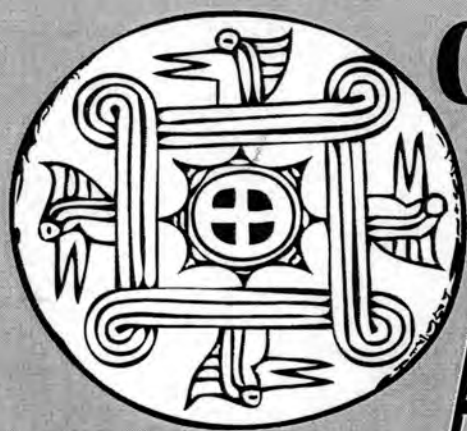
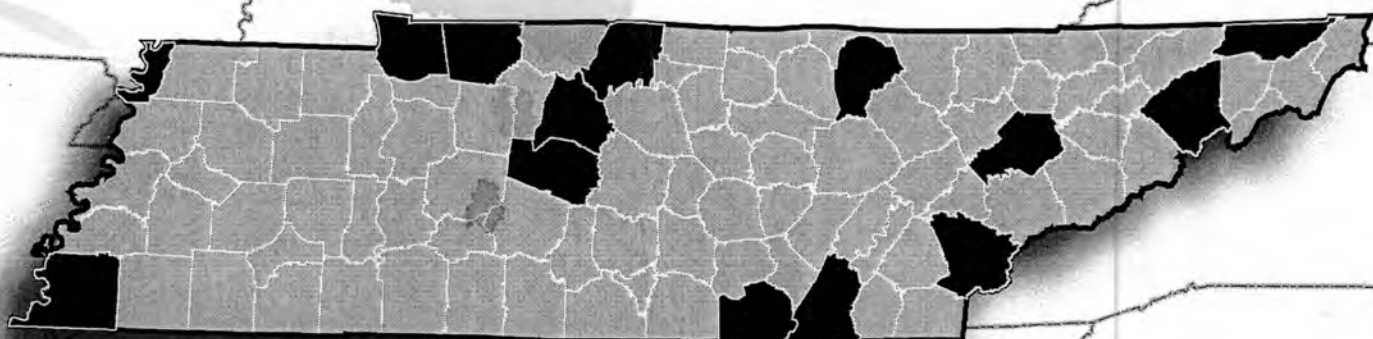




CURRENT RESEARCHⁱⁿ TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY



**22nd ANNUAL MEETING
JANUARY 22^{AND} 23, 2010**

**ED JONES AUDITORIUM, ELLINGTON AGRICULTURAL CENTER
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

22nd ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, January 22 and Saturday, January 23, 2010

Ed Jones Auditorium, Ellington Agricultural Center
Nashville, Tennessee

Organizers:

Michael C. Moore, State Archaeologist and Director,
Tennessee Division of Archaeology

Kevin E. Smith, Professor of Anthropology,
Department of Sociology and Anthropology,
Middle Tennessee State University

Sponsored by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology
and Middle Tennessee State University

A copy of the 2010 CRITA program is posted on the
Tennessee Archaeology Network website:
<http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith/TNARCH/index.html>

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

- 2:00 Governor's Archaeological Advisory Council meeting.
- 3:30 Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology business meeting.
- 5:00 T CPA Reception, Ed Jones Auditorium

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23

- 8:25 **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
- 8:30 **Charles Dickinson: Where Are You?**
Stephen T. Rogers (*Tennessee Historical Commission*) and Daniel S. Allen, IV (*Cumberland Research Group*)
- 8:45 **New Insights from Old Records of the Noel Cemetery (40DV3), Davidson County, Tennessee: Thruston's "Ancient Metropolis of the Stone Grave Race."**
Kevin E. Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*), Michael C. Moore (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), and Stephen T. Rogers (*Tennessee Historical Commission*)
- 9:00 **GPR and Data Recovery at a Middle Woodland Village on the Tennessee River.**
Danny Gregory and Shawn Patch (*New South Associates*)
- 9:15 **An Integrated Approach: Lithic Analyses and Site Function, Eagle Drink Bluff Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee.**
Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*), Maureen A. Hays (*College of Charleston*), Sarah C. Sherwood (*Dickinson College*), and Lucinda M. Langston (*East Tennessee State University*)
- 9:30 **Finding Fort Pickering: Civil War Archaeology on the South Bluff in Memphis.**
Guy Weaver, Carl Kuttruff, Mike Vanderboegh and Warren Oster (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)
- 9:45 **Woman in the Patterned Shawl: Female Effigy Bottles from the Middle Cumberland River Basin.**
Robert V. Sharp (*Art Institute of Chicago*)

BREAK 10:00–10:15

- 10:15 **C.B. Moore and the Nightriders of Reelfoot Lake.**
William L. Lawrence (*Tennessee State Parks*)
- 10:30 **Reanalysis of the Wells Creek Site, 40SW63.**
Jesse W. Tune (*American University*)
- 10:45 **Archaeological Testing at York Palace (40FN220), Pogue Creek State Natural Area.**
Lucinda M. Langston, Meagan Dennison, and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)
- 11:00 **Ongoing Archaeological Investigations at the Birdwell and Neas Sites: Two Multicomponent Sites on the Nolichucky River.**
Matthew D. Gage (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 11:15 **Evidence for Prehistoric Quarrying Activity Above Dunbar Cave, Montgomery County, Tennessee.**
Ryan Parish (*University of Memphis*) and William L. Lawrence (*Tennessee State Parks*)
- 11:30 **Recovery of the Remains of an Unknown Civil War Soldier, Franklin, Tennessee.**
Larry McKee (*TRC, Inc.*) and Samuel D. Smith (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

LUNCH 11:45-1:15

- 1:15 **Cherokee Syllabary in Caves.**
Jan F. Simek (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), Sarah A. Blankenship (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), Joseph Douglas (*Volunteer State Community College*), and Alan Cressler (*US Geological Survey*)
- 1:30 **Civil War Archaeology at Morgan Hill, Knox County, Tennessee.**
Michael G. Angst and Elizabeth Kellar DeCorse (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 1:45 **The Castalian Springs Chiefdom 2008-2009: More Insights from a Sumner County Mound Center.**
Emily L. Beahm (*University of Georgia*), Kevin E. Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*), and Erik S. Porth (*University of Alabama*)
- 2:00 **Prehistoric Ceramic Analysis for the Tilthammer Shoals Site, Kingsport, Tennessee.**
Kim Woodring and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)
- 2:15 **A Reassessment of the Mound A Chronology at Toqua.**
Shannon D. Koerner, Lynne P. Sullivan, and Bobby R. Braly (*Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 2:30 **Applications of an Updated East Tennessee Mississippian Site Chronology.**
Bobby R. Braly, Lynne P. Sullivan, and Shannon D. Koerner (*Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

BREAK 2:45-3:00

- 3:00 **Five Winters of the TVA Reservoir Operations Compliance Project.**
Matthew D. Gage (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), Nicholas P. Herrmann (*Mississippi State University*), and Stephen J. Yerka (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 3:15 **Archaeological Testing of Hemlock Falls Rock House (40FN239), Pogue Creek State Natural Area.**
Andrew Dye, Jeff Navel, Meagan Dennison, and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)
- 3:30 **McNabb Mines: Documenting a Rare Nineteenth-Century Coal Town in Tennessee.**
Joshua Boutwell and Jaime Trotter (*Alexander Archaeological Consultants*)
- 3:45 **Secular and Sacred: Zooarchaeology at the Spirit Hill Site (1JA642).**
R. Jeannine Windham and Judith Wettstaed (*New South Associates, Inc.*)
- 4:00 **"Leverite" and the Mother Lode: A Revised View of Prehistoric Quarrying and Raw Material Procurement at Ft. Campbell, KY/TN.**
Karen B. Supak (*BHE Environmental, Inc.*)

POSTERS

Initial Archaeological Investigations at Fort Higley, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Paul G. Avery and Chad Caswell (*MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.*)

Consistency of Benton Mortuary Patterns: A Comparison of Two Sites in Middle Tennessee.
Christopher Brady Davis (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

Preserving Chattanooga's Civil War Battlefields: Urban Planning Through GIS.
Max Schneider (*Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc.*)

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS

Allen, Daniel S., IV (see Rogers, Stephen T.)

Angst, Michael G. and Elizabeth Kellar DeCorse (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

CIVIL WAR ARCHAEOLOGY AT MORGAN HILL, KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE. In the spring and summer of 2009, the Archaeological Research Laboratory at The University of Tennessee-Knoxville conducted archaeological excavations at the Morgan Hill site on the UT campus. The investigation unearthed infantry and artillery positions created and occupied by Confederate soldiers during the Siege of Knoxville in November 1863. Features included two sections of rifle trenches, two gun emplacements, numerous hearths and artifact concentrations. The entrenchments and associated features at the site were part of the primary Confederate siege lines surrounding Knoxville. The South Carolina infantry and Georgia artillerymen at Morgan Hill were involved in limited skirmishing and cannonading of Union positions, including the signal shots initiating the Confederate assault on Fort Sanders on the morning of November 29th. The Morgan Hill site was the only known surviving Confederate position associated with the Siege of Knoxville.

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

THE CASTALIAN SPRINGS CHIEFDOM 2008-2009: MORE INSIGHTS FROM A SUMNER COUNTY MOUND CENTER. Since 2005, an annual multidisciplinary summer field project has investigated portions of the Castalian Springs site (40SU14), a Mississippian era mound center in Sumner County, Tennessee. In this paper, we present the results of the 2008 and 2009 summer field projects, including the discovery of several structures in Mound 2 (the primary platform mound), a rich midden on the western portion of the site, several wall-trench structures on the southern portion of the site, and a possible earth-banked structure on the eastern edge of the plaza. Results from a series of radiocarbon dates, magnetometer survey, and ground-penetrating radar examinations completed in 2008 and 2009 provide a clearer sense of the chronological span of the site occupation and structure of the community.

Blankenship Sarah A. (see Simek, Jan F.)

Boutwell, Joshua and Jaime Trotter (*Alexander Archaeological Consultants*)

MCNABB MINES: DOCUMENTING A RARE NINETEENTH-CENTURY COAL TOWN IN TENNESSEE. McNabb Mines, site 40MI147, is a nineteenth-century coal town located on the northern bank of the Tennessee River in Marion County. Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (AAC) surveyed the 457-acre site and completed a National Register of Historic Places nomination between 2006 and 2008. The surface features discovered during this survey were primarily components of the company town and mining infrastructure that the McNabb Coal and Coke Company developed between circa 1882 and 1910. AAC mapped 81 above ground remnants at the site, including the structural remains of an elaborate system of railroad beds, roads and trails, mine entrances, coke ovens, surface water drainage ways, worker housing, a school, hotel, company store, and industrial buildings and structures.

Braly, Bobby R., Lynne P. Sullivan, and Shannon D. Koerner (*Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

APPLICATIONS OF AN UPDATED EAST TENNESSEE MISSISSIPPIAN SITE CHRONOLOGY. A great deal of Mississippian archaeology in East Tennessee was conducted in the 1930s, prior to modern absolute dating techniques. Based on these early Tennessee excavations, numerous models of sociopolitical organization have been proposed that lack precise chronological control. A renewed focus on AMS dating and dendrochronology has clarified the chronological placement of significant site occupations. These data highlight the need for future refinement and revision of previously proposed models. We present a compilation of Mississippian dates that relate the contexts to relevant interpretations of culture change. We also evaluate the revised Tennessee Valley chronology to synchronic developments in adjacent regions.

Braly, Bobby R. (see Koerner, Shannon D.)

Cressler, Alan (see Simek, Jan F.)

DeCorse, Elizabeth Kellar (see Angst, Michael G.)

Dennison, Megan (see Dye, Andrew)

Dennison, Meagan (see Langston, Lucinda M.)

Douglas, Joseph (see Simek, Jan F.)

Dye, Andrew, Jeff Navel, Meagan Dennison, and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF HEMLOCK FALLS ROCK HOUSE (40FN239), POGUE CREEK STATE NATURAL AREA. As part of archaeological investigations in Pogue Creek State Natural Area, we conducted archaeological testing at Hemlock Falls Rock House. The site was recorded during the first year of survey (January 2007), and based on a luminescence measure, we dated the site to the late Middle Woodland. Though the shelter has been significantly looted, we recovered Late Archaic through Mississippian period artifacts. Varyingly intact deposits range from the Early Woodland through the Mississippian. We report on the results of test excavations, including new radiocarbon and luminescence dates.

Franklin, Jay D. (*East Tennessee State University*), **Maureen A. Hays** (*College of Charleston*), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (*Dickinson College*), and **Lucinda M. Langston** (*East Tennessee State University*)

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH: LITHIC ANALYSES AND SITE FUNCTION, EAGLE DRINK BLUFF SHELTER, UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, TENNESSEE. Rock shelters tend to be viewed as special purpose sites. Here we integrate technological and use-wear methods to investigate site function at Eagle Drink Bluff Shelter, a small sandstone rock shelter in the highlands of the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Four seasons of excavations have revealed components ranging from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland. Here, analyses of the Late Archaic Period materials support the interpretation of Eagle Drink as one such special purpose site; a short term hunting and butchering locale. While each method alone contributes to the site interpretation, the strength lies in their integration.

Franklin, Jay D. (see Dye, Andrew)

Franklin, Jay D. (see Langston, Lucinda M.)

Franklin, Jay D. (see Woodring, Kim)

Gage, Matthew D. (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

ONGOING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BIRDWELL AND NEAS SITES: TWO MULTICOMPONENT SITES ON THE NOLICHUCKY RIVER. Since August, the University of Tennessee Archaeological Research Laboratory has been conducting investigations at the Birdwell and Neas Sites in Greene County. The mitigation project is being undertaken through a contract with the Tennessee Department of Transportation for the replacement of West Allen Bridge. This paper will discuss some of the preliminary findings and observations of the Late Paleoindian through Mississippian occupations of the Nolichucky River Valley.

Gage, Matthew D. (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (*Mississippi State University*), and **Stephen J. Yerka** (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

FIVE WINTERS OF THE TVA RESERVOIR OPERATIONS COMPLIANCE PROJECT. During the past five winter draw-down periods, TVA has contracted the University of Tennessee's Archaeological Research Laboratory to conduct shoreline survey of eleven reservoirs in six states. This study was undertaken to examine erosion on historic properties. As a result, 1,690 sites were documented and the effects of reservoir operations on these sites were recorded. This paper examines various environmental, geomorphological, physiographic, and cultural factors contributing to the erosion of historic properties within the Tennessee Valley watershed.

Gregory, Danny and Shawn Patch (*New South Associates*)

GPR AND DATA RECOVERY AT A MIDDLE WOODLAND VILLAGE ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER. New South Associates used ground-penetrating radar (GPR) to guide and focus data recovery excavations at a Middle Woodland village on the Tennessee River in Marion County. The 5.1-acre GPR survey altered the 106 process, allowing for early project redesign and a focused data recovery effort. The data recovery allowed for ground-truthing of the radar results and revealed a Middle Woodland village site containing shell middens, a prehistoric river levee, structures, and other prehistoric features. These results

can be used to guide the future use of GPR in Tennessee archaeology. This presentation highlights the utility of the GPR results and summarizes the findings of the data recovery excavations.

Hays, Maureen A. (see Franklin, Jay D.)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Gage, Matthew D.)

Koerner, Shannon D., Lynne P. Sullivan, and Bobby R. Braly (*Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

A REASSESSMENT OF THE MOUND A CHRONOLOGY AT TOQUA. Ongoing research on the timing and location of Mississippian settlements in the eastern Tennessee Valley by the authors has led to a re-emphasis on dating the well known Mississippian town of Toqua (40Mr6). The Toqua site remains one of the most thoroughly excavated Late Mississippian mound sites in East Tennessee and has been the focal point of Late Prehistoric studies in Southern Appalachia. We discovered significant issues with the original site radiometric dates that may affect current interpretations of the evolution of Mississippian culture in eastern Tennessee. A new AMS date from the large platform mound at Toqua has allowed us to re-think the site occupation. Our aim is to anchor this new chronology with complementary lines of evidence, which includes archaeomagnetic dates, settlement architecture, mortuary practices, and pottery traditions.

Koerner, Shannon D., (see Braly, Bobby R.)

Kuttruff, Carl L. (see Weaver, Guy)

Langston, Lucinda M., Meagan Dennison, and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT YORK PALACE (40FN220), POGUE CREEK STATE NATURAL AREA. York Palace is a scenic four-legged natural sandstone arch shelter on the Upper Cumberland Plateau. While the site has been known to local inhabitants for decades, we formally recorded it in 2006 as part of the Pogue Creek archaeological survey. The site had been seriously damaged by artifact hunters. Nonetheless, we conducted archaeological testing in March 2008 in hopes of mitigating further damage. We recorded intact archaeological deposits ranging from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. We also report on five luminescence dates from the testing.

Langston, Lucinda M. (see Franklin, Jay D.)

Lawrence, William L. (*Tennessee State Parks*)

C.B. MOORE AND THE NIGHTRIDERS OF REELFOOT LAKE. In the winter of 1915, during his second expedition in the Lower Mississippi Valley, C.B. Moore docked his vessel *The Gopher* at Bass Landing in Lake County, Tennessee. Despite the numerous and impressive archaeological sites in the vicinity, Moore's visit to the area would be short and his departure hasty. Following productive preliminary investigations at Middle Woodland burial mounds and the Sassafras Ridge site in Fulton County, Kentucky, Moore abruptly departed the area. Moore's visit to the Reelfoot Basin coincided with a violent period known as the Nightrider incidents, when masked men perpetrated a series of vigilante actions directed towards land speculators and African Americans. The decision to abandon further investigations in the Basin was likely the result of Moore's concern for the safety of both himself and of his crew. This paper will examine the likely reasons for Moore's fears and *The Gopher's* subsequent departure from the Reelfoot Basin.

Lawrence, William L. (see Parish, Ryan)

McKee, Larry (*TRC, Inc.*) **and Samuel D. Smith** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF AN UNKNOWN CIVIL WAR SOLDIER, FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE. In May 2009 a construction crew working on the south edge of Franklin, Tennessee uncovered an unmarked human burial. This paper reviews details of the discovery, thought to be the remains of a Civil War soldier. The find has generated a variety of so far only partially answered questions, in terms of the temporal and spatial association of the grave with Civil War activity in the area (including the 1864 Battle of Franklin) and especially whether this was a Union or Confederate soldier. This presentation also reports on the elaborate reburial of the remains in October 2009. The city government and community of Franklin used the occasion to create a permanent monument to this (apparent) unknown casualty of the Civil War.

Moore, Michael C. (see Smith, Kevin E.)

Navel, Jeff (see Dye, Andrew)

Oster, Warren (see Weaver, Guy)

Patch, Shawn (see Gregory, Danny)

Parish, Ryan (*University of Memphis*) and **William L. Lawrence** (*Tennessee State Parks*)

EVIDENCE FOR PREHISTORIC QUARRYING ACTIVITY ABOVE DUNBAR CAVE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TENNESSEE. The prehistoric component associated with Dunbar Cave is recognized by limited archaeological excavation work and the presence of Mississippian pictographs and mud glyphs. New evidence suggests that the chert resources along the ridgelines above the cave provided a valuable resource to prehistoric people. The presence of circular depressions and crescent shaped backfill piles in the wooded hillslopes above the cave entrance signify the exploitation of residual chert nodules. A survey of the extent of quarrying activity contributes to our knowledge of the diversity of uses of the site and may guide future research at Dunbar Cave.

Porth, Erik S. (see Beahm, Emily L.)

Rogers, Stephen T. (*Tennessee Historical Commission*) and **Daniel S. Allen, IV.** (*Cumberland Research Group*)

CHARLES DICKINSON: WHERE ARE YOU? Controversy concerning the location of the final resting place of Charles Dickinson (1780-1806) has remained a matter of speculation for over 70 years. Dickinson, who was killed by Andrew Jackson in a famous duel, was buried on his father-in-law's farm, an area now part of suburban West Nashville. With the disappearance of Dickinson's grave marker in 1923, and the subsequent subdivision of the land, all above ground evidence to Dickinson's grave has been lost through time. Discovery of a lead-lined coffin on Dickinson ancestral home in Caroline County, Maryland in 1965 fueled the local legend that Dickinson's remains were disinterred in the early nineteenth century and returned to the Dickinson family graveyard. Recent historical and archaeological research has attempted to answer the question, Charles Dickinson: Where are you?

Rogers, Stephen T. (see Smith, Kevin E.)

Sharp, Robert V. (*Art Institute of Chicago*)

WOMAN IN THE PATTERNED SHAWL: FEMALE EFFIGY BOTTLES FROM THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN. Starting with an iconographical study of female effigy bottles of the Cumberland River basin and the symbolic motifs of their regalia, this presentation also explores the influence of the Classic Braden style on a corpus of ceramic ware rooted in Middle Tennessee. In addition, this paper will suggest the existence of other similar patterns of regalia evident on ceramic female effigies across a broad region of the Mississippian world.

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Franklin, Jay D.)

Simek, Jan F. (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), **Sarah A. Blankenship** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), **Joseph Douglas** (*Volunteer State Community College*), and **Alan Cressler** (*US Geological Survey*).

CHEROKEE SYLLABARY IN CAVES. Despite James Mooney's assertion to the contrary, it is now clear that Cherokee people in Tennessee and Alabama visited caves and probably used them for ceremonial and perhaps industrial purposes. We discuss evidence for this from two caves. One is in northern Alabama, and is of certain Cherokee origin as graffiti on the cave wall was clearly produced in the Cherokee syllabary invented by Sequoyah in the early nineteenth century. The second cave, in south-central Tennessee, is more difficult to attribute with certainty as it may date rather early for the syllabary and involves few identifiable words or phrases. This second site is, however, quite intriguing as it associates possible Cherokee writing with representational cave art, produced with a technique not seen before in prehistoric art caves, and with evidence for intriguing historical industrial use of the site.

Smith, Kevin E. (*Middle Tennessee State University*), **Michael C. Moore** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), and **Stephen T. Rogers** (*Tennessee Historical Commission*)

NEW INSIGHTS FROM OLD RECORDS OF THE NOEL CEMETERY (40DV3), DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE: THRUSTON'S "ANCIENT METROPOLIS OF THE STONE GRAVE RACE." For over a century, Gates P. Thruston's well-illustrated *Antiquities of Tennessee* (1890, 1897) has

provided a key resource about Mississippian artifacts from Middle Tennessee. Most of Thruston's collection came from an estimated 3,000 stone box graves on the Noel Farm. Our recent re-discovery of an unpublished 1878 map, fieldnotes, and collections generated by Peabody Museum expeditions a decade before Thruston provides new insights. In this paper, we combine information from nineteenth century excavations, newspaper articles, Oscar Noel's personal collection, and limited excavations by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology in 1973 to generate some new hypotheses about this enigmatic "ancient metropolis."

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

Smith, Samuel D. (see McKee, Larry)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (see Braly, Bobby R.)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (see Koerner, Shannon D.)

Supak, Karen B. (*BHE Environmental, Inc.*)

"LEVERITE" AND THE MOTHER LODGE: A REVISED VIEW OF PREHISTORIC QUARRYING AND RAW MATERIAL PROCUREMENT AT FT. CAMPBELL, KY/TN. Prehistoric quarries have long been a focus of archaeological research, although studies of prehistoric lithic raw material acquisition have been largely restricted to extensively exploited resources such as the quarries at Dover, Tennessee. Excavations conducted by BHE at Ft. Campbell have documented a widespread, smaller-scale, extremely localized lithic procurement pattern that provides new perspective on traditional interpretations of prehistoric raw material acquisition in the western Tennessee region. This paper presents the survey results from several lithic procurement sites identified by BHE's Old Clarksville Base survey, examines the implications of those results on the interpretation of previously identified "quarry" sites at Ft. Campbell, and proposes that the majority of prehistoric raw material acquisition took place in a significantly more casual manner than previously hypothesized.

Trotter, Jaime (see Boutwell, Joshua)

Tune, Jesse W. (*American University*)

REANALYSIS OF THE WELLS CREEK SITE, 40SW63. During a 1962 geological survey investigating the Wells Creek impact crater, artifacts were collected that were suggestive of an early Paleoindian occupation. Don Dragoo led subsequent investigations at the site between 1963 and 1968 and published a report in 1973. Since that time the Wells Creek site has been understood as a Clovis workshop/quarry site. A reanalysis of the collection is currently being conducted as part of a Masters thesis. The preliminary results of this reanalysis are presented here and suggest that Wells Creek was not primarily a Clovis workshop/quarry location as previously understood. Rather the site was occupied intermittently from Clovis until Late Archaic, with Clovis only representing a small portion of the assemblage.

Yerka, Stephen J. (see Gage, Matthew D.)

Vanderboegh, Mike (see Weaver, Guy)

Weaver, Guy, Carl L. Kuttruff, Mike Vanderboegh and Warren Oster (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)

FINDING FORT PICKERING: CIVIL WAR ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE SOUTH BLUFF IN MEMPHIS. During the winter of 2007 and the summer of 2009, Weaver & Associates conducted Phase I and II survey and testing at site 40SY709 for the TDOT in conjunction with proposed improvements of the I-55 interchange at E.H. Crump Boulevard and South Riverside Drive, Memphis. Located at the southern end of the fourth Chickasaw Bluff, this historically significant area is the location of a prehistoric mound group (40SY5) at Chickasaw Heritage Park, as well as being the presumed setting of the French Fort Assumption (1739-1740) and the early American period Fort Pickering (1798-1814). During the Civil War, Fort Pickering was reestablished and expanded by Federal troops after the naval Battle of Memphis in 1862. Using archival resources, cartographic records and archaeological excavations, a section of the Civil War period fortifications was identified, uncovered and documented, along with evidence from the late prehistoric period. This paper summarizes the results of the investigations and outlines future research potential for the site.

Wettstaed, Judith (see Windham, R. Jeannine)

Windham, R. Jeannine and Judith Wettstaed (*New South Associates, Inc.*)

SECULAR AND SACRED: ZOOARCHAEOLOGY AT THE SPIRIT HILL SITE (1JA642). The Spirit Hill site (1Ja642) on the Tennessee River of north Alabama revealed complex patterns of animal use including subsistence, tool and craft production, and canine burials. This study is twofold and provides an overview of the secular and sacred use of animals during the Middle to Late Woodland and Mississippian periods at the site. First, an optimal foraging framework is used to examine changes in prey selection over time. Second, we discuss animal remains in ritual contexts. This data is compared with other regional sites, and shows that Spirit Hill offers unique insights into the subsistence and social spheres of the late prehistoric timeframe.

Woodring, Kim and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)

PREHISTORIC CERAMIC ANALYSIS FOR THE TILTHAMMER SHOALS SITE, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE. The Tilthammer Shoals site lies on the Long Island of the Holston River in Kingsport, Tennessee. Fluctuations in stream level and periodic flooding are eroding the site. In consultation with the Eastern Band of the Cherokee, we conducted surface collections of the shoreline portion of the site for three months. We collected more than 1000 prehistoric pottery fragments. Recovered sherds appear to date from the Middle Woodland through the Mississippian periods. Little is known about the Woodland to Mississippian transition in upper East Tennessee. Further, types typical of both the East Tennessee Valley and western North Carolina are represented. We present our seriation and report on a luminescence date from the site.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

Avery, Paul G. and Chad Caswell (*MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.*)

INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT HIGLEY, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE. Immediately following the 1863 Siege of Knoxville, Captain Orlando Poe of the Union Army of the Ohio designed a series of small earthen forts intended to guard the southern approaches to the city. One of these, Fort Higley, was located on a narrow ridge just west of the Maryville Road. Today, Fort Higley is one of only three Civil War fortifications that have survived. MACTEC archaeologists conducted initial investigations at the fort in 2009, marking the first professional archaeological work conducted at the site. The poster presented provides an overview of this project, which included detailed mapping and limited metal detection.

Davis, Christopher Brady (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

CONSISTENCY OF BENTON MORTUARY PATTERNS: A COMPARISON OF TWO SITES IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. According to Peacock (1988), major aspects of the Benton mortuary complex include cremations, fully-flexed interments and the inclusion of Benton points or cache blades. This poster compares and contrasts these aspects, density and provenience of Benton points and "cache" blades, and material used in their manufacture to estimate the consistency between the Ryan and Ensworth sites in Middle Tennessee.

Schneider, Max (*Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc.*)

PRESERVING CHATTANOOGA'S CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS: URBAN PLANNING THROUGH GIS. Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc. conducted a geographic information system (GIS) mapping project in which the primary objective was to overlay a series of six historic Civil War battle maps produced by Edward E. Betts for the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park in 1896 and 1901 onto modern topographical maps and aerial photographs. The resulting information was integrated with the existing Hamilton County GIS database in order to provide citizens with the ability to examine the potential for intact features associated with important Civil War battles on specific parcels. The area investigated includes the approximately 26,000-acre Chattanooga Battlefield in Hamilton County, Tennessee.