

Big South Fork  
National River & Recreation Area

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
[www.nps.gov/biso](http://www.nps.gov/biso)



# Decoration Day



# Cemetery Quest 2023

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

## Welcome To The 2023 Decoration Day Cemetery Quest

This event is designed to connect each participant to the human history of Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area through the commemoration of Decoration Day. During this quest you will visit several historic communities within the Tennessee and Kentucky region of the Cumberland Plateau. Within these places are cemeteries where the people who made their homes there are laid to rest.

The Cemetery Quest can be completed in the order presented in the book, or in any arrangement that is easiest for you. While visiting the locations in the Cemetery Quest, take advantage of the opportunity to collect points toward the GO BIG 2023 Challenge. Earn 10 points for completing the quest, plus 5 bonus points for collecting a bag of trash during your adventure; however, do not take anything from the graves in the cemeteries. If you finish the Cemetery Quest before 4 pm (ET) on May 6, you will receive an extra 10 points.



The Watson family decorating graves near Big South Fork, circa 1952. Source: Effie Houston

## What Is Decoration Day?

Decoration Day is an Appalachian tradition to honor and remember those that have passed away. In late spring or early summer, people gather at family cemeteries to clean the graves of loved ones by removing leaves and old flowers before mowing the grass. At the Decoration Day service, graves are decorated with fresh flowers before families gather for religious services. After singing and sermons, everyone enjoys an outdoor potluck meal known as dinner on the ground. These services are deeply rooted in Appalachian culture and allow families to reunite and share memories of friends and family who have passed away.

The tradition of Decoration Day originated with the Scots-Irish who settled the region around the Big South Fork in the early 1800s. Flowering Sunday is a Welsh holiday that is similar in many respects to Appalachian Decoration Day. Flowering Sunday dates back to the 1770s and typically took place on the Saturday before Palm Sunday. This was a time when graves were cleaned and tombstones were whitewashed before being decorated with flowers. By the 1820s, Flowering Sunday was one of the most popular holidays in Wales.

Decoration Day as an Appalachian tradition was solidified in the aftermath of the American Civil War. As the United States struggled to patch itself back together, veteran and civic organizations in both the north and south began decorating the graves of the 750,000 war dead and holding services to remember their sacrifice. Most states recognized Decoration Day as a state holiday by 1890. After WWII, the newly renamed Memorial Day was designated a federal holiday to remember all of the people killed in the United States Armed Forces. Across Appalachia, people still gather to hold Decoration Day services to remember and honor all of their ancestors.

## Cemeteries In Alphabetical Order

- Alticrest Cemetery
- Archie Smith Cemetery
- Dirt Rockhouse Cemetery
- John Lindsey Kidd Cemetery
- Katie Blevins Cemetery
- Marcum Cemetery
- O'Possum Rock Cemetery
- William Slaven Cemetery

# Katie Blevins Cemetery

**Directions:** From the Bandy Creek Visitor Center, turn left onto Bandy Creek Road. Proceed about a mile and the cemetery is on the right. Limited parking is available at the Lora Blevins home.

The Katie Blevins Cemetery was established in the mid 19th century when Jacob Blevins Sr. was walking in this field. He had been sick for some time and he drove his walking stick into the ground to see how deep the bedrock was. When Jacob Blevins died on September 2, 1868, his wife Catherine buried him in the spot that he had marked. Although Jacob Blevins Sr. was the first person buried here, the cemetery bears the name of his wife who was known as Katie. The Katie Blevins Cemetery holds the remains of the people who called Bandy Creek and Station Camp home, and whose names still mark the hiking trails and homesites in the area.

1. Elitha and Nancy Blevins were the daughters of Jacob Blevins Sr. and Katie Smith Blevins. Neither one married. After their parents died, they lived with their brother Jacob Blevins Jr., his wife Viannah, and their children. The sisters spent much of their time spinning thread on a spinning wheel and weaving cloth, which is why unmarried women of this period were known as spinsters. Until the mid-20th century, it was common to have extended family members such as grandparents or single aunts and uncles living with extended family under one roof. This larger network of connections ensured that older family members were cared for and felt productive.

When was Elitha Blevins born? \_\_\_\_\_

How old was she when she died? \_\_\_\_\_

When was Nancy Blevins born? \_\_\_\_\_

How old was she when she died? \_\_\_\_\_

Who was older when they died, Elitha or Nancy? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Theodore Blevins was the son of Shadrack and Polly Crabtree Blevins. He was born July 28, 1901 and married Verda Mae Blevins on November 3, 1933. He passed away from complications due to pneumonia. On July 26, 1940, The Scott County News reported, "There will be funeral services preached Sunday, July 28 of Theodore Blevins near White Pine at what is known as the Katy Blevins cemetery." The tradition of holding a funeral months or even years after the person is deceased is known as funeralizing and appears to only take place in Appalachia. The deceased was buried immediately and the funeral was held at a more convenient time when it was possible for the family to get together. Originally it was necessary because the lack of good roads, inclement weather, or the absence of ministers kept people from holding the funeral.

When did Theodore Blevins die? \_\_\_\_\_

How many months afterwards was his funeral held? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Tombstones often have a character all their own. Find a tombstone that you find interesting and describe it. Why does it stand out to you? \_\_\_\_\_



Jacob Jr. and Viannah Blevins are photographed with their children and Jake's sisters Nancy and Elitha. Elitha (front row, second from the right) and Nancy (sitting to her left) never married and lived with Jake and Viannah until they died. Source: Jonathon Blevins Sr. of Virginia and his descendants by Lacie Blevins

## Alticrest Cemetery

**Directions:** Continue on Bandy Creek Road for 2.4 miles. Turn right onto TN-297 and travel 1.5 miles. The cemetery will be on your left.



George Hatcher. Source: NPS photo

The land where the Alticrest Cemetery is located once belonged to George Hatcher. Hatcher was an African American businessman who ran several logging operations in the Peters Mountain area where he oversaw both white and black workers. He later worked for a lumber mill that manufactured barrel staves and tool handles near Sharps Place. It was while working at this mill that he began taking half his pay in cash and half of his pay in land. George Hatcher eventually owned 2,000 acres on the south side of Highway 297 bordering Big South Fork NRR. Several of George Hatcher's young children are buried in this cemetery, but only one grave is marked with a field stone. George Hatcher was buried near Monticello, Kentucky and his heirs sold this land and moved to Indiana.

4. Granville Copeland was born on September 25, 1905 in Fentress County to Willie Lee and Sarah McCloud Copeland. He married Mary Odessa "Dessie" Hughes and their son Minvul was born in 1926. He was a logger for the Stearns Coal and Lumber Company, who owned extensive tracts of land in Fentress County. Granville was guiding a cart of logs down a grade when one log slipped off and crushed him, killing him instantly. The shock of his death sent his widow, who was pregnant with their second child, into labor. Their son Albert was born the day after his father's death. Dessie remarried to Emelick Lee McCloud and had four more children. Emelick McCloud died in 1983 and is buried in the Taylor Place Cemetery. Dessie McCloud died in 1986 and was buried beside her first husband. Albert Copeland died in 2005 and is buried in Alticrest Cemetery close to his parents.

When did Granville Copeland die? \_\_\_\_\_

How old was Dessie Copeland when she was widowed the first time? \_\_\_\_\_

How old was Albert Copeland when he died? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Pearl Ipock was the wife of Joseph M. Crabtree and the mother of six children. When did she pass away?\_\_\_\_\_

6. Nancy J. Smith was the daughter of Isaac Burke and Mary Pennington Burke. It was said that she had the bluest eyes in the whole Big South Fork. She married Alford Smith, son of John J. "Hawk" and Polly Ann Smith. Nancy's family and her parents lived approximately one mile west of Alticrest Cemetery along Spruce Creek. On February 8, 1925, Nancy walked over to her parent's house to see her sister's newborn baby. Her brother Jerry Burke challenged her to a foot race to a gate separating the two properties. Nancy made it to the gate and said, "Jerry, I've beat you but it's killed me." Thirty year old Nancy died of a heart attack, leaving her husband with five children, the youngest of which was only five months old. After his wife died, Alford remarried and moved his family closer to the Big South Fork River near Bandy Creek Campground.

When was Nancy Smith born?\_\_\_\_\_



Left to Right: Nancy Burke Smith and Canzadia "Lady" Smith Burke. Source: Dave Smith

## Dirt Rockhouse Cemetery

**Directions:** Continue west on TN-297 for 5 miles. Turn right on TN-154. In 2 miles, turn right onto Divide Road. Drive 1 mile and turn right onto Fork Ridge Road. Travel 1.4 miles and the cemetery is on the left.

Dirt Rockhouse Cemetery is a small rural cemetery with many unmarked graves. This cemetery is typical of the many small community graveyards in the Big South Fork area.

7. What family name occurs the most in this cemetery? For this reason, this cemetery is sometimes known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery.

8. Who has the largest tombstone in the cemetery? \_\_\_\_\_ was the son of Bill and Minnie Roysdon Slaven. He was born July 18, 1918 in Worley, Kentucky and served as a corporal during World War II. He moved to Fentress County, Tennessee after the war and was a coal miner. He died on December 10, 1948 of a gunshot wound in his own home. He was thirty years old.

9. Andrew Johnson Thompson and Ermine Thompson were married around 1894. They spent most of their lives renting farms in Wayne County, Kentucky. They had at least six children, five of which lived to adulthood. Olie Bell Thompson was two years old when she died on June 30, 1898. Andrew and Ermine Thompson died in 1941 and 1971, respectively, and were buried here near their young daughter. Describe the people in the photographs on Andrew and Ermine's tombstones. \_\_\_\_\_



Max Fritzsche outside his general store in Scott County with an advertisement for coffins and caskets. Source: Museum of Scott County



## William Slaven Cemetery

**Directions:** Return to Divide Road. Turn right onto Divide Road. Travel approximately 3 miles to Three Forks. At Three Forks, keep left towards the TN/KY State Line. Go past the state line in the direction of Peters Mountain. Travel approximately 2 miles past the TN/KY State Line and turn right onto Stoopin' Oak Road. Travel 2.4 miles and the Slaven Cemetery is at the end of this road.

The Slaven Cemetery, at the end of Stoopin' Oak Road, is a very small cemetery with several unmarked burials. Except for the modern tombstone placed by the descendents of William and Nancy Spradlin Slaven, this cemetery has no commercial headstones.

10. Nancy Spradlin married William Slaven around 1884. She gave birth to twelve children, eight of which survived to adulthood. What year did she die? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Elijah "Elige" Slaven was the son of William and Nancy Slaven. He married Rhoda Elizabeth Phillips after 1910 and they had 11 children. According to his WWI Draft Card, he was an illiterate farmer from Elva, Tennessee and was of medium height and slender build with black hair and eyes. In addition to farming, he made his living as a logger and barrel stave maker. He died on December 21, 1941 and left Elizabeth with four children under the age of 18. Note that his tombstone is hand-lettered in concrete. How old was he when he died? \_\_\_\_\_



Unidentified men splitting barrel staves in the Big South Fork.  
Source: Museum of Scott County

12. In many rural cemeteries, it is easy to assume that the graves designated with unmarked fieldstones are the oldest. This is often untrue. Families who were too

poor to afford commercial tombstones were using natural sandstone grave markers until the mid-1900s. David, Timothy, and Ricky Slaven were infant siblings whose graves were marked with unlettered sandstone slabs. The family then marked their graves with metal funeral home markers.

Arrange the brothers from youngest to oldest along with their dates of death.

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## John Lindsey Kidd Cemetery

**Directions:** Travel 2.4 miles on Stoopin' Oak Road back toward Divide Road/Peters Mountain Road. Turn right toward the Peters Mountain Trailhead. Note: there are vault toilets and a picnic area at the Peters Mountain Trailhead. Drive 1.3 miles past the Peters Mountain Trailhead and turn right onto Guy Kidd Road. Drive 1.5 miles to the end of Guy Kidd Road to the cemetery.

Laurel Hill was once a thriving community that included several farms and a church/schoolhouse. During the summer the women would often take their spinning wheels under the rock shelters where it was cool and spin thread. This gave them a chance to visit while the children played. One favorite playsite for kids was a small arch known as the granny hole. This arch was located near the home of John Lindsey and Eda Kidd, who was called Granny Eda by the children. This arch is now known as Etta's Arch after Ranger Etta Spradlin who documented it for the park in the 1990s. This arch can be seen on the left approximately one mile after turning onto Guy Kidd Road and is featured on this year's Cemetery Quest Coin.

**13.** John L. (Lindsey) Kidd was the son of William Riley Kidd and Elizabeth Gilreath Kidd. He married Eda Blevins, who is buried in the O'Possum Rock Cemetery. He was a charter member of the Laurel Hill Baptist Church, now defunct, and was



John Lindsey and Eda Blevins Kidd. Source: Sherry Lambert

one of the few who could give \$1 (\$30 in 2022 currency) for the construction of the building. The Laurel Hill Baptist Church sat on a knoll at the corner of Guy Kidd Road and Laurel Ridge Road. He passed away on April 23, 1920 at the age of sixty five. On April 24, the Laurel Hill Baptist Church minutes recorded that "Laurel Hill Baptist Church of Christ met at the Grave yard and held a short service over the remains of our beloved Brother J. L. Kidd deceased and helped to lay his body in the grave." What was his date of birth? \_\_\_\_\_

**14.** Although this cemetery is named after John Lindsey Kidd, he was not the first person buried here. How many graves can you find that pre-date John L. Kidd's death? \_\_\_\_\_

**15.** Kenneth and Stephens S. Kidd were the sons of William Albert Kidd and Hellen Emma Blevins. Life on Laurel Ridge was hard and cash was often scarce. Someone lovingly carved a couple pieces of local sandstone to serve as a monument for each child. Although homemade tombstones had been replaced by commercial ones, people of lesser means would make them because they did not cost anything. Hand carved tombstones in the Big South Fork are interesting examples of folk art.

When was Kenneth Kidd born? \_\_\_\_\_

How old was Stephens S. Kidd when he passed away? \_\_\_\_\_

## O'Possum Rock Cemetery

**Directions:** Return to Divide Road/Peters Mountain Road. Turn left to return to the TN/KY state line. From the state line, travel 8 miles to return to TN-154. Turn left onto TN-154. In two miles, turn left onto TN-297. Travel 15 miles on TN-297 and O'Possum Rock Cemetery will be located beside the Leatherwood Baptist Church, just outside of the Big South Fork NRRA Boundary.

The O'Possum Rock Cemetery, also known as the Black Oak or Leatherwood Cemetery, is located just outside of the park boundary next to the Leatherwood Baptist Church. This well kept cemetery dates from the first decade of the 20th century and is still in active use today.

**16.** Hattie Blevins was the daughter of William Koger and Adalade Burnette Koger. She married Armstead (Armp) Blevins in 1910 and they had eight children, one of which died in infancy. Armstead Blevins died in 1926 leaving Hattie to raise seven children on her own. She never remarried. By 1930, her household expanded to include her aged mother and widowed younger sister. Hattie and her sister did laundry for people in order to support their families. When Hattie died, she had thirty one grandchildren, forty three great grandchildren, and five great-great grandchildren. The Hattie Blevins Cemetery, where Armstead and infant Blevins are buried, is located off of Divide Road in Big South Fork NRRA.



Hattie Blevins on her 82nd Birthday.  
Source: Clark Gray

When did Hattie pass away? \_\_\_\_\_

**17.** Audney Terry was the youngest child of Loranzy Dow Terry and Burnetta Ann Terry. He served in the 35th Infantry Division during World War II. His unit arrived in England in May of 1944 and landed on Omaha Beach in Normandy in July. He was killed in German occupied Alsace-Lorraine, France on November 14, 1944. His body was not returned home until 1948. His family and friends gathered here for his funeral on August 22, 1948. He was one of sixty soldiers from Scott County who perished during World War II.

How old was he when he died? \_\_\_\_\_

**18.** Eda Blevins Kidd was the daughter of Armpsted Blevins (grandfather of Armstead Blevins who married Hattie) and Margaret Carson Blevins. She married John Lindsey Kidd who is buried in the John Lindsay Kidd Cemetery in Kentucky. She was known as Granny Eda to the children in the community and an arch that was located close to her home was known as the granny hole. She passed away on April 6, 1941 at the age of eighty eight.

When was she born? \_\_\_\_\_

How much older was she than her husband John Lindsay Kidd? \_\_\_\_\_

## Marcum Cemetery

**Directions:** Continue 3 miles on TN-297. Turn on TN-297 to continue to Oneida. Travel 5 miles on TN-297 to US-27 in Oneida. At the traffic light, turn right on US-27. Drive 1 mile and turn right at the red brick house. Go past the brick house and the road ends at the Marcum Cemetery.

**Note: the road to the cemetery will look like a driveway to the house. If you get to 27 Auto or the Scott-Morgan Co-op, you have gone too far. Drive past the cemetery sign and the retaining wall and begin looking for these graves on the right side of the driveway. No graves in the Cemetery Quest will be located on the left side of the driveway.**

The Marcum Cemetery is a large, unkempt cemetery that is hidden in plain sight. When this cemetery was established in the 1880s, Oneida was a small railroad village and the cemetery was located a mile outside of town. It appears that this cemetery was used as the town cemetery for many years and includes the graves of several prominent people from Oneida's long history.

**19.** Ed Slaven was born near Oneida, Tennessee to Ale Thomas and Mildred "Millie" Roberts Slaven. He was a great-grandson of Richard Harve Slaven, one of Big South Fork's earliest settlers. He married Martha Carson in 1913. He was a coal miner in the Big South Fork at Worley, Kentucky and was promoted to mine foreman at Zenith on the O&W Railroad line in Fentress County. On May 14, 1940 Sheriff Horace Taylor in Jamestown received a call that C.E. Markell, a tenant in Slaven's home, was drunk and disorderly inside the company store at Zenith. Upon arriving at the scene, Sheriff Taylor found Markell on the hill behind the store and instructed him to come down. Markell approached the sheriff and shot him three times before he dodged behind a train car. Ed Slaven approached Markell's hiding place and attempted to disarm him. Markell feigned that he was turning his pistol over to Slaven, then shot him four times. Ed Slaven drew his gun and shot Markell before he died. Markell died from three bullets inflicted by Slaven. Sheriff Horace Taylor was rushed to Howard-Henderson Hospital in Knoxville where he died the next day. Martha Slaven died on May 24, 1947, seven years and 10 days after her husband's death.

When was Ed Slaven born? \_\_\_\_\_



Company Store at Zenith (at right) where Ed Slaven and Sheriff Horace Taylor were shot. Source: NPS Image

**20.** Mary Slaven, born on November 23, 1887, was the older sister of Ed Slaven. She was married to Jake Smith. In March of 1918, soldiers in Fort Riley, Kansas were stricken with flu-like symptoms and as soldiers returned home from World War I, flu cases spread like wildfire over the United States. By the summer of 1919, 675,000 people in the United States and almost 50 million worldwide died from what was known as Spanish Flu. Mary Slaven was \_\_\_\_\_ years old when she died of Spanish Flu.

**21.** John Acres was the Chief of Police for the town of Oneida. On January 31, 1924, he was asked to assist Scott County Sheriff Richard Ellis to locate a moonshine still in the Williams Creek section of Big South Fork. After coming upon the still, Acres and another deputy were to stand guard while Sheriff Ellis and the others descended down to the site. While in the process of destroying the still, Sheriff Ellis heard a gunshot in the direction of Acres' post. The officers rushed back to check on Deputy Acres and found that he had been shot in the chest with a shotgun. The still, which belonged to Jim Marcum, was destroyed and Deputy Acres was brought back to Oneida for burial. A year and a half later, Sheriff Richard Ellis was murdered on the night of August 13, 1925 by a shotgun blast to the back of the head in the door of the Scott County Jail. No one was ever brought to justice for the killing of Deputy John Acres or Sheriff Richard Ellis. How does the epitaph on his tombstone describe him? \_\_\_\_\_



Moonshine still in operation under a rock shelter in the Williams Creek section of Big South Fork, circa 1920. (Left to Right) Lawrence O'Neal and Jerome Cecil. Source: Museum of Scott County

## Archie Smith Cemetery (Optional)

**Directions:** To reach the Archie Smith Cemetery from Bandy Creek Visitor Center: Continue into Bandy Creek Campground and take a left toward the swimming pool. Continue onto Duncan Hollow Road. Travel 2.5 miles and turn right onto Alfred Smith Road. Drive 2 miles and park at the Grand Gap Trailhead. Hike toward the Angel Falls Overlook. Archie Smith's grave will be approximately .5 miles on the left before reaching the overlook.

Most cemeteries in the park are located off the beaten path and require a hike to reach. Families in the park often buried their loved ones close to where they lived rather than placing them in a family or community cemetery. The Archie Smith grave is located along Grand Gap Loop and was originally close to the Smith Family home. The Bandy Creek area was one of the most remote areas of Scott County until the 1970s and was home to several families including Alford Smith, General and Did Slaven, and Lora and Clara Sue Blevins.

**22.** Archie Smith was the son of Alford Smith and Elva Choate Smith. Alford Smith married Elva Choate after his first wife Nancy Burke Smith died (see question 6). Alford and Elva Smith had 7 children. Archie was born on May 27, 1932 and died on October 22, 1932 before he was five months old. What animal is on his tombstone? \_\_\_\_\_ This animal is often seen on the tombstones of children because it represents innocence.




Children learning about history at a cemetery in the Big South Fork. Source: Chrysti Potter

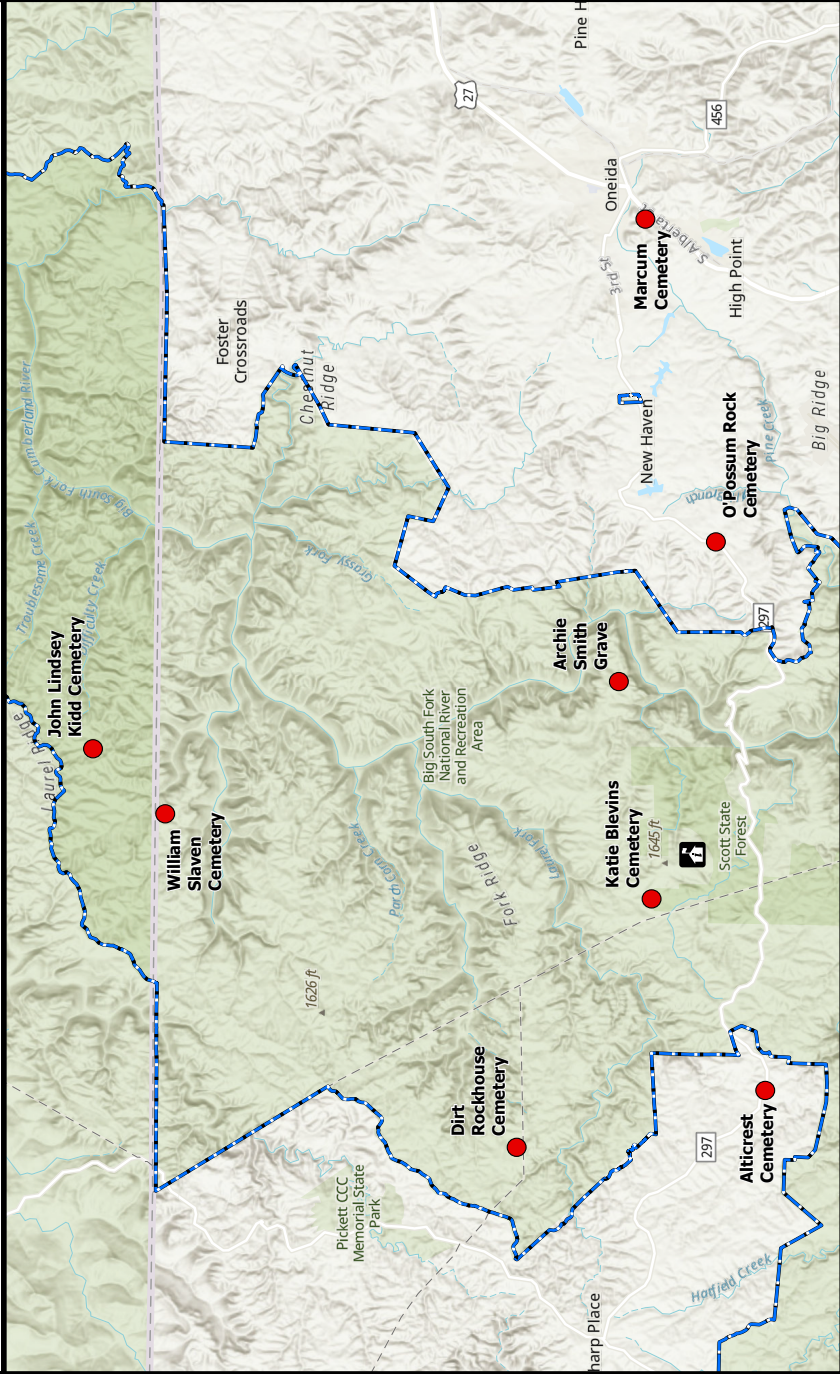
Cemeteries are a physical connection to the people who called this land home and Decoration Day is a time to honor and remember their lives on earth. Please return this booklet and any trash that you have collected to Bandy Creek Visitor Center at 151 Stable Road, Oneida, TN 37841 before 4 pm EST on May 31 to receive your 2023 Decoration Day Cemetery Quest challenge coin.

This completed booklet can potentially count 25 points toward the GO BIG 2023 Challenge. Pick up your GO BIG 2023 Challenge book at Bandy Creek Visitor Center.




For more information about cemeteries in Big South Fork NRRRA, visit [www.nps.gov/biso/learn/historyculture/cemeteries](http://www.nps.gov/biso/learn/historyculture/cemeteries)

Big South Fork NRRRA Tennessee and Kentucky		National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior		
Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2023 Cemetery GPS Coordinates				
Cemetery Name	Latitude	Longitude		
Archie Smith Grave	36.502342	-84.650183		
Dirt Rockhouse Cemetery	36.526325	-84.775605		
John Lindsey Kidd Cemetery	36.613664	-84.665031		
Katie Blevins Cemetery	36.496577	-84.709198		
William Slaven Cemetery	36.598767	-84.683107		
Alticrest Cemetery	36.473579	-84.761716		
Marcum Cemetery	36.494209	-84.525227		
O'Possum Rock Cemetery	36.481116	-84.613017		
Bandy Creek Visitor's Center	36.487723	-84.697474		
WGS 1984 Web Mercator Coordinate System				

Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2023 Overview



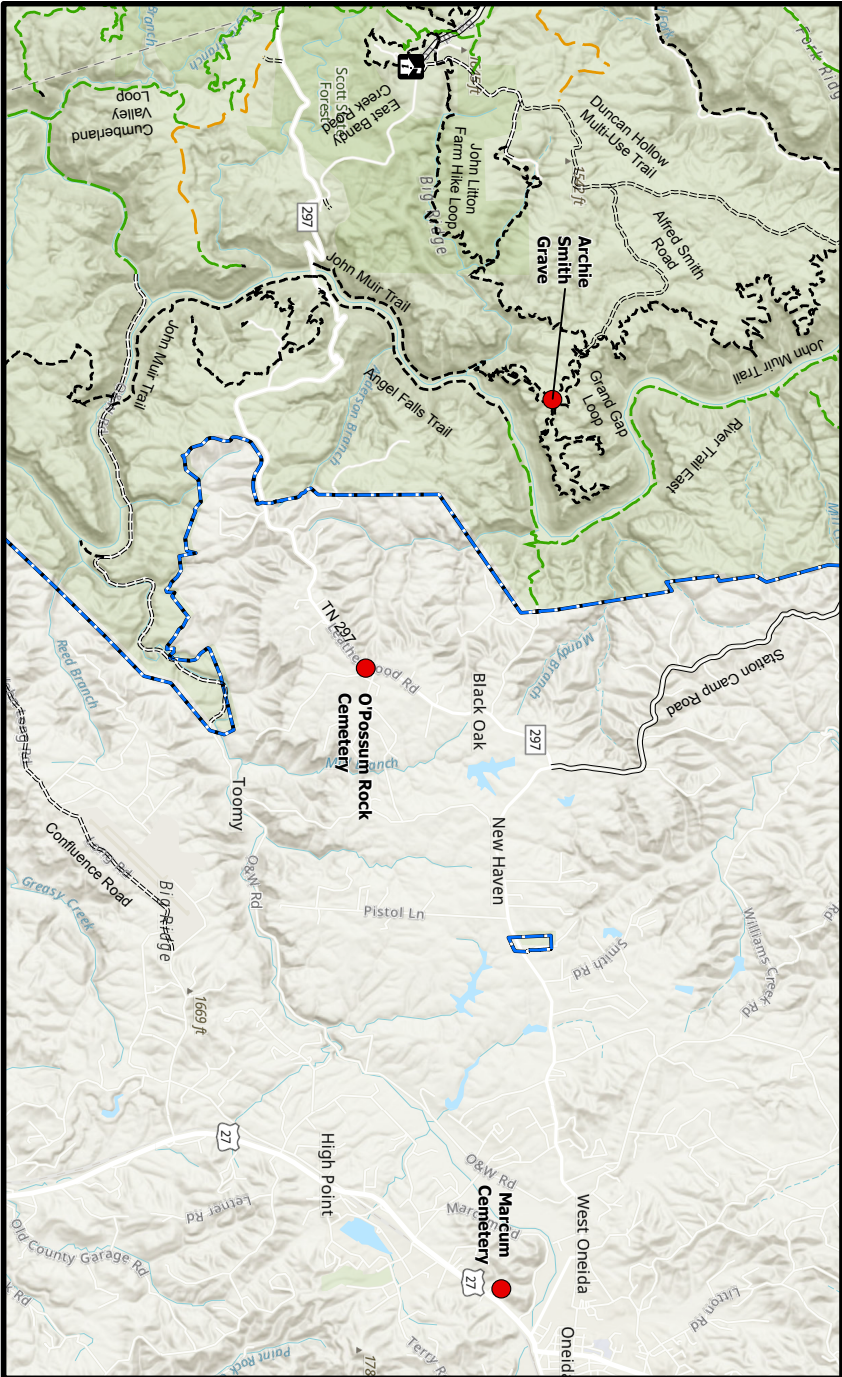
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**Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2023 East Cemeteries**

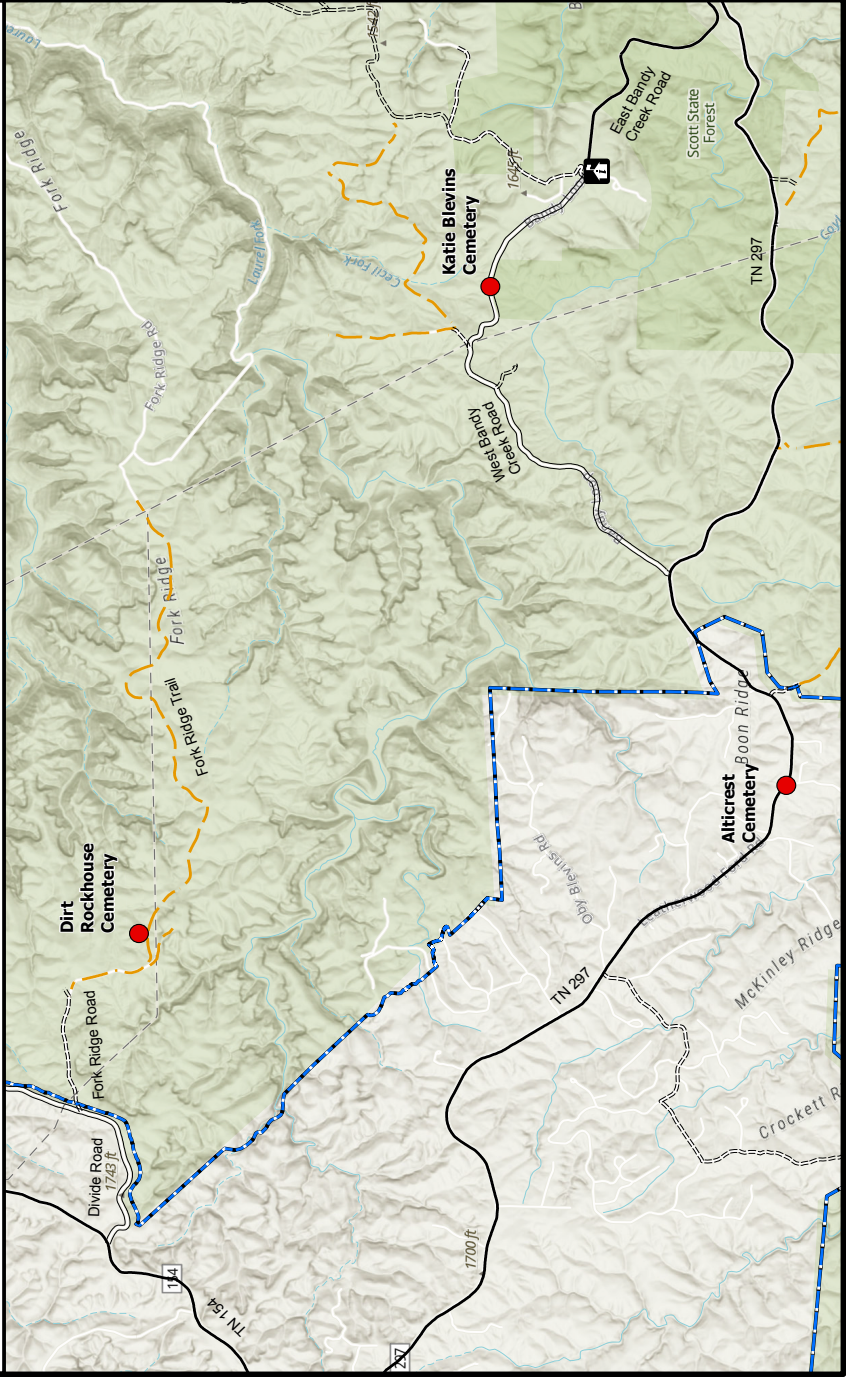


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PCS: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N  
January 2023



- |                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Cemetery                   | Improved road   |
| Bandy Creek Visitor Center | Unimproved road |
| Park Boundary              | Horse           |
|                            | Multi-use       |

Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2023 West Cemeteries



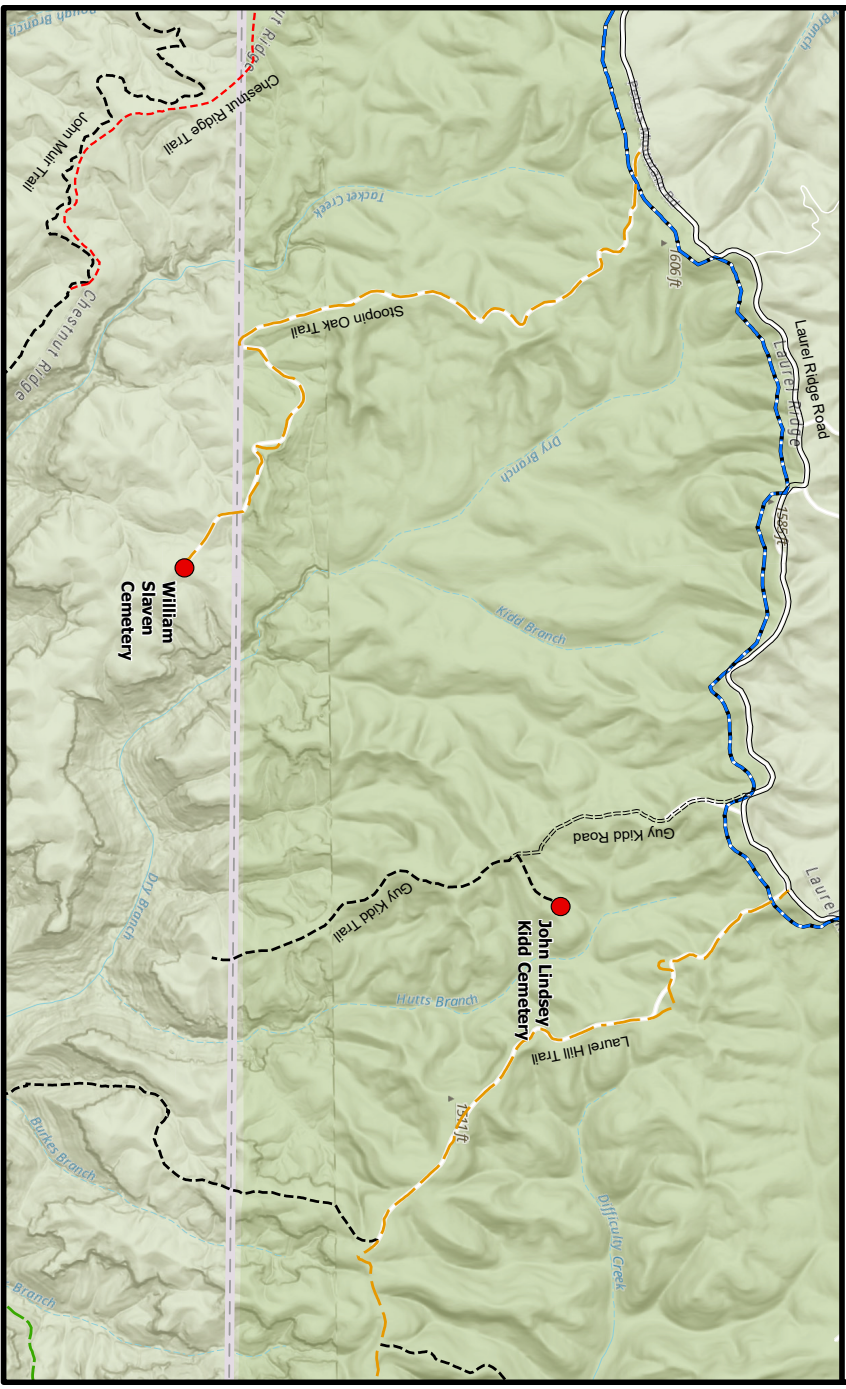
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March 2023

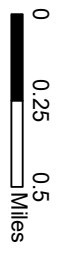
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**Decoration Day Cemetery Quest 2023 North Cemeteries**



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PCS: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N  
January 2023



-  Cemetery
-  Park Boundary
- Roads & Trails**
-  multi-use
-  hike
-  horse
-  improved road
-  unimproved road
-  bike

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## Rules for the 2023 Decoration Day Cemetery Quest

1. The quest begins at Bandy Creek Visitor Center on May 6 and will last until May 31. If you plan to finish the Cemetery Quest on May 6, you must return this packet to Bandy Creek Visitor Center by 4:00 pm (ET). All packets must be returned by May 31 to receive the Challenge Coin
2. You will receive 10 extra points for finishing the Cemetery Quest on May 6. NOTE: If you want to finish the Cemetery Quest on May 6, you will **NOT** have time to visit the Archie Smith Cemetery.
3. The packet will be available for download on the Big South Fork NRRRA Facebook page at 9:00 am (ET) or a copy can be picked up at the Bandy Creek Visitor Center at 151 Stable Road, Oneida, TN 37841, at 9:00 am (ET) on May 6.
4. Be aware that many of the cemeteries are located in the back country. It is advised that you drive a vehicle with some clearance underneath. ATVs and other off road vehicles are not allowed.
5. Participants may complete the packet individually or in teams. Teams cannot split up.
6. These cemeteries are the final resting places of the people who called Big South Fork home. Please treat these historic sites with respect.
7. Tombstones may be simple field stones (with or without inscriptions), historic commercial gravestones, or modern granite or marble tombstones. Historic tombstones may be loose or fragile. NOTE: Gravestone rubbings **ARE NOT** permitted.
8. Do not remove gravestones, walk, sit, or lean on grave plots or tombstones.
9. Practice the principles of Leave No Trace and take only photos, information, and memories with you when you leave. Do not remove anything from grave plots or stones.
10. If a cemetery has a gate, please close the gate when you depart.
11. Always act in a safe manner and follow the rules and regulations of Big South Fork NRRRA.

