

**CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY
12TH ANNUAL MEETING**

Friday, January 21 and Saturday, January 22, 2000
Ed Jones Auditorium, Ellington Agricultural Center

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21

- 1:00 Archaeological Advisory Council, Quarterly Meeting
- 2:45 Tennessee Anthropological Association, Business Meeting
(immediately following the Advisory Council meeting)
- 3:00 Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology, Annual Meeting
(immediately following the TAA business meeting)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22

- 8:35 **Welcome and Introductory Remarks**
Mike Moore (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 8:45 **Turners and Bridge Burners: Some New Information Concerning the Nineteenth-Century Potters of Greene County, Tennessee**
Samuel D. Smith (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 9:00 **Phase II Investigations at the Hendrixson Site (40Bd47), at the Normandy Fish Hatchery**
Shawn Chapman (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)
- 9:15 **Archaeological Investigations on the Periphery of Ft. Southwest Point, Kingston, Tennessee**
Hugh B. Matternes and Jennifer Matternes (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 9:30 **Avocational Archaeology and the Cordell Hull Survey Project**
Kevin E. Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*) and George Heinrich (*Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society*)
- 9:45 **Fort Negley: Symbol of Confederate Defeat?**
Daniel S. Allen, IV (*DuVall and Associates, Inc.*)
- 10:00 **Archaeological Investigations Along State Route 73 in Townsend, Blount County, Tennessee**
Charles Bentz (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)
- BREAK 10:15-10:30
- 10:30 **Archaeological Investigations at Kellytown (40Wm10): A Fortified Late Mississippian Village in Tennessee's Central Basin**
Gary Barker and Gerald Kline (*TDOT EPO Archaeology Section*)
- 10:45 **The Legal and Archaeological Ramifications of the Kellytown Case – TDOT Vs Medicine Bird et al.**
Nick Fielder (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 11:00 **Phase III Data Recovery at the Devine Site, 40Ce53**
Alan Longmire (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)
- 11:15 **Preliminary Results of the 1999 Pinson Mounds Archaeological Field School**

Kevin E. Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*) and Mark R. Norton (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

11:30 **Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Cherokee Indian Removal**
Benjamin C. Nance (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

11:45 **The 1999 Excavation Season at the First Hermitage Site, Hermitage, Tennessee**
Jillian Galle (*The Hermitage*)

LUNCH 12:00-1:00

1:00 **Summer 1999 Investigations at Shiloh Indian Mounds**
David G. Anderson (*Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS*)

1:15 **Civil War Period Research at Shiloh National Military Park**
John E. Cornelison (*Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS*)

1:30 **A House of Some Pretension: Historical Archaeology at Shiloh National Military Park**
Ellen Shlasko and Claire Henline (*University of Memphis*)

1:45 **The Role of the County Medical Examiner in the TCA 11-6-107 Process: Two Case Reports from Hamilton County, Tennessee**
Tom Bodkin (*Office of Hamilton County Medical Examiner*)

2:00 **Phase III Data Recovery at the Doug Young Site (40Ce56) in Claiborne County, Tennessee**
Rick Alvey (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)

2:15 **Protection and Management of Prehistoric Cave Art in Tennessee**
Jan F. Simek, Jay D. Franklin, and Alan Kressler (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

BREAK 2:30-2:45

2:45 **A Radiocarbon Chronology for 3rd Unnamed Cave, Tennessee**
Jay D. Franklin (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

3:00 **Group Archaeology Survey Project at Big South Fork NRR**
Tom Des Jean (*Big South Fork NRR, NPS*)

3:15 **1999 Field Season Underwater Archaeological Investigations of the Battle of Johnsonville Site, Kentucky Lake, Tennessee**
Michael C. Tuttle (*Panamerican Maritime, LLC*)

3:30 **Recent Investigations in Tennessee**
Guy Weaver (*Weaver and Associates, LLC*)

3:45 **Phase III Data Recovery in the Areas Impacted by 1999 Renovations at Chucalissa State Park (40Sy1), Shelby County, Tennessee**
Paul D. Bundy (*University of Memphis*) and J.W. Gray (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

4:00 **Data Recovery at Site 40Rh221**
Lawrence Alexander (*Alexander Archaeological Consultants*)

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS

Alexander, Lawrence (*Alexander Archaeological Consultants*)

DATA RECOVERY AT SITE 40RH221. Site 40Rh221 is an early 19th century rural farmhouse that illustrates the historical archaeology of the Howertons who moved to Rhea County, Tennessee from North Carolina in 1807. Grief and Jane Howerton had three sons who married and farmed on Richland Creek. The structure was built in 1812 by Edmund or Jackson Howerton who both married and resided in the area until 1840. The youngest brother, Micajah Howerton, continued to reside in Rhea County. Edmund and Jackson Howerton and their families moved from the region in 1840. By 1824 the Howertons collectively owned 350 acres and a grist mill. They were also active in Rhea County politics. The Howerton School and district polling location was established in 1836, and by the Civil War the Howertons owned two or three slaves. The slaves were freed and continued to reside on the Howerton property. In 1876, the former slaves were given the last name of Howerton and the title to property was given to "George Howerton". The archaeological investigation at the site yielded five features filled with domestic household refuse. The data recovery provided information relevant to a model of 19th century southern rural, upland agricultural settlement.

Allen, Daniel S., IV (*DuVall & Associates, Inc.*)

FORT NEGLEY: SYMBOL OF CONFEDERATE DEFEAT? Early in the American Civil War, Nashville was occupied by the Federal Army and quickly transformed into a supply depot to support military operations in the Western Theatre. To defend the city against counter-offensives by the Confederacy, a ring of state-of-the-art forts were constructed at strategic locations encircling and guarding the approaches into Nashville. Ft. Negley was an integral part of this defensive line and represents the largest inland masonry fortification ever constructed by the Federal Army. Built by the labor of impressed free and enslaved black men and women under the direction of army engineers, Negley was designed to withstand attacks or siege from any direction. A formidable obstacle to any attacking force, Negley's guns were placed into action only twice during the war. Once when confederate forces under the command of General Nathan Bedford Forrest threatened east Nashville and Edgefield, and later in December 1864, the guns of the fort traditionally fired the opening salvos of the Battle of Nashville. The fort was continuously garrisoned from 1862 to 1867. It was then abandoned and salvaged for materials before falling into ruin. During Reconstruction the site became frequented by persons of dubious character and reportedly served as a secret meeting place for the Ku Klux Klan. As a project of the WPA in the 1930s, Ft. Negley was reconstructed and opened as Ft. Negley Park. Locally it was not a popular attraction and became abandoned once again by the end of the 1940s. During the 1990s, the restoration of Ft. Negley experienced renewed interest by local preservationists and the Metropolitan Government of Nashville.

This presentation utilizes primary historical and archaeological data collected during the 1990 investigation of the site in association with stabilization and reconstruction of major elements of the stone and earth fortification by the Metro Board of Parks and Recreation. The research is designed as an addition to a historical and archaeological database used as a tool for a rigorous plan of cultural resource management. This work addresses questions concerning the dichotomy of original civil war elements and deposits versus post-war elements, and those associated with the WPA reconstruction. The research is critical to understanding the history and architecture of the fort, as well as the life ways of the soldiers stationed there and the enslaved and freed blacks that worked there.

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

PHASE III DATA RECOVERY AT THE DOUG YOUNG SITE (40CE56) IN CLAIBORNE COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Archaeologists from the Transportation Center at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville conducted phase III data recovery on the Doug Young site in the fall and winter of 1998-1999. This work was conducted with the widening and realignment of US 25E (SR-34) at Tazewell in Claiborne County, Tennessee. The site had a complex stratigraphy, which included two sinkholes. Each sinkhole contained cultural material and features. The main site component was Middle Woodland. A Middle Woodland structure was present near the northern sinkhole and a Middle Woodland midden was defined in the southern one. Other components included Early Archaic through Early Woodland, and Late Woodland. The ceramics were of local origin. However, the lithic artifacts showed a great deal of diversity. Lithic raw materials were mainly from the local Knox formations, but some midwestern Burlington and Flint Ridge cherts were also identified. Projectile point types showed influences from the northeast, midwest, and middle Tennessee.

Anderson, David G. (*Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS*)

SUMMER 1999 INVESTIGATIONS AT SHILOH INDIAN MOUNDS. In July 1999, an archaeological team from the Southeast Archeological Center under the direction of David G. Anderson and John Cornelison conducted limited and primarily noninvasive investigations at the Indian mound group located on the Shiloh National Military Park in western Tennessee. Ground penetrating radar was used to: (1) relocate excavation units opened but not mapped by Frank Roberts in 1933 and 1934 during major New Deal era excavations at the Shiloh Indian Mound group; (2) explore the interior of Mound A, which is eroding into the Tennessee River; and (3) examine the interiors of all of the other mounds, as well as the plaza area and a long linear dike-like feature. Over 100 GPR transects totaling almost 3 linear kilometers of output were produced. Transects were run over all seven of the major mounds, revealing a number of internal features in each, such as construction stages or past excavation units, or even, in one mound, Civil War period burial pits. Extensive GPR mapping was done at Mound A, using transects oriented north-south and east-west, and spaced two meters apart. Well-defined signatures of earlier construction stages located deep within the mound were found. Importantly, the GPR output also revealed where past excavation activity had occurred into these mounds, information important for management purposes. Mound C, which had been thought to have been completely dug away and then rebuilt, for example, was found to be intact at the south end. Major excavation trenches opened into this and other mounds left pronounced signatures. Union burial pits placed in Mound G after the battle were relocated, and the output indicates one soldier may have been left behind when the burials were relocated to the nearby national cemetery. GPR transects were run over the plaza area around the mounds, successfully locating signatures of literally dozens of excavation units opened by Frank Roberts New Deal era crews. Thirty-one 1x1 m units were opened to depths of from 10 to 30 cm to ground truth the GPR signatures. These proved highly successful in locating trench edges, which were clearly delimited in many units.

Barker, Gary and Gerald Kline (*TDOT EPO Archaeology Section*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT KELLYTOWN (40WM10): A FORTIFIED LATE MISSISSIPPIAN VILLAGE IN TENNESSEE'S CENTRAL BASIN. In October of 1998 archaeologists with the TDOT conducted a Phase I level archaeological evaluation of proposed right-of-way needed for the widening of the intersection of Old Hickory Blvd (SR-254) and Hillsboro Road (SR-106) in south Nashville. The initial investigations revealed that prehistoric archaeological deposits potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places were present in the project area. Between January and July of 1999, Phase II and III level investigations carried out by TDOT revealed the presence of a fortified, late Mississippian village. A minimum of ten structures (including one with an intact floor), two palisade lines with bastions, and six human burials were documented during the excavations. This presentation provides preliminary results of the TDOT excavations at 40Wm10.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ALONG STATE ROUTE 73 IN TOWNSEND, BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE. The UT Transportation Center has been conducting archaeological survey, testing, and data recovery for the Tennessee Department of Transportation in Townsend, Tennessee. The project area is located in Tuckaleechee Cove along the Little River at the edge of the Blue Ridge physiographic province. Middle Woodland and historic Cherokee occupations are represented by numerous features and structures. Early Woodland and Mississippian components also occur but are represented by fewer pits and houses.

Bodkin, Thomas (*Office of Hamilton County Medical Examiner*)

THE ROLE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER IN THE TCA 11-6-107 PROCESS: TWO CASE REPORTS FROM HAMILTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Two cases are presented to illustrate the role of the County Medical Examiner in the TCA 11-6-107 process. This law states that whenever human skeletal remains are found, first all activity at the site must cease, and second, the County Medical Examiner and local law enforcement agency must be notified. The Medical Examiner (or with whomever she/he consults) then has five working days to determine whether the remains are of forensic significance or cultural resource significance. If the remains fall into the latter category, then the State Archaeologist must be notified, who then takes over the case. The first case involves the discovery of a Civil War battlefield burial from the Battle of Missionary Ridge (November 25, 1863). The second case involves the discovery of two intact, fully-flexed Mississippian period (AD 900-1500) burials from Lookout Valley. The inclusion of the County Medical Examiner in the TCA 11-6-107 process can help prevent the loss of significant archaeological resources.

Bundy, Paul D. (*University of Memphis*) and **J.W. Gray** (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

PHASE III DATA RECOVERY IN THE AREAS IMPACTED BY 1999 RENOVATIONS AT CHUCALISSA STATE PARK (40SY1), SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Data recovery excavations were conducted in conjunction with erosion-control efforts for two separate areas within the boundaries of Chucalissa State Park (40Sy1). Area 1, located north and west of the primary mound, consisted of a steep slope with a failed concrete drainage structure. Excavations associated with the construction of a new structure (twice the size of the original) yielded an intact midden along with pit features, hearths, superimposed structures, and a human burial. Area 2 was located east of the "entrance trench" previously excavated by C.H. Nash in the late 1950s. The proposed drainage renovations in Area 2 required the excavation of a trench 0.5 meters wide, nearly 24 meters long, and about 0.5 meters deep. Undisturbed midden deposits were exposed, along with a structure and a human infant burial. Artifactual material recovered from Area 2 included a complete effigy vessel and one effigy bead. This paper is intended to address the work in progress and the direction/goals of the research associated with Areas 1 and 2 as a result of these recent renovations.

Chapman, Shawn (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HENDRIXSON SITE (40BD47), AT THE NORMANDY FISH HATCHERY. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., at the request of the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, conducted Phase II excavations at the multi-component Hendrixson site (40Bd47) for proposed expansion of the Normandy Fish Hatchery. Nine areas totaling 3.75 acres were stripped of plowzone uncovering 36 aboriginal features and 107 possible postmolds. Components present at the site range from transitional Paleoindian to Early Mississippian.

Cornelison, John E. (*Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS*)

CIVIL WAR PERIOD RESEARCH AT SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. In July and November of 1999 an archaeological team from the Southeast Archeological Center under the direction of John Cornelison conducted research directed to locating Civil War period features in several areas of the Shiloh National Military Park in western Tennessee, and Corinth, Mississippi. A variety of investigative techniques were used, including ground penetrating radar, metal detecting, GPS and total station mapping, and limited test excavations. Major research goals, which were met, included (1) locating the earthworks for Battery Robinett at Corinth, Mississippi, the location of a major battle in 1862, and (2) documenting events during the battle at Shiloh through systematic metal detecting in several areas of the park, coupled with total station and GPS mapping. Two areas were also examined using systematic shovel testing. The shovel testing failed to locate a single Civil War era artifact, while systematic metal detecting in the same areas located hundreds of Civil War era artifacts. The example provides an important lesson about the kind of field procedures that should be used on historic sites. In one area, a Union camp occupied for a month prior to the battle, predominantly utilitarian items and unfired rounds were found, while in a second area, where extensive fighting occurred, large numbers of fired rounds were located. Ground penetrating radar was used to great effect at Shiloh to delimit Confederate mass graves, as well as Union burial pits that had been placed in one of the Indian mounds located on the battlefield. At Corinth, Mississippi, the GPR was used to successfully locate the earthworks for Battery Robinett, the location of a major engagement fought in late 1862. The earthworks had been leveled after the battle, and the area had been converted into a municipal park. The outline of the earthworks was known from historic maps, but no surface traces remained. A systematic program of metal detection, shovel testing, and limited test pitting in May 1999 had delimited appreciable Civil War activity, and eliminated most areas from consideration, but had not encountered the earthwork itself. The first GPR transect laid out during the July 1999 fieldwork, in contrast, ran right over the top of the earthwork, the outline of which was then traced using additional transects. Four 1x1 m units were opened in three areas to ground truth the signatures, confirming the presence of the earthwork foundation.

Des Jean, Tom (*Big South Fork NRRRA, NPS*)

GROUP ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROJECT AT BIG SOUTH FORK NRRRA. The National Park Service at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area entered into a cooperative agreement with Middle Tennessee State University to do a five-year archaeological survey. After three years this project has produced impressive and unexpected results. Almost 96 new archaeological rockshelter sites have been recorded and, contrary to expected assumptions, only 25% of these sites exhibited looting disturbance. This survey project has

been successful because of the enthusiasm of 14 MTSU student interns who developed competent field techniques by actually performing this archaeological survey.

Fidler, Nick (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

THE LEGAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RAMIFICATIONS OF THE KELLYTOWN CASE--TDOT VS MEDICINE BIRD ET AL. The discovery of intact Mississippian period burials in the right-of way on a TDOT intersection improvement on the border between Davidson and Williamson counties proceeded to court under the normal process. The Williamson County judge ruled that the relocation of the burial violated the constitutional rights of modern Native Americans who were morally opposed to the disinterment. The State has appealed the ruling to the Court of Appeals. The court will hear oral arguments on February 1. If the Native American defendants prevail, prehistoric burials must be preserved in place and developers will not have a legal remedy if graves are encountered during construction.

Franklin, Jay D. (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

A RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY FOR 3RD UNNAMED CAVE, TENNESSEE. The Cave Archaeology Research Team from the University of Tennessee has conducted intensive archaeological investigations of 3rd Unnamed Cave, Tennessee over the last three years. It is now apparent that prehistoric peoples used and explored this cave for over 4000 years. This paper discusses the changing prehistoric exploitations of 3rd Unnamed Cave, and puts them in chronological and spatial context.

Franklin, Jay D. (see Jan F. Simek)

Galle, Jillian (*The Hermitage*)

THE 1999 EXCAVATION SEASON AT THE FIRST HERMITAGE SITE, HERMITAGE, TENNESSEE. For the past three summers, archaeological investigations at Andrew Jackson's plantation have focused on activities at the First Hermitage, an area of the property that served as the Jackson's main residence between 1804 and 1821. In 1821, when the Jacksons moved into the newly constructed brick mansion, the buildings at the First Hermitage were converted into homes for several families of enslaved Africans. During the 1999 field season, archaeologists continued to ask questions about architectural change and use of space over time during the two different occupation periods. Archaeologists excavated three separate areas of the First Hermitage. In this presentation, I will discuss the archaeological and architectural work conducted inside of the West Cabin, Jackson's house that was physically restructured into a slave dwelling during the 1820s. The discovery of rich artifact deposits associated with the remains of another log dwelling deepens our understanding of how the area was used. Finally, I'll discuss several intriguing yard features that paint an evocative picture of the types of activities that were occurring in the yard space surrounding the dwellings at the First Hermitage.

Gray, J.W. (see Paul D. Bundy)

Heinrich, George (see Kevin E. Smith)

Henline, Claire (see Ellen Shlasko)

Kline, Gerald (see Gary Barker)

Kressler, Alan (see Jan F. Simek)

Longmire, C. Alan (*University of Tennessee Transportation Center*)

PHASE III DATA RECOVERY AT THE DEVINE SITE, 40CE53. The Devine site, 40Ce53, was located in the city of Tazewell in Claiborne County, Tennessee. It consisted of a multi-component prehistoric occupation, a frontier period historic component, and a post-Civil War component. This paper is primarily a presentation of the early historic component, a house site dating ca. 1810-1830. The house may have been associated with the Grahams, a prosperous merchant family of Claiborne County prior to the Civil War. The house was built, occupied, and abandoned as a residence within a twenty-year period in the early 19th century, leaving no subsurface features. A rich artifact scatter at the site both tells the story of the house and argues for more careful determinations of significance for historic sites with no subsurface features.

Matternes, Hugh B. and Jennifer Matternes (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE PERIPHERY OF FT. SOUTHWEST POINT, KINGSTON, TENNESSEE. Fort Southwest Point (40Re119) is a well-documented late 18th/early 19th century military site on the outskirts of Kingston, Tennessee. Archaeologists from the University of Tennessee-Knoxville, conducting cultural resource monitoring of construction activities on the periphery of the fort, encountered a large historic period midden. The midden appears to cover most of a steep slope immediately west of the fort. Glass, nail, and ceramic artifacts indicate that the deposit accumulated during the fort's occupation. A variety of activities, including construction, food consumption, button making and uniform repair are evidenced in the debris. This assemblage complements excavations in the fort and provides an additional glimpse of military life in the Tennessee frontier.

Matternes, Jennifer (see Hugh B. Matternes)

Nance, Benjamin, C. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CHEROKEE INDIAN REMOVAL. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology is currently conducting an investigation of surviving portions of the road system by which thousands of Cherokee Indians traveled westward during their forced removal. This removal, commonly known as the Trail of Tears, took place in 1838 but was preceded by years of "voluntary" removals. The Division's investigation focuses on surviving road segments used during the removal by comparing period maps to modern topographic and road maps. Period journals and other documents are also used in the study, followed by field investigation. The study will conclude in June 2000.

Shlasko, Ellen and Claire Henline (*University of Memphis*)

A HOUSE OF SOME PRETENSION: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, 1999. In the spring of 1999, the University of Memphis Department of Anthropology ran an archaeological field school at the Shiloh National Military Park. The students located and excavated an antebellum farmstead, one of the approximately 70 structures that stood in the area at the time of the battle. Although the Shiloh area was, at the time, home to a number of farm families, little physical evidence of their lives remains on the park. This excavation was the first step in a larger project that will increase our knowledge of these yeoman farmers and the area in which they lived.

Simek, Jan F., Jay D. Franklin, and Alan Kressler (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF PREHISTORIC CAVE ART IN TENNESSEE. Ancient art work found far below the surface of the earth, in the "dark zone" of caves beyond the reach of external light, is now known from more than thirty sites, most of them in Tennessee. Unfortunately, these prehistoric treasures are in jeopardy. Looters, casual cave visitors, and graffiti artists are taking a toll. In this paper, we give examples of some of the problems and describe recent efforts to protect this important aspect of Tennessee's archaeological record. We also assess the effects of protection on the art itself at one very important art site: Mud Glyph Cave.

Smith, Kevin E. (*Middle Tennessee State University*) **and George Heinrich** (*Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society*)

AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE CORDELL HULL SURVEY PROJECT. Over the past six years, under an ARPA permit issued by the US Army Corps of Engineers Nashville District, the authors have coordinated a shoreline survey of Cordell Hull reservoir. Using only volunteer labor supplied by the Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society and Middle Tennessee State University, the survey has recorded information on more than 250 archaeological sites ranging from Paleoindian to 20th century farms. While only very basic surface information has been recorded, project results illustrate the potential for involvement of avocational archaeologists in site recording and preservation efforts.

Smith, Kevin E. (*Middle Tennessee State University*) **and Mark R. Norton** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE 1999 PINSON MOUNDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL. In cooperation with the Tennessee Divisions of Archaeology, State Parks, and Forestry, a field school sponsored by Middle Tennessee State University and the University of the South was conducted during June 1999 at Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Park. Testing focused on the Western Mound Group and confirmed the existence of

two additional Woodland platform mounds (Mounds 36 and 37). The final surviving sand cap on Mound 36 yielded a puddled clay hearth and eight postholes. Berle Clay (Cultural Resource Analysts) conducted near-surface geophysical survey (gradiometer and conductivity) with promising results for future applications at Pinson.

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

TURNERS AND BRIDGE BURNERS: SOME NEW INFORMATION CONCERNING THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY POTTERS OF GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE. One of Tennessee's more interesting early Civil War episodes centered around the destruction of several railroad bridges at points along the main East Tennessee line. On November 8, 1861, the railroad bridge across Lick Creek in western Greene County was burned by a group of 40 to 60 pro-Union residents, who believed that their effort was part of the vanguard of an expected Federal troop occupation of upper East Tennessee. Instead, within a short time, five of the saboteurs were hanged by order of Confederate officials. All of those executed lived in or near the small village of "Pottertown," and four of them had ties to the local ceramic industry. About three years ago, it became obvious that somewhere in this general area there was at least one still unrecorded earthenware pottery site where some truly remarkable mid-nineteenth-century wares were produced. Finding this site could connect the surviving examples of these vessels to the potter or potters who made them and help clarify the relationship of the known bridge-burner potters to the local socio-industrial environment. This paper discusses the recent discovery of what is believed to be this "missing" pottery site.

Tuttle, Michael C. (*Panamerican Maritime, LLC*)

1999 FIELD SEASON UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BATTLE OF JOHNSONVILLE SITE, KENTUCKY LAKE, TENNESSEE. During the summer of 1999 Panamerican Maritime LLC continued an intensive remote sensing and diver investigation in portions of Kentucky Lake off the now submerged town of Johnsonville, Tennessee. The investigations were conducted in order to locate the remnants of US Naval vessels lost during the raid on Johnsonville by the Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Previous investigations in 1998 indicated the presence of watercraft in the area, two of which did not date to the Civil War, while the third remained a bit of an enigma. The present investigations determined the temporal affiliation of the unidentified remains, and located four new sites and a suspected fifth site. Two of the newly discovered sites may have temporal affiliation with the Civil War battle, while a third may be the remains of a tinclad. Further investigations during the upcoming field season should aid in determining the significance of the wrecksites.

Weaver, Guy (*Brockington and Associates, Inc.*)

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN TENNESSEE. This paper reviews projects in Tennessee undertaken by Weaver and Associates during 1999. Projects include work at the Hilderbrand House (40Sy615), an early 19th century plantation complex in Memphis. Site survey along the proposed SR-385 corridor in Shelby and Fayette counties is discussed, as in Phase II testing results at the Lucky 7 site (40Fy436), a large Woodland period occupation located near Collierville.