

**CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY
19TH ANNUAL MEETING**

Friday, January 26 and Saturday, January 27, 2007
Ed Jones Auditorium, Ellington Agricultural Center

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26

- 12:00 – 2:00 Reception honoring Nick Fielder at Ed Jones Auditorium.
- 2:00 Governor's Archaeological Advisory Council meeting.
- 3:30 Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology meeting.
- 5:00 Reception at home of Susan Hollyday (following TCPA meeting).

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27

- 8:25 **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
- 8:30 **Clovis and Early Archaic Components at the Widemeier Site (40DV9), Davidson County, Tennessee.**
John B. Broster, Mark R. Norton (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), Bobby Hulan, and Ellis Durham (*Cumberland Research Group, Inc.*)
- 8:45 **Geo-Physical Survey of the Link Farm Site (40HS6) and Limited Testing of a Vandal Pit on the Platform Mound, Humphreys County, Tennessee.**
William L. Lawrence (*Tennessee State Parks*), R. Berle Clay (*Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.*), and David H. Dye (*University of Memphis*)
- 9:00 **Tennessee-Cumberland Style Mississippian Stone Statuary.**
Kevin E. Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*) and James V. Miller (*Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society*)
- 9:15 **Archaeology at the Brushy Mountain Correctional Complex, Morgan County, Tennessee.**
Michael Angst (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 9:30 **The Role of the Domesticated Dog (*Canis familiaris*) in Prehistoric Middle Tennessee.**
Lacey Fleming (*Middle Tennessee State University*)
- 9:45 **Mortuary Practices at the Holliston Mills Site, a Mississippian Town in Upper East Tennessee.**
Beth Price and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)
- 10:00 **GIS Applications to Artifact Analysis at the Doak Site (40GN257), Greeneville, Tennessee.**
Orion Kroulek (*New Mexico State University*) and Nicholas Honerkamp (*University of Tennessee, Chattanooga*)
- BREAK 10:15-10:30
- 10:30 **Preliminary Analysis of Geophysical Data Collected at a Middle Woodland Hilltop Enclosure, Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park, Manchester, Tennessee.**
Stephen J. Yerka, Gerald F. Schroedl, Palmyra Moore, Sarah C. Sherwood, Nicholas P. Herrmann (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), and Ward Weems (*Tennessee State Parks*)
- 10:45 **Mississippian Animal Exploitation in Middle Tennessee: A Case Study from the Castalian Springs Site (40SU14).**
Tanya Peres (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

- 11:00 **Revised Chronology for the Chickamauga Basin.**
Lynne P. Sullivan (*UT Frank H. McClung Museum*)
- 11:15 **A Revised Radiocarbon Chronology for Chucalissa: A Mississippian Period Community in Memphis, Tennessee.**
Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*), Stephen M. Sharp (*University of Memphis*), and Todd D. McCurdy (*Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.*)
- 11:30 **Highlights from my Archaeological Career, 1969-2007. **Special 30 minute presentation****
Nick Fielder (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

LUNCH 12:00-1:00

- 1:00 **More on the Prehistoric Art and Archaeology from Dunbar Cave, Tennessee.**
Jan F. Simek, Sarah A. Blankenship, Alan Cressler, Dan Weinand, and Heather Welborn (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 1:15 **The Duck River Cache and the Evolution of Mississippian Symbolic Weaponry.**
David H. Dye (*University of Memphis*)
- 1:30 **The Stone Cairns of Indian Mountain: Site 40RD278.**
Aaron Deter-Wolf (*TRC, Inc.*)
- 1:45 **New Insights from Castalian Springs: A Mississippian Chiefdom in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee.**
Emily L. Beahm (*University of Georgia*) and Kevin E. Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*)
- 2:00 **“Yea, Though I Walk Through the Valley of the Shadow of Death”: Early Nineteenth Century African-American Mortuary and Material Culture Patterning at the Hermitage Springs Site (40DV551), Tennessee.**
Dan Sumner Allen IV (*Cumberland Research Group, Inc.*)
- 2:15 **Early Woodland Ceramic Typology and Culture Chronology in Upper East Tennessee.**
Lucinda Langston and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)

BREAK 2:30-2:45

- 2:45 **Data Recovery at 40CH195: A Complex of Terminal Archaic Fire-Cracked Rock Pit Features.**
Marc Wampler (*TRC, Inc.*)
- 3:00 **Temporal and Functional Considerations of Soapstone Vessel Use from the Townsend Archaeological Project, Eastern Tennessee.**
Edward Wells (*TVA, Cultural Resources*), Sarah C. Sherwood, Nicholas P. Herrmann, and Kandace D. Hollenbach (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 3:15 **An Isolated Late Prehistoric Shell Dump Feature at 40HK12, Hancock County, Tennessee.**
Larry McKee (*TRC, Inc.*)
- 3:30 **Quite a Community Center: Archaeology at Fanchers Mill, White County, Tennessee.**
Paul Avery and Daniel Marcel (*MACTEC Engineering and Consulting*)
- 3:45 **Geophysical Delineation and Assessment of the Boyd-Cook-Hampton Cemetery (40WM338), SR-397, Mack Hatcher Parkway West, Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee.**
Chet Walker (*Archaeo-Geophysical Associates, LLC*) and Guy Weaver (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)
- 4:00 **The Geography of Illegal Distillery Sites in the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area.**
Tom Des Jean (*National Park Service, BISO*) and Timothy J. Smith II (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

A copy of the 2007 CRITA program is posted on the Tennessee Archaeology Network website www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith/TNARCH/index.html

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS

Allen, Daniel S., IV (*Cumberland Research Group, Inc*)

“YEA, THOUGH I WALK THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH”; EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY AFRICAN-AMERICAN MORTUARY AND MATERIAL CULTURE PATTERNING AT THE HERMITAGE SPRINGS SITE (40DV551), TENNESSEE. The Hermitage Springs site (40DV551) is a multi-prehistoric aggregation site and cemetery discovered in 2001 during grading for residential development in northeastern Davidson County, Tennessee. Located immediately west and adjacent to Andrew Jacksons’ plantation, *The Hermitage*, the site area was historically owned by the family of Jacksons’ wife, Rachel Donelson as part of John Donelson’s estate and farm, “Ingleside” (Scottish for *fireside*). In the late eighteenth century, Donelson’s father was a Virginian politician and a founding leader of both the Wautaga and Middle Cumberland Euro-American settlements. The Donelson family brought slaves with them on their flat boat voyage from Wautaga and held between fifty and one hundred slaves on the farm during the antebellum period. By the 21st century “Ingleside” and its agricultural acreage were developed into residential neighborhoods and a golf course. The last section of the plantation core was graded for development in 2001 when prehistoric deposits were disturbed on the site forcing the developer to retain archaeologists. Archaeological relocation of the prehistoric inhumations and sampling of the archaeological features commenced in the fall of 2004 by Cumberland Research Group, Inc. More than 300 prehistoric inhumations, some containing tool caches and evidence of traumatic injury, have been sampled from the site as well as over 400 non-mortuary features. It is currently thought that a significant community of enslaved African-Americans associated with Ingleside and the Donelson family began using the western edge of the prehistoric site as a burial ground during the early Historic Period. In addition to the prehistoric features excavated across the site, 50 historic burials of probable African-American ancestry were excavated in the summer of 2006 across the western edge of the site and others are known to exist. Although analysis of the data is ongoing, the objective of this presentation is to provide highlights of the patterning of mortuary data and material culture collected from the excavated slave burials.

Angst, Michael (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE BRUSHY MOUNTAIN CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX, MORGAN COUNTY, TENNESSEE. In the summers of 2005 and 2006, the Archaeological Research Laboratory at UT-Knoxville conducted limited test excavations at 40MO161, the Prison Hill site. The work was conducted prior to the expansion of the old Brushy Mountain Honor Farm into a maximum-security prison facility. The testing identified nearly 200 features, including rock-filled pits, earth ovens, surface fires, pits of indeterminate function, sheet midden, postmolds and at least two apparent structures. Diagnostic artifacts from the plowzone ranged from Early Archaic through Mississippian time periods, but limited feature investigation suggested that the most intensive occupation occurred during the Early/Middle Woodland and Mississippian periods. The Mississippian occupation included at least two semi-subterranean structures as well as other probable structures. Although the presence of an open air Mississippian site on the Cumberland Plateau is not unexpected, a review of the extant literature indicates that it is uncommon. As a result of this investigation, the Prison Hill site was avoided during the construction process and will remain intact in a relatively undisturbed state.

Avery, Paul G. and Daniel Marcel (*MACTEC Engineering and Consulting*)

QUITE A COMMUNITY CENTER: ARCHAEOLOGY AT FANCHERS MILL, WHITE COUNTY, TENNESSEE. During the early 19th century, the Fancher family settled on Taylor Creek in what is now White County. By the latter part of the century, the community of Fanchers Mill included several commercial structures and at least two log homes. MACTEC archaeologists recorded the site, including the location of the main Fancher cabin, ahead of planned bridge construction by TDOT in 2006. The site was revisited this fall to assist with avoidance planning. This paper provides a brief overview of the history of the site and a discussion of the methods and results used to examine the cabin site.

Beahm, Emily L. (*University of Georgia*) **and Kevin E. Smith** (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

NEW INSIGHTS FROM CASTALIAN SPRINGS: A MISSISSIPPIAN CHIEFDOM IN THE NASHVILLE BASIN OF TENNESSEE. The Castalian Springs Mound site has been recognized for over a century as one of the most significant Mississippian chiefdom centers in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee because of the shell gorgets recovered there during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 2005, a multi-disciplinary research team began the first archaeological investigations of this site since 1918. This paper presents the results of the first two summer seasons of research at this site, including the discovery of a rectangular wall-trench public building, a large circular semi-subterranean building, and new insights into the chronology of the site.

Blakenship, Sarah (see Jan F. Simek)

Broster, John B., Mark. R. Norton (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), **Bobby Hulan, and Ellis Durham** (*Cumberland Research Group, Inc.*)

CLOVIS AND EARLY ARCHAIC COMPONENTS AT THE WIDEMEIER SITE (40DV9), DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Recent work by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology at the Widemeier site (40DV9) has uncovered an extensive amount of evidence for Paleoindian and Early Archaic occupations. Paleoindian specimens recovered from the site area include Clovis and Cumberland projectile points along with blade tools, blades, and blade cores. Early Archaic projectile points include Harpeth River, Big Sandy I, Kirk Corner-Notched, and Lost Lake. These artifacts likely derived from a series of small extractive camps placed around small streams and springs overlooking an earlier oxbow of the Cumberland River.

Clay, R. Berle (see William L. Lawrence)

Cressler, Alan (see Jan F. Simek)

Des Jean, Tom (*National Park Service, BISO*) and **Timothy J. Smith II** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ILLEGAL DISTILLERY SITES IN THE BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATION AREA. The ongoing archaeological site condition assessment project (CAP) in the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (NRRA) has provided an abundance of information concerning illegal distillery sites within the NRRA. These sites are of special interest as little archaeological investigation has been completed with regard to this type of historic site. Some of these sites remain undisturbed, and surprisingly, some sites have produced a rare glimpse into the tools and manufacturing techniques used by 20th century moonshiners on the Upper Cumberland Plateau. While investigations (circa 1978) provided early documentation of the sites, recent condition assessments have shown that illegal distillery sites are geographically constrained by several factors. These factors include site access, site location (i.e. proximity to former coal and timber extraction sites), access to water, and seclusion of sites. A brief examination of these factors is discussed.

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (*TRC, Inc.*)

THE STONE CAIRNS OF INDIAN MOUNTAIN: SITE 40RD278. In February of 2006, TRC recorded a site consisting of 36 limestone features arrayed across the crest of Indian Mountain west of Murfreesboro. The stone features are constructed out of locally available, unshaped limestone, and include both carefully stacked circular columns and low, rough piles. No additional artifacts or features were recovered from the site. This paper will include a description of the Indian Mountain site, comparisons with similar stone mounds recorded in Rutherford County and throughout the Southeast, and a discussion of the possible cultural affiliations of these sites.

Durham, Ellis (see John B. Broster)

Dye, David H. (*University of Memphis*)

THE DUCK RIVER CACHE AND THE EVOLUTION OF MISSISSIPPIAN SYMBOLIC WEAPONRY. The Duck River Cache, found at the Link Farm site in Humphreys County, is one of Tennessee's most significant archaeological discoveries. In this paper I place the ritual cache in temporal context based on analysis of symbolic Mississippian combat weaponry and recent radiocarbon dates from the Link Farm site. Symbolic combat weaponry, such as that found in the Duck River cache, has a long tradition in the Southeast and Midwest. The evolution of Mississippian symbolic weaponry is presented here in order to evaluate the varied forms found in the famous cache.

Dye, David H. (see William L. Lawrence)

Fielder, Nick (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

HIGHLIGHTS FROM MY ARCHAEOLOGICAL CAREER 1969 – 2007. Starting with the Tellico project as a field assistant/photographer (1969-70), then as UT staff archaeologist (1974-76), SHPO archaeologist (1976-83), and State Archaeologist (1983 - 2007), I have had the pleasure of working with many archaeologists, politicians, developers, lawyers and the public. I will present some of the highlights of my work including stories from Chota, Watts Bar nuclear plant excavations, Normandy Dam, Foothills Parkway, Oak Ridge survey, Soddy Daisy, Averbuch, DeSoto Route Commission, Trail of Tears survey, Mocassin Bend, Kellytown site, Gray Fossil site, Townsend, and Pinson Mounds.

Fleming, Lacey (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

THE ROLE OF THE DOMESTICATED DOG (*CANIS FAMILIARIS*) IN PREHISTORIC MIDDLE TENNESSEE. The domestic dog, *Canis familiaris*, was one of two animals independently domesticated on the North American continent before the widespread arrival of Europeans in the sixteenth century. This paper explores the archaeological correlates for the varied uses of dog noted throughout prehistory in southeastern North America, specifically as a load-bearing animal. In the spring and summer of 2006, prehistoric dog skeletal remains from four archaeological sites in middle Tennessee were analyzed to determine the physical attributes (including age, sex, and size) of each individual, as well as record the incidences of vertebral pathologies consistent with weight-bearing activities.

Franklin, Jay D. (*East Tennessee State University*), **Steven M. Sharp** (*University of Memphis*), and **Todd D. McCurdy** (*Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.*)

A REVISED RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY FOR CHUCALISSA: A MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD COMMUNITY IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. Archaeological investigations at Chucalissa have been ongoing more or less since 1940. During this time, much has been learned about lifeways in this Mississippian Period community. While there are two previous suites of radiometric dates obtained for the site, there are still legitimate questions regarding periodicity of occupation and mound construction. Many of the existing radiocarbon assays have error margins far too large to be of great use in refining late prehistoric chronology. We present a new, much larger suite of radiometric age assays, a significantly revised chronology, and evidence for socio-political change for the Mississippian occupation of Chucalissa.

Franklin, Jay D. (see Lucinda Langston)

Franklin, Jay D. (see Beth Price)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Edward Wells)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Stephen J. Yerka)

Hollenbach, Kandace D. (see Edward Wells)

Honerkamp Nicholas (see Orion Kroulek)

Hulan, Bobby (see John B. Broster)

Kroulek, Orion (*New Mexico State University*) and **Nicholas Honerkamp** (*University of Tennessee, Chattanooga*)
GIS APPLICATIONS TO ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AT THE DOAK SITE (40GN257), GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE. Application of GIS techniques to archaeological data at the Doak site resulted in an objective, quantified model of site structure. The artifact distributions generated from ArcMap signify past behavior that was incompletely identified and understood during the previous three years of excavations at this antebellum plantation. Simultaneously, it provided the project sponsor (Tusculum College) with an explicit guide for protecting the site's archaeological resources. The utility of GIS-based means for satisfying multiple ends is well illustrated in this study.

Langston, Lucinda and Jay Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)

EARLY WOODLAND CERAMIC TYPOLOGY AND CULTURE CHRONOLOGY IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE. Based on excavations at Phipps Bend on the Holston River, Robert Lafferty (1978, 1981) developed a model for Early Woodland ceramic typology and chronology for upper East Tennessee that he believed to be more accurate than a previous model laid out by McCollough and Faulkner (1973). The utility of either has yet to be evaluated beyond Phipps Bend, however. In this paper, we examine the ceramic assemblages from five sites in upper East Tennessee in an attempt to place them within a chronological and typological framework. We also report on newly acquired supporting radiocarbon age assays.

Lawrence, William (*Tennessee State Parks*), **R. Berle Clay** (*Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.*), and **David H. Dye** (*University of Memphis*)

GEO-PHYSICAL SURVEY OF THE LINK FARM SITE (40HS6) AND LIMITED TESTING OF A VANDAL PIT ON THE PLATFORM MOUND, HUMPHREYS COUNTY, TENNESSEE. During the summer of 2006 a large vandal pit was discovered on the summit of the large platform mound at the Link Farm site in Humphreys County. Limited excavation was conducted to expose a stratigraphic profile of the disturbed portion of the mound prior to backfilling the vandal pit. Radiocarbon samples were collected in association with the summit

of at least one construction episode. Also, a geophysical survey of the site was conducted utilizing an archaeo-magnetometer. The results of this survey will provide a blueprint for future excavation at the site.

Marcel, Daniel (see Paul G. Avery)

McCurdy, Todd D. (see Jay D. Franklin)

McKee, Larry (*TRC, Inc.*)

AN ISOLATED LATE PREHISTORIC SHELL DUMP FEATURE AT 40HK12, IN HANCOCK COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Recently, TRC undertook investigations along the Clinch River in Hancock County within the boundaries of prehistoric site 40HK12. The work was part of a shoreline stabilization project carried out by the Tennessee Stream Mitigation Program. Backhoe and column sample testing failed to discover a consistent presence of intact archaeological deposits, with the exception of a small but dense mussel shell dump. The feature, probably the result of a single harvest event, yielded no artifacts beyond some charcoal chunks. Radiocarbon assay of the charcoal yielded a date late in the prehistoric period, 570 +/- 40 BP. Shell from the feature was also submitted for dating, but this yielded a much older date, 1310 +/- 40 BP. This older age from the shell is due to the reservoir effect, in that the mussels were absorbing and using dissolved limestone of considerable antiquity in producing their shells. The paper will discuss the possible development of a reservoir effect correction equation for radiocarbon dates from freshwater shells from eastern Tennessee. The paper will also review other sources on the role of freshwater shellfish in the late prehistoric diet, and consider the value of single event features like this shell dump in looking at regional prehistoric settlement.

Miller, James V. (see Kevin E. Smith)

Moore, Palmyra (see Stephen J. Yerka)

Norton, Mark (see John B. Broster)

Peres, Tanya M. (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

MISSISSIPPIAN ANIMAL EXPLOITATION IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE: A CASE STUDY FROM THE CASTALIAN SPRINGS SITE (40SU14). Archaeological sites dating to the Mississippian occupation (A.D. 1000–1400) of the Cumberland River drainage in Tennessee have yielded well-preserved faunal assemblages, resulting in a proposed regional model of Late Prehistoric animal exploitation. This project focuses on the analysis of faunal remains recovered from two column samples excavated at the Castalian Springs site; a method that ensures complete recovery of all animal remains. The interpretations inferred from this analysis will be used to test and refine the existing model of animal exploitation for the middle Cumberland River.

Price, Beth and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)

MORTUARY PRACTICES AT THE HOLLISTON MILLS SITE, A MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE. Mississippian “towns” are virtually unknown in upper East Tennessee. We introduce the archaeology of the Holliston Mills site on the Holston River in Hawkins County, Tennessee. There is both archaeological and mortuary evidence to suggest that Holliston Mills does not conform to the prototypical “chiefdom” model for the Mississippian. Nonetheless, it was a town of several hundred residents. We suggest that the sociopolitical structure within this community was corporate in nature. Further, the archaeological assemblage from the site may indicate a distinct cultural identity of its inhabitants.

Schroedl, Gerald F. (see Stephen J. Yerka)

Sharp, Steven M. (see Jay D. Franklin)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Edward Wells)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Stephen J. Yerka)

Simek, Jan F., Sarah A. Blankenship, Alan Cressler, Dan Weinand, and Heather Welborn (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

MORE ON THE PREHISTORIC ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY FROM DUNBAR CAVE, TENNESSEE. From 1977-1978, the Tennessee Division of Archaeology undertook excavations at Dunbar Cave, Tennessee (40MT43). A rich and deeply stratified archaeological sequence was revealed that suggests the use of Dunbar Cave

from the Early Archaic through the Mississippian. In 2005, prehistoric cave art was discovered in Dunbar's dark zone, and extensive chert mining was also recognized in the limestone outcrops that crown the cave. The University of Tennessee has begun study of the recovered materials from the site, which were never properly analyzed. This paper will report on what we currently know about Dunbar Cave's archaeology, stratigraphy, chronology, and artifacts.

Smith, Kevin E. (*Middle Tennessee State University*) and **James V. Miller** (*Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society*)

TENNESSEE-CUMBERLAND STYLE MISSISSIPPIAN STONE STATUARY. The authors provide a preview of our forthcoming book defining the Tennessee-Cumberland Style of late prehistoric Mississippian stone statuary culminating 15 years of research - including 48 from the Cumberland River valley, 12 from north Georgia, and 23 significant outliers in Tennessee and other states. In both comparison and contrast to the redstone Missouri flint clay statues of the Cahokia Style, our research indicates that these statues were also created as paraphernalia for ancestral shrines of chiefdoms, but represent a chronologically brief and geographically restricted expression of this persistent and widespread complex distinct from the Cahokia Style.

Smith, Kevin E. (see Emily L. Beahm)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (*UT Frank H. McClung Museum*)

REVISED CHRONOLOGY FOR THE CHICKAMAUGA BASIN. Radiocarbon dates and shell gorget sequences viewed in concert with differences in pottery, mortuary practices, and architecture shed light on the chronological placement and sequencing of the Davis, Hixon, Hiwassee Island, Dallas, and Ledford Island sites. An understanding of the chronology of these sites also provides new perspectives on the definitions of the Hiwassee Island, Dallas, and Mouse Creek phases, especially when compared with similar data from contemporary sites in other subareas of eastern Tennessee.

Walker, Chet (*Archaeo-Geophysical Associates, LLC*) and **Guy Weaver** (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)

GEOPHYSICAL DELINEATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE BOYD-COOK-HAMPTON CEMETERY (40WM338), SR-397, MACK HATCHER PARKWAY WEST, FRANKLIN, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. At the request of the Tennessee Department of Transportation, archaeologists from Weaver & Associates, LLC and Archaeo-Geophysical Associates, LLC conducted archaeological investigations at the Boyd-Cook-Hampton Cemetery (40WM338) between July 25 and August 9, 2006. The cemetery is located within the proposed alignment of a new bypass of State Route 397 (Mack Hatcher Parkway), northwest of Franklin. The investigations included an archival research, site mapping, and a geophysical survey of an area measuring 40 m by 40 m. The geophysical survey was conducted using a GSSI SIR-2000 Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) with a 400 MHz dipole antenna, a GeoScan Research RM15 resistivity meter with a MPX15 multiplexer, and a Bartington Grad 601-2 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer. In addition, limited backhoe excavations and probing was conducted to ground check the geophysical data. This paper presents a review of the methods and results of the investigations, and suggests measures that could increase the affectability of geophysical surveys on cemeteries in Tennessee.

Wampler, Marc E. (*TRC, Inc.*)

DATA RECOVERY AT 40CH195: A COMPLEX OF TERMINAL ARCHAIC FIRE-CRACKED-ROCK PIT FEATURES. In the spring of 2006, the Nashville office of TRC Inc. conducted data recovery excavations at site 40CH195, along the Cumberland River in middle Tennessee. The work identified twenty-nine fire-cracked rock pit features and one refuse pit. Fifteen radiocarbon assays obtained from charred material from thirteen of the features range from 2820 to 3820 years before present. Only three Late Archaic projectiles and very low amounts of lithic debitage and tools were recovered during the investigations. Analysis of feature morphology, contents, and orientation indicates that stone heating for cooking and processing plants and animals and/or indirect heating purposes was the sole activity at the site. Analysis of over seven hundred *chenopodium* seeds recovered from the refuse pit may provide early evidence for domestication of this plant in Tennessee.

Weaver, Guy (see Chet Walker)

Weems, Ward (see Stephen J. Yerka)

Weinand, Dan (see Jan F. Simek)

Welborn, Heather (see Jan F. Simek)

Wells, Edward (*TVA, Cultural Resources*), **Sarah C. Sherwood, Nicholas P. Herrmann, and Kandace D. Hollenbach** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

TEMPORAL AND FUNCTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS OF SOAPSTONE VESSEL USE FROM THE TOWNSEND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, EASTERN TENNESSEE. The Apple Barn site (40BT90), excavated during the Townsend Archaeological Project, produced a large assemblage of soapstone artifacts – mostly vessel fragments. This provided an opportunity to address two important issues concerning soapstone use in the Southern Blue Ridge province of eastern Tennessee, namely when soapstone vessels were used and for what purpose. We present a description of the assemblage, AMS dates from vessel soot, residue analysis (pollen, starch, and phytoliths) of vessel interiors, and preliminary macrobotanical results from associated features. The results indicate that vessels were used to process a wide variety of plant remains, including cultigens, during the Early Woodland period.

Yerka, Stephen J., Gerald F. Schroedl, Palmyra Moore, Sarah C. Sherwood, Nicholas P. Herrmann (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), and **Ward Weems** (*Tennessee State Parks*)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA COLLECTED AT A MIDDLE WOODLAND HILLTOP ENCLOSURE, OLD STONE FORT STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK, MANCHESTER, TENNESSEE. Since August of 2006, a program of large-scale near-surface geophysical survey has been underway at Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park. Geophysical anomalies in test areas within the main enclosure area of 40CF1 have been tentatively identified as buried archaeological remains. Several technologies have been applied in creating an accurate geographical database for the park that includes the geophysical survey, prominent park features, small-scale topographic data and three-dimensional models of the site. This survey, in conjunction with small scale archaeological testing and geoarchaeological analysis, will provide data that can be compared to other Middle Woodland enclosures throughout the Eastern Woodlands, and contribute to the interpretation of one of the premiere ceremonial sites in Tennessee.