

**CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY
7th Annual Meeting**

**Friday, January 27 and Saturday, January 28, 1995
Ed Jones Auditorium -- Ellington Agricultural Center**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27

10:00 *Archaeological Advisory Council, Quarterly Meeting*

11:30 **LUNCH**

Special Session: Bringing Tennessee Archaeology to the Public

1:00 *Opening Comments* -- Kevin Smith

1:12 *Tennessee Division of Archaeology* -- Nick Fielder

1:24 *Tennessee Department of Transportation* -- Gerald Kline

1:36 *Big South Fork River & Recreation Area* -- Tom Des Jean

1:48 *Cherokee National Forest* -- Quentin Bass

2:00 *Tennessee Valley Authority* -- Danny Olinger

2:12 *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers* -- Rob Karwedsky

2:24 **COFFEE BREAK**

2:48 *University of Tennessee, Chattanooga* -- Nick Honerkamp

3:00 *Middle Tennessee State University* -- Kevin Smith

3:12 *University of Memphis* -- Charles McNutt

3:24 *Chucalissa/C.H. Nash Museum* -- Camille Wharey

3:36 *Frank H. McClung Museum* -- Jefferson Chapman

3:48 *The Hermitage* -- Larry McKee

4:00 *Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society* -- Roger Armes

4:12 *A Perspective from the Native American Community* -- Toye Heape

4:24 *Discussion:* Comments and/or Questions from the Audience

A reception sponsored by the Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society; Garrow & Associates, Inc.; and Middle Tennessee State University will commence at approximately 4:30 pm.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28

8:15 ***Welcome and an Update on Archaeological Politics by the State Archaeologist*** -- Nick Fielder (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

Current Research Presentations

8:24 ***The Future of Tennessee's Submerged Cultural Resources: Preservation or Plunder?*** -- Stan Duncan (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

8:36 ***Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at 40Wm31: A Possible Paleoindian/Mastodon Association in Middle Tennessee*** -- John Broster and Emanuel Breitburg (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

8:48 ***1994 Archaeology in Sumner County: Preliminary Investigations in the "Cavern of Skulls" (40Su126), Fort Bledsoe Park and an Update on the Rutherford-Kizer Mounds*** -- Kevin Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*) and Michael Moore (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

9:00 ***Final (?) Comments on Early Federal Military Sites in Tennessee*** -- Samuel Smith (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

9:12 ***Archaeology at the Battlefield of Lookout Mountain*** -- Lawrence Alexander (*Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc.*)

9:24 ***Archaeological Investigations of the Courthouse Block, Knoxville, Tennessee*** -- Patrick Garrow (*Garrow & Associates, Inc.*)

9:36 **COFFEE BREAK**

10:00 ***The Nashville Bicentennial Mall Project: Historical and Archaeological Investigations in 1994*** -- Jennifer Bartlett (*Vanderbilt University/Tennessee Division of Archaeology*) and Charles P. Stripling (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

10:12 ***What Teaching Taught Me: An Archaeologist in the Hermitage Hands-On History Program Explores Relevance, Responsibility, Ethics, and the Public*** -- Larissa Thomas (*The Hermitage/SUNY Binghamton*)

10:24 ***Community Among Slaves at the Hermitage Plantation*** -- Brian Thomas (*The Hermitage*)

10:36 ***Hermitage Archaeology 1994: Excavations Around Alfred's Cabin in the Mansion Yard Area*** -- Larry McKee (*The Hermitage*)

10:48 ***Overview of 1994 Historic Archaeological Projects in Middle Tennessee*** -- Daniel Allen (*DuVall & Associates, Inc.*)

11:00 ***Testing the Rear House Yard of Blount Mansion, Season 3*** -- Charles Faulkner (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

11:12 ***Preliminary Report on the Survey of Kentucky Lake*** -- Jonathan Kerr (*Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.*)

- 11:24 *Archaeological Investigations at the Main Site on the Upper Cumberland River, Bell County, Kentucky* -- Steven Crensman (*Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.*)
- 11:36 **LUNCH** (Catered lunch for pre-paid individuals)
- 1:00 *Discrete Ledbetter/Pickwick Assemblages from 40Hr148 and 40Ch50* -- Arden Rose (*DuVall & Associates, Inc.*)
- 1:12 *Recent Investigations in Shelby County, Tennessee* -- Guy Weaver and Charles McNutt Jr. (*Garrow & Associates, Inc.*)
- 1:24 *Archaeological Investigations Near Memphis* -- Mitchell Childress (*Garrow & Associates, Inc.*)
- 1:36 *Division of Archaeology Investigations of a Mississippian Structure (40Sy488) at Meeman-Shelby State Park, Shelby County* -- Gary Barker (*Tennessee Department of Transportation*)
- 1:48 *Two Mississippian Structures at McCroskey Island, Sevier County* -- Richard Polhemus (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 2:00 *Looking for a Spanish-Coosa Alliance at Audubon Acres (40Ha84)* -- Nick Honerkamp (*University of Tennessee, Chattanooga*)
- 2:12 **COFFEE BREAK**
- 2:36 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Techniques in Tennessee* -- Charles Bentz (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)
- 2:48 *The Early Holocene Occupation of 40Ch162* -- Andrew Bradbury (*Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.*)
- 3:00 *The 1994 Investigations of Two Sites in the Briley Parkway Extension, Davidson County* -- Rick Alvey (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)
- 3:12 *Phase II Testing of Six Rockshelters in Pickett County and the Mabry-Hazen Site, Knox County* -- Yong Kim (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)
- 3:24 *Testing of Two Historic Sites in Roane and Rhea Counties* -- Jay Franklin (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)
- 3:36 *“Living, Learning, and Praying”: Reflections on the Use of Ethnohistoric and Ethnographic Methods in the Reconstruction of Site Histories for a Farmstead, Rural School, and Religious Campground in Tennessee* -- Betty J. Duggan (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)
- 3:50 **TENNESSEE COUNCIL FOR PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING**

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Alexander, Lawrence S. (*Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc.*)

ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE BATTLEFIELD OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN. Civil War fighting around Chattanooga took place from September 22-November 25, 1863. The Battles of Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain resulted in clearing Confederate troops from Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga Valley. While the National Park Service owns approximately half of the battlefield, the remaining segments are located on private and public lands. These sites are not inventoried or protected from development. Archaeological survey in Lookout Valley, and a testing program on Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark have indicated that significant battlefield features and encampments remain intact. This paper will present the results of this preliminary work.

Allen, Daniel Sumner (*DuVall & Associates, Inc.*)

OVERVIEW OF 1994 HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. Increased public awareness of and interest in historic sites has led to higher development demands on smaller historic properties in Middle Tennessee. The managers of these cultural resources recognize the value of archaeological resources in the context of accurate interpretation and representation of historic sites. This study presents an overview of a Phase III investigation of an early Middle Tennessee fortified agricultural complex and three Phase II reconnaissance level investigations of components of ante-bellum plantations within the context of site development and management.

Alvey, Rick (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)

THE 1994 INVESTIGATIONS OF TWO SITES IN THE BRILEY PARKWAY EXTENSION, DAVIDSON COUNTY. During 1994 the Transportation Center at the University of Tennessee conducted Phase II testing and Phase III data recovery projects on two sites within the proposed Briley Parkway (State Route 155) between Brick Church Pike and Ellington Parkway in Davidson County. Site 40Dv446 was determined to be a Mississippian farmstead. Site 40Dv447 contained a Woodland cemetery and a historic component which may date from the early settlement of Davidson County to the present.

Barker, Gary (*Tennessee Department of Transportation*)

DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS OF A MISSISSIPPIAN STRUCTURE (40SY488) AT MEEMAN-SHELBY STATE PARK, SHELBY COUNTY. Site 40Sy488, recorded in 1988 as an historic cemetery, is situated just west of the Poplar Tree Lake Dam in Meeman-Shelby State Park. In the spring of 1994, the dam was found to be structurally unsound and repairs were planned to correct the problem. Unfortunately, the proposed construction was expected to adversely impact Site 40Sy488. As a result, the Tennessee Division of Archaeology conducted Phase III investigations in late spring and early summer of 1994 to mitigate negative impacts to the site. Although no graves were encountered, a single Mississippian period structure was identified. Results of the investigations of this structure will be presented.

Bartlett, Jennifer M. and Charles P. Stripling (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

THE NASHVILLE BICENTENNIAL MALL PROJECT: HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN 1994. The Tennessee Bicentennial Mall is currently under construction north of the Tennessee Capitol building. Throughout the growth of Nashville from a frontier settlement to an urban metropolis, both natural and cultural factors have shaped the use and popular conceptions of the site area. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology seeks to better understand this history through an examination of the documentary and archaeological records. Intensive archival research combined with archaeological sampling has yielded a rich data source that lends insight into Nashville's urban evolution.

Bentz, Charles (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY TECHNIQUES IN TENNESSEE. Archaeologists supposedly employ the same methods in conducting archaeological reconnaissance surveys in Tennessee. In reality, these methods vary widely and, as a result, information about cultural resources is lost. This paper will review survey methods used in this state and offer some suggestions for standardizing techniques.

Bradbury, Andrew P. (*Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc.*)

THE EARLY HOLOCENE OCCUPATION OF 40CH162. Archaeological investigations at 40Ch162, Cheatham County, Tennessee revealed the presence of buried prehistoric cultural material within early Holocene aged alluvial deposits. Diagnostic artifacts from these deposits included Kirk, Early Side-Notched (Big Sandy I), and Quad forms in addition to unifacial tool forms. A sample of charcoal associated with a hearth situated below the Early Side-Notched forms was AMS dated to 10,350 \pm 60 B.P. The paper will present a summary of the results of these excavations.

Breitburg, Emanuel (*see Broster, John B.*)

Broster, John B. And Emanuel Breitburg (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 40WM31: A POSSIBLE PALEOINDIAN/MASTODON ASSOCIATION IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. Test excavations at site 40Wm31 have revealed the presence of at least two mastodons, one of which shows possible associations with human activity. Numerous chert flakes and two lithic tools have been found within the bone bed.

Childress, Mitchell R. (*Garrow & Associates, Inc.*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS NEAR MEMPHIS. Two projects were conducted in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley within 10 km of downtown Memphis during 1994. Survey of nearly 4,000 acres in Ensley Bottom west of the bluff-top Chucalissa site provided information on the distribution of small Mississippian components in the Walls phase region. The potential importance of the sites in Ensley Bottom is illuminated by findings at the old Mound City Plantation, located just north of Chucalissa in Crittenden County, Arkansas. Survey and testing on a 200-acre tract near Mound City revealed a well preserved, early 14th-century farmstead. Excavations produced a representative sample of the domestic artifact assemblage and a wealth of information from the charred structural elements of a single house.

Crensman, Steven D. (*Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc.*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MAIN SITE ON THE UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER, BELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY. The Main Site (15BL35) is one of two sites excavated by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., in response to the construction of two new bridges across the Cumberland for the widening of U.S. Highway 23E. The investigations at the Main site documented six distinct occupation horizons that dated from as early as ca. 6500 B.C. to a little after 300 B.C. (uncorrected ages). The occupation horizons represented: an Early Archaic horizon characterized by bifurcate base points dating ca. 6500-6000 B.C.; two Late Archaic horizons dominated by points similar to Iddins Undifferentiated Stemmed dating ca. 3900-1900 B.C.; two Early Woodland horizons characterized by a variety of stemmed and lanceolate point forms and dominated by a new pottery series (Pine Mountain) dated from ca. 1000-300 B.C.; and a Middle Woodland horizon characterized by Nolichucky and Greenville points and a new pottery series (Mills) which dates sometime after ca. 300 B.C. The occupation sequence at the Main site shares strong similarities with the cultural/temporal patterns of the Ridge and Valley to the south.

Duggan, Betty J. (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)

“LIVING, LEARNING, AND PRAYING”: REFLECTIONS ON THE USE OF ETHNOHISTORIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC METHODS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SITE HISTORIES FOR A FARMSTEAD, RURAL SCHOOL, AND RELIGIOUS CAMPGROUND IN TENNESSEE. Contract reports for historic sites call for archival research - a term which is interpreted quite differently by various researchers. This paper explores adaptations in archival research strategies employed in the reconstruction of site histories for three strikingly different 19th and/or 20th century sites. Use of various types of evidence, including documentary sources, ethnographic and oral history interviewing, and photographic records, are discussed in the context of time constraints, preservation and cultural biases, and the analysis and interpretation of multiple sources. Finally, suggestions are raised about the possibilities for archival research on historic sites as a source for archaeological fieldwork strategies and as a means to expand knowledge about community patterning as well as regional history and folk culture.

Duncan, Stan (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

THE FUTURE OF TENNESSEE'S SUBMERGED CULTURAL RESOURCES: PRESERVATION OR PLUNDER. This paper addresses the proposed changes to Chapter 6 involving submerged cultural resource management and offers alternatives involving the public.

Faulkner, Charles (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

TESTING THE REAR HOUSE YARD OF BLOUNT MANSION, SEASON 3. The third UTK Department of Anthropology historical field school was conducted at Blount Mansion in June-July 1994, directed by Charles H. Faulkner, Susan Andrews, and Amy Young. Testing focused on finding additional evidence of a late 18th century fence around the Mansion compound, determining activity areas between the slave quarters and the kitchen, and continuing to test the possible cellar beneath the slave quarters. Evidence for a defensive fence was equivocal, but a previously unrecorded building foundation was discovered between the slave quarters and the kitchen, and the cellar is probably a large crawl space.

Franklin, Jay (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)

TESTING OF TWO HISTORIC SITES IN ROANE AND RHEA COUNTIES. This paper discusses two historic period sites located in East Tennessee. Both were part of Phase II testing conducted by archaeologists from the Transportation Center at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The project area is State Route 29 from State Route 68 in Spring City to north of State Route 1 in Rockwood, Rhea and Roane Counties, Tennessee. Sites 40Re192 and 40Rh156 are historic/prehistoric sites. However, their more significant components are historic. Artifacts from pit cellars and other associated features date from the 1820s through the early 20th century. These artifacts and associated faunal remains may yield information on early frontier settlements as well as later occupations in East Tennessee.

Garrow, Patrick H. (*Garrow & Associates, Inc.*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COURTHOUSE BLOCK, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE. This paper reports the preliminary results of archaeological data recovery conducted on a block in downtown Knoxville, Tennessee that was conducted in March and April 1994. Archaeological features dating from the 1790s to ca. 1915 were excavated, and an extremely large artifact collection was assembled. The majority of the features postdated the Civil War and had been generated by businesses that had fronted Gay Street. Much of the excavation effort was expended on a single backyard space that contained a variety of feature types that spanned the nineteenth century.

Honerkamp, Nick (*University of Tennessee, Chattanooga*)

LOOKING FOR A SPANISH-COOSA ALLIANCE AT AUDUBON ACRES (40HA84). On the basis of documentary evidence and looted artifact assemblages, Charles Hudson and his colleagues have identified 40Ha84 as a probable Napochies village attacked in 1560 by an alliance of Coosa warriors and soldiers from the Tristan de Luna expedition. This claim is examined in light of preliminary archaeological research at the site carried out through the University of Tennessee Chattanooga summer field program over the past two summers. The recovery from controlled excavation of Spanish artifacts, architectural features, and large quantities of burned daub lends limited support to the site's Napochies attribution.

Kerr, Jonathan (*Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc.*)

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF KENTUCKY LAKE. Archaeological survey of Tennessee Valley Authority land on Kentucky Lake along the lower Tennessee River was undertaken between 1990 and 1993. A total of 20,000 acres along the shorelines, on adjacent floodplains and in surrounding uplands was surveyed. Over 1000 new sites were recorded and 137 previously recorded sites were revisited as a result of these efforts. Paleo-Indian through Historic period sites were represented. This paper presents an overview of the nature and results of the project.

Kim, Yong W. (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)

PHASE II TESTING OF SIX ROCKSHELTERS IN PICKETT COUNTY AND AT THE MABRY-HAZEN SITE IN KNOX COUNTY. This paper will address Phase II testing of six rockshelters in Pickett County, Tennessee and Phase II testing at the Mabry-Hazen site, a historic house site in east Knox County.

McKee, Larry (*The Hermitage*)

HERMITAGE ARCHAEOLOGY 1994: EXCAVATIONS AROUND ALFRED'S CABIN IN THE MANSION YARD AREA. During the summer of 1994 the focus of excavation at the Hermitage was on the yard area around the standing log structure known as Alfred's Cabin, located approximately 175 feet behind the Jackson family mansion. The work revealed information on the distribution of artifacts and on the position of fence lines around the building. Although analysis is only in the preliminary stages, the work has provided some initial insights into the construction history of the structure and on the organization and use of the yard space around it.

McNutt, Charles H. Jr. (*See Weaver, Guy G.*)

Moore, Michael C. (*See Smith, Kevin E.*)

Polhemus, Richard (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

TWO MISSISSIPPIAN STRUCTURES AT MCCROSKEY ISLAND, SEVIER COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Two of seven Mississippian structures excavated on McCroskey Island in Sevier County are described. Both structures possess very large rectangular pits with fired floor and walls within the posthole pattern. Both pits display complex redepositional sequences. Associated ceramics suggest a Late Hiwassee Island phase date for both structures.

Rose, Arden (*DuVall & Associates, Inc.*)

DISCRETE LEDBETTER/PICKWICK ASSEMBLAGES FROM 40HR148 (HARDIN COUNTY) AND 40CH50 (CHEATHAM COUNTY). Excavations at 40Hr148 on the Tennessee River in Hardin County and at 40Ch50 on the Cumberland River in Cheatham County have produced discrete Ledbetter/Pickwick artifact assemblages. Previous research on Ledbetter/Pickwick occupations has focused primarily on multi-component sites also containing stratigraphically undifferentiated earlier and/or later Archaic components. The Ledbetter/Pickwick PP/Ks recovered from these two sites provide baseline assemblages for examining morphological variation within the Ledbetter/Pickwick cluster. Radiocarbon dates from the two sites will similarly provide an unambiguous chronological placement for Ledbetter/Pickwick occupations in west-central Tennessee. Similarities in both morphology and associated radiocarbon dates between Ledbetter/Pickwick PP/Ks and various Late Archaic PP/K types from the Northeast, Southeast, and Mid-South are also examined.

Smith, Kevin E. (*Middle Tennessee State University*) **and Michael C. Moore** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

1994 ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUMNER COUNTY: PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS IN THE "CAVERN OF SKULLS" (40Su126), FORT BLEDSOE PARK; AND AN UPDATE ON THE RUTHERFORD-KIZER MOUNDS (40Su15). This paper presents a summary of two archaeological projects conducted in Sumner County during 1994. In August 1994, Smith directed preliminary investigations inside a cave in cooperation with the Bledsoe's Lick Historical Association. Excavations identified a Pleistocene bone bed consisting entirely of peccary remains (*Platygonus compressus*). A single 1 x 1 m test unit yielded a minimum of twelve individual peccaries. Additionally, the authors continued salvage work at the Rutherford-Kizer Mounds, a Mississippian town. Efforts in 1994 have focused on recording two palisade lines and associated bastions, and several wall-trench and single-post houses exposed during cemetery relocation.

Smith, Samuel D. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

FINAL (?) COMMENTS ON EARLY FEDERAL MILITARY SITES IN TENNESSEE. In 1994 a final season of archaeological field work was conducted on the site of Fort Blount, a small 1790s territorial militia and federal military post located in what is now Jackson County, Tennessee. Following this season, all of the archaeological information recovered was used to produce a final artist's rendering. The site of Fort Southwest Point, a 1797 to 1811 federal military post in Roane County, was the subject of a series of archaeological projects that ended in the late 1980s, and one of the products of this research was an artist's rendering depicting the ca. 1800 appearance of this post. This past year, the Fort Southwest Point graphic information has been used to begin an on-site reconstruction of this post. This paper will summarize these two activities and, as no additional archaeological work on Early Federal Military Sites is planned, will provide some final (?) comments regarding the research opportunities offered by this theme.

Stripling, Charles P. (*see Bartlett, Jennifer*)

Thomas, Brian (*The Hermitage*)

COMMUNITY AMONG SLAVES AT THE HERMITAGE PLANTATION. Scholars interested in enslaved African-Americans on ante-bellum plantations often have distinguished between house and field slaves. House slaves are characterized as an “elite” among slaves, while field slaves are portrayed as occupying the bottom of a slave social hierarchy. Other researchers have downplayed differences between these two groups, noting instead the common bonds shared by all enslaved individuals. In this paper, I examine the material remains from three dwellings occupied between the 1820s and 1850s by African-American slaves on the Hermitage plantation, along with documentary information on kinship connections, to assess notions of “community” among slaves.

Thomas, Larissa (*The Hermitage/SUNY Binghamton*)

WHAT TEACHING TAUGHT ME: AN ARCHAEOLOGIST IN THE HERMITAGE HANDS-ON HISTORY PROGRAM EXPLORES RELEVANCE, RESPONSIBILITY, ETHICS, AND THE PUBLIC. “Whatcha digging for--gold?” Archaeologists often poke fun at public ignorance about archaeology. Unfortunately, there are many structural barriers preventing involvement in public presentation and education. I have had the opportunity recently to work in the Education department at the Hermitage. From my experiences, I discuss the challenges involved in teaching archaeology to school children and teachers, and I offer some thoughts on the contribution public education can make to the discipline of archaeology. In particular, I focus on problems of archaeology’s relevance and responsibility, and how education can alleviate ethical dilemmas, broad defined, in the realm of historic preservation.

Weaver, Guy G. and Charles H. McNutt, Jr. (*Garrow & Associates, Inc.*)

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE. During 1994, Garrow & Associates, Inc. conducted a number of projects in Shelby County. These include survey, testing, and data recovery of sites along the proposed SR-385 Paul Barrett Parkway. Excavations at the Tchula period Fulmer site (40Sy527) are of particular interest. Phase II testing and preservation planning at the Beale Street Landing Site (40Sy352), located on the historic Memphis cobblestone riverfront, are also discussed.

The 1995 Annual Meeting on Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology was organized and funded by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council, and Middle Tennessee State University.

Funding for the reception was provided jointly by donations from the Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society; Garrow & Associates, Inc.; and the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work at Middle Tennessee State University.

**CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY
ANNUAL MEETING
A BRIEF HISTORY (1989-1994)**

Plans for a meeting to present the results of current archaeological research in Tennessee were initiated in 1988 by the Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council and Tennessee Division of Archaeology. The idea was to “promote communications among the archaeologists working in the state” (Chapman, Letter to Colleagues, November 7, 1988) through the format of “10 minute informal presentations of what is going on archaeologically in the state” (Chapman, Letter to Colleagues, November 7, 1988). The first meeting was held on January 14, 1989 in Garland Hall at Vanderbilt University.

Since that time, the meeting has shown considerable growth. As evidenced by the accompanying table, the meeting has grown from about a dozen presentations to over twice that many this year. In 1994, in an effort to address requests from the archaeological community for “better communication,” the organizers added a Friday afternoon workshop session and printed abstracts in the program. The first workshop session was entitled *Current and Future Critical Issues in Tennessee Archaeology* and aired several issues of concern to the archaeological community. A synthesis and summary of the session and paper abstracts were subsequently published in the *Tennessee Anthropological Association Newsletter*.

Similar plans are in place for the 1995 session and abstracts. Based on the results of the 1994 meeting, the workshop session this year is thematically oriented around *Bringing Tennessee Archaeology to the Public*. The organizers hope that these efforts will make the results of current archaeological research in Tennessee more accessible to both the professional community and the general public.

Please feel free to forward any comments concerning any aspect of the meeting to either Michael C. Moore, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, 5103 Edmondson Pike, Nashville TN 37211-5129; or Kevin E. Smith, PO Box 10, MTSU, Murfreesboro TN 37132.

DATE	LOCATION	CURRENT RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS
January 14, 1989	Vanderbilt University, Nashville	No printed schedule
January 20, 1990	Vanderbilt University, Nashville	No printed schedule
February 9, 1991	Julian R. Fleming Center, Murfreesboro	17 presentations
January 25, 1992	Ed Jones Auditorium, Nashville	13 presentations
January 23, 1993	Ed Jones Auditorium, Nashville	13 presentations
January 28-29, 1994	Ed Jones Auditorium, Nashville	19 presentations
January 27-28, 1995	Ed Jones Auditorium, Nashville	27 presentations

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**January 27-28, 1995
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