



Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology

31st Annual Meeting

January 18-19, 2019

Sponsored by
Tennessee Division of Archaeology
and
Middle Tennessee State University

James Union Building,
Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Cover: View of the Antioch Rosenwald School in Crockett County, Tennessee, built 1925.

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Organizers:

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An electronic version of the final meeting program
may be found online:
http://bit.ly/Curent_Research_CRITA



Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology

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MEETING INFORMATION

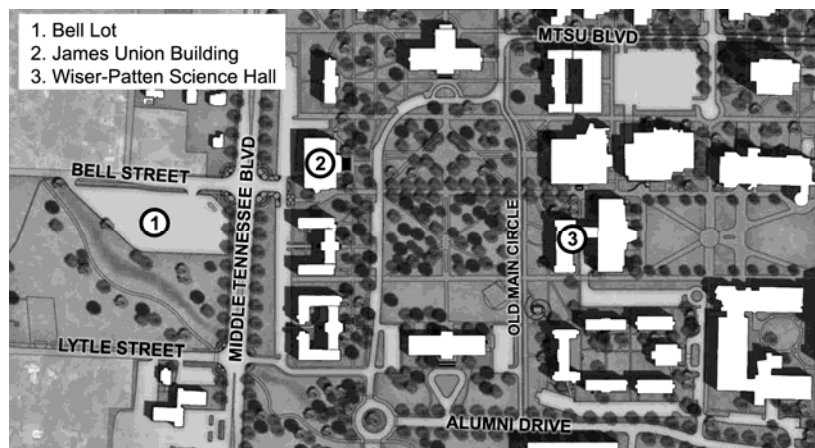
The Tennessee Division of Archaeology and Middle Tennessee State University co-sponsor the annual Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology (CRITA) event to promote the distribution of information about archaeological research in the state over the past year. In 2019 the event will take place on Friday, January 18 and Saturday, January 19 in the James Union Building at Middle Tennessee State University.

While professional archaeologists, avocational archaeologists, and students represent the primary targeted audience, the event is also intended to provide a showcase for the interested public to discover what has been “happening” in Tennessee Archaeology over the past year. The event is free and open to the public.

Please note: MTSU is an entirely non-smoking campus both inside and outside, there are no designated or approved smoking areas. Smoking (and vaping) is allowed inside personal vehicles parked on campus.

Parking

Parking for those attending the Friday afternoon events has been reserved in the Bell Street Lot, located at the corner of E Bell St. and Middle Tennessee Blvd. (see map below). Please look for the sign saying “CRITA PARKING PERMITS” in order to receive your permit. Permits will be available from 12:30 pm to 3:30 pm. MTSU will ticket cars parked without the appropriate pass. Saturday parking is available for free on campus in any white or green-zoned lot.



Lunch

Participants and attendees will be on their own during the Saturday lunch break, from 12:00 -1:30 pm.

Lodging

Although there is no meeting hotel, lodging may be found throughout the greater Murfreesboro area. A list of hotels may be found via the Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce web page: <http://web.rutherfordchamber.org/Hotels-Motels>

DAILY SCHEDULE

Friday, January 18

Hazlewood Room, James Union Building

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

MTSU Anthropology Lab, 111 Wisner-Patten Science Hall

- 4:30 Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology Reception

Saturday, January 19

Tennessee Room, James Union Building

- 8:25 Welcome and Opening Remarks
- 8:30 **The New Tennessee State Museum** - Nick Fielder and Debbie Shaw
- 8:45 **Brunsoni Furnace: Technology, Labor, and Race in Early Nineteenth Century Pig Iron Production in Tennessee** - Suzan Andrews, Hank McKelway, and Marc Wampler
- 9:00 **Investigations of Early Woodland Occupations at UT's Cherokee Farm and Holston Farm** - Kandace Hollenbach
- 9:15 **Preliminary Interpretations from MTSU's 2018 Archaeological Field School at Castalian Springs (40SU14)** - Paul N. Eubanks and Kevin E. Smith
- 9:30 **The Other Side of History: David Crockett Birthplace State Park (40GN12)** - Reagan L. Cornett, Eileen Ernenwein, Jay D. Franklin, and S.D. Dean
- 9:45 **Interpreting European Trade Good Distributions of the Middle Nolichucky Valley in Upper East Tennessee** - Nathan Shreve and Christina Bolte

- 10:00 **The Life and Times of Charles Harrison McNutt: A Tribute** – David H. Dye, Mitchell R. Childress, and C. Andrew Buchner
10:15 - 10:30 BREAK
- 10:30 **The Ganier Tract Site (40DV620): A 13th Century Mississippian Occupation in the Middle Cumberland River Valley** – Michael C. Moore and John B. Broster
- 10:45 **TDOA Site File: FAQs**- J. Paige Silcox and Satin B. Platt
- 11:00 **Iconographic Depictions of the Middle Cumberland “Hero Twins”** – Kevin E. Smith, Robert V. Sharp, and David H. Dye
- 11:15 **Mississippian Human Effigy Bottles and the Visualization of Belief** - Robert V. Sharp
- 11:30 **“Beaver-Holding-A-Stick” Effigy Bowls: The Rise and Fall of a Mississippian Religious Sodality** – David H. Dye
- 11:45 **Rosenwald School Survey: Wrap-up of Field Work and Testing on Two School Sites** – Benjamin C. Nance and Sarah Levithol Eckhardt
12:00 - 1:30 LUNCH
- 1:30 **The Long Branch Component of the Yearwood Site (40LN16)** - Brian Butler
- 1:45 **Tennessee Cave and Rock Art Research 2018** - Jan Simek, Alan Cressler, Stephen Alvarez, Kristen Bobo, David Britton, Joseph Douglas, Cory Holiday, Jason Reynolds, and Sarah C. Sherwood
- 2:00 **Archaeological Excavations at the Runion Site (40WG20), A Protohistoric Town on the Middle Nolichucky** - Jay Franklin, Eileen Ernenwein, Lauren Christensen, Nathan Shreve, Reagan Cornett, and S.D. Dean
- 2:15 **Paleoindian Raw Material Use and Lithic Technological Organization at the Carson-Conn-Short Site (40BN190)** – J. Scott Jones
- 2:30 **Childhood Identity at the Averbuch Site Through an Analysis of the Mortuary Record** - Sara Fatula
- 2:45 **A Biface-Based Approach to Chronology and Culture History on the Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee** - Lauren Christensen, Jay Franklin, and S.D. Dean
- 3:00 **Preliminary Findings from MTSU’s Fort Negley & Bass Street Community Historical Archaeology Project** - Clelie Cottle Peacock and Andrew R. Wyatt

POSTERS

- Archaeobotanical Investigations into a Prehistoric Earth Oven from Castalian Springs, TN** - Amanda Couch and Madeline Laderoute
- A Chronological Biface Seriation from the ETSU Boone Lake Archaeological Survey** - S.D. Dean, Jay D. Franklin, Lauren M. Christensen, and Reagan L. Cornett
- Crocks and Canning: Economics of Homesteading on Boone Lake** - Brittany Hundman and Jay Franklin
- Faunal Remains as an Indicator of Ritual Activity: Griffin Rockshelter (40FR151)** - Connie M. Randall
- Intra-Site Ceramic Variability Using pXRF Analysis: An 18th Century Cherokee Assemblage from the Mialoquo Site (40MR3)** - Christian D. Allen
- More Groundtruthing at the Johnston Site (40MD3): Results of the 2017 Excavations** - Alice Wright, Sarah Sherwood, and Autumn Melby
- Revisiting Stature Trends in the Averbuch Cemetery Population Utilizing Updated Stature Estimation Methods** - Brigid Ogden
- Soil Surveys at the Ames Site (40FY7): Assessing Soil Phosphate Analysis as a Prospection Tool in Western Tennessee** - Kathryn Proctor
- TCPA Archaeology Day** - Sarah Levithol Eckhardt, Paige Silcox and Lauren Walls
- The Missing Mississippian Beakers of the Central Mississippi Valley** - Melinda A. Martin
- The Volunteer Spirit: “Archaeology Volunteer Day” at UT-Knoxville** - Kandace Hollenbach

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS AND POSTERS

Christian D. Allen (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

Intra-Site Ceramic Variability Using pXRF Analysis: An 18th Century Cherokee Assemblage from the Mialoquo Site (40MR3)
(Poster)

The historic Cherokee site, Mialoquo (40MR3), is located in Monroe County of eastern Tennessee and dates between A.D. 1760 – 1780. The site’s ceramic assemblage contains two well

defined Cherokee ceramic series, the Overhill and Qualla ceramic series. The chemical composition of pottery's clay paste is dependent widely on the geographic source of the clay used to manufacture the pottery. In this analysis, portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) spectroscopy was utilized to assess the elemental composition of selected pottery sherds and applied to investigate if the two ceramic series present at Mialoquo from the same or differing sources of clay. The compositional data was treated by principal components analysis in order to identify chemically variant groups in the sample set. The resulting ceramic assemblage group data was then paired with the known spatial distribution at the site to determine the intra-assemblage geochemical variability and give insight into the communities of practice present at Mialoquo.

Suzan Andrews, Hank McKelway, and Marc Wampler (Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.)

Brunsoni Furnace: Technology, Labor, and Race in Early Nineteenth Century Pig Iron Production in Tennessee

Archaeologists from Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. conducted Data Recovery excavations at site 40SW219, Brunsoni Furnace – an iron blast furnace operated between 1829 and 1836, in Stewart County, Tennessee in the winter of 2017, and spring 2018 for the Tennessee Valley Authority. Surface reconnaissance identified the water race, work paths/roads, charging platform, and stockpiling platforms near the furnace area and geophysical survey coupled with test unit excavation revealed the furnace foundation and casting floor. Close interval shovel probing and additional test unit excavations of areas south and east of the furnace platform identified three activity areas; a domestic area, a blacksmith activity area, and worker/slave quarter area. The African American contribution to the iron industry in Tennessee was significant, as over half the workers on these sites were enslaved. The lives of these enslaved laborers especially on small furnace sites is not well known. Analysis of materials recovered from excavations of Brunsoni Furnace will explore foodways, the built environment, and spatial layout and how these compare to agricultural plantations and other industrial venues where enslaved labors lived and worked.

Brian Butler (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

The Long Branch Component of the Yearwood Site (40LN16)

Recent presentations to this conference have highlighted the predominant Middle and Late Woodland occupations of Yearwood, but the site also yielded a substantial Early Woodland component that has never been reported. The

Long Branch component is unusual in that it consists mostly of large formal earth ovens with few other features of any kind. One earth oven also contained an unusual set of human remains. Four viable radiocarbon dates place this occupation between 300 and 200 BCE. The implications of this component for Early Woodland settlement organization are explored.

Lauren Christensen (University of Arizona), **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University), and **S.D. Dean** (East Tennessee State University)

A Biface-based Approach to Chronology and Culture History on the Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee

In 1994 Des Jean and Benthall published a paper in the *Tennessee Anthropologist* outlining a lithics-based approach to culture history on the Upper Cumberland Plateau. They examined private collections and those in the possession of the Big South Fork NRR. The paper served as an important first approximation of a culture history based in stone tools in the region. Two decades later we take another look using bifaces from several sites, bolstered by a suite of radiocarbon dates, to suggest that the culture history of the Upper Cumberland Plateau is far more varied and continuous than previously suggested.

Reagan L. Cornett, Eileen Ernenwein, Jay D. Franklin, and S.D. Dean (East Tennessee State University),

The Other Side of History: David Crockett Birthplace State Park (40GN12)

An ongoing geophysical survey and archaeological excavation is being conducted by East Tennessee State University at David Crockett Birthplace State Park. The park is located on the first and second terrace at the confluence of Big Limestone Creek and the Nolichucky River in Greene County, Tennessee. Previous archaeological work revealed multicomponent occupations spanning the Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian periods, along with historic features from the 19th and 20th centuries. Recent excavations have revealed new components, including evidence of a Mississippian structure. The survey and excavation is in anticipation of a new museum exhibit that will highlight the Native American occupation in this poorly understood region of the Middle Nolichucky Valley.

Amanda Couch and **Madeline Laderoute** (Middle Tennessee State University)

Archaeobotanical Investigations into a Prehistoric Earth Oven from Castalian Springs, TN (Poster)

Castalian Springs (40SU14), a multi-component site in Sumner County Tennessee, has been excavated by MTSU field schools since 2005. Excavations during the summer of 2017 located a feature originally identified as Mound 4 by William Edward Myer in the late 1800s. The stratigraphy of these units contained two distinct bands of limestone features, the bottom of which has been hypothesized to be a burned rock midden formed as a result of long term earth oven cooking activity at the site. Using archeobotanical data collected from samples obtained during excavations of Mound 4, we seek not only to date the construction of the earth oven, but also to determine what types of food and botanicals were being processed within it.

S.D. Dean (East Tennessee State University), **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University), **Lauren M. Christensen** (University of Arizona), and **Reagan L. Cornett** (East Tennessee State University)

A Chronological Biface Seriation from the ETSU Boone Lake Archaeological Survey (Poster)

We present a seriation of diagnostic bifaces recovered during our archaeological survey of Boone Reservoir. This represents nearly 400 stone tools, the vast majority made from locally available Knox cherts. More than 200 bifaces were recovered from Watauga River sites, and nearly 150 were recovered from the Holston. Lithic raw material source locations along both rivers were recorded and tied to the seriation where possible. Cultural components range from transitional late Pleistocene/early Holocene through the protohistoric era.

David H. Dye (University of Memphis)

"Beaver-Holding-A-Stick" Effigy Bowls: The Rise and Fall of a Mississippian Religious Sodality

Mississippian potters crafted a small number of "beaver-holding-a-stick" bowls in the fourteenth century from west central Illinois to west central Alabama, including the Middle Cumberland Region and Missouri's Cairo Lowland. Archaeological, formal and stylistic analyses suggest the effigy bowls were crafted at about the same time, while ethnohistoric and iconographic analyses focus our attention on the bowl's ritual functions. In this paper, I suggest these beaver effigy bowls were perceived as transcendental beings,

which were supplicated and venerated for their connections with watery realm powers. Beaver effigy bowls appear to reflect a short-lived religious sodality, which was ritually purchased by a cohort of aristocratic social houses, but when the rituals proved ineffective, the sodality suffered a rapid demise.

David H. Dye (University of Memphis), **Mitchell R. Childress** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.), and **C. Andrew Buchner** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

The Life and Times of Charles Harrison McNutt: A Tribute

Charles McNutt passed away on December 9, 2017 in Memphis, Tennessee. He had been deeply involved in Tennessee archaeology for most of his professional life, taking his first teaching position at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville in 1960 and accomplishing many of his academic achievements while a professor at the University of Memphis (1964-2017). Charles was instrumental in the formation of the Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology and was a role model and intellectual touchstone for a large cadre of colleagues and students. He was perhaps the last remaining active scholar of his generation, with a direct participation in the transition from the era of the cultural historian to the processualist. We reflect here on his successful life and career as grateful students and friends.

Sarah Levithol Eckhardt (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **J. Paige Silcox** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), and **Lauren Walls** (New South Associates)

TCPA Archaeology Day (Poster)

One of the established goals of the Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology (TCPA) is to promote archaeological awareness and stewardship of our shared past. In an effort to further this goal, the TCPA Events Committee planned and held the first annual Archaeology Day on September 16, 2017 at Bells Bend Park in Nashville as part of Tennessee's Archaeology Awareness Month. The event was a resounding success with over 675 people attending in its first year and over 600 people attending in 2018.

A key aspect to the event's success has been reaching out to a wide variety of archaeological interest organizations, cultural resource management consulting firms, state and federal agencies, and academic institutions to partake in the event both as financial sponsors and event participants. Participants decided what activity they wanted to do with the TCPA providing assistance when requested. This resulted in a wide

variety of activities and demonstrations done by individuals who were excited and passionate about what they were presenting and has allowed the event to change every year. Such collaboration represents a model that could easily be adopted by other organizations of any size and budget as it relies more on cooperation and partnerships than funding.

Paul N. Eubanks and **Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

Preliminary Interpretations from MTSU's 2018 Archaeological Field School at Castalian Springs (40SU14)

From 2005 to 2011, The Castalian Springs Mound Site (40SU14) was home to MTSU's summer archaeological field school. In 2017 and 2018, MTSU returned to this site to investigate its previously unexplored mineral springs. Beginning around A.D. 1200, these springs became a focus of feasting and other ceremonial activities. Although the mound site was abandoned in the fourteenth century, almost 500 years later, an inn and resort was built only a few hundred meters south of the mounds and springs. The resort boasted a number of attractions including a horse racetrack, a dance pavilion, and a bowling alley, but its main allure would have been the same mineral springs used by the site's prehistoric occupants. In this paper, we summarize the results of our 2018 field season and discuss the roles that these springs played during the prehistoric and historic periods.

Sara Fatula (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

Childhood Identity at the Averbuch Site Through an Analysis of the Mortuary Record

Nonadults have often been excluded from archaeological analysis, resulting in an incomplete picture of the past. This paper analyzes the mortuary treatment of the nonadults from the Averbuch site to infer aspects of their social identity. Results indicate that the highest concentration of artifacts occurred within the transitional period of weaning whereby the individual takes on a new level of personhood. The majority of these artifacts are shell beads and effigy-related ceramics, demonstrating that these individuals carried significant status that may be associated with Mississippian cosmology. An increase in effigy-related artifacts was found in cemetery one, indicating changing attitudes towards the roles of children at Averbuch. This may be due to increased stress necessitating the contribution of all members of society. The nonadults at Averbuch, especially those in the liminal weaning period, exhibited a specialized identity that allowed them to be active contributors to the archaeological record.

Nick Fielder and **Debbie Shaw** (Tennessee State Museum)

The New Tennessee State Museum

The First Peoples exhibits at the new Tennessee State Museum (now open) were developed using modern design concepts and in consultation with tribal representatives. They feature a combination of large graphics, iconic artifacts, and sites for each cultural period. An introductory video features Chickasaw and Cherokee spokespersons.

Jay Franklin (East Tennessee State University), **Eileen Ernenwein** (East Tennessee State University), **Lauren Christensen** (University of Arizona), **Nathan Shreve** (University of Mississippi), **Reagan Cornett** (East Tennessee State University), and **S.D. Dean** (East Tennessee State University),

Archaeological Excavations at the Runion Site (40WG20), a Arotohistoric Town on the Middle Nolichucky

We report on archaeological testing at the Runion site (40WG20) during the summer of 2018. Geophysical surveys in 2017 and 2018 revealed a probable council house and more than a dozen smaller structures. Archaeological testing during ETSU's annual summer archaeological field school targeted two of the smaller domestic structures and two small test units in the council house periphery. Structure 2, a small domestic winter house was fully excavated. We present here a preliminary evaluation of our work at Runion and the archaeological materials recovered. Based on AMS dating of a charred peach pit, the town appears to date to the mid/late 16th century, contemporaneous with the Cane Notch Site (40WG143) upstream.

Kandace Hollenbach (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

Investigations of Early Woodland Occupations at UT's Cherokee Farm and Holston Farm

In 2017 and 2018, under the direction of Kandace Hollenbach, undergraduate students and volunteers from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee – Knoxville conducted shovel testing at the UT Institute of Agriculture's Holston Unit Farm and limited excavations of features at UT's Cherokee Farm campus in Knoxville. The goal of the investigations was to better understand the nature of Early Woodland deposits at these sites. While few artifacts were recovered, these efforts contribute to a greater understanding of Early Woodland occupations and post-depositional processes along the Tennessee River in the Knoxville area.

Kandace Hollenbach (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

The Volunteer Spirit: "Archaeology Volunteer Day" at UT-Knoxville
(Poster)

In January 2015, we instituted a monthly "Volunteer Day" at the Archaeological Research Laboratory in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee. Originally conceived as a way to increase outreach to the general public while also preparing large collections for curation, this activity has developed into a "citizen science" opportunity, where participants help collect data. The key components of the program are outlined here, as well as the positives, negatives, and feedback from our volunteers. Possibilities for further developing community-based participatory research projects that involve a variety of participants, including students and descendant communities, are explored.

Brittany Hundman (DirectAMS), and **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

Crocks and Canning: Economics of Homesteading on Boone Lake
(Poster)

Situated at the confluence of the industrial North and the agricultural South, the rural Appalachian Mountains of east Tennessee had unique access to a variety of material and agricultural goods. These resources were key to the practice of homesteading; small-scale subsistence living that was a mechanism not only for survival but of familial and communal pride that continues to this day. Water access was essential for early homesteading and the riverbanks of the Holston and Watauga Rivers afforded the settling population just that. Boone Lake, formed from the damming of these two rivers, has covered many early occupation sites from this region. Surface survey done along the lake periphery and riverbanks indicates historical occupations as early as the late 1700s, continuing until the mid-1900s. Examining the distribution of artifacts from these disturbed sites by material type proportions and temporal spans will shed light on occupational patterns and social dynamics for this under-investigated region. The composition of the glass and ceramic assemblages will inform on food preservation patterns, availability of consumable resources, and household economics. Self-reliance and sustainability are continued cultural traditions in this mountainous region and would have played a major role in the maintenance of an autonomous homesteading household.

J. Scott Jones (Midsouth Cultural Resources Consultants)

Paleoindian Raw Material Use and Lithic Technological Organization at the Carson-Conn-Short Site (40BN190)

The Carson-Conn-Short site is a Paleoindian site located in the lower Tennessee River Valley in modern Benton County, TN. Local raw materials comprise almost the entirety of the assemblage. The technological composition consists of bifacial and blade or blade/flake technologies. The bifacial technology focused upon the production of formal tools such as projectile points while the blade-blade/flake technology was utilized for the production of less curated tool types. A somewhat greater degree of raw material diversity in projectile point raw material types indicates a greater degree of movement/mobility associated with this technology while tools manufactured blade-blade/flake technology were manufactured, used, and discarded much closer to the source of their origin. Lithic assemblages are often characterized as monolithic, being more or less curated or expedient. However, the Carson-Conn-Short assemblage suggests that different technologies reflective of different degrees of curation can be present in a single assemblage to facilitate different needs of the group.

Melinda A. Martin (University of Memphis)

The Missing Mississippian Beakers of the Central Mississippi Valley
(Poster)

Mississippian ceramic beakers occur between A.D. 1050 and 1400 in the Central Mississippi Valley and the American Bottom region. The circulation of these vessels are important in understanding how Cahokian ritual ideologies and paraphernalia expanded spatially and temporally. The majority of these beakers associated with Cahokian iconography occur at Cahokia and its surrounding regions, however, a second large grouping of plain and Mound Place Incised beakers occur in the Cherry Valley area of eastern Arkansas. Beaker sites infrequently occur between these two regions, showing signs of influence from both. My current thesis research identifies an area of "missing" beakers, which raises questions concerning the absence of beakers in this area. In addition, I explore the relationships between the few known beaker sites of Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee with those of the Cherry Valley and Cahokia regions.

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

The Ganier Tract Site (40DV620): A 13th Century Mississippian Occupation in the Middle Cumberland River Valley

Recent private road development along the Cumberland River in western Davidson County exposed four Mississippian structures and one pit feature. Ceramics recovered from salvage investigations included Mississippi Plain loop and flattened loop handles. Radiocarbon dates from Structure 1, Structure 2, and Pit 1 yielded very similar results with median probabilities between AD 1264 and AD 1273. A charred maize sample from Structure 3 dated a bit earlier with a median probability of AD 1213.

Ben Nance and Sarah Levithol Eckhardt (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

Rosenwald School Survey: Wrap-up of Field Work and Testing on Two School Sites

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology completed the field portion of a survey of Rosenwald Schools in Tennessee. These schools were built for black students across the southeast under a program funded by Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck and Co. The Rosenwald Fund built nearly 5,000 schools in 15 states, and Tennessee had 354 Rosenwald Schools with 9 teachers' homes and 10 industrial shops. Division researchers located all but 14 of these sites including 62 standing schools, one standing shop, and one standing teachers' home.

In 2018 the Division of Archaeology was also able to conduct limited testing on two Rosenwald School sites: Lee Buckner School in Williamson County and Christiana School in Rutherford County. Using a combination of shovel testing and metal detecting we recovered a variety of artifacts from both sites and were able to confirm the location of the original Christiana School.

Clelie Cottle Peacock and Andrew R. Wyatt (Middle Tennessee State University)

Preliminary Findings from MTSU's Fort Negley & Bass Street Community Historical Archaeology Project

On the north side of Fort Negley (40DV189) sits the site of the "Contraband" Camp where enslaved individuals lived during the construction of the fort. After Emancipation, the area became home to one of the first free African American communities in Nashville. This area developed into a thriving community, yet the houses and businesses in the area vanished at some time between 1930 and 1940. Since that time, the area became the site of trash disposal and, most recently, a homeless camp. The Fort Negley & Bass Street Community Historical Archaeology Project, directed by Andrew Wyatt and Clelie Cottle Peacock, has been created to

help understand the poorly studied period of post Emancipation African American communities in the Nashville area. The project, now in its second year, also offers MTSU students the opportunity to engage with the historical archaeology of the Nashville area. This presentation will provide an update regarding the field work that has been done thus far on the project and will present the preliminary findings from the lab work and artifact analysis.

Kathryn Proctor (University of Memphis)

Soil Surveys at the Ames Site (40FY7): Assessing Soil Phosphate Analysis as a Prospection Tool in Western Tennessee (Poster)

Integrating geochemical and geophysical surveys has been shown to be a powerful tool in detecting archaeological sites. The current study in progress assesses the utility of soil phosphate analysis as an archaeological prospecting tool in western Tennessee through soil surveys conducted at Ames Plantation located in Fayette County, Tennessee. Maps produced from the results of soil phosphate analysis, loss-on-ignition, and magnetometry surveys will be compared to assess the utility of soil phosphate analysis in archaeological surveys. Establishing the utility of soil phosphate analysis provides an additional technique for detecting archaeological sites found in similar settings, as well as a foundation for examining the technique for other archaeological purposes, such as delineating site boundaries. This poster presents an update on the progress of the project, including the research design, significance of outcomes, and future directions.

Connie M. Randall (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

Faunal Remains as an Indicator of Ritual Activity: Griffin Rockshelter (40FR151)

Faunal assemblages can provide valuable insight into how humans interacted with and used animals in their daily lives. In the case of Griffin Rockshelter, faunal remains provide additional context for the interpretation of ritual activity at the site. The uniqueness of Griffin's archaeofauna is demonstrated through a comprehensive faunal analysis and comparisons with five other faunal assemblages from the Cumberland Plateau.

Robert V. Sharp (Independent Researcher)

Mississippian Human Effigy Bottles and the Visualization of Belief

The creation and development of Mississippian ceramic human effigy bottles can increasingly be seen as part of a larger complex of cultural expression that yielded new forms

of material goods visualizing supernatural figures, deities, and culture heroes. Beginning in the 13th century, the production and ritual use of ceramic human effigy bottles in the Middle Cumberland Region and the Cairo Lowlands of Southeast Missouri constitute an important component of interaction between these two regions that reflects human migration, the cultural exchange of and influence on religious beliefs and ceremonial practices, and the role of ritual sodalities in the generation and spread of objects of religious, artistic, and iconographical significance.

Nathan Shreve (University of Mississippi), and **Christina Bolte** (University of West Florida)

Interpreting European Trade Good Distributions of the Middle Nolichucky Valley in Upper East Tennessee

Recent and prior archaeological investigation in the Middle Nolichucky Valley has revealed surprising quantities of European trade items within a Lamar era Native American polity from 1540 to 1670. This paper introduces new trade good data with a focus on contextualizing the volume, sourcing, spatial distribution, and how Native American communities utilized such items during the late sixteenth and seventeenth century.

Brigid Ogden (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

Revisiting Stature Trends in the Averbuch Cemetery Population Utilizing Updated Stature Estimation Methods (Poster)

The evaluation and comparison of stature trends across skeletal populations has long been used as supplemental evidence for estimating relative stress level in bioarchaeological assemblages. Due to differing body proportions observed regionally across the globe, it is important that stature estimations are calculated using regression equations derived from a population originating in the same region as the population of study. This has been problematic for studies regarding Native American populations in the past, as such regression equations did not yet exist for these groups, leaving room for error in both producing and interpreting stature estimations. In the past 10 years, however, new equations have been derived that are specifically tailored to individuals of Native American ancestry, allowing for previously analyzed sites to be re-analyzed with more accuracy. Using the Averbuch site in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee, this study employs the stature estimation equations derived by Auerbach & Ruff in order to more accurately understand and interpret the stature

trends of the Averbuch cemeteries. Additionally, the potential impact of these new equations and estimations on previously held understandings of normal stature across the Middle Cumberland Region can be further evaluated.

J. Paige Silcox and **Satin B. Platt** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

TDOA Site File: FAQs

Site File Curators will discuss some frequently asked questions and common issues encountered in recording sites and conducting background research. Topics will include a projected timeline for the web-based site record submission process, an overview of how to determine what resources warrant a state site number, and a discussion of the nature of recorded site boundaries.

Jan Simek (University of Tennessee - Knoxville), **Alan Cressler** (National Speleological Society, Atlanta, GA), **Stephen Alvarez** (Ancient Art Archive), **Kristen Bobo** (Independent Cave Conservationist), **David Britton** (Dunbar Cave State Natural Area), **Joseph Douglas** (Volunteer State Community College), **Cory Holiday** (Tennessee Nature Conservancy), **Jason Reynolds** (South Cumberland State Park), and **Sarah C. Sherwood** (Sewanee—The University of the South)

Tennessee Cave and Rock Art Research, 2018

In 2018, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Cave Archaeology Research Team visited a number of prehistoric cave art and open-air rock art sites in Tennessee and continued documentation work in several discovered in recent years. Newly-recorded sites include incised petroglyphs in a small sandstone shelter on the central Cumberland Plateau, abraded cupules under a natural sandstone arch in the same area, and pictographs on a sandstone wall in the southern Plateau. We revisited three rock art sites to examine new finds, two cave sites containing numerous pictographs and the other a well-known petroglyph site now in protected status. We continued survey at a significant bedrock mortar site in Cumberland County, one of several such sites in the Northern Plateau. The UTK Team also continued work in nearby states.

Kevin E. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University), **Robert V. Sharp** (Independent researcher, Chicago), and **David H. Dye** (University of Memphis)

Iconographic Depictions of the Middle Cumberland "Hero Twins"

The myth of the Twins, particularly in its form as “Lodge Boy” and “Thrown Away” is known throughout the North American continent, albeit in many different forms. In 1949, Paul Radin considered it so important in Native American tradition that he called it “the basic myth of the North American Indians.” While continuing further examination of “Our Lady of the Cumberland,” research by members of the Tennessee-Cumberland Iconographic Working Group over the past two years has expanded to focus on the male sacred personages in Middle Cumberland iconography. Here, we present our most recent interpretations of a large corpus of human effigy bottles and bowls – and even some non-human effigies – as regional iconographic depictions of the MCR version of the Hero Twins myth.

NOTES

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More Groundtruthing at the Johnston Site (40MD3): Results of the 2017 Excavations (Poster)

In 2017, the Pinson Environment and Archaeology Regional Landscape (PEARL) Project continued its investigations at the Johnston site, neighbor and likely precursor to the neighboring Pinson Mounds. Appalachian State University's Archaeological Field School, led by members of the PEARL team, conducted excavations in previously untested off-mound areas of the site. Our efforts to groundtruth the results of gradiometer and magnetic susceptibility surveys revealed several new features, including a sheet midden and associated postholes that may be the remains of a Middle Woodland occupation. Combined with excavation and survey data from previous field seasons, the results of the 2017 excavations reveal the complexity and dynamism of the Johnston site and the greater archaeological landscape of the South Fork of the Forked Deer River.