

# CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

29th ANNUAL MEETING



January 27–28, 2017

Montgomery Bell State Park Conference Center  
Burns, Tennessee

# CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

29<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL MEETING

January 27–28, 2017

Montgomery Bell State Park Conference Center  
Burns, 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**

ELECTRONIC PROGRAM

For more information and past programs, please visit:

<http://www.tn.gov/environment/topic/arch-current-research-in-tennessee-archaeology-crita>

# CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

29<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL MEETING

January 27–28, 2017

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

|                                              |   |
|----------------------------------------------|---|
| DAILY SCHEDULE .....                         | 2 |
| POSTERS .....                                | 3 |
| ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS AND POSTERS ..... | 4 |



Front Cover and Page 12:

Female effigy bottle from the Belle Meade/Logan site (40DV8), Davidson Co., Tennessee; ceramic, height 19.5 cm. Private collection. Photographs by Joseph Mohan, courtesy of Robert V. Sharp.

---

## DAILY SCHEDULE

---

### FRIDAY, JANUARY 27

---

- 1:30 Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council meeting
- 3:00 Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology business meeting

### SATURDAY, JANUARY 28

---

- 8:25 **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
- 8:30 **Household and Community at Cane Notch, a Protohistoric Town on the Nolichucky River, Upper East Tennessee** – Eileen G. Ernenwein, Nathan K. Shreve, Jay D. Franklin, and S. D. Dean
- 8:45 **East Tennessee Earthenware: Continuing The Tradition** – Stephen T. Rogers
- 9:00 **Reinterpreting the Middle Woodland at the Yearwood Site** – Brian M. Butler
- 9:15 **Unearthing an Enslaved Community's Transition to Freedom: Excavations at Clover Bottom, 40DV186** – Kathryn Sikes
- 9:30 **Ceramic and Geophysical Analysis of the Mississippian Pile Mound Site (40FN180), Upper Cumberland Plateau** – Lauren Woelkers and Jeremy G. Menzer
- 9:45 **Blue Angel Archaeology or A Really Bad Afternoon at Sam Davis Home** – Nick Fielder

10:00–10:15 BREAK

- 10:15 **A Regional Perspective on Mud Glyph Cave Art in Southeastern North America** – Jan F. Simek and Alan Cressler
- 10:30 **The Bondurant Site: A Potential Clovis/Mastodon Interaction Site, Obion County, Tennessee** – William L. Lawrence
- 10:45 **The Pinson Environment and Archaeology Regional Landscape Project (PEARL): 2016 Magnetometer Survey and Ground Truthing at the Johnston Site (40MD3)** – Sarah C. Sherwood, Alice P. Wright, Edward Henry, Stephen B. Carmody, Casey Barrier, and Christopher Van de Ven
- 11:00 **Landscape of Liberation: Civil War African American Archaeology in Tennessee** – Zada Law
- 11:15 **Share and Share Alike: Material Culture at the Perry House, Knox County, Tennessee** – Paul G. Avery
- 11:30 **Protohistoric Crossroads: A Ceramic Analysis of the Austin Springs Site** – Cayla M. Cannon and Reagan L. Cornett

11:45–1:00 LUNCH

- 1:00 **New Revelations Concerning the Composition of Mississippian Stone Statuary** – Sierra M. Bow and Jan F. Simek
- 1:15 **Palisade Park: Ground Truthing LiDAR Data at Mound Bottom State Archaeological Area** – Aaron Deter-Wolf, Sunny Fleming, and Sarah Levithol Eckhardt
- 1:30 **The Prehistoric Ceramic Assemblage from the Parrish Site (40DV152)** – J. Scott Jones
- 1:45 **Our Lady of the Cumberland: Styles, Distribution, and Community** – Robert V. Sharp
- 2:00 **A Ceramic Analysis of the Rotherwood Site (40SL61): A Late Mississippian Site in Upper East Tennessee** – Reagan L. Cornett, East Tennessee State University

2:15 **Deep Testing and Archaeological Evaluation of an Archaic-Woodland Site on the Cumberland River in Clarksville, Tennessee** – Ryan Robinson, Lauren Walls, and Danny Gregory

2:30–2:45 BREAK

2:45 **Investigations at Twelve Archaeological Sites, Arnold Air Force Base, Coffee County, Tennessee** – Marc Wampler, Dawn Bradley, and Susan Andrews

3:00 **Tennessee-Style Double Cup Discoidals as Inalienable Goods** – David H. Dye and Mervin J. Bartholomew

3:15 **A Memorable Feature: Owl Hollow Earth Ovens Examined in Broad Context** – Lauren Walls

3:30 **Death, Disease, and Identity at the Averbuch Site** – Cayla Colclasure, Anielle Duncan, and Hannah Zechman Rhodes

3:45 **Plantation Materialities in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Western Tennessee: A Case Study of the Fanny Dickins Site** – Kimberly Kasper, Claire Norton, Corena Hasselle, and Jamie Evans

4:00 **The Copper Creek Site (40SU317): A Multicomponent Mortuary Site in Goodlettsville, TN** – Sarah Levithol Eckhardt and Hannah Guidry

---

## POSTERS

---

**Archaeological Geophysics and Ceramic Analysis of Rotherwood, a Mississippian Site in Northeast Tennessee** – Rachel M. Grap, Jay D. Franklin, Eileen G. Ernenwein, and Reagan Cornett

**“Archaeology is the Base:” Reconsidering Archaeology Education, Public Outreach, and the National Curation Crisis at the ETSU Valleybrook Archaeological Education and Curation Center** – Christina L. Bolte, Marsha Welch, Lauren Woelkers, Lucinda Langston Dockstader, Cayla M. Cannon, and Jay D. Franklin

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

**Geophysical Survey and Test Excavations at the Carter Mansion Site in Elizabethton, Tennessee** – Cayla M. Cannon, Eileen G. Ernenwein, and Jay Franklin

**Mississippian Settlement Distributions in the Mississippi River Valley: A Diachronic Analysis** – Shelby Hobbs

**Modeling Agricultural Field Locations Around Mississippian Period Sites in Tennessee: A Case Study of the Mound Bottom Site** – Andrew Gillreath-Brown, Lisa Nagaoka, and Steve Wolverton

**Pickett State Park Archaeology Museum and ETSU Archaeological Research Station** – Jay Franklin, Travis Bow, and Lauren Woelkers

**Refining the Ages of Paleoindian through Terminal Late Archaic Types in the Lower Mid- South Using Bayesian Modeling** – Thaddeus G. Bissett and D. Shane Miller

**Show Us Your (Turkey) Legs: Crowdsourcing Data to Document Wild Turkey Population Management in the Southeastern US** – Kelly L. Ledford and Tanya M. Peres

---

## ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS AND POSTERS

---

**Avery, Paul G.** (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.

**Barrier, Casey** (see Sherwood, Sarah C.)

**Bissett, Thaddeus G.** (Northern Kentucky University) and **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University)

*Refining the Ages of Paleoindian Through Terminal Late Archaic Types in the Lower Mid-South Using Bayesian Modeling* [poster]

Our reliance on diagnostic types to assess site chronology has not diminished, despite improvements in the accuracy and reliability of radiocarbon dating. However, the most frequently used resource—Justice (1987)—for identifying temporal diagnostics in the eastern US has not been updated in decades, and provides estimates of types' ages from outdated or incomplete chronological data. Using Bayesian modeling of 250 radiocarbon dates from sites throughout the eastern US, we refined the age ranges for 17 temporal diagnostics extending from the Paleoindian through the terminal Late Archaic periods in the Lower Mid-South. The results are compared with estimates provided by Justice.

**Bolte, Christina L.** (University of West Florida), **Marsha Welch** (Tennessee Department of Transportation), **Lauren Woelkers** (East Tennessee State University), **Lucinda Langston Dockstader** (Bureau of Land Management), **Cayla M. Cannon** (East Tennessee State University), and **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

*"Archaeology is the Base:" Reconsidering Archaeology Education, Public Outreach, and the National*

*Curation Crisis at the ETSU Valleybrook Archaeological Education and Curation Center* [poster]

Since its inception in 2013, the mission of the ETSU Valleybrook Archaeological Education and Curation Center has been to provide students with practical experience through fieldwork, lab analysis, and research opportunities that prepare them for futures in the field of archaeology. The facility also engages the community through public lectures and offers guided tours to middle and grammar school students (including Native American students) and other community members interested in understanding the history of their region and how archaeologists endeavor to preserve cultural heritage. Static approaches to archaeology education, research, curation, and public outreach need revision and revitalization; continued fieldwork must form the base of these efforts. Generating new information, whether from current field projects or by revisiting existing collections, is essential, but must be balanced against curation concerns. This poster will discuss contributions the facility has made to Tennessee archaeology and future directions that will not only continue to enhance applied archaeology education but also offer the state and surrounding regions new considerations for confronting the national curation crisis.

**Bow, Sierra M.** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) 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 were on exhibition at the Tennessee State Museum in 2015. Previous work on these statues revealed compositionally similar paint recipes on those statues displaying 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, Travis** (see Franklin, Jay D.)

**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, and recent historical research has shown that the lives of these POWs was 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 M.** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

*Reinterpreting the Middle Woodland at the Yearwood Site*

Since its excavation in 1975 the Yearwood site has remained a very unusual example of a Middle Woodland ceremonial site in the Southeast, without mounds but showing significant Hopewellian connections. The dating of the Middle Woodland occupation, however, was always troubling, and a recent reevaluation of

ceramic data along with new radiocarbon dates, shows that there are two separate Middle Woodland components at Yearwood and that it is the later one with the Hopewellian connections. This presentation will delineate the two components in terms of their associated structures, activities, and artifacts as well as their place in the regional picture.

**Cannon, Cayla M.** (East Tennessee State University) and **Reagan L. Cornett** (East Tennessee State University)

*Protohistoric Crossroads: A Ceramic Analysis of the Austin Springs Site*

The Austin Springs Site (40WG140) is situated on the Watauga River section of Boone Reservoir in Johnson City, Tennessee. The lower terrace has been inundated for the last 60 years and mined for sand. Due to recent problems with the dam, the lake has been lowered year-round leaving Austin Springs more vulnerable. It is important to obtain as much information about the site by examining ceramics from past excavations and surface collections. Using Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL), Austin Springs currently dates from 1450 – 1660 AD. These dates coincide with the ceramic assemblage which contains a wide variety of Qualla, Burke, Pisgah, and Overhill-like wares. It is possible that Austin Springs once served as crossroads within the region, however, future research and more sites are needed to solidify such an idea. In conjunction with TVA, we seek to understand more about the Native Americans who occupied Austin Springs by conducting a detailed ceramic analysis.

**Cannon, Cayla M.** (East Tennessee State University), **Eileen G. Ernenwein** (East Tennessee State University), and **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

*Geophysical Survey and Test Excavations at the Carter Mansion Site in Elizabethton, Tennessee [poster]*

The Carter Mansion (40CR5) is a well-known State Historic site situated on the edge of the Watauga River in Carter County, Tennessee. Built in the late 1700s, the mansion was the first frame house in Tennessee and reflected the Carter's prominent status within the region. Historic records reveal a great deal about the site after the Carter's purchased the land, however, little is known of the prehistoric people who lived there prior. An extensive geophysical survey of the property was

conducted using ground-penetrating radar (GPR), magnetometry, and electromagnetic induction (EMI). Several historic and prehistoric features have been identified in the geophysical data, including the remains of the Carter family's barn, prehistoric fire pits, and Native American burials. Test excavations followed the geophysical survey, targeting prehistoric features to increase our knowledge and understanding of the Native American people that first occupied the site.

**Cannon, Cayla M.** (see Bolte, Christina L.)

**Carmody, Stephen B.** (see Sherwood, Sarah C.)

**Colclasure, Cayla** (University of Tennessee Knoxville), **Anielle Duncan** (University of Tennessee Knoxville), and **Hannah Zechman Rhodes** (University of Tennessee Knoxville)

*Death, Disease, and Identity at the Averbuch Site*

Examining identity at the Averbuch site, we analyzed the three cemeteries associated with this Mississippian era village. Details about the lived experiences of the people here were interpreted through their associated ceramic grave goods and mortuary treatment. Patterns revealing information about identity and societal roles were extracted through analysis of the spatial distributions of males, females, juveniles, and commingled burials. We explored how disease interacted with identity by looking at the differences between individuals with and without evidence of tuberculosis.

**Cornett, Reagan L.** (East Tennessee State University)

*A Ceramic Analysis of the Rotherwood Site (40SL61): A late Mississippian site in Upper East Tennessee*

Rotherwood is a Mississippian site located on the Holston River in Sullivan County, Tennessee. In the summer of 2015, a large borrow pit turned refuse pit was excavated. Feature contexts from the site were artifact dense and contained pottery, lithics, fauna and a considerable amount of shell. I present a preliminary analysis of the ceramic assemblage > a probable late Dallas occupation dating to about AD 1500-1560. Dallas in upper East Tennessee, including Rotherwood, varies from Dallas in southeastern Tennessee, primarily in that it is preceded by but also chronologically and culturally overlaps with Pisgah.

**Cornett, Reagan L.** (see Cannon, Cayla M.)

**Cornett, Reagan L.** (see Grap, Rachel M.)

**Cressler, Alan** (see Simek, Jan F.)

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

**Dockstader, Lucinda Langston** (see Bolte, Christina L.)

**Deter-Wolf, Aaron** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **Sunny Fleming** (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation), and **Sarah Levithol Eckhardt** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

*Palisade Park: Ground Truthing LiDAR Data at Mound Bottom State Archaeological Area*

Mound Bottom State Archaeological Area, along with the adjacent Pack site, comprises the largest Mississippian mound complex in the Nashville Basin during the eleventh through fourteenth centuries AD. Despite its apparent importance in the late prehistoric sequence, few modern archaeological excavations have been conducted at Mound Bottom and many facets of the site remain poorly understood. One aspect which deserves further scrutiny is the purported defensive palisade, which has been referenced in nearly every description of the site since the 1820s, but has yet to be identified archaeologically. In 2016 the authors launched a new research effort at Mound Bottom which will employ a combination of remote sensing techniques and targeted excavations. This paper discusses our first field season and the use of LiDAR to reassess site layout and identify previously unmapped features. Subsequent ground truthing efforts culminated in the first excavations at the site in 40 years.

**Duncan, Anielle** (see Colclasure, Cayla)

**Dye, David H.** (University of Memphis) and **Mervin J. Bartholomew** (University of Memphis)

*Tennessee-Style Double Cup Discoidals as Inalienable Goods*

Tennessee-style double-cup discoidals provide opportune insights into Mississippian exchange relations, inalienable goods, and ritual practice. Flint clay statuary and marine shell gorgets alert us to the importance of the chunky game in Mississippian cosmology and by extension to elite

sources of authority and legitimacy. We argue that Tennessee-style double-cup discoidals were crafted in the upper Tennessee Valley from locally available quartzite cobbles between A.D. 1250 and 1350. They circulated throughout the eastern Mississippian world among polity leaders to create exchange partnerships. As inalienable goods these discoidals were not the objects of exchange, but rather their gifting sealed cooperative relationships among a regional coterie of aggrandizing and aristocratic elites.

**Eckhardt, Sarah Levithol** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and **Hannah Guidry** (TRC Environmental Corp.)

*The Copper Creek Site (40SU317): A Multicomponent Mortuary Site in Goodlettsville, TN*

The Copper Creek site is located at the southwestern end of a heavily dissected ridge complex at the transition between the Central Basin to the south and Highland Rim to the north. The upland site sits above Willis Branch, a small creek that feeds into the Cumberland River two miles south of the site. In the summer of 2015, three stone box burials were found during the grading of the ridgetop in preparation for a subdivision. Subsequent investigations found evidence of use from the Archaic through Mississippian periods. Two Archaic pit burials were also discovered, making the Copper Creek site one of the few Archaic and Mississippian mortuary sites in the state. While the site lacked evidence of a permanent prehistoric occupation, Copper Creek does offer the opportunity to study a multicomponent site used intermittently from the Archaic through Mississippian Periods, which also served as a burial ground for Archaic and Mississippian populations.

**Eckhardt, Sarah Levithol** (see Deter-Wolf, Aaron)

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

*Household and Community at Cane Notch, a Protohistoric Town on the Nolichucky River, Upper East Tennessee*

Cane Notch is a mid- to late 16th century Cherokee Town located in Upper East Tennessee, a region that has been overlooked in Mississippian and Cherokee prehistory.

Geophysical survey shows a village of houses and associated features in two distinct clusters. Structure 1, a house floor targeted for excavation in winter 2015–16, revealed a rich assemblage of glass trade beads and pottery, and was dated to AD 1563 by AMS radiocarbon. Pottery from Structure 1 represents the local Nolichucky Series. Contemporaneous pottery at the site also closely matches Qualla and Overhill styles, however, and is firmly dated 200 years before Overhill is historically known. We interpret this to mean that Cane Notch is Ancestral Overhill Cherokee. Some Dallas influence is also noted. Furthermore, the discovery of a Spanish Arquebus led shot ball, similar to those found at other Spanish-contact sites in the Southeast, suggests that interaction with Spanish likely took place at Cane Notch.

**Ernenwein, Eileen G.** (see Cannon, Cayla M.)

**Ernenwein, Eileen G.** (see Grap, Rachel M.)

**Evans, Jamie** (see Kasper, Kimberly)

**Fielder, Nick** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

*Blue Angel Archaeology or A Really Bad Afternoon at Sam Davis Home*

On June 2, 2017 a member of the Navy Blue Angels exhibition team crashed and burned in the backyard of the Sam Davis Home historic site in Smyrna. The F/A 18 jet was practicing for an air show the next day. An environmental clean-up firm was hired to remove jet fuel contaminated soils. Section 106 consultations between the TN SHPO and Navy required an archaeologist monitor the remediation activities. Former State Archaeologist Nick Fielder was hired as the monitor. This paper discusses the processes carried out in this unusual situation.

**Fleming, Sunny** (see Deter-Wolf, Aaron)

**Franklin, Jay D.** (East Tennessee State University), **Travis Bow** (Tennessee State Parks), and **Lauren Woelkers** (East Tennessee State University)

*Pickett State Park Archaeology Museum and ETSU Archaeological Research Station [poster]*

The new Pickett State Park Archaeology Museum and ETSU Archaeological Research Station is slated to open in April 2017. The museum will feature the Native American prehistory of the Upper Cumberland Plateau region in and around Pickett State Park and Forest and Pogue Creek

Canyon State Natural Area. The building will also house a research and field station for ETSU archaeological projects in the area. Among the goals for the museum and research station are tours of the museum for the public at large, visits to nearby archaeological sites, public programming and outreach, professional workshops, and archaeological field schools. While there are archaeological state parks in Tennessee, this relationship appears to be unique with a state agency and a state public educational institution working together toward public outreach and archaeological research.

**Franklin, Jay D.** (see Bolte, Christina L.)

**Franklin, Jay D.** (see Cannon, Cayla M.)

**Franklin, Jay D.** (see Ernenwein, Eileen G.)

**Franklin, Jay D.** (see Grap, Rachel M.)

**Gillreath-Brown, Andrew** (Washington State University), **Lisa Nagaoka** (University of North Texas), and **Steve Wolverton** (University of North Texas)

*Modeling Agricultural Field Locations Around Mississippian Period Sites in Tennessee: A Case Study of the Mound Bottom Site* [poster]

During the late Mississippian period, annual and intra-annual precipitation was highly variable, a factor that may have had a major impact on agricultural productivity. However, Mississippian people may have selected agricultural field locations that would have been more advantageous during extreme climatic conditions. Humans react to climatic and environmental changes on a local scale. While previous research has produced a cultural history of the region, studies at a smaller scale are still needed to understand the relationship between farming landscapes and settlement patterns. Using hydrological modeling, we examine the spatial distribution of soil moisture around sites in Davidson County, central Tennessee—primarily the Mound Bottom site—to evaluate potential agricultural field locations. The model's application and results help to clarify subtle changes within local farming communities. The general outcome of this research is an improved understanding of human-environmental relationships across the local landscape in central Tennessee.

**Grap, Rachel M.** (East Tennessee State University), Jay D. Franklin (**East Tennessee State University**), Eileen G. Ernenwein (East Tennessee State University), and **Reagan Cornett** (East Tennessee State University)

*Archaeological Geophysics and Ceramic Analysis of Rotherwood, a Mississippian Site in Northeast Tennessee* [poster]

Rotherwood is a Mississippian site on the Holston River in Kingsport, Tennessee. Ongoing ground penetrating radar and magnetometry survey has identified a host of likely archaeological features, including a clear, well defined house floor and hearth. Excavation in 2015 confirmed one geophysical feature as a large refuse pit dating to a late Dallas Phase (about AD 1500–1560). Previously, Dallas was viewed as a monolithic culture. Recently, Franklin et al. (2010) and Sullivan and Harle (2015) proposed that Dallas communities could be different peoples. We examine Dallas ceramic variability in a temporally and spatially restricted context.

**Gregory, Danny** (see Robinson, Ryan)

**Guidry, Hannah** (see Eckhardt, Sarah Levithol)

**Henry, Edward** (see Sherwood, Sarah C.)

**Hasselle, Corena** (see Kasper, Kimberly)

**Hobbs, Shelby** (University of Memphis)

*Mississippian Settlement Distributions in the Mississippi River Valley: A Diachronic Analysis* [poster]

This research examines settlement distributions using GIS within the central Mississippi River floodplain from ca. A.D. 900–1600. In addition, paleoclimate data is utilized to determine the effects of prehistoric drought on population movement. Upon analysis of these events, a comparison is made between the study region and the Vacant Quarter, highlighting similarities spatially and temporally for population distributions and drought. Through showing causal drought and correlating regions of settlement distributions, a more expansive discussion of Mississippian 'collapse' can be had.

**Jones, J. Scott** (Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants)

*The Prehistoric Ceramic Assemblage from the Parrish Site (40DV152)*

The Parrish site (40DV152) is a multi-component, prehistoric archaeological site located at the confluence of the Cumberland River and Dry Creek near Myatt Drive, Nashville, Tennessee. Two seasons of archaeological investigations have been conducted at the site. Occupations ranging from the Paleoindian through the Mississippian period have been documented at the Parrish site. Of particular importance is the occurrence of Middle Woodland through Mississippian occupations based upon the ceramic assemblage. The Parrish site provides a unique opportunity to evaluate the emergence of cultural complexity and adaptations of inhabitants in the Middle Cumberland Region from the Middle Woodland through Mississippian periods that few other archaeological sites in the Middle Cumberland region to date have been able to offer.

**Kasper, Kimberly** (Rhodes College), **Claire Norton** (Rhodes College), **Corena Hasselle**, (Rhodes College) and **Jamie Evans** (Ames Plantation)

*Plantation Materialities in 19th Century Western Tennessee: A Case Study of the Fanny Dickins Site*

In eleven years of excavations by Rhodes College in Western Tennessee, a more nuanced picture of the 19th century everyday life in the antebellum South has emerged. Our research, which is on the current 20,000 acre Ames Plantation land base, centers on Fanny Dickins. After the death of her husband between 1841–1853, Fanny had the financial means to purchase and run a small plantation (722 acres in total) in Fayette County. In this analysis, we explore the daily lives of slaves owned by Dickins (38 total) through assessing the distribution of ceramics, architectural materials (metal and nails), and personal items (pipes, beads, buckles, guns shots) excavated from the slave house(s) near the manor house. While there is a wide variety of scholarship that broadly addresses the lives of enslaved populations in the Antebellum south, there is little research that evaluates the everyday experiences of this oppressed population. And more specifically tied to our sub-region in the South, “most studies of slavery and its built environment do not include Tennessee, and in fact the state has been largely ignored in research on slavery and slave life” (Strutt 2010). Analyzing architectural features

alongside artifact distributions allows us to better define the daily lives of enslavers and the enslaved within a vastly oppressive system.

**Law, Zada** (Middle Tennessee State University)

*Landscape of Liberation: Civil War African American Archaeology in Tennessee*

Using 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.

**Ledford, Kelly L.** (Florida State University) and **Tanya M. Peres** (Florida State University)

*Show Us Your (Turkey) Legs: Crowdsourcing Data to Document Wild Turkey Population Management in the Southeastern US [poster]*

Previously we have argued for the management of wild turkey populations in Middle Tennessee. We base this on ethnographic and ethnohistoric records, material culture, and turkey remains excavated from a Mississippian period site in Middle Tennessee. A larger database of turkey metrics from multiple time periods across the region are needed to more fully explore this issue. Since a project of this magnitude can take years and access to curated collections we turn to the archaeological community via crowdsourcing. We use freely and widely available online data entry and management software to collect the necessary metric and metadata.

**Menzer, Jeremy G.** (see Woelkers, Lauren)

**Miller, D. Shane** (see Bissett, Thaddeus G.)

**Nagaoka, Lisa** (see Gillreath-Brown, Andrew)

**Norton, Claire** (see Kasper, Kimberly)

**Peres, Tanya M.** (see Ledford, Kelly L.)

**Rhodes, Hannah Zechman** (see Colclasure, Cayla)

**Robinson, Ryan** (Tennessee Department of Transportation), **Lauren Walls** (New South Associates), and **Danny Gregory** (New South Associates)

*Deep Testing and Archaeological Evaluation of an Archaic-Woodland Site on the Cumberland River in Clarksville, Tennessee*

This presentation discusses the preliminary results of archaeological testing at 40MT911, an Archaic/Woodland site along the Cumberland River near Clarksville, Tennessee. New South Associates conducted Phase II testing at the site on behalf of TDOT and FHWA in support of the proposed State Route 374. Investigations included extensive mechanical and hand excavations, geocoring and augering, magnetometry, ground-penetrating radar, geomorphology, and aerial drone photography. The site contains multiple prehistoric components preserved to depths of up to 1.5 meters within a Holocene terrace. The complex stratigraphy at this site includes stratified cultural deposits housed in buried soil profiles, alluvial beds, and liquefaction features (sand blows) likely associated with a seismic event.

**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.

**Sharp, Robert V.** (Independent Researcher)

*Our Lady of the Cumberland: Styles, Distribution, and Community*

The female effigy bottles of the Middle Cumberland constitute the most important subject in the pottery of the region. The figure referred to as the Woman in the Patterned Shawl or the Middle Cumberland Changing Woman may represent one or more local iconographical manifestations of a supernatural personage more generally perceived to be an Earth Mother deity. As part of an ongoing study of these effigies, this paper presents the most complete assessment to date of their identifiable styles, distribution, and the communities that employed these objects in medicine or other ritual societies prior to their deposition in mortuary contexts.

**Sherwood, Sarah C.** (University of the South), **Alice P. Wright** (Appalachian State University), **Edward Henry** (Washington University), **Stephen B. Carmody** (University of the South), **Casey Barrier** (Bryn Mawr College), and **Christopher Van de Ven** (University of the South)

*The Pinson Environment and Archaeology Regional Landscape Project (PEARL): 2016 Magnetometer*

*Survey and Ground Truthing at the Johnston Site (40MD3)*

The Pinson Environment and Archaeology Regional Landscape Project (PEARL) focuses on contextualizing the Middle Woodland landscape around the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. We present the latest results of the magnetometer survey and ongoing excavations at the Johnston site, a 30-hectare mound complex 5 km down river from Pinson. The results of three short field seasons (e.g., geophysical work, test excavations, and C14 dating) indicate that the Johnston site was a place of significance since the Middle Archaic. Our investigations show that both mound and off-mound features have the potential to begin addressing questions of long-term indigenous emplacement and the intersections of memory and monumentality in West Tennessee.

**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 F.** (University of Tennessee Knoxville) and **Alan Cressler**

*A Regional Perspective on Mud Glyph Cave Art in Southeastern North America.*

We provide an overview of a signature prehistoric cave art form in the Southeast of North America: "Mud Glyph" images traced and/or carved into plastic sediments inside the dark zones of caves. Today, we know of 21 such mud glyph caves in Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Virginia. Sometimes, mud glyphs form elaborate cave art compositions. While this art form may have roots in the Archaic Period more than 3000 years ago,

its greatest frequency occurs during the Mississippian Period after AD 1000. The subject matter of the art varies, but prehistoric religious iconography associated with the Mississippian Period is very common.

**Simek, Jan F.** (see Bow, Sierra M.)

**Shreve, Nathan K.** (see Ernenwein, Eileen G.)

**Van de Ven, Christopher** (see Sherwood, Sarah C.)

**Walls, Lauren** (New South Associates)

*A Memorable Feature: Owl Hollow Earth Ovens Examined in Broad Context*

Earth-oven features are diverse and common on intact sites with favorable preservation conditions across the Southeast, thus the body of data documenting them is robust. The Woodland period, in the Middle Cumberland region of Tennessee, played host to groups that used earth ovens in a rather unique way. During the Owl Hollow phase, large silo-shaped earth ovens were constructed in the interior of winter structures and on the exterior of summer structures. Charles Faulkner has written extensively about the Owl Hollow culture, its curious paired earth ovens within winter houses, and the apparent cultural discontinuity of the phase with the preceding McFarland phase and concurrent Hopewell Interaction Sphere. During a Phase II investigation at a multi-component site (40MT757) in Montgomery County, New South archaeologists discovered a large silo-shaped earth oven that securely dates to the Owl Hollow phase. This paper discusses that feature in the context of what is known about Owl Hollow culture and the broader changes that were occurring in subsistence and settlement patterns at the time.

**Walls, Lauren** (see Robinson, Ryan)

**Wampler, Marc** (Amec Foster Wheeler), **Dawn Bradley** (Amec Foster Wheeler), and **Susan Andrews** (Amec Foster Wheeler)

*Investigations at Twelve Archaeological Sites, Arnold Air Force Base, Coffee County, Tennessee*

From October through January of 2016 archaeologists with Amec Foster Wheeler conducted National Register archaeological evaluations on 12 sites at Arnold Air Force Base in Coffee County, Tennessee. The investigations served to confirm previously identified cultural

components and identify previously unrecorded occupations. The sites mainly consisted of early to mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century farmsteads, however prehistoric habitations occupied from the Early Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods were also present. Spatial integrity, intact cultural features, and the recovery of a diversity of artifacts aided in determination of site function and age. Four of the twelve sites were recommended as eligible for the NRHP. As a source of important data, the sites contain as yet unretrieved data, and through additional testing and research are likely to be a source of important information that addresses data gaps in theory or even regional cultural history. One of the most important evaluation criteria used in this study was the nature of the archival record. The interpretive value of historic artifacts is magnified exponentially when the historic context of the site is understood. As sites were evaluated, the attempt was made to extend our understanding of the occupants beyond a deed transaction, and to search for the site resident's ethnicity, social-status within the community, trade, and place in regional history.

**Welch, Marsha** (see Bolte, Christina L.)

**Woelkers, Lauren** (East Tennessee State University)  
and **Jeremy G. Menzer** (University of Arkansas,  
Fayetteville)

*Ceramic and Geophysical Analysis of the  
Mississippian Pile Mound Site (40FN180), Upper  
Cumberland Plateau*

Pile Mound is a Mississippian site at the base of the Upper Cumberland Plateau, in Fentress County, Tennessee. In 2014 and 2016, geophysical survey was conducted via ground penetrating radar and magnetometry. Archaeological testing of three anomalies in 2016 revealed a house floor dating to AD 1200 and two borrow turned refuse pits dating to 1250-1275. Artifacts recovered include ceramics, lithics, shell, and fauna. Several Mississippian sites in the region were inundated by Dale Hollow Reservoir, so no research has been done. Pile Mound is the first in a series of Mississippian mound sites that we will study to build a regional culture history. Three more houses have been identified by GPR, and will be tested next year.

**Woelkers, Lauren** (see Bolte, Christina L.)

**Woelkers, Lauren** (see Franklin, Jay.)

**Wolverton, Steve** (see Gillreath-Brown, Andrew)

**Wright, Alice P.** (see Sherwood, Sarah C.)

