

**CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY
13TH ANNUAL MEETING**

Friday, January 19 and Saturday, January 20, 2001
Ed Jones Auditorium, Ellington Agricultural Center

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19

- 1:00 Governor's Archaeological Advisory Council, Quarterly Meeting
- 2:30 Tennessee Anthropological Association, Business Meeting (following the AAC meeting)
- 2:45 Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology, Annual Meeting (following the TAA meeting)

**Reception at the home of Susan Hollyday immediately following the TCPA meeting

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20

- 8:40 **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
Michael C. Moore (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 8:45 **Nineteenth Century Archaeological Excavations in the Middle Cumberland River Valley for the Peabody Museum, Harvard University**
Michael C. Moore (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*) and Kevin E. Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*)
- 9:00 **Tennessee's Civil War Military Sites: Context for the Roper's Knob Site**
Samuel D. Smith (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 9:15 **Test Excavations on Roper's Knob: A Union Fortified Signal Station in Franklin, Tennessee**
Benjamin C. Nance (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 9:30 **The Archaeology of Gernt Shelter Cave, Tennessee**
Jay D. Franklin, Jan F. Simek, Charles H. Faulkner, and Alan Cressler (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 9:45 **Submerged Cultural Resources Associated with the Battle of Johnsonville**
Steve James (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)
- 10:00 **Site 40Kn150, Knox County, Tennessee: An Example of Structural Change Through the Years**
Danielle Meyers (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- BREAK 10:15-10:30
- 10:30 **Update on Archaeological Investigations at Site 40Bn190: A Study of Clovis Lithic Technology**
John B. Broster and Mark R. Norton (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 10:45 **Phase III Data Recovery at the Doug Young Site (40Ce56), Claiborne County, Tennessee**
Rick Alvey (*Center for Transportation Research, University of Tennessee*)
- 11:00 **The Last Plantation: Archaeological Reconnaissance at Fairvue Plantation, A National Historic Landmark in Sumner County, Tennessee**
Daniel S. Allen, IV (*DuVall & Associates, Inc.*)

- 11:15 **Discovery of the Gray Site, Washington County, Tennessee**
Nick Fielder (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 11:30 **Archaeological Testing of 40Ld116, Loudon County, Tennessee**
Larissa Thomas (*TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.*)
- 11:45 **Townsend Archaeology**
Charles Bentz (*Center for Transportation Research, University of Tennessee*)

LUNCH 12:00-1:00

- 1:00 **One Hundred Years of Archaeology at Shiloh Indian Mounds**
Paul Welch (*Queens College, New York*)
- 1:15 **Recent Investigations in Tennessee**
Guy Weaver (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)
- 1:30 **Data Recovery at Sites 40Ls20 and 40Ls22, State Route 99, Lewis County, Preliminary Results**
Guy Weaver (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)
- 1:45 **Late Archaic in Giles County**
Yong W. Kim (*Center for Transportation Research, University of Tennessee*)
- 2:00 **Contrasting Woodland and Mississippian Settlements in the Tennessee River Valley**
Nicholas Honerkamp and Julie Coco (*University of Tennessee, Chattanooga*)

BREAK 2:15-2:30

- 2:30 **Another Side of Slavery in Tennessee: Investigations of Slave Housing at a Mineral Springs Resort in Sumner County**
Kevin Smith and Michael Strutt (*Middle Tennessee State University*)
- 2:45 **From Pine Beetles to Family Graveyards to Fiber Optic Lines: Recent TRC Garrow Research in Tennessee**
Larry McKee, Ray Ezell, and Marc Wampler (*TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.*)
- 3:00 **Comparison of Bioarchaeology and Funerary Analysis of 40An74**
Christopher Hazel and Robert Pace (*DuVall & Associates, Inc.*)
- 3:15 **Historic Mill Context**
Loretta Lautzenheiser (*Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.*) and John N. Lovett (*Museum of Power and Industry*)
- 3:30 **Data Recovery at Site 40Rh221**
Lawrence Alexander (*Alexander Archaeological Consultants*)
- 3:45 **Revitalizing Chucalissa Museum**
Louella Weaver (*Chucalissa Museum*)

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS

Alexander, Lawrence S. (*Alexander Archaeological Consultants*)

DATA RECOVERY AT SITE 40RH221. During July 1998, Alexander Archaeological Consultants conducted a Phase III archaeological investigation at site 40Rh221. This project was conducted for the TDOT in conjunction with the construction of State Route 29 in Rhea County. Site 40Rh221 was occupied during the early 19th century by the Grief Howerton family who moved to Tennessee from North Carolina. By 1820, the Howerton settlement included a private school-polling place, gristmill, cemetery, and homes of the three Howerton sons. The Howerton families were of middle-range economic status and owned approximately 600 acres on Little Richland Creek. Six small features associated with a residential structure were excavated. The artifact assemblage indicates and supports an early 19th century settlement. Site 40Rh221 contains a single component early 19th century house occupied by Edmund Howerton from 1812 through the late 1840s when part of the family moved to southern Missouri.

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

THE LAST PLANTATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE AT FAIRVUE PLANTATION, A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK IN SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE. During the 1820s, Isaac Franklin built one of the largest business empires of slave trading in the history of the southeastern United States with his business partner and nephew, John Armfield. Their firm dealt especially in the trade of naturalized African-Americans following legislation banning the further import of slaves from outside the US and its territories in 1808. Franklin invested his portion of the profits in land and slaves, and developed several contiguous plantations along the banks of the Mississippi River. Soon after the War of 1812 he began to accumulate miscellaneous parcels of land in Middle Tennessee, eventually constituting a considerable plantation in excess of 2000 acres named Fairvue. The agricultural production of Fairvue was used to supply grain and hogs to the plantations in the south. The plantation slave force consistently remained between 105 and 138 individuals during the antebellum period.

Fairvue (Franklin Plantation) was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1977 as one of the few surviving antebellum plantations in the upper south. The plantation, now along the shoreline of Old Hickory Lake, is currently under development as a residential community. This presentation is designed to summarize the distribution and nature of cultural resources identified within the plantation as a result of a Phase I survey conducted as part of the Section 106 compliance process.

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

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

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

TOWNSEND ARCHAEOLOGY. Since October of 1999, the Center for Transportation Research at the University of Tennessee has been conducting data recovery of three sites in Townsend as part of the improvement of State Route 73 (US 321) in Blount County. The sites contain Late Archaic through historic Cherokee and Euroamerican components; and include fortified Mississippian village areas with associated outlying farmsteads, scattered Cherokee households, and evidence of substantial Middle Woodland occupations consisting of structures, midden rings, and over 1000 pit features. Early Euroamerican settlement of the area is indicated by pit cellars and postholes as well as other types of features.

Broster, John B. and Mark R. Norton (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

UPDATE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE 40BN190: A STUDY OF CLOVIS LITHIC TECHNOLOGY. Over the past eight years, the Tennessee Division of Archaeology has conducted controlled surface collections and test excavations at the Carson-Conn-Short site (40Bn190). This paper will concentrate on the analysis of the 3000+ Clovis blade tools, blade cores, and projectile point preforms recovered from this site to date.

Coco, Julie (see Nicholas Honerkamp)

Collins, Brian (see Guy Weaver)

Cressler, Alan (see Jay D. Franklin)

Ezell, Ray (see Larry McKee)

Faulkner, Charles H. (see Jay D. Franklin)

Fielder, Nick (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

DISCOVERY OF THE GRAY SITE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Highway construction in Washington County, Tennessee uncovered a deposit of bedded clays containing fossil plants and vertebrate animal remains. Identified animals include tapirs, elephant, turkey, alligator, turtle, frog and rhinoceros. The rhinoceros has been identified as genus *Teleoceras* that dates to the Miocene to Pliocene periods. Preservation and long term research is planned.

Franklin, Jay D., Jan F. Simek, Charles H. Faulkner, and Alan Cressler (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF GERNT SHELTER CAVE, TENNESSEE. Gernt Shelter Cave was occupied by prehistoric Native Americans from the Middle Archaic Period through the Late Mississippian Period, a span of perhaps more than 7000 years. While site function likely varied over time, the spatial association of petroglyphs and bedrock mortars make Gernt Shelter Cave particularly interesting. These associations have been documented elsewhere and assigned a Terminal Archaic temporal affiliation. The evidence from Gernt Shelter Cave suggests the bedrock mortars are Mississippian in age.

Hazel, Christopher and Robert Pace (*DuVall & Associates, Inc.*)

COMPARISON OF BIO-ARCHAEOLOGY & FUNERARY ANALYSIS OF 40AN74. DuVall & Associates excavated 34 features (including the remains of 14 individuals) at the Clinton site (40An74) during the summer of 1998. This site was discovered within the proposed State Route 69 right-of-way on the east bank of the Clinch River in Clinton. The site contained artifacts of the Hamilton Focus, a Late Woodland mortuary complex in east Tennessee. Charcoal from selected features yielded corrected radiocarbon dates of 980±60 and 950±70 BP.

The interpretation of the bio-archaeology and funerary practices at 40An74 excavations necessitated comparison with other temporally and spatially related mortuary populations. Comparisons of funerary practices revealed similarities in mortuary patterning, body placement, and grave construction between 40An74 and other sites along the Clinch and upper Tennessee Rivers. The demographic trends at 40An74 were similar to other Hamilton Focus sites. The frequency of pathologic trends involving environmental stress (arthritis and trauma) and dental infection observed at 40An74 was similar to the comparative sites. However, the frequency of developmental disorders and skeletal infection at 40An74 was remarkably higher than the comparative sites.

Honerkamp, Nicholas and Julie Coco (*University of Tennessee, Chattanooga*)

CONTRASTING WOODLAND AND MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY. Limited testing of MacLellan Island (40Ha64), a small prehistoric site in the Tennessee River in Chattanooga, has revealed a multicomponent, stratified Late Archaic to Late Woodland artifact sequence; virtually no Mississippian artifacts were recovered, despite the presence of several major Mississippian sites nearby. On the other hand, Williams Island, just downstream from MacLellan, contains a Mississippian village and mound complex, and several well-known Mississippian sites are found on upstream islands. While both were attractive to earlier foraging-based groups, the factors that eventually produced contrasting occupations by native groups over time are explored in this paper.

James, Steve (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

SUBMERGED CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE BATTLE OF JOHNSONVILLE. In August and September of 2000, Panamerican continued underwater archaeological investigations in the Battle of Johnsonville site area. Findings from the 2000 field season ascertained that a previously discovered anomaly thought to represent the tin clad vessel *Undine* most likely does represent the remains of this vessel. Buried under eight feet of overburden, the vessel is burned below the waterline. In addition, the investigations conducted in front of Johnsonville located the remains of four other vessels. Tentatively identified as two transports and two barges (or three transports and one barge), these vessels are burned to the waterline and contain numerous artifacts, many in the form of supplies.

Kim, Yong W. (*Center for Transportation Research, University of Tennessee*)

LATE ARCHAIC IN GILES COUNTY. This presentation presents the results of Phase II testing of 40G172 (Fite site) and Phase III data recovery of 40G168 (Oliver site) in 1996 by the Center for Transportation Research within the US Route 64 corridor east of Pulaski. Moderate Ledbetter and Wade occupations were identified at 40G172, and a Late Archaic component comprised of storage pit clusters was investigated at 40G168. Both of these upland sites occur along minor tributaries within the Richland Creek/Elk River drainage in southern Middle Tennessee.

Lautzenheiser, Loretta (*Coastal Carolina Research, Inc*) **and John N. Lovett** (*Museum of Power and Industry*)

HISTORIC MILL CONTEXT. This presentation is based on the development of a context to evaluate historic water-powered mills that is being prepared for the Tennessee Department of Transportation. The draft report traces the development of mills in Tennessee over time and provides a discussion of the changing technology of water powered equipment. The context also illustrates various types of mill buildings, layouts, and equipment.

Lovett, John N. (see Loretta Lautzenheiser)

McKee, Larry, Ray Ezell, and Marc Wampler (*TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.*)

FROM PINE BEETLES TO FAMILY GRAVEYARDS TO FIBER OPTIC LINES: RECENT TRC GARROW RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE. Recent Tennessee survey projects undertaken by TRC Garrow have ranged from timber stands to state highway enhancements to cell tower sites to a 175-mile fiber optic corridor running from Hardeman to Sumner County. The work has provided TRC staff opportunities for archaeological investigations in 29 counties and in six of the seven major physiographic divisions of the state. The work has resulted in the discovery and documentation of approximately 75 archaeological sites, ranging from Paleoindian habitation sites to abandoned family graveyards and an intriguing small-scale 19th century industrial site. Although most of our efforts have been at the survey level, the coverage has provided the TRC Nashville staff a broad look at Tennessee's archaeological resources. In doing so, we have had a chance to assess and even reconsider some long-standing assumptions about regional and chronological site distribution, raw material procurement, and historical settlement and development at the local level.

Meyers, Danielle (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

SITE 40KN150, KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE: AN EXAMPLE OF STRUCTURAL CHANGE THROUGH THE YEARS. Site 40KN150 is a historic farmstead with occupation from post-1815 until the 1960s. The site area includes the main house remains, an ell addition with a large cellar, and a probable slave house. Excavations revealed multiple structural changes to the post-1815 structure that became the later ell addition. Historic remodeling phases often bewilder the archaeologist but reflect changes in property ownership. Site 40Kn150 provides an example of such remodeling phases.

Moore, Michael C. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*) **and Kevin E. Smith** (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

NINETEENTH CENTURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND RIVER VALLEY FOR THE PEABODY MUSEUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY. Research trips to the Peabody Museum and Harvard University Archives discovered numerous site records and artifacts from previously unrecorded 19th century archaeological excavations within the Nashville and surrounding Middle Cumberland region. Edwin Curtiss conducted these investigations between 1877 and 1882 under the general supervision of Frederick Ward Putnam, then director of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University. This presentation offers a brief overview of the wealth of archaeological information obtained by the authors.

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

TEST EXCAVATIONS ON ROPER'S KNOB: A UNION FORTIFIED SIGNAL STATION IN FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE. In the fall of 2000, the Tennessee Division of Archaeology conducted test excavations on Roper's Knob, a high prominence in Franklin, Tennessee. During the Civil War, Roper's Knob was fortified by the Union Army and used as a signal station. The fortifications consisted of an earthen redoubt, a blockhouse for 60 men, entrenchments surrounding the redoubt, and an abatis. An engineer's report also reveals that the site had two cisterns and a magazine. Excavations focused on identifying these Civil War fortifications. Another component of Roper's Knob is the site of a house that probably dates to the first half of the nineteenth century. This was possibly the home of the Roper Family for whom the knob is named.

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

Pace, Robert (see Christopher Hazel)

Schultz, T. Clay (see Guy Weaver)

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

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

Smith, Kevin E. and Michael Strutt (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

ANOTHER SIDE OF SLAVERY IN TENNESSEE: INVESTIGATIONS OF SLAVE HOUSING AT A MINERAL SPRINGS RESORT IN SUMNER COUNTY. During June 2000, the Middle Tennessee State University archaeological field school conducted testing of suspected slave residences at Wynnewood (40Su75), a Sumner County mineral springs resort and inn. Investigations confirmed the well-preserved archaeological remains of two domestic structures and an adjacent non-residential structure. Alongside the presence of pierced coins, crystals, and blue beads, the discovery of a "hand charm" similar to those from the Hermitage (40Dv100) and Hilderbrand House (40Sy615) slave dwellings lends further support to the association of these objects with slaves - and expands the mystery of their distribution.

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

TENNESSEE'S CIVIL WAR MILITARY SITES: CONTEXT FOR THE ROPER'S KNOB SITE. Since the mid-1970s the author has directed for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology a total of eleven large-scale, historic-period archaeological site survey projects. Three of these concerned Civil War era military sites, with the first two being regional surveys for Middle and West Tennessee. During the late 1990s, an additional survey project focused on East Tennessee, while also attempting to complete the recording of Civil War sites in all regions of the state. By the end of this field phase, the statewide total for recorded Civil War era military sites was 443. Work on a final, statewide report concerning Tennessee's Civil War era military sites is progressing. This paper provides a summary of the data collected and discusses how this information provides a context for the interpretation of the Roper's Knob site in Williamson County, where an excavation project was recently completed (discussed in the following paper by Benjamin Nance).

Strutt, Michael (see Kevin E. Smith)

Thomas, Larissa A. (*TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF 40LD116, LOUDON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Archaeological test excavations in 1999 at a multicomponent site in Loudon County in eastern Tennessee uncovered a number of diagnostic artifacts and one ambiguous feature. Although the site was ultimately deemed ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places, testing did produce some valuable information, and it provided an opportunity to explore the characteristics of natural versus cultural features. This paper summarizes what was learned about the site during last year's excavations.

Walker, Chet (see Guy Weaver)

Wampler, Marc (see Larry McKee)

Weaver, Guy (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN TENNESSEE. This presentation reviews projects in Tennessee undertaken by Weaver & Associates during the year 2000, including testing at the Memphis Cobblestone Landing, salvage investigations at the North Hall Auditorium in Memphis, and highway projects in Lewis County.

Weaver, Guy, Brian Collins, T. Clay Schultz, and Chet Walker (*Weaver & Associates, LLC.*)

DATA RECOVERY AT SITES 40LS20 AND 40LS22, STATE ROUTE 99, LEWIS COUNTY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS. Data recovery was conducted for the TDOT at the Hughes (40Ls20) and Johnston I (40Ls22) sites located along Swan Creek, a tributary of the Central Duck River in the western Highland Rim. A large intact midden and 106 prehistoric features were defined, excavated, and recorded at site 40Ls20. Seventeen prehistoric features were recorded at 40Ls22. Preliminary analysis suggests components dating from the Paleoindian through Middle Woodland periods, with major occupations during the Terminal Archaic and the Middle to Late Gulf Formational periods.

Weaver, Louella (*Chucalissa Museum*)

REVITALIZING CHUCALISSA MUSEUM. After years of neglect and declining attendance, Chucalissa Museum is poised for revitalization. We have begun a major fundraising initiative to improve the facility and exhibits. We are now developing programs aimed at university students and schoolchildren, especially Native American children. With a new Interim Director and a permanent Director to be chosen soon, the museum is on its way to new life.

Welch, Paul (*Queens College, New York*)

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT SHILOH INDIAN MOUNDS. The Shiloh Indian Mounds site, which lies inside the Civil War battlefield at Shiloh, has been known to archaeologists for over 130 years, but not much has been known about the site. The first reported archaeological work at the site occurred in 1899, and one of the early, large-scale Relief archaeology projects was carried out at Shiloh in 1933-4. Due to the absence of a report, information gained from the 1933-4 project was lost to the profession, so the site has rarely been mentioned in the archaeological literature. Analysis of the old excavations, and additional fieldwork in 1998 and 1999, reveals the AD 1050-1300 date of the site and its placement in the regional political geography.