

Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology

28th Annual Meeting



January 22 and 23, 2016

Nashville, Tennessee

Ed Jones Auditorium, Ellington Agricultural Center

CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

28th ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, January 22 and Saturday, January 23, 2016

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

An electronic version of the 2016 CRITA program is posted on the
Tennessee Division of Archaeology website:
<http://www.tennessee.gov/environment/section/arch-archaeology>
and the Tennessee Archaeology Network website:
<http://capone.mtsu.edu/kesmith/TNARCH/>

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Front Cover: A decorated, warp-faced, interlaced plain weave slipper from the Ravens Cliff site (40GY3) in Grundy County. This artifact is probably made of rattlesnake-master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*) and features a unique decorative embellishment whereby select warp elements have been dyed dark brown to form a wide band around the heel and in two parallel stripes on the sole that ultimately extend over the toe and up to the opening. This slipper, which has been dated to 1577 +/- 33 14C yr. BP, is probably the best preserved example of its kind currently known east of the Rockies. Photograph by Edward A. Jolie, provided courtesy of W. Rex Weeks and the Tennessee State Museum.

DAILY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

- 1:30 pm Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council meeting
- 3:00 pm Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology business meeting
- 4:15 pm TCPA Cake and Coffee Reception, Ed Jones Auditorium

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23

- 8:25 **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
- 8:30 **40RD299: An Archaic Mortuary Cave in Middle Tennessee**
Tanya M. Peres, Aaron Deter-Wolf, Shannon C. Hodge, and Joseph L. Keasler
- 8:45 **The Collapse Of Western Tennessee's Tunican Chiefdoms**
David H. Dye
- 9:00 **The Bondurant Site: A Potential Clovis/Mastodon Interaction Site, Obion County, Tennessee**
William L. Lawrence
- 9:15 **East Tennessee Earthenware: Continuing the Tradition**
Stephen T. Rogers
- 9:30 **New Revelations Concerning the Composition of Mississippian Stone Statuary**
Sierra M. Bow and Jan F. Simek
- 9:45 **New Tennessee Cave and Rock Art Research 2015**
Jan F. Simek, Alan Cressler, Joseph Douglas, Kristen Bobo, Sierra Bow, William L. Lawrence, and Jason Reynolds

10:00 am – 10:15 am BREAK

- 10:15 **Identifying Archaeological Traces of the Carter House Cotton Gin and the Battle of Franklin (Results of 2014 and 2015 Excavations)**
Jared Barrett and Larry McKee
- 10:30 **Early Woodland Ceramic Systematics in Upper East Tennessee**
Lauren Woelkers, Bob Linam, Cayla Cannon, S. D. Dean, Lucinda Langston, Sierra Bow, and Jay Franklin
- 10:45 **Evaluating Freshwater Shell Modification and Expedient Tool Industries at Mussel Beach (40MI70)**
Megan King and Martin Walker
- 11:00 **Terminal Pleistocene Lithic Technology and Function at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter (40PT209), Pickett State Forest**
Jay Franklin, Maureen Hays, Frédéric Surmely, Ilaria Patania, Lucinda Langston, and Travis Bow
- 11:15 **Landscape of Liberation: Civil War African American Archaeology in Tennessee**
Zada Law

11:30 **Intersection of Politics and Archaeology**

Nick Fielder

11:45 am – 1:00 pm LUNCH

1:00 **The Mother of Us All: Earth Mother and Her Children in the Ceramic Effigies of the Mississippian Period**

Robert V. Sharp and Kevin E. Smith

1:15 **Completing the Path of Souls: Reincarnation and Rebirth in the Mississippian Cycle of Life**

Kevin E. Smith, Robert V. Sharp, and Emily L. Beahm

1:30 **Share and Share Alike: Material Culture at the Perry House, Knox County, Tennessee**

Paul G. Avery and Patrick H. Garrow

1:45 **Unearthing an Enslaved Community's Transition to Freedom: Excavations at Clover Bottom 40DV186**

Kathryn Sikes

2:00 **Archaeological Test Excavations at the Cane Notch Site (40WG143): a Protohistoric Town on the Nolichucky**

Eileen Ernenwein, Nathan Shreve, Cayla Cannon, S. D. Dean, and Jay Franklin

2:15 **Ground Truthing Part 1: The Pinson Environment and Archaeology Regional Landscape Project (PEARL) 2015**

Stephen J. Yerka, Alice P. Wright, Christopher Van de Ven, Sarah C. Sherwood, William L. Lawrence, Edward Henry, Stephen B. Carmody, and Casey Barrier

2:30 pm – 2:45 pm BREAK

2:45 **The Use of Dover and Dover-like Tool Stone in the Archaic and Early Woodland Occupations at Kincaid Mounds**

Ryan Parish and Brian Butler

3:00 **Finding Perishable Artifacts in Tennessee: Public and Private Collections**

W. Rex Weeks and Edward A. Jolie

3:15 **Headless Hounds and Dog Tooth Necklaces: Partial Dog Burials as Evidence for Cost Signaling During the Archaic Period**

Emmett Brown

3:30 **Bioarchaeology and Funerary Objects in the Middle Tennessee River Valley of North Alabama**

Jera Davis and Brandon Thompson

3:45 **Bloodletting, Totems, and Feasts: Reconsidering Garfish in the Archaeological Record of the Prehistoric Southeast**

Aaron Deter-Wolf and Tanya M. Peres

4:00 **The Ganier Tract Site, 40DV620: Additional Evidence for 13th Century Settlement in the Middle Cumberland Region**

Michael C. Moore and John B. Broster

POSTER SESSION

DINAA (The Digital Index of North American Archaeology) and Big Picture Research in Southeastern Archaeology

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

Stone Vessels and Identity in the Southernmost Tennessee Valley

Rob Barlow and Virgil Beasley

Modeling Soil Moisture of Farmland near Mississippian Period Sites in Davidson County, Tennessee

Andrew D. Brown, Lisa Nagaoka, and Steve Wolverton

The Fort Campbell German POW Cemetery: New Army Regulations Lead to a New Understanding of the History of Fort Campbell

Hillary Burt

Archaeological Investigation and Relocation of a Slave Cemetery at the Nashville Zoo, Davidson County, Tennessee

Hannah Guidry, Larry McKee, and Amanda Garvin

Non-Routine Findings in a Routine Examination of a Prehistoric Cremation

Kevin Hufnagl and Donna McCarthy

Shuffling the Bones: Addressing Burial Commingling at the Dearmond Mound in East Tennessee

Donna McCarthy

Results of the Phase II Excavation at 40MT0963 On Fort Campbell

Allisa J. McMasters

Paleoindian Site Organization at Carson-Conn-Short (40BN190)

Mark R. Norton, J. Scott Jones, and John B. Broster

Comparison of Garbage Collected in Two Limited Income Communities

Joey O'Dell and Sydney Whitlock

Variation in Quartzite-Tempered Ceramics from Two Sites in the Pickwick Basin of the Tennessee Valley

Traci Roller and Jera Davis

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS AND POSTERS

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

DINAA (THE DIGITAL INDEX OF NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY) AND BIG PICTURE

RESEARCH IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY. Information from >500,000 archaeological sites in the southeast and beyond has been linked together in a multi-institutional collaborative effort. DINAA provides a framework for distributed linked open data initiatives; promotes greater interaction between data generators, managers, and users; and facilitates greater appreciation for archaeology among researchers, resource managers, and the general public. It serves as a tool for examining changes in human settlement and land use over time, as well as predicting the impact of future environmental change such as sea-level rise and biome shifts on cultural resources. Mapping is at 20km resolution, with no sensitive data released or maintained online. Projected sea level rise within the coming century, as well as in the centuries after, will result in the loss of a substantial portion of the record of both pre-Contact and historic human habitation of the coastal margin of the region, and will also impact inland areas like Tennessee where coastal populations will likely resettle.

Avery, Paul G. and Patrick H. Garrow (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE: MATERIAL CULTURE AT THE PERRY HOUSE, KNOX COUNTY,

TENNESSEE. Recent research at the Perry House Site in Knox County, Tennessee produced a large assemblage of historic artifacts from a series of cellars associated with the enslaved population of the site. As many as 24 slaves lived at the site between 1800 and 1836. One of the research goals of the project was to compare the materials being used in the main house with those being used by the enslaved. Using converging lines of evidence, this paper demonstrates why there was likely little difference in the material being used by the master and his slaves.

Barlow, Rob and Virgil Beasley (The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research)

STONE VESSELS AND IDENTITY IN THE SOUTHERNMOST TENNESSEE VALLEY. Ground stone vessels were used for food preparation throughout the Archaic period. However; they are also recovered as funerary objects. There were high costs associated with the obtaining of raw materials, the labor of production, and exchange and distribution of the vessels among the Archaic People. To be used as funerary objects suggest the vessels are tied to the identity of an individual, and upon the individual's passing, these high value objects were removed from circulation. This study aims to analyze the vessels in their burial context and investigate the role these vessels may have had in being part of the individual's social identity. By analyzing the sex and age of the individuals associated with the vessels we expect to find that they are dominantly associated with females.

Barrett, Jared (TRC Environmental Corporation) and **Larry McKee** (NRG)

IDENTIFYING ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRACES OF THE CARTER HOUSE COTTON GIN AND THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN (RESULTS OF 2014 AND 2015 EXCAVATIONS). In 2014 and 2015, TRC continued a search for subsurface remains of the Carter House Cotton Gin and the Federal defensive lines associated with the Battle of Franklin. The work focused on the east side of Columbia Pike southeast of the Carter House, the center point of the Confederate attack. Using our 2009 field data results, the focus of our excavations shifted to the north and east in two house lots acquired

by Franklin's Charge. In the field, methods included gradeall and backhoe stripping and hand excavation of selected features. This paper reviews and discusses the discovery of the intact foundation of the Carter House Cotton Gin. Also discussed will be the discovery of intact sections of the Federal defensive ditch line with numerous clusters of in situ dropped and fired ammunition.

Barrier, Casey (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

Beahm, Emily L. (see Smith, Kevin)

Beasley, Virgil (see Barlow, Rob)

Bissett, Thaddeus G. (see Anderson, David G.)

Bobo, Kristen (see Simek, Jan)

Bow, Sierra M. and Jan F. Simek (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

NEW REVELATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPOSITION OF MISSISSIPPIAN STONE STATUARY. In this presentation we discuss the non-destructive compositional analysis of more than twenty Mississippian stone statues from the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian and National Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, McClung Museum and private collections—which are currently on exhibition at the Tennessee State Museum. Previous work on these statues revealed compositionally similar paint recipes on those statues exhibiting paint but the stone used to produce these figures varied greatly among the sample analyzed. We present new, additional data and discuss the origin and role these figures played in Mississippian society.

Bow, Sierra (see Woelkers, Lauren)

Bow, Sierra (see Simek, Jan)

Bow, Travis (see Franklin, Jay)

Broster, John B. (see Moore, Michael C.)

Broster, John B. (see Norton, Mark R.)

Brown, Andrew D., Lisa Nagaoka, and Steve Wolverton (University of North Texas)

MODELING SOIL MOISTURE OF FARMLAND NEAR MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD SITES IN DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. During the late Mississippian period, there was significant annual and intra-annual variability in precipitation, which may have had a major impact on agricultural productivity. If precipitation is significantly high, soil can become saturated; if significantly low, crops will reach wilting point. Both scenarios result in crop failure. Using hydrological modeling, we examine changes in the spatial and temporal distribution of soil moisture around sites in Davidson County, central Tennessee to evaluate the impact of fluctuating precipitation amounts on agricultural potential. This local-scale study provides the opportunity to examine an important aspect of subsistence around sites in Davidson County.

Brown, Emmett (University of Tennessee)

HEADLESS HOUNDS AND DOG TOOTH NECKLACES: PARTIAL DOG BURIALS AS EVIDENCE FOR COST SIGNALING DURING THE ARCHAIC PERIOD. The act of burying dogs in Archaic shell mounds has traditionally been conceptualized through a ritual lens. Dog burials that contain complete skeletons have garnered attention, no doubt because the burial of non-mutilated dogs infers that a strong bond existed between dogs and their human owners. The result has been the creation of a narrative that describes the relationship between dogs and their owners, while minimizing the interactions between dogs and other individuals outside of the group. The interactions between “others” and dogs is evident by partial dog burials and the limited use of dog bones as grave goods at shell mound sites. Partial dog burials can be evidence for wider sociocultural transformations that were occurring in the Middle to Late Archaic transition in the Mid-south. This paper will analyze the relationship between partial dog burials and increased hunter gather violence during the Late Archaic period. Acts of violence and the taking of human body parts as trophies have been associated with intensifying levels of hunter gather social complexity. Dogs may have also been targets of violence during periods of warfare with the exhibition of dog bones as *trophies that signaled successful warrior exploits against other hunter gatherer communities*.

Burt, Hillary (Plexus Scientific Corporation, Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Office)

THE FORT CAMPBELL GERMAN POW CEMETERY: NEW ARMY REGULATIONS LEAD TO A NEW UNDERSTANDING OF THE HISTORY OF FORT CAMPBELL. The Fort Campbell Military Installation (FTC) covers over 100,000 acres in portions of Montgomery County and Stewart Counties in Tennessee and Christian and Trigg Counties in Kentucky. There are 131 known cemeteries on FTC covering approximately 50 acres of land. Most of the cemeteries on FTC are private cemeteries established by the historic inhabitants of the lands that became "Camp Campbell" (later renamed FTC) in 1941. However, there is one cemetery that was established by the U.S. Army in 1945 for the burial of enemy POWs that died while held at Camp Campbell during World War II. The Fort Campbell German POW Cemetery in the Old Clarksville Base Historic District in Montgomery County, Tennessee was established in 1945 and moved to its current location in 1947. Around 3,000 German and Italian POWs were housed at Camp Campbell from 1943 to 1946. Between 1944 and 1945, five German POWs died while at Camp Campbell. Recent historical research has shown that the lives of these POWs were more difficult and treacherous than previously thought. Additionally, recent research has identified the individual buried in the sixth grave in the cemetery where a broken marker bearing only a death year and personal epitaph stands. The establishment of new army regulations regarding the operation and management of cemeteries was the catalyst for a better understanding of how the Fort Campbell German POW Cemetery came to be, as well as the lives and deaths of the six men who are buried within its grounds.

Butler, Brian (see Parish, Ryan)

Cannon, Cayla (see Ernenwein, Eileen)

Cannon, Cayla (see Woelkers, Lauren)

Carmody, Stephen B. (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

Cressler Alan (see Simek, Jan)

Davis, Jera and Brandon Thompson (The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research)

BIOARCHAEOLOGY AND FUNERARY OBJECTS IN THE MIDDLE TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY OF

NORTH ALABAMA. In 2015, collaborative efforts between The University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research and Department of Anthropology resulted in the analyses of nearly 1200 skeletons and associated grave goods from twenty-one sites in the Middle Tennessee River Valley. Osteological analysis yielded data pertaining to demography, trauma, degenerative joint disease, infection, and congenital and genetic conditions whereas artifact analysis updated and expanded upon WPA efforts of the 1930s. These are examined for their intersite and intrasite relationships as well as their implications through assigned temporal sequences spanning thousands of years of Southeastern history.

Davis, Jera (see Roller, Traci)

Dean, S. D. (see Ernenwein, Eileen)

Dean, S. D. (see Woelkers, Lauren)

DeMuth, R. Carl (see Anderson, David G.)

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and **Tanya M. Peres** (Florida State University)

BLOODLETTING, TOTEMS, AND FEASTS: RECONSIDERING GARFISH IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL

RECORD OF THE PREHISTORIC SOUTHEAST. Zooarchaeological remains of gar (*Lepisosteidae*) appear throughout the prehistoric archaeological record of the American Southeast. Although these remains have been predominantly interpreted as food waste or residue of elite feasting events, ethnographic and ethnohistoric data provide conflicting views on how these fish were used by Native Americans. By examining ethnohistoric accounts, modern ethnographic studies, archaeological contexts, and archaeofaunal remains we attempt to explore the full range of gar use in the ethnographic past and present, and suggest new interpretive possibilities for archaeologists faced with gar remains from prehistoric contexts.

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Douglas, Joseph (see Simek, Jan)

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)

THE COLLAPSE OF WESTERN TENNESSEE'S TUNICAN CHIEFDOMS. At the time of the mid-sixteenth century Hernando de Soto expedition, Tunican speakers lived in the Lower Arkansas Valley and the Lower Mississippi Valley from approximately Reelfoot Lake southward to the mouth of the Arkansas River. Important towns were also located in western Tennessee. At the time De Soto observed these numerous farming communities, there may have been some 50,000 and 75,000 people living in the region. By the time of Jacques Marquette's journey down the Mississippi River in 1673, only a small remnant of the Tunican-speakers remained, having moved further south, settling at the mouth of the Yazoo River. Their numbers now totaled scarcely a few thousand people, representing a collapse of perhaps 95% to 98% of the former population. In this paper I explore possible explanations for the virtual demise of the Tunican-speaking populations over the intervening 130 years from De Soto to Marquette.

Ernenwein, Eileen (East Tennessee State University), **Nathan Shreve** (University of Mississippi), **Cayla Cannon** (East Tennessee State University), **S. D. Dean** (East Tennessee State University), and **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THE CANE NOTCH SITE (40WG143): A

PROTOHISTORIC TOWN ON THE NOLICHUCKY. We present preliminary results of our 2015/16 winter archaeological test excavations at the Cane Notch Site, a protohistoric town site on the Nolichucky River in Washington County, Tennessee. Our focus is on the ceramic assemblages, architecture, and community layout. There appears to be a 16th century component composed of Pisgah, Nolichucky, and Burke wares. There is also a 17th century component composed of Qualla, Nolichucky, and possible proto-Overhill wares.

Fielder, Nick (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, retired)

INTERSECTION OF POLITICS AND ARCHAEOLOGY. The position of State Archaeologist in Tennessee is a political appointment. The incumbent serves at the pleasure of the governor. I served in the position from 1983 until 2007 and during that time I only experienced intense political pressure on the Townsend Archaeology Project. Governor Don Sundquist was building his retirement home in Townsend in 2001 during the Phase 2 and 3 excavations by the UT Transportation Center. At his request, the state archaeologist took over the day to day supervision of the project from April to September 2001. This paper describes the process and outcomes.

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

TERMINAL PLEISTOCENE LITHIC TECHNOLOGY AND FUNCTION AT ROCK CREEK MORTAR

SHELTER (40PT209), PICKETT STATE FOREST. We report on our current understanding of the late Pleistocene to early Holocene transition at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter on the Upper Cumberland Plateau. Our focus is on chronometric dating and aspects of technology and function. We appear to have captured the transition from a true blade technology to a more expedient one. Using sediment micromorphology we place the archaeological record of this upland shelter in geologic context. It is now clear that the shelter was also occupied at least by the beginning of the Younger Dryas and not simply at its wane.

Franklin, Jay (see Ernenwein, Eileen)

Franklin, Jay (see Woelkers, Lauren)

Garrow, Patrick H. (see Avery, Paul G.)

Garvin, Amanda (see Guidry, Hannah)

Guidry, Hannah (TRC Environmental Corporation), **Larry McKee** (NRG), and **Amanda Garvin** (TRC Environmental Corporation)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND RELOCATION OF A SLAVE CEMETERY AT THE

NASHVILLE ZOO, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Excavations on Nashville Zoo property, once part of the Grassmere Plantation established ca. 1810, identified and removed 20 individuals from an unmarked cemetery. Coffin and clothing remains suggest the cemetery dates from the early to mid-nineteenth century. The absence of elaborate coffin hardware common at the time, the cemetery location, and the known slave-holding history of the farm indicate this was a slave cemetery. The orderly cemetery arrangement demonstrates a lasting, organized method to the

burial practices. The remains and artifacts from this cemetery provide insight into the life and burial customs of an enslaved population in Middle Tennessee.

Hays, Maureen (see Franklin, Jay)

Henry, Edward (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

Hodge, Shannon C. (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Hufnagl, Kevin and Donna McCarthy (The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and the McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture)

NON-ROUTINE FINDINGS IN A ROUTINE EXAMINATION OF A PREHISTORIC CREMATION. The authors of this presentation analyzed a previously unexamined Native American cremation from the McClung Museum archaeological inventory to determine if a biological profile or other data could be obtained. To our surprise, the scant assemblage of bones and ash contained partial remains of two individuals. Both were charred heavily, but only one was estimated to be of prehistoric Native American ancestry as expected. Cranial fragments of the second individual were reconstructed in the laboratory after it became clear they were not of prehistoric origin. The re-assembled calotte from a mature adult (possibly female) exhibited marks created by an electric bone saw consistent with modern autopsy techniques. Of further interest on this specimen were two healed craniotomies on the right side of the skull. This presentation provides more detailed information on the unexpected results of our analysis.

Jolie, Edward A. (see Weeks, W. Rex)

Jones, J. Scott (see Norton, Mark R.)

Kansa, Eric C. (see Anderson, David G.)

Kansa, Sarah W. (see Anderson, David G.)

Keasler, Joseph L. (see Peres, Tanya M.)

King, Megan and Martin Walker (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

EVALUATING FRESHWATER SHELL MODIFICATION AND EXPEDIENT TOOL INDUSTRIES AT MUSSEL BEACH (40MI70). Freshwater mussels have been utilized as subsistence staples, architectural features, and as raw material sources for the production of various artifacts. While natural taphonomic processes cause some fractures on mussels recovered from archaeological sites, experimentation indicates that many shells were modified intentionally for the production of expedient and formal tools. A sample of shell tools from the Mussel Beach site was selected for description and analysis in an attempt to better characterize the assemblage, determine tool function, and situate these tools into the broader technological system. Two species of freshwater mussels were also subject to experimental fracture replication and functional analyses. This paper discusses the preliminary results of the experimentation and edge wear studies, and suggests a new way of analyzing shell tool technology.

Langston, Lucinda (see Franklin, Jay)

Langston, Lucinda (see Woelkers, Lauren)

Law, Zada (Middle Tennessee State University)

LANDSCAPE OF LIBERATION: CIVIL WAR AFRICAN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE.

Using the most current Civil War historiography to locate primary source documents, and collaborating with colleagues in museums and archives, a research team specializing in archaeology, public history, and archival science recently completed mapping the Civil War geography of African Americans in Tennessee and have made their data available free to the public in an online, interactive map. Conceived as a “reconnaissance” to evaluate the feasibility of identifying the location of “contraband camps,” this digital humanities project has yielded richer results than anticipated including detailed spatial data that can be used to inform archaeological inquiries. While focused primarily on the Landscape of Liberation GIS project, this presentation will also include an overview of other historical GIS datasets that are available and relevant to archaeologists working in Tennessee.

Lawrence, William L. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

THE BONDURANT SITE: A POTENTIAL CLOVIS/MASTODON INTERACTION SITE, OBION COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

The Bondurant site is located on a small tributary stream of the North Fork of the Obion River. The stream is deeply incised to a depth of approximately four meters below the surrounding land surface. In the spring of 2015 a fragmentary mastodon tooth was recovered from the bed of the stream. A visit to the site resulted in the recovery of a proximal fragment of a Clovis preform and a unifacial tool with a graver spur approximately 50 meters downstream from the mastodon tooth. Subsequent visits to the site have produced three additional unifacial tools and one additional mastodon long bone fragment.

Lawrence, William L. (see Simek, Jan)

Lawrence, William L. (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

Linam, Bob (see Woelkers, Lauren)

McCarthy, Donna (McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture)

SHUFFLING THE BONES: ADDRESSING BURIAL COMMINGLING AT THE DEARMOND MOUND IN EAST TENNESSEE.

DeArmond, a Mississippian-age site in east Tennessee, was in use approximately 1200-1350 AD. Heavy commingling is present in the upper levels of the burial mound (designated 3Re12), much of which could not be explained during its excavation in the 1940s. As burials are given numerical designations as they are encountered by excavators, examination of the burial photos and excavation maps was crucial in determining which burials should be examined for possible re-assignment of skeletal elements. In almost all cases, the commingling involved more (or different) burials than initially thought. In addition, this process revealed mortuary behavior by the site inhabitants themselves that provided an explanation for much of the burial disturbance. This presentation outlines the process undertaken to address commingling in the DeArmond mound burials and the overall effect this process had on the demography of the site.

McCarthy, Donna (see Hufnagl, Kevin)

McKee, Larry (see Barrett, Jared)

McKee, Larry (see Guidry, Hannah)

McMasters, Allisa J. (Plexus Scientific Corporation, Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Office)

RESULTS OF THE PHASE II EXCAVATION AT 40MT0963 ON FORT CAMPBELL. Plexus Scientific

Corporation staff, working under contract at Fort Campbell has conducted a phase II excavation at 40MT0963, a late 19th to early 20th century domestic structure and farmstead. Plexus staff was able to deduce from the artifact assemblage and through archival research that the farmstead had once been occupied by tenant farmers working for George I. Leach, a wealthy business owner in Clarksville, Tennessee who eventually went into real estate. Plexus staff utilized historic maps, death records, wills and historic business directories to learn more about the history of the Leach family in Clarksville. The poster will summarize the results of the excavation and archival research conducted by Plexus Staff at 40MT0963 with a focus on the Leach family and the use of tenant farmers at the Leach farmstead.

Moore, Michael C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and **John B. Broster** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, retired)

THE GANIER TRACT SITE, 40DV620: ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE FOR 13TH CENTURY SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION.

By AD 1000 Mississippian mound centers had been initiated along the western periphery of the Middle Cumberland Region, with smaller sites also emerging in other parts of the study area. By AD 1200 chiefdoms had expanded eastward throughout the region. Recent private road development along the Cumberland River in western Davidson County exposed four Mississippian structures and one large pit feature. Salvage explorations recovered shell-tempered ceramics that included several loop and flattened loop jar handles, as well as charred botanical materials. Four AMS dates from three structures and the large pit yielded median probabilities between AD 1213 to AD 1273.

Myers, Kelsey Noack (see Anderson, David G.)

Nagaoka, Lisa (see Brown, Andrew D.)

Norton, Mark R. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **J. Scott Jones** (Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants), and **John B. Broster** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, retired)

PALEOINDIAN SITE ORGANIZATION AT CARSON-CONN-SHORT (40BN190). Investigations of the Carson-Conn-Short Site revealed seven distinct locales that produced evidence of Paleoindian occupation including diagnostic projectile points, blades and blade cores, and unifacial tools. The centrally located locale, now known as Area A, was selected to evaluate intra-site activity organization due to the fact that this locale had produced only Clovis and Cumberland fluted points and related unifacial blade tools and also was the largest exposed occupation area. A point provenience map was created of the artifacts exposed along the beach of Area A in an attempt to determine the degree to which activities were organized.

O'Dell, Joey and **Sydney Whitlock** (Middle Tennessee state University)

COMPARISON OF GARBAGE COLLECTED IN TWO LIMITED INCOME COMMUNITIES. Garbology is the study of modern refuse in order to gain knowledge and understanding of modern society through material objects through a medium of something that is generally hidden from view: garbage. It is our contention that debris left over by two generationally diverse, yet economically similar, communities may give us insight into how the limited incomes of these two groups are being spent. Our comparison of a collegiate community to a retirement community, we believe, will show that, given a similar level of income, the qualities of life are on opposite sides of the spectrum.

Parish, Ryan (University of Memphis) and **Brian Butler** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)

THE USE OF DOVER AND DOVER-LIKE TOOL STONE IN THE ARCHAIC AND EARLY WOODLAND

OCCUPATIONS AT KINCAID MOUNDS. The presence of Dover chert artifacts at the Mississippian Kincaid site was established in the 1930s, and recent work has shown that Dover, or something very much like it, was being brought into the Black Bottom as early as the late Middle Archaic. There has been a growing concern that some of what has been traditionally identified as Dover chert in the Kincaid area is actually a variety of Fort Payne. Samples of Dover-like chert from Archaic and late Early Woodland (Baumer) components at Kincaid have been tested for geological provenance and the results are reviewed here in terms of their implications for mobility and exchange patterns.

Patania, Ilaria

(see Franklin, Jay)

Peres, Tanya M. (Florida State University), **Aaron Deter-Wolf** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **Shannon C. Hodge** (Middle Tennessee State University), and **Joseph L. Keasler** (Middle Tennessee State University)

40RD299: AN ARCHAIC MORTUARY CAVE IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. The historic component of 40RD299 is notorious in local lore as the site of a speakeasy during Prohibition and later a dance cave. This was all that was known about the cave until 2004, when Native American remains were discovered inside, buried just inches under the concrete slab that had been used as a dance floor for many years. Reconnaissance, monitoring, and salvage work have been on-going by the authors since 2011. Here we present the results of these efforts including radiocarbon dates associated with the Archaic occupation and on-going efforts to protect and preserve the site.

Peres, Tanya M.

(see Deter-Wolf, Aaron)

Reynolds, Jason

(see Simek, Jan)

Rogers, Stephen T. (Tennessee Historical Commission)

EAST TENNESSEE EARTHENWARE: CONTINUING THE TRADITION. The early production of earthenware pottery was concentrated in upper East Tennessee where thirty-three of the forty-five recorded earthenware pottery sites were located. Centered in Greene County, earthenware production began about 1800s and lasted in several isolated areas until the 1890s. This continuation of older ceramic traditions previously established in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and especially North Carolina demonstrate the diffusion and evolution of regional variation as potters migrated into East Tennessee at the start of the 19th century. Information on Tennessee's ceramic history, acquired over the past 40 years of research, demonstrate a healthy industry producing a variety of earthenware that were not only functional and practical, but also visually interesting with some having multicolored glazes and geometric stamps applied to vessel walls and handles.

Roller, Traci and Jera Davis (The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research)

VARIATION IN QUARTZITE-TEMPERED CERAMICS FROM TWO SITES IN THE PICKWICK BASIN OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.

Quartzite-tempered pottery from the Bluff Creek (1Lu59) and Perry (1Lu25) sites in the Tennessee Valley's Pickwick Basin differs from that which is typical for the area. The main difference is relation to procurement and processing of quartzite used for temper. This poster compares these sherds to ceramic types found within the Tennessee Valley and asks if the difference between them is profound enough to warrant a new ceramic type.

Sharp, Robert V. (Independent Researcher) and **Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

THE MOTHER OF US ALL: EARTH MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN IN THE CERAMIC EFFIGIES OF

THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD. While the female divinity or supernatural personage represented in the ceramic effigy bottles and figurines that are principally found in the Middle Cumberland River valley of Tennessee, the boot heel region of Missouri, and northeast Arkansas is most often depicted individually, a small number of such vessels show her holding or interacting with a child. This paper examines these mortuary cult figures in the light of ethnographic accounts and iconographic analysis to bring forth new understanding of the artistic and cultural practices of the Mississippian world.

Sharp, Robert V. (see Smith, Kevin E.)

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

Shreve, Nathan (see Ernenwein, Eileen)

Sikes, Kathryn (Middle Tennessee State University)

UNEARTHING AN ENSLAVED COMMUNITY'S TRANSITION TO FREEDOM: EXCAVATIONS AT

CLOVER BOTTOM 40DV186. Middle Tennessee State University's Public History Program conducted a field school in historical archaeology at Clover Bottom Plantation (40DV186) in the summer of 2015. A shovel test survey and test excavations aimed to identify and investigate outbuildings, workspaces, communal gathering spaces, and dwellings used by African American families before and after emancipation at Clover Bottom. Among this field season's findings is the northern half of a limestone foundation for a possible 19th-century slave dwelling, along with its associated builder's trench and cellar fill deposits. Terminus post quem dates indicate this structure's continued use into the mid-20th century.

Simek, Jan (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alan Cressler** (National Speleological Society), **Joseph Douglas** (Volunteer State Community College), **Kristen Bobo** (National Speleological Society), **Sierra Bow** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **William L. Lawrence** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), and **Jason Reynolds** (South Cumberland State Park)

NEW TENNESSEE CAVE AND ROCK ART RESEARCH 2015. In 2015, 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 painted pictographs on the southern and northern Cumberland Plateau, petroglyphs and pictographs in two new cave art sites in Middle Tennessee. We also have new C14 dates from several rock art localities that refine our chronological understandings of prehistoric rock art in Tennessee.

Simek, Jan F. (see Bow, Sierra)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University), **Robert V. Sharp** (Independent Researcher), and **Emily L. Beahm** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

COMPLETING THE PATH OF SOULS: REINCARNATION AND REBIRTH IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN

CYCLE OF LIFE. While the native Southeastern conceptualization of the "Path of Souls" has generally been examined as a journey beginning with death and ending (ideally) with arrival in the Land of the Dead, that journey is but one of three "legs" in a larger cycle that may be repeated by the soul many times. Two of these "legs" have been substantively addressed in prior scholarly research: 1) birth and the passage through adolescence, adulthood, old age, and death; and 2) the

aforementioned passage from death to the Land of the Dead. The “lost leg” of this journey engages a topic only rarely addressed in anthropological literature for the indigenous Southeast -- the return journey of the soul from the Land of the Dead to be reborn – reincarnated – in This World. This paper examines several Middle Cumberland Mississippian mortuary cult objects within this broader framework and concludes with the proposition that their intended ritual function was not simply to protect the soul on one leg of that journey, but rather to ensure completion of the cycle with the eventual return of the soul to the home community.

Smith, Kevin E. (see Sharp, Robert V.)

Surmely, Frédéric (see Franklin, Jay)

Thompson, Brandon (see Davis, Jera)

Van de Ven, Christopher (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

Walker, Martin (see King, Megan)

Weeks, W. Rex (Tennessee State Museum), and **Edward A. Jolie** (Mercyhurst University)

FINDING PERISHABLE ARTIFACTS IN TENNESSEE: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS. Lots of perishable artifacts have been reported from the digging of caves and rockshelters in Tennessee since the early nineteenth century. Most either remain in private collections or their whereabouts are uncertain. Two important collections have been donated to the Tennessee State Museum and consist of cordage, basketry, textiles, footwear, and worked hide, wood, and feathers. Recent analyses of these artifacts offer fresh insights into the Woodland and Mississippian cultures.

Wells, Joshua J. (see Anderson, David G.)

Whitlock, Sydney (see O'Dell, Joey)

Woelkers, Lauren (East Tennessee State University), **Bob Linam** (East Tennessee State University), **Cayla Cannon** (East Tennessee State University), **S. D. Dean** (East Tennessee State University), **Lucinda Langston** (Bureau of Land Management), **Sierra Bow** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), and **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

EARLY WOODLAND CERAMIC SYSTEMATICS IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE. We discuss Early Woodland ceramic systematics in upper East Tennessee, particular so-called differences between Watts Bar and Swannanoa, and suggest that previous typologies do not adequately capture the character or variation in ceramic assemblages. We use collections from several sites on the Holston, Watauga, and Nolichucky and more than 30 radiometric dates to demonstrate this position. Our work is augmented by geochemical analysis using portable x-ray fluorescence. In short, the differences between Swannanoa and Watts Bar are subjective and ones of degree rather than kind and may reflect functional differences and/or coterminous traditions. It is also clear that limestone tempering was introduced much earlier than previously thought.

Wolverton, Steve (see Brown, Andrew D.)

Wright, Alice P. (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

Yerka, Stephen J. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alice P. Wright** (Appalachian State University), **Christopher Van de Ven** (The University of the South), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (The University of the

South), **William L. Lawrence** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **Edward Henry** (Washington University, St. Louis), **Stephen B. Carmody** (The University of the South), and **Casey Barrier** (Bryn Mawr College)

GROUND TRUTHING PART 1: THE PINSON ENVIRONMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY REGIONAL

LANDSCAPE PROJECT (PEARL) 2015. This summer, the Pinson Environment and Archaeology Regional Landscape (PEARL) Project focused on ground-truthing a sample of the many anomalies identified in the 2014 gradiometer survey of the Johnston Site. During our brief field season we targeted 5 areas to explore the variation among the anomalies from different parts of the site. Preliminary data suggest three are storage pits, dating to the Middle and Late Archaic, a fourth anomaly showed some unexpected soil variation and a fourth cross-sectioned one end of a rectangular ditch feature dating to the Middle Woodland. Thus far we have floated 1085 liters from 5 “features”. We will report on the analyses thus far and plans for the 2016 season.

Yerka, Stephen J.

(see Anderson, David G.)