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# **A HISTORY OF STATE PARKS IN TENNESSEE**

BY

BEVLEY R. COLEMAN

AUGUST, 1963

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A HISTORY OF STATE PARKS

IN TENNESSEE

by

Bevley R. Coleman

Master of Arts

George Peabody College for Teachers

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A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of

Requirements for the Degree of

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in the

Department of History

of the

Graduate School

George Peabody College for Teachers

August, 1963

Approved:

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Dean of Instruction:

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America. Throughout the park and Crossville area a colorful sandstone known as Crab Orchard Stone can be found close to the ground surface and lying in even layers. Crab Orchard Stone has in recent years become a popular building material and is a major industrial resource of the area.<sup>19</sup>

For the naturalist, the Division of State Parks reported that the park contained "every type of tree, shrub, and flower known on the Cumberland Plateau."<sup>20</sup> For the curious, the dam that formed the lake was reported to be "the largest masonry structure ever built by the CCC."<sup>21</sup>

In 1962 the Tennessee State Planning Commission considered the park to be "unusually well landscaped" and recommended that it retain the classification of "state park."<sup>22</sup>

#### T. O. Fuller State Park

T. O. Fuller State Park for Negroes was begun in 1938 on a plot of land eventually purchased by the state from Dover Barrett for \$14,000.<sup>23</sup> The remainder of the Barrett Tract was deeded to Shelby County for a cash consideration

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19. Division of State Parks, loc. cit.

20. The Tennessee Conservationist, April, 1953, pp. 6-7.

21. The Tennessee Conservationist, May, 1962, p. 8.

22. Tennessee State Planning Commission, Public Outdoor Recreation Resources in Tennessee, II (1963), p. 156.

23. Deed, Dover Barrett to State of Tennessee, July 26, 1940, on file at Nashville office, State Property Administrator. (Unpublished.)



of ten dollars.<sup>24</sup> In 1949 Shelby County deeded this parcel to the state for one dollar,<sup>25</sup> bringing the size of the park to approximately one thousand acres.

Located south of Memphis on Highway 61, the Barrett tract was purchased to develop a state park to serve the Negroes of Shelby County and the surrounding area. By October, 1938 a CCC camp had been assigned to the area. A master plan for development called for organized group camps, swimming, picnicking, and playground construction.<sup>26</sup> In 1943 construction provided only standard outdoor recreation facilities--picnicking, softball, hiking, etc.--and a lodge for "social recreation."<sup>27</sup> Post-war plans for the further expansion of the area included vacation cabins, public lodge, bathhouse, swimming pool, athletic field, amphitheatre, concession building, group camps, and the typical complement of picnic areas, hiking trails, and parking

24. "Warranty Deed," Dover Barrett to Shelby County, May 10, 1938, on file at Nashville office, State Property Administrator. (Unpublished.)

25. "Quitclaim Deed," Shelby County to State of Tennessee, July 9, 1949, on file at Nashville office, State Property Administrator. (Unpublished.) The state was developing this area as a part of the park before the deed from Shelby County was effectuated. The full Barrett Tract was being developed after 1940.

26. Anonymous, "Negro Recreational Program Gains Momentum," The Regional Review, I, No. 4 (October, 1938), p. 42.

27. Department of Conservation, Conservation of Tennessee's Natural Resources, A Report of the Department of Conservation for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1943 (Nashville: State of Tennessee, 1943), p. 54.

spaces.<sup>28</sup>

The building program progressed. By 1950 the park had gained a tent-camping area, a concession building, an extended picnicking area and construction had begun on a group camp.<sup>29</sup> By 1954 the swimming pool and bathhouse were in operation.<sup>30</sup> By 1956 twenty-one cabins had been added to the group camp.<sup>31</sup> In 1962 the park contained an athletic field, a group camp to accommodate 132, a concession stand, playground equipment, picnicking facilities, and a swimming pool and bathhouse.<sup>32</sup> In 1956 the City of Memphis leased a portion of the park lands to build a golf course for Negroes which was available to patrons of the park.<sup>33</sup>

Attendance at T. O. Fuller State Park was low before the construction of the swimming pool. The highest attendance

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28. Tennessee State Planning Commission, Preliminary Report, Public Works Survey (Nashville: Tennessee State Planning Commission, 1946), p. 44.

29. Department of Conservation, Biennial Report, 1948-1950, p. 38.

30. Department of Conservation, Biennial Report, July 1, 1952--June 30, 1954 (Nashville: State of Tennessee, 1954), p. 23.

31. Department of Conservation, Biennial Report, July 1, 1954--June 30, 1956 (Nashville: State of Tennessee, 1956), p. 25.

32. Tennessee State Planning Commission, Public Outdoor Recreation Resources in Tennessee, II (1963), p. 134.

33. "Lease Agreement between the State of Tennessee, Department of Conservation, and the City of Memphis," July 1, 1956, on file at Nashville office, Division of State Parks. (Unpublished.) The lease specifically stated that the land should be used to construct a golf course for Negroes and for no other purpose.

before 1955-1956 was in 1947 when the park had 42,268 visitors.<sup>34</sup> From then until 1955-1956 attendance never passed thirty-three thousand. In the latter year the figures reached 67,007--double the figure for the previous year--and moved T. O. Fuller from fifteenth place to eleventh place on the comparative attendance list.<sup>35</sup> Two years later in 1957-1958 attendance figures were reported at 206,604 and the park had moved to ninth place.<sup>36</sup> In 1959-1960 attendance fell to 126,529 and in 1961-1962 had declined to 81,987. The ranking of T. O. Fuller on the comparative list in 1961-1962 was seventeenth.<sup>37</sup>

In revenue also T. O. Fuller was low on the comparative list of Tennessee State Parks, never ranking higher than thirteenth. Its most prosperous year was 1959-1960 when it collected receipts totaling \$19,370.58. In 1961-1962 it ranked fourteenth with \$11,338.33.<sup>38</sup> Part of the decline in both revenue and attendance figures after 1959-1960 was

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34. Tennessee State Planning Commission, State Parks, A Proposed Program for Tennessee, 1952, p. 9.

35. Parks and Recreation Newsletter, No. 14, June, 1952, p. 3; No. 37, June, 1954, p. 3; and No. 61, June, 1956, p. 3.

36. Parks and Recreation Newsletter, No. 85, June, 1958, p. 3.

37. Parks and Recreation Newsletter, No. 109, June, 1960, p. 4; and No. 132, June, 1962, p. 3.

38. Parks and Recreation Newsletter, No. 14, June, 1952, p. 3; No. 37, June, 1954, p. 3; No. 61, June, 1956, p. 3; No. 85, June, 1958, p. 3; No. 109, June, 1960, p. 4; and No. 132, June, 1962, p. 3.

attributable to a change in reporting. Before then figures for Chucalissa Archaeological Park had been included with the figures for T. O. Fuller. In 1960-1961 and 1961-1962 Chucalissa was reported separately.<sup>39</sup>

T. O. Fuller State Park was developed as a recreational park to serve a large concentration of Negro citizens. Therefore, the site was selected because of its proximity to Memphis rather than for outstanding scenic or historical features. The park area contained a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River and providing an excellent view of the river and adjacent valley. This was the most outstanding scenic feature of the area. It was also the most outstanding site of historical importance. An Indian Mound City existed on the bluff and it was supposedly the spot where De Soto stood when he first viewed the Mississippi River.<sup>40</sup> This site became Chucalissa Archaeological State

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39. Parks and Recreation Newsletter, No. 132, June, 1962, p. 3.

40. Charles H. Nash and H. Kirkland Osionach, Pasfalnya, The Choctaw Indians of Mississippi (Nashville: Division of State Parks, no date), p. 1. Nash and Osionach do not claim that the Indian town was the site of De Soto's visitation, but state that "many lines of argument force the conclusion that the Memphis area cannot be ruled out." In other publications the Division of State Parks managed to imply without definitely stating that De Soto visited the Fuller site. See: "Indian Village, Found Near Memphis, Is Being Rebuilt," The Tennessee Conservationist, September, 1957, pp. 3-5 and 17. On page three is the statement "...these...people...vanished between the time De Soto brought his army into the area in 1541 and the French

Park. It was early separated from the rest of T. O. Fuller for separate development although continuing to be called a part of the park. Since Chucalissa was open to both whites and Negroes, it could no longer be called an integral part of the Negro Park.<sup>41</sup>

Losing its most important scenic and historic attraction, T. O. Fuller was left mostly a developed recreation area. In 1962 the Tennessee State Planning Commission recommended that it be reclassified as a "state recreation area."<sup>42</sup>

#### Chucalissa Archaeological State Park

The Division of State Parks became involved in archaeology quite by accident. Chucalissa was the only park of

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followed in 1673." Also see: Division of State Parks, Chucalissa (House Abandoned), Prehistoric Indian Town and Museum, advertising circular, (Nashville: Division of State Parks, 1960); the implication of the De Soto visit is in the following passage: "From the top of the mound is a grand view of the Mississippi River flowing not too far from its channel of 1541 (Year of discovery by De Soto)."

41. This separation took place long before Chucalissa was officially declared an Archaeological Park. The area was set aside for archaeological investigation in 1941 at the suggestion of Dr. T. M. N. Lewis, Head of Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee. See: unpublished report of T. M. N. Lewis, "Excavation and Preservation in Situ of Prehistoric Remains contained in Shelby Negro Park, Memphis, Tennessee," 1940; Unpublished letter of Charles G. Neese to Jim N. McCord, April 25, 1955; and Kenneth Lawrence Beaudoin, The T. O. Fuller Report (Memphis: Memphis Archaeological and Geological Society, 1953), p. 5.

42 Tennessee State Planning Commission, Public Outdoor Recreation Resources in Tennessee, II (1963), p. 158.

major historical or scientific importance that the Division controlled, and it became a part of the state parks system because it was discovered on T. O. Fuller State Park.

Apparently the discovery itself was accidental. The high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River was selected as the place to locate a swimming pool in T. O. Fuller State Park. In 1940 the Civilian Conservation Corps began excavating the pit for the intended pool. Beneath the surface of the site the diggers found evidence of pre-existing settlement.<sup>43</sup> An area that was finally to measure 187.5 acres in extent was fenced off and set aside from the regularly used sections of the park. This area, although continuing to be officially a part of T. O. Fuller State Park, was variously called Shelby Archaeological Park, Fuller Mounds, and Chucalissa Indian Town and Museum.<sup>44</sup>

After discovery of the archaeological site by the CCC,

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43. "Indian Village, Found Near Memphis, Is Being Rebuilt," The Tennessee Conservationist, September, 1957, p. 3. Although the CCC discovered archaeological evidence and was responsible for the area being set aside, excavations had been made and specimens taken from the site earlier than 1940. See, Beaudoin, op. cit., p. 5.

44. The name "Shelby Archaeological Park" was used by Dr. T. M. N. Lewis in his second request to the National Park Service that the site be developed: unpublished "Proposed Plans for Archaeological Development of Shelby Park," 1940, on file at Nashville office, Division of State Parks. "Fuller Mounds," was used by Kenneth Lawrence Beaudoin, op. cit., "Chucalissa Indian Town and Museum," was used by the Division of State Parks in 1960, op. cit.

exploratory excavations were made by the University of Tennessee under the supervision of Dr. T. M. N. Lewis, Head of Department of Anthropology.<sup>45</sup> Dr. Lewis composed a comprehensive plan of development for the area and presented it to the National Park Service. Under Dr. Lewis's plan the National Park Service would take the necessary action to set aside and preserve the site as an archaeological monument. With the full cooperation of the Tennessee Department of Conservation, the University of Tennessee, and the city of Memphis, the mound vicinity would be excavated. The artifacts, pottery, and skeletal remains found would not be removed from the area but preserved in the excavations. These excavations would be covered with suitable buildings equipped with adequate ventilation and lighting to prevent deterioration of the relics. (Dr. Lewis believed that the public would be more attracted to viewing the relics left in the state in which they were found than would be true if they were removed to a museum.) Students of anthropology would be trained as guides through the exhibit buildings. A small fee would be charged to help defray costs.<sup>46</sup>

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45. Beaudoin, op. cit., p. 5.

46. These plans were included in two reports by Dr. Lewis, both unpublished and both prepared in 1940; "Master Plan Pertaining to the Excavation and Preservation in Situ of Prehistoric Remains Contained in Shelby Negro Park,

Dr. Lewis's proposal also called for the construction of a museum. The relics would not be removed to the museum, but it would be used to house representative materials of the culture of the Mid-Mississippian period--this, apparently, being the cultural period to which the inhabitants of the Fuller Mounds belonged. True replicas of shell and pottery types excavated from the various sites of pre-historic cultures in the Southeast would also be displayed. The aboriginal cultural patterns of Tennessee would be exhibited by means of "artifacts, photographs, drawings, and dioramas."<sup>47</sup>

As a final proposal, Dr. Lewis suggested that Indians be recruited from the reservations to move to the area. These Indians would add interest to the park by their presence. They would also be employed to manufacture pottery, hand woven articles, and other handicrafts and artifacts that would be replicas of those actually used in pre-historic villages. These articles would be sold to the public from a salesroom attached to the museum.<sup>48</sup>

Although Dr. Lewis's proposal was not effectuated, excavation was continued. Thirty men of the CCC worked under

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Memphis, Tennessee," and Proposed Plans for Archaeological Development of Shelby Park," both on file at Nashville office, Division of State Parks. The two proposals were essentially the same.

47. Ibid.

48. Ibid.



the supervision of archaeologists George Lidberg and Charles Nash.<sup>49</sup> With the coming of the war, excavations ceased. The mounds were allowed to lie dormant with some resulting deterioration of the excavated areas, some pirating of the relics, and the growing of a locust thicket to cover the area.<sup>50</sup>

No other major excavations were attempted until 1952. In that year and the following one, the Memphis Archaeological and Geological Society, with the permission of the Division of State Parks, began operations under the direction of Kenneth L. Beaudoin. The area covered by the Beaudoin excavations was ten adjoining squares each measuring ten feet to the side. One of these blocks was carried down to five levels; two were carried down to six levels; one was carried down to seven levels; five were interrupted in the excavations by vandals; and one was carried down thirteen levels to the bottom of the midden.<sup>51</sup>

From these excavations Beaudoin took various tools of stone and bone, trinkets of bone, numerous animal bones

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49. Beaudoin, op. cit., p. 5. Beaudoin mentions only George Lidberg as working with the CCC, but Dr. T. M. N. Lewis mentions Charles H. Nash as "one of the two archaeologists who supervised investigations on the Fuller Park site in 1941," letter to E. C. Tayloe, Director of State Parks, April 30, 1955, on file at Nashville office, Division of State Parks.

50. Beaudoin, op. cit., pp. 5-7; and Charles G. Neese to Jim McCord, April 25, 1955.

51. Beaudoin, op. cit., pp. 7-8.

that were not worked into instruments, cobs and kernels of corn, bean seed, persimmon seed, nut hulls, plem seed, stem segment of cane, and sherds of pottery. Five burial sites produced eight skeletons and various items apparently worn by the deceased or used in burial rites.<sup>52</sup>

From this evidence, Beaudoin concluded that the Fuller Man was of Mongoloid racial stock. His life expectancy was relatively short. He was of medium height. His diet was varied with agricultural products, animals (particularly deer), birds, fish, and wild fruits and nuts. He was primarily agricultural, but bundle burials indicated that he was semi-nomadic. He was a new stone age man and a competent stone workman. The amount and variety of pottery suggested that this was his major craft. The presence of an infant buried with a young woman implied some infanticide. Characteristic deformity of one of the skeletons suggested the presence of syphilis.<sup>53</sup>

The house of the Fuller Man was "a fairly substantial structure" of wattle plastered with mud inside and out. The homesite was also the burial site. Social life seemed to have centered around the ceremonial center of two mounds. Beaudoin thought it possible that some agricultural pursuits

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52. Ibid., passim.

53. Ibid., p. 33.

were followed on the mound area, but believed it more likely that the main fields were in the nearby bottoms.<sup>54</sup>

Clues to the dress of the Fuller Man were conjectured from sculptured human effigy vessels found on the site. One of the effigies wore a "type of cap." Several of them suggested that the Fuller Man wore his hair in a bun. Drilled deer toe-bones suggested the use of feather mounts. The effigies also gave clues to the clan affiliation of the Fuller Man. Interpreting the animal effigies as totems, Beaudoin suggested that the Fuller Man "could have been" a pre-historic Muskogean "(possibly Natchez--or Chickasaw)" with a strong Shawnee influence.<sup>55</sup>

Beaudoin found evidence of "extended occupation of the site by the surface culture and a much more limited occupation by the bottom culture " He also reported that "there is some slight hint that there may have been more than one surface occupation " It was "impossible from the evidence at hand" to make any conjecture on the chronology of the occupation of the site, but "it would seem that the surface occupation might easily have been in the...Late Mid-Mississippian period (Temple Mound Period)."<sup>56</sup>

The Beaudoin report revived the interest of the Divi-

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54. Ibid.

55. Ibid. , p. 34.

56. Ibid.

sion of State Parks in the Fuller Mounds. In 1955 plans were developed for extensive excavations and development. The site was cleared of locust brush, Charles H. Nash, archaeologist of Memphis State University, was employed as State Parks Archaeologist to supervise excavations and preservation of the relics.<sup>57</sup>

The plan of development very closely followed that Dr. Lewis proposed in 1940. The museum was built with an exhibit room to display representative specimens of pre-historic cultures in Tennessee, an auditorium for films and lectures on the cultures of Indians of Tennessee, and a salesroom where the public could buy pottery and handi-craft fashioned in a manner similar to pre-historic manufacture as well as picture post-cards and other printed matter publicizing the project. Indians from the Choctaw Reservation in Mississippi were recruited to move to the area to act as guides and produce the pottery and handi-crafts. Extensive research was conducted to assure that the articles produced were true replicas of pre-historic specimens and that the method of manufacture was identical.<sup>58</sup>

The skeletal remains were left intact in their original

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57. T. M. N. Lewis to E. C. Tayloe, April 30, 1955.

58. Division of State Parks, op. cit., "Indian Village, Found Near Memphis, Is Being Rebuilt," The Tennessee Conservationist, September, 1957, pp. 3-5 and 17; Nash and Osionach, op. cit., pictures, passim; and observation of the writer, summer, 1961.

burial positions with the artifacts buried with them. Stepped ledges extended to the bottom of the midden with the skeletons remaining at the level where they were discovered. Some of the archaeological remains of the outlines of dwellings were left in a tunnel approaching the burial ground and marked for identification. Over the burial exhibit area was constructed a building designed to protect and preserve the relics.<sup>59</sup> When the writer visited the exhibit, there were no student guides available as Dr. Lewis had suggested. However, there was a guard on duty in the exhibit room to protect the remains from pilfering. The exhibit pit was circled with a walkway, fenced to prevent entry into the pit. Information about the remains was provided by printed tracts which identified each skeleton by number, gave the level at which it was found, provided probable dates of interment, and discussed the possible significance of the artifacts buried with it.<sup>60</sup>

One major addition to the plan originally proposed by Dr. Lewis was the reconstruction of a village of dwelling and temple houses corresponding to those that Fuller Men used. The large central mound was reconstructed and a temple built to correspond to the one that had originally stood there. This was the central point of the village. In the

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59. Ibid., all listings.

60. Observation of the writer, summer, 1961.

surrounding area cabins were constructed similar to those in which Fuller Men lived. The houses were built of a framework of poles covered with cane mats and plastered with clay. Roofs were framed with poles and thatched with cane and grass. Floors and fireplaces were of hard burnt clay. The temple was a sixty by forty feet rectangle and the dwellings fifteen or twenty feet squares.<sup>61</sup> When the writer visited the project, construction of the central court in front of the temple mound and the stickball field to the right of the mound was underway. Workshops for Choctaw craftsmen had been provided in the dwelling areas and one could observe the Indians weaving baskets, molding pottery, and fashioning beadworks.<sup>62</sup>

With a few variations, the extensive excavations carried out under the supervision of Charles H. Nash tended to corroborate the earlier conclusions of Dr. T. M. N. Lewis and Kenneth L. Beaudoin. It was determined that the site was probably occupied from about 1000 A. D. until about 1600 A. D. It was supposed that, for reasons unknown, the village disappeared sometime between De Soto's exploration of the area in 1541 and the arrival of the French in 1673. The Fuller Man was definitely determined to have maintained

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61. Division of State Parks, op. cit.; The Tennessee Conservationist, September, 1957, pp. 3-5 and 17; Nash and Osionach, op. cit., pictures, passim; and observations of the writer, summer, 1961.

62. Observations of the writer, summer, 1961.

an agricultural society controlled to some extent by chiefs who were also probably priests. Although the evidence of multiple bundle reburials had led Beaudoin to conclude that the Fuller Men were probably semi-nomadic or inclined to long military campaigns, the absence of fortifications in the temple area led later interpreters to conclude that the village was either peace-loving or had no powerful enemies. The massive remains of cane that had puzzled earlier investigators were explained by later evidence of the extent this material was used in construction.<sup>63</sup>

The Fuller Mound area was determined to have been the dwelling place of chiefs who presided over an agricultural people who lived in a village discovered on a lower site in the vicinity. In other parts of Shelby County and Northern Mississippi, similar villages were found. These outlying villages also contained central temple areas. The villages were located almost exactly an hour's walk apart.<sup>64</sup>

The tribal affiliation of the Fuller Men was never definitely established. Negative evidence seemed to rule out both the Chickasaw and the Choctaw--the two tribes that frequented the area in historic times. Speculation based on limited evidence favored occupation by the Tunica Tribe

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63. Division of State Parks, op. cit.; The Tennessee Conservationist, September, 1957, pp. 3-5 and 17.

64. Ibid., both listings.

who inhabited the general area in late pre-historic times and were known to have had a town at Tunica Oldfields. The latter was across the Mississippi River from Helena, Arkansas--just forty-five miles from Chucalissa. Early French descriptions of Tunica villages and culture resembled closely the type archaeologically determined to have existed at Fuller Mounds.<sup>65</sup>

Fuller Mounds was officially named Chucalissa in 1957. The name was taken from a Choctaw word meaning "House Abandoned." Attempts to tie the abandoned village in with historical characters did not prove successful. Although the story persists in state parks folklore, the archaeologists found nothing to indicate a European visitation. The speculation that De Soto visited the village and viewed the Mississippi River from the bluff was neither proved nor disproved by the evidence.<sup>66</sup>

The higher educational institutions of Tennessee were always interested and cooperative in the state's project at Chucalissa. Advancement in the service to education (and the public) was aided by officially separating the

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65. Ibid., both listings and Nash and Osionach, op. cit., pp. 1-2.

66. Beaudoin, op. cit., p. 5; and Nash and Osionach, op. cit., p. 1. The derivation of Chucalissa to mean "House Abandoned" was found in Division of State Parks, op. cit.; and The Tennessee Conservationist, September, 1957, p. 3.



site from T. O. Fuller State Park for Negroes and declaring it to be Chucalissa Archaeological State Park.<sup>67</sup> Further aid to educational advancement was proposed by State Parks Archaeologist Nash in 1959. Nash wished the area to be continued in use for the general public, but desired that more attention be given to the possibility of using the area to train students "in the field and laboratory techniques of archaeology." The museum was already equipped with a laboratory and dark room and the anthropology department of Southwestern College was using the facilities for a summer training program for college students. Nash proposed that these functions be expanded by a "working agreement with a local college" which would allow the archaeologists of Chucalissa to teach college-credit courses at the museum and use students in the planned excavations of the remainder of the mound area and the main village.<sup>68</sup>

Nash proposed that

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67. This official separation merely formalized what was already a fact. The superintendent of T. O. Fuller State Park was in charge of the area during the Beaudoin excavations and, according to Beaudoin, cooperated fully (letter, Beaudoin to C. P. Swan, October 17, 1952). However, after the beginning of state excavations, Charles H. Nash, state parks archaeologist, was in full charge of the mound area. See, unpublished, Charles H. Nash, "Chucalissa Museum, An Analysis of Present and Future Potential," 1959, on file at Nashville office, Division of State Parks.

68. Nash, "Chucalissa Museum, An Analysis of Present and Future Potential," 1959.

Since its inception Chucalissa has attempted to be more than simply a recreation area, for we believe that the role of the museum is to present ideas and information on aspects of life that are often overlooked in the workaday world.

...Affiliation with a university would allow the museum to operate in a universe where increasing knowledge is placed at a maximum. Not only would professional research interests be more intelligible in such a context, but the trained staff of the museum would also be available to fit into an expanded university program.<sup>69</sup>

Nash's proposal was favored by both the Division of State Parks and Memphis State University. The final solution of the problem, however, was not a "working agreement" with a university, but transferral to a university. In January, 1962 the Department of Conservation transferred 187.5 acres of land containing the mound site with its developed representative village and its burial exhibits, the museum, the site of the main village to be excavated, a parking area, and some acres of hinterland to the Tennessee State Board of Education. The transfer stipulated that supervision and administration of Chucalissa Archaeological Park was to be under Memphis State University.<sup>70</sup>

Before 1960 attendance and revenue figures for

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69. Ibid.

70. Letter of transfer written by J. Brents McBride, Commissioner of Conservation, January 4, 1962, and signed by Buford Ellington, Governor of Tennessee, January 9, 1962, on file at Nashville office, State Property Administrator. (Unpublished.)

Chucalissa Archaeological State Park were included in the reports from T. O. Fuller State Parks. In 1960-1961 fiscal year the figures were given separately. In that year Chucalissa was visited by 45,106 persons and had an income of \$10,251.15. The state park figures for 1961-1962 included only the time from July 1, 1961 to the transferral from State Parks' jurisdiction, January 9, 1962. During that period Chucalissa was visited by 26,070 people who paid receipts totaling \$6,091.73.<sup>71</sup>

#### Pickett Forest State Park

In 1949 about one thousand acres of the 11,750 acres in Pickett State Forest were transferred from the administration of the Division of Forestry to the Division of State Parks. This cession included the developed recreational "day-use" and cottage areas of the forest.<sup>72</sup> The plot, located in Pickett and Fentress counties near the Kentucky line, was deeded to the state in fee simple by the Stearnes Coal and Lumber Company of Michigan in 1933.<sup>73</sup> Governor Hill McAllister declared the area a state forest

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71. Parks and Recreation Newsletter, No. 109, June, 1960, p. 4; and No. 132, June, 1962, p. 3.

72. "Order of Transferral" from Division of Forestry to Division of State Parks, by C. P. Swan, Commissioner of Conservation, July 1, 1949, on file at Nashville office, State Property Administrator. (Unpublished.)

73. Deed, Stearnes Coal and Lumber Company to State of Tennessee, December 18, 1933, on file at Nashville office, State Property Administrator. (Unpublished.)