camp Blount Historic Site is an archaeologically sensitive area, and the materials from within its boundaries are important to understanding its full history dating back to the Archaic era. The archaeological resources and material culture of the Camp Blount Historic Site are of vital significance in the preservation and full interpretation of its history and thus are protected under Tennessee Code Annotated 11-6-105 and 11-6-104.



Figure 7. Archaeological testing performed at the Camp Blount Historic Site.



Figure 8. Map illustrates the Camp Blount Historic Site property and archaeological site boundaries.

- **Indigenous Histories and Prehistoric Land and River Uses.** The area encompassing the Camp Blount Historic Site was embroiled in two land treaties because of conflicting claims by both the Chickasaw and Cherokee. First, in 1805, the Chickasaw ceded the land to the federal government. The tract was again ceded by the Cherokee the following year. These conflicting land cessions are but an example of the repeated and confusing negotiations between the United States and Indigenous peoples that display the varied attitudes of each party concerning land ownership. Yet, the site's Indigenous history begins much earlier, as revealed through recovered cultural materials. The earliest artifacts known to have been unearthed at the site date to the Archaic period, which covers a wide timespan between 8,500 BCE and the first few centuries of the Common Era (CE). While these early people, as well as their descendants, hunted and camped within Camp Blount, their use of the Elk River adjacent to the site helped to facilitate their movements. As a recognized part of Cherokee traditional lands, the stories of these Indigenous people, as well as their ancestors, serve as important interpretive elements to the site's history. Additionally, with the initial call for volunteers as a response to the conflicts arising between the U.S. and a faction of the Creek to the south, the stories of its Indigenous people and culture serve as vital aspects of Camp Blount's history.
- **Partnerships.** The importance of partnerships at the Camp Blount Historic Site is increasingly growing as the site continues to develop and implement plans. These partnerships are considered vital to the site's success in meeting its purpose and protecting its historical significance and integrity. Through the site's ownership and management by the State of Tennessee, as represented by the Tennessee Historical Commission and Tennessee Wars Commission, an important management contract with the City of Fayetteville is key to ensuring that the site remains authentic, protected, and adequately maintained. Additionally, the Camp Blount Historic Site Association, a non-profit support group for the site, partners with both the state and city governments to raise funds and awareness of the site and its historical role. With an engaged board of directors, numerous volunteers, and an active student board, the CBHSA supports the site's mission and engages in multiple stewardship efforts with the site.



Figure 9. Aerial imagery depicting the Camp Blount Historic Site as situated along the Elk River and major highways.

OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCES AND VALUES

The Camp Blount Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the site and warrant special consideration in future planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for the Camp Blount Historic Site:

- Educational Interpretative Opportunities.** The Camp Blount Historic Site presents numerous opportunities and spaces to provide education and historical interpretation to the visiting public. Interpretative signage flanks several trails within the site, conveying the stories of various aspects of its history, while an educational pavilion serves as a location for interpretive programs. The Volunteer Statue serves as an ancillary educational opportunity that provides a tangible connection to the history of Tennessee’s first volunteer citizen-soldiers. The relocation of the Pioneer Cabin also serves as an added space for the education and interpretation of frontier homelife, as well as provides a location for exhibit opportunities and living history interpretations. Although not original to the Camp Blount site, the Pioneer Cabin was constructed utilizing some of the original timbers from the Joseph Greer cabin, built circa 1807, to create a historical representation of a frontier-type cabin. Greer was the original holder of a large land grant along Cane Creek northwest of Fayetteville and a land grant in Lincoln County. Greer was a significant individual in local history. The placement of the cabin upon Camp Blount’s historic landscape complements the site’s setting as a counterpoint to the surrounding modern development. Moreover, the cabin offers the ability to educate visitors not only on early frontier life but also about the site’s connection to one of the county’s earliest settlers.
- Natural Environment:** The location of the Camp Blount Historic Site along the banks of the Elk River offers significant opportunities for scenic, passive recreational, and wildlife conservation activities. The river’s scenic beauty invites visitors to the Camp Blount Historic Site, which, with its location near a large gravel bar, offers fishermen an opportunity to enjoy the grounds and events at the site as part of their adventure. Walking trails throughout the site offer visitors opportunities to engage in its historic context while enjoying the outdoors. Many opportunities are present to enjoy bird watching, and a planned arboretum will provide visitors with additional educational engagement through plant identification and added bird habitats. The ecosystem supported by the river offers Camp Blount opportunities to remain stewards of the local wildlife and participate in its conservation.

- **Community Connections.** The prolonged use of Camp Blount’s landscape provides unique opportunities for the involvement of descendant groups to not only enhance the interpretation and development of the site but also to come together and enrich the local community. Descendant families often provide an in-depth layer to local history that allows for a deeper understanding of land use, the tapestry of individual lives, and a richness of culture. From those descended from soldiers mustered at the site to those who descend from early Indigenous groups historically present at the site, or from groups associated with the site, providing the spaces and opportunities to bring such groups together enhances the ability to provide well-rounded preservation, development, and interpretive programming to the Camp Blount Historic Site.
- **Pioneer Cabin.** The CBHSA erected the Pioneer Cabin on the site grounds in 2025, utilizing a combination of original materials and modern reproductions. The cabin was deconstructed at its original location in northwestern Lincoln County at the Joseph Greer property. Greer, who held the original land grant for the Camp Blount site, was a notable early settler within the area. The cabin serves as an added educational interpretive area, which will hold exhibitions and demonstrations related to life on the homefront. Interpretive wayside signage will introduce visitors to this important resource, and its presence will assist in a broader depth of historical interpretation at the site.



Figure 10. Educational pavilion at the Camp Blount Historic Site.

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a historic site—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about such a site. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, the site's purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for site managers to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all site significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by site resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the historic site and its resources. These themes help explain why a site's story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the historic site.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for the Camp Blount Historic Site.

- **Role of Camp Blount in Military Conflicts.** Camp Blount served as a mustering ground from 1813 through the Civil War. While the site is most commonly associated with the Creek Wars and the War of 1812, other important aspects of its military history include the deployment of militia troops during the Seminole Wars. Moreover, Camp Blount's utilization during the Civil War effectively ended its use as a mustering ground amid a changing nation and evolving national military. The site provides a context and history for the interpretation of the First Volunteer story, as well as the state's larger presence and contributions to some of America's most impactful military operations, including those that helped shape Tennessee's physical borders.
- **Life in Camp Blount.** The living and working quarters of the citizen-soldiers mustered at Camp Blount made time there difficult. Men slept on the ground with little to no shelter, food was cooked over open fires, and illness and disease easily spread. Volunteers from around the community supported the militia in the day-to-day survival of camp life. The Camp Blount Historic Site offers insights into the conditions, complexities, and dynamics of the encampments over a long historical and changing period.
- **Impact of War on the Homefront.** With its involvement in multiple wars and conflicts, the Camp Blount Historic Site offers unique opportunities to present visitors with an understanding of wartime effects upon the men, women, children, and enslaved

populations left to maintain farms and homes in the absence of soldiers. The site's unique facilities, such as the pioneer cabin, serve as important tools in sharing the contextual history of life on the homefront during the various wartime efforts.

- **Precontact Human History.** The larger Camp Blount mustering grounds served as habitation, ceremonial, and hunting grounds to Indigenous populations for thousands of years, as shown through archaeological investigations and artifact recovery. Although recent archaeological work showed few remnants of prehistoric material culture due to intensive farming, commercial and infrastructural development, and looting, past studies provide a wealth of knowledge and material relating to the site's Indigenous history.
- **Transportation.** Modern U.S. Highway 231/431 in Fayetteville has long served as the community's main thoroughfare. As early as 1832, maps depict a route roughly following that of today's highway leading south to Huntsville, Alabama. Like most major roadways, this route likely began as an Indigenous footpath through the area. Moreover, troop movements were facilitated by the road, with Camp Blount situated along its route. The roadway included a historic river crossing adjacent to Camp Blount. The Old Stone Bridge took the place of this early natural crossing and was ordered to be destroyed during the Civil War. The order was disobeyed, and the bridge spanned the Elk River until its collapse in 1969. The Elk River, too, served as both a transportation route, beginning with the earliest Indigenous peoples, contributing to commercial success in the area, as well as another mode of transport for the community and troops throughout various military conflicts.
- **Histories and Roles of Significant Individuals.** The Camp Blount Historic Site is associated with several individuals of local, state, and national significance. The contributions of these individuals contribute to the history of the site through multiple interpretive lenses, and additional research will reveal yet more associations in consideration of early people and cultures.
- **Histories of Marginalized Groups.** Although not yet fully realized, the Camp Blount Historic Site offers opportunities to research and interpret the histories of marginalized groups, including those of women, Indigenous peoples, and the enslaved. Through the lens of their roles both within Camp Blount and domestic life, the history of marginalized groups presents a well-rounded interpretation of prehistoric, historic, military, and domestic life across a vast continuum of time and space.
- **Descendant Communities.** The long history of the people assembling at the Camp Blount Historic Site naturally offers opportunities for the descendants of those associated individuals to gather, celebrate, and share their kinship, stories, and histories for the benefit

of all visitors. Moreover, the facilities offered at the site provide locations to host such gatherings and make connections.

PART 2: DYNAMIC COMPONENTS

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments, as well as an assessment of planning and data needs. The dynamic nature of these elements equates to their need for continual reassessment and periodic change, as new special mandates may be established and new administrative commitments made. As the conditions of fundamental and other resources and values alter over time, planning and data needs will require reexamination and revision. Additionally, changing trends in the field of historic preservation will similarly require the site's reassessment and updated planning needs addressed. Consequently, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

SPECIAL MANDATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITMENTS

Many management decisions for a state-managed historic site are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other state agencies, local governments, applicable federal authorities, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a state-owned and/or managed historic site that



Figure 11. Members of the Camp Blount Historic Site Association gather to dedicate a plaque honoring its charter members.

must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the site, or through a judicial process. They may expand on the site's purpose or introduce elements unrelated to its purpose. Generally, administrative commitments are agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through management contracts such as those executed between the State of Tennessee and

the City of Fayetteville. In many cases, special mandates and administrative commitments support a network of partnerships that not only help fulfill the objectives of the historic site but also facilitate working relationships with other organizations. In such instances, it is recommended that these entities create a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to define the relationship and to outline expectations, responsibilities, and limitations. Special mandates and administrative commitments, therefore, are essential components of managing and planning for the preservation, development, and maintenance of historic sites owned or managed by the State of Tennessee.

In addition to the management contract between the state and City of Fayetteville, the Camp Blount Historic Site Association has made a long-term commitment to the site. Through its partnership with the state and City of Fayetteville, the CBHSA membership is dedicated to fundraising efforts, public educational events, and the authentic representation and historical interpretation of the site's history. Through the work of its volunteers, the CBHSA works to bring the state and local government's plans into reality and offer the visiting public an enjoyable and educational experience.



Figure 12. Overview of the Camp Blount Historic Site's Volunteer Plaza, Educational Pavilion, and walking trails.

Enabling Legislation

Tennessee Historical Commission

4-11-107. Acquisition of historical or archaeological property

The commission may accept gifts, bequests and endowments from any private source, and may acquire real and personal properties that have statewide historical or archaeological significance by gift, purchase, devise or bequest, the title thereto to vest in the state.

4-11-108. Operation of historical property

(a)

- (1) The historical properties owned by the state shall be placed under the authority of the commission, which may in its discretion make a contract with any county, municipality or agency within the state or with any nonprofit corporation or organization or with any private individual, partnership, corporation or association for the administration, development or operation of such property, which contract shall be subject to periodic review.
- (2) Any such contract made by the commission shall be expressly subject to the requirements of the public purchasing law, title 12, chapter 3.
- (3) The commission shall determine criteria for the approval of such properties for the state aid and shall make reasonable rules for the regulation of use by the public of such historical properties under its charge, including the establishment of admission fees to be charged the public.

(b)

- (1) The commission, under this chapter, may contract for the preservation, maintenance and operation of the Sam Houston Schoolhouse State Historic Site.
- (2) The commission, under the authority of this chapter, shall enter into a suitable contract for the maintenance, preservation and interpretation of the John Sevier Home Historic Site.

Tennessee Wars Commission:

The Tennessee General Assembly enacted legislation (formally T. C. A. § 4-11-501 through § 4-11-506, now T.C.A. § 4-11-301 through § 4-11-306 and T.C.A. § 4-11-112) in April 1994, creating the Tennessee Wars Commission. The Wars Commission has been charged with coordinating planning efforts, the preservation and promotion of structures, buildings, sites, and battlefields in Tennessee from the French and Indian War, American Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican-American War, through the Civil War era. The Wars Commission is also charged with acquiring or providing funds for the acquisition of battlefields, cemeteries, Underground Railroad sites, and other properties associated with the aforementioned conflicts.

T.C.A. § 66-9-305 Acquisitions by Public Bodies

- (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this part, any public body or organization may acquire and dispose of interests in land or structures or features thereon in the form of conservation easements. No conservation easement shall be acquired by eminent domain unless such easement is necessary for the accomplishment of a specific public project which has been authorized by statute. Any such acquisition by a state entity shall be subject to approval by the state building commission.
- (b) No private nonprofit organization shall exercise a power of eminent domain to acquire an easement under this part even though such organization may otherwise have such power.
- (c) Any public body may designate a conservation easement in any real property in which it has an interest, if such property is listed on the National Register or the Tennessee Register, in order to provide protection to and assist in the preservation and protection of such property.
- (d) A public body has all powers necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes and provisions of this chapter, including the following powers in addition to others granted by this chapter:
 - (1) Appropriate or borrow funds and make expenditures necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter; and
 - (2) Apply for and accept and utilize grants and any other assistance from the federal government and any other public or private source, to give such security as may be required and to enter into and carry out.

T.C.A. § 66-9-305 Part 3: Easements and Restrictions

- (a) A conservation easement shall remain severed from the fee unless returned by specific conveyance to the holder of the fee.
- (b) Conservation easements may contain public use clauses.
- (c) The holder of a conservation easement shall maintain the right of entry at reasonable times for inspection whether or not the easement specifically permits such rights of entry.

Tennessee Division of Archaeology

11-6-105. Excavation of state lands — Permits — Unauthorized excavation — Penalty

- (a) The state of Tennessee reserves to itself the exclusive right and privilege of field archaeology on sites owned or controlled by the state, its agencies, departments, institutions and commissions in order to protect and preserve archaeological and scientific information, matter and artifacts.
- (b) All such information and artifacts recovered from state lands shall be utilized solely for scientific or public educational purposes and shall remain the property of the state, unless the state archaeologist and the advisory council shall conclude that some artifacts do not merit retention.
- (c) No person or organization, including any other agents or agencies of the state of Tennessee, unless acting as a duly authorized agent of the division of archaeology, shall excavate upon any site situated on lands owned or controlled by the state or any agency thereof.
- (d) Permits and contracts for archaeological exploration or excavation may be granted by the state archaeologist through the division for such periods of time and under such terms and conditions as the state archaeologist may from time to time determine.
- (e) All artifacts, photographs and records obtained by such agents shall remain the property of the state, subject to the decision of the state archaeologist and the advisory council, and shall be maintained in agreed upon public repositories.
- (f) Any person, corporation, society or organization conducting such explorations or excavations upon lands owned or controlled by the state or any agency thereof without having first obtained permit from the state archaeologist commits a Class A misdemeanor, except that any violation occurring on a site listed in the Tennessee register of archaeological sites where the commercial or archaeological value of the artifact involved and the cost of restoration or repair of such archaeological site or artifact exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) is a Class E felony.
- (g) Any and all artifacts and material excavated by such person or organization shall be forfeited to the state and shall be delivered forthwith to the division.

11-6-101 Division Established-Purpose

- (a) A division of archaeology is hereby established in the department of environment and conservation, to be headed by a person who will be designated as the state archaeologist.
- (b) The division is hereby authorized to initiate, operate and maintain a statewide program in archaeology which shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) Surveying the state for mapping, recording and identification of archaeological sites;
 - (2) Excavation of historic, underwater, prehistoric and paleontological sites, ruins, and mounds for the purpose of securing data and objects relating to man in Tennessee, and the preservation of such sites and materials secured;

- (3) Fundamental research in Tennessee archaeology and encouragement of public cooperation and responsibility for the preservation of such sites and materials secured;
 - (4) Research in and study of anthropology and related physical and natural sciences, both prior to excavation and thereafter, in order to plan and aid in discovery of sites and artifact, and provide for the proper assessment once discovered;
 - (5) Publication, in accordance with the rules, regulations, policies and procedures of the state publications committee, of findings in terms of scientific, popular, and cultural values;
 - (6) Display and custodianship of artifacts, sites, and other tangible results of the program; and
 - (7) Educational activities providing for the dissemination of information on archaeological conservation and the encouragement of archaeological societies, parks and museums.
- (c) It is not the purpose of the division to preempt, replace, or otherwise interfere with archaeological research programs conducted by state institutions of higher learning, but, to the contrary, to stimulate and supplement such programs whenever possible.

11-6-104 Excavated Artifacts-Property of State-Availability and Care

- (a) All artifacts and other materials excavated, discovered, donated, or otherwise acquired by the division of archaeology acquired in pursuance of this program shall be the property of the state of Tennessee and be placed under the custodianship of the division of archaeology. The state archaeologist has primary responsibility to assure that the material is property and adequately safeguarded and available at all reasonable time to interested scientists and to the public insofar as funds and good scientific practices permit. The state archaeologist may, whenever it is consistent with good scientific practices and in the furtherance of the aims and purposes of the division, approve and permit the loan of such objects and materials to nonprofit scientific organizations, public agencies, museums, and institutions of higher learning both within and without Tennessee for purposes of research or public education.
- (b) There shall be no public exhibition or display of Native American Indian human remains held by the division.

11-6-107 Discovery of Sites, Artifacts, or Human Remains-Notice to Division, Contractors, and Authorities

- (a) All state agencies, departments, institutions and commissions, as well as all counties and municipalities, shall cooperate fully with the division of archaeology.
- (b) Where any sites or artifacts may be found or discovered on property owned or controlled by the state or by any county or municipality, the agency, bureau, commission, governmental subdivision, or county or municipality having control over or owning such property and which is preparing to initiate construction or other earth-moving activities

upon such property, or is currently performing work of this type upon such property, the public body having custody of the land shall comply with subsection (d) and is directed to urge supervisors of such works to notify the division of the discovery and location of such sites or artifacts immediately, and to cooperate to the fullest extent practicable with the division, either to prevent the destruction of such sites and artifacts or to allow the division to obtain maximum information and artifacts before these locations are disturbed or destroyed.

- (c) It is the responsibility of the state agencies to have this chapter made known to contractors who are to perform work upon any such public lands, and contractors shall be required to comply with this chapter.

(d)

- (1) Any person who encounters or accidentally disturbs or disinters human remains on either publicly or privately owned land, except during excavations authorized under this chapter, shall:

- (a) Immediately cease disturbing the ground in the area of the human remains; and
 - (b) Notify either the coroner or the medical examiner, and a local law enforcement agency.

- (2) Either the coroner or the medical examiner shall, within five (5) working days, determine whether the site merits further investigation within the scope of such official's duties.

- (3) If the coroner or the medical examiner, and law enforcement personnel, have no forensic or criminal concerns with regard to the site, then the coroner or the medical examiner shall notify the department.

- (4) Human remains and burial objects reported to the division shall be treated as provided in § 11-6-104 and 11-6-119, and/or title 46, chapter 4, if applicable.

- (5) A person who violates subdivision (d)(1)(a) or (d)(1)(b) commits a Class A misdemeanor;

- (6) This section does not apply to:

- (a) Normal farming activity, including, but not limited to, plowing, disking, harvesting and grazing; provided, that if human remains are discovered or disturbed, a report should be made to the officials specified in subdivision (d)(1)(b); or

- (b) Surface collecting.

- (7) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to grant a right of access or occupation to the public without the landowner's permission.

- (e) All archaeological site clearance work carried out pursuant to this section shall, in as far

- (f) as practicable, be scheduled so as not to interfere with construction activities, and such clearance work shall only be conducted at sites which have the potential to yield information significant to the scientific study of Tennessee's aboriginal and historic past.

11-6-108: State Lands-Reserved from Sale-Procedure

- (a) Upon written notice to the commissioner of general services, given by the state archaeologist, the commissioner shall reserve from sale any state lands, including lands forfeited to the state for nonpayment of taxes, on which sites or artifacts are located or may be found; provided, that the reservation of such lands from sale may be confined to the actual location of the site or artifacts.
- (b) When such site or artifacts have been explored, excavated, or otherwise examined to the extent desired by the division of archaeology, the state archaeologist shall then file with the commissioner a statement releasing such lands and permitting the sale of such lands.

Administrative Commitments to the Camp Blount Historic Site

With the creation of the Camp Blount Historic Site, the Tennessee Historical Commission and the City of Fayetteville implemented a Management Contract, which also serves as a Memorandum of Agreement between these two government agencies. This management agreement outlines the general terms and conditions under which the parties will mutually cooperate concerning the planning, development, preservation, and maintenance of the Camp Blount Historic Site. Among the agreed-upon commitments serving its objective, this Management Contract includes the general upkeep of trails and grounds, security of the premises, as well as procedural requirements for new development, events on site, and interpretative development.

For a comprehensive list of existing administrative commitments for the Camp Blount Historic Site, please see Appendix B. There are no special mandates for the site.

ASSESSMENT OF PLANNING AND DATA NEEDS

Once the core components of Part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the historic site's fundamental and other important resources and values, and to develop a full assessment of the planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

- analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values,
- identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs, and
- identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps).

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values, and identification of key issues, leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

ANALYSIS OF FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected guidelines related to management of the identified resource or value.



Figure 13. The reconstructed Pioneer Cabin at the Camp Blount Historic Site.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mustering Site Landscape
Related Significance Statements	- The Camp Blount Historic Site is but one of multiple recognized locations in Tennessee possessing affiliation with the War of 1812, including the War of 1812 Memorial along the Natchez Trace, Fort Donelson National Battlefield, and the Hermitage (Andrew Jackson's Nashville home). - On September 24, 1813, Governor Blount ordered General Andrew Jackson to call for some 3,500 volunteers and militia to rendezvous at Fayetteville. Heeding the call, thousands more men arrived at Camp Blount to serve under Jackson in the defense of Huntsville, Alabama. Many of those who mustered in Fayetteville continued their service under Jackson through the battles of Horseshoe Bend and New Orleans. Their contributions to these military victories elevate Camp Blount to national significance. - The Camp Blount Historic Site is a threatened historic resource, as the remaining 40 acres within its boundaries contain the only remaining associated landscape of the original War of 1812 mustering site. Commercial development continues to encroach on the property, thus threatening the further loss of prehistoric and historical remnants. - The Camp Blount Historic Site preserves and interprets the events, people, and stories associated with its use as a rendezvous site from prehistoric times through the Civil War.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions - The historic landscape currently stands in good condition and is well maintained. - The remaining 40 acres are but a small portion of the original landscape, which has been destroyed by commercial development. - Little cultural material remains. - Existing infrastructure (pavilion, sidewalks, wayside signage, parking lot) stands in good condition. - The reconstructed (moved) Pioneer Cabin is partially erected and will soon be completed for use as an interpretive tool. Trends - Recent years show an increase in interest at the site. - The relationship between the site and the Fayetteville-Lincoln County Museum continues to grow and enhance educational opportunities for the public. - The past few years have seen an increase in local families wishing to donate historical cabins. - Annual Camp Blount Volunteer Days has renewed interest served to introduce the site to local youth.
Threats/Opportunities	Threats - Continued encroachment on the historical landscape feeling and setting by increased traffic and evolving commercial development. - Flooding. - The vandalism of infrastructure due to a lack of security presence. - Loss of interest/attendance due to the lack of bathroom and rest facilities. - Continued loss of cultural material through unchecked looting, unauthorized metal detecting, and digging. Opportunities - A symbiotic relationship with local government offers opportunities to provide police security. - A network of volunteers to continue facilities maintenance and improvements.

	• The culvert project will assist in alleviating flooding. • Donated cabins provide opportunities for additional future rest facilities and interpretation/exhibition space. • Tree program to screen the west side (facing Hwy 231/431) and south side (facing Wal-Mart) of the site. • Purchase of additional land located across Hwy 231/431, includes Elk River frontage.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Deed genealogy to provide a full contextual history of the site. • Additional research to determine the full historical extent of the camp over time. • Any historic maps of the Camp Blount area to interpret the site's full history and usage. • Written contexts concerning prehistoric and historic usage and occupation. • Map of Jackson/Coffee/troop movements out of the site. • Mustering rolls for conflicts outside the War of 1812 (latter has been compiled).
Planning Needs	• Site development master plan. • Cultural landscape report (document change and aid preservation). • Overall Preservation Plan. • Scenery conservation plan. • Climate change scenario plan. • Statue/Monument maintenance and preservation plan. • Facilities development and management/preservation plan. • Trail management plan. • Interpretive plan. • National Register of Historic Places listing (to protect and preserve against potential federal intrusion).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV	• National Historic Preservation Act, Public Law 89-665, as amended by Public Law No. 96-515 (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.). • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended Public Law 91-190 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Significant Individuals
Related Significance Statements	- On September 24, 1813, Governor Blount ordered General Andrew Jackson to call for 3,500 volunteers and militia to rendezvous at Fayetteville. Heeding the call, thousands more men arrived at Camp Blount to serve under Jackson in the defense of Huntsville, Alabama. Many of those who mustered in Fayetteville continued their service under Jackson through the battles of Horseshoe Bend and New Orleans. Their contributions to these military victories elevate Camp Blount to national significance. - The presence of individuals such as General Andrew Jackson, William Carroll, David Crockett, and local physician Charles McKinney at the site in 1813, along with thousands of Tennessee Volunteers, is significant to state history. The Camp Blount Historic Site preserves and shares their stories.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions - Wayside signs containing information on select significant individuals remain in place and well maintained. - Scholarship in the field remains strong with new publications offering new perspectives on significant individuals and their roles. Trends - Recent years, as well as other local events, have seen an increase in availability and interest in historical reenactors. - Interest and scholarship concerning Indigenous Studies are increasing along with public interest in these perspectives. - Trending scholarship offers new, and often less flattering, perspectives on individuals associated with the site (i.e., Jackson), which may alter future and ongoing interpretations.
Threats/Opportunities	Threats - Failing to fully interpret those histories may cause a loss of public support. - Interpretive focus on only select, prominent individuals bypasses important contributions of local persons and those that supported them. Opportunities - Partnerships with historians, Indigenous groups, and students offer opportunities to present wider perspectives and contexts. - Growing public support and event space can help to tell fuller stories. - Local historians and students work together to research and present varied contexts and perspectives. - Utilize trending scholarship to expand historical interpretation at Camp Blount to reflect a richer view of American History.
Data and/or GIS Needs	Research into the roles of additional significant individuals, or those that present varied perspectives (Indigenous people, non-famous individuals, support persons, and minority groups).
Planning Needs	- Interpretive plan. - Research plan (including with partners).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV	No laws, executive orders, or regulations were found to apply to this FRV.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Birthplace of the First Tennessee Volunteers (Volunteer Statue)
Related Significance Statements	On September 24, 1813, Governor Blount ordered General Andrew Jackson to call for 2,000 volunteers and militia to rendezvous at Fayetteville. Heeding the call, thousands more men arrived at Camp Blount to serve under Jackson in the defense of Huntsville, Alabama. Many of those who mustered in Fayetteville continued their service under Jackson through the battles of Horseshoe Bend and New Orleans. Their contributions to these military victories elevate Camp Blount to national significance.
Current Conditions and Trends	No current conditions and trends were identified for this FRV.
Threats/Opportunities	No threats to this FRV have been identified. Opportunities - Enhance the publicity of the site's role as the birthplace of the first volunteers. - Appropriate lighting of the First Volunteer Statue will help to enhance its visibility. - Engage with visitors through this story.
Data and/or GIS Needs	No data or GIS needs were identified for this FRV.
Planning Needs	- Preservation Plan/Monument maintenance and preservation plan. - Interpretive plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV	No laws, executive orders, or regulations apply to this FRV.



Figure 14. Statue honoring the First Tennessee Volunteers.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archaeological Resources/Material Culture
Related Significance Statements	- Archaeological studies have revealed material culture ranging from precontact Indigenous peoples to the Civil War era. Thus, through continued archaeological research, buried artifacts uncovered from the Camp Blount Historic Site offer opportunities to advance the understanding of human history and culture. - The Camp Blount Historic Site is a threatened historic resource, as the remaining 40 acres within its boundaries contain the only remaining associated landscape of the original War of 1812 mustering site. Commercial development continues to encroach on the property, thus threatening the further loss of prehistoric and historical remnants.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions - The site's archaeological remains and material culture have been decimated by looting, amateur metal detecting, heavy agricultural practices, commercialization, and land alterations. - No cultural material is housed at the site or owned by the TWC or CBHSA. Trends - Public interest in archaeology and material culture remains consistently high. - Historically, the site's private ownership allowed for amateur metal detecting and looting of the site. With State ownership, these activities have trended down to elimination.
Threats/Opportunities	Threats - Lack of security invites potential looting and digging. - Recovered materials remain largely in private collections, thus eliminating proper interpretation for public consumption. - Future commercial and highway infrastructure development threaten remaining archaeological materials. - Private collection of undocumented through the TN Division of Archaeology (TDOA) threatens contextual information. Opportunities - Working relationship with local law enforcement to increase site and material security. - Positive image within the community offers opportunities to work with private collectors to either loan or donate material culture recovered from the site. - Potential for National Register of Historic Places nomination and acceptance would increase protection from federal undertakings. - Working relationship with local registered professional archaeologists, as well as archaeologists at TWC, offers opportunities to further investigate the site and record findings with the TDOA. - Archaeological resources could be used to inform research and data collection. - There could be greater public outreach and education related to the state of the resources and rules of the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	- Comprehensive inventory of recovered materials (private and professional). - Surveys of adjacent (undeveloped land) could help to provide context and data concerning prehistoric occupation and historic land usage within the site's boundaries.
Planning Needs	- Master plan - Preservation plan - Policies concerning state/federal requirements for subsurface testing within the site's boundaries.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the FRV	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Public Law 96-95 (16 U.S.C. 470aaa-mmm).

- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716).
- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-44739).
- Archaeology Laws, Regulations, & Guidelines (National Park Service).
- National Historic Preservation Act, Public Law 89-665, as amended by Public Law No. 96-515 (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.).
- Excavation of State Lands-Permits-Unauthorized Excavation-Penalty (TCA 11-6-105).
- Tennessee Division of Archaeology Established (TCA 11-6-101).
- Excavated Artifacts-Property of State-Availability and Care (TCA 11-6-104).
- Discovery of Sites, Artifacts or Human Remains-Notice to Division, Contractors, and Authorities (TCA 11-6-107).
- State Lands-Reserved from Sale-Procedure (TCA-11-6-108).



Figure 15. Wayside signage at the Educational Pavilion provides visitors with an overview of Camp Blount's history and significance.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships
Current Conditions and Trends	• The site enjoys multiple active partnerships within the community, including local schools, government, businesses, and non-profit organizations. • Lincoln County is a rural location, and local citizens have been engaged with the site since its conceptual unveiling in 2013. • The CBHA serves as the fundraising and volunteer organization for the site and is in continuous engagement. Trends • Partnerships with the site are stable, and identified partners and stakeholders remain active.
Threats/Opportunities	Threats • Conflicting priorities can threaten the continuity of relationships. • The lack of facilities may threaten growth in partnerships by limiting physical and interactive opportunities. • Passage of institutional knowledge to the next generation of board members. • Loss of intact archaeology at the site. Opportunities • The site could work to identify and make new connections with those not already identified. • The site could solicit community feedback to identify potential unmet needs and work to evaluate potential opportunities to meet those needs. • Open dialogue with TVA concerning the river and power lines, potential changes to them, and possible funding opportunities. • Continue to engage the younger generations more, working towards more diverse board/partnerships to ensure continued local stewardship interests. • Partner with CRM firms, TDoA, and artifact holders for public archaeology days.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Historic resource study of the Camp Blount Site.
Planning Needs	• NRHP nomination prepared.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the OIRV	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV • None identified NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders) • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries." • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships."

ANALYSIS OF OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCES AND VALUES

The following assessments of Camp Blount's other important resources and values provide opportunities to enhance the site's preservation and visitor experience.

Other Resource or Value	Educational Interpretive Opportunities
Current Conditions and Trends	- The Camp Blount Historic Site enjoys a robust relationship with local schools and homeschool groups. - Attendance of school groups at the annual Volunteer Days event is trending upward. - The site has a good working relationship with the local museum, which houses a small Camp Blount exhibit.
Threats/Opportunities	- No threats were identified for the OIRV. Opportunities - With new and existing infrastructure at the site, the educational offerings could be expanded. - Arboretum project to educate visitors on the local fauna found at the site. - The completion of electrical wiring will enhance visitor experiences as events.
Data and/or GIS Needs	No data or GIS needs were identified for this OIRV.
Planning Needs	- Master Plan - Interpretive Plan - Facilities Plan
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the OIRV	No laws, executive orders, and regulations were found to apply to this OIRV.



Figure 16. Dr. Beasley utilizes the Educational Pavilion to discuss Camp Blount's history with local students.

Other Resource or Value	Elk River/Natural Environment
Current Conditions and Trends	• The Elk River is controlled by TVA, and flooding is carefully managed. • The river is a popular recreational destination offering direct access to the Camp Blount Historic Site from its banks. • The popularity of the river's recreational opportunities is trending upward.
Threats/Opportunities	Threats • Although adequately controlled by TVA, disastrous flooding may occur and adversely affect the site. • Increased utilization of the river by the public and direct access to the site opens possibilities for damage, vandalism, and liabilities. Opportunities • The available river access to the site offers opportunities to engage with new visitors. • Historical use of the river may offer new opportunities for interpretation at the site to educate visitors. • The river frontage offers opportunities to build and maintain public walking trails with signage; however, flooding of the area is a consideration. • Arboretum project to highlight local flora near the river.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• TVA data concerning flooding and planning. • Maps concerning river flow changes over time. • Maps of historic locations along the nearby banks.
Planning Needs	• Overall Preservation Plan • Scenery conservation plan. • Climate change scenario plan. • Site Master Plan • Preservation Plan • Cultural Landscape Report
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the OIRV	• National Historic Preservation Act, Public Law 89-665, as amended by Public Law No. 96-515 (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.). • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended Public Law 91-190 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.

Other Resource or Value	Community Connections
Current Conditions and Trends	No current conditions or trends were found to correlate with this OIRV.
Threats/Opportunities	Threats - No threats were found to correlate with this OIRV. Opportunities - The interest of local people in their ancestors' potential role offers opportunities to facilitate deeper community connections. - A wealth of knowledge from existing research available at local public institutions offers opportunities to build this data. - Existing site infrastructure offers opportunities for community engagement events.
Data and/or GIS Needs	- Biographical information for local volunteer soldiers present at the site. - Data concerning potential Indigenous roles and opportunities for engagement. - Broader range of historical research to capture varied perspectives. - Deed genealogy.
Planning Needs	- Historic resource study for the Camp Blount site. - Interpretive Plan (particularly programming) - Master Plan (particularly facilities)
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the OIRV	No laws, executive orders, or regulations apply to this OIRV.

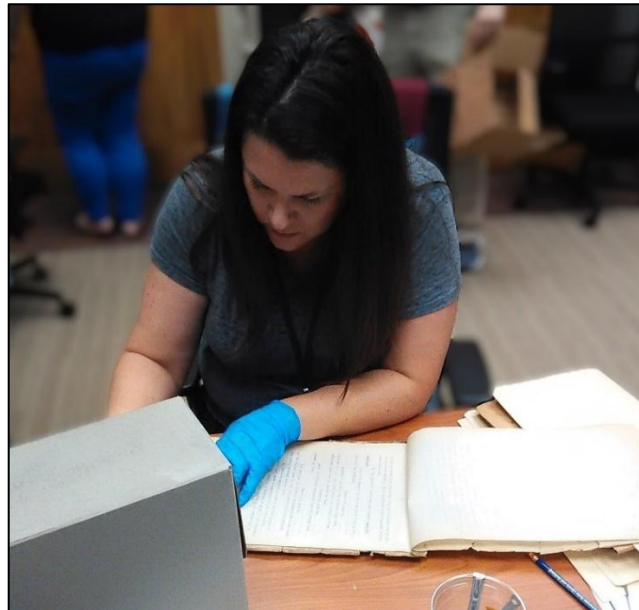


Figure 17. Utilizing the Tennessee State Library and Archives for preservation.

Other Resource or Value	Pioneer Cabin
Current Conditions and Trends	- Newly constructed in 2024/2025, the Pioneer Cabin utilizes some original timbers from the Greer Cabin, however, much of the materials are modern, and the design is not historically accurate. - Excellent condition.
Threats/Opportunities	Threats - With the cabin's location at the back portion of the site, its security is threatened by the lack of roadside vision and lighting. - As a historical style cabin, the building requires not only regular structural maintenance but also specific materials and expertise, which could prove difficult to maintain. - Security of the building and its contents poses a difficulty in striking the balance between visitor interactions and preservation/safety of exhibited items. Opportunities - Added exhibit/interpretive space to enhance visitors' experiences, including interpretive wayside signage. - Living history programming related to life on the frontier/homefront. - Programming to enhance the visitor's understanding of domestic life, particularly that of women and children during wartime. - Opportunities for beautification through gardens and connection with trails and arboretum project.
Data and/or GIS Needs	- Biographical information for Joseph Greer. - Historical interpretation of Joseph Greer and his family. - Written/displayed history of the cabin's move to the current location; process of disassembling and reassembling the cabin.
Planning Needs	- Interpretive Plan (particularly programming) - Master Plan (particularly facilities)
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations that Apply to the OIRV	No laws, executive orders, or regulations apply to this OIRV.

IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES AND ASSOCIATED PLANNING AND DATA NEEDS

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view of the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding the park's purpose, significance, and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by site managers. The following are key issues for the Camp Blount Historic Site, and the associated planning and data needs to address them.

- Potential Land Acquisitions.** Opportunities exist for the expansion of the Camp Blount Historic Site's boundaries, particularly in privately held tracts located along the west side of Highway 231/431 along the Elk River. These tracts have historical ties to the site, as they were potentially included as part of the original mustering site, as well as contain the original base remnants of the Old Stone Bridge and the historical river fording site. A land protection plan, as well as a special development plan for potentially acquired lands associated with the Camp Blount mustering site, were identified as key needs to help the park prioritize any future land acquisitions based on the historic significance of these sites and their ability to support site interpretation.
- Safety and Accessibility.** The ongoing development of infrastructure at the Camp Blount Historic Site has raised numerous concerns related to its protection while also providing wide public accessibility. While the park's official and publicized hours of operation span between sunup and sundown, the main entryway contains no locks or gates, and pedestrian access directly from the nearby riverbank is unrestricted. This level of access translates to continually open grounds, and thus, the potential for damage to the site's infrastructure, as well as the potential for looting or other damage to archaeologically sensitive areas. Moreover, with no park staff or permanent security onsite, visitor safety presents another concern. Continuous work with local police to enforce patrols of the site, as well as safety and preservation plans, will assist in ensuring Camp Blount's appropriate protection. Formalizing jurisdictional agreements with local law enforcement and seeking their training on pertinent state laws concerning archaeological sites and resources were identified as important needs to address these challenges.
- Elk River.** The Elk River historically served as a major transportation corridor, as well as a food source for early Indigenous and settler groups. Today, the management of the Elk

River is a key parkwide issue. Control of the Elk River today falls to the Tennessee Valley Authority, which monitors its health, water levels, flooding, and erosion. As the Camp Blount Historic Site is situated directly on the river's banks, its grounds are susceptible to flooding that may damage infrastructure and archaeological resources. Because of the historic importance of the Elk River, the protection of views and vistas of the river and surrounding landscape are another key concern for the site, as much has already been negatively impacted by local commercial development. Increased interest in recreational activities and commercial properties along the river has elevated threats to the river's viewshed in recent years. A scenery conservation plan, climate change protection plan, and cultural landscape report were identified as key data and planning needs to help inform future management decisions along the Elk River.

PLANNING AND DATA NEEDS

To maintain the connection between the core elements of the site and its preservation and usage, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, site significance, and site purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of site resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs. Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform site management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.



Figure 18. Historical interpreter studies early plans for the Camp Blount Historic Site.

Planning Needs: Where a Decision-Making Process is Needed			
Related FRV or OIRV	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Historic Landscape, Indigenous History, Archaeology, First Volunteer, Community Connections, Education, Elk River	Master Plan	H	A plan that sets all known infrastructure in place will help dictate forthcoming programs. Event/program venues and bathroom facilities are the most requested improvement at the site. Archaeological clearance is required before building any further development over potentially sensitive areas. Most other planning needs will require the completion of a Master Plan.
Archaeology, Historic Landscape, Elk River, First Volunteer	Preservation Plan	H	As a historic site, a solid preservation plan is necessary to ensure that good stewardship of its resources is maintained. Preservation plans will also help dictate appropriate events, outreach, and education. This plan should also include proper maintenance and preservation of the First Volunteer Statue and other built infrastructure.
First Volunteer, Historic Landscape, Significant Individuals, Community Connections, Education, Archaeology	Interpretive Plan	H	Although the site possesses an interpretive plan, its age and changes in values and regulations dictates a thorough re-examination and update. This plan will also help assess and implement appropriate programming (passive and active), as well as any necessary updates to existing interpretation, including existing and future walking trails.
Indigenous History, Significant Individuals, Community Connections, Historic Landscape	Research Plan	H	A thorough research plan will help to set the priorities to complete the necessary research to fulfill several needs. Breaking down these research needs will assist not only current research but ongoing research using partnerships (such as college students and other volunteers) to systematically build the necessary information required for multiple other planning and data needs.
Historic Landscape, Elk River, Partnerships, Archaeology	Cultural Landscape Report	M	A cultural landscape report will identify and assess the historically and culturally significant aspects of both the bounded site and those areas beyond that contribute to that significance. A research plan will assist in completing this need, and in turn, the research and information presented therein will assist in completing other needed planning, such as an NRHP nomination.
Historic Landscape, Partnerships, Archaeology	National Register of Historic Places Listing	M	To protect the integrity of the site from potential adverse effects caused by federal undertakings, the process of NRHP listing is needed. A research plan, cultural landscape report, and inventory of known archaeological recovery will assist in completing a successful nomination.
Archaeology, Indigenous History	Artifact Recovery Plan	M	Metal detecting has recovered unknown quantities of materials from the site while it remained under private ownership. A plan is needed to record, document, and recover these materials to determine authenticity and to provide policy guidelines on their loan or donation. This plan will work in conjunction with other plans to meet an overall greater need.
Education	Facilities Plan	L	Working in conjunction with the Master Plan, written plans should be established to not only maintain facilities but also determine their possible, and allowed, uses and security. Moreover, expansion of facilities should be planned for.
Elk River	Climate Change Protection Plan	L	With proximity to the Elk River, and the changing climate changing each year, the possibility of flooding and extensive damage is increasing. A climate plan will help to prepare for climate-related incidents by establishing emergency, recovery, safety, and facilities protection policies and guidelines.

Elk River, Historic Landscape, Archaeology	Scenery Conservation Plan	L	Situated amid a changing commercial district, much of the historic scenery of Camp Blount is lost. Yet, by planning for further conserving what remains, the site experience by visitors may be enhanced (i.e. maintaining the river's scenic beauty, conserving existing vegetation, enhancing native landscape, etc.)
Historic Landscape, Archaeology, Indigenous History	Development plan for newly acquired lands, as appropriate	M	Development plans would provide comprehensive guidance for the management of new lands acquired at Camp Blount, as the park moves toward the acquisition of remaining tracts originally part of the mustering site. These lands have undergone no archaeological testing or assessment and could significantly contribute to the overall understanding of both Indigenous and historical histories.
Historic Landscape, Archaeology	Develop safety plans and law enforcement agreements to maintain site and visitor safety and protection	H	Working with local law enforcement to ensure the conduct of routine patrols, as well as training for the recognition of potential site looting, or violation of other state archaeological laws, will help to ensure the site's protection. With no permanent staff or security personnel, collaboration with law enforcement is paramount in ensuring visitor safety.



Figure 20. State and local officials gather at Camp Blount for the unveiling of the First Volunteer Statue

Data Needs: Where Information is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related FRV or OIRV	Data or GIS Need	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Archaeology, Indigenous History	Comprehensive artifact inventory	H	Data gleaned from gathering, analyzing, and cataloging all recovered material from the site would assist in meeting multiple planning needs (i.e., preservation, interpretation).
Archaeology, Historic Landscape, Indigenous History, Partnerships	Cultural survey of adjacent undeveloped land/Mapped boundaries in relation to current site	H	A cultural survey of adjacent land along the Elk River would assist in further defining the historical boundaries of the Camp Blount site, offer largely undisturbed artifact recovery within primary context, and offer a more comprehensive study of Indigenous peoples. This data is related to preservation plans, interpretive plans, NRHP nominations, cultural landscape report, and artifact recovery plan.
Historic Landscape, Community Connections, Significant Individuals, Partnership	Research and Written Histories of other Significant Individuals	H	A written biographical history of Joseph Greer is needed to interpret the completion of the Pioneer Cabin. This work will serve to interpret the resource to the public and help in its preservation. Longstanding family history will also offer new opportunities for connections within the community. Identifying and documenting other (not yet identified) significant individuals will offer well-rounded interpretation and thorough preservation.
Historic Landscape, First Volunteer	Digitized/Georeferenced Historical Site Maps/Troop Movements	M	This data will assist in creating multiple plans and completing a NRHP nomination, cultural survey, and visitors' guide to the site.
Historic Landscape	Deed Genealogy (Research data and maps)	M	A full picture of all site ownership will assist in meeting several planning needs. With a full genealogy of ownership data, maps should also be created to show changes in ownership and land use.
Indigenous History, Archaeology, Community Connections	Documentation of Indigenous History	H	This data will assist in completing interpretive plan, preservation plan, and NRHP nomination by providing a well-rounded history of the site, thus dictating its appropriate interpretation, protection, and preservation.
Elk River	TVA Flood Data	H	Working with TVA to obtain known flood data and any expected planning that could affect the river will allow for comprehensive planning and safeguarding against damage. This data is needed before the development of interpretive trails along river frontage.
Elk River	Maps of River Flow Change Over Time	L	Maps of the river's changing nature would present a clear and broad picture of the overall area's change over time and show how the river shaped the immediate surroundings, including the site.
Elk River, Historic Landscape	Data to Map Historic Locations along River	M	Knowledge of historic locations along the riverbanks, or spanning the river, would assist in completing several planning elements and add a greater sense of time and place.

PART 3: BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following entries provide bibliographic references to major resources utilized in the preparation of this foundation document.

Brent, Joseph E., Maria Campbell Brent [Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc.]

- 2011 An Interpretive Plan for Camp Blount Memorial Park, Tennessee's War of 1812 and Creek War Memorial. Document prepared for the Tennessee Wars Commission and South Central Tennessee Development, October 25, 2011. Bound copy held by the Camp Blount Historic Site Association, Fayetteville, TN.

National Park Service [NPS]

- 2015 Foundation Document: Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park, electronic document, https://www.nps.gov/abli/getinvolved/upload/ABLI_FD_2015_508.pdf.
- 2020 Foundation Document: Parkers Crossroads Battlefield, document provided by the Tennessee Wars Commission, Overview document available electronically at <https://npshistory.com/publications/foundation-documents/pacr-fd-overview.pdf>.
- 2020 Foundation Document Workshop, held at Parkers Crossroads Battlefield January 22-23, 2020. Electronic document provided by the Tennessee Wars Commission.

Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts [Tennessee Courts]

- 2025 Tennessee Code-Levis Law Link. Electronic database of current state laws and legislation available at <https://www.tncourts.gov/Tennessee%20Code>.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: ENABLING LEGISLATION AND LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR THE CAMP BLOUNT HISTORIC SITE.

Tennessee Historical Commission

4-11-107. Acquisition of historical or archaeological property

The commission may accept gifts, bequests and endowments from any private source, and may acquire real and personal properties that have statewide historical or archaeological significance by gift, purchase, devise or bequest, the title thereto to vest in the state.

4-11-108. Operation of historical property

(a)

- (1) The historical properties owned by the state shall be placed under the authority of the commission, which may in its discretion make a contract with any county, municipality or agency within the state or with any nonprofit corporation or organization or with any private individual, partnership, corporation or association for the administration, development or operation of such property, which contract shall be subject to periodic review.
- (2) Any such contract made by the commission shall be expressly subject to the requirements of the public purchasing law, title 12, chapter 3.
- (3) The commission shall determine criteria for the approval of such properties for the state aid and shall make reasonable rules for the regulation of use by the public of such historical properties under its charge, including the establishment of admission fees to be charged the public.

(b)

- (1) The commission, under this chapter, may contract for the preservation, maintenance and operation of the Sam Houston Schoolhouse State Historic Site.
- (2) The commission, under the authority of this chapter, shall enter into a suitable contract for the maintenance, preservation and interpretation of the John Sevier Home Historic Site.

Tennessee Wars Commission:

The Tennessee General Assembly enacted legislation (formally T. C. A. § 4-11-501 through § 4-11-506, now T.C.A. § 4-11-301 through § 4-11-306 and T.C.A. § 4-11-112) in April 1994, creating the Tennessee Wars Commission. The Wars Commission has been charged with coordinating planning efforts, the preservation and promotion of structures, buildings, sites, and battlefields in Tennessee from the French and Indian War, American Revolutionary War,

War of 1812, Mexican-American War through the Civil War era. The Wars Commission is also charged with acquiring or providing funds for the acquisition of battlefields, cemeteries, Underground Railroad sites, and other properties associated with the aforementioned conflicts.

T.C.A. § 66-9-305 Acquisitions by Public Bodies

- (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this part, any public body or organization may acquire and dispose of interests in land or structures or features thereon in the form of conservation easements. No conservation easement shall be acquired by eminent domain unless such easement is necessary for the accomplishment of a specific public project which has been authorized by statute. Any such acquisition by a state entity shall be subject to approval by the state building commission.
- (b) No private nonprofit organization shall exercise a power of eminent domain to acquire an easement under this part even though such organization may otherwise have such power.
- (c) Any public body may designate a conservation easement in any real property in which it has an interest, if such property is listed on the National Register or the Tennessee Register, in order to provide protection to and assist in the preservation and protection of such property.
- (d) A public body has all powers necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes and provisions of this chapter, including the following powers in addition to others granted by this chapter:
 - (1) Appropriate or borrow funds and make expenditures necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter; and
 - (2) Apply for and accept and utilize grants and any other assistance from the federal government and any other public or private source, to give such security as may be required and to enter into and carry out.

T.C.A. § 66-9-305 Part 3: Easements and Restrictions

- (a) A conservation easement shall remain severed from the fee unless returned by specific conveyance to the holder of the fee.
- (b) Conservation easements may contain public use clauses.
- (c) The holder of a conservation easement shall maintain the right of entry at reasonable times for inspection whether or not the easement specifically permits such rights of entry.

Tennessee Division of Archaeology

11-6-105. Excavation of state lands — Permits — Unauthorized excavation — Penalty

- (a) The state of Tennessee reserves to itself the exclusive right and privilege of field archaeology on sites owned or controlled by the state, its agencies, departments, institutions and commissions in order to protect and preserve archaeological and scientific information, matter and artifacts.
- (b) All such information and artifacts recovered from state lands shall be utilized solely for scientific or public educational purposes and shall remain the property of the state, unless the state archaeologist and the advisory council shall conclude that some artifacts do not merit retention.
- (c) No person or organization, including any other agents or agencies of the state of Tennessee, unless acting as a duly authorized agent of the division of archaeology, shall excavate upon any site situated on lands owned or controlled by the state or any agency thereof.
- (d) Permits and contracts for archaeological exploration or excavation may be granted by the state archaeologist through the division for such periods of time and under such terms and conditions as the state archaeologist may from time to time determine.
- (e) All artifacts, photographs and records obtained by such agents shall remain the property of the state, subject to the decision of the state archaeologist and the advisory council, and shall be maintained in agreed upon public repositories.
- (f) Any person, corporation, society or organization conducting such explorations or excavations upon lands owned or controlled by the state or any agency thereof without having first obtained permit from the state archaeologist commits a Class A misdemeanor, except that any violation occurring on a site listed in the Tennessee register of archaeological sites where the commercial or archaeological value of the artifact involved and the cost of restoration or repair of such archaeological site or artifact exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) is a Class E felony.
- (g) Any and all artifacts and material excavated by such person or organization shall be forfeited to the state and shall be delivered forthwith to the division.

11-6-101 Division Established-Purpose

- (a) A division of archaeology is hereby established in the department of environment and conservation, to be headed by a person who will be designated as the state archaeologist.
- (b) The division is hereby authorized to initiate, operate and maintain a statewide program in archaeology which shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) Surveying the state for mapping, recording and identification of archaeological sites;
 - (2) Excavation of historic, underwater, prehistoric and paleontological sites, ruins, and mounds for the purpose of securing data and objects relating to man in Tennessee, and the preservation of such sites and materials secured;

- (3) Fundamental research in Tennessee archaeology and encouragement of public cooperation and responsibility for the preservation of such sites and materials secured;
 - (4) Research in and study of anthropology and related physical and natural sciences, both prior to excavation and thereafter, in order to plan and aid in discovery of sites and artifact, and provide for the proper assessment once discovered;
 - (5) Publication, in accordance with the rules, regulations, policies and procedures of the state publications committee, of findings in terms of scientific, popular, and cultural values;
 - (6) Display and custodianship of artifacts, sites, and other tangible results of the program; and
 - (7) Educational activities providing for the dissemination of information on archaeological conservation and the encouragement of archaeological societies, parks and museums.
- (c) It is not the purpose of the division to preempt, replace, or otherwise interfere with archaeological research programs conducted by state institutions of higher learning, but, to the contrary, to stimulate and supplement such programs whenever possible.

11-6-104 Excavated Artifacts-Property of State-Availability and Care

- (a) All artifacts and other materials excavated, discovered, donated, or otherwise acquired by the division of archaeology acquired in pursuance of this program shall be the property of the state of Tennessee and be placed under the custodianship of the division of archaeology. The state archaeologist has primary responsibility to assure that the material is property and adequately safeguarded and available at all reasonable time to interested scientists and to the public insofar as funds and good scientific practices permit. The state archaeologist may, whenever it is consistent with good scientific practices and in the furtherance of the aims and purposes of the division, approve and permit the loan of such objects and materials to nonprofit scientific organizations, public agencies, museums, and institutions of higher learning both within and without Tennessee for purposes of research or public education.
- (b) There shall be no public exhibition or display of Native American Indian human remains held by the division.

11-6-107 Discovery of Sites, Artifacts, or Human Remains-Notice to Division, Contractors, and Authorities

- (a) All state agencies, departments, institutions and commissions, as well as all counties and municipalities, shall cooperate fully with the division of archaeology.
- (b) Where any sites or artifacts may be found or discovered on property owned or controlled by the state or by any county or municipality, the agency, bureau, commission, governmental subdivision, or county or municipality having control over or owning such

- (c) property and which is preparing to initiate construction or other earth-moving activities upon such property, or is currently performing work of this type upon such property, the public body having custody of the land shall comply with subsection (d) and is directed to urge supervisors of such works to notify the division of the discovery and location of such sites or artifacts immediately, and to cooperate to the fullest extent practicable with the division, either to prevent the destruction of such sites and artifacts or to allow the division to obtain maximum information and artifacts before these locations are disturbed or destroyed.
- (d) It is the responsibility of the state agencies to have this chapter made known to contractors who are to perform work upon any such public lands, and contractors shall be required to comply with this chapter.
- (e)
 - (1) Any person who encounters or accidentally disturbs or disinters human remains on either publicly or privately owned land, except during excavations authorized under this chapter, shall:
 - (a) Immediately cease disturbing the ground in the area of the human remains; and
 - (b) Notify either the coroner or the medical examiner, and a local law enforcement agency.
 - (2) Either the coroner or the medical examiner shall, within five (5) working days, determine whether the site merits further investigation within the scope of such official's duties.
 - (3) If the coroner or the medical examiner, and law enforcement personnel, have no forensic or criminal concerns with regard to the site, then the coroner or the medical examiner shall notify the department.
 - (4) Human remains and burial objects reported to the division shall be treated as provided in § 11-6-104 and 11-6-119, and/or title 46, chapter 4, if applicable.
 - (5) A person who violates subdivision (d)(1)(a) or (d)(1)(b) commits a Class A misdemeanor;
 - (6) This section does not apply to:
 - (a) Normal farming activity, including, but not limited to, plowing, disking, harvesting and grazing; provided, that if human remains are discovered or disturbed, a report should be made to the officials specified in subdivision (d)(1)(b); or
 - (b) Surface collecting.
 - (7) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to grant a right of access or occupation to the public without the landowner's permission.
- (f) All archaeological site clearance work carried out pursuant to this section shall, in as far as practicable, be scheduled so as not to interfere with construction activities, and such

clearance work shall only be conducted at sites which have the potential to yield information significant to the scientific study of Tennessee's aboriginal and historic past.

11-6-108: State Lands-Reserved from Sale-Procedure

- (a) Upon written notice to the commissioner of general services, given by the state archaeologist, the commissioner shall reserve from sale any state lands, including lands forfeited to the state for nonpayment of taxes, on which sites or artifacts are located or may be found; provided, that the reservation of such lands from sale may be confined to the actual location of the site or artifacts.
- (b) When such site or artifacts have been explored, excavated, or otherwise examined to the extent desired by the division of archaeology, the state archaeologist shall then file with the commissioner a statement releasing such lands and permitting the sale of such lands.

APPENDIX B: ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITMENTS

03,05,25 GU-NC

 NO COST CONTRACT (an agreement involving no monetary obligation between the parties with a federal, Tennessee local, or quasi-governmental entity)			
Begin Date	End Date	Agency Tracking#	Edison Record ID
November 1, 2025	October 31, 2030	32701-25-402	88846
Contractor Legal Entity Name			Edison Vendor ID (optional)
City of Fayetteville			0000004075
Service Caption			
For the provision of the management and maintenance of the Camp Blount Historic Site.			
OCR USE- NC			

**CONTRACT
BETWEEN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION,
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION,
TENNESSEE WARS COMMISSION
AND
CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE**

This Contract, by and between the State of Tennessee, Department of Environment and Conservation, Tennessee Historical Commission, Tennessee Wars Commission, hereinafter referred to as the "State" and the City of Fayetteville, hereinafter referred to as the "Contractor," is for the provision of the management and maintenance of the Camp Blount Historic Site, hereinafter referred to as the "Site," as further defined in the "SCOPE OF SERVICES."

A. SCOPE OF SERVICES:

- A.1. Contractor will provide the management and maintenance of the Site located at 1124 Huntsville Highway Fayetteville, Tennessee 37334.
- A.2. For the purpose of this contract, management and maintenance shall be defined as providing the day-to-day oversight, upkeep, and protection of the Site.
- A.3. The foundation document is the primary planning document, currently being drafted by the Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research on behalf of the Camp Blount Historic Site Association, that will guide the planning, development, and interpretation at the site going forward.
- A.4. Contractor shall implement the foundation document within sixty (60) days of State approval.
- A.5. Contractor shall utilize the foundation document as a guide and reference it when considering all future development and interpretation at the Site.
- A.6. When determined necessary, Contractor shall consult with the State on developing any new interpretation, preservation or site plans for the Site.
- A.7. Subject to State input and approval, Contractor shall create or obtain any additional site and design plans needed to develop the Site based on the foundation document and/or interpretative plan. All proposed plans shall be submitted in writing to the contact listed in section E.2. below for review.
- A.8. The Parties shall consult at appropriate intervals regarding ongoing preservation, any proposed site development, and interpretation for the Site.
- A.9. Contractor shall consult with the State during the planning and development processes for any and all proposed signage, interpretative panels, and graphic displays to be located on the Site. Drafts must be submitted to the contact listed in section E.2. below.
- A.10. The State maintains the authority to revise or reject any designs, specifications, and locations of any proposed new construction/moved structures as well as visual aids, interpretative materials, graphic displays, or signs proposed for installation at the Site.
- A.11. The State shall review any proposed alterations to the site including, but not limited to, all ground-disturbing activities, new construction, signage installation, fencing, roads/parking lots/driveways, significant landscaping, or proposed archaeology. Proposed projects must be submitted in

accordance with the Project Review Request process outlined on the Wars Commission website in writing to the contact listed in section E.2. below.

- A.12. Contractor shall coordinate with the State to ensure that a representative of the State is present on the Site during any activities that could endanger the integrity of the Site, with careful consideration to all ground-disturbing activities.
- A.13. Contractor shall obtain archaeological surveys or excavations that the State determines to be required at Contractor's sole cost.
- A.14. The Parties shall jointly develop guidelines for events including living history events appropriate to the Site.
- A.15. No reenactment activities shall be permitted without prior written approval of the State.
- A.16. No live firing/historic weapons demonstrations shall be permitted without prior written approval of the State.
- A.17. Any live firing/historic weapons demonstrations require a safety officer in attendance who possesses a certification by the Tennessee State Parks Artillery School. This certificate must be valid and be submitted to the contact listed in E.2. prior to the event.
- A.18. Contractor shall provide or obtain mowing and planting where needed for maintenance of the Site. When planting trees, Contractor shall submit a Project Review Request to the State prior to any planting so as to avoid any archaeologically sensitive areas. Contractor shall maintain the trees and provide fallen tree removal as appropriate.
- A.19. Contractor shall maintain the trails, interpretative signs, site signs, and structures at the Site.
- A.20. Contractor shall maintain property insurance covering improvements located within the Site and will provide documentation of the insurance to the State. The policy shall cover losses due to all risks, including earthquake. The property shall be valued by the replacement cost method. The policy/policies shall indemnify the State of Tennessee as an insured party. The policy/policies shall identify the State as an insured party. The policy/policies shall provide that the insurance carrier(s) shall notify State of any cancellation or change of policy at least thirty (30) days in advance of the cancellation or change.
- A.21. Contractor shall maintain security for the Site.
- A.22. Contractor shall ensure that there are restroom facilities and trash receptacles available to visitors. Contractor shall arrange and maintain proper waste disposal.
- A.23. Contractor shall post rules of use for the Site including but not limited to hours of operation, no camping, pavillion use, etc. on website(s), social media, and when appropriate, marketing materials.
- A.24. Contractor shall create public notifications of the developing state historic site in the form of website postings, social media postings, publications, and media announcements, giving credit to the Tennessee Historical and Tennessee Wars Commissions, Department of Environment and Conservation to the effect of:

"The creation of the 'Camp Blount Historic Site' associated with the War of 1812 Muster Site, is being supported by the Tennessee Wars Commission and the Tennessee Historical Commission, Department of Environment and Conservation and the City of Fayetteville."

B. TERM OF CONTRACT:

This Contract shall be effective on November 1, 2025 ("Effective Date"), and extend for a period of sixty (60) months after the Effective Date ("Term"). The State shall have no obligation for goods or services provided by the Contractor prior to the Effective Date.

C. PAYMENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

There shall be no cost to the State for the performance of services under this contract.

D. STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- D.1. Required Approvals. The State is not bound by this Contract until it is signed by the contract parties and approved by appropriate officials in accordance with applicable Tennessee laws and regulations (depending upon the specifics of this contract, said officials may include, but are not limited to, the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, the Commissioner of Human Resources, and the Comptroller of the Treasury).
- D.2. Modification and Amendment. This Contract may be modified only by a written amendment signed by all parties hereto and approved by both the officials who approved the base contract and, depending upon the specifics of the contract as amended, any additional officials required by Tennessee laws and regulations (said officials may include, but are not limited to, the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, the Commissioner of Human Resources, and the Comptroller of the Treasury).
- D.3. Termination for Convenience. The State may terminate this Contract without cause for any reason. Said termination shall not be deemed a Breach of Contract by the State. The State shall give the Contractor at least thirty (30) days written notice before the effective termination date. Upon such termination, the Contractor shall have no right to any actual general, special, incidental, consequential, or any other damages whatsoever of any description or amount.
- D.4. Termination for Cause. If the Contractor fails to properly perform its obligations under this Contract in a timely or proper manner, or if the Contractor violates any terms of this Contract, the State shall have the right to immediately terminate the Contract. Notwithstanding the above, the Contractor shall not be relieved of liability to the State for damages sustained by virtue of any breach of this Contract by the Contractor.
- D.5. Subcontracting. The Contractor shall not assign this Contract or enter into a subcontract for any of the services performed under this Contract without obtaining the prior written approval of the State. If such subcontracts are approved by the State, each shall contain, at a minimum, sections of this Contract below pertaining to "Conflicts of Interest," "Nondiscrimination," and "Records" (as identified by the section headings). Notwithstanding any use of approved subcontractors, the Contractor shall be the prime contractor and shall be responsible for all work performed.
- D.6. Conflicts of Interest. The Contractor warrants that no amount shall be paid directly or indirectly to an employee or official of the State of Tennessee as wages, compensation, or gifts in exchange for acting as an officer, agent, employee, subcontractor, or consultant to the Contractor in connection with any work contemplated or performed relative to this Contract.
- D.7. Nondiscrimination. The Contractor hereby agrees, warrants, and assures that no person shall be excluded from participation in, be denied benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the performance of this Contract or in the employment practices of the Contractor on the grounds of handicap or disability, age, race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or any other classification protected by Federal, Tennessee State constitutional, or statutory law. The Contractor shall, upon request, show proof of such nondiscrimination and shall post in conspicuous places, available to all employees and applicants, notices of nondiscrimination.

- D.8. Records. The Contractor shall maintain documentation of services rendered under this Contract. The books, records and documents of the Contractor, insofar as they relate to work performed under this Contract, shall be maintained for a period of five (5) full years from the final date of this Contract and shall be subject to audit, at any reasonable time and upon reasonable notice, by the State, the Comptroller of the Treasury, or their duly appointed representatives.
- D.9. Monitoring. The Contractor's activities conducted and records maintained pursuant to this Contract shall be subject to monitoring and evaluation by the State, the Comptroller of the Treasury, or their duly appointed representatives.
- D.10. Progress Reports. The Contractor shall submit brief, periodic, progress reports to the State as requested.
- D.11. Strict Performance. Failure by any party to this Contract to insist in any one or more cases upon the strict performance of any of the terms, covenants, conditions, or provisions of this Contract shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of any such term, covenant, condition, or provision. No term or condition of this Contract shall be held to be waived, modified, or deleted except by a written amendment signed by the parties hereto.
- D.12. Independent Contractor. The parties hereto, in the performance of this Contract, shall not act as employees, partners, joint venturers, or associates of one another. It is expressly acknowledged by the parties hereto that such parties are independent contracting entities and that nothing in this Contract shall be construed to create an employer/employee relationship or to allow either to exercise control or direction over the manner or method by which the other transacts its business affairs or provides its usual services. The employees or agents of one party shall not be deemed or construed to be the employees or agents of the other party for any purpose whatsoever.
- The Contractor, being a Tennessee governmental entity, is governed by the provisions of the Tennessee Government Tort Liability Act, *Tennessee Code Annotated*, Sections 29-20-101 *et seq.*, for causes of action sounding in tort. Further, no contract provision requiring a Tennessee political entity to indemnify or hold harmless the State beyond the liability imposed by law is enforceable because it appropriates public money and nullifies governmental immunity without the authorization of the General Assembly.
- D.13. State Liability. The State shall have no liability except as specifically provided in this Contract.
- D.14. Force Majeure. The obligations of the parties to this Contract are subject to prevention by causes beyond the parties' control that could not be avoided by the exercise of due care including, but not limited to, natural disasters, riots, wars, epidemics, or any other similar cause.
- D.15. State and Federal Compliance. The Contractor shall comply with all applicable State and Federal laws and regulations in the performance of this Contract.
- D.16. Governing Law. This Contract shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Tennessee. The Contractor agrees that it will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Tennessee in actions that may arise under this Contract. The Contractor acknowledges and agrees that any rights or claims against the State of Tennessee or its employees hereunder, and any remedies arising therefrom, shall be subject to and limited to those rights and remedies, if any, available under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, Sections 9-8-101 through 9-8-407.
- D.17. Completeness. This Contract is complete and contains the entire understanding between the parties relating to the subject matter contained herein, including all the terms and conditions of the parties' agreement. This Contract supersedes any and all prior understandings,

representations, negotiations, and agreements between the parties relating hereto, whether written or oral.

- D.18. Severability. If any terms and conditions of this Contract are held to be invalid or unenforceable as a matter of law, the other terms and conditions hereof shall not be affected thereby and shall remain in full force and effect. To this end, the terms and conditions of this Contract are declared severable.
- D.19. Headings. Section headings of this Contract are for reference purposes only and shall not be construed as part of this Contract.
- D.20. Confidentiality of Records. Strict standards of confidentiality of records and information shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of this Contract and applicable state and federal law. All material, information, and data regardless of form, medium or method of communication, that the Contractor will have access to, acquire, or is provided to the Contractor by the State or acquired by the Contractor on behalf of the State shall be regarded as "Confidential Information." The State grants the Contractor a limited license to use the Confidential Information but only to perform its obligations under the Contract. Nothing in this Section shall permit Contractor to disclose any Confidential Information, regardless of whether it has been disclosed or made available to the Contractor due to intentional or negligent actions or inactions of agents of the State or third parties. Confidential Information shall not be disclosed except as required under state or federal law or otherwise authorized in writing by the State. Contractor shall take all necessary steps to safeguard the confidentiality of such Confidential Information in conformance with the requirements of this contract and with applicable state and federal law.

As long as the Contractor maintains State Confidential Information, the obligations set forth in this Section shall survive the termination of this Contract.

E. SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- E.1. Conflicting Terms and Conditions. Should any of these special terms and conditions conflict with any other terms and conditions of this Contract, these special terms and conditions shall control.
- E.2. Communications and Contacts. All instructions, notices, consents, demands, or other communications required or contemplated by this Contract shall be in writing and shall be made by certified, first class mail, return receipt requested and postage prepaid, by overnight courier service with an asset tracking system, or by EMAIL or facsimile transmission with recipient confirmation. Any such communications, regardless of method of transmission, shall be addressed to the respective party at the appropriate mailing address, facsimile number, or EMAIL address as set forth below or to that of such other party or address, as may be hereafter specified by written notice.

The State:

Nina L. Scall, Director of Programs
Tennessee Wars Commission
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Pike
Nashville, TN 37214
Nina.Scall@tn.gov
615.968.5396

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The Contractor:

Donna Hartman, Mayor
City of Fayetteville
110 Elk Avenue South
Dhartman@cof-tn.com
931.433.6154

All instructions, notices, consents, demands, or other communications shall be considered effectively given upon receipt or recipient confirmation as may be required.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,

CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE:

Donna Hartman 10/14/25
CONTRACTOR SIGNATURE DATE
Donna Hartman Mayor City of Fayetteville
PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF CONTRACTOR SIGNATORY (above)

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION:

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.

Patrick McIntyre (Oct 20, 2025 14:55:32 CDT)

E. PATRICK MCINTYRE, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DATE

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION:

David W. Salyers, P.E./msg

David W. Salyers, P.E./msg (Oct 22, 2025 15:13:29 CDT)

DAVID W. SALYERS, P.E. COMMISSIONER

DATE

