

CRITA

CURRENT RESEARCH IN

2015

XXVII

TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY



JANUARY 23 AND 24, 2015
ED JONES AUDITORIUM,
ELLINGTON AGRICULTURAL CENTER
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

27th ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, January 23 and Saturday, January 24, 2015

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

Tennessee Division of Archaeology
and
Middle Tennessee State University

Funding for the Friday reception is provided by the Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology, with logistical support from Dr. Tanya Peres and the Middle Tennessee Anthropology Society

Electronic Program

CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

27th ANNUAL MEETING

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Front cover: Background image adapted from reconstruction painting of the Sellars Farm site by James V. Miller. Original photograph of Sandy, Tennessee's State Artifact, by David H. Dye (University of Memphis).

DAILY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23

- 1:30 Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council meeting
- 3:00 Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology business meeting
- 4:30 TCPA Cake and Coffee Reception, Ed Jones Auditorium

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24

- 8:25 **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
- 8:30 **Excavation of a Small Late Nineteenth Century Cemetery at the Voce Residential Development, Davidson County, Tennessee**
Nathan Allison and Larry McKee
- 8:45 **Introducing the Magnolia Valley Site (40RD314): Preliminary Results of Near-Surface Geophysical Investigations at a Multicomponent Site in Rutherford County, Tennessee**
Timothy S. de Smet, Tanya M. Peres, and Jesse W. Tune
- 9:00 **Dendrochronology of Historic Sabine Hill, Elizabethton, Tennessee**
Meagan E. Dennison, Elizabeth A. Schneider, Lauren A. Stachowiak, Maegen L. Rochner, and Henri D. Grissino-Mayer
- 9:15 **Qualla Intensification along the Middle Nolichucky Valley and Watauga Basin: A Breakdown of Protohistoric Town Sites and their Associated Ceramics**
Nathan Shreve
- 9:30 **A New Early Date for Prehistoric Cave Use In the Eastern Woodlands**
Jan Simek, Alan Cressler, Joseph Douglas, and Cory Holliday
- 9:45 **Getting the Pinson Environment and Archaeology Regional Landscapes Project (PEARL) off the Ground**
Casey Barrier, Stephen Carmody, Lydia Carmody, Annika Derham, Nicholas Herrmann, Edward Henry, Jane Millar, Sarah C. Sherwood, Christopher Van de Ven, Alice P. Wright, and Stephen J. Yerka

10:00–10:15 BREAK

- 10:15 **Iterations on an Industrial Theme: The Life, Death, and Rebirth of Bluff Furnace, Chattanooga, Tennessee**
Nicholas Honerkamp
- 10:30 **New Tennessee Cave and Rock Art Research 2014**
Jan Simek, Alan Cressler, Joseph Douglas, Sarah C. Sherwood, Kristen Bobo, Sierra Bow, and Jason Reynolds
- 10:45 **Excavation of a Mid-Nineteenth Century Cemetery at the Nashville Zoo**
Larry McKee and Hannah Guidry
- 11:00 **Migration Terminus? Late Pleistocene/and Early Holocene Archaeology at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter (40PT209), Upper Cumberland Plateau, Pickett State Forest, Tennessee**
Jay Franklin, Frédéric Surmely, Maureen Hays, Ilaria Patania, Lucinda Langston, and Travis Bow
- 11:15 **Tilthammer Shoals Revisited: Ceramic Analyses and Interpretations of a Multi-component Site in Kingsport, Tennessee**
Christina L. Bolte

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24 (continued)

- 11:30 **Archaeological Investigations at the New Ballpark in the Sulphur Dell Area of Nashville, Tennessee**
Hannah Guidry and Larry McKee

11:45–1:00 LUNCH

- 1:00 **Creating and Displaying the Images of Creation's Actors: The Ritual Function of Mississippian Flint-Clay Figures**
Robert V. Sharp
- 1:15 **Archaeological Remains Relating to Tennessee Ironmaster Montgomery Bell, 1769–1855**
Samuel D. Smith
- 1:30 **David Crockett's Raccoon Skin Cap, Animal Guardian Spirits, and Mississippian Ritual Headgear**
David H. Dye
- 1:45 **40OB6: An Early Mississippian Mound Group in the Reelfoot Basin, Obion County, Tennessee**
William L. Lawrence
- 2:00 **Discovering Rock Features with Geophysics and Archaeological Testing at the Mississippian Pile Mound Site, Upper Cumberland Plateau**
Jeremy Menzer and Eileen Ernenwein
- 2:15 **The Full-Fluted Horizon in Tennessee: Interpreting Cumberland Technological Organization and Landuse Patterns**
Jesse W. Tune

2:30–2:45 BREAK

- 2:45 **An Overview of Archaeological Investigations at the UT Institute of Agriculture's Little River Unit, Blount County, Tennessee**
Howard J. Cyr, Stephanie N. Hacker, Michael G. Angst, and Kandace D. Hollenbach
- 3:00 **The Modified Faunal Remains from the Spirit Hill Site: A Taphonomic Perspective**
Andrew Gillreath- Brown
- 3:15 **The WKM Site: Reexamining the Ceramic Assemblage of an Early Woodland Site on the Holston River in Kingsport, Tennessee**
Cayla M. Cannon
- 3:30 **Hopewell at the Big Creek Shell Pit Site: An Analysis of the Middle Woodland Ceramics from the Site and the Possibility of a Hopewell Association**
Caroline Yon
- 3:45 **The Examination of Expedient Technology as an Indicator of Gendered Technologies at the Mussel Beach Site, TN (40MI70)**
Megan M. King
- 4:00 **The Middle Cumberland "Changing Woman" and the Path of Souls**
Kevin E. Smith and Robert V. Sharp

POSTER SESSION

Linking Archaeological Data at a Large Scale: The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA)

David G. Anderson, Stephen J. Yerka, Eric C. Kansa, Sarah W. Kansa, Joshua J. Wells, Thaddeus G. Bissett, R. Carl DeMuth, Kelsey Noack Myers, and Andrew A. White

The Changing Landscape: Archaeological Research at the Perry House Site (40KN275), Knox County, Tennessee

Paul G. Avery

2014 Cliffline Archaeological Survey at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (BISO).

Courtney Croft and Mark M. Crawford III

The Perry Ceramic Collection: An Unusual Assemblage from 40KN275

Patrick H. Garrow

The Clarksville Base Historic District at Fort Campbell, TN

Ron Grayson, Allisa McMasters, Amanda Gill, and Hillary Burt

An Integrative Archaeological and Geomorphological Approach to Understanding Site Distributions and Prehistoric Settlement Patterns along the Little River, East Tennessee

Stephanie Hacker and Howard Cyr

Geophysical Survey and Settlement Archaeology at the Haynes Site (40LK1)

Scott P. Hadley, Jr.

The 1988 Phase II Algood Project: The Importance of Reanalyzing and Publishing Older Collections

Sarah A. Levithol

Geophysical Survey and Mississippian Community Organization at the Bell Site (40RE1), Roane County, Tennessee

Sarah Lowry and Shawn Patch

Current Status of Mississippian Settlement Patterns Research at the Ames Site in Western Tennessee

Andrew Mickelson

A Potential Earth Oven: Lithic and Faunal Analysis of Feature 3 from Magnolia Valley (40RD314), Rutherford County, Tennessee

Sara Northcutt and Tanya M. Peres

Not Indiana Hornstone: Spectral Source Characterizations of Kentucky and Tennessee Ste. Genevieve and Upper St. Louis Chert

Ryan Parish and Ellis Durham

Beyond the WPA: Geophysical Survey of Hiwassee Island

Shawn Patch, Sarah Lowry, Erin Pritchard, and Lynne Sullivan

Show me the Money: A Recent Find from the Nolichucky Valley Settlement of 40GN9

Kathryn Sampeck

The Parris Collection: A Life-Long Dedication to Archaeology

Jesse W. Tune, Adam Finn, Ryan Parish, Aaron Deter-Wolf, and Nathan Allison

Archaeobotanical Analysis at Site 40DV7: Subsistence and Plant Use at a Multicomponent Shell-Bearing Site on the Cumberland River, Davidson County, Tennessee

Andrew R. Wyatt, Daniel Lively, and Kaley Shepherd

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS AND POSTERS

Allison, Nathan and Larry McKee (TRC Nashville)

EXCAVATION OF A SMALL LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY CEMETERY AT THE VOCE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. In June of 2014, construction work on a residential development in the Forest Hills area of Davidson County unexpectedly uncovered a human burial. TRC Nashville worked with the developers to carry out a search for additional graves in the area of the discovery and subsequent removal and relocation of the burials in October of 2014. The cemetery held seven graves, with coffin characteristics suggesting a short range of burial dates in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The coffins (including two identical metallic types) had all been placed in carefully constructed wood and sheet metal crypts occupying the bottom part of the grave shafts. Although no analysis was carried out on the remains, the discovery of the wooden crypts adds additional information on the growing body of knowledge of historic period burial practices in Middle Tennessee.

Allison, Nathan

(see Tune, Jesse W.)

Anderson, David G., Stephen J. Yerka (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Eric C. Kansa** (Open Context and University of California, Berkeley D-Lab), **Sarah W. Kansa** (Alexandria Archive Institute), **Joshua J. Wells** (Indiana University, South Bend), **Thaddeus G. Bissett** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **R. Carl DeMuth, Kelsey Noack Myers** (Indiana University, Bloomington), and **Andrew A. White** (Grand Valley State University)

LINKING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA AT A LARGE SCALE: THE DIGITAL INDEX OF NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY (DINAA). A crucial challenge facing archaeologists is using the vast quantities of data we are generating for research, management, and public education. The DINAA project provides online methods for linking nonsensitive archaeological data from a wide array of sources, to explore questions of human-environmental interaction at multiple geospatial and temporal scales, in the past, present, and future. A multi-institutional collaborative effort, DINAA provides a framework for distributed linked open data initiatives in North American archaeology; promotes greater interaction between data generators, managers, and users; and helps promote a greater appreciation for archaeology among researchers, resource managers, and the general public.

Angst, Michael G.

(see Cyr, Howard J.)

Avery, Paul G. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE PERRY HOUSE SITE (40KN275), KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Recent archaeological research at the Perry House Site (40KN275) in Knox County, Tennessee, revealed significant changes in the usage of the house lot. The house was constructed around 1800 by George Perry, and then sold to Pledge Harbison in 1842. Both men were slave owners, although Perry owned as many as 24 and Harbison never more than six. The discovery of a series of cellars with tightly dated deposits indicated that major changes to the landscape occurred at the time the property was sold to Harbison. This poster demonstrates the changes to the landscape and discusses the reasons for them.

Barrier, Casey (Bryn Mawr College), **Stephen B. Carmody**, **Lydia D. Carmody** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Annika Derham** (Sewanee: The University of the South), **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (Mississippi State University), **Edward Henry** (Washington University, St. Louis), **Jane Millar**, **Sarah C. Sherwood**, **Christopher Van de Ven** (Sewanee: The University of the South), **Alice P. Wright** (Appalachian State University), and **Stephen J. Yerka** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

GETTING THE PINSON ENVIRONMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY REGIONAL LANDSCAPES PROJECT

(PEARL) OFF THE GROUND. The Pinson Site has long been known as a significant Middle Woodland Ceremonial Center. Nearby lie two large lesser known, assumedly Middle Woodland mound centers, the Elijah Bray and Johnston Sites along the South Fork of the Forked Deer River in Madison County. Why these sites are here in such close proximity and the development of a comprehensive understanding of the complex ritual and social activities across this cultural landscape are the focus of a new interdisciplinary research project: Pinson Environment and Archaeology Regional Landscapes Project (PEARL). This paper will report the work completed thus far beginning in 2013 with a brief testing at Pinson of a possible embankment revealed in the LiDAR data. In June of 2014 we began work in earnest on the Johnston site, conducting extensive geophysical survey and the beginning of ground truthing the resulting data.

Bissett, Thaddeus G. (see Anderson, David)

Bobo, Kristen (see Simek, Jan)

Bolte, Christina L. (East Tennessee State University)

TILTHAMMER SHOALS REVISITED: CERAMIC ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATIONS OF A MULTI-

COMPONENT SITE IN KINGSFORT, TENNESSEE. Tilthammer Shoals (40SL8) is a multi-component site located on the Long Island of the Holston River in Kingsport, Tennessee. Previous analyses of the site's ceramic assemblage indicate utilization from the Early Woodland through the Protohistoric periods. The site has a substantial Woodland component that exhibits similarities to the late prehistoric Woodland period of Southwest Virginia. Additionally, recent investigations of ceramics collected from Late Prehistoric sites on Boone Lake appear similar to those recovered from Tilthammer Shoals and various chronometric dates indicate the sites are contemporaneous during this period. However, significant differences exist between the assemblages as well. Given the diversity of the site's ceramic assemblage, this paper seeks to revisit previous interpretations in light of recent research in an effort to better understand the Woodland and Mississippian periods in upper East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia.

Bow, Sierra (see Simek, Jan)

Bow, Travis (see Franklin, Jay)

Burt, Hillary (see Grayson, Ron)

Cannon, Cayla M. (East Tennessee State University)

THE WKM SITE: REEXAMINING THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE OF AN EARLY WOODLAND SITE ON THE

HOLSTON RIVER IN KINGSFORT, TENNESSEE. The WKM Site (40SL391) is situated at the confluence of Horse Creek and South Fork Holston River in Kingsport, Sullivan County, Tennessee. Similar to other archaeological sites located nearby, WKM has a substantial Early Woodland component. Previous investigations of the site's ceramic assemblage indicate the presence of Watts Bar, Swannanoa, and Long Branch phases. However, prior analysis did not differentiate between the Watts Bar and Swannanoa pottery. Therefore, it is possible that such delineation will increase our understanding of the ceramic traditions utilized at the site during the Woodland period. This paper

seeks to revisit the WKM site's ceramic assemblage in an effort to establish a more precise seriation of the Early Woodland ceramics, and thus, increase our understanding of the Watts Bar and Swannanoa phases in both upper East Tennessee and in a pan-regional context.

Carmody, Lydia D. (see Barrier, Casey)

Carmody, Stephen B. (see Barrier, Casey)

Crawford, Mark M., III (see Croft, Courtney)

Cressler, Alan (see Simek, Jan)

Croft, Courtney and Mark M. Crawford III (Williamson County Archaeological Society)

2014 CLIFFLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATION AREA (BISO). Due to its unique geological niche, The Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (BISO) has attracted human activity for thousands of years. Layers of soft sandstone and shale allow water erosion to create rock overhangs or rock "shelters" that have appealed to humans since at least the Archaic Period. The dry nature of these shelters provides preservation of artifacts unprecedented in the wet climate of the Southeast, which allows us a rare glimpse into Tennessee's past. Unfortunately, this excellent preservation also attracts looters of artifacts. As part of the ongoing Cliffline Archaeological Survey Project begun in 1996 between the National Park Service and Middle Tennessee State University, Mark M. Crawford III, Courtney L. Croft, and Brandy Dacus-Hale participated in a three month archaeological internship in the summer of 2014 conducting archaeological survey of a portion of the over 750 miles of cliffline in the park. This semi-annual project locates and documents unrecorded rock shelter sites thus allowing the Park Service Law Enforcement Personnel to focus their protection on these precious historically and prehistorically utilized rock-shelters. Crawford and Croft also returned for a week-long volunteer survey project in December of 2014. This poster provides a summation of this year's fieldwork.

Cyr, Howard J., Stephanie N. Hacker, Michael G. Angst, and Kandace D. Hollenbach (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE UT INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE'S LITTLE RIVER UNIT, BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Archaeological investigations have been conducted at the UT Institute of Agriculture's Little River Unit (also known as "Davis Farm") for more than two decades, originally as part of a TDOT bridge replacement project, and subsequently as due diligence prior to earth-disturbing projects conducted on State property. Here we summarize the results of this work, which has led to the development of a geomorphic model that explains the distribution of archaeological deposits at the farm.

Cyr, Howard J. (see Hacker, Stephanie N.)

DeMuth, R. Carl (see Anderson, David)

Dennison, Meagan E., Elizabeth A. Schneider, Lauren A. Stachowiak, Maegen L. Rochner, and Henri D. Grissino-Mayer (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

DENDROCHRONOLOGY OF HISTORIC SABINE HILL, ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE. Sabine Hill is an early 19th century homestead located in Carter County, Tennessee. The construction date for the main house structure was previously unknown, although many suggest that Nathaniel Taylor, a War of 1812 brigadier general, either oversaw or initiated construction before his death in 1816. According to legal documents, the house was standing by 1821. Sabine Hill stayed in the Taylor family until the early 20th century and was acquired by the State of Tennessee in 2007. Today, plans are underway

for a major restoration of Sabine Hill which includes making this historic site open to the public. To aid this restoration, a dendrochronological analysis was requested by the Tennessee Historical Commission. Trees used for construction of the house were harvested during the winter of 1818–1819, at least two and half years after Nathaniel Taylor’s death. Therefore, Mary Patton, Taylor’s wife, likely oversaw the construction of the home.

Derham, Annika (see Barrier, Casey)

de Smet, Timothy S. (Texas A&M University), **Tanya M. Peres** (Middle Tennessee State University), and **Jesse W. Tune** (Texas A&M University)

INTRODUCING THE MAGNOLIA VALLEY SITE (40RD314): PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF NEAR-SURFACE GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT A MULTICOMPONENT SITE IN RUTHERFORD COUNTY, TENNESSEE. We offer our preliminary results of the near-surface geophysical survey conducted at the Magnolia Valley (40RD314) site in May 2014. Magnolia Valley is a multicomponent site located in southwestern Rutherford County, and was investigated as part of the MTSU Rutherford County Archaeology Research Program and MTSU Archaeological Field School. The use of magnetic gradiometry, frequency-domain electromagnetic-induction (EMI), and ground-penetrating radar was necessary to distinguish feature type. Ground-truthing the results via excavation proved the efficacy of this multi-method survey strategy and resulted in the identification of Archaic and Historic period features. Funding for this project was provided by the Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology, Tennessee Historical Commission, and MTSU.

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (see Tune, Jesse W.)

Douglas, Joseph (see Simek, Jan)

Durham, Ellis (see Parish, Ryan)

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)

DAVID CROCKETT’S RACCOON SKIN CAP, ANIMAL GUARDIAN SPIRITS, AND MISSISSIPPIAN RITUAL HEADGEAR. American frontiersmen in the nineteenth century donned raccoon skin caps to delineate themselves as a novel social group. Contemporary accounts note the cap’s origins as being derived from indigenous people, with whom these explorers and hunters interacted on many levels. Based on Mississippian iconography and nineteenth-century ethnohistory and ethnography, I argue that animal skin caps underwent a fundamental disjunction in meaning from Mississippian ritual regalia to Euramerican social markers.

Ernenwein, Eileen (see Menzer, Jeremy)

Finn, Adam (see Tune, Jesse W.)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University), **Frédéric Surmely** (Ministère de la Culture DRAC Auvergne/SRA), **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston), **Ilaria Patania** (Boston University), **Lucinda Langston** (Bureau of Land Management), and **Travis Bow** (Tennessee State Parks)

MIGRATION TERMINUS? LATE PLEISTOCENE/AND EARLY HOLOCENE ARCHAEOLOGY AT ROCK CREEK MORTAR SHELTER (40PT209), UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, PICKETT STATE FOREST, TENNESSEE. Rock Creek Mortar Shelter (40PT209), in Pickett State Forest on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee, possesses a continuous 11,600 year occupation history. This history may be consistent with previous ideas of first colonization of upland rock shelter zones at the end of the Younger Dryas with significant climatic amelioration. However, we have not yet encountered culturally sterile deposits and believe the site may be older still. We focus here on the late

Pleistocene and early Holocene components paying particular attention to unifacial and blade tool technology, use-wear analysis, and depositional history. Variability in blade production during the late Pleistocene deposits suggests residentially mobile family groups. It could also represent the colonizers' struggles with adapting a blade tool technology to the locally abundant small, rounded Monteagle chert cobbles. We present our current understanding of the site based in field work through January 2015.

Garrow, Patrick H. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

THE PERRY CERAMIC COLLECTION: AN UNUSUAL ASSEMBLAGE FROM 40KN275. Phase II and III excavations undertaken at site 40KN275 in 2013 and 2014 yielded a large collection of ceramics attributable to the initial occupation of the site. The site was settled by George Perry in 1800, and he lived there until his death in 1836. He had upwards of 24 slaves, and at least some of them were lodged in houses that were built immediately adjacent to his home. Excavation of eight cellars, most of which could be firmly tied to Perry's slaves, yielded large artifact collections that were suitable for detailed analyses. This poster presents information gained from the Perry ceramics that provides insights into the households at 40KN275.

Gill, Amanda

(see Grayson, Ron)

Gillreath-Brown, Andrew (University of North Texas)

THE MODIFIED FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE SPIRIT HILL SITE: A TAPHONOMIC PERSPECTIVE. The analysis of faunal remains have provided valuable insights for interpreting accumulations of bones and artifacts found at archaeological sites. Although sometimes underrepresented in literature, modified bone and shell play a prominent role in the discussions of prehistoric technology and daily life. In order to assess the bone accumulations, we must consider how the bones transitioned from the biosphere to deposition and post-deposition. The accumulations can happen from both human and non-human activity. The activities are usually treated as highly distinguishable; however, some natural processes can overlap with use-wear and other modifications. In addition, the morphometry and microstructure can provide clues into decisions on bone choice. The modified bone and shell assemblage of the Spirit Hill site reveals interesting patterns among tools and adornment of the late Middle Woodland through Mississippian periods. Two hundred and eighty bone specimens were examined from various contexts. In this paper, I pilot a taphonomic perspective to evaluate the accumulation of the modified bone and shell assemblage in order to distinguish natural processes from human modification. This local-scale study of modified bone and shell provides the opportunity to examine an important aspect of technology and daily life at the Spirit Hill site.

Grayson, Ron, Allisa McMasters, Amanda Gill, and Hillary Burt (Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Office)

THE CLARKSVILLE BASE HISTORIC DISTRICT AT FORT CAMPBELL, TN. The Clarksville Base Historic District (CBHD) is located at the Fort Campbell Military Installation, in Montgomery County, Tennessee. At the height of the Cold War, Clarksville Base housed a third of the country's nuclear arsenal and from 1949 to 1969, the base's facilities were constructed to serve this unique purpose. The individual contributing structures were investigated and a historic context statement was developed. A historic walking/driving tour of the district was completed in September 2014. The tour includes signs that guide viewer about the specific buildings within the district. A museum exhibit that includes artifacts from the base and a 3-D model of the district at the height of the Cold War is now located at the Pratt Museum. Additionally, a website was developed that interprets the history of the base. It includes building plans and photos, describes personal stories from the marines who manned the base, and details the security efforts implemented to keep the country's nuclear stockpile and secrets safe from enemies of the US. The poster details Fort Campbell's efforts

to bring the district to the attention of the public and highlights the history and some of the most significant and unique structures at Clarksville Base.

Grissino-Mayer, Henri D. (see Dennison, Meagan E.)

Guidry, Hannah and Larry McKee (TRC Nashville)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE NEW BALLPARK IN THE SULPHUR DELL AREA OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. In early 2014, construction began on a new minor league baseball park in the Sulphur Dell area north of downtown Nashville. The ballpark location is in an area known to be the site of important archaeological deposits dating to both the prehistoric and early historic settlement periods. Beginning in February, TRC Nashville staff carried out daily monitoring of the massive grading operations across the ball field footprint. In late March intact archaeological deposits came to light within what would be left field at a depth of about 10 feet below ground surface. With the help of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, TRC mobilized an excavation crew to examine and document the find. This presentation provides description and interpretation of the project discoveries, including more than 40 intact pit features related to salt extraction from the nearby mineral spring dating to the Mississippian period of prehistory.

Guidry, Hannah (see McKee, Larry)

Hacker, Stephanie N. and Howard J. Cyr (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

AN INTEGRATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING SITE DISTRIBUTIONS AND PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS ALONG THE LITTLE RIVER, EAST TENNESSEE. Research at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville's East Tennessee Research and Education Center, Blount County, Tennessee, has uncovered a number of archaeological sites ranging in age from the Early Archaic to Mississippian. Located at the confluence of Ellejoy Creek and the Little River, the area was part of a prehistoric trail system through the Smoky Mountains. Research at UT's ARL integrates geomorphologic and archaeological approaches to understand landscape development and its effects on prehistoric settlement, temporal and spatial site distributions, and site preservation in the area. These studies offer new insight into human-environmental interactions and landscape evolution in the intermountain Southeast.

Hacker, Stephanie N. (see Cyr, Howard J.)

Hadley, Scott P., Jr. (University of Memphis)

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE HAYNES SITE (40LK1). A large-scale magnetometry survey at the Haynes site (40LK1) has provided evidence for town-scale settlement at the Middle Mississippian period site. Located on the western edge of Reelfoot Lake in Lake County, the Haynes site consists of a single platform mound and associated settlement. Collected data has revealed how the town was organized across the landscape. The Haynes site demonstrates that Middle Mississippian period towns throughout West Tennessee have a high degree of variability in community organization and offers a unique perspective into settlement archaeology for the time period.

Hays, Maureen (see Franklin, Jay)

Henry, Edward (see Barrier, Casey)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Barrier, Casey)

Hollenbach, Kandace D. (see Cyr, Howard J.)

Holliday, Corey (see Simek, Jan)

Honerkamp, Nicholas (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga)

ITERATIONS ON AN INDUSTRIAL THEME: THE LIFE, DEATH, AND REBIRTH OF BLUFF FURNACE,

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE. Discovered in 1977 on the banks of the Tennessee River in downtown Chattanooga, Tennessee, the Bluff Furnace site (1856–1860) has been extensively excavated, analyzed, and interpreted. It was the city's first heavy industry and was on the cutting edge of industrial technology in the antebellum South. This paper summarizes the research results from the site and highlights a series of innovative interpretive approaches that have been applied there over the last 25 years.

Kansa, Eric C. (see Anderson, David)

Kansa, Sarah W. (see Anderson, David)

King, Megan M. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

THE EXAMINATION OF EXPEDIENT TECHNOLOGY AS AN INDICATOR OF GENDERED TECHNOLOGIES

AT THE MUSSEL BEACH SITE, TN (40MI70). The Mussel Beach site (40MI70) is a multi-component site in Southeastern Tennessee. During the Late Archaic the site served as a temporary logistical campsite for the reduction of lithics, as well as a short-term basecamp for hunting, gathering, and processing of seeds and nuts. Later Woodland occupations at the site document changes in site use, subsistence practices, and mobility strategies, as the site became predominately occupied for the exploitation and preparation of shellfish, the collection of locally grown cultigens, and may also have seen the winter habitation of one or more small family groups. Throughout each occupation stone tools, and in particular, expedient flake tools, comprise large portions of the artifact assemblages. The following study seeks to identify the variability present among the flake tools and moreover to consider how these tools might contribute to our understanding of the social, technological, and gendered activities taking place at the Mussel Beach site.

Langston, Lucinda (see Franklin, Jay)

Lawrence, William L. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

40OB6: AN EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND GROUP IN THE REELFOOT BASIN, OBION COUNTY,

TENNESSEE. In 1984 the U.S. Soil Conservation Service contracted an out-of-state archaeological consulting firm for the mitigation of three small mounds and a non-mound mortuary area prior to the construction of a silt retention reservoir on Indian Creek. The site is located a short distance upstream of the confluence of Indian Creek and Reelfoot Lake. The site consisted of two small Mississippian mortuary mounds that had been severely disturbed by looters and one non-mortuary mound that had been constructed over a central feature surrounded by the burned remains of four large posts. Radiocarbon dates obtained from the posts indicate a construction date of approximately A.D. 1000. The results of this excavation have never been published or presented. An analysis of extant field notes, photographs, profile drawings, mortuary and non-mortuary artifacts have been conducted and are presented here. The vessel form of certain mortuary vessels, although probably locally made, suggest that extra regional influences had reached the Reelfoot Basin by AD 1000–1050.

Levithol, Sarah A. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

THE 1988 PHASE II ALGOOD PROJECT: THE IMPORTANCE OF REANALYZING AND PUBLISHING OLDER

COLLECTIONS. The 1988 Algood Project was carried out by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology prior to the relocation of a segment of State Route 42 just outside of Algood, TN. Nine sites were

investigated during this Phase II project, but the results were never published and the artifacts never fully analyzed. In all, 61,135 lithic artifacts, 22 features and 192 grams of botanical remains were recovered. These artifacts suggest that the area was used repeatedly though time for small, seasonal hunting/resource procurement camps beginning around the Early Archaic and lasting until at least the Late Woodland. The reanalysis of these artifacts and the publishing of the results, even if almost 30 years later, represents an important aspect of current archaeological work and adds to our knowledge about the occupation of the area, which is important as little archaeological work beyond Phase I projects has been conducted in Putnam and surrounding counties.

Lively, Daniel

(see Wyatt, Andrew R.)

Lowry, Sarah and Shawn Patch (New South Associates, Inc.)

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND MISSISSIPPIAN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AT THE BELL SITE (40RE1), ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE. New South Associates conducted an archaeological geophysics survey of the Bell site (40RE1), Roane County, Tennessee. The Bell site (40RE1) is a large Mississippian village with multiple mounds. Mound 51 was extensively excavated and Mounds 52, 53, and 54 were tested by the WPA in the 1930s, but no report or publications were ever produced. Consequently, the Bell site's role in the Mississippian period of East Tennessee has largely gone unnoticed. Geophysical results indicate very high feature density with discrete clusters, obvious patterns, and potential temporal indicators. These data were used to derive archaeological interpretations and make inferences, evaluate the research questions, and make recommendations for future work. Preservation at the site is remarkably high, and it has significant information potential.

Lowry, Sarah

(see Patch, Shawn)

McKee, Larry and Hannah Guidry (TRC Nashville)

EXCAVATION OF A MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY CEMETERY AT THE NASHVILLE ZOO. The Nashville Zoo is located on land which had been part of Grassmere Plantation during the 19th century. In the late 1980s, Vanderbilt University carried out archaeological investigations on the property, with the work discovering both pre-contact archaeological deposits and a small historic period cemetery. Zoo development originally avoided disturbance to this area, but recent expansion plans required removal of the graves. Staff from the Nashville office of TRC undertook this work in the late winter of 2014. The excavation resulted in discovery and removal of 19 graves, dating to the decades preceding the Civil War. Subsequent analysis of the skeletal remains by MTSU faculty and students concluded that those buried here were of African heritage, likely members of the enslaved community at Grassmere. This presentation discusses the specific findings of the excavation, and provides comparison to similar cemetery removal projects in Middle Tennessee.

McKee, Larry

(see Allison, Nathan)

McKee, Larry

(see Guidry, Hannah)

McMasters, Allisa

(see Grayson, Ron)

Menzer, Jeremy and Eileen Ernenwein (East Tennessee State University)

DISCOVERING ROCK FEATURES WITH GEOPHYSICS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE MISSISSIPPIAN PILE MOUND SITE, UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU. The Pile Mound survey included magnetometry paired with targeted ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and electromagnetic induction (EMI) surveys of the mound and testing of associated features over the ca. 6.5 ha site. From the GPR survey, we have delineated the location of seven rock features (two large rock features within the

mound and five varying in size outside of the mound proper). Knowledge of mounds in the Upper Cumberland Plateau is lacking (the closest comparisons are at the Croley-Evans, Bell Site, and Beasley Mounds, all of which are approximately 100 km away), so it is unclear if this is atypical, but this type of mound construction distinguishes it from other Mississippian mounds. In addition, the associated ceramic assemblage appears to reflect more similarity to the East Tennessee Valley rather than the Middle Cumberland region. All together these data provide a unique opportunity to better understand the Mississippian occupation in the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee.

Mickelson, Andrew (University of Memphis)

CURRENT STATUS OF MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS RESEARCH AT THE AMES SITE IN

WESTERN TENNESSEE. Ongoing research at the Ames site (40FY7), located in southwestern Tennessee, has included work on a small palisaded Mississippian town dating to the 12th and 13th centuries A.D. In addition, a large scale distributional survey of land surrounding the site has discovered numerous activity areas and probable farmsteads associated with the town. I will present a summary of the results of this research.

Millar, Jane (see Barrier, Casey)

Myers, Kelsey Noack (see Anderson, David)

Northcutt, Sara and Tanya M. Peres (Middle Tennessee State University)

A POTENTIAL EARTH OVEN: LITHIC AND FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF FEATURE 3 FROM MAGNOLIA VALLEY

(40RD314) RUTHERFORD COUNTY, TENNESSEE. The Rutherford County Archaeology Research Program (RCARP) was launched in 2014 to identify prehistoric archaeological sites in Rutherford County. The 2014 MTSU Archaeological Field School was held at the Magnolia Valley site (40RD314) in western Rutherford County. Geophysical survey, shovel-testing, and unit and feature excavation were all completed during the seven-week field season. During the geophysical survey portion of the field school a number of large anomalies were located and a select number excavated. Feature 3 was chosen for further investigation. This rock-lined pit yielded carbonized plant materials, faunal remains, lithic flakes and a partial projectile point. Its location adjacent to a larger circular feature is also intriguing. Analysis of the remains from Feature 3 are used to identify the feature's function at this Archaic Period habitation site.

Parish, Ryan (University of Memphis) and **Ellis Durham** (Retired)

NOT INDIANA HORNSTONE; SPECTRAL SOURCE CHARACTERIZATIONS OF KENTUCKY AND

TENNESSEE STE. GENEVIEVE AND UPPER ST. LOUIS CHERT. Visual source analysis of particular variants of chert is problematic. Chert source data derived from macroscopic identification is sometimes inaccurate leading to flawed behavioral models. Provenance researchers should first assume a local source prior to labeling a material as "exotic." The study characterizes visually similar variants of Ste. Genevieve and Upper St. Louis chert from central Kentucky and Tennessee. Results indicate that excellent deposits of both varieties exist throughout the study area far south from the well-known Wyandotte sources of Harrison County Indiana. Additionally, the application of reflectance spectroscopy is shown to be a promising technique in chert source characterization.

Parish, Ryan (see Tune, Jesse W.)

Patania, Ilaria (see Franklin, Jay)

Patch, Shawn, Sarah Lowry (New South Associates, Inc.), **Erin Pritchard** (Tennessee Valley Authority), and **Lynne Sullivan** (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

BEYOND THE WPA: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OF HIWASSEE ISLAND. Hiwassee Island is best known for the WPA-era excavations of a Mississippian platform mound and associated town, but the island is the location of numerous archaeological sites. These include shell middens and Hamilton mounds which originally were reported, and some excavated, by the WPA archaeologists. Very limited professional investigations have been conducted on the island since the 1930s. As part of an effort to better manage and protect the archaeological resources, TVA is sponsoring a geophysical survey of the entire island. The Mississippian town portion was investigated last fall. The results to date include some exciting findings.

Patch, Shawn (see Lowry, Sarah)
Peres, Tanya M. (see de Smet, Timothy S.)
Peres, Tanya M. (see Northcutt, Sara)
Pritchard, Erin (see Patch, Shawn)
Reynolds, Jason (see Simek, Jan)
Rochner, Maegen L. (see Dennison, Meagan E.),

Sampeck, Kathryn (Illinois State University)

SHOW ME THE MONEY: A RECENT FIND FROM THE NOLICHUCKY VALLEY SETTLEMENT OF 40GN9.

Several years of fieldwork in the Nolichucky Valley of eastern Tennessee has recovered abundant remains of historic settlements from the sixteenth through eighteenth century. Excavations tested two regions within the main settlement area at 40GN9, recovering a wealth of well-preserved artifacts and features. All of the excavated soil was waterscreened to recover small historic artifacts and the most comprehensive faunal and botanical sample possible. The preservation of materials at 40GN9 was excellent and included bone tools and a wide array of wild food remains, such as bear, turtle, fish, and deer. Analysis of the material culture is still underway, but enough has been completed to suggest a substantial Middle Qualla ceramic assemblage accompanied by Spanish artifacts. Processing of waterscreened materials from the site of 40GN9 encountered a cut fragment from a Spanish real coin. This poster presents the relevance of this coin to other coin finds in Tennessee and the Eastern Woodlands.

Schneider, Elizabeth A. (see Dennison, Meagan E.)

Sharp, Robert V. (The Art Institute of Chicago, retired)

CREATING AND DISPLAYING THE IMAGES OF CREATION'S ACTORS: THE RITUAL FUNCTION OF

MISSISSIPPIAN FLINT-CLAY FIGURES. One of the most outstanding categories of Native American art is the flint-clay statuettes and pipes crafted during the Stirling phase of the Mississippian Period. It has been previously hypothesized that these objects were intended to function as representations of certain primordial gods and heroes. In this paper it will be argued that these objects functioned as specific ceremonial items whose arrangement and placement within ritual context established for both audience and practitioners a connection with the act of creation itself.

Sharp, Robert V. (see Smith, Kevin E)
Shepherd, Kaley (see Wyatt, Andrew R.)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Barrier, Casey)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Simek, Jan)

Shreve, Nathan (East Tennessee State University)

QUALLA INTENSIFICATION ALONG THE MIDDLE NOLICHUCKY VALLEY AND WATAUGA BASIN: A BREAKDOWN OF PROTOHISTORIC TOWN SITES AND THEIR ASSOCIATED CERAMICS. The protohistoric Nolichucky and Watauga sites of upper East Tennessee stand in contrast to neighboring regional sites, namely those in Southwest Virginia. This contrast is reflected by a dramatic increase of trade items as well as the emergence of unique pottery types associated with Qualla and Overhill Ceramics. The region of upper East Tennessee has long been tied to Cherokee migration stories but little archaeological research is currently known making this region vital for connecting certain gaps that exist in the archaeological record of the area. In this paper I seek to highlight a portion of this phenomenon by examining ceramics from three sites with similar trade items and pottery types.

Simek, Jan (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alan Cressler** (National Speleological Society, Atlanta, GA), **Joseph Douglas** (Volunteer State Community College), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (Sewanee-The University of the South) **Kristen Bobo** (National Speleological Society, Cookeville, TN), **Sierra Bow** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), and **Jason Reynolds** (South Cumberland State Park, TN)

NEW TENNESSEE CAVE AND ROCK ART RESEARCH 2014. In 2014, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Cave Archaeology Research Team visited a number of new prehistoric cave art and open air rock art sites and continued documentation work in several others that were discovered in recent years. New findings concern incised petroglyphs on the southern Cumberland Plateau, petroglyphs and pictographs in two new cave art sites in Middle Tennessee, one nearly to the Tennessee River. We also have new C14 dates from several rock art localities that refine our chronological understandings of prehistoric rock art in Tennessee.

Simek, Jan (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alan Cressler** (National Speleological Society, Atlanta, GA), **Joseph Douglas** (Volunteer State Community College), and **Cory Holliday** (Tennessee Nature Conservancy)

A NEW EARLY DATE FOR PREHISTORIC CAVE USE IN THE EASTERN WOODLANDS. In this presentation, we share a new radiocarbon age determination from a Tennessee cave that provides the oldest absolute date for prehistoric cave use so far obtained in the Eastern Woodlands of North America. Sometime around 6500 years ago, if not before, prehistoric Native Americans explored 49th Unnamed Cave deep into its dark zone, perhaps buried their dead in the mouth of the cave, and may have made petroglyphs on the cave wall. This age is older by nearly 800 years than evidence previously identified as eastern North America's earliest dark zone cave use. The cave has a checkered history of looting, reburial, and difficulties with resource protection; these issues will be discussed in light of the archaeological record of 49th Unnamed Cave.

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University) and **Robert V. Sharp** (The Art Institute of Chicago, retired)

THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND "CHANGING WOMAN" AND THE PATH OF SOULS. Beginning about A.D. 1250 in the Cumberland River valley of Tennessee, Mississippian artisans created a variety of spectacular ceramic effigy bottles, figurines, and rattles depicting female preternaturals. Although eventually emerging as a significant mortuary figure in two other regions (northeastern Arkansas and southeastern Missouri), the initial expression of this ritual practice emerged in the Middle Cumberland region of Tennessee as a distinctive individual wearing a negative-painted shawl. Here, we present our most recent efforts to organize the hundreds of examples into groups representing

the work of distinct Middle Cumberland communities, and in some cases, probably individual artisans. We also expand upon prior interpretations of this character to further refine our understanding of her nature and function within the Middle Cumberland region specifically and more broadly within the late prehistoric Southeast.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS RELATING TO TENNESSEE IRONMASTER MONTGOMERY BELL, 1769–1855. Montgomery Bell's name is associated with a number of Tennessee Landmarks, including one of Nashville's earliest still active schools, a state park in Dickson County, and the state-owned Narrows of the Harpeth historic iron forge site in Cheatham County. Bell's involvement with the Western Highland Rim iron industry began about 1802, and at different times before 1855 he operated at least six of the region's furnaces and four of its refinery forges. The Narrows of the Harpeth, with its 290-foot long tunnel for providing water power, has been widely acclaimed as a unique historic engineering feat. However, recent research and field survey by the presenter has established that another of Bell's iron forge sites, previously not understood for its overall complexity, was on a par with the Narrows operation. This presentation will provide an overview of Bell's work but focus on his Valley Forge site in Dickson County. Valley Forge, long recognized for its most visible site feature, a huge stone dam, constructed like all of Bell's works primarily by slaves, is now seen as a complex site with many water control features and varied archaeological remains covering a much wider area than just the stone dam, the immediate area of which was listed on the National Register in 1988.

Stachowiak, Lauren A. (see Dennison, Meagan E.)

Sullivan, Lynne (see Patch, Shawn)

Surmely, Frédéric (see Franklin, Jay)

Tune, Jesse W. (Texas A&M University)

THE FULL-FLUTED HORIZON IN TENNESSEE: INTERPRETING CUMBERLAND TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AND LANDUSE PATTERNS. Cumberland fluted-points are generally recognized as being lanceolate, full-fluted bifaces that post-date Clovis in the Midsouth United States. The primary geographic distribution is centered in the Tennessee River Watershed, encompassing much of Tennessee. A review of the existing literature reveals brief descriptions of biface morphology, preliminary explanations of lithic reduction sequences, and speculation about regional fluted-point chronologies. This study examines Cumberland fluted-point technology as a way to better understand human adaptive behaviors in Tennessee at the end of the Pleistocene. Cumberland technology is characterized here based on data collected throughout Tennessee and the surrounding area. Additionally, a model of Cumberland landuse is constructed based on the attributes and distribution of Cumberland bifaces in Tennessee. The results of this research help to formally define Cumberland fluted-bifaces as a distinct late Pleistocene technology from the Tennessee area.

Tune, Jesse W. (Texas A&M University), **Adam Finn** (University of Memphis), **Ryan Parish** (University of Memphis), **Aaron Deter-Wolf** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), and **Nathan Allison** (TRC Nashville)

THE PARRIS COLLECTION: A LIFE-LONG DEDICATION TO ARCHAEOLOGY. The Parris Collection is one of the largest provenience private collections in the state. It stands as a testament to the scientific value of collaboration between professional and avocational archaeologists. The collection primarily comes from Hardin County, Tennessee and includes Early Paleoindian through Mississippian artifacts. Jim Parris maintained meticulously organized records based on his own site numbering system. These numbers were linked to field notes, as well as to a series of USGS quadrangles with

hand-drawn site boundaries and notations identifying site types. In 2014 Jim worked with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology to officially record the collection and site locations, which resulted in adding over 200 previously undocumented sites to the state site files. The Parris Collection has already contributed significantly to numerous research projects, and will continue to advance research and the understanding of prehistory in Tennessee and the greater Southeast for many years to come.

Tune, Jesse W. (see de Smet, Timothy S.)

Van de Ven, Christopher (see Barrier, Casey)

Wells, Joshua J. (see Anderson, David)

White, Andrew A. (see Anderson, David)

Wyatt, Andrew R., Daniel Lively, and Kaley Shepherd (Middle Tennessee State University)

ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ANALYSIS AT SITE 40DV7: SUBSISTENCE AND PLANT USE AT A MULTICOMPONENT SHELL-BEARING SITE ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Site 40DV7 is a multicomponent, shell-bearing site located on the bank of the Cumberland River near downtown Nashville. Excavations at 40DV7 revealed a long history of occupation and use of freshwater resources spanning the Archaic through the Mississippian periods. Analysis of the site and the extensive shell middens have contributed to a regional understanding of long-term use of freshwater resources, prehistoric economies, and environmental change. This poster will present data from the analysis of archaeobotanical materials recovered during excavations. Analysis of plant use at site 40DV7 complements the zooarchaeological analysis and will provide a more complete understanding of the subsistence base of the inhabitants of the site and of the available environmental resources throughout the sites long occupation.

Yerka, Stephen J. (see Anderson, David)

Yerka, Stephen J. (see Barrier, Casey)

Yon, Caroline (East Tennessee State University)

HOPEWELL AT THE BIG CREEK SHELL PIT SITE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND CERAMICS FROM THE SITE AND THE POSSIBILITY OF A HOPEWELL ASSOCIATION. Excavations at the Big Creek Shell Pit site in Tennessee revealed pottery sherds from multiple vessels from a single feature and several artifacts which appear to be affiliated with Hopewell. Recent radiocarbon dates from the four features fit well within traditional Hopewell temporal boundaries. The site, which is located near the Great Indian Warpath, may represent interregional trade associated with Hopewell proper or a regional trade network independent of Hopewell. I discuss the analysis of the Big Creek Shell Pit site ceramics and new radiocarbon dates which accompany them.

Wright, Alice P. (see Barrier, Casey)